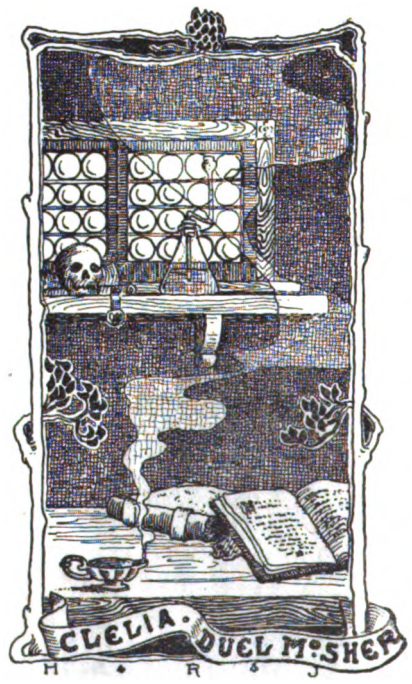


Chambers's etymological dictionary of the English language

James Donald,
William Chambers

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CHAMBERS'S
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE



W. CHAMBERS'S
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EDITED
BY JAMES DONALD, F.R.G.S., &c.
EDITOR OF CHAMBERS'S 'ENGLISH DICTIONARY,' ETC.



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WORDS USED IN THE METRIC SYSTEM.

- Are**, *âr*, the unit of surface measure. [Fr. *are*, L. *arsa*.]
Centiare, *sent'i-âr*, the hundredth part of an are.
Centigram, *sent'i-gram*, the hundredth part of a gram.
Centilitre, *sent'i-l'îtr*, the hundredth part of a litre.
Centimetre, *sent'i-mêtr*, the hundredth part of a metre.
Centistere, *sent'i-stêr*, the hundredth part of a stère.
Deciare, *des'i-âr*, the tenth part of an are.
Decigram, *des'i-gram*, the tenth part of a gram.
Decilitre, *des'i-l'îtr*, the tenth part of a litre.
Decimetre, *des'i-mêtr*, the tenth part of a metre.
Decistere, *des'i-stêr*, the tenth part of a stère.
Dekagram, *dek'a-gram* = ten grams.
Dekalitre, *dek'a-l'îtr* = ten litres.
Dekametre, *dek'a-mêtr* = ten metres.
Dekare, *dek'âr* = ten ares.
Dekastere, *dek'a-stêr* = ten stères.
Gram, *gram*, the unit of weight. [Fr. *gramme*, Gr. *gramma*, that which is written, a letter, a small weight.]
Hectare, *hekt'âr* = one hundred ares.
Hectogram, *hekt'o-gram* = one hundred grams.
Hectalitre, *hekt'o-l'îtr* = one hundred litres.
Hectometre, *hekt'o-mêtr* = one hundred metres.
Kilogram, *kil'o-gram* = one thousand grams.
Kilolitre, *kil'o-l'îtr* = one thousand litres.
Kilometre, *kil'o-mêtr* = one thousand metres.
Litre, *l'îtr*, the unit of measure of capacity. [Fr.—Gr. *litra* = L. *libra*, a pound.]
Metre, *mêtr*, the unit of length. [Fr.—Gr. *metron*, a measure.]
Millier, *mil'i-er* = one thousand kilograms.
Milligram, *mil'i-gram*, the thousandth part of a gram.
Millilitre, *mil'i-l'îtr*, the thousandth part of a litre.
Millimetre, *mil'i-mêtr*, the thousandth part of a metre.
Myriagram, *mir'i-a-gram* = ten thousand grams.
Myriametre, *mir'i-a-mêtr* = ten thousand metres.
Quintal, *kwin'tal* = one hundred kilograms. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred.]
Stère, *stêr*, the unit of cubic measure. [Fr.—Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

P R E F A C E.

THIS Work will, it is believed, supply the want, so long felt, of a Dictionary based on the etymological relations of words, and exhibiting the results of the latest philological research, at a price quite within the reach of every School.

The Dictionary contains the Etymology, Pronunciation, and Meanings of Words.

The **Vocabulary** contains every English word, with the exception of obsolete and very rare words, and technical terms not found in general literature. It includes, however, all the obsolete words that occur *in the Bible*. Great attention has been paid to the insertion of words in Natural History, Botany, Geology, Physics, Physiology, and other sciences, which of late have become more commonly the subject of study in schools. Numerous *Phrases* have also been introduced. Each un-compounded verb has its participles placed after it, and its past tense when different from the past participle, and exceptional plurals and adverbial forms are given.

The **Arrangement** of the words is *etymological*, while the alphabetical order is strictly preserved by means of references. Words derived from the same root, but with different affixes, are grouped together, the first word of each group being printed with a capital initial, and the derivatives under it with a small letter, while the groups themselves are separated from each other by a space.

The **Pronunciation** is exhibited in the simplest manner possible. The correct sound of every word is given by being written anew phonetically, thus obviating the use of a confusing array of marks. The syllabication and accentuation have also been carefully attended to, and different pronunciations given in cases where authorities are divided.

The **Meanings** are based on the root-ideas of the words, a plan not only logically correct, but calculated to give increased vividness to the conception. The primary meaning is given first (in *Italics*), and the secondary meanings in the order of their logical connection with the primary one, different classes of meanings being separated by colons. The greatest care has been taken to express the meanings in the simplest language, a feature in respect to which this Dictionary will bear favourable comparison with any similar work.

Special attention has been paid to the definitions of the scientific and Technical terms, which will be found fully abreast of the present state of science, while they are expressed in the simplest language.

The Etymological part of the work has been prepared with the greatest care, and will be found to embody the very latest researches into this most interesting subject. The derivation of every word (so far as has been discovered) is given, each word being traced back, step by step, to its ultimate source, and the meaning of each foreign word distinctly told. In doubtful cases the more probable etymologies have been inserted. Contrary to the usual practice, the etymology has been enclosed in brackets at the end of each word, as allowing the speedier discovery of the meanings, and being in many respects a preferable arrangement to that usually followed.

In this department full advantage has been taken of the labours of Bopp, Pott, Grimm, Curtius, Diez, Donaldson, Max Müller, Latham, Garnett, Trench, Wedgwood, and others, who have investigated the Etymology of our language, a study which of late years has made such marked advances. The Editor begs specially to express his obligations to Mr Wedgwood's valuable *Dictionary of English Etymology*, lately completed—a work which no student of Etymology should be without.

A copious list of Prefixes and Affixes, with their signification, derivation, and affinities, as far as ascertained, has been appended to the work.

It is confidently hoped that this Dictionary will be found not only eminently suitable for general educational and practical purposes, but also peculiarly adapted for assisting in the higher philological study of the English language in advanced classes.

The Editor has much satisfaction in expressing his obligations to HENRY WEIR, Esq., M.A., Caius College, Cambridge, Classical Master in the Edinburgh Academy, for his assistance in the etymological portion of the work; and to WILLIAM JOLLY, Esq., Head English Master, George Watson's Hospital, Edinburgh, for his co-operation in the revision of the whole work, and for many valuable suggestions.

J. D.

NOTE TO THE PRESENT EDITION.

Since the issue of the first edition, advantage has been taken of the numerous reprints that have been called for, to correct inaccuracies and insert omitted words. The following additions have also been made—the *obsolete and rare words* in THE APOCRYPHA, THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, and THE SCOTCH METRICAL VERSION OF THE PSALMS, have been inserted, and a Glossary of the obsolete and rare words and meanings in MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS, and several useful Lists, have been given at the end.

EXPLANATIONS TO THE STUDENT.

The Arrangement of the Words.—Every word is given in its *alphabetical* place, printed in Clarendon, and there its meanings, &c. will generally be found. In certain cases, however, the word is referred to another, under which it is explained in its relation to words derived from the same root. *Participles* are always placed after their verbs, and *adverbs* generally after their adjectives. When a word stands after another, with no meaning given, its meanings can be at once formed from those of the latter, by adding the signification of the affix: thus the meanings of *darkness* are obtained by prefixing the meaning of *ness*, *state of being*, to those of *dark*.

The Pronunciation.—The Pronunciation is given immediately after each word, by the word being spelled anew. In this new spelling, every consonant used has its ordinary unvarying sound, *none being employed having more than one sound*. The same sounds are always represented by the same letters, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language. No consonant used has any mark attached to it, with the one exception of *th*, which is printed in common letters when sounded as in *thick*, but in italics when sounded as in *then*. *Unmarked vowels* have always their short sounds, as in *lad, led, lid, lot, but, book*. The *marked vowels* are shewn in the following line, which is printed at the bottom of each page—

fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn.

Where more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is the more accepted.

The Spelling.—When more than one form of a word is given, that which is placed first is the more usual spelling.

The Meanings.—The *primary meaning* of every word is given *first*, in italics. The word *literally* (lit.) before a meaning, signifies that that is the meaning according to the letter, though it is not now, and may never have been, in use in the language; the word *originally* (orig.), that the meaning following once existed, though now obsolete.

The other meanings are arranged in the order of their connection with the root idea, those nearer the literal meaning being placed first; and they are classified in groups, separated by colons.

In B., before a meaning, signifies that it is used in the Bible in that special sense, though it does not imply that the other meanings of the word may not also be used there.

The Etymology.—The Etymology of each word is given after the meanings, within brackets. Where further information regarding a word is given elsewhere, it is so indicated by a reference. When no etymology follows a word, this implies that its derivation is given above, under the chief word of which it is a derivative. Where the etymology of a word is *doubtful*, different opinions are given; and where *unknown*, a query [?] is affixed. Under each word, the prefixes with their meanings are always stated, but not the affixes, although the force of the latter is always given under the literal meaning. A full list of Prefixes and Affixes, with their significations and roots, will be found in the Appendix.

. The student is recommended at once to master the following list of abbreviations occurring in the work, which will be found to suggest their own meaning.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>acc</i>according.	<i>geom</i>geometry.	<i>pa.t</i>past tense.
<i>accus</i>accusative.	<i>gram</i>grammar.	<i>paint</i>painting.
<i>adj</i>adjective.	<i>gun</i>gunnery.	<i>perf</i>perfect.
<i>adv</i>adverb.	<i>her</i>heraldry.	<i>perh</i>perhaps.
<i>agri</i>agriculture.	<i>hort</i>horticulture.	<i>pers</i>person.
<i>anat</i>anatomy.	<i>inf</i>infinitive.	<i>phil</i>philosophy.
<i>arch</i>architecture.	<i>int</i>interjection.	<i>pl</i>plural.
<i>astr</i>astronomy.	<i>inten</i>intensive.	<i>poet</i>poetical.
<i>B</i>Bible.	<i>jew</i>jewellery.	<i>Pr. Bk.</i>Book of Common Prayer.
<i>book-keep</i>book-keeping.	<i>lit</i>literally.	<i>pr.p</i>present participle.
<i>bot</i>botany.	<i>mas</i>masculine.	<i>prop</i>preposition.
<i>chem</i>chemistry.	<i>math</i>mathematics.	<i>pres</i>present.
<i>comp</i>comparative.	<i>mech</i>mechanics.	<i>print</i>priating.
<i>conj</i>conjunction.	<i>med</i>medicine.	<i>priv</i>privative.
<i>conn</i>connected.	<i>min</i>mineralogy.	<i>prob</i>probably.
<i>contr</i>contraction.	<i>mus</i>music.	<i>pron</i>pronoun.
<i>corr</i>corruption.	<i>myth</i>mythology.	<i>prov</i>provincial.
<i>crystal</i>crystallography.	<i>n</i>noun.	<i>rhét</i>rhetoric.
<i>dim</i>diminutive.	<i>nat. hist.</i>natural history.	<i>sig</i>signifying.
<i>esp</i>especially.	<i>naut.</i>nautical.	<i>sing</i>singular.
<i>etym</i>etymology.	<i>neg</i>negative.	<i>superl</i>superlative.
<i>fem</i>feminine.	<i>obso</i>obsolete.	<i>term</i>termination.
<i>fig</i>figuratively.	<i>orig</i>originally.	<i>theol</i>theology.
<i>fort</i>fortification.	<i>opt</i>optics.	<i>v. i.</i>verb intransitive.
<i>freq</i>frequentative.	<i>p</i>participle.	<i>v. t.</i>verb transitive.
<i>gen</i>genitive.	<i>pa.p</i>past participle.	<i>zool</i>zoology.
<i>geol</i>geology.	<i>pass</i>passive.	

<i>Ar</i>Arabic.	<i>Goth</i>Gothic.	<i>Pers</i>Persian.
<i>A.S</i>Anglo-Saxon.	<i>Gr</i>Greek.	<i>Port</i>Portuguese.
<i>Bav</i>Bavarian.	<i>Heb</i>Hebrew.	<i>Prov</i>Provençal.
<i>Bohem</i>Bohemian.	<i>Hind</i>Hindustani.	<i>Russ</i>Russian.
<i>Bret</i>Breton.	<i>Hun</i>Hungarian.	<i>Sans</i>Sanskrit.
<i>D</i>Dutch.	<i>Ice</i>Icelandic.	<i>Scot</i>Scottish.
<i>Dan</i>Danish.	<i>Ir</i>Irish.	<i>Slav</i>Slavonic.
<i>E</i>English.	<i>It</i>Italian.	<i>Sp</i>Spanish.
<i>Finn</i>Finnish.	<i>L</i>Latin.	<i>Sw</i>Swedish.
<i>Flem</i>Flemish.	<i>Lang</i>Languedoc.	<i>Teut</i>Teutonic.
<i>Fr</i>French.	<i>Lapp</i>Lapland.	<i>Turk</i>Turkish.
<i>Fris</i>Frisian.	<i>Neap</i>Neapolitan.	<i>W</i>Welsh.
<i>Gael</i>Gaelic.	<i>Norm</i>Norman.	<i>Wal</i>Walachian.
<i>Ger</i>German.	<i>Norw</i>Norwegian.	<i>Wall</i>Walloon.

CHAMBERS'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

A, the indefinite article, is a contraction of *an*, used before words beginning with the sound of a consonant.

Aback, a-bak', *adv.*, on the back; backwards: by surprise. [A.S. *on-bac*, on or at the back.]

Abacus, a-b'a-kus, *n.* a counting-frame or table; in *arch.*, the uppermost division of a column. [L.; Gr. *abas*, *abakos*, a board or table for reckoning on.]

Aback, a-baft', *adv.* or *prep.*, on the aft or hind part of a ship; behind. [A.S. *on*, and *baestan* (*baestan*), after, behind.] See **Aft**.

Abandon, a-ban'dun, *v.t.* orig. to place at the absolute command of a person, hence—to renounce all claim to the thing so placed; to give up; to forsake:—*pr.p.* abandoning; *pa.p.* abandoned ('dumd). [Fr. *abandonner*—old Fr. *bandon*, command—Teut. *ban*, proclamation. See **Ban**.]

Abandoned, a-ban'dund, *adj.*, given up: very wicked.

Abandonment, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.*, act of abandoning: state of being given up.

Abase, a-bas', *v.t.*, to bring low; to cast down:—*pr.p.* abasing; *pa.p.* abased. [Fr. *abaissier*, to bring low, from *bas*, low.] See **Base**.

Abasement, a-bas'ment, *n.*, act of bringing low: state of being brought low.

Abash, a-bash', *v.t.*, to confuse with shame:—*pr.p.* abashing; *pa.p.* abashed. [Fr. *abaissier*, to lower or cast down—as if to cast down the countenance; comp. of *d* and *baisser*, to make low, from *bas*, low.]

Abate, a-bat', *v.t.*, to beat down; to lessen.—*v.i.* to grow less:—*pr.p.* abating; *pa.p.* abated. [Fr. *abatire*, to beat down—*batire*, to beat.] See **Beat**.

Abatement, a-bat'ment, *n.*, the act of abating: the sum or quantity abated.

Abattoir, a-ba-twar', *n.* a slaughter-house. [Fr.—*abatire*, to beat or knock down.]

Abba, a-b'a, *n.* in the Chaldee and Syriac languages, a father; figuratively, a superior.

Abbot, ab'ut, *n.*, the father or head of an abbey.—*fern.* *abbess*. [L. *abbas*, *abbatis*—**Abba**.]

Abbay, a-b'a-si, *n.*, the office, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

abhorring

abbess, ab'es, *n.*, the female superior of a nunnery.

abbey, ab'e, *n.* a monastery presided over by an abbot; the church attached to it:—*pl.* *abbeya*.

Abbreviate, ab-br'e-vi-ät, *v.t.* to make brief or short:—*pr.p.* abbreviating; *pa.p.* abbreviated. [L. *abbrevio*, *atum*—*ab*, inten., *brevis*, short.]

Abbreviation, ab-br'e-vi-ä'shun, *n.*, a shortening; a part of a word put for the whole.

Abbreviator, ab-br'e-vi-ä-tor, *n.*, one who abbreviates.

Abdicate, ab'di-kät, *v.t.* or *i. lit.* to proclaim one's self removed from a thing; to give up; to abandon:—*pr.p.* abdicating; *pa.p.* abdicated. [L. *ab*, from, *dicö*, *dicatus*, to proclaim.]

Abdication, ab-di-kä'shun, *n.*, act of abdicating: the renunciation of an office or of supreme power.

Abdomen, ab-dö'men, *n.* lower part of the belly. [L.]

Abdominal, ab-dom'in-al, *abdominous*, ab-dom'in-us, *adj.*, pertaining to the abdomen.

Abduce, ab-düs', *v.t.*, to draw away from:—*pr.p.* abducting; *pa.p.* abducted. [L. *ab*, from, *duco*, *ductus*, to draw.]

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

Abed, a-bed', *adv.*, in bed. [A.S. *on-bed*.]

Aberrant, ab-er-rant, *adj.*, wandering from. [L. *aberrans*, *antis*—*ab*, from, *erro*, to wander.]

Aberration, ab-er-rä'shun, *n.*, a wandering.

Abet, a-bet', *v.t.*, to set on; to incite by encouragement, or aid (used chiefly in a bad sense):—*pr.p.* abetting; *pa.p.* abett'ed. [old Fr. *abetter*, from *bet*! the cry used in setting dogs on their prey.]

Abettor, a-bett'or, *n.*, one who abets.

Abeyance, a-bä'ans, *n.* lit. *expectation*; a state of suspension. [old Fr. *abayer*, to listen with the mouth open—*baer*, to gape. See **Abash**.]

Abhor, ab-hor', *v.t. lit.* to have the hair stand on end with terror; to shrink from with horror; to hate extremely; to loathe:—*pr.p.* abhorring; *pa.p.* abhorred. [L. *ab*, from, *horreo*, to stand on end.]

Abhorrence, ab-hor'rens, *n.* extreme hatred.

Abhorrent, ab-hor'rent, *adj.*, abhorring; hating; contrary.—*adv.* *abhorrently*.

Abhorring, ab-hor'ring, *n.* object of abhorrence.

Abide

Abide, a-bid', *v. t.*, to *bide* or *wait* for; to endure.—*v. i.* to dwell or stay:—*pr. p.* abiding; *pa. p.* and *part. abode'*. [A.S. *bidan*, to wait; old E. *abie*; Goth. *beidan*; Sw. *bida*; Dan. *bie*.]
abiding, a-bid'ing, *adj.* fixed.—*n.* continuance.
aboda, a-bod', *n.* a dwelling-place; stay.
Ability. See under **Abia**.
Abject, ab'jekt, *adj.*, cast away; mean; worthless.—*adv.* abjectly. [L. *abjectus*—*abjicio*, *jectum*, to cast away—*ab*, away, *jacio*, to throw.]
abjection, ab-jek'shun, *abjection*, ab-jekt-ne's, *n.*, a mean or low state; baseness. [condition.]
abjects, ab'jekts, *n. pl.*, in B., persons of the lowest
Abjure, ab-juor', *v. i.*, to swear away from; to renounce on oath or solemnly:—*pr. p.* abjuring; *pa. p.* abjured'. [L. *ab*, from, *jurare*, to swear.]
abjuration, ab-juo-ré'shun, *n.*, solemn renunciation.
Abjunctive, ab-lyk-tiv, *adj.*, that takes away.—*n.* the name of the 6th case of a Latin noun. [L. *abjunctivus*—*ab*, from, *ferre*, *latus*, to take away.]
Ablass, a-blás', *adv.*, in a blast; on fire.
Abile, a-bl', *adj.*, having strength or power; skillful.—*adv.* a'bl'y. [L. *habilis*—*habeo*, to have.]
ability, a-bil'i-ti, *n.*, power; skill.—*pl.* abilities, the powers of the mind.
Abition, ab-lú'shun, *n.*, act of washing; the liquid used. [L. *ab*, from, *luo*, *lutum*, to wash.]
Ably, a'bl', *adv.*, in an able manner. See **Abia**.
Abnegate, ab-né-gát, *v. t.*, to deny:—*pr. p.* abnegating; *pa. p.* abnegated'. [L. *abnego*, *negatus*—*ab*, from, *nego* = *neg-are*, not to say or yes to.]
abnegation, ab-né-gá'shun, *n.*, denial; renunciation.
Abnormal, ab-nor'mal, *adj.*, away from rule; irregular. [L. *ab*, away from, *norma*, a rule.]
Aboard, a-bórd', *adv.* or *prep.*, on board; in a ship; in; with. [A.S. *on-bord*.] See **Board**.
Abode. See under **Abida**.
Abolish, a-bo-lísh, *v. t.* lit. to stop a thing from growing; to put an end to; to annul:—*pr. p.* abolishing; *pa. p.* abolished'. [Fr. *abolir*; L. *aboleo*, *abolitum*—*ab*, from, *oleo*, *oleo*, *oleo*, to grow.]
abolition, ab-o-lísh'un, *n.*, the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished.
abolitionist, ab-o-lísh'un-íst, *n.*, one who seeks to abolish anything, especially slavery.
Abominate, a-bom'in-át, *v. t.* lit. to turn from as ominous; to abhor; to detest extremely:—*pr. p.* abominating; *pa. p.* abominatéd'. [L. *abominor*, *abominatus*—*ab*, from, *omen*, *ominus*, a portent.]
abomination, a-bom'in-á'shun, *n.*, extreme hatred; anything abominable.
abominable, a-bom'í-na-bl, *adj.* hateful, detestable.—*adv.* abom'inably.—*n.* abom'inableness.
Aborigines, ab-o-ríj'in-éz, *n. pl.* the original inhabitants of a country [L. —*ab*, from, *origo*, *originis*, origin—*origo*, to rise.]
aboriginal, ab-o-ríj'in-ál, *adj.* first, primitive.
Abortion, a-bor'shun, *n.*, an untimely birth; anything that does not reach maturity. [L. *abortio*, from *abortio*—*ab*, from, *ortus*, to rise.]
abortive, a-bor'tiv, *adj.*, born untimely; unsuccessful.—*adv.* abortively.—*n.* abortiveness.
Abound, a-bound', *v. i.* to flow over as water after waves; to be, or to possess in great plenty:—*pr. p.* abounding; *pa. p.* abounded'. [L. *abundo*—*ab*, from, *unda*, a wave.]
abundance, a-bund'ans, *n.*, state of abounding; ample sufficiency; great plenty.
abundant, a-bund'ant, *adj.*, abounding; plentiful.

Abstain

About, a-bout', *prep.* round on the outside; around; near to; concerning; engaged in.—*adv.* nearly; here and there; circuitously. [A.S. *abutan*—*on*, *be*, by, *utan*, outward.]
Above, a-buv', *prep.*, on the up side; higher than; more than.—*adv.* overhead; in a higher position. [A.S. *abufan*—*on*, *be*, by, *ufan*, high, upwards.]
Abrade, a-brád', *v. t.*, to rub or wear off:—*pr. p.* abrading; *pa. p.* abraded'. [L. *ab*, from, off, *rado*, *rasus*, to scratch or rub.]
abration, a-brá'shun, *n.*, the act of rubbing off.
Abreast, a-bre'st', *adv.* with the breasts in a line; side by side. [A.S. a for *on*, and *broost*.]
Abridge, a-brij', *v. t.* to make brief or short:—*pr. p.* abridging; *pa. p.* abridged'. [Fr. *abréger*; Prov. *abreujar*—L. *abbrevo*, *avv*. See **Abbreviate**.]
abridgment, a-brij'ment, *n.*, contraction; summary.
Abroad, a-brawd', *adv.* with a broad space between; out of doors; in another country. [A.S. *on*, *brad*.]
Abrogate, ab-ró-gát, *v. t.* orig. to ask permission from the people to do away with a law; to repeal; to annul:—*pr. p.* abrogating; *pa. p.* abrogated'. [L. *ab*, from, *rogo*, *rogatus*, to ask.]
abrogation, ab-ró-gá'shun, *n.*, the act of repealing.
Abrupt, ab-rup't, *adj.*, broken off; craggy; sudden; unexpected.—*adv.* abruptly.—*n.* abruptness. [L. *abruptus*—*ab*, from, *rumpto*, to break.]
Absciss, ab'ses, *n.*, the going away or gathering of matter into some part of the body. [L. *abscissus*—*abs*, away, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]
Abscind, ab-sind', *v. t.*, to cut off:—*pr. p.* abscinding; *pa. p.* abscinded'. [L. *ab*, off, *scindo*, to cut.]
Abseond, ab-akond', *v. i.* lit. to hide from view; to withdraw one's self:—*pr. p.* abseonding; *pa. p.* abseonded'. [L. *abs*, from, *condo*, to hide.]
Absent, ab'sent, *adj.*, being away from; not present; inattentive. [L. *abs*, away from, *ens*, *entis*, being, from *esse*, to be.]
absent, ab'sent', *v. i.* to withdraw one's self; to keep away:—*pr. p.* absenting; *pa. p.* absent'ed.
absence, ab'sens, *n.*, the state of being absent; want.
absentee, ab-sen-té, *n.*, one who absents himself; a landowner who lives and spends his money out of his country.—*n.* absenteeism, ab-sen-té'izm.
Absinth, ab-sinth', *n.* lit. the unpleasant; sweetened spirit flavoured with the young tops of wormwood. [Fr.; L. *absinthium*, Gr. *apsinthion*, wormwood—a, priv., *psinthos*, pleasure.]
Absolve, ab-solv', *v. t.*, to loose or set free from; to pardon; to acquit:—*pr. p.* absolving; *pa. p.* absolved'. [L. *ab*, from, *solvere*, *solutum*, to loose.]
absolute, ab-sól'út, *adj.* free; complete; unlimited; certain.—*adv.* ab'solutely.—*n.* ab'soluteness.
absolution, ab-só-lú'shun, *n.* release from punishment; acquittal; remission of sins.
absolutism, ab-sól'út-izm, *n.*, the state or principles of absolute government.
absolutor, ab-sól'ú-tor-i, absolutor, ab-zolv'a-tor-i, *adj.*, that absolves.
Absorb, ab-sorb', *v. t.*, to suck in from; to swallow up; to engage wholly:—*pr. p.* absorbing; *pa. p.* absorbed'. [L. *ab*, from, *sorbeo*, to suck in.]
absorbable, ab-sorb'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be absorbed.
absorbent, ab-sorb'ent, *adj.*, imbibing; swallowing.—*n.* that which absorbs.
absorption, ab-sorp'shun, *n.*, the act of absorbing; entire occupation of mind.
absorptive, ab-sorp'tiv, *adj.*, having power to absorb.
Abstain, ab-stán', *v. t.*, to hold or refrain from:—

like, fir; má, hér; míne; móte; múte; móon; then.

fr. p. abstain'ing; *pa. p.* abstained'. [L. *abstinere*—*abst.*, from, *tenere*, to hold.]
 abstinence, ab'sti-nens, *n.*, a *refraining from*, especially from some indulgence, as food, drink, &c.
 abstinent, ab'sti-nent, *adj.*, *abstaining from*; temperate.—*adv.* ab'stinently.
 Abstinent, ab'stī-mi-us, *adj. lit.* *abstaining from intoxicating liquors*; temperate; sparing in food, drink, or enjoyments.—*adv.* ab'stinently.
 —*n.* ab'stinēntia. [L. *abstinere*—*abst.*, from, *tenere*, a strong drink: or from *tenere*, to hold.]
 Abstinent. See under Abstata.
 Abstract, ab's-trakt', *v. t.*, to *draw away from*; to separate; to make a summary:—*fr. p.* abstract'ing; *pa. p.* abstract'ed. [L. *abst.*, away from, *trahō, tractus*, to draw.]
 abstract, ab's-trakt, *n.*, a summary; an abridgment.
 abstract, ab's-trakt, *adj.*, separate; distinct from anything else: difficult: designating an attribute or quality of an object or event.—*adv.* ab'stractly.
 —*n.* ab'stractness.
 abstracted, ab's-trakt'ed, *adj.*, *abstract*; absent in mind.—*adv.* ab'stract'edly.—*n.* ab'stract'edness.
 abstraction, ab's-trakt'shun, *n.*, *act of abstracting*; state of being abstracted; absence of mind: the operation of the mind by which certain qualities or attributes of an object are considered apart from the rest.
 Abstruse, ab's-trū'se, *adj.*, *thrust from*; hidden; difficult to be understood.—*adv.* ab'strusely.—*n.* ab'struseness. [L. *abstrusus*—*abst.*, from, *trude*, to thrust.]
 Absurd, ab's-urd', *adj. lit.* *harsh to the ear*; hence, unpleasant to the mind, irrational.—*adv.* absurd'ly. [L. *absurdus*—*abst.*, from, *surdus*, deaf.]
 absurdity, ab's-urd'i-ty, *n.*, *absurdness*, ab's-urd'ness, *n.*, *the quality of being absurd*: anything absurd.
 Abundance, Abundant. See under Abound.
 Abuse, a-bū's, *v. t.* to take from the proper use of, to pervert; to impose upon; to revile; to violate:—*fr. p.* abūs'ing; *pa. p.* abūs'ed'. [L. *ab.*, from, *utor, usus*, to use.]
 abuse, a-bū's, *n.*, *ill use*; misapplication: reproach.
 abusive, a-bū'siv, *adj.*, *containing or practising abuse*.—*adv.* ab'usively.—*n.* ab'usiveness.
 About, a-but', *v. i.* to be at the but or end:—*fr. p.* about'ing; *pa. p.* about'ed. [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, the end or extremity of anything.] See But.
 aboutment, a-but'ment, *n.*, *that which borders upon*; in *arch.*, the solid support of a bridge or arch at the two ends or sides.
 Abyss, a-bis', *n.*, a *bottomless gulf*; anything immeasurable. [Gr. *a*, without, *bysos*, bottom.]
 Acacia, a-kā'shi-a, *n.*, a genus of *thorny leguminous plants with pinnate leaves*, found everywhere except in Europe; several species produce gum. [L.: Gr. *akakia*—*abst.*, a point, from root *ak*, sharp.]
 Academy, a-kad'em-i, *n.*, orig. the school of Plato; a higher school; a society for the promotion of science or art. [Gr. *Akadēmia*, the name of the garden near Athens where Plato taught.]
 academia, ak-a-dem'ik, *n.*, *academic*, ak-a-dem'ik-al, *adj.*, *of an academy*.—*adv.* academ'ically.
 academic, ak-a-dem'ik, *n.*, a *Platonic philosopher*; a student in a college or university. [Academy.]
 academician, ak-ad-ē-mish'yan, *n.*, a *member of an Acanthaceae*, ak-an-thā'shē-us, *adj.* armed with *prickles*, as certain plants. [Gr. *akantha*, a *prickle*—*abst.*, a point.] See Acaela.
 acanthus, a-kan'thus, *n.* bear's breech or brank

urine, a *prickly plant*; in *arch.*, an ornament resembling its leaves used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. [Gr. *akantha*.]
 Accede, ak-ē'sē, *v. i.*, to *come to*; to agree to:—*fr. p.* accēd'ing; *pa. p.* accēd'ed. [L. *accedo*, *accessus*, to go near to—*ad*, to, *cedo*, to go.]
 access, ak-ē'sē, or ak'ē-sē, *n.*, a *coming to*; approach; (obs.) same as accession.
 accessory, ak'ē-sē-sar-i, same as accessory.
 accessories, ak-ē-sē-i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be approached*.—*adv.* access'ibly.—*n.* access'ibility.
 accession, ak-ē'sh'un, *n.*, a *coming to*; increase.
 accessory, ak'ē-sē-sor-i, *adj.*, additional; contributing to; aiding.—*n.* anything additional: one who aids or gives countenance to a crime.—*adj.* *accessorial*, relating to an accessory.
 Accelerate, ak-ē'sēr-āt, *v. t.* to add to the *celerity* of; to make *swift*; to hasten:—*fr. p.* accel'ērāt'ing; *pa. p.* accel'ērāt'ed. [L. *accelerō*, *acceleratus*—*ad*, to, *celero*, to hasten—*celer*, swift.]
 acceleration, ak-ē-sēr-ē'shun, *n.*, a *hastening*.
 accelerative, ak-ē'sēr-ē-tiv, *adj.*, *that hastens*.
 Accent, ak'sent, *n.*, modulation of the voice: stress on a syllable or word: a mark used to direct this stress: in *poetry*, language, words, or expressions in general. [L. *accentus*—*ad*, and *cantus*, a singing to or with, from *canto*, to sing.]
 accent, ak'sent, *v. t.*, to *express* or note the *accent*.
 accentual, ak'sent'ū-al, *adj.*, relating to *accent*.
 accentuate, ak'sent'ū-āt, *v. t.*, to *mark* or pronounce with *accent*.—*n.* accent'uation.
 Accept, ak-sept', *v. t.*, to *take* to one's self; to receive: to agree to: to promise to pay: in *B.*, to receive with favour:—*fr. p.* accept'ing; *pa. p.* accept'ed. [L. *accipio*, *acceptum*—*ad*, to, *capio*, to take.]—*n.* accept'er, accept'or, one who accepts.
 acceptable, ak-sept'a-bl, *adj.*, to be *accepted*; pleasing; agreeable.—*adv.* accept'ably.
 acceptableness, ak-sept'a-bl-ness, acceptability, ak-sept-a-bil'i-ty, *n.*, *quality of being acceptable*.
 acceptances, ak-sept'ans, *n.*, a *favourable reception*: an agreeing to terms: an accepted bill or note.
 acceptance, ak-sept'ā'shun, *n.*, a *kind reception*, the usual meaning of a word.
 Access and its derivatives. See under Accedo.
 Accident, ak'i-dent, *n.*, that which *falls to* or happens; an unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; an unessential quality or property. [L. *accidens*, *-entis*, falling to—*accido*—*ad*, to, *cado*, to fall.]
 accidental, ak-i-dent'al, *adj.*, *happening by chance* or unexpectedly; not essential.—*n.* anything not essential.—*adv.* accident'ally.
 accidents, ak'i-dens, *n.*, the part of *grass*, containing the accidents or changes which words undergo.
 Acclaim, ak-kli'm, Acclamation, ak-kli-mā'shun, *n.*, a *shout of applause* uttered by a multitude. [L. *acclamatio*—*ad*, to, *clamo*, *clamatus*, to shout.]
 Acclimate, ak-kli'māt, Acclimation, ak-kli'mā-tiz, *v. t.* to inure to a foreign *climate*. [L. *ad*, to, and *clima*.]
 acclimatization, ak-kli-ma-ti-zā'shun, acclimature, ak-kli'mā-tūr, *n.*, *the act of acclimatizing*: the state of being acclimatized.
 Acclivity, ak-kli-v'i-ty, *n.*, a *rising as a hill*; steepness reckoned upwards. [L. *acclivitas*—*ad*, to, *clivus*, a rising-ground.] See Declivity.
 Acolade, ak-ko-lād, *n.*, the ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood, consisting of an embrace and a blow on the shoulder with a sword. [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, *collum*, the neck. See Collar.]

Accommodate, ak-kom'mō-dāt, *v.t.* lit. to fit to another with just measure; to adapt, or make suitable; to supply. [L. *accommodo*, *accommodatus*—*ad*, to, *con*, with, *modus*, measure.] See *Mode*.

accommodating, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, *adj.* adapting one's self to; obliging.

accommodation, ak-kom-mō-dā'shun, *n.* fitness; adjustment; convenience.

Accompany, ak-kum'pa-ni, *v.t.* to keep company with; to attend.—*v.i.* to be an associate with; in music, to perform the accompaniment:—*pr.p.* accompanying; *pa.p.* accompanied. [Fr. *accompagner*.] See *company*.

accompaniment, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, *n.*, that which accompanies; an addition by way of ornament; in music, the instruments which accompany the voice.

Accomplish, ak-kom'plis, *n.* lit. one joined with another; an associate in crime. [L. *ad*, to, *complex*, -*icit*, joined—*con*, together, *plico*, to fold.]

Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.*, to fulfil; to complete; to obtain; to adorn:—*pr.p.* accomplishing; *pa.p.* accomplished. [Fr. *accomplir*; L. *complevere*, to fill up—*con*, together, *plere*, to fill.]

accomplishable, -*abl*, *adj.* that may be executed.

accomplished, ak-kom'plisht, *adj.*, complete in acquirements; elegant.

accomplishment, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.*, completion; acquirement; ornament; elegance of manners.

Accord, ak-kord', *v.t.*, to make cordial or agreeable; to grant.—*v.i.* to agree; to be suitable:—*pr.p.* according; *pa.p.* accorded. [Fr.; L. *ad*, to, *cor*, cordis, the heart.]

accord, ak-kord', *n.*, agreement; harmony.

accordance, ak-kord'ans, *n.*, agreement; conformity.

accordant, ak-kord'ant, *adj.*, agreeable; corresponding.—*adv.* accordantly.

accordingly, ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.*, agreeably.

accordion, ak-kor'di-on, *n.* a small musical instrument with keys and a bellows.

Accost, ak-kost', *v.t.* lit. to go up to the side of; to speak first to; to address:—*pr.p.* accosting; *pa.p.* accosted. [Fr. *accoster*; L. *ad*, to, *costa*, a side.]

Accouchment, ak-kōōsh'mong, *n.* delivery in childbirth. [Fr.—*ad*, to, *coucha*, a bed.]

accoucher, ak-kōō-shēr', *n.* a man who assists women in childbirth.—*fern.* accoucheuse, ak-kōō-shēr'. [Fr.]

Account, ak-kount', *v.t.*, to count, compute, or reckon; to judge, value.—*v.i.* to give an account; to give a reason:—*pr.p.* accounting; *pa.p.* accounted. [Fr. *compter*; L. *computo*, to reckon.] See *Compute*. [value; sake.]

account, ak-kount', *n.*, a counting; statement;

accountable, ak-kount'a-bl, *adj.*, liable to account; responsible.—*adv.* accountably.

accountableness, ak-kount'a-bl-nes, *n.* accountability,

ak-kount-a-bl'i-ti, *n.*, liability to give account.

accountant, ak-kount'ant, *n.*, one who keeps or is skilled in accounts.—*n.* accountantship.

Accoutre, ak-kōō'tēr, *v.t.*, to dress; to furnish with dress or equipments, especially those of a soldier:—*pr.p.* accoutring; *pa.p.* accoutred. [Fr. *accouter*; old Fr. *accouterer*—*coustrer* = L. *custos*, a keeper (of sacred vestments), or from Norm. *coste*, a coat.] [tary equipments.]

accoutrements, ak-kōō'tēr-ments, *n.pl.*, dress; mili-

Accredit, ak-kred'it, *v.t.*, to give credit, authority, or honour to; to procure credit or honour for:—*pr.p.* accrediting; *pa.p.* accredited. [Fr. *accréditer*—L. *ad*, to, *credo*, *creditus*, to give trust.]

Accretion, ak-kre'shun, *n.*, a growing to; increase. [L. *accretio*—*ad*, to, *creco*, *cretus*, to grow.]

accretive, ak-kre'tiv, *adj.*, increasing by growth.

Accrue, ak-kroō', *v.i.*, to grow to; to arise from: to come to:—*pr.p.* accruing; *pa.p.* accrued'. [Fr. *accroître*, *accru*—L. *ad*, to, *creco*, to grow.]

Accumbent, ak-kum'bent, *adj.*, lying down or reclining on a couch, as the ancients at their meals. [L. *accumbens*, *entis*—*accumbo*, to lie down—*ad*, to, *cubo*, orig. *cumbo*, to lie.]—*n.* *accumbency*.

Accumulate, ak-kū'mū-lāt, *v.t.*, to heap or pile up; to amass.—*v.i.* to increase greatly:—*pr.p.* accumulating; *pa.p.* accumulated. [L. *accumulo*, to add to a heap—*ad*, to, *cumulus*, a heap.]

accumulation, ak-kū'mū-lā'shun, *n.*, a heaping up; a heap, mass, or pile.

accumulative, ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv, *adj.*, that accumulates.—*adv.* accumulatively.

Accurate, ak-kū-rāt, *adj.* done with care; without defect or error.—*adv.* accurately. [L. *accuratus*—*ad*, to, *curo*, care.]

accuracy, ak-kū-rāt-nes, *n.* accuracy, ak-kū-ra-si, *n.* correctness; exactness.

Accursed, ak-kurs'ed, *adj.* subjected to a curse; doomed; extremely wicked. [A. S. *a*, and *cursum*, to curse.] See *Curse*.

Accuse, ak-kūr', *v.t.* to bring a cause or charge against a person:—*pr.p.* accusing; *pa.p.* accused'. [L. *accuso*—*ad*, to, *causa*, cause.]

accusable, ak-kūr'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be accused.

accusation, ak-kū-zā'shun, *n.*, the act of accusing: the charge brought against any one.

accusative, ak-kūr'a-tiv, *adj.* accusing.—*n.* in grammar, the case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective).

accusatory, ak-kūr'a-tor-i, *adj.*, containing accusation.

accuser, ak-kūr'ēr, *n.*, one who accuses.

Accustom, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* to make familiar by custom; to form a habit by practice:—*pr.p.* accustoming; *pa.p.* accustomed. [Fr. *accoutumer*—*ad*, to, *coutume*, *coutume*, habit.] See *Custom*.

accustomed, ak-kus'tumd, *adj.* usual; frequent.

Ace, ās, *n.* the one of cards and dice. [L. *as*, a one.]

Accephalous, a-sef'al-us, *adj.* without a head. [Gr. *a*, without, *kephalē*, the head.]

Acerbity, a-ser'bi-ti, *n.*, sharpness; sourness; harshness; severity. [L. *acerbus*, harsh to the taste—*acer*, sharp, from root *ac*, sharp.]

Accescent, a-se'sent, *adj.* turning sour.—*n.* *accescence*, a tendency to sourness. [L. *accensens*, *entis*—*accesco*, to turn sour—*acces*, to be sour—*root ac*, sharp.]

acetic, a-se'tik, or a-se'tik, *adj.*, of vinegar; sour. [L. *acetum*, vinegar—*aceto*, to be sour.]

acidity, a-se'ti-ti, or a-se'ti-ti, *v.t.* or *i.*, to turn into vinegar:—*pr.p.* acidifying; *pa.p.* acidified. [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and *facio*, to make.]

acetous, as-i-tūs, *acetous*, a-se'tus, *adj.*, sour, acetic.

Ache, āk, *n.* a continued pain.—*v.i.* to be in continued pain:—*pr.p.* aching; *pa.p.* ached'. [A. S. *acc*, *acc*, pain; Gr. *achos*; from *ach* | the natural cry of pain.]—*n.* aching.

Achieve, a-chev', *v.t.*, to bring to a head or end; to perform; to accomplish:—*pr.p.* achieving; *pa.p.* achieved'. [Fr. *achever*—*chef*, the head.] See *Chief*.

achievable, a-chev'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be achieved.

achievement, a-chev'ment, *n.* performance; an exploit: an escutcheon.

Achromatic, ak-rō-mat'ik, *adj.* colourless; preventive of colour. [Gr. *a*, without, *chroma*, colour.]

Acicular, a-sik'ŭ-lar, *adj.* shaped like a needle. [L. *acicus*, a small pin—*acus*, a needle—root *ac*, sharp.]

Acid, a-sid', *adj.*, sharp; sour.—*n.* a sour substance; in *chem.*, a substance capable of uniting with others and forming salts. [L. *acidus*, sharp, from *acer*, to be sour—root *ac*, sharp.]

acidity, a-sid'i-ti, *n.*, sourness; sharpness.

acidity, a-sid'i-ti, *v. t.*, to make acid:—*pr. p.* acid'ifying; *pa. p.* acid'ified. [L. *acidus*, *facio*, to make.]

acidifiable, a-sid'i-fai-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be acidified.

acidulate, a-sid'ŭ-lāt, *v. t.*, to make slightly acid:—*pr. p.* acid'ulating; *pa. p.* acid'ulated. [L. *acidulus*, a little sour.]

acidulous, a-sid'ŭ-lus, *adj.*, slightly sour.

acknowledge, ak-nol'ej, *v. t.* to own the knowledge of; to admit; to recognise; to confess:—*pr. p.* acknowledging; *pa. p.* acknowledged. [A.S. *a*, and *knowledga*.]

acknowledgment, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.*, the owning of a thing; recognition; thanks: a receipt.

Acme, ak'mē, *n.* the highest point; the crisis. [Gr. *akmē*—*akhē*, a point, from root *ac*, sharp.]

Acolyte, ak'o-lit, *n.*, a follower or servitor in the Romish Church. [Gr. *akolouthos*, a follower.]

Aconite, ak'o-nit, *n.* the plant monk'shood or wolfsbane: poison. [L. *aconitum*; Gr. *akoniton*.]

Acorn, ā'korn, *n.* the fruit of the oak. [A.S. *æcern*, from *ær*, an oak—afterwards adapted to the notion of oak-corn.]

Acotyledon, a-ko-til'ē-dŭn, *n.* a plant without cotyledons or seed-lobes. [Gr. *a*, without, and *Cotyledon*.]—*adj.* acotyledonous.

Acoustic, a-kous'tik, *adj.*, relating to hearing, or to sound. [Gr. *akoustikos*, from *akouō*, to hear.]

acoustics, a-kous'tiks, *n.*, the science of sound; remedies for deafness.

acquaint, ak-kwānt', *v. t.* to make known to one; to make familiar with; to inform:—*pr. p.* acquaint'ing; *pa. p.* acquaint'ed. [old Fr. *accointier*, from L. *cognitus*, known; or from Ger. *kund*—*kennen*, to know—root *gnā*, to know.]

acquainted, ak-kwānt', in Scot. V. Ps. = acquainted.

acquaintance, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* familiar knowledge; a person whom we know.—*n.* acquaintanceship.

acquiesce, ak-kwē-es', *v. i.*, to rest satisfied with; to comply; to assent:—*pr. p.* acquies'cing; *pa. p.* acquies'ced'. [L. *acquiesco*, to come to a state of rest—*ad*, to, *quiesco*, to rest, from *quies*, rest.]

acquiescent, ak-kwē-es'ent, *adj.* easy; submitting.

acquiescence, ak-kwē-es'ens, *n.*, quiet assent; compliance.

Acquire, ak-kwi'r', *v. t.* to gain something sought; to attain:—*pr. p.* acquir'ing; *pa. p.* acquired. [L. *acquiro*, *quiritum*—*ad*, to, *quero*, to seek.]

acquirable, ak-kwi'r'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be acquired.

acquirement, ak-kwi'r-ment, *n.*, the act of acquiring: that which is acquired.

acquisition, ak-kwi-rish'un, *n.*, acquirement.

acquisitive, ak-kwi-riz'iv, *adj.*, anxious to acquire.

acquisitiveness, ak-kwi-riz'iv-nes, *n.*, the desire to acquire.

acquiesce, ak-kwi'r', *v. t.* to give quiet to; to set at rest; to quit hold of; to set free; to release:—*pr. p.* acquitt'ing; *pa. p.* acquit'ed. [Fr. *acquitter*, to set at rest respecting some claim—L. *ad*, to, *quietus*, at rest.]

acquittal, ak-kwi't'al, *n.* discharge from an accusation.

acquittance, ak-kwi't'ans, *n.* discharge from a debt.

acre, ā'kēr, *n.* lit. a field; a measure of land con-

taining 4840 square yards. [A.S. *æcer*, a field; L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

acresage, ā'kēr-āj, *n.*, the acres in a piece of land.

Acrid, ak'rid, *adj.*, sharp; bitter; hot or biting to the taste. [L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ac*, sharp.]

acridness, ak'rid-nes, *n.*, acridity, ak-rid'i-ti, acritude, ak'ri-tūd, *n.*, a sharp, bitter, pungent quality.

acrimony, ak'ri-mun-i, *n.*, a biting sharpness; bitterness of feeling or language. [L. *acrimonia*, from *acer*.]

acrimonious, ak-ri-mō'ni-us, *adj.*, acrid; fig., bitter.

Acrobat, ak'ro-bat, *n.* lit. one who walks on high; a rope-dancer; a tumbler; a vaulter.—*adj.*, acrobatic. [Gr. *akrobatēs*, to walk on high—*akros*, highest, *bainō*, to walk.]

Acropolis, a-krop'o-lis, *n.* the highest part of a city; a citadel, particularly that of Athens. [Gr. *akros*, highest, *polis*, a city.]

Across, a-kros', *prep.* or *adv.*, cross-wise; from side to side. [A.S. *a*, at or on, and *Cross*.]

Acrostic, a-kros'tik, *n.* a poem of which the end or first letters of the lines spell some name. [Gr. *akrostichis*—*akros*, the end, *stichos*, a line.]

Act, akt, *v. i.*, to put in motion; to be in action; to behave one's self.—*v. t.* to perform; to imitate:—*pr. p.* act'ing; *pa. p.* act'ed.—*n.* something done or doing; a deed or exploit; a law: a part of a play. [L. *ago*, *actum*, to put in motion; Gr. *agō*.]

acting, akt'ing, *n.*, action; the act of performing an assumed or a dramatic part.

action, ak'shun, *n.*, state of acting; a deed; operation; gesture; agency; a battle; a lawsuit.

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

active, ak'tiv, *adj.*, that acts; busy; nimble; quick.

activity, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being active.

actor, ak'tur, *n.*, one who acts; a stage player.

actress, ak'tres, *n.*, a female stage-player.

actual, ak'tŭ-al, *adj.* real or existing.—*adv.* actual'ly.—*n.* actual'ity. [L. *actualis*.]

actuary, ak'tŭ-ar-i, *n.* one who makes the calculations connected with the business of an insurance office. [L. *actuarius*.]

actuate, ak'tŭ-āt, *v. t.*, to put into or incite to action:—*pr. p.* act'uating; *pa. p.* act'uated. [from *Act*.]

Acumen, a-kŭ'men, *n.*, a sharp point; quickness of perception; penetration. [L. from *acuo*, to sharpen; Gr. *akhē*, a point, from the root *ac*, sharp.]

acuminated, a-kŭ'min-āt-ed, *adj.*, sharpened to a point.

acupuncture, ak-ŭ-pung'ktŭr, *n.* an operation for relieving pain by puncturing the flesh with needles. [L. *acus*, needle, and *Puncture*.]

acute, a-kŭt', *adj.*, ending in a point; sharp; keen; shrewd; highly sensitive.—*adv.* acutely. [L. *acutus*—*acuo*, from root *ac*, sharp.]

acuteness, a-kŭt'nes, *n.*, sharpness, quickness.

Adage, ad'āj, *n.* an old saying; a proverb. [L. *adagium*—*prob. ad*, to, *aito*, to say.]

Adamant, ad'a-mant, *n.*, that which cannot be broken; a very hard stone; the diamond. [L. and Gr. *adamas*—*a*, not, *damaō*, to break.]-*adj.* adamant'ine ('in), made of, or like adamant.

Adapt, a-dapt', *v. t.* to make apt or fit:—*pr. p.* adapt'ing; *pa. p.* adapt'ed. [L. *ad*, to, *apto*, to fit.]

adaptable, a-dapt'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be adapted.—*n.* adaptability.

adaptation, a-dap-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of making suitable: the state of being suitable; fitness.

Add, ad, *v. t.*, to put together; to increase; to sum up:—*pr. p.* add'ing; *pa. p.* add'ed. [L. *ad*, to, *do*, to put.]

addendum

addendum, ad-den'dum, *n.*, a thing to be added; an appendix.—*pl.* addenda. [L.]
addition, ad-dish'un, *n.*, the act of adding; the thing added: the rule in arithmetic for adding sums together. [L. *additio*, from *ad*, to.]
additional, ad-dish'un-al, *adj.*, that is added.
adder, ad'er, *n.*, a poisonous serpent. [A.S. *attor*, poison, an adder; or *naedra*, an adder.]
Addit, ad-dikt', *v.t.* orig. to give assent to; to give one's self up to (generally in a bad sense):—*pr.p.* addicting; *pa.p.* addict'ed. [L. *addico*—*ad*, to, *dico*, dictum, to declare.]—*n.* addict'edness.
Addle, ad'dl, **Addled**, ad'dld, *adj.*, diseased; putrid; barren, empty. [A.S. *addl*.]
Address, ad-dres', *v.t.*, to direct to; to prepare one's self for; to speak or write to; to court:—*pr.p.* address'ing; *pa.p.* address'ed.—*n.* application; speech; manners; dexterity: direction of a letter.—*pl.* addresses, courtship. [Fr. *adresser*—L. *ad*, to, and *dirigo*, directus, to direct.] See **Dress**.
Adduce, ad-dūs', *v.t.*, to bring forward: to cite or quote:—*pr.p.* adduc'ing; *pa.p.* adduc'ed. [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to—*ad*, to, *duco*, to lead.]
adducible, ad-dūs'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be adduced.
Adapt, ad'apt, *n.* one who is apt or has attained proficiency. [L. *adipiscor*, adeptus, to attain.]
Adequate, ad'ē-kwāt, *adj.*, equal to; proportionate; sufficient.—*adv.* ad'equately. [L. *adequatus*—*adequo*, to make equal to—*ad*, to, *aequus*, equal.]
adequacy, ad'ē-kwa-si, *n.*, state of being adequate.
Adhere, ad-hēr', *v.t.*, to stick to; to remain fixed or attached:—*pr.p.* adher'ing; *pa.p.* adher'ed'. [L. *adharere*—*ad*, to, *harere*, *harum*, to stick.]
adherence, ad-hēr'ens, *n.*, state of adhering; steady attachment.
adherent, ad-hēr'ent, *adj.*, sticking to; united with.—*n.* one who adheres; a follower; a partisan.
adhesion, ad-hēr'shun, *n.*, a sticking to; adherence.
adhesive, ad-hēr'siv, *adj.*, sticky; tenacious.—*adv.* ad'hē'sively.—*n.* ad'hē'siveness.
Adieu, a-dū', *adv.* (I commend you) to God; farewell.—*n.* a farewell. [Fr. & *Dieu*, to God.]
Adipose, ad'i-pōs, *adj.*, fatty. [low L. *adiposus*—*adeps*, fat.]
Adit, ad'it, *n.*, a going to; an opening or passage, esp. into a mine. [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, *eo*, itum, to go.]
Adjacent, ad-jā'sent, *adj.*, lying near to; contiguous.—*adv.* ad-jā'cently. [L. *adjacens*, -entis, —*adjacere*, to lie near—*ad*, to, *jacere*, to lie.]
adjacency, ad-jā'sen-si, *n.*, the state of lying close to.
Adject, ad-jekt', *v.t.*, to cast, add, or put to:—*pr.p.* adject'ing; *pa.p.* adject'ed. [L. *adjicio*, adjectum—*ad*, to, *jacio*, to cast.]
adjective, ad-jek'tiv, *n.*, in gram., a word put to a noun to qualify it.—*adv.* ad-jec'tively.
Adjoin, ad-join', *v.t.*, to join to.—*v.i.* to lie next to. [L. *ad*, to, *jungo*, junctus, to join.]
adjunct, ad'junkt, *adj.*, joined or added to.—*n.* the thing joined or added.—*adv.* ad-junct'ly.
adjunctive, ad-junk'tiv, *adj.*, joining.—*n.* that which is joined.—*adv.* ad-junct'ively.
Adjourn, ad-jurn', *v.t.* to put off to another day; to postpone:—*pr.p.* adjourn'ing; *pa.p.* adjourn'ed'. [Fr. *ajourner*, from *jour*, a day.] See **Journal**.
adjournment, ad-jurn'ment, *n.*, the act of adjourn'ing; the interval it causes.
Adjudge, ad-judj', *v.t.*, to judge or doom to; to decide; to sentence. [L. *ad*, to, and *Judex*.]
adjudicate, ad-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.*, to try judicially; to

admonitive

adjudge:—*pr.p.* adju'dicating; *pa.p.* adju'dicating. [L. *ad*, to, *judico*, -atum, to judge.]
adjudication, ad-jū'di-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of adjudging or passing sentence: the judgment or decision of a court.
Adjunct. See under **Adjoin**.
Adjure, ad-jū'r', *v.t.* to charge on oath or solemnly:—*pr.p.* adjur'ing; *pa.p.* adjur'ed'. [L. *ad*, to, *jurare*, juratum, to swear.]
adjuration, ad-jū'r-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of adjuring; the charge or oath used.
Adjust, ad-just', *v.t.* to make just; to settle:—*pr.p.* adjust'ing; *pa.p.* adjust'ed.—*adj.* adjust'able. [L. *ad*, to, *justus*, just.] See **Just**.
adjustment, ad-just'ment, *n.*, the act of adjusting; arrangement; settlement.
Adjutant, ad-jū'tant, *n.* a military officer who assists the major; a large species of crane in India. [L. *adjutus*, -antis, assisting, from *adjuvo*—*ad*, to, *juvo*, to help.]
adjutancy, ad-jū'tan-si, *n.*, the office of an adjutant.
adjutor, ad-jū'tor, *n.*, a helper.
Admeasurement, ad-mezh'ūr-ment, *n.*, the act of measuring according to rule; dimensions; adjustment of proportions. [L. *ad*, to, and *mensuramentum*.]
Administer, ad-min'is-tēr, *v.t.*, to minister to; to serve; to supply; to conduct:—*pr.p.* admin'istering; *pa.p.* admin'istered. [L. *ad*, to, *ministro*, ministratum, to serve.] See **Minister**.
administration, ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.*, act of administering: the power or party that administers.
administrative, ad-min'is-trā-tiv, *adj.*, that administers.
administrator, ad-min-is-trā'tor, *n.* he who manages the affairs of one dying without making a will.—*fem.* admin'istrā'trix.—*n.* admin'istrā'torship.
Admirable. See under **Admire**.
Admiral, ad'mi-ral, *n.*, the commander of a fleet. [Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir*, a lord, a chief.]
admiralty, ad'mi-ral-ti, *n.* a board of commissioners for the administration of naval affairs.
Admire, ad-mir', *v.t.* lit. to wonder at; to regard with esteem or affection:—*pr.p.* admiring; *pa.p.* admired'. [L. *ad*, at, *miror*, -atus, to wonder.]
admirable, ad'mi-ra-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being admired.—*adv.* ad'mir'ably.—*n.* admiral'ness.
admiration, ad-mi-rā'shun, *n.*, the act of admiring; in *B.*, wonder (simply).
admirer, ad-mir'ēr, *n.*, one who admires; a lover.
admiringly, ad-mir'ing-ly, *adv.*, with admiration.
Admissible, Admission. See under **Admit**.
Admit, ad-mit', *v.t.*, to allow to or concede; to let in:—*pr.p.* admit'ing; *pa.p.* admit'ted'. [L. *ad*, to, *mitto*, missum, to allow to go.]
admissible, ad-mis'i-bl, admissible, ad-mit'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be admitted.—*n.* admitt'ibility.
admission, ad-mish'un, admittance, ad-mit'ans, *n.*, act of admitting: leave to enter; a concession in argument.
Admixture, ad-miks'tūr, *n.*, a mixing; what is mixed. [L. *ad*, to, and *mixture*.]
Admonish, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* to bring to mind; to warn; to reprove mildly:—*pr.p.* admon'ishing; *pa.p.* admon'ished. [L. *ad*, to, *monere*, to remind—*mens*, the mind, from root *man*, to think.]
admonition, ad-mō-nish'un, *n.* kind reproof; counsel; advice.
admonitive, ad-mon'it-iv, **admonitory**, ad-mon'it-or-i, *adj.*, containing admonition.

fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; then.

Adnascent, ad-nas'ent, *adj.*, growing to or upon. [L. *adnascentis*, -entis—*ad*, to, *nascor*, to grow.]

Ada, a-dō', *n.* a to do; bustle; trouble. [A.S. *ada*, *don*, to do.]

Adolescent, ad-ō-les'ent, *adj.*, growing to manhood. [L. *adolescens*, -entis—*ad*, to, *oleo*, *oleo*, to grow.]

Adolescence, ad-ō-les'ens, *n.* the period of youth.

Adopt, a-dopt', *v.t.*, to choose; to take as one's own what is another's, as a child, &c. —*pr. p.* adopting; *pa. p.* adopted. [L. *ad*, to, *opto*, to choose.]

Adoption, a-dop'shun, *n.*, the act of adopting; the state of being adopted.

Adoptive, a-dop'tiv, *adj.*, that adopts or is adopted.

Adora, a-dōr', *v.t.*, to speak to, pray to, worship, or reverence as divine; to love intensely: —*pr. p.* adoring; *pa. p.* adored. [L. *ad*, to, *oro*, *oratus*, to use the mouth, to pray—*as*, *oris*, the mouth.]

Adorer, a-dōr'er, *n.*, one that adores; a lover.

Adorable, a-dōr'a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being adored. —*adv.* adorably. —*n.* adorableness.

Adoration, ad-ō-rā'shun, *n.*, the act of adoring; divine worship; homage.

Adoringly, a-dōr'ing-ly, *adv.*, with adoration.

Adorn, a-dorn', *v.t.*, to ornament, deck, or dress: —*pr. p.* adorning; *pa. p.* adorned. [L. *ad*, to, *orno*, to deck.] [*ornament*; decoration.]

Adornment, a-dorn'ing, *n.*, adornment, a-dorn'ment, *n.*,

Adrift, a-drift', *adj.* or *adv.*, driven; floating at random. [A.S. *adrifan*, to drive.]

Adroit, a-droit', *adj.*, going direct at the mark; dexterous; skilful. —*adv.* adroitly. [Fr. from *droit*, L. *directus*, straight. See *Direct*.]

Adroitness, a-droit'nes, *n.*, dexterity; skill; readiness.

Adscititious, ad-si-tish'us, *adj.*, added or assumed; supplemental; additional. [From L. *adscitio* —*scitum*, to take or assume—*ad*, to, *scisco*, to inquire—*scio*, to know.]

Adulation, ad-ū-lā'shun, *n.*, fawning; excessive flattery. [L. *adulatio*, from *aduler*, *adulatus*, to fawn upon as a dog.]

Adulatory, ad-ū-la-tōr', *adj.*, flattering excessively.

Adult, a-dult', *adj.*, grown up; mature. —*n.* a person grown up. [L. *adultus*—*adoleo*, to grow up.]

Adulterate, a-dul'tēr-āt, *v.t.*, to change to another but worse state; to corrupt or debase: —*pr. p.* adulterating; *pa. p.* adulterated. [L. *adultero*.]

Adulteration, a-dul'tēr-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of adulterating; the state of being adulterated.

Adultery, a-dul'tēr-i, *n.*, violation of the marriage-bed. [L. *adulterium*—*adulter*, an adulterer.]

Adulterer, a-dul'tēr-ēr, *n.*, a man guilty of adultery. —*fm.* adulterous.

Adulteress, a-dul'tēr-in, *adj.*, resulting from adultery; spurious. —*n.* the offspring of adultery.

Adulterous, a-dul'tēr-us, *adj.*, guilty of adultery.

Adumbrant, ad-um'brant, *adj.*, shadowing out. [L. *adumbrans*, -antis—*adumbrō*, to bring a shadow upon a thing—*ad*, to, *umbrō*, a shadow.]

Adumbrate, ad-um'brāt, *v.t.*, to shadow out faintly: —*pr. p.* adumbrating; *pa. p.* adumbrated.

Adumbration, ad-um-brā'shun, *n.*, act of shadowing forth; a faint sketch or resemblance.

Advance, ad-vans', *v.t.*, to put to the van or forward; to increase; to offer; to pay beforehand. —*v.i.* to come or go forward; to rise in rank or price: —*pr. p.* advancing; *pa. p.* advanced. [Fr. *avancer*, from *avant*, before, forward—L. *ab*, from, *ante*, before.] See *Van*.

Advance, ad-vans', *n.*, a going forward; an improvement; payment beforehand; rise in price.

advancement, ad-vans'ment, *n.*, act of advancing; promotion; improvement.

Advantage, ad-vant'aj, *n.*, a state of advance; superiority; benefit. [Fr. *avantage*, from *avant*, before.] See *Advance*.

Advantageous, ad-van-tā'jus, *adj.*, of advantage; useful.—*adv.* advantageously.—*n.* advantageousness.

Advent, ad'vent, *n.*, a coming to; the coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas. [L. *adventus*, from *ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

Adventual, ad-vent'ū-al, *adj.*, relating to Advent.

Adventitious, ad-ven-tish'us, *adj.*, happening; accidental; casual.—*adv.* adventitiously.

Adventure, ad-vent'ūr, *v.t.* to try what is to come; to risk: —*pr. p.* adventuring; *pa. p.* adventured. —*v.i.* to dare, to venture. [Fr. *aventure*—old Fr. *advenir*, to happen; L. *ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]

Adventure, *n.*, a chance; risk; an enterprise.

adventurer, ad-vent'ūr-ēr, *n.*, one who risks; one who seeks adventures.

adventurous, ad-vent'ūr-us, *adj.*, bold; daring; dangerous.—*adv.* adventurously.—*n.* adventurousness.

Adverb, ad'verb, *n.*, a word used to qualify a verb, adjective, or other adverb. [L. *ad*, to, *verbum*, a word, a verb.] [*verb*—*adv.* adverbially.]

adverbial, ad-verb'i-al, *adj.*, pertaining to an adverb.

Advers, ad'vers, *adj.*, turned against; opposed to; conflicting; unfortunate.—*adv.* adversely. [L. *adversus*, from *adverso*—*ad*, to, *verto*, to turn.]

adversary, ad'ver-sar-i, *n.*, one who is adverse; an opponent; an enemy. [L. *adversarius*.]

adversative, ad-vert's-a-tiv, *adj.*, denoting opposition, contrariety, or variety.

adverseness, ad-vert's-nes, *n.*, state of being adverse.

adversity, ad-vert's-it-i, *n.*, affliction; misfortune.

Advert, ad-vert', *v.t.*, to turn or attend to; to regard or observe: —*pr. p.* advert'ing; *pa. p.* advert'ed. [L. *adverto*—*ad*, to, *verto*, to turn.]

advertent, ad-vert'ent, *adj.*, attentive; heedful.—*adv.* advertently.

advertence, ad-vert'ens, *n.*, advertency, ad-vert'en-si, *n.*, attention to; regard; heedfulness.

advertise, ad-vert'is', *v.t.*, to turn attention to; to inform; to give public notice of. [L. *ad*, to, *verto*, to turn.] [in a newspaper or periodical.]

advertisement, ad-vert'iz-ment, *n.*, a public notice advertiser, ad-vert'is-ēr, *n.*, one that advertises.

advertising, ad-vert'iz-ing, *adj.*, containing or furnishing advertisements.

Advise, ad-viz', *v.t.* to tell one's views to; to inform; to counsel.—*Advise* thyself, in B. = consider. [Fr. *aviser*; old Fr. *avisor*; L. *ad*, to, *viso*, to view—*video*, *visum*, to see.]

advise, ad-viz', *n.*, opinion; counsel; intelligence.

advisable, ad-viz'a-bl, *adj.*, proper to be done.—*adv.* advisably.—*n.* advisableness. [advis'edly.]

advised, ad-viz'd, *adj.*, prudent; cautious.—*adv.* advisedness, ad-viz'd-nes, *n.*, deliberate consideration; prudent procedure.

adviser, ad-viz'ēr, *n.*, one who gives advice.

Advocate, ad'vō-kāt, *n.*, one called on to aid in a suit; one who pleads the cause of another.—*n.* advocateship. [L. *advocatus*—*ad*, to, *voco*, *vocatum*, to call.]

advocate, ad'vō-kāt, *v.t.* to plead for; to defend, or vindicate: —*pr. p.* advōcating; *pa. p.* advōcated.

advocacy, ad'vō-ka-si, *n.*, pleading for; defence.

Advowson, ad-vow'sun, *n.*, the right of calling or presenting to a vacant benefice. [old Fr. *advocesson*, from L. *advocatio*.] See *Advocate*.

Adse, *ad*, *n.* a cooper's axe. [A.S. *adessa*.]
Adilla, *ed*'*l*, same as *edile*, under *Edify*.
Aerata, *er*'*at*, *v. t.* to put air into; to combine with carbonic acid:—*pr. p.* *er*'*ating*; *pa. p.* *er*'*ated*. [L. *aer*, air.] See *Air*.
Aeration, *er*'*a*'*shun*, *n.* the act or operation of combining with carbonic acid.
Aerial, *er*'*al*, *adj.* belonging to the air: consisting of air: high; lofty. [L. *aerius*, from *aer*.]
Aeriform, *er*'*i*'*form*, *adj.* having the form or nature of air. [L. *aer*, and *forma*, form.]
Aerify, *er*'*i*'*f*, *v. t.*, to fill with air:—*pr. p.* *er*'*erify*ing; *pa. p.* *er*'*erified*. [L. *aer*, and *fero*, to make.]
Aerolite, *er*'*er*'*l*'*it*, *n.* a stone falling from the air; a meteoric stone. [Gr. *aer*, air, and *lithos*, a stone.]
Aerology, *er*'*er*'*o*'*l*'*o*'*ji*, *n.* a description of the air; the science that treats of the air.—*adj.* *aerolog*'*ical*. [Gr. *aer*, and *logos*, a description.]
Aerometer, *er*'*er*'*om*'*et*'*er*, *n.* an instrument for measuring air. [Gr. *aer*, and *metron*, a measure.]
Aeronaut, *er*'*er*'*o*'*naut*, *n.* one who sails in the air, as in a balloon.—*adj.* *aerona*'*ut*'*ic*. [Gr. *aer*, and *nautes*, a sailor.] [sailing in the air.]
Aeronautics, *er*'*er*'*o*'*naut*'*iks*, *n.* the science or art of aerostats, *er*'*er*'*o*'*stat*'*ik*, *adj.* suspending in air; pertaining to aerial sailing. [Gr. *aer*, and *statos*, placed, from *histemi*, to cause to stand.]
Aerostats, *er*'*er*'*o*'*stat*'*iks*, aerostation, *er*'*er*'*o*'*st*'*a*'*shun*, *n.* the science of raising, suspending, and guiding machines in the air; aerial navigation.
Aery, a form of *airy*.
Aeria. See *Kyry*.
Aesthetics, *es*'*thet*'*iks*, *n.* the science which treats of the beautiful in perception; the science of taste. [Gr. *aisthetikos*, perceptive—*aisthanomai*, to perceive by the senses.]
Aesthetic, *es*'*thet*'*ik*, *adjective*, *es*'*thet*'*ik*'*al*, *adj.*, pertaining to aesthetics.—*adv.* *aesthet*'*ically*.
Afar, *a*'*far*', *adv.* at a far distance. [*a*, and *Far*.]
Affable, *af*'*fa*'*bl*, *adj.* able to be spoken to; of easy manners.—*adv.* *af*'*ably*. [L. *afabiliis*, from *affor*—*ad*, to, and *for*, *fari*, to speak.]
Affability, *af*'*fa*'*bil*'*iti*, *n.* quality of being affable.
Affair, *af*'*far*', *n.* that which is done; business:—in *pl.* transactions in general; public concerns. [Fr. *affaire*, from *ad*, to, *faire*, to do—L. *facio*.]
Affect, *af*'*fekt*', *v. t.* to act upon; to move the passions or feelings; to aim at; to assume or pretend to: in New Test., to pay court to:—*pr. p.* *af*'*fecting*; *pa. p.* *af*'*ected*. [L. *afficio*, *affectum*—*ad*, to, *facio*, to do.] [not natural or real.]
Affectation, *af*'*fek*'*ta*'*shun*, *n.* assumption of what is affected, *af*'*fek*'*ted*, *adj.* disposed to; full of affectation.—*adv.* *af*'*fect*'*edly*.—*n.* *af*'*fect*'*edness*.
Affecting, *af*'*fek*'*ing*, *adj.* having power to affect or move the passions.—*adv.* *af*'*fect*'*ingly*.
Affection, *af*'*fek*'*shun*, *n.* the state of being well or ill affected towards any one; kindness; love.
Affectioned, *af*'*fek*'*shund*, *adj.* disposed.
Affectionate, *af*'*fek*'*shun*'*at*, *adj.* full of affection; loving.—*adv.* *af*'*fect*'*ionately*.—*n.* *af*'*fect*'*ionateness*.
Affiance, *af*'*f*'*ans*, *n.* faith pledged to; marriage-contract; trust:—*v. t.* to pledge faith; to betroth:—*pr. p.* *af*'*f*'*ancing*; *pa. p.* *af*'*f*'*anced*. [Fr. *fiancer*, to betroth; Norm. *affiance*—L. *ad*, *fides*, faith.]
Affidavit, *af*'*f*'*id*'*av*'*it*, *n.* a declaration on oath. [Law L. *affidavit*, he made oath—*ad*, to, *fido*, to trust.]
Affiliate, *af*'*fil*'*i*'*at*, *v. t.* to receive into a family as a son, or into a society as a member; in law, to assign an illegitimate child to its father:—*pr. p.* *af*'*fil*'*i*'*ating*; *pa. p.* *af*'*fil*'*i*'*ated*. [L. *ad*, to, *filius*, a son.]

affiliation, *af*'*fil*'*i*'*a*'*shun*, *n.* association in the same family or society; the assignment by law of an illegitimate child to its father.
Affinity, *af*'*fin*'*i*'*ti*, *n.* a bordering on; relation by marriage; connection; attraction. [L. *affinitas*—*ad*, and *finis*, a border.]
Affirm, *af*'*ferm*'*i*, *v. t.* to declare firmly; to maintain as true; to establish.—*v. i.* to declare solemnly:—*pr. p.* *af*'*firm*'*ing*; *pa. p.* *af*'*firm*'*ed*. [L. *affirmo*, *affirmatum*, to make firm—*ad*, and *firmo*, from *firmus*, strong.] See *Firm*.
affirmable, *af*'*ferm*'*a*'*bl*, *adj.*, that may be affirmed.—*adv.* *af*'*firm*'*ably*.
affirmation, *af*'*ferm*'*a*'*shun*, *n.* act of affirming; that which is affirmed; a solemn declaration.
affirmative, *af*'*ferm*'*a*'*tiv*, *adj.* or *n.* that affirms.—*adv.* *af*'*firm*'*atively*.
Affix, *af*'*fik*'*s*'*i*, *v. t.* to fix to:—*pr. p.* *af*'*fix*'*ing*; *pa. p.* *af*'*fix*'*ed*. [L. *affigo*—*ad*, to, *figo*, *fixum*, to fix.]
affix, *af*'*fik*'*s*, *n.* a syllable or letter fixed to the end of a word.
Affluence, *af*'*fl*'*u*'*ent*, *n.* a breathing on. [L. *afflo*, *afflatum*, to breathe on—*ad*, and *flo*, to breathe.]
affluence, *af*'*fl*'*u*'*ent*, *n.* inspiration. [L.]
Afflict, *af*'*flikt*'*i*, *v. t.* to strike to the ground, to overthrow; to pain, distress, grieve:—*pr. p.* *af*'*fl*'*ict*'*ing*; *pa. p.* *af*'*fl*'*ict*'*ed*. [L. *affligo*, *afflictum*—*ad*, to, *figo*, to strike.]
affliction, *af*'*flikt*'*shun*, *n.* state of being afflicted; distress or its cause. [L. *afflictio*, from *affligo*.]
afflictive, *af*'*flikt*'*iv*, *adj.* causing pain or distress.
Affluent, *af*'*fl*'*u*'*ent*, *adj.* flowing to; abounding; wealthy.—*n.* a stream that flows into another. [L. *affluens*, *entis*—*ad*, to, and *flo*, to flow.]
affluence, *af*'*fl*'*u*'*ent*'*ens*, *n.* abundance; wealth.
afflux, *af*'*fl*'*uks*, *affluxion*, *af*'*fl*'*uks*'*shun*, *n.* a flowing to that which flows to.
Afford, *af*'*f*'*ord*', *v. t.* lit. to bring to the forum or market-place: to be able to buy or expend: to yield or produce: to grant:—*pr. p.* *af*'*f*'*ord*'*ing*; *pa. p.* *af*'*f*'*ord*'*ed*. [Fr. *afforer*, to set a price on—L. *ad*, to, *forum*, a market-place.]
Affray, *af*'*fr*'*a*', *n.* a fighting which causes fear, or makes one afraid; a brawl; disturbance. [Fr. *effrayer*, to terrify; *fracas*, a disturbance—L. *frago*, a crash, from *frag*, root of *frango*, to break.] [of obsolete verb *affray*.]
afraid, *a*'*fr*'*aid*, *adj.* struck with fear; timid. [*pa. p.* *af*'*fr*'*ighted*, *af*'*fr*'*ight*'*ed*, *v. t.* to cause fright to; to frighten:—*pr. p.* *af*'*fr*'*ighting*; *pa. p.* *af*'*fr*'*ight*'*ed*.—*adv.* *af*'*fr*'*ight*'*edly*.] [See *Fright*.]
Affront, *af*'*frun*'*t*, *v. t.* to meet front to front; to insult openly:—*pr. p.* *af*'*frun*'*t*'*ing*; *pa. p.* *af*'*frun*'*t*'*ed*.—*n.* open insult. [Fr. *affronter*—L. *ad*, to, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead, front.]
Affusion, *af*'*f*'*u*'*shun*, *n.* act of pouring upon or sprinkling. [L. *affundo*—*ad*, and *fundo*, *fundum*, to pour.]
Afloat, *a*'*fl*'*ot*, *adv.* on float; floating; at sea.
Afoot, *a*'*fl*'*ot*, *adv.* on foot.
Afore, *a*'*for*', *prep.* in B. before.
Aforehand, *a*'*for*'*hand*, *adv.* beforehand.
afortime, *a*'*for*'*tim*, *adv.* in former or old times.
Afraid. See under *Affray*.
Afresh, *a*'*fr*'*esh*, *adv.* anew, again. [*a*, and *Fresh*.]
African, *af*'*r*'*ikan*, *adj.* belonging to Africa.
Aft, *ast*, *adj.* or *adv.* behind; astern. [A.S. *aft*.]
after, *a*'*t*'*er*, *adj.* *prep.*, or *adv.* more aft, further behind in place or later in time; in search of; in imitation of: in B. according to; afterwards. [the comparative of *Aft*; A.S. *after*.]

fite, fir; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōn; then.

after-drop, af'tër-krop, *n.*, the second crop of the season. [See Drop.]
 aftermost, af'tër-mòst, *adj.*, most aft; hindmost.
 afternoon, af'tër-nòon, *n.*, after noon, the time between noon and evening. [See Noon.]
 after-piece, af'tër-pès, *n.*, a piece performed after a play.
 afterward, af'tër-ward, afterwards, af'tër-wards, *adv.* later; subsequent. [After and ward, Ger. *ward*, towards, in direction of.]
 Aga, á'ga, *n.*, a Turkish commander or chief officer. [Per. *ak*, *aka*, a lord.]
 Again, a-gen', *adv.*, a second time; once more. [A.S. *agen*, *ongen*—*on*, and *gen*, besides.]
 against, a-genst', *prep.*, in opposition to; close to; in provision for. [A.S. *ongra*, opposite to.]
 Agape, a-gáp', *adj.* or *adv.*, on the gape; gaping; staring with eagerness or wonder. [See Gape.]
 Agate, ag'át, *n.*, a precious stone, a semi-pellucid variety of quartz. [Gr. *achatis*, said to have been named from a river in Sicily, where it was found.]—*adj.* ag'átine (-tin).
 Age, áj, *n.*, the whole period of life, or some part of it; a generation of men; decline of life; a period of time; legal maturity. [Fr. *age*, old Fr. *edage*, Prov. *atge*, L. *atlas*, *avitas*, from *avum*; Gr. *aión*; Sans. *ayus*, long life.]
 aged, á'jed, *adj.*, advanced in age, old.—*n. pl.* old persons.
 Agent, á'jent, *n.*, a person or thing that acts or exerts power; a deputy or factor. [L. *agens*, -*entis*—*ago*, to do.] See Act.
 agency, á'jen-si, *n.*, the office or business of an agent; action.
 Agglomerate, ag-glom'er-át, *v. i.* to wind or gather into a ball or mass.—*v. i.* to grow into a mass:—*fr. p.* agglom'erating; *pa. p.* agglom'erated. [L. *agglomerare*, to wind to—*ad*, to, *glomus*, a ball.]
 agglomeration, ag-glom'er-á'shun, *n.*, a growing or heaping together; a mass.
 Agglutinate, ag-gloo'tin-át, *v. t.*, to glue to, or cause to adhere:—*fr. p.* agglu'tinating; *pa. p.* agglu'tinated. [L. *agglutinare*—*ad*, to, *gluten*, glue.]
 agglutinative, ag-gloo'tin-át-iv, *adj.*, tending to or having power to cause adhesion.
 Aggrandise, ag-gran-diz, *v. t.* to make grand or great:—*fr. p.* aggrandising; *pa. p.* aggrandised. [Fr. *agrandir*—L. *ad*, *grandis*, great.]
 aggrandisement, ag-gran-diz-ment, *n.*, act of aggrandising: state of being aggrandised.
 Aggravate, ag-gra-vát, *v. t.* to make heavier; to make worse; to provoke:—*fr. p.* aggravating; *pa. p.* aggravated. [L. *aggravare*, *aggravatus*—*ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy.]
 aggravation, ag-gra-vá'shun, *n.*, the act of aggravating: state of being aggravated: that which aggravates.
 Aggregate, ag-gré-gát, *v. t.*, to gather together; to accumulate into one mass:—*fr. p.* aggregating; *pa. p.* aggregated. [L. *aggregare*, to bring together, as a flock—*ad*, to, *gregis*, *gregis*, a flock.]
 aggregate, ag-gré-gát, *adj.*, formed of parts collected.—*n.* an assemblage.—*adv.* aggregately.
 aggregation, ag-gré-gá'shun, *n.*, act of aggregating: an aggregate.
 Aggress, ag-gres', *v. i.*, to step towards or against; to

attack:—*fr. p.* aggressing; *pa. p.* aggressed'. [L. *aggressor*, *aggressus*—*ad*, to, *gradior*, to step.]
 aggression, ag-gresh'un, *n.*, act of aggressing; attack; injury.
 aggressive, ag-gres'iv, *adj.*, making the first attack; active in hostility.—*n.* aggressiveness.
 aggressor, ag-gres'or, *n.*, the person who first attacks.
 Agrieve, ag-grév', *v. t.* to bear heavily upon; to pain or injure:—*fr. p.* agrieving; *pa. p.* aggrieved'. [old Fr. *agraver*—L. *ad*, to, *gravis*, heavy.]
 Aghast, a-gast', *adj.*, struck with horror, as if at a ghost. [A.S. *gast*, breath, a ghost.]
 Agile, áj'l, *adj.*, active; nimble; alert. [L. *agilis*—*ago*, to do or act.]
 agility, á-jil'ti, *n.*, quickness of action; nimbleness.
 Agitate, áj-i-tát, *v. t.*, to put into action; to stir violently; to discuss:—*fr. p.* agitating; *pa. p.* agitated. [L. *agito*—*ago*, to put in motion.]
 agitation, áj-i-tá'shun, *n.*, act of agitating: state of being agitated.—*n.* agitator, one who agitates.
 Aglet, ag'let, Aglet, á'glet, *n.*, the metal point or tag of the lace or string by which different parts of dress were fastened together; a spangle. [Fr. *aguillette*, dim. of *aguille*, a needle.]
 Agnail, ag'nál, *n.*, an inflammation round the nail [generally given from A.S. *ang-nagel*—*ange*, pain, *nagel*, a nail, but properly from It. *anguinaglia*, L. *inguen*, -*inis*, the groin, as swelling in it.]
 Agnate, ag'nát, *adj.*, related by the father's side.—*n.* a relation by the father's side. [L. *agnatus*—*agnascor*—*ad*, *nascor*, to be born.]
 Ago, a-gó', *adv.*, gone; past.—in B. *Agona*. [ygone, the old past part. of the verb to go.] See Go.
 Agony, ag'ó-ni, *n.*, a violent struggle; pain. [Gr. *agónia*, that causes writhing—*agón*, a contest.]
 agonise, ag'ó-níz, *v. i.* to writhe in agony:—*fr. p.* agónising; *pa. p.* agónised. [Gr. *agónizomai*, to struggle against—*agón*.]
 agonising, ag'ó-níz-ing, *adj.*, causing agony—*adv.* agonisingly.
 Agrarian, a-grá'ri-an, *adj.*, of fields or lands, or of agrarianism. [L. *agrarius*—*ager*, a field.]
 agrarianism, a-grá'ri-an-izm, *n.*, the equal division of lands or property; the principles of those who approve of such division.
 Agree, a-gré', *v. i.*, to be of one mind; to accord:—*fr. p.* agreeing; *pa. p.* agreed'. [Fr. *agréer*—*gré*, good-will; L. *gratus*, pleasing.]
 agreeable, a-gré'a-bl, *adj.*, suitable to; pleasing.—*adv.* agreeably.
 agreeableness, a-gré'a-bl-nes, *n.*, quality of being agreeable; suitability.
 agreement, a-gré'ment, *n.*, state of agreeing; a bargain.
 Agriculture, ag-ri-kul-túr, *n.*, the art of cultivating fields; farming. [L. *ager*, a field, *cultura*, a cultivating, from *colo*, *cultum*, to cultivate.]
 agricultural, ag-ri-kul'túr-al, *adj.*, of agriculture.
 agriculturist, ag-ri-kul'túr-ist, *n.*, one skilled in agriculture.
 Aground, a-ground', *adv.*, on the ground; stranded.
 Aigu, á'gú, *n.*, a fever coming in sharp attacks or periodical fits. [Fr. *aigu*, sharp; L. *acutus*; Gr. *akh*, a point, from the root *akh*, sharp.]
 Ah, á, *int.*, an exclamation of surprise, pity, contempt, joy, &c. [Fr. L.; Ger. *ach*; Sans. *á*.]
 aha, á-há, *int.*, an exclamation of triumph, surprise, or contempt. [Ger. *aha*, *haha*; Sans. *akaha*, *aho*.]
 Ahead, a-hed', *adv.*, on head; further on; in front; onward. [A.S. *a*, and *head*.] See Head.

Ahoj, a-hoy', *int.* a sea term or call used in hailing.

Aid, *aid*, *v.t.*, to help, assist, support:—*fr. p.* aid'ing; *pa. p.* aid'ed.—*n.* help; assistance.—*adj.* aid'less, without aid. [Fr. *aider*: It. *aiutare*; L. *adjuvare*, *adjuvare*—*ad*, and *juvo*, to help.]

aide-de-camp, *id'*-de-kong, *n.* a military officer who conveys his general's orders. [Fr., assistant of the camp.]

All, *al*, *v.t.* to give pain; to trouble.—*v.i.* to feel pain; to be ill or in trouble:—*fr. p.* all'ing; *pa. p.* all'ed'. [A.S. *algian*, to pain or trouble.]

ailment, ail'ment, *n.*, pain; indisposition; disease.

Aim, *im*, *v.i.* lit. to estimate; to point or level at; to endeavour after.—*v.t.* to point or level at; as a weapon or firearm:—*fr. p.* aim'ing; *pa. p.* aimed'. [old Fr. *esmer*, to purpose; Prov. *estimar*; L. *estimare*, to consider, reckon.]

aim, *im*, *n.*, that which is aimed at: the pointing of a weapon.—*adj.* aim'less, without aim.

Air, *ar*, *n.*, that which blows; the atmosphere; a gentle breeze; a melody; the bearing of a person. [L. *aer*; Gr. *atm*—*ab*, *atmi*, to blow.]

air, *ar*, *v.t.*, to expose to the air, or to heat:—*fr. p.* air'ing; *pa. p.* air'ed'. [in the open air]

airing, *ar'ing*, *n.*, exposure to air; a short excursion

airless, *ar'les*, *adj.*, wanting fresh air.

airy, *ar'i*, *adj.*, of air: open to the air; light; gay.—*adv.* air'ily, in an airy manner.—*n.* air'iness

air-gun, *ar'-gun*, *n.*, a gun which propels bullets by means of condensed air.

air-jacket, *ar'-jak-et*, *n.*, a jacket which, being inflated with air, will sustain a person in water.

air-pump, *ar'-pump*, *n.*, a pump for removing the air from a vessel.

air-shaft, *ar'-shaft*, *n.*, a passage for air into a mine.

air-tight, *ar'-tīt*, *adj.*, not admitting air.

air-vessel, *ar'-ves-el*, *n.* in plants, a minute spiral tube containing air; in insects, a tube conveying air through the body for respiration.

Aisle, *il*, *n.*, the wing or side of a church; a passage in a church. [Fr. *aisle*, *aisle*, L. *ala*, a wing.]

Ait, *it*, *n.*, a small island in a river or lake. [old E. *eyot*—A.S. *ig*, island, and Fr. *dim*. term. *ot*.]

Ajar, *a-jär*, *adv.*, on the char or turn; partly open.

Akimbo, a-kim'bō, *adv.*, crooked; with hand on hip and elbow bent outward. [It. *aghebo*, Celt. *cam*, crooked.] [resembling.]

Akin, a-kin', *adj.*, of kin; related by blood; closely

Alabaster, afa-bas-tēr, *n.* a variety of extremely soft marble, generally white. [Gr. *alabastos*, said to be from *Alabastrum* in Egypt.]

Alack, a-lak', *int.* an exclamation of sorrow. [perhaps a corruption of *Alas*.]

Alacrity, a-lak'ri-ti, *n.*, liveliness; cheerful readiness. [L. *alacritas*—*alacer*, *alacris*, lively.]

Alamode, a-la-mōd', *adv.*, according to the mode or fashion. [Fr. *à la mode*.]

Alarm, a-lärm', *n.* lit. to arms; a cry or notice of danger; sudden surprise with fear; a mechanical contrivance to arouse from sleep.—*v.t.* to call to arms; to give notice of danger; to excite fear in:—*fr. p.* alarm'ing; *pa. p.* alarm'ed'. [Fr. *alarmer*—*al* or *ad*, *armes*, It. *all' arme*, to arms.]

alarmist, a-lärm'ist, *n.*, one who excites alarm, or is continually prophesying danger.

Alas, a-las', *int.* an exclamation of sorrow. [Fr. *helas*—L. *lassus*, wearied.]

Alb, *alb*, *n.* a vestment of white linen reaching to the feet, worn by priests. [L. *albus*, white.]

Albatross, al'ba-tros, *n.* a genus of large web-footed sea-birds, brown on the back and white on the belly, found in the southern seas. [Fr. *albatros*, Sp. *alcatraz*, prob. from the Arabic.]

Albeit, awl-bē'it, *adv.*, be it all; although.

Albino, al-bi'no, *n.* a person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally white, and pupil of the eye red. [It. 'whitish'—L. *albus*, white.]

album, al'būm, *n.* among the Romans, a white tablet; a book for the insertion of autographs, portraits, extracts, &c. [L. *albus*, white.]

albumen, al-bū'men, *n.*, the white of eggs; a like substance found in animals and vegetables. [L., —*albus*, white.]

albuminous, al-bū'min-us, *adj.*, of or like albumen.

alburnum, al-burn'um, *n.* in trees, the white and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heart-wood. [L., —*albus*, white.]

Alchemy, al'ki-mi, *n.* a pretended science, aiming at transmuting all metals into gold. [Ar. *al* = the; Gr. *cheo*, to pour, to melt, to mix; hence *chymica* or *chemica*, a mixing, and *chymic* or *chemic* applied to the processes of the laboratory.] See Chemistry.

alchemic, al-kem'ik, **alchemical**, al-kem'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to alchemy.—*adv.* alchem'ically.

alchemist, al-kem'ist, *n.*, one who practices alchemy.

Alcohol, al'kō-hol, *n.* pure spirit. [Ar. *al kohl*, the powder of antimony, used to blacken the eyelashes.]

alcoholic, al-kō-hol'ik, *adj.*, of or like alcohol.

alcoholize, al'kō-hol-iz, *v.t.*, to convert into alcohol.

Alcoran, Alkoran, the Koran. See Koran.

Alcove, al'kōv, or al-kōv', *n.* a cove or recess in a chamber; an arbour. [Sp. *alcoba*, a place in a room railed off to hold a bed of state; Ar. *al gobbah*, a vault or arch.]

Alder, aw'dēr, *n.* lit. the water-tree; a tree usually growing in moist land. [A.S. *alr*; L. *alnus*; Sw. *al*, water.]

Alderman, aw'dēr-man, *n.* lit. an elder man; the magistrate of a town next in rank below the mayor. [A.S. *ealdor-man*—*eald*, old.]

Ale, *äl*, *n.* a strong drink made from malt by fermentation, differing from beer in having a smaller proportion of hops. [A.S. *eale*; Ice. *öl*; Gael. *ol*, to drink.]

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

Alambic, al-em'bik, *n.* a cup or vessel formerly used by chemists for distilling. [Ar. *al*, the, *ambiq*, from Gr. *ambike*, a cup.]

Alert, a-lērt', *adj.* lit. on a height; on the watch; brisk; active. [Fr. *alerte*; It. *all'erta*, on a height—*erto*, erect, steep; L. *erigo*, to erect.]

alertness, a-lērt'nes, *n.*, state of being alert.

Alexandria, al-egs-an'drin, *n.* a rhyming verse of twelve Iambic syllables, so called from its use in an old French poem on Alexander the Great, or from the name of one of its authors.

Algebra, al-jē-bra, *n.* the science of quantity in general; universal arithmetic; calculation by symbols. [Sp.; Fr. *algebre*; said to be from Ar. *al-gabr*, the putting together of broken things.]

algebraic, al-jē-brā'ik, **algebraical**, al-jē-brā'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to algebra.

algebraist, al-jē-brā'ist, *n.*, one versed in algebra.

Algam, al-gum, *n.* a form of Almag.

Alas, *äl'-as*, *adv.*, at another time; otherwise. [L. from *alius*, other; Gr. *allos*.]

alibi, al'i-bi, or al'i-bi, *n.*, in another place; the plea of a person, who, when charged with a

crime, alleges that he was in another place when it was committed. [L. *alius*, other, *ubi*, where.]

Alien, al'yen, *adj.*, belonging to another; foreign; estranged from; adverse to.—*n.* one belonging to another country; one not entitled to citizenship. [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, other.]

alienable, al'yen-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be alienated.

alienate, al'yen-at, *v. t.* to give away a right or property to another; to withdraw the affections; to misapply.—*pr. p.* al'iēnāting; *pa. p.* al'iēnated.

alienation, al'yen-ā'shun, *n.*, act of alienating; state of being alienated; a transfer of property; a change of affection. [L. *alienatio*.]

Alight, a-lit', *v. i.*, to light on a thing; to get down from; to fall on:—*pr. p.* alight'ing; *pa. p.* alight'ed.

Alignment, a-lin'ment, *n.*, a laying out or regulating by a line. [Fr. *à*, and *ligne*, a line.]

Alike, a-līk', *adj.*, like; having likeness to.—*adv.* in the same manner, form, or degree. [A.S. *golic*.]

Aliment, al'i-ment, *n.*, nourishment; food. [L. *alimentum*—*ala*, to nourish.] [food.]

alimentary, al-i-ment'ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to aliment or food; nourishing.

alimony, al'i-mun-i, *n.*, the allowance to a wife when legally separated from her husband.

Aliquant, al'i-kwant, *adj.* noting a part of a number that will not divide it without a remainder, thus 5 is an aliquant part of 12. [L. *alius*, another, *quantus*, how great.]

aliquot, al'i-kwot, *adj.* part of a number which will divide it without remainder, thus 3 is an aliquot part of 12. [L. *alius*, another, *quot*, how many.]

Alive, a-liv', *adj.*, *live*; having life; lively; active.

Alkali, al'ka-li, or -li, *n.*, the salt of the plant *halī*; a class of salts soluble in water, which have the power of neutralising acids.—*pl.* Alkalies. [Ar.]

alkalify, al-ka-li-fi, or al'ka-li-fi, *v. t.*, to convert into an alkali.—*v. i.* to become an alkali:—*pr. p.* alkalify'ing; *pa. p.* alkalified. [Alkali, and L. *facio*, to make.] [of an alkali.]

alkaline, al'ka-lin, or -lin, *adj.* having the properties

alkaloid, al'ka-loid, *n.*, a class of substances of vegetable origin resembling an alkali or possessing in a slight degree the properties of an alkali. [Alkali, and Gr. *idos*, a form or resemblance.]

Alkora. See Koran.

All, awl, *adv.*, the whole; every one of; every part of.—*adv.* wholly; completely; entirely.—*n.* the whole; every one. [A.S. *eal*.]

All-fool's-day, awl-foolz'-dā, *n.*, the first of April, so called from an ancient custom, supposed to be of Hindu origin, of practising sportive deceptions on as many persons as possible during the day.

All-Hallow, awl-hal'lo, **All-Hallows**, awl-hal'loz, *n.*, the day of the Holy Ones; *All-Saints'-Day* (November first), a feast dedicated to all the saints.—**All-Hal'low-mass**, **All-Hal'low-tide**, *n.*, the time near All-Saints'-Day. [See Hallow, Mass, Tide.]

All-Saints'-Day, awl-sāntz'-dā, *n.*, the first of November, held as a feast in honour of all the saints.

All-Soul's-Day, awl-soulz'-dā, *n.*, a feast held by the Church of Rome on the second of November, to pray for the souls of all the faithful dead.

all to, awl too, *adv.* in *B.*, entirely, altogether.

Ally, al-lā', *v. t.*, to lay down; to quiet; to alleviate:—*pr. p.* ally'ing; *pa. p.* ally'ed. [A.S. *a-lygan*, to lay down; or L. *ad*, to, *levis*, light.] See Lay.

Allege, al-lej', *v. t.* lit. to send one with a charge; to bring forward, as an argument or excuse; to de-

clare:—*pr. p.* alleg'ing; *pa. p.* alleg'ed. [L. *allego*—*ad*, to, and *lego*, *legatum*, to send.]

allegation, al-lē-gū'shun, *n.*, an assertion.

Allegiance, al-lē-jī-ans, *n.*, the duty of a subject to his liege, the government. [See Liege.]

Allegory, al'lē-gor-i, *n.*, a description of one thing under the image of another. [Gr. *allegoria*—*allēgōrō*, to speak so as to imply something other than what is said—*allos*, other, and *agorō*, to speak.]

allegorical, al-lē-gor'ik, **allegorically**, al-lē-gor'ik-al, *adj.*, in the form of an allegory.—*adv.* allegorically.

allegorize, al-lē-gō-rīz, *v. t.*, to turn into allegory:—*v. i.* to use allegory:—*pr. p.* al'lēgōrīz'ing; *pa. p.* al'lēgōrīz'ed.—*n.* allegorist, one who uses allegory.

Allegro, al-lē-grō, *n.* or *adv.* in music, a word denoting a brisk movement. [It.; L. *alacris*, brisk.]

Alleluiah, Al-le-lū-ya, al-lē-lū-yā, *n.*, praise to Yah or Jehovah; a song of praise. [Heb.]

Alleviate, al-lē-vi-āt, *v. t.*, to make light; to lessen:—*pr. p.* allēvī'ting; *pa. p.* allēvī'ted. [Low L. *allevio*, *alleviatio*, to lighten—*levis*, light.]

alleviation, al-lē-vi-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of alleviating; that which alleviates.

Alley, al'i, *n.*, a place along which one may go; a walk in a garden; a passage narrower than a street. [Fr. *allée*, a passage—*aller*, to go.]

Alliance, Al-lī-as. See under Ally.

Alligation, al-lī-gū'shun, *n.*, act of binding together; in *arīth* a rule for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values. [L. *alligatio*—*ad*, to, *ligo*, to bind.]

Alligator, al'lī-gā-tor, *n.* lit. the lizard; the American crocodile. [Sp. *el-lagarto*, L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] See Lizard.

Alliteration, al-lit-ēr-ā'shun, *n.*, the repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words close to each other, as in 'e'pt alliteration's artful aid'.—*adj.* allit'erative, pertaining to alliteration. [L. *ad*, and *littera*, a letter.]

Allocate, al'lō-kāt, *v. t.*, to place to; to set apart; to give to each his share. [Lat. *ad*, to, *loco*, *locatum*, to place—*locus*, a place.]—*n.* allocat'ion, the act of allocating; an allotment.

Allocation, al-lō-kt'ā'shun, *n.*, a speaking to; an address by the Pope. [L. *allocutio*—*ad*, to, *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

Allodism, al-lō-dī-um, *n.*, an estate held in absolute possession without a feudal superior. [Low L.—All, and old Ger. *ad*, property; Ice. *ndat*.]

allodial, al-lō-dī-al, *adj.* not held of a superior.

Allopathy, al-lō-p'a-thī, *n.*, a mode of curing diseases by producing a condition of the system opposite to that essential to the disease. [Gr. *allos*, another, and *pathos*, disease.]

allopathic, al-lō-path'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to allopathy.—*n.* allopathist, al-lō-p'a-thīst, one who practises medicine in accordance with allopathy.

Allot, al-lot', *v. t.* to give a lot to:—*pr. p.* allot'ting; *pa. p.* allot'ted. [L. *ad*, to, and *lot*.]

allotment, al-lot'ment, *n.*, the act of allotting; that which is allotted.

Allow, al-low', *v. t.*, to place to; to grant; to permit. [Fr. *allower*, to grant; L. *allocare*—*ad*, *locare*, to place to. Allow is also used by old writers and in *B.*, in the sense of approve, in which case the root is L. *laudo*, to praise.]

allowable, al-low'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be allowed.—*n.* allow'ableness.—*adv.* allow'ably.

allowance, al-low'ans, *n.*, that which is allowed.

Alloy, al-loi', *v. t.* to mix one metal with another for coinage according to law; to reduce the purity of a metal by mixing with it one less valuable:—*pr. p.* alloying; *pa. p.* alloyed'. [Fr. *à la loi*, according to law; *L. lex*, law.]

alloy, al-loi', *n.* a baser metal mixed with a finer; any metallic compound, except that of mercury, with another metal; *fig.*, anything that debases.

Allude, al-lūd', *v. i.* to hint at (*playfully*); to refer to indirectly:—*pr. p.* allūding'; *pa. p.* allūded'. [*L. alludo*—*ad.*, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play upon.]

allusion, al-lū'zhun, *n.* hint; indirect reference.—*adj.*

allusive, al-lū'siv, hinting at.—*adv.* allusively.

Allure, al-lūr', *v. t.* to tempt by a lure or bait:—*pr. p.* and *adj.* allūring'; *pa. p.* allūred'.—*adv.* allūringly. [*L. ad.* and *lure*.]

allurement, al-lūr'ment, *n.*, that which allures.

Allusion. See under **Allude**.

Alluvium, al-lū'vi-um, *n.* matter washed down by rivers upon lower lands. [*L. alluvium*—*alluo* = *ad. luo*, to wash down upon.] [ited by water.]

alluvial, al-lū'vi-al, *adj.*, washed down and deposited.

Ally, al-lī', *v. t.*, to bind together by kindred, friendship, or treaty:—*pr. p.* allying'; *pa. p.* allied'. [Fr. *allier*; *L. alligo*—*ad.*, and *ligo*, to bind to.]

ally, al-lī', *n.*, one that is allied:—*pl.* allies', princes or states that have entered into a league.

alliance, al-lī'ans, *n.* union by marriage or treaty.

Almanac, awl'ma-nak, or al'ma-nak, *n.* a yearly calendar or register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c. [Ar. *al.* and *manak*, to count; or Gr. *mēnaios*, what concerns the months—*mēnē*, the moon.] [power.—*n.* God. [All, and mighty.]

Almighty, awl-mī'tī', *adj.* possessing all might or almightiness, awl-mī'tī'-nes, *n.* boundless power.

Almond, ā'mund, *n.* the fruit of the *amygdalus communis* or almond-tree. [Sp. *almendra*; Fr. *amande*; *L. amygdalum*; Gr. *amygdalē*.]

almonds, ā'mundz, *n. pl.* the tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the fruit of the almond-tree.

Almoner, Almonry. See under **Alms**.

Almost, awl'mōst, *adv.*, mostly all; nearly. [All, and most.]

Alms, āmz, *n. pl.* orig. *compassionateness*; relief given to the poor. [A.S. *almes*, *almesse*; old Fr. *aumosne*; Gr. *eleemosynē*—*eleos*, compassion.]

almoner, al'mun-ēr, *n.* a distributor of alms.

almonry, al'mun-ri, *n.* the place where alms are distributed. [persons are lodged and supported.]

alms-house, āmz'hous, *n.* a house in which poor

Almag, al'mug, *n.* a tree or wood in the *B.*, the nature of which is uncertain.

Aloe, al'ō, *n.* a genus of plants with juicy leaves from which the gum called aloes is extracted, found chiefly in the south of Africa. [Gr. *alōē*.]

Aloft, a-loft', *adv.*, on left; in the lift or air; on high.—*adj.* (obs.) exalted. [A.S. *a. lyft*, the air.]

Alone, a-lōn', *adj.*, all one, one being all; single; without company.—*adv.* singly; by one's self.

Along, a-long', *adv.*, toward or through the length of; lengthwise; throughout; forward.—*prep.* by the side of; near to. [A.S. *and-lang*—*and*, toward, *lang*, length. [with superl. term.]

alongst, a-longst' (obs.), *prep.*, along. [from **Along**,]

Aloof, a-loof', *adv.*, all off from; at a distance; out of danger. [acc. to Wedgwood, *on loof* or *luff*, to the windward of a person—*from Luff*.]

Aloud, a-loud', *adv.*, on loud; loudly. [See **Loud**.]

Alp, alp, *n.*, a high mountain:—*pl.* Alps, alps, specially applied to the mountain-system of Switzerland. [Gael. *alp*, a mountain.]

alpine, al'pin, or al'p'in, *adj.*, pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountains.

Alpaca, al-pak'a, *n.* the Peruvian sheep, remarkable for the length, lustre, and fineness of its wool; cloth made of its wool. [the Peruvian name.]

Alpha, al'fa, *n.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet; the beginning. [Gr.; Heb. *aleph*, the name of the first letter, which in its origin was the outline of an ox's head.]

alphabet, al'fa-bet, *n.* the letters of a language. [Gr. *alpha*, *beta*, the first and second Greek letters.]

alphabetical, al'fa-bet'ik, alphabetical, al'fa-bet'ik-al, *adj.* relating to or in the order of an alphabet.—*adv.* alphabetically.

Alpines. See under **Alp**.

Already, awl-red'i, *adv.*, all ready; now or before the time expected. [See **All**, and **Ready**.]

Also, awl'sō, *adv.*, all so; in like manner.

Altar, awl'tar, *n.* a high place on which sacrifices were anciently offered; in Christian churches, the communion-table. [*L. altus*, high.]—*n.* al'tar-ploce, a painting placed over an altar.

Alter, awl'tēr, *v. t.* to make otherwise; to change.—*v. i.* to become different; to vary:—*pr. p.* al'ter-ter; *pa. p.* al'tered. [*L. alter*, other, another.]

alterable, awl'tēr-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be altered.

alteration, awl'tēr-ā'shun, *n.*, act of altering; change.

alterative, awl'tēr-at-iv, *adj.*, having power to change.—*n.* a medicine which produces a change for the better.

Alternate, al-tēr-kāt, *v. i.*, to say another or different thing; to contend in words; to wrangle:—*pr. p.* al'ter-cāting; *pa. p.* al'ter-cāted. [*L. altercor*, to have a debate with any one—*alter*, other.]

altercation, al-tēr-kā'shun, *n.* contention; debate.

Alternate, al-tēr'āt, *adj.*, one after the other; by turns.—*adv.* alternately. [*L. alternatus*—*alterno*, to do any thing by turns—*alter*, other.]

alternate, al'tēr-āt, or al-tēr'āt, *v. t.* to cause to follow by turns.—*v. i.* to act or happen by turns:—*pr. p.* al'ternāting; *pa. p.* al'ternāted.

alternation, al-tēr-nā'shun, *n.*, act of alternating; interchange.

alternative, al-tēr'nā-tiv, *n.* that which may be chosen or rejected.—*adj.* offering a choice of two things.—*adv.* alternately.

Although, awl-thō', *conj.*, all though; allowing all that; notwithstanding; however.

Altitude, al-tī-tūd, *n.*, height; elevation. [*L. altitudo*—*altis*, high.]

Alto, al'tō, *adj.*, high.—*n.* in music, the part higher than the tenor but lower than the treble. [It.; *L. altus*, high.]

Altogether, awl-too-geh'tēr, *adv.*, all-gathered; completely; without exception. [A.S. *cal-gæador*.] See **Gather**.

Alto-relievo, al'tō-rē-lē'vō, *n.*, high relief; in sculpture, figures so much projected as to be relieved or lifted from the surface of the block from which they are cut. [It. *alto*, high, *rilievo*, relief; *L. altus*, high, and *relevo*, *levo*, to lift up.]

Altruism, al'troo-izm, *n.* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others. [*L. alter*, another.]

Alum, al'um, *n.* a mineral salt. [*L. alumen*.]

alutina, al-ŭ'min-a, *alutina*, al'ŭ-min, *n.* one of the earths; the characteristic ingredient of clay.

alumbous, al-ŭ'min-us, *adj.*, containing alum or alumina.

alutina, al-ŭ'min-um, *alutina*, al-ŭ-min'ŭ-um, *n.* the metallic base of alumina.

Alumnus, a-lum'nus, *n.*, one that is nourished; one educated at a college is called an *alumnus* of that college. [L. *alumnus*—*alo*, to nourish.]

Always, awl'wāz, *Adv.*, awl'wā, *adv.* through all ways; for ever.

Am, am, the first person of the verb to be. [A.S. *com*, I am; Gr. *eim-i*; Sans. *asmi*.]

Amata, a-mān', *adv.*, with main or strength; vehemently; suddenly. [A.S. *a*, *maegen*, strength—*magne*, to be able, may.]

Amalgam, a-mal'gam, *n.* a compound of mercury with another metal; a mixture. [Gr. *malagma*, an emollient—*malassō*, to soften.]

amalgamate, a-mal'ga-māt, *v. t.* to mix mercury with another metal; to mix.—*v. i.* to blend; to unite.—*pr. p.* amal'gamāting; *pa. p.* amal'gamāted.

amalgamation, a-mal-ga-mā'shun, *n.*, the act of amalgamating; a mixing or blending.

Amantiss, a-man-ŭ-en'sis, *n.* one who performs for another the manual part of composition; one who writes to dictation. [L. *manus*, the hand.]

Amaranth, am'a-ranth, *Amaranthus*, am-a-ranth'us, *n.*, the *unfading flower*; a genus of plants with thin dry leaves, that last long without withering, as *Love lies bleeding*. [Gr. *Amarantos*, unfading—*a*, not, *marainomai*, to die away.]

amaranthine, am-a-ran'thin, *adj.*, pertaining to *amaranth*; unfading.

Amass, a-mas', *v. t.* to add to the mass; to collect; to accumulate:—*pr. p.* amassing; *pa. p.* amassed'. [Fr. *amasser*—L. *massa*, a mass.]

Amateur, am-a-tār', *n.*, one who cultivates a study or art for the love of so doing and not for gain. [Fr. from L. *amator*, a lover—*amo*, to love.]

amative, am'a-tiv, *amatory*, am'a-tor-i, *amatorial*, am-a-tō'ri-al, *adj.*, relating to love; affectionate.

amativeness, am'a-tiv-nes, *n.*, propensity to love.

Amaze, a-māz', *v. t.* to put the mind in a maze; to bewilder; to astonish, confound:—*pr. p.* amāzing; *pa. p.* amāzed'.—*adv.* amāzingly. [See *Mass*.]

amaze (poet.), a-māz', amazement, a-māz'ed-nes, amazement, a-māz'ment, *n.*, state of being amazed; astonishment: in *B.*, bewilderment of mind.

Amazon, am'a-zon, *n.* one of a race of female warriors who cut off the right breast in order to use their weapons more efficiently; a masculine woman. [Gr. *a*, without, *masos*, a breast.]

amazonian, am-a-zō'ni-an, *adj.*, of or resembling an *Amazon*; warlike; of masculine manners.

Ambassador, am-bas'a-dor, *n.*, a messenger; one sent on an embassy; a minister sent to represent a sovereign or state at a foreign court.—*fem.*, ambas'sadress. [A.S. *ambikt*; Goth. *andabakte*, a servant, prob. from *bak*, a baker, a henchman.]

ambassage, am/bas-ā, *n.* (obs.), an embassy.

Amber, am'bēr, *n.* a yellow fossil resin. [Ar. *anbar*.]

ambergris, am'bēr-grēs, *n.*, gray amber. [Amber, and Fr. *gris*, gray.]

Ambidexter, am-bi-dek'stēr, *n.* one using both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer.—*adj.* ambidext'rous. [L. *ambo*, both, *dexter*, right-hand.]

Ambulant, am'bi-ent, *adj.*, going round; surrounding. [L. *ambi*, about, *irens*, going—*eo*, to go.]

Ambiguous, am-big'ŭ-us, *adj.* lit. driving about;

obscure; having more than one meaning.—*adv.* ambiguously. [L. *ambiguus*—*ambigo*, to go about, *ambi*, about, *ago*, to drive.]

ambiguity, am-bi-gū'i-ti, *n.* uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

Ambition, am-bish'un, *n.* orig. in Rome the going about of candidates for office seeking votes; the desire for excellence, preferment, honour, or power. [L. *ambitio*, from *ambio*, to go about—*ambi*, about, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

ambitious, am-bish'us, *adj.*, full of ambition; desirous of power; aspiring.—*adv.* ambitiously.

Amble, am'bl, *v. i.* to move as a horse by lifting both legs on each side alternately: to move affectedly:—*pr. p.* am'bling; *pa. p.* am'bled.—*m.* a pace of a horse between a walk and a trot. [Fr. *ambler*; L. *ambulare*, to walk—*ambo*, both.]

ambler, am'blēr, *n.* a horse that ambles.

Ambrosia, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.*, immortal; the fabled food of the gods; whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell. [Gr. *a*, not, *brotos*, mortal; Sans. *a-mrita*—*a*, not, *mri*, L. *mori*, to die.]

ambrosial, am-brō'zhi-al, *ambrosian*, am-brō'zhi-an, *adj.*, having the qualities of *ambrosia*; fragrant; delicious.—*adv.* ambrosially.

Armby, am'bri, *n.*, a place or chest for arms, plate, books, &c.; a pantry. [Fr. *armoire*; L. *armarium*: or a corruption of Almonry.]

Ambulant, am'bō-lant, *adj.*, walking or moving about from place to place. [L. *ambulan*, -antis—*ambulo*, *ambulatam*, to walk about.]

ambulance, am'bū-lans, *n.* a carriage which serves as a movable hospital for the wounded in battle.

ambulation, am-bū-lā'shun, *n.*, a walking about.

ambulatory, am'bū-la-tor-i, *adj.*, moving about.

Ambuscade, am'bus-kād, *Ambush*, am'boosh, *n.* a hiding in a bush, as troops, to attack by surprise: the place of hiding; the troops lying in wait.—*v. t.* to place in ambush; to attack suddenly.—*v. i.* to lie in ambush:—*pr. p.* am'buscading, am'busching; *pa. p.* am'buscaded, am'busched. [Fr. *embuscade*, *embusche*—It. *imboscato*, to place in a bush—*im*, in, *bosco*, a bush, wood.]

ambushment, am'boosh-ment, *n.* (obs.) an ambush.

Amellorate, a-mel'yor-āt, *v. t.* to make better; to improve.—*v. i.* to grow better:—*pr. p.* ameliōrāt'ing; *pa. p.* ameliōrāt'ed.—*m.* ameliōration. [Fr. *améliorer*—L. *melior*, better.]

Ames, a'men' (in singing, a'men), *adv.*, so be it; be it established. [Gr. and Heb.]

Amenable, a-mē-na-bl, *adj.* orig. easy to be led or governed; liable.—*adv.* amēnably. [a, Fr. *mener*, to lead—L. *ad*, to, *manus*, the hand.]

Amend, a-mend', *v. t.*, to mend; to free from mistakes or faults; to correct; to improve:—*pr. p.* amend'ing; *pa. p.* amend'ed.—*adj.* amend'able. [Fr. *amender*—L. *a*, from, *menda*, a mistake.]

amendment, a-mend'ment, *n.*, act of amending; correction; improvement; an addition or alteration proposed to be made in a bill or motion.

amends, a-mendz', *n. pl.* reparation; recompense.

Amenity, a-men'i-ti, *n.*, pleasantness. [Fr. *aménité*; L. *amantitas*—*amans*, pleasant.]

Amerca, a-mēr's, *v. t.* to place at the mercy of a court; to inflict a penalty the amount of which is left to the mercy of the court:—*pr. p.* amercc'ing; *pa. p.* amerced'. [a, on or at, Fr. *merci*, mercy—L. *merces*, price, reward.] See *Mercy*.

amercable, a-mēr's-a-bl, *adj.*, liable to *amercement*.

amercement, a-mēr'sment, *n.* a penalty inflicted at the discretion or mercy of a court.

American, a-mer'i-kan, *adj.*, of or belonging to America. [from the discoverer, *Américo Vesputti*, a Florentine.] [idiom.]

Americanism, a-mer'i-kan-izm, *n.* an American

Amethyst, am'e-thist, *n.* orig. a stone supposed to prevent drunkenness; a precious stone of a deep violet colour. [Gr. *amethystos* = s. without, *methy*, to be drunken.] — *adj.* amethystine ('tin).

Amiable, a'mi-a-bl, *adj.*, lovable; worthy of love; lovely. [L. *amabilis* = amo, to love.] — *adv.* amiably. — *ns.* amiability, amiableness.

Amiantine, am-i-an'thus, *n.* the unrefined, applied to asbestos on account of its resistance to fire. [Gr. *amiantos* = s. not, *minai*, to pollute.]

Amicable, am'i-kabl, *adj.*, friendly; peaceable. [L. *amicabilis* = amicus, a friend = amo, to love.] — *adv.* amicably. — *ns.* amicableness.

amity, am'i-ti, *n.*, friendship; good-will. [Fr. *amitié*; L. *amicitia* = amicus, a friend.]

Amuse, am'is, *v.* lit. something thrown round one: a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims: a collar worn by priests under the alb about the neck and shoulder. [old Fr. *amis*, *amic* = L. *amicus*, thrown round = *amicio* = ambi, around, *facio*, to throw.]

Amid, a-mid', *Amidst, a-midst', *prep.*, in the middle; among. [A.S. *a*, mid-dan, the middle.]*

Amis, a-mis', *adj.*, in error; wrong. — *adv.* in a faulty manner. [A.S. *a*, missian, to miss, to err.]

Amity. See under **Amicable**.

Ammonia, am-mo'ni-a, *n.* volatile alkali, the pungent principle of smelling salts, originally obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* in Libya. — *adjs.* ammoniac, ammoniacal.

Ammonite, am'mon-it, *n.* an extinct genus of mollusks, so called because they resembled the horns on the statue of Jupiter *Ammon* worshipped under the form of a ram.

Ammunition, am-mo-nish'un, *n.* anything used for munition or defence; military stores in general, especially powder, ball, bombs, &c. [L. *ad*, for, and *munio*, defence = *munio*, to defend.]

Amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n.*, a not remembering; a general pardon of political offenders. [Gr. *a*, not, *mnemai*, to think on, remember.]

Among, a-mung', **Amongst**, a-mungst', *prep.*, mingled or mixed with; amidst; of the number. [A.S. *on-gemang* = *mangan*, to mingle, mix.]

Amorous, am'or-us, *adj.*, full of love; inclined to love. — *adv.* amorously. — *ns.* amorosness. [L. *amor*, love = amo, to love.]

amour, a-mo'or', *n.* a love intrigue. [Fr.; L. *amor*.]

Amorphous, a-mor'fus, *adj.*, without shape. [Gr. *a*, without, *morphe*, shape.]

Amound, a-mound', *v.*, to mound or rise to; to result in: — *pr. p.* amounding; *pa. p.* amounded. — *n.* the whole sum or result. [Fr. *monter*, to ascend; L. *ad*, to, *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

Amour. See under **Amorous**.

Amphibia, am-fib'i-a, **Amphibians**, am-fib'i-anz, or **Amphibians**, am-fib'i-anz, *ns. pl.* animals capable of living both under water and on land. — *adj.* amphibious. [Gr. *amphi*, both, *bios*, life.]

Amphibrach, am'fi-brak, *n.* in poetry, a foot having a short syllable on each side of a long one. [Gr. *amphi*, on each side, *brachys*, short.]

Amphitheatre, am-fi-thē'a-tēr, *n.*, a double theatre; a theatre of an oval or circular shape with an area (the arena) in the centre. [Gr. *amphi*, both, *theatron*, a theatre.]

Ample, am'pl, *adj.*, filled up; large; spacious; liberal. — *adv.* amply. — *n.* amplexum. [L. *amplus*, large; perhaps from Gr. *ana*, up, *pleos*, full.]

amplify, am'pli-fī, *v.*, to make ample or large; to add to. — *v. i.* to be diffuse in argument or description: — *pr. p.* amplifying; *pa. p.* amplified. [L. *amplifico* = amplus, large, *facio*, to make.]

amplification, am-phi-fī-kā shun, *n.*, enlargement.

amplitude, am'pli-tūd, *n.*, largeness; abundance.

Amputate, am'pū-tāt, *v. t.*, to cut off round about; to prune or lop off a branch; to cut off a limb or member of an animal body: — *pr. p.* amputating; *pa. p.* amputated. [L. *amputo* = amb, around, *puto*, putatum, to cut.]

amputation, am-pū-tā'shun, *n.*, the act or operation of cutting off a limb.

Amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* something carried or worn about the person as a charm against evil. [L. *amuletum*; Ar. *hamala*, to carry.]

Amuse, a-mūz', *v. t.* lit. to give one something to amuse on; to occupy wholly, to absorb (obs.): to entertain. — *adv.* amusingly. [Fr. *amuser*. See **Muse**.]

amusement, a-mūz'ment, *n.*, that which amuses; pastime; entertainment.

amusive, a-mūz'iv, *adj.*, having the power to amuse or entertain. — *adv.* amusively.

an, an, *adj.*, one; the indefinite article used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A.S. *an*.] See **One**.

Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist, *n.*, one who baptises again; one who maintains that persons baptised in their infancy should be baptised again, and that adults only should be baptised, by being dipped in water. [Gr. *ana*, again, *baptisao*, to baptise, to dip in water.] — **Anabaptism**, *n.* the doctrine of the Anabaptists.

Anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* an error in computing time by which events are misplaced. [Gr. *ana*, back, *chronos*, time.] — *adj.* anachronistic.

Anacrostic, a-nak-re-on'tik, *n.* after the manner of *Anacreon*, a Greek poet; joyous; free.

Anaesthesia, an-es-thē'tik, *adj.*, depriving of feeling. — *n.* a substance, as chloroform, used to render persons insensible. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *anesthanomai*, to feel.]

Anaglyph, an'a-glīf, *n.* an ornament carved in relief. [Gr. *ana*, up, *glyphe*, to carve.] — *adj.* anaglyphic.

Anagram, an'a-gram, *n.* the changing of one word or sentence into another by a transposition of the letters — as, astronomer — moon-starer. [Gr. *ana*, back, *gramma*, a letter.]

anagrammatical, an-a-gram-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, forming an anagram. — *adv.* anagrammatically. — **anagrammatist**, *n.*, a maker of anagrams.

Analogy, a-nal'o-jī, *n.*, proportion; an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different; likeness. [Gr. *analogia* = *ana*, up to, *logos*, proportion or relation.]

analogical, an-a-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, having, or according to, analogy. — *adv.* analogically.

analogue, a-nal'o-jiz, *v. t.* to explain by analogy: — *pr. p.* analogising; *pa. p.* analogised.

analogue, a-nal'o-jizm, *n.* a reasoning up from cause to effect.

analogist, a-nal'o-jist, *n.*, one who adheres to analogy.

analogous, a-nal'o-gus, *adj.*, having analogy; similar. — *adv.* analogously.

analogue, an'a-lōg, *n.* a word or thing, bearing analogy to, or like another.

Analyze, an'a-liz, *v. t.*, to loosen; to resolve or separate a whole into its component parts: — *pr. p.*

an'alyzing; *pa. p.* an'alyzéd.—*adj.* analyz'able.
[Gr. *ana*, again, *lysis*—*lyō*, to loosen.]

analy'se, a-nal'is, *n.* a resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts; an examination of the separate parts of a whole.

analy'st, an'a-lyst, *n.* one who analyzes.

analy'tic, an-a-ly'tik, analytical, an-a-ly'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to analysis.—*adv.* analy'tically.

analy'tics, an-a-ly'tiks, *n. sing.*, science of analysis.

Anapest, an'a-pest, *m.* a dactyl struck back or reversed; a metrical foot of three syllables, the last of which is accented.—*adj.* anapest'ic. [Gr. *anapaistos*—*ana*, back, *paidō*, to strike.]

Anarchy, an'ar-ki, *n.*, the want of government in a state.—*adj.* anarch'ic, anarch'ical. [Gr. *anarchia*—*a*, an, without, *archē*, government.]

anarch'ist, an'ar-kist, *n.*, one who promotes anarchy.

Anathema, an-ath'e-ma, *n.* orig. an offering set or hung up in a temple, devoted to the gods; an ecclesiastical curse. [Gr. *ana*, up, *tithēmi*, to set.]

anathemat'ic, an-ath'e-ma-tik, *v. i.* to pronounce accursed.—*pr. p.* anath'ematizing; *pa. p.* anath'e-matized.

Anatomy, a-nat'ō-mī, *n.*, a cutting away from; art of dissection; science of the structure of the body learned by dissection. [Gr. *ana*, away from, *temnō*, to cut.]

anatomical, an-a-tom'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to anatomy.

anatomize, a-nat'ō-mīz, *v. i.*, to cut up; to dissect an animal.—*pr. p.* anat'omizing; *pa. p.* anat'omized.

anatomist, an-at'ō-mist, *n.*, one skilled in anatomy.

Ancestor, an'ces-tor, *n.* one who has gone or lived before us; a forefather; one from whom a person has descended.—*fern.* an'cestrom. [L. *antecessor*—*ante*, before, *cedo*, cesso, to go.]

ancestral, an-ces'tral, *adj.*, relating to ancestors.

ancestry, an'ces-tri, *n.* descent; lineage.

Anchor, ang'kor, *n.* lit. that which has an angle; a heavy iron instrument to hold a ship in a particular spot; fig., what gives safety or security. [L. *ancora*; Gr. *ankura*—*ankhos*, a bend—root *ang* or *ank*, bent.]

anchor, ang'kor, *v. i.*, to fix by the help of an anchor.—*v. i.* to cast anchor; to stop, fix, or rest on.—*pr. p.* anchoring; *pa. p.* anchored.

anchorage, ang'kor-āj, *n.*, ground for anchoring in; duty paid for liberty to anchor.

Anchorite, ang'ko-ret, Anchorite, ang'ko-rīt, *n.* one who has gone back or retired from the world. [Gr. *anchōrētēs*—*ana*, back, *chōrōō*, to go.]

Anchorvy, an-chō'vi, *n.* a small fish of the herring kind used as a sauce. [Port. *anchova*, Ger. *anchova*, said to be of Iberian origin, and meaning lit. a dried fish, from Biscayan *anchova*, dry.]

Ancient, an'shent, *adj.* that has been before; old.—*n. pl.* an'cients, those who lived in remote times; in *B.*, elders.—*adv.* an'ciently.—*n.* an'cients.—[Fr. *ancien*; It. *antiano*—*anti*, L. *ante*, before.]

Ancillary, an'sil-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to a maid-servant; subservient. [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant.]

And, and, *conj.* signifies addition, and is used to connect words and sentences. [A.S.]

Andante, an-dan'te, *adj.*, going easily; moderately slow; expressive. [It.—*andare*, to go.]

Andiron, and't-urn, *n.*, the iron which supports fuel or in which a spit turns. [A.S. *brand-isen*, brand-iron: low L. *andena*, *andaria*: A.S. *wenden*, to turn, and *iroa*: or E. *End-iron*.]

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* something not published; an incident of private life; a short story. [Gr. *an*, not, *ekdōtēs*, published—*ek*, out, *didōmi*, to give.]

anecdotal, an'ek-dōt-al, anecdotal, an-ek-dōt'ikal, *adj.*, in the form of an anecdote.

Anemone, a-nem'ō-nē, *n.* the wind-flower. [Gr. from *anemos*, wind.]

Aneroid, an'ō-roid, *adj.* applied to a barometer in which the pressure of the air is measured without the use of liquid. [Gr. *a*, without, *nēros*, wet.]

Aneurism, an'ō-rizm, *n.* a tumour produced by the widening up or dilation of an artery. [Gr. *aneurisma*—*ana*, up, *eurys*, wide.]

Anew, a-nū, *adv.*, in a new time or way; again.

Angel, an'jel, *n.* lit. a messenger; a divine messenger; a spirit: an old Eng. coin = *ros*, bearing the figure of an angel. [L. *angelus*; Gr. *angelos*—*ang-gello*, to tell or deliver a message.—*adj.* angel'ic, angel'ical.—*adv.* angel'ically.]

Anger, ang'ger, *n.* lit. *pressure*; orig. trouble, oppression; a passion excited by injury.—*v. i.* to make angry, or painful:—*pr. p.* an'gering; *pa. p.* an'gered. [A.S. *angr*, trouble; Ger. *ang*, compressed; L. *angv*, to press tightly; Gr. *angchō*, to compress—root *ang*, to press together.]

angry, ang'gri, *adj.*, excited with anger; inflamed.—*adv.* angrily.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.*, a bend; a corner; the point where two lines meet: in *geom.*, the inclination of two straight lines which meet together, but are not in the same straight line. [Fr.; L. *angulus*; Gr. *angkylos*—*anghos*, a bend—root *ang*, bent.]

angular, ang'gū-lar, *adj.*, having an angle.—*adv.* angularly.—*n.* angular'ity.

Angle, ang'gl, *n.* lit. a hook; a fishing-rod with its line and hook.—*v. i.* to fish with an angle.—*v. i.* to entice:—*pr. p.* an'gling; *pa. p.* an'gled.—*n.* an'gler. [A.S. *angel*, allied to Gr. *anghos*, a bend.]

angling, ang'gling, *n.* the art or practice of fishing with a rod and line.

Anglic, ang'glik, Anglican, ang'glik-an, *adj.*, English. [A.S. *Angles*, *Engles*, the English.] See English.

anglicize, ang'gli-sīz, *v. i.* to make English:—*pr. p.* ang'licizing; *pa. p.* ang'licized.

anglicism, ang'gli-sizm, *n.* an English idiom or peculiarity of language.

Anglo-Saxon, ang'glō-saks'um, *adj.*, English Saxon.

Angry. See under Anger.

Anguish, ang'gwish, *n.* narrowness of *pressure*; a strain; excessive pain of body or mind. [Fr. *anguisse*; It. *angoscia*; L. *angustia*, a strain—*angv*, to press tightly.] See Anger.

Angular, Angularity. See under Angle.

Ante, an'tī, *adj.*, relating to an old woman; aged; imbecile.—*n.* ant'ity. [L. *anus*, an old woman.]

Antadvert, an-i-mad-vert', *v. i.*, to turn the mind to or against; to criticize or censure:—*pr. p.* animadvert'ing; *pa. p.* animadvert'ed. [L. *animus*, the mind, *ad*, to, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

animadversion, an-i-mad-vert'shun, *n.* criticism; censure; reproof.

Animal, an'i-mal, *n.* a being with life; an organised body having life, sensation, and voluntary motion.—*adj.* anim'al. [L.—*anima*, air, life; Gr. *anemos*, wind—*ad*, *atmō*, Sans. *an*, to breathe, to blow.]

animalism, an'i-mal-izm, *n.*, the state of mere animal existence.

animalcule, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.*, a little animal; an animal that cannot be seen by the naked eye.—*pl.* anim'al'cules or anim'al'cula. [L. *animalculus*, dim. of *animal*.]—*adj.* anim'al'cular.

animate, ani-māt, *v. i.* lit. to fill with breath; to

give life to; to enliven or encourage:—*pr. p.* an'imätting; *pa. p.* an'imätet. [L. *animo*, -atum.]
 animate, an'i-mät, *adj.*, possessing animal life.
 animated, an'i-mät-ed, *adj.*, lively, full of spirit.
 animation, an-i-mä'tshun, *n.*, life; spirit; vigour.
 animosity, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.*, lit. fulness of spirit; violent hatred. [L. *animositas*—*anima*.]
 animus, an'i-mus, *n.*, mind; intention; prejudice against. [L.]
 Anise, an'is, *n.*, an aromatic plant, the seeds of which are used in making cordials. [Gr. *anison*.]
 Anker, ang'ker, *n.*, a liquid measure, differing in different countries from 8 to 10 gallons. [D.]
 Ankle, ang'kl, *n.*, the joint between the foot and the leg, forming an angle. [A.S. *ancle*; Gr. *angkylos*—*angkas*, a bend—root *ang*, bent.]
 anklet, ang'klet, *n.*, a little ankle; an ornament for the ankle.
 Annals, an'alz, *n. pl.*, a narration of events recorded under the years in which they happened. [L. *annales*—*annus*, a year.]
 annalist, an'al-ist, *n.*, a writer of annals.
 Anneal, an-nē'l, *v. t.*, to temper glass or metals by heat:—*pr. p.* annealing; *pa. p.* annealed'.—*n.* annealing. [A.S. *analan*, to set on fire—*al*, fire; acc. to Wedgwood, Fr. *neller*, *netler*, to enamel, from It. *niello*, low L. *nigellum*, a kind of black enamel on gold or silver—L. *niger*, black.]
 Annex, an-neks', *v. t.*, to tie to the end of; to add at the end:—*pr. p.* annexing; *pa. p.* annexed'. [L. *annecto*, *annexus*—*ad*, to, *necto*, to tie.]
 annexation, an-neks-ä'shun, *n.*, act of annexing; addition to; union.
 Annihilate, an-n'i'hil-ät, *v. t.*, to reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of:—*pr. p.* annihilätting; *pa. p.* annihilätet. [L. *annihilö*, *annihilatus*—*ad*, to, *nihilus*, nothing.]
 annihilation, an-ni'hil-ä'tshun, *n.*, act of destroying; state of being reduced to nothing.
 Anniversary, an-ni-vers'ar-i, *adj.*, returning or happening every year; yearly.—*n.*, the day on which an event is annually celebrated. [L. *annus*, a year, *verto*, *versus*, to turn.]
 Annotate, an'nö-tät, *v. t.*, to note down; to comment or make notes:—*pr. p.* annötätting; *pa. p.* annötätet. [L. *annoto*—*ad*, to, *noto*, to mark.]
 annotation, an-nö-tä'tshun, *n.*, a remark; comment.
 annotator, an'nö-tä-tor, *n.*, a writer of notes; a commentator.
 Announce, an-nouns', *v. t.*, to make known to; to publish; to proclaim:—*pr. p.* announcing; *pa. p.* announced'. [Fr. *annoncer*; L. *annuntio*—*ad*, to, *annuntio*, to tell.]
 announcement, an-nouns'ment, *n.*, the act of announcing.
 announcee, an-nun'si-ät, *v. t.*, to announce:—*pr. p.* annun'ciätting; *pa. p.* annun'ciätet.
 announcement, an-nun-si-ä'tshun, *n.*, an announcing.—
 Annunciation-day, the anniversary of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary, the 25th March.
 Annoy, an-noy', *v. t.*, lit. to be hateful to, or to hurt; to trouble; to vex:—*pr. p.* annoying; *pa. p.* annoyed'. [It. *annoiare*; Fr. *ennuyer*; L. *in*, in, *odium*, hatred; or Fr. *nuire*—L. *nocere*, to hurt.]
 annoyance, an-noy'ans, *n.*, that which annoys; act of annoying; state of being annoyed.
 Annual, an'nü-al, *adj.*, yearly; coming every year; lasting a year.—*n.*, a plant that lives but one year; a book published yearly.—*adv.* annually. [L. *annus*, a year.]
 annuity, an-nü-i-ti, *n.*, a yearly rent or income.

annuitant, an-nü-i-tant, *n.*, one who receives an annuity.
 Annul, an-nul', *v. t.*, to make null; to reduce to nothing; to abolish:—*pr. p.* annulling; *pa. p.* annulled'. [Fr. *annuller*—L. *ad*, to, *nullus*, *nullum*, no one, nothing—*ne*, not, *ullus*, any.]
 annullment, an-nul'ment, *n.*, act of annulling.
 Annular, an'ü-lar, *adj.*, of or like a ring.—*adv.* ann'ularly. [L. *annulus*—*annus*, a rounding or ring.]
 annulated, an'ü-lät-ed, *adj.*, furnished with rings.
 annulet, an'ü-let, *n.*, a little ring; a fillet.
 Annunciate, Annunciation. See under Announce.
 Anodyne, an'ö-din, *adj.*, freeing from pain; soothing.—*n.*, a medicine that allays pain. [Gr. *a*, *an*, without, *odynē*, pain.]
 Anoint, a-noint', *v. t.*, to smear with ointment or oil; to pour oil on; to consecrate with oil:—*pr. p.* anoint'ing; *pa. p.* anointed'. [Fr. *oindre*; L. *inungo*, *inunctus*—*in*, ungo, to smear.]
 Anointed (the), a-noint-ed, *n.*, the Messiah.
 Anomaly, a-nom'a-li, *n.*, un-evenness; irregularity; deviation from rule. [Gr. *a*, *an*, not, *homalos*, even.]
 anomalous, a-nom'a-lus, *adj.*, irregular, deviating
 Anon, a-non', *adv.*, in one (instant); immediately; soon after. [A.S. *on*, in, *an*, one.]
 Anonymous, a-nom'i-mus, *adj.*, without a name.—*adv.* anonymously. [Gr. *a*, *an*, without, *onoma*, a name.]
 Another, an-uth'er, *adj.*, one other; not the same; one more. [A.S. *an*, one, and *öther*.]
 Anserina, an-sēr-in, or -in, *adj.*, relating to the goose or goose tribe. [L. *anser*, a goose; Sans. *kamsa*.]
 Answer, an'sēr, *v. t.*, to speak in return; to reply to; to satisfy or solve; to suit.—*v. i.*, to reply; to succeed; to be accountable for; to correspond; in *B*, to say, to observe:—*pr. p.* an'swering; *pa. p.* an'swered.—*n.*, a reply; a solution. [A.S. *and*, in return, *swarian*, to speak.]
 answerable, an'sēr-a-bl, *adj.*, able to be answered; accountable; suitable.—*adv.* answerably.
 Ant, ant, *n.*, a small insect; the emmet. [A cont. of *Emmet*—A.S. *emet*.]—*n.* ant'-hill, the hillock raised by ants to form their nest.
 Antagonist, an-tag'ö-nist, *n.*, one who contends or struggles with another; an opponent. [Gr. *anti*, against, *agōnisomai*, to contend for a prize.]
 antagonist, an-tag'ö-nist, antagonistic, an-tag'ö-nist'ik, *adj.*, contending against; opposing.—*adv.* antagonistically.
 antagonism, an-tag'ö-nizm, *n.*, contest; opposition.
 Antarctic, ant-ärk'tik, *adj.*, opposite the arctic; opposite the north or north pole; relating to the south pole or to south polar regions. [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *Arctic*.]
 Antecedent, an-tē-sē'dent, *adj.*, going before in time; prior.—*n.*, that which goes before; or precedes; in *gram.*, the noun to which the relative refers.—*adv.* antecē'dently.—*n.* antecē'dence. [L. *ante*, before, *cedens*, -entis, going—*cedo*, to go.]
 Antecians, an-tē'shi-ans, Antēan, an-tē'st, *n.*, those who dwell opposite to each other; those living under the same latitude and longitude but on different sides of the equator. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, *oikeō*, to dwell.]
 Antecursor, an-tē-kur'sor, *n.*, a fore-runner. [L. *ante*, before, *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]
 Antedate, an-tē-dät, *v. t.*, to date before the true time; to anticipate:—*pr. p.* antē'dätting; *pa. p.*

Antediluvian

- an'tédited.—*n.* a prior date. [L. *ante*, before, and *date*.]
- antediluvian, an-té-di-lú'vi-an, *adj.* existing before the deluge or flood.—*n.* one who lived before the deluge. [L. *ante*, before, *diluvium*, a flood.] See Deluge.
- Antelope, an'té-lóp, *n.* lit. equal to a deer; a genus of quadrupeds intermediate between the deer and goat. [perhaps from Gr. *anti*, equal to, *elaphos*, a deer, connected with Leap.]
- Antemeridian, an-té-mé-ri'd'yan, *adj.*, before mid-day, or noon. [L. *ante*, before, *meridies*, mid-day.] See Meridian.
- Antemundane, an-té-mun'dán, *adj.*, before the world; before the creation of the world. [L. *ante*, before, *mundus*, the world.]
- Antenna, an-ten'té, *n.* the feelers or horns of insects. [L. *antenna*, the yard or beam of a sail.]
- Antepenult, an-té-pé-nult', Antepenultimate, an-té-pé-nult'i-mát, *n.* before the penult, or next ultimate syllable of a word, the last syllable of a word but two.—*adj.* antepenultimate. [L. *ante*, before, *pen*, almost, *ultimus*, last.]
- Anterior, an-té-ri-or, *adj.*, before, in time or place; in front. [L. comp. of *ante*, before.]
- Anthem, an'them, *n.* a piece of sacred music performed by chorists who sing in turn or alternately; a sacred song. [A.S. *antefen*; Gr. *antiphónos*—*anti*, in return, *phóné*, the voice.]
- Anthar, an'ther, *n.* the summit or top of the stamen in a flower. [Gr. *anthéras*, flowery, blooming—*anthé*, to blossom—*anthos*, a flower.]
- Anthology, an-thol'o-ji, *n.* a gathering of flowers; a discourse on flowers; a collection of poems or choice pieces.—*adj.* anthological. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, *logos*, to gather.]
- Anthracite, an-thra-sít, *n.* stone-coal; a hard kind of coal that burns without flame. [Gr. *anthrax*.]
- Anthropology, an-thró-pol'o-ji, *n.* a discourse on man; the natural history of the human species. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *logos*, a discourse.—*adj.* anthropological.]
- Anthropophagi, an-thró-pof'a-ji, *n. pl.* man-eaters; cannibals. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, *phagō*, to eat.]
- anthropophagy, an-thró-pof'a-ji, *n.* cannibalism.
- Ante, an'tik, *adj.*, that has been before; antique; odd; fanciful; ridiculous.—*n.* a fantastic figure; a buffoon; buffoonery; a trick. [L. *anticus*, *antiquus*—*ante*, before.]
- Antichrist, an'ti-krist, *n.* the great opposer of Christ and Christianity. [Gr. *anti*, against, *Christ*.—*adj.* antichristian, an-ti-krist'yan.]
- Anticipate, an-tis'i-pát, *v. t.* to take or act before the time; to pre-occupy, foretaste, or foresee.—*pr. p.* anticipating; *pa. p.* anticipated. [L. *anticipare*—*ante*, before, *capere*, to take.—*adj.* anticipatory.]
- anticipation, an-tis-i-pá'shun, *n.* the act of anticipating; foretaste; previous notion.
- Anticlimax, an-ti-klí'maks, *n.* the opposite of climax; a sentence in which the ideas become less important at the close. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *climax*.]
- Anticlimax, an-ti-klí'nal, *adj.*, inclining in opposite directions. [Gr. *anti*, against, *klínō*, to bend.]
- Antidote, an'ti-dót, *n.* that which is given against, or as a remedy or preventive. [Gr. *antídotos*—*anti*, against, *didōmi*, to give.—*adj.* antidotal.]
- Antimony, an'ti-mun-i, *n.* a brittle, white-coloured metal much used in the arts and in medicine.—

Anxious

- adj.* antino'nal. [usually given, Gr. *anti*, against, Fr. *moine*, a monk, as if monk's-bane, but prob. corrupted from the Arabic.]
- Antinomian, an-ti-nó'mi-an, *n.* one against the law; one who denies the continued obligation of the moral law. [Gr. *anti*, against, *nomos*, law.—*adj.* antino'mian.—*n.* antino'mianism.]
- Antipathy, an-ti-pá-thi, *n.* a feeling against; dislike; opposition. [Gr. *anti*, against, *pathos*, feeling.—*adjs.* antipathet'ic, antipathet'ical.]
- Antiphlogistic, an-ti-flo-jis'tík, *adj.*, acting against heat or inflammation. [Gr. *anti*, against, *phlogiston*, combustible.]
- Antiphona, an-ti-fón, Antiphony, an-tif'ó-ni, *n.* alternate chanting or singing. [Gr. *anti*, in return, and *phóné*, voice.] See Anthem.
- antiphonal, an-tif'ó-nal, *adj.*, pertaining to antiphony.—*n.* a book of antiphons or anthems.
- Antiphrasis, an-ti-fra-sis, *n.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, *phrasis*, speech.—*adj.* antiphrastical.—*adv.* antiphrastically.]
- Antipodes, an-ti-pó-dés, *n. pl.* those living on the other side of the globe, and whose feet are thus opposite to ours.—*adj.* antipodal. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, *podas*, a foot.]
- Antique, an-ték, *adj.*, that has been before; old; ancient.—*n.* anything very old; the relics of ancient times. [Fr.; L. *antiquus*—*ante*, before.]
- antiquary, an'ti-kwa-ri, antiquarian, an-ti-kwa-ri-an, *n.* one who studies or collects ancient things.—*adj.* antiquarian.—*n.* antiquarianism.
- antiquate, an-ti-kwát, *v. t.* to make antique or obsolete; to put out of use. [L. *antiquo*—*antiquus*, old.]
- antiquated, an'ti-kwát-ed, *adj.*, grown old; out of use.—*n.* antiquatedness. [a relic of the past.]
- antiquity, an-tik-wi-ti, *n.* ancient times; great age.
- Antiscians, an-tish'yans, Antiscel, an-tish'i-ti, *n. pl.* people who live on different sides of the equator, and whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions. [L.; Gr. *anti*, opposite, *skia*, a shadow.]
- Antiseptic, an-ti-sep'tik, *adj.*, counteracting putrefaction. [Gr. *anti*, against, *septos*, from *sepe*, to make putrid.]
- Antistrophe, an-tis'tro-fi, *n.* a turning again; the stanza of a song exactly answering the previous strophe. See Strophe.—*adj.* antistrophet'ic. [Gr. *anti*—*strophé*, a turning, *strophé*, to turn.]
- Antithesis, an-tith'e-sis, *n.*—*pl.* Antitheses, -sés, a placing against; contrast of thoughts or words; opposition. [Gr.—*anti*, against, *tithesti*, to place.]
- antithetic, an-ti-thet'ik, antithetical, an-ti-thet'ik-al, *adj.* contrasting; opposed.—*adv.* antithet'ically.
- Antitype, an'ti-tp, *n.* that which corresponds to the type; that of which the type is the pattern or prefiguration. [Gr. *anti*, corresponding to, *typos*, a type.—*adj.* antityp'ical.—*adv.* antityp'ically.]
- Antler, ant'lér, *n.* the branch of a stag's horn.—*adj.* antlered, having antlers. [Fr. *andouiller*—old Fr. *antolier*; perhaps from L. *ante*, before.]
- Antoel. See Anteclean.
- Annus, á'nus, *n.* lower orifice of the bowels. [L.]
- Anvil, an'vil, *n.* an iron block on which smiths hammer their work into shape. [A.S. *anfil*, *on fill*—*on fillan*, to fall upon.]
- Anxious, angk'shus, *adj.* suffering mental pressure; greatly troubled.—*n.* anx'iousness.—*adv.* anx'iously. [L. *anxius*—*ango*, to press tightly.] See Anger, Anguish.

anxiety, ang-xi'e-ti, *n.*, state of being anxious; trouble of mind from doubt or uncertainty. [L. *anxietas*.]

Any, whenev, *adj.*, one indefinitely; every; whoever; whatever.—*adv.* an'ything, in *B.*, at all.—an'ywhere, in any way. See *Wise*, *n.* [A.S. *anig*—*an*, one.]

Aorist, k'o-ris't, *n.*, the name of certain tenses in the Greek verb which express indefinite time. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—*a*, without, *horos*, limit.]

Aorta, k'o-r'ta, *n.*, the great artery that rises up from the left ventricle of the heart.—*adj.* aor'tal, aor'tia. [Gr. *aorib*—*aorib*, to raise up.]

Apace, a-pas', *adv.*, at a great pace; swiftly.

Apart, a-part', *adj.*, parted from; separately; aside. [Fr. *aparté*—*L. pars*, *partis*, a part.]

apartment, a-part'ment, *n.*, a room *apart*; a room.

Apathy, ap'a-thi, *n.*, want of feeling; indifference.—*adj.* apathetic. [Gr. *a*, want of, *pathos*, feeling.]

Ape, ap, *n.*, a tailless monkey; a silly imitator.—*v. t.* to imitate, as an ape; to mimic.—*pr. p.* ap'ing; *ps. p.* aped. [A.S. *ape*.]—*apish*, *ap'ish*, *adj.* like an ape.—*adv.* ap'ishly.—*n.* ap'ishness.

Aperient, a-pe'ri-ent, aperitive, a-pe'ri-tiv, *adj.*, opening; gently purgative.—*n.* a mild purgative. [L. *aperiens*, *antis*—*aperio*, *aperire*, to open.]

aperture, ap'er-tür, *n.*, an opening; a hole.

Apex, k'pek's, *n.*, the summit or point.—*pl.* apexes, k'pek's-es, apices, ap'i-séz. [L.]

Aphareta, a-fer'e-tis, *n.*, the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hairō*, to take.]

Aphelion, a-fer'i-on, *n.*, the point of a planet's orbit furthest away from the sun. [Gr. *apo*, from, *hēlios*, the sun.]

Aphorism, a-for-izm, *n.*, that which bounds or defines; a definition; a short pithy sentence. [Gr. *aphorismos*—*apo*, and *horos*, a bound.]

aphoristic, a-for-is'tik, aphoristical, af-or-is'tik-al, *adj.*, in the form of an aphorism.—*adv.* aphoristically.

Aphthong, af-thong, *n.*, a letter or letters without sound. [Gr. *a*, without, *phthongos*, a sound.]

Apiary, k'pi-ar-i, *n.*, a place where bees are kept. [L. *apiarium*—*apis*, a bee.]

aplarist, k'pi-ar-ist, *n.*, one who keeps an apiary.

Apices, a-pēs', *adv.*, in pieces; to each.

Apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips, *n.*, that which takes the cover from; revelation; disclosure; a name of the last book of the New Testament. [Gr. *apo*, from, *halypō*, *halypō*, to cover.—*adj.* apocalyptic, apocalyptic.]

Apocrypha, a-pok'ri-pha, *n. pl.*, things hidden from; books whose authenticity as inspired writings is not admitted. [Gr. *apo*, from, *kryptō*, to hide.—*adj.* apocryphal.]

Apodal, ap'od-al, *adj.*, without feet or ventral fins. [Gr. *a*, without, *pous*, *podas*, a foot.]

Apogee, ap'ō-jē, *n.*, the point in the moon's orbit furthest away from the earth. [Gr. *apo*, from, *gē*, the earth.]

Apology, a-pol'ō-jī, *n.*, a speaking one's self out of a difficulty; a defence; excuse. [Gr. *apologia*—*apo*, from, *legō*, to speak.]

apologia, a-pol'ō-jiz, *v. i.*, to plead for in excuse of:—*pr. p.* apol'ogizing; *ps. p.* apol'ogized.

apologist, a-pol'ō-jiz-er, apologist, a-pol'ō-jist, *n.*, one who makes an apology; a defender.

Apologize, a-pol'ō-jet'ik, apologetical, a-pol'ō-jet'ikal, *adj.* excusing; said in defence.—*n. sing.* apologetics, the branch of theology which defends the Scriptures.—*adv.* apologetically.

Apologue, ap'ō-log, *n.*, a moral tale; a fable. [Gr. *apologos*, a tale—*apo*, from, *logos*, a speech, a tale.]

Apophthegm, the more correct but less usual form of *Apothegm*.

Apoplexy, ap'ō-plek-si, *n.*, deprivation, by a sudden stroke, of sense and the power of motion. [Gr. *apoplexia*—*apo*, & *plekō*, to strike.]—*adj.* apoplectic.

Apostasy, Apostacy, a-pos'ta-si, *n.*, a standing away from; desertion of one's religion, principles, or party. [Gr. *apostasis*—*apo*, from, *histēmi*, to make to stand, *Sana. sta.*]

apostate, a-pos'tāt, *n.*, one guilty of apostasy; a renegade.—*adj.* false, traitorous, fallen.

apostatize, a-pos'ta-tiz, *v. i.*, to commit apostasy:—*pr. p.* apos'tatizing; *ps. p.* apos'tatized.

Apostle, a-pos't, *n.*, one sent away on some mission; one sent to preach the gospel. [Gr. *apō*, away, *stello*, to send.]—*ns.* apostleship, apostolate.—*adj.* apostolic, aposto'lic.—*adv.* apostolically.

Apostrophe, a-pos'tro-fe, *n.*, a turning away; a turning from the subject to address the absent or dead as if present; a mark (') shewing that a word is contracted.—*adj.* apostrophic. [Gr. *apostrophiō*—*apo*, from, *strophō*, to turn.]

apostrophize, a-pos'tro-fiz, *v. t.* to address by apostrophe.—*v. i.* to make an apostrophe:—*pr. p.* apos'trophizing; *ps. p.* apos'trophized.

Apothecary, a-poth'e-kar-i, *n.*, orig. the keeper of a storehouse; one who is licensed to dispense medicine and to act as a medical practitioner. [L. *apotheca*; Gr. *apothēke*, a storehouse—*apo*, & *thēke*, a case to place anything in—*thēke*, to place.]

Apothegm, Apophthegm, ap'o-them, *n.*, something spoken out plainly; a terse, pointed saying. [Gr. *apō*, and *phthengomai*, to speak plainly.]

Apotheosis, ap'o-thē-ō-sis, *n.*, the making away (from being human) into a god; deification. [Gr. *apothēsis*—*apo*, away, and *thēos*, a god.]

Appal, ap-paw'l, *v. t.* to cause to turn pale or pallid; to terrify:—*pr. p.* appalling; *ps. p.* appalled. [L. *pallio*, to be pale.]

Appanage, ap'pan-āj, *n.*, provision; lands set apart by a prince as provision for his younger sons; provision for a dependent. [Fr. *apanage*—*L. panis*, bread.]

Apparatus, ap-pa-rā'tus, *n.*, things prepared or provided; set of instruments or tools; furniture. [L. *ad*, to, *paratus*, prepared—*par*, to prepare.]

Apparel, ap-pa'el, *n.*, the putting like to like; a suit; clothing; dress. [Fr. *appareil*—*parcil*, like—*L. par*, equal, like.]

apparel, ap-pa'el, *v. t.* to prepare, suit, dress, decorate:—*pr. p.* apparelling; *ps. p.* apparell'd.

Apparent, Apparition. See under *Appear*.

Appeal, ap-pel', *v. i.*, to call to; to bring before one; to address the feelings; to refer; to have recourse.—*v. t.* to call or remove, as a cause:—*pr. p.* appealing; *ps. p.* appealed. [L. *appello*, *appellatus*—*ad*, to, and obs. *pello*, to call, to name.]

appeal, ap-pel', *n.*, act of appealing.—*adj.* appealable.

appellant, ap-pel'ant, *n.*, one who appeals.

appellate, ap-pel'at, *adj.*, relating to appeals.

appellation, ap-pel'a-shun, *n.*, a name.

appellative, ap-pel'a-tiv, *n.*, a name common to all of the same kind.—*adj.* common to many; general.—*adv.* appellatively.

fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōto; then.

Appear

Appear, ap-pē'r, *v. i.*, to come forth to so as to be seen; to be or to become visible or present; to seem:—*fr. p.* appearing; *pa. p.* appeared. [L. *apparere*—*ad*, to, *parere*, *paritum*, to come forth.]

appearance, ap-pēr'ans, *n.*, the act of appearing; the thing seen; presence; show.

apparent, ap-pā'rent, *adj.*, appearing; that may be seen; visible; evident.—*adv.* apparently.—*n.* *apparentness*. [L. *apparere*—*ad*, and *parere*.]

apparition, ap-pā-rish'un, *n.*, an appearance; anything visible; a ghost; spectre.

apparitor, ap-pār-it'or, *n.*, one who appears or attends; a messenger in an ecclesiastical court; a beadle in a university.

Appease, ap-pēz, *v. t.* to bring to peace; to quiet:—*fr. p.* appeasing; *pa. p.* appeased. [Fr. *apaiser*—*ad*, to, *paix*, L. *paex*, peace.]—*adj.* appeasable.

Appellant, Appellation. See under Appeal.

Append, ap-pend', *v. t.*, to hang one thing to another; to add:—*fr. p.* appending; *pa. p.* appended. [L. *ad*, to, *pendo*, to hang.] [subordinate.

appendage, ap-pend'āj, *n.*, something added, as appendix.

appendix, ap-pend'iks, *n.*, something added.—*pl.* *appendices*, 'iks-ēz, *appendices*, 'lō-z.

Appertain, ap-pēr-tān', *v. i.*, to pertain or belong to:—*fr. p.* appertaining; *pa. p.* appertained. [L. *ad*, to, *pertinere*, to belong—*per*, and *tenere*, to hold.]

appurtenance, ap-pur'ten-ans, *n.*, that which appertains or belongs to. [Fr. *appurtenance*.]

appurtenant, ap-pur'ten-ant, *adj.*, belonging to.

Appetence, ap-pē'tens, *appetency*, ap-pē'ten-si, *n.*, a seeking after; sensual desire. [L. *appetentia*—*ad*, to, *peto*, to seek.]

appetize, ap-pē'tīz, *v. i.*, to create an appetite; to whet the appetite:—*fr. p.* appetizing; *pa. p.* appetized.

appetite, ap-pē'tīt, *n.*, natural desire; hunger.

Applaud, ap-plawd', *v. t.* to praise by clapping the hands; to laud; to praise loudly:—*fr. p.* applauding; *pa. p.* applauded. [L. *applaudo*—*ad*, to, *plaudo*, *plausus*, to clap.]

applause, ap-plawz', *n.*, praise expressed by clapping the hands; approbation.

applicative, ap-plaw'iv, *adj.*, containing applause.

Apple, ap'pl, *n.*, the fruit of the apple-tree; the pupil of the eye. [A.S. *apl*.]

Apply, ap-plī', *v. t.*, to fold upon; to lay; to employ; to devote; to fix the mind on.—*v. i.* to suit; to solicit; to make request:—*fr. p.* applying; *pa. p.* applied. [old Fr. *applier*; L. *applico*—*ad*, to, *plico*, *placatum*, to fold.]

applicable, ap-plī'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be applied.

applying, ap-plī'ans, *n.*, act of applying; the thing applied.

applicable, ap-plī-ka-bl, *adj.*, that may be applied; suitable.—*adv.* applicably.—*n.* applicability.

applicant, ap-plī-kant', *n.*, one who applies.

application, ap-plī-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of applying; the thing applied; close study or attention.

Appoint, ap-pōint', *v. t.* to bring to a point; to fix; to settle; to equip. [old Fr. *appointer*—L. *ad*, to, *ponctum*, a point.]

appointment, ap-pōint'ment, *n.*, act of appointing; settlement; situation; decree; order:—in *pl.* equipments.

Apportion, ap-pōr'shun, *v. t.*, to portion out to; to divide and distribute in just shares. [L. *ad*, to, and *Portio*.]—*n.* apportionment.

Apposite, ap-pō-zit, *adj.*, fit to; adapted or applicable to; suitable. [L.—*ad*, to, *pono*, *positus*, to place.]—*adv.* appositely.—*n.* apposition.

Appurtenance

apposition, ap-pō-zish'un, *n.*, the act of adding to; the state of being placed together or against; in *gramm.*, the placing together of two nouns, one of which explains the other.

Appraise, ap-prāz, *v. t.* to set a price on; to value—with a view to sale:—*fr. p.* appraising; *pa. p.* appraised. [Fr. *apprécier*—L. *ad*, to, *pretium*, price.]—*n.* appraisalment.

appraiser, ap-prāz'ēr, *n.*, one who appraises.

Appreciate, ap-prē-shi-ēt, *v. t.* to set a price on, to value, to estimate just—used figuratively:—*fr. p.* appreciating; *pa. p.* appreciated.—*n.* appreciation. [Fr. *apprécier*—L. *ad*, to, *pretium*, price.] See *Appraise*.

appreciable, ap-prē-shi-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be appreciated.—*adv.* appreciably.

Apprehend, ap-prē-hend', *v. t.* lit. to lay hold of (with the hands)—so in *B.*; to seize; to catch the meaning of; to understand; to fear:—*fr. p.* apprehending; *pa. p.* apprehended. [L. *apprehendo*—*ad*, to, *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to lay hold of.] See *Hand*. [apprehended.]

apprehensible, ap-prē-hen'si-bl, *adj.*, that may be apprehension, ap-prē-hen'shun, *n.*, act of apprehending; seizure; conception; fear.

apprehensive, ap-prē-hen'siv, *adj.* fearful; suspicious.—*adv.* apprehensively.—*n.* apprehensiveness.

Apprentice, ap-pren'tis, *n.* lit. a learner; one bound to another, to learn a trade or art.—*v. t.* to bind as an apprentice:—*fr. p.* apprenticing; *pa. p.* apprenticed.—*n.* apprenticeship. [Fr. *apprenti*, a learner—*apprendre*, to learn; L. *apprehendo*.] See *Apprehend*.

Apprise, ap-prīz, *v. t.* to cause to apprehend; to instruct; to inform:—*fr. p.* apprising; *pa. p.* apprised. [Fr. *appris*—*apprendre*, to learn, to instruct; L. *apprehendo*.] See *Apprehend*.

Approach, ap-prōch', *v. t.*, to draw near to; to resemble.—*v. i.* to draw near:—*fr. p.* approaching; *pa. p.* approached.—*n.* a drawing near to; access; a path or avenue.—*adj.* approachable. [Fr. *approcher*; Prov. *approfjar*; low L. *appropiare*—L. *ad*, to, *propere*, near.]

Approbation. See under *Approve*.

Appropriate, ap-prō'pri-āt, *v. t.* to take to one's self as one's own property; to set apart for a purpose:—*fr. p.* appropriating; *pa. p.* appropriated.—*adj.* peculiar; suitable.—*adv.* appropriately. [Fr. *appropriar*—L. *ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own.]

appropriateness, ap-prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.*, suitability.

appropriation, ap-prō'pri-āt'shun, *n.*, act of appropriating; application to a particular purpose.

Approve, ap-prōv', *v. t.* lit. to put to the proof, to prove—so in *B.*; to pronounce good; to commend; to be pleased with:—*fr. p.* approving; *pa. p.* approved.—*adv.* approvingly.—*adj.* approvable. [Fr. *approuver*; L. *approbo*—*ad*, to, *probo*, to prove—*probus*, good.]

approval, ap-prōv'val, *approbation*, ap-prō-bā'shun, *n.*, act of approving; commendation; sanction.

approven, ap-prōv'n, old *pa. p.* of *Approve*.

Approximate, ap-prok'si-māt, *adj.*, in proximity to; nearest or next to.—*v. t.* to bring near to.—*v. i.* to come near to; to approach:—*fr. p.* approximating; *pa. p.* approximated.—*adv.* approximately. [L. *ad*, to, *proximus*, nearest, next—*prope*, near.]

approximation, ap-prok-si-mā'shun, *n.*, a drawing near to; an approach.

Appurtenance, Appurtenant. See under *Appertain*.

site, sir; mē, hēr; mine; mōte; mūte; mōon; thēm.

Apricot, ʔ'pri-kot, *n.* lit. *the early ripe*: a wall-fruit of the plum kind. [formerly spelled *apricock*—Fr. *abricot*; L. (*malum*) *præcox*, early ripe (apple)—*præ*, before, *coqus*, to ripen.]

April, ʔ'pril, *n.* the fourth month of the year, when the earth opens to bring forth fruits, &c. [L. *Aprilis*—*aperilis*, from *aperio*, to open.]

Apron, ʔ'pron, *n.*, a cloth or leather worn before to protect the dress. [probably from old Fr. *napeiron*—*nape*, a cloth.]

Appropos, ap'rō-pō, *adv.*, to the purpose; seasonably; in reference to. [Fr. *a*, to, *propos*, purpose.]

Apse, aps, *n.* an arched recess at the east end of the choir of an Anglo-Saxon church. [L. *apsis*: Gr. *haptis*, an arch, a vault.]

apsis, ap'sis, *n.*, the curvature or turning-point of a planet's orbit; the point at which the planet is at its greatest or least distance from the sun or the earth.—*pl.* *apsides*, ap'si-déz, *apses*, ap'séz. [Gr. *haptis*, a curved form—*hapto*, to connect.]

Apt, apt, *adj.*, joined or fitted; fit: liable; inclined to: ready; quick.—*adv.* *ap'tly*. [L. *aptus*, fit; Gr. *hapto*, to join.]

aptitude, ap'ti-tūd, *aptness*, apt'nes, *n.*, fitness: tendency: readiness.

Apteral, ap'tér-al, *adj.*, without wings. [Gr. *a*, without, *ptera*, wings.]

apteryx, ap'tér-iks, *n.* a genus of birds found in New Zealand with short rudiments of wings and without a tail. [Gr. *a*, without, *pteryx*, a wing.]

Aptitude. See under **Apt**.

Aptote, ap'tōt, *n.* a noun without cases. [Gr. *a*, without, *ptōsis*, a falling, a case—*ptōto*, to fall.]

Aquafortis, ak'wa-for'tis, *n.* lit. *strong water*; nitric acid. [L. *aqua*, water, *fortis*, strong.]

aquarium, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.* a tank or artificial pond for water plants and animals. [L.—*aqua*, water.]

Aquarius, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.*, the water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac.

aquatic, a-kwa'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to water; living or growing in water.—*n. pl.* *aquatics*, 'iks, amusements on the water, as boating, &c.

aqueduct, ak'wē-duk't, *n.* an artificial channel for conveying water. [L. *aqua*, water, *duco*, ductus, to lead, convey.]

aqueous, ʔ'kwē-us, *adj.*, watery: made by water.

Aquila, ak'wi-lin, or -lin, *adj.*, of the eagle; hooked like the beak of an eagle. [L. *aquilinus*—*aquila*, an eagle—root *ac*, sharp.]

Arab, ar'ab, *n.* a native of Arabia.

Arabesque, ar'a-besk, *adj.* after the manner of Arabian architecture.—*n.* a painted or sculptured ornament consisting of imaginary foliage &c. without animals. [Fr.]

Arabian, a-rā'bi-an, **Arabic**, ar'ab-ik, *adj.*, belonging to Arabia.

Arable, ar'a-bl, *adj.*, fit for ploughing or tillage. [L. *arabilis*, from *aro*, to plough; Gr. *aro*-ō.]

Aramaic, ar-a-mā'ik, **Aramaean**, ar-a-mé-an, *adj.* pertaining to the Syrians and Chaldeans. [*Aram*, a son of Shem.]

Arbiter, ʔ'bit-ér, *n.* lit. *one who goes to something in order to see or hear it*: a person chosen by parties in controversy to decide between them; an uncontrollable judge; an umpire.—*fem.* *arbitress*. [L. *arbiter*, a spectator, judge—*ar*=*ad*, to, *bitō*, to go.]

arbitrament, ʔ'bit'ra-ment, *n.*, the decision of an arbiter; determination; choice.

arbitrary, ʔ'bi-trar-i, *adj.* depending on the will; despotic; absolute.—*adv.* *arbitrarily*.—*n.* *arbitrariness*.

arbitrate, ʔ'bi-trāt, *v. i.*, to act as an arbiter; to give judgment.—*v. t.* to decide; to determine:—*pr. p.* *arbitrating*; *pa. p.* *arbitrated*. [L. *arbiter*, *arbitrator*—*arbiter*.]

arbitration, ʔ'bi-trā'shun, *n.*, the act of arbitrating; the determination of a controversy by one or more persons chosen for the purpose.

arbitrator, ʔ'bi-trāt-or, *n.*, one who arbitrates; a judge; an arbiter.—*fem.* *arbitratix*.

Arbor, ʔ'bor, *n.* lit. *a tree*; the principal axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine. [L. *arbor*, a tree.]

arborescent, ʔ'bor-és-ent, *adj.*, growing or formed like a tree.—*n.* *arborescens*. [L. *arborescens*.]

arborum, ʔ'bor-é-tum, *n.* a place in which specimens of trees and shrubs are cultivated. [L.]

arboriculture, ʔ'bor-i-kul'tūr, *n.*, the culture of trees and shrubs.—*adj.* *arboricultural*. [L. *arbor*, *arboris*, and *cultura*.] [*sizes arboriculture*.]

arboriculturist, ʔ'bor-i-kul'tūr-ist, *n.*, one who practices

Arbour, ʔ'bur, *n.* orig. a place for the cultivation of herbs; an enclosed seat in a garden covered with branches, &c.; a bower. [old E. *herber*.]

Arbutus, ʔ'bu'tus, *n.* the strawberry-tree, a genus of heath, having a berry like the strawberry. [L., akin to *arbor*, tree.]

Arc, ʔrk, *n.*, an arch; a segment or part of a circle. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]

arcade, ʔrk-kād', *n.* a walk or street arched over. [Fr.—L. *arcus*.]

Arcadian, ar-kā'di-an, *adj.* relating to Arcadia, a district in Greece; pastoral; rural.

Arcana, Arcanum. See under **Ark**.

Arch, ʔrch, *n.*, an arc; a part of a circle or curve; a concave or structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve.—*v. t.* to cover with an arch:—*pr. p.* *arching*; *pa. p.* *arched*. [L. *arcus*, a bow.]

Arch, ʔrch, *adj.* cunning, as a rogue; sly; waggish; mischievous; shrewd. [A.S. *arg*, *earg*, bad, idle; Ger. *arg*, bad, crafty; Gr. *argos*, idle, slow.]—*adv.* *archly*.—*n.* *archness*.

Arch, ʔrch (ʔrk, before a vowel), *adj.*, chief; principal (used mostly as a prefix.) [Gr. *archos*, chief—*arché*, beginning, rule.]

Archæology, ʔr-ké-ol'ō-ji, *n.*, a discourse on ancient things; the science of antiquities. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient—*arché*, beginning, *logos*, discourse.]—*adj.* *archæological*.—*adv.* *archæologically*.

archæologist, ʔr-ké-ol'ō-jist, *n.*, a student of archæology.

Archaic, ʔr-kā'ik, *adj.*, ancient; obsolete. [Gr. *archaios*—*arché*, beginning.]

archaism, ʔr-kā-izm, *n.* an obsolete word or phrase.

Archangel, ʔrk-ʔn'jel, *n.*, a chief angel; an angel of the highest order.—*adj.* *archangelic*. [Arch, chief, and Angel.]

Archbishop, ʔrch-bish'op, *n.*, a chief bishop; the bishop of a province as well as of his own diocese. [Arch, chief, and Bishop.]—*n.* *archbishopric*, the jurisdiction, place, or province of an archbishop.—*n.* *archiepiscopacy*, ʔrk-i-é-pis-kō-pa-si, *n.*, the state, dignity, and office of an archbishop.—*adj.* *archiepiscopal*, of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, ʔrch-dé'kn, *n.*, a chief deacon; an eccle-

elastic next in rank below a bishop. [Arch. chief, and Deacon.]—*n.* archdeaconry, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.—*n.* archdeaconship, the office of an archdeacon.—*adj.* archidiaconal, ār-ki-di-ak'on-al, of an archdeacon.

Archduke, Arch-dūk', *n.*, a chief duke; a prince of Austria.—*fm.* archduch'ess. [Arch. chief, and Duke.]—*adj.* archducal.—*ns.* archduchy, archduch'ess, the territory of an archduke or archduchess.

Archér, Arch'ér, *n.* one who shoots arrows from an arch or bow.—*fm.* arch'eres. [Fr.; L. *arcus*, a bow.]

Archery, Arch'ér-i, *n.*, the art or practice of an archer.

Archetype, Arch'tēp, *n.*, the original type; the original model from which a thing is made.—*adj.* archetyp'al. [Gr. *archē*, original, *typos*, a type.]

Archidiaconal. See Archdeacon.

Archiepiscopacy, Archiepiscopal. See Archbishop.

Archipelago, Arch-ki-pel'a-gō, *n.*, the chief sea of the Greeks, or the *Ægean Sea*; a sea abounding in small islands. [Gr. *archos*, chief, or a corruption of *Aigaios*, *Ægean*, and *pelagos*, sea.]

Architect, Arch'ki-tek't, *n.*, the chief builder; one who designs buildings and superintends their erection; a maker. [Gr. *archas*, chief, *tektōn*, a builder.]

Architectural, Arch'ki-tek-tūr, *n.*, the art or science of building; frame; structure; workmanship.—*adj.* architectural.

Architrave, Arch'ki-trāv, *n.*, the chief beam; in arch., the part of an entablature which rests immediately on the column. [Gr. *archos*, chief, *trave*, L. *trabe*, a beam.]

Archives, Arch'kivz, *n. pl.* the place in which the records of a magistrat's court were or are kept; public records. [Fr.; Gr. *archion*—*archē*, rule.]

Arctic, Arch'tik, *adj.* relating to the constellation, the Great Bear, or to the north. [Gr. *arktos*, a bear.]

Ardent, Arch'dent, *adj.*, burning; fiery; passionate.—*adv.* ardently. [L. *ardens*—*ardere*, to burn.]

Ardeur, Arch'den-si, ardour, Arch'dor, *n.* warmth of passion or feeling; eagerness.

Arduous, Arch'dū-us, *adj.* lit. high; difficult to accomplish; laborious.—*adv.* arduously.—*n.* arduousness. [L. *arduus*, steep.]

Are, ār, the plural of the present indicative of the verb to be. [Dan. *er*.]

Area, Arch'ē-a, *n.* orig. a place where corn was dried; any plain surface or enclosed space; the sunken space around the basement of a building; the superficial contents of any figure. [L. prob. from *areo*, to be dry.]

Aréfactive, ar-ē-fak'shun, *n.*, the act of drying; state of growing dry. [L. *arefacio*, to make dry—*areo*, to be dry. *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

Aréna, a-rē'na, *n.* lit. sand; an open space strewed with sand for combatants; any place of public contest. [L. *arena*, sand—*areo*, to be dry.]

Arénaous, ar-ē-nā'shē-us, *adj.*, sandy.

Areopagus, ar-ē-op'a-gus, *n.*, *Mars' hill*, on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held; the court itself. [Gr. *Arēs*, *Mars*, *pagos*, a hill.]

areopagite, ar-ē-op'a-jit, *n.*, a member of the *Areopagus*.

Argent, Arch'jent, Argentine, Arch'jent-in, or -In, *adj.* like silver. [L. *argentum*, silver—Gr. *argos*, bright.]

Argillaceous, Arch-jil-lā'shus, *adj.*, clayey. [L. *argilla*, white clay, Gr. *argillos*—*argos*, white.]

Argonaut, Arch'gō-naw't, *n.*, one of those who sailed in

the ship *Argo* in search of the golden fleece. [Gr. *Argo*, and *nautilus*, a sailor.]

argosy, Arch'gō-si, *n.* a merchant vessel richly laden.

Argue, Arch'gū, *v. i.* lit. to make clear; to prove or persuade by reasoning; to discuss.—*v. i.* to offer reasons; to dispute:—*pr. p.* arch'guing; *pa. p.* arch'gled. [L. *arguo*, prob. from Gr. *argos*, clear.]

argument, Arch'gū-ment, *n.* a reason offered as proof; a series of reasons; a discussion; subject of a discourse. [L. *argumentum*—*arguo*, to prove.]

argumentation, Arch'gū-ment-ā'shun, *n.* the process or act of reasoning.

argumentative, Arch'gū-ment'a-tiv, *adj.*, consisting of or addicted to argument.—*adv.* argumentatively.—*n.* argumentativeness.

Argus, Arch'gus, *n.* a fabulous being said to have had a hundred eyes; any very watchful person. [Gr. —*argos*, bright.]

Arian, Arch'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to Arius of Alexandria (4th century), who denied the divinity of Christ.—*n.* one of the sect of Arius; a Unitarian.

Arianism, Arch'ri-an-ism, *n.* the doctrines of the Arians; Unitarianism.

Arid, Arch'id, *adj.*, dry; parched. [L. *aridus*, dry—*areo*, to be dry.]

aridity, Arch'id-i-ti, aridness, Arch'id-nes, *n.*, dryness.

Aries, Arch'ri-ēr, *n.*, the Ram, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac. [L.]

Arigh, a-rī'f, *adv.* in a right way; rightly. [A.S. *a*, in, *riht*, right.]

Arise, a-rīz', *v. i.*, to rise up; to come into view; to proceed from.—*pr. p.* arising; *pa. p.* arise'n; *pa. t.* arise'd. [A.S. *arisan*.] See Rise.

Aristarkhy, Arch'is-tār-ki, *n.*, government by the best men; a body of good men in power. [Gr. *aristos*, best, *archē*, government.]

Aristocracy, Arch'is-to-k'ra-si, *n.*, government by the best-born, the nobles; the nobility or chief persons of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, *kratos*, strength, government.]

aristocrat, Arch'is-to-krat, or Arch'is-to-krat, *n.*, one who belongs to or favours an aristocracy.

aristocratical, Arch'is-to-krat'ik, aristocratical, Arch'is-to-krat'ik-al, *adj.*, belonging to the aristocracy.—*adv.* aristocratically.

Aristotellan, Arch'is-to-tē-li-an, *adj.*, relating to Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy.

Arithmetie, a-rith'me-tik, *n.* the art of numbering; the science of numbers. [Gr. *arithmos*, number.]

arithmetical, Arch'ith-met'i-ka'l, *adj.*, of or by arithmetic.—*adv.* arithmetically.

arithmetician, Arch'ith-met-i-sh'an, *n.*, one skilled in arithmetic.

Ark, Arch, *n.*, a chest or box; a large floating vessel. [A.S. *arc* or *earc*; L. *arca*, a chest.]

arcannum, Arch-kā'num, *n.* something enclosed as in an ark; a secret; generally used in the *pl.* arcana, secrets, mysteries. [L. *arca*.]

Arm, Arch, *n.*, lit. a joint; the limb extending from the shoulder to the hand; anything projecting from a main body, as an inlet of the sea; fig., power. [A.S. *arm*, *earm*; L. *armus*, the shoulder joint; Gr. *harmos*, a joint—*arō*, to join to.]—*n.* arm'ful.—*adj.* arm'less.

armlet, Arch'let, *n.* lit. a little arm; a bracelet.

armpit, Arch'pit, *n.* the pit or hollow under the arm.

Arms, Archz, *n. pl.* weapons of offence or defence; war; armorial ensigns. [L. *arma*; Gael. *arm*, a weapon—prob. derived from the human arm.]

arm, Arch, *v. t.*, to furnish or equip with arms; to

provide against.—*v. i.* to take arms:—*fr. p.* arming; *pa. p.* armed'. [L. *armis*, to arm.]

armada, ar-má'da, *n.* a fleet of armed ships. [Sp.; It. *armata*; L. *armata*.]

armadillo, ar-má-dil'ó, *n.* a small quadruped of S. America armed with a bony shell. [Sp.—L. *arma*.]

armament, ar'ma-ment, *n.* forces armed or equipped for war; the guns, &c. with which a ship is armed. [L. *armamenta—arma*.]

armistice, ar'mis-tis, *n.* a short stoppage of arms or hostilities by mutual agreement. [Fr. *armistice*—L. *arma*, and *sisto*, to stop.]

armour, arm'or, *n.* defensive arms or dress.

armorial, ar-mó'ri-al, *adj.*, belonging to armour or to the arms of a family.

armourer, arm'or-er, *n.*, a maker of or one who has the charge of armour.

armoury, arm'or-y, *n.* the place in which arms are made or kept.

array, ar'ái, *n.* a large body of men armed for war; a vast number. [Fr. *armée*; It. *armata*; L. *arma*.]

Armenian, ar-mé'n-i-an, *adj.* belonging to Armenia.

Arminian, ar-min'yan, *adj.* belonging to Arminius, a Dutch divine, who denied the doctrine of predestination, and advocated the doctrines of free-will and universal redemption.—*n.* one who holds the doctrines of Arminius.

Arminianism, ar-min'yan-izm, *n.* the doctrines of the Arminians.

Armorica, ar-mor'ik, *adj.* belonging to Brittany in the N.W. of France, formerly called *Armorica*. [Celt. *ar*, on, near, *mor*, the sea.]

Aroma, a-ró'ma, *n.*, sweet smell; the odorous principle in plants. [Gr.]

aromatic, ar-ró-mat'ik, *adj.*, sweet scented; spicy.—*n.* a fragrant plant or drug; a perfume.

aromatise, a-ró'ma-tíz, *v. t.*, to render aromatic; to perfume:—*fr. p.* aró'matízing; *pa. p.* aró'matízed.

Arise, a-rú's, *did arise*—past tense of Arise.

Around, a-round', *prep.*, round; on all sides of.—*adv.* on every side; in a circle. [*a*, on, and round.]

Arouse, a-rou's. Same as Arouse.

Arquebuse, Arquebus, Er'kwi-bus, sometimes Harquebus, *n.* lit. a hooked gun; an old-fashioned hand-gun. [Fr.; It. *archibuzo*; old Fr. *harquebuzo*; Dutch, *haeck-buuse*; Ger. *haeckbüchse*—*haeck*, a hook, *buss* or *büchse*, a firearm.]

Arack, ar'ak, *n.* in eastern countries the name of any ardent spirit, especially that distilled from the cocoa-nut, palms, or rice. [Hind.]

Arraign, ar-rán', *v. t.* to call one to account, or to give reasons for his conduct; to set a prisoner at the bar; to accuse:—*fr. p.* arraigning; *pa. p.* arraigned'. [old Fr. *arraigner*, *arraisonner*—low L. *arrationare*—*ad*, to, *rationes*, account, reasons.]—*n.* arraignment.

Arrange, ar-ránj', *v. t.*, to range or set in a row or row; to put in proper order; to prepare:—*fr. p.* arrānging; *pa. p.* arrānged'. [Fr. *arranger*—*ad*, ranger—rang, a rank or row.]

arrangement, ar-ránj'ment, *n.*, act of arranging; settlement; classification.

Arrant, ar-rant, *adj.*, very bad; notorious. [A.S. and Ger. *arg*, bad.] See Arrogant, cunning.

Arree, ar'rae, *n.* tapestry. [Arree, in the north of France, where it was first manufactured.]

Array, ar-ái', *v. t.*, to get ready; to put in order; to arrange; to dress; to adorn:—*fr. p.* arraying;

pa. p. arrayed'.—*n.* order; dress; show. [It. *arrayare*; old Fr. *arrayer*, *arrayer*, to set in order.]

Arrear, ar-rér', *n.*, in the rear; that which is at the back or behind; that which remains unpaid after it is due—(used mostly in pl.) [Fr. *arriéré*, behind—L. *ad*, to, *retro*, back, behind.]

Arrest, ar-rest', *v. t.* to bring to rest or to a standstill; to stop; to seize:—*fr. p.* arresting; *pa. p.* arrested'.—*n.* stoppage; hindrance; seizure by warrant. [Fr. *arrêter* for *arrestare*; It. *arrestare*—L. *ad*, to, *resto*, to stand still.] See Arrest.

Arrive, ar-rív', *v. i.* to come to the bank or shore; to reach:—*fr. p.* arriving; *pa. p.* arrived'. [Fr. *arriver*, to arrive; It. *arrivare*; low L. *adripare*—L. *ad*, to, *rips*, a bank.]

arrival, ar-rív'al, *n.*, the act of arriving at or coming to a place; persons or things that arrive.

Arrogate, ar-ró-gát', *v. t.* to lay claim to as one's own; to claim proudly or unduly; to assume:—*fr. p.* ar-ró-gating; *pa. p.* ar-ró-gated. [L. *arrogare*—*ad*, to, *rogo*, *rogatus*, to ask, to claim.]

arrogant, ar-ró-gant, *adj.*, claiming too much; assuming; overbearing; proud.—*adv.* arrogantly.—*n.* arrogance—in B., arrogance.

arrogation, ar-ró-gá'shun, *n.*, act of arrogating; undue assumption.

Arrow, ar'ró, *n.* a straight, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow. [A.S. *arwe*.]

arrows, ar'ró-i, *adj.*, of or like arrows.

Arrowroot, ar-ró-rút', *n.* a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in W. Indies, and used as food for invalids and children. [*ars*, the Indian name of the plant.]

Arsenal, ar'sé-nal, *n.* a public magazine or manufactory of naval and military stores. [Fr. and Sp.; It. *arsenale*, *arsena*, a dockyard; Ar. *dár canak*, house of industry.]

Arsenic, ar'sen-ik, *n.* a strong mineral poison; a soft, brittle, gray-coloured metal. [Gr. *arsenikon—arsen*, masculine, strong.]

arsenical, ar-sen'í-kal, *adj.*, of or containing arsenic.

Arson, ar'son, *n.* the crime of burning houses, &c. [old Fr. *arson*—L. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.]

Art, árt, *ad pers. sing.* of the present tense of the verb to be. [A.S. *art*.]

Art, árt, *n.* lit. skill in joining or working; practical skill guided by rules: the rules and method of doing a thing well; a profession or trade; skill; contrivance; cunning. [L. *ars*, *artis*—*prob.* from *ar*, the root of Gr. *ar*, to fit.]

artful, ar'tí-ful, *adj.*, full of art; performed with art; artifice: the skillful; cunning; deceitful.—*adv.* artfully.—*n.* artfulness.

artifice, ar'tí-fis, *n.* a contrivance made with art or skill; a trick. [L. *ars*, *artis*, and *facio*, to make.]

artífice, ar-tí-fis-er, *n.*, one who makes by art; a contriver; a workman.

artificial, ar-tí-fish'yal, *adj.*, made by art; not natural; cultivated; feigned.—*adv.* artífically.

artillery, ar-tí-fér-i, *n.* offensive weapons of war made by art, chiefly cannon, mortars, &c. with their appendages: the men who manage them; gunnery. [Fr. *artillerie*—old Fr. *artiller*, to make by art, to make weapons—L. *ars*, *artis*, art.]

artisan, ar-tí-zan, *n.*, one skilled in any art or trade; a workman. [Fr. *artisan*, from L. *ars*.]

artist, ar'tíst, *n.*, one skilled in an art, especially in one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, or architecture. [Fr. *artiste*, from L. *ars*.]

artistic, ar-tíst'ík, artificial, ar-tíst'ík-al, *adj.*

belonging to an artist; according to art.—*adv.* artistically.

artless, *art'les*, *adj.*, without art; without fraud; simple; sincere.—*adv.* artlessly.—*n.* artlessness.

Artery, *är'tér-i*, *n.* lit. *the air keeper* (it being formerly believed that the arteries contained air); a tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. [Gr. *arteria*—*är*, air, *térro*, to keep.]

arterial, *är-tér'i-al*, *adj.* of or in the arteries.

arterialise, *är-tér'i-al-iz*, *v. t.*, to make arterial; to communicate the qualities of arterial blood.

Artesian, *är-té'si-an*, *adj.* applied to wells made by boring into the earth until water is found. [Artesia, in the north of France, where these wells are said to have been first made.]

Artichoke, *är'ti-chök*, *n.* an esculent plant resembling a thistle, but with large scaly heads, like the cone of the pine. [Fr. *artichaut*—Ar. *arschauti*, the earth-thorn; or a corruption of It. *carciofo*, Sp. *alcachofa*—Ar. *al-charschafa*.]

Article, *är'ti-k'l*, *n.*, a small joint, or part; a particular substance; a single clause, term, or item; in *gram.*, a part of speech, *an* or *a*, and *the*. [L. *articulus*—*artus*, a joint—Gr. *arō*, to fit.]

article, *är'ti-k'l*, *v. t.* to draw up or bind by articles.—*v. i.* to stipulate.—*pa. p.* and *adj.* articulated.

articular, *är'tik'ü-lar*, *adj.*, belonging to the joints.

articulate, *är'tik'ü-lät*, *adj.*, jointed; distinct; clear.—(*adv.* articulately).—*v. t.*, to joint; to form into distinct sounds, syllables, or words; to speak.—*v. i.* to speak distinctly.—*pr. p.* articulating; *pa. p.* articulated. [L. *articulus*, *articulatus*, to utter distinctly, from *articulus*.]

articulation, *är'tik'ü-lä'shun*, *n.*, a joining, as of the bones; distinct utterance; a consonant.

Artisan, **Artificer**, **Artifical**, **Artillery**, **Artisan**, **Artist**, **Artless**, &c. See under **Art**.

Aryan, *ä'ri-an*, *adj.* relating to the Indo-European family of nations, or to their language.

As, *az*, *adv.*, *all-so*, *also*; like; similarly; in respect of; for example; while.—*conj.* in the same or like manner; that. (also used as a rel. pron.) [A.S. *as*—*as*, old E. *as*, also; Ger. *als*, *as*.]

Asarifida, *as-a-fér'id-a*, *n.* a medicinal gum, made from the juice of an East Indian plant, and which has an offensive smell. [Per. *assa*, and L. *feriatus*, having a bad smell.]

Asbestos, *as-ber'tos*, **Asbestos**, *as-ber'tus*, *n.*, *indestructible* by fire; an incombustible fibrous mineral. [Gr. *a*, without, *bestos*, extinguished—*obesommi*, to quench, to destroy.] [bustible.]

asbestos, *as-ber'tin*, *adj.* of or like *asbestos*; incombustible.

Ascend, *as-send'*, *v. t.*, to climb.—*v. i.* to rise; to go from a lower to a higher degree; to go backward in the order of time.—*pr. p.* ascending; *pa. p.* ascended. [L. *ascendo*, from *ad*, to, *scando*, to climb; Sans. *skand*, to leap upwards.]

ascendant, *as-send'ant*, *adj.* superior; above the horizon.—*n.* superiority; an ancestor.

ascendency, *as-send'en-si*, *n.* influence; power.

ascension, *as-sen'shun*, *n.*, *act of ascending*; a rising or going up.—*Ascension-day*, the festival held on Holy-Thursday (ten days before Whitsunday) to commemorate Christ's ascension to heaven.

ascertain, *as-sent'*, *n.*, *act of ascending*; a height.

ascertain, *as-sér-tän'*, *v. t.*, to make certain; to determine; to obtain certain knowledge of.—*pr. p.* ascertaining; *pa. p.* ascertained. [L. *ad*, to, *fr.* *certain*, L. *certus*, certain.]—*adj.* ascertained.

Ascetic, *as-sét'ik*, *n.* one who exercises undue rigour and self-denial in religious matters; a hermit.—*adj.* excessively rigid in religious exercises; reclusal. [Gr. *askēsis*, one that uses exercises—*askō*, to exercise.]—*n.* asceticism ('s-airm).

Asell, *a'sh-i*, **Asellans**, *as'h'yans*, *n.* people without shadow, as those in the torrid zone, who, at certain seasons of the year, have no shadow at noon, from the sun being right over their heads. [Gr. *askios*—*a*, without, *skos*, a shadow.]

Assiduous, *as-si-ti'us*, *adj.*, added or assumed; additional; supplemental. [low L. *assiduitus*, from *ascisco*, *ascitus*, to take to or assume.]

Ascribe, *as-krib'*, *v. t.* lit. to add to a writing; to write to the account of; to attribute, impute, or assign to.—*pr. p.* ascribing; *pa. p.* ascribed. [L. *ad*, to, *scribo*, to write.]

ascribed, *as-krib'ed*, *adj.*, that may be ascribed.

ascription, *as-kri'p'shun*, *n.*, *act of ascribing*.

Ash, *ash*, *n.* a large hardy tree, valuable for its timber. [A.S. *asc*.]—*adj.* ash, ash'en, of or like ash.

Ashamed, *a-shä'm'd'*, *adj.* affected by shame. [A.S. *gucamian*, *ascamian*.] See **Shame**.

Ashes, *ash'es*, *n.* the dust or remains of anything burned; the remains of the human body when burned; hence, a dead body. [A.S. *asca*.]

ashy, *ash'i*, *adj.*, like *ashes*; ash-coloured; pale.

Ash-Wednesday, *ash-wen'ed's*, *n.* the first day of Lent, so called from the Roman Catholic custom of strewing ashes on the head on that day as a sign of penitence.

Ashlar, **Ashler**, *ash'ter*, *n.* lit. *stones laid in rows*; hewn or squared stone used in building, as distinguished from unhewn or rough as it comes from the quarry. [prob. *Cl. celt.* *clach*, a stone, *shreathal*, laid in rows—*sroach*, a row.]

Ashore, *a-shör'*, *adv.*, on shore; to the shore; on land; stranded.

Ash-Wednesday, **Ashy**. See under **Ashes**.

Asiatic, *ä-shi-at'ik*, *adj.* belonging to Asia.

Aside, *a-sid'*, *adv.*, on or to one side; out of the right way; in private.

Asinine. See under **Ass**.

Ask, *ask*, *v. t.*, to seek an answer; to request; to inquire; to beg; to question.—*v. i.* to request or petition; to make inquiry.—*pr. p.* asking; *pa. p.* asked (*askt*). [A.S. *ascian*, *ascian*, to seek.]

Askance, *a-skans'*, **Askant**, *a-skant'*, *adv.*, sideways; awry; obliquely. [It. *schiancio*, *awry*, *scancio*, slanting.]

Askew, *a-skü'*, *adv.*, to a side; awry; obliquely; askant. [Gr. *skaios*, oblique, on the left hand; L. *scarvus*; Ger. *schief*; Dan. *skiev*; Dutch, *schuin*; allied to **Askance**, **Squint**.]

Aslant, *a-slant'*, *adj.* or *adv.*, on the slant; on one side; obliquely.

Asleep, *a-slep'*, *adj.* or *adv.*, on or to sleep; sleeping; dead.

Aslope, *a-slop'*, *adj.* or *adv.*, on the slope; with a slope or inclination.

Asp, *asp*, **Asple**, *as'pik*, *n.* a small but exceedingly venomous serpent. [L. and Gr. *aspis*, a serpent.]

Asparagus, *as-par'ä-gus*, *n.* a garden vegetable, the shoots of which are eaten when boiled. [L. *asparagus*; Gr. *asparagos*.]

Aspect, *as'pekt*, *n.* that which is looked at; view; appearance; countenance; position. [L. *aspectus*—*aspicio*—*ad*, at, *specio*, to look.]

Aspen, *as'pen*, *n.* the trembling poplar, so called

Asperity

from the tremulousness of its leaves. [A.S. *asp.*]
—*adj.* as'pen.

Asperity, as-pér'i-ti, *n.*, roughness; unevenness; harshness. [L. *asperitas*—*asper*, rough.]

Asperse, as-pérs', *v. t.*, to spread or scatter over or on; to cast calumny or slander upon:—*pr. p.* aspersing; *pa. p.* aspersed'. [L. *aspergo*, *aspersus*—*ad*, to, *spargo*, to scatter.]

Aspersation, as-pér'shun, *n.*, act of aspersing; calumny.

Asphalt, as-fált', **Asphaltum**, as-fált'um, *n.*, a hard, bituminous substance, anciently used as a cement, and now for paving, &c. [Gr. *asphaltos*, an Eastern word.]—*adj.* asphalt'ic.

Asphodel, as'fó-del, *n.* (corrupted into *daffodil*), a name for the *day-lily* and other plants of the lily order. [Gr. *asphodelos*.]

Asphyxia, as-fiks'i-a, **asphyxia**, as-fiks'i, *n.* lit. without pulse; suspended animation, especially that from suffocation. [Gr. *a*, without, and *sphixis*, the pulse—*sphyo*, to throb.]

Aspire, as-plr', *v. t.*, to breathe or pant after; to desire eagerly; to aim at something elevated:—*pr. p.* aspiring; *pa. p.* aspired'. [L. *aspiro*—*ad*, to, *spiro*, to breathe.]—*adj.* aspir'ing.—*adv.* aspir'ingly.

Aspirant, as-pir'ant, *n.*, one who aspires; a candidate. **Aspirate**, as-pi-rát', *v. t.* to pronounce with a full breathing, as the letter *h*, in *house*:—*pr. p.* aspirating; *pa. p.* aspirated.—*adj.* pronounced with a full breath.—*n.* a mark of aspiration (').

Aspiration, as-pi-rá'shun, *n.* eager pursuit or desire after: pronunciation of a letter with a full breath.

Asquint, a-skwint', *adv.*, with a squint; towards the corner of the eye; obliquely. [A.S. *a*, on, and *Skwint*.] See *Askew*.

Ass, as, *n.* a well-known animal of the horse family; fig., a dull, stupid fellow. [A.S. *assa*; L. *asinus*; Gr. *onos*; Heb. *athon*.]

Assinine, as'i-nín, *adj.* of or like an ass.

Assinifida. See *Assinifida*.

Assail, as-sál', *v. t.* to make a sally or assault upon; to leap or spring upon; to attack:—*pr. p.* assailing; *pa. p.* assailed'. [Fr. *assaillir*; L. *assillio*—*ad*, to, *salio*, to leap.]

Assailable, as-sál'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be assailed.

Assailant, as-sál'ant, *n.*, one who assails.

Assault, as-sawlt', *n.*, a leaping upon with violence; a sudden attack; a storming.—*v. t.* to make an assault upon; to assail:—*pr. p.* assaulting; *pa. p.* assaulted'. [Fr. *assaut*—L. *assillio*, *assultum*.]

Assassin, as-sas'in, *n.* one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secretly. [Fr. from Ar. *hashishin*, followers of an eastern robber-chief who fortified themselves for their adventures by an intoxicating drink (*hashish*) made from hemp.]

Assassinate, as-as'sin-át', *v. t.* to murder by surprise or secret assault:—*pr. p.* assassinating; *pa. p.* assassinated.

Assassination, as-sas-sin-á'shun, *n.* secret murder.

Assault. See under *Assail*.

Assay, as-sá', *v. t.*, to examine or weigh accurately; to determine the amount of a metal in an ore or alloy.—*v. i.* to attempt; to essay:—*pr. p.* assaying; *pa. p.* assayed'. [Fr. *essayer*; It. *assaggiare*, to try; L. *exagium*, a balance, a standard weight—*exigo*, to examine, to weigh—*ex*, out, *ago*, to put in motion.] See *Essay*, *Examine*.

Assay, as-sá', *n.*, examination, trial, or proof; attempt: the determination of the quantity of

Assimilate

metal in an ore or alloy, especially of the quantity of gold or silver in coin. [Fr. *essai*.]

Assayer, as-sá'ér, *n.*, one who assays metals.

Assemble, as-sem'bl, *v. t.* to bring or call to the same place, or together; to collect.—*v. i.* to meet together:—*pr. p.* assembling; *pa. p.* assembled. [Fr. *assembler*; L. *ad*, to, *simul*, together, at the same time; Gr. *homos*, A.S. *sama*, same; Sans. *sam*, together.]

Asssemblage, as-sem'bláj, *n.* a collection of individuals or things.

Assembly, as-sem'bli, *n.* a collection of individuals in the same place for amusement, or for the consideration of religious or political matters, &c.

Assent, as-sent', *v. i.*, to think with; to consent; to agree to:—*pr. p.* assenting; *pa. p.* assented'.—*n.* act of agreeing to or admitting.—*adv.* assent'ingly. [L. *assentio*—*ad*, with, *sentio*, to think.]

Assert, as-sert', *v. t.* lit. to join or knit to; to declare positively or strongly; to maintain:—*pr. p.* asserting; *pa. p.* asserted'. [L. *asserere*, *assertum*, to lay hold of, declare—*ad*, to, *sero*, to join, knit.]

Assertion, as-ser'shun, *n.*, act of asserting; positive or strong declaration; affirmation.

Assess, as-ses', *v. t.*, to set; to fix the amount of a tax; to tax:—*pr. p.* assessing; *pa. p.* assessed'. [Fr. *assessor*; L. *assideo*, *assessum*, to sit by; in low L. to set, fix a tax—*ad*, to, *sedeo*, to sit.)—*adj.* assess'able.

Assessment, as-ses'ment, *n.*, act of assessing; a valuation for the purpose of taxation; a tax.

Assessor, as-ses'or, *n.*, one who assesses; a legal adviser who sits beside a judge to assist him.—*adj.* assess'orial.

Assets, as'sets, *n.* goods or estate enough to pay all the debts of a deceased person; the property of a deceased or insolvent person. [old E. *aseth*; Fr. *asses*; L. *ad*, to, *setis*, seriously.]

Assesorate, as-sev'ér-át', *v. t.* to declare seriously or solemnly:—*pr. p.* assesv'rating; *pa. p.* assesv'rated'. [L. *asserere*, *assereratus*—*ad*, to, *severus*, serious.]—*n.* assesv'ration.

Assiduous, as-sid'ú-us, *adj.*, sitting close at; constant or unwearied in application; diligent; persevering.—*adv.* assid'uously. [L. *assiduus*—*ad*, to, *at*, *sedeo*, to sit.]

Assiduousness, as-sid'ú-us-nes, **assiduity**, as-si-dú'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being assiduous; constant application or diligence.

Assign, as-sin', *v. t.*, to sign or mark out to one; to allot; to appoint; to allege; to transfer:—*pr. p.* assigning; *pa. p.* assigned'.—*n.* one to whom any property or right is made over.—*adj.* assign'able. [Fr. *assigner*; L. *assigno*, to mark out—*ad*, to, *signum*, a mark or sign.]

Assignment, as-sig-ná'shun, *n.*, act of assigning; an appointment to meet, used chiefly of love-appointments: the making over of anything to another.

Assignee, as-sin-é, *n.*, one to whom any right or property is assigned.

Assigner, as-sin'ér, *n.*, one who assigns.

Assignment, as-sin'ment, *n.*, act of assigning; anything assigned: the writing by which anything is transferred; appointment.

Assimilate, as-sim'i-lát', *v. t.* to make similar or like to; to convert into a like substance, as food into our bodies.—*v. i.* to grow similar; to be converted into a like substance:—*pr. p.* assimilating; *pa. p.* assimilated'. [L. *assimulo*, *assimulatus*—*ad*, to, *similis*, like.] See *Similar*.

assimilation, as-sim-il-ā'shun, *n.* *act of assimilating*: process of converting into a like substance.

assimilative, as-sim'il-ā-tiv, *adj.*, *having power or tendency to assimilate.*

Assist, as-sist', *v. t.*, *to stand to or by; to help.*—*v. i.* to lend aid.—*pr. p.* assist'ing; *pa. p.* assist'ed. [L. *assistō*—*ad.*, *to, sistō*, Gr. *hístēmi*, to make to stand.]

assistance, as-sist'āns, *n.* help; relief.

assistant, as-sist'ant, *adj.* helping or lending aid.—*n.* one who assists; a helper.

Assize, as-siz', *v. t.*, *to assess; to set or fix the quantity or price:*—*pr. p.* assiz'ing; *pa. p.* assiz'ed'.—*n.* a statute settling the weight, measure, or price of anything. [old Fr. *assise*, a set rate—*assire*—L. *assidere*, in low L. to set.] See **Assess**, **Esse**.

assizer, as-siz'er, *n.* an officer who inspects weights and measures.

assizes, as-siz'es, *n. pl.* lit. *sessions or sittings*; a court held in each county twice a year, at which causes are tried by a judge and jury.

Associate, as-sō'shi-āt, *v. t.* to join in company with, as a companion, friend, or partner; to unite in the same body.—*v. i.* to keep company with; to combine or unite:—*pr. p.* associāt'ing; *pa. p.* associāt'ed. [L. *associō*—*ad.*, *to, socius*, a companion.]

associated, as-sō'shi-āt, *adj.* joined or connected with.—*n.* one joined or connected with another; a companion, friend, partner, or ally.

association, as-sō'shi-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of associating*: union or combination; a society of persons joined together to promote some object.

Assonance, as-sō-nāns, *n.*, *a sounding in response to; resemblance of sounds.* [L. *ad.*, *to, sonans*, sounding—*sono*, to sound.]

assonant, as-sō-nant, *adj.*, *resembling in sound.*

Assort, as-sōrt', *v. t.*, *to sort; to put into sorts or classes; to arrange.*—*v. i.* to agree with. [Fr. *assortir*—L. *ad.*, *to, sorts, sortis*, a lot.]—See **Sort**.

assortment, as-sōrt'mēt, *n.*, *act of assorting*: a quantity or number of things assorted.

Assuage, (in *B.*, *Asswage*), as-swāj', *v. t.* lit. to make sweet; to soften, or allay.—*v. i.* to abate or subside:—*pr. p.* assuāj'ing; *pa. p.* assuāj'ed'. [old Fr. *assuager*, low L. *assuaviare*—L. *suavis*, sweet.]

assuagement, as-swāj'mēt, *n.* abatement; mitigation.

assuasive, as-swāj'siv, *adj.* softening; mitigating.

Assume, as-sūm', *v. t.*, *to take to; to take upon one's self; to take for granted; to arrogate; to appropriate.*—*v. i.* to claim unduly; to be arrogant:—*pr. p.* assūm'ing; *pa. p.* assūm'ed'. [L. *assūmo*—*ad.*, *to, sumo*, to take.]

assuming, as-sūm'ing, *adj.* haughty; arrogant.

assumption, as-sūm'shun, *n.*, *act of assuming*: a supposition.

assumptive, as-sūmpt'iv, *adj.*, *that is or may be assumed.*—*adv.* *assumptively.*

Assure, a-shōōr', *v. t.* to make sure or secure; to give confidence; to insure:—*pr. p.* assūr'ing; *pa. p.* assūr'ed'.—*n.* *assur'er*. [Fr. *assurer*—*ad.*, *to, sūre*, sure.] See **Sure**, **Secure**.

assured, a-shōōrd', *adj.* certain; without doubt; excessively bold.—*adv.* *assūr'edly*.—*n.* *assūr'edness.*

assurance, a-shōōr'āns, *n.*, *act of assuring*: confidence; ground of confidence; excessive boldness; insurance, as applied to lives.

Assuage. See **Assuage**.

Aster, as'tēr, *n.* a genus of plants with compound flowers like little stars. [Gr. *astēr*, a star.]

asterisk, as'tēr-isk, *n.*, *a little star used in printing, thus *.* [Gr. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astēr*, a star.]

asteroid, as'tēr-oid, *n.* one of the minor stars or planets between Mars and Jupiter. [Gr. *astēr*, a star, *eidōs*, form.]—*adj.* *asteroid'al.*

Astern, a-stēr'n', *adv.*, *on the stern; in, at, or towards the hinder part of a ship.*

Asthma, as't'ma, *n.*, *short-drawn breath*; a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration. [Gr.—*ad.*, *astmi*, to breathe hard.]

asthmatic, ast-mat'ik, *asthmatical*, ast-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to or affected by asthma.*

Astonied, as-ton'īd, *pa. p.* of old E. *astony*, *astonished.*

Astonish, as-ton'ish, *v. t.*, *to stun with any sudden noise, as thunder*; to confound with sudden fear or wonder:—*pr. p.* aston'ish'ing; *pa. p.* aston'ish'ed. [old Fr. *estonner*—L. *attono*, to thunder at—*ad.*, *at, tono*, to thunder; old E. *astony*; A. S. *stunian*, to stun.]—*n.* *astonishment.*

astonishing, as-ton'ish'ing, *adj.* very wonderful; amazing.—*adv.* *aston'ishingly.*

astound, as-tound', *v. t.*, *to stun or astonish*:—*pr. p.* astound'ing; *pa. p.* astound'ed. [A. S. *astundian*.]

Astragal, as'tra-gal, *n.* in arch., a small semicircular moulding or bead encircling a column or in other situations. [Gr. *astragalos*, one of the vertebrae of the neck.]

Astral, as'tral, *adj.* belonging to the stars; starry. [L. *astrum*, Gr. *astēr*, a star.]

Stray, a-strā', *adv.*, *on the stray*; out of the right way or proper place. [*a*, on, and *stray*.]

Striction, as-trik'shun, *n.*, *a binding or contraction.* [L. *strictio*—*ad.*, *to, stringo*, *strictus*, to bind.]

Stride, a-strīd', *adv.*, *on the stride*; with the legs open, or across. [*a*, on, and *strido*.]

Stringe, as-trinj', *v. t.*, *to bind together*; to contract:—*pr. p.* astring'ing; *pa. p.* astring'ed'. [L. *stringo*—*ad.*, *to, stringo*, to bind.]

stringency, as-trinj'en-si, *n.* power of contracting; state of being stringent.

stringent, as-trinj'ent, *adj.*, *binding*; contracting; strengthening.—*n.* a medicine that binds.—*adv.* *astring'ently.*

Astronomy, as-trol'o-ji, *n.* lit. *the knowledge of the stars*; the pretended science of foretelling events by the stars. [Gr. *astron*, a star, *logos*, knowledge.]—*adj.* *astrolog'ical*.—*adv.* *astrolog'ically.*

astrologer, as-trol'o-jēr, *n.*, *a professor of astrology.*

Astronomy, as-tron'o-mi, *n.* the laws or science of the stars or heavenly bodies. [Gr. *astron*, a star, *nomos*, a law.]—*adv.* *astronom'ic*, *astronom'ical*.—*adv.* *astronom'ically.*

astronomer, as-tron'o-mēr, *n.*, *one versed in astronomy.*

Astro-theology, as-trō-thē-ol'o-ji, *n.*, *natural theology or proof of a God founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *Theology*.]

Astute, as-tūt', *adj.* crafty; cunning; sagacious; shrewd. [L. *astutus*—*astus*, craft, said to be from Gr. *astu*, a city, astute thus meaning, having the shrewdness of one city-bred.]—*adv.* *astutely*.—*n.* *astuteness.*

Asunder, a-sun'dēr, *adv.*, *sundered from*; apart; into parts; separately. [A. S. *asundran*—*sunder*, separate.]

Asylum, a-sī'lum, *n.* a place where one is safe from seizure; a refuge; an institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate. [L.; Gr. *asylon*—*a*, without, *stylē*, right of seizure.]

Asymptote, a-sim-tōt, *n.* a line which though continually approaching some curve, never meets it.

[Gr. *a*, not, *eye*, with, together, *πίπτο*, apt to fall—*πίπτω*, to fall.]—*adj.* asymptotical.

At, *at*, *prep.* denoting presence, nearness, or direction towards. [A.S. *at*; L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*, upon.]

Atē, *atē*—*did eat*—past tense of *Eat*.

Athanasian, *ath-an-ā'zhi-an*, *adj.* of *Athanasius* or his creed.

Atheism, *ā'thē-izm*, *n.* the state of being without God; disbelief in the existence of God. [Gr. *a*, without, *theos*, God.]

atheist, *ā'thē-ist*, *n.*, *one who disbelieves* in the existence of God.

atheistic, *ā'thē-ist'ik*, **atheistical**, *ā'thē-ist'ik-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to atheism; disbelieving.

Athenæum, **Athenæum**, *ath-ē-nū'm*, *n.* a temple of *Athina* or *Minerva* at Athens in which scholars and poets read their works; a public institution for lectures, reading, &c. [Gr. *athēnaion*, from *Athēna*, or *Athēnā*, the goddess *Minerva*.]

Athenian, *a-thē-ni-an*, *adj.* pertaining to Athens.

Thirst, *a-thēr'st*, *adj.*, in thirst; thirsty.

Athlete, *ath-lēt*, *n.*, *a contender for victory* in feats of strength; one vigorous in body or mind. [Gr. *athlētēs*, from *athlos*, a contest.]

athletic, *ath-let'ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to or like an athlete; strong; vigorous.—*n. pl.* *athlet'ics*, *the athletic exercises*.

Athwart, *a-thwaw't*, *prep.* on the thwart; across.—*adv.* crossly; perplexingly.

Atlas, *at-las*, *n.* a collection of maps. [Gr. *Atlas* (the bearer), a god who bore the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases—prob. from *a* (euphonic), and *tlas*, to bear.]

Atlantean, *at-lan-tē'an*, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling *Atlas*; gigantic.

Atlantes, *at-lan'tēs*, *n. pl.* in *arch.* figures of men used instead of columns or pilasters.

Atlantic, *at-lan'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to *Atlas*, or to the *Atlantic Ocean*.—*n.* the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America. [from *Mount Atlas* in the north-west of Africa.]

Atmosphere, *at-mos-fēr*, *n.*, *atmosphere*; the air that surrounds the earth; *fig.*, any surrounding influence. [Gr. *atmos*, air, *sphaera*, a sphere.]

atmospheric, *at-mos-fer'ik*, **atmospherical**, *at-mos-fer'ik-al*, *adj.*, *of or depending on the atmosphere*.

Atom, *a'tom*, *n.* a particle of matter so small that it cannot be cut or divided; anything very small. [Gr. *atomos*—*a*, not, *tomōs*, to cut.]—*adj.* atomic, *a-tom'ik*, **atomical**, *a-tom'ik-al*.

atomism, *at'om-izm*, *n.* the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe.

atomist, *at'om-ist*, *n.*, *one who believes in atomism*.

Atone, *a-tōn'*, *v. i.* to be or cause to be at one; to expiate or reconcile:—*pr. p.* *atōn'ing*; *pa. p.* *atōn'ed*. [usually given from *at*, and *one*.]

atonement, *a-tōn'ment*, *n.* reconciliation; expiation.

Atrocious, *a-trō'shi-us*, *adj.* extremely cruel or wicked; heinous; enormous; horrible. [L. *atrox*, *atrocis*, cruel.]—*adv.* *atrociously*.—*n.* *atrociousness*, *atroc'ity*.

Atrophy, *at'rō-fi*, *n.*, *want of nourishment*; a wasting away without manifest cause. [Gr. *a*, without, and *trophē*, nourishment—*trophō*, to nourish.]

Attach, *at-tach*, *v. t.*, to tack or stick to in a friendly manner; to gain over; to seize:—*pr. p.* *attach'ing*; *pa. p.* *attach'ed*. [Fr. *attacher*; It. *attaccare*; E. *tack*, prob. from *L. tangere*, to touch.]

attachable, *at-tach'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be attached.

attache, *at-ta-shā'*, *n.*, *one attached to the suite of an ambassador*. [Fr.]

attachment, *at-tach'ment*, *n.*, *state of being attached*; the thing attached; that which binds one thing to another; adherence; fidelity; affection.

Attack, *at-tak'*, *v. t.*, to tack to or fasten on in an unfriendly manner; to fall upon violently; to assail:—*pr. p.* *attack'ing*; *pa. p.* *attack'ed*.—*n.* *attack*. [Fr. *attaquer*; It. *attaccare*. See *Attach*.]

Attain, *at-tān'*, *v. t.*, to touch against; to reach or gain by effort; to obtain; to accomplish.—*v. i.* to come to or reach:—*pr. p.* *attain'ing*; *pa. p.* *attain'ed*. [Fr. *atteindre*; L. *attingo*, to touch against, to reach—*ad*, to, *tango*, to touch.]

attainable, *at-tān'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be attained.—*n.* *attain'ableness*.

attainment, *at-tān'ment*, *n.*, *act of attaining*; the thing attained; acquisition.

Attain't, *at-tān't*, *v. t.* orig. to attain to, overtake, accuse, convict; to disgrace; to deprive of rights from being convicted of treason:—*pr. p.* *attain't'ing*; *pa. p.* *attain't'ed*. [See *Attain*.]

attainder, *at-tān'dēr*, *n.*, *an attaining*; the loss of civil rights through conviction for high treason.

attainure, *at-tān'ūr*, *n.* a staining or rendering infamous; a reproach.

Attar of Roses. See *Otto*.

Attemper, *at-tem-pēr*, *v. t.*, to temper; to mix in due proportion; to modify or moderate:—*pr. p.* *attem-per'ing*; *pa. p.* *attem-per'ed*. [L. *attempero*—*ad*, and *tempero*, to divide properly.]

Attempt, *at-tem'p*, *v. t.*, to try or endeavour; to make an effort upon:—*pr. p.* *attem'p't'ing*; *pa. p.* *attem'p't'ed*.—*n.* a trial, endeavour, or effort. [Fr. *attentier*—L. *attento*—*ad*, to, and *tempto*, *tento*, to try—*tendo*, to stretch.]

Attend, *at-tend'*, *v. i.* lit. to stretch or tend to; to wait on or accompany; to be present at.—*v. t.* to yield attention (to):—*pr. p.* *attend'ing*; *pa. p.* *attend'ed*. [L. *attendo*—*ad*, to, *tendo*, to stretch.]

attendance, *at-tend'ans*, *n.*, *act of attending*; presence; the persons attending; in *B.*, attention.

attendant, *at-tend'ant*, *adj.* giving attendance; accompanying.—*n.* one who attends or accompanies; a servant; that which accompanies or follows.

attent, *at-ten't*, *adj.* in *B.*, attentive.

attention, *at-ten'shun*, *n.*, *act of attending*; application; heed; care; civility.

attentive, *at-ten'tiv*, *adj.* full of attention; mindful.—*adv.* *attent'ively*.—*n.* *attent'iveness*.

Attenuate, *at-ten'ū-āt*, *v. t.*, to make thin or lean:—*pr. p.* *atten'ū-āt'ing*; *pa. p.* *atten'ū-āt'ed*. [L. *attenuo*—*ad*, to, *tenuis*, thin, lean.]

attenuate, *at-ten'ū-āt*, *adj.* attenuated.

attenuation, *at-ten'ū-ā'shun*, *n.*, *act of attenuating*; thinness or leanness.

attenuant, *at-ten'ū-ant*, *adj.*, making thin.—*n.* a medicine that attenuates.

Attest, *at-test'*, *v. t.*, to testify or bear witness to; to certify; to affirm; to call to witness:—*pr. p.* *attest'ing*; *pa. p.* *attest'ed*. [L. *attestor*—*ad*, to, *testis*, a witness.]—*n.* *attest'er*.

attestation, *at-test-ā'shun*, *n.*, *act of attesting*; testimony or witness.

Attic, *at'tik*, *adj.* pertaining to *Attica* or to Athens; chaste; classical. [L. *Atticus*; Gr. *Attikos*.]

Atticism, *at'ti-sizm*, *n.*, *an Attic idiom*; a chaste or elegant expression.

attile, *at'tik*, *n.*, in *arch.*, a low story rising above the

cornice that terminates the main elevation of a building; a sky-lighted room in the roof of a house. [L. *Atticus*; Gr. *Attikos*.]

Attire, at-tīr', *v. t.*, to draw on; to dress, array, or adorn; to prepare:—*pr. p.* attiring; *pa. p.* attired.—*n.* dress; ornamental dress; in *B.*, a woman's head-dress. [It. *tirare*, to draw; old Fr. *attirer*—*tenir*, a turn.]

Attitude, at-tī-tūd', *n.*, aptitude of position; the posture adapted to some purpose; posture; gesture. [It. *attitudine*; Fr. *attitude*—low L. *aptitudo*—*aptus*, fit.].—*adj.* *attitudinal*.

attitudinal, at-tī-tūd'in-ā, *v. i.*, to assume affected attitudes:—*pr. p.* attitudinalising; *pa. p.* attitudinalised.

Attorney, at-tur'nī, *n.*, one who acts in the *turn* or stead of another; one who *prepares* or manages the affairs of another, especially in matters of law; one authorised to practise in a court of law; a lawyer.—*pl.* *attorneys*. [low L. *attornatus*—*ad*, to, *torno*, to turn.].—*n.* *attorneyship*.

Attorney-general, at-tur'nī-jen-er-ā, *n.*, in England, the head law-officer of the crown.

Attract, at-trakt', *v. t.*, to draw to or cause to approach; to allure; to entice:—*pr. p.* attracting; *pa. p.* attracted. [L. *attraho*, *attrahus*—*ad*, to, *traho*, to draw.].

attractable, at-trakt'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be attracted.—*n.* *attractability*.

attraction, at-trak'shun, *n.*, act of attracting; the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other; that which attracts.

attractive, at-trakt'iv, *adj.*, having the power of attracting; alluring.—*adv.* *attractively*, *attractively*.—*n.* *attractiveness*.

Attribute, at-trib'ūt, *v. t.*, to give or ascribe to; to impute:—*pr. p.* attributing; *pa. p.* attributed. [L. *attribuo*—*ad*, to, *tribuo*, *tributus*, to give.].

attribute, at-trib'ūt, *n.*, that which is attributed; that which is inherent in; that which can be predicated of anything; a quality or property.

attributable, at-trib'ūt-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be attributed.

attribution, at-trib'ūshun, *n.*, act of attributing or what is attributed.

attributive, at-trib'ūt-iv, *adj.*, that attributes.—*n.* the thing attributed.

Attrition, at-trī'shun, *n.*, the rubbing of one thing against another; a wearing by friction. [L. *attritio*, from *ad*, to, *terō*, *tritrus*, to rub.].

Attune, at-tūn', *v. t.*, to tune; to make one sound accord with another. [L. *ad*, to, and *tuno*.].

Auburn, aw-burn, *adj.* orig. *whitish*; reddish brown. [low L. *alburnus*—*albus*, white.].

Auction, awk'shun, *n.*, a public sale in which each bidder increases the price offered by the preceding, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder. [L. *auctio*—*augere*, to increase.].

auctioneer, awk-shun-ēr', *n.*, one licensed to sell by auction.

Audacious, aw-dā'sh-us, *adj.*, daring; bold; confident; impudent.—*adv.* *audaciously*.—*n.* *audaciousness*, *audacity*, aw-dā'sī-tī. [Fr. *audacieux*, L. *audax*—*audere*, to dare.].

Audible, aw-dī-bl, *adj.*, able to be heard. [L. *audibilis*—*audire*, to hear, conn. with Fr. *ouïr*, *aus*, the ear.].—*adv.* *audibly*.—*n.* *audibleness*.

audience, aw-dī-ens, *n.*, the act of hearing; an assembly of hearers; admittance: in *B.*, hearing.

audit, aw-dīt, *n.*, the settling of accounts by reference to vouchers or witnesses.—*v. t.* to settle ac-

counts by audit:—*pr. p.* auditing; *pa. p.* audited. [L. *audire*, he hears.]. [accounts.]

auditor, aw-dīt-or, *n.*, a hearer; one who audits

auditory, aw-dīt-ōr-ī, *adj.*, having the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense of hearing.—*n.* an audience; the place where lectures, &c. are heard.

Auger, aw-gēr, *n.*, a *centre-bit*; a tool used for boring holes by turning a centre which is steadied against the stomach. [A.S. *nasugar*, *nafeugar*—*nafu*, a nave or centre, *gar*, a piercer.].

Augur, awt, *n.*, a *whit*; ought; anything; a part. [A.S. *ah*, *awikt*—*a*, and *wikt*, a wight, a thing.].

Augment, awg-ment', *v. t.*, to increase; to make larger.—*v. i.* to grow larger.—*pr. p.* augmenting; *pa. p.* augmented. [L. *augmento*—*augere*, to increase; Gr. *auxō*, to wax, to grow.].

augment, awg-ment, *n.*, *increase*; a prefix to a word.

augmentable, awg-ment'a-bl, *adj.*, able to be increased.

augmentation, awg-ment-ā'shun, *n.*, act of augmenting; addition.

augmentative, awg-ment'a-tiv, *adj.*, that augments.

Augur, aw-gur, *n.*, among the Romans one who foretold events by observing the cries of birds, &c.; a diviner; a soothsayer.—*v. t.* to foretell from signs.—*v. i.* to guess or conjecture.—*pr. p.* auguring; *pa. p.* augured. [L.—*avis*, a bird, and *gur*, the root of *garrus*, to cry.].—*n.* *augurship*.

augury, aw-gur-ī, *n.*, the art or practice of auguring; an omen.—*adj.* *augural*, aw-gū-rā.

August, aw-gust', *adj.* worthy of awe or honour; majestic.—*adv.* *augustly*.—*n.* *augustness*. [L. *augustus*—*augere*, to increase, to magnify or honour the gods; also given from *augur*, thus meaning, consecrated by augury.].

August, aw-gust, *n.*, the eighth month of the year, so named in honour of the Roman Emperor Octavius Augustus.

Augustan, aw-gust'an, *adj.*, pertaining to Augustus, or the time in which he lived; classic; refined.

Aunt, aw'nt, *adj.* relating to a royal court. [L. *aula*, a royal court—Gr. *aulē*, a court.].

Aunt, ānt, *n.* lit. a father's sister; a father's or a mother's sister. [Fr. *tante*; old Fr. *ante*; L. *amita*.].

Aurated, aw-rīt-ed, *adj.*, golden. [L. *aurum*, gold.].

auralia, aw-rē-lī-a, *n.*, the gold-coloured chrysalis of an insect.

auréola, aw-rē-ō-lā, *n.*, a circle of gold-coloured rays with which painters surround the head of Christ and the saints, popularly called a glory.

auric, aw-rik, *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auriferous, aw-ri-fēr-us, *adj.* containing or producing gold. [L. *aurum*, gold, *fero*, to produce.].

Auricle, aw-ri-k'l, *n.*, a little ear; the outer ear.—*pl.* *auricles*, two ear-like cavities of the heart.

[L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, the ear.].

auricula, aw-rik'ū-lā, *n.*, the flower bear's-ear, a species of primrose.

auricular, aw-rik'ū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the ear; secret.—*adv.* *auricularly*.

auriculate, aw-rik'ū-lāt, *adj.*, ear-shaped.

auriform, aw-ri-form, *adj.*, ear-shaped. [L. *auris*, the ear, *forma*, shape.]. [of the ear.]

aurist, aw-rist, *n.*, a surgeon skilled in the diseases

Aurochs, aw-rōks, *n.*, the European bison or wild ox. [Ger.—*ur*, Gr. *ourus*, wild ox, and Ger. *ochs*, ox.].

Aurora, aw-rō-rā, *n.*, the morning; in poetry, the goddess of morning. [L.—Gr. *aurora*, the morning; Sans. *uśas*—root *ush*, to burn.].

Aurora Borealis, aw-rō-rā bō-rē-ō-lī-s, *n.*, the northern

- aurora** or light; a meteor seen in northern latitudes. [L. *borralis*, northern—*borrae*, the north wind.]—*Aurora Australis*, *aws-trā'lis*, *n.*, a meteor in the S. hemisphere. [See *Austral*.]
- Auscultation**, *aws-kul-tā'shun*, *n.* lit. a *listening to*; the using of the ear to discover diseases of the lungs, &c. by applying the ear to a tube in contact with the chest. [L. *auscultatio*—*ausculto*, to listen, conn. with *auris*, the ear.]
- Auspice**, *aw'spīs*, *n.* an omen drawn from *observing birds*; augury; generally used in *pl.* *auspices*, *aw'spīs-es*, protection; patronage. [L. *auspex*, *auspīcis*—*avis*, a bird, *specio*, to observe.]
- auspicious**, *aw-spīsh'us*, *adj.*, having good *auspices* or omens of success; favourable; fortunate.—*adv.* *ausp'iciously*.—*n.* *ausp'iciousness*.
- Austere**, *aw-stēr*, *adj.* lit. making the tongue *dry and rough*; harsh; severe; stern.—*adv.* *austerly*. [L. *austerus*—Gr. *austros*—*ausō*, to dry.]
- austere**, *aw-stēr'nes*, *austerity*, *aw-stēr'i-ti*, *n.*, *quality of being austere*; severity of manners or life; sternness; harsh discipline.
- Austral**, *aws'tral*, *adj.*, *southern*. [L. *australis*—*auster*, the south.]
- Australasian**, *aws-tral-ē'shi-an*, *adj.*, *pertaining to Australasia*, or the countries that lie to the south of Asia. [Australasia.]
- Australian**, *aws-trā'li-an*, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Australia*, *aws'tri-an*, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Austria*.
- Authentic**, *aw-then'tik*, *adj.* lit. having authority as if from the *author's own hand*; original; genuine; true.—*adv.* *authent'ically*. [Gr. *authēntikos*, from *authēntēs*, one who does anything with his own hand—*autos*, self, *entra*, weapons.]
- authentically**, *aw-then'ti-kā't*, *v. i.*, to *make authentic*; to prove genuine:—*pr. p.* *authent'icating*; *pa. p.* *authent'icated*. [Italicizing.]
- authentication**, *aw-then-ti-kā'shun*, *n.*, *act of authenticating*.
- authenticity**, *aw-then-ti'si-ti*, *n.*, *quality of being authentic*; genuineness.
- Author**, *aw'thor*, *n.*, *one who produces*, or brings into being; the beginner; the writer of a book.—*fr. m.* *authorem*. [Fr. *auteur*; L. *auktor*—*augeo*, *auctus*, to produce.]—*n.* *authorship*.
- authority**, *aw-thor'i-ti*, *n.* source; legal power or right; weight of testimony; permission.—*pl.* *authorities*, precedents; opinions or sayings which carry weight; persons in power.
- authoritative**, *aw-thor'i-tā-tiv*, *adj.*, *having authority*.—*adv.* *author'itatively*.
- authorize**, *aw'thor-iz*, *v. t.*, to *give authority to*; to establish by authority:—*pr. p.* *author'izing*; *pa. p.* *authorised*.—*n.* *author'ization*.
- Autobiography**, *aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fi*, *n.*, *the biography or life of a person written by himself*. [Gr. *autos*, one's self, *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]—*adj.* *autobiograph'ic*, *autobiograph'ical*.
- autobiographer**, *aw-tō-bi-og'ra-fer*, *n.*, *one who writes his own life*.
- Autocracy**, *aw-tok'ra-si*, *n.*, *self-derived or independent power*; an absolute government by one man. [Gr. *autos*, one's self, *kratōs*, power.]
- autocrat**, *aw'tō-krat*, *n.* one who rules by his own power; an absolute sovereign.—*adj.* *autocrat'ic*.
- Autograph**, *aw'tō-graf*, *n.*, *one's own hand-writing*; a signature; an original manuscript. [Gr. *autos*, self, *graphō*, writing.]—*adj.* *autograph'ic*.
- autography**, *aw-tog'ra-hi*, *n.* an original manuscript; a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.
- Automaton**, *aw-tom'a-ton*, *n.* a *self-moving machine*, or one which moves by concealed machinery:—*pl.* *autom'atons* or *autom'ata*. [Gr. *automatos*—*autos*, self, *maō*, to move.]—*adj.* *automat'ic*, *automat'ical*.
- Autonomy**, *aw-ton'o-mi*, *n.*, *self-government*. [Gr. *autonomia*—*autos*, self, *nomos*, law—*nomō*, to sway.]
- Autopsy**, *aw'top-si*, *n.*, *seeing a thing one's self*; specially applied to the examination of a body after death. [Gr. *autopsia*—*autos*, one's self, *opsis*, sight.]—*adj.* *autop'stical*.
- Autumn**, *aw'tum*, *n.* the season of *increase*; the third season of the year when fruits are gathered in. [L. *autumnus*, *auctumnus*—*augeo*, *auctus*, to increase.]—*adj.* *autum'nal*.
- Auxiliary**, *awg-zil'yar-i*, *adj.*, *increasing*; *helping*.—*n.* a *helper*; an assistant: in *gram.*, a verb that *helps* to form the moods and tenses of others. [L. *auxilium*, help—*augeo*, *auxi*, to increase.]
- Avail**, *a-vāl*, *v. t.*, to *be of value* or service to; to aid; benefit.—*v. i.* to be of use; to avail the purpose:—*pr. p.* *availing*; *pa. p.* *availed*.—*n.* benefit, profit, service. [L. *ad*, to, *valeo*, to be able.]
- available**, *a-vāl'a-bl*, *adj.* that one may *avail one's self of*; profitable; efficacious.—*adv.* *avail'ably*.
- Avalanche**, *av'a-lan-sh*, *n.* a *snow-slip* or a mass of snow or ice sliding down from a mountain to the valley below. [Fr.—*avalier*, to slip down; L. *ad*, to, *vallis*, a valley.]
- Avarice**, *av'a-ris*, *n.*, a *panting after* or eager desire for wealth; greediness. [L. *avaritia*—*avarus*, from *avo*, to pant after.]
- avaricious**, *av-a-rish'us*, *adj.* *covetous*; greedy.—*adv.* *avar'iciously*.—*n.* *avar'iciousness*.
- Avast**, *a-vāst'*, *int.*, *enough*; stop; hold (a nautical term.) [It. and Ger. *basto*, enough.]
- Avatar**, *av-a-tār*, *n.*, *the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form*. [Sans. *avatara*—*ava*, from, root *vi*, to cross, and suffix *at*.]
- Avant**, *a-vawnt'*, *int.*, *advance*; move on; be gone! [Fr. *avant*, before—*avancer*, to move on.—L. *ab*, from, *avis*, before.]
- Ave**, *a-vē*, *n.*, *be safe or happy*; Hail; in the Roman Catholic Church, an address or prayer to the Virgin Mary. [L., an abbr. of *Ave Maria*, Hail Mary—from *aveo*, to be safe or happy.]
- Avenge**, *a-venj'*, *v. t.* to *take or inflict vengeance on*; to punish:—*pr. p.* *avenging*; *pa. p.* *avenged*. [Fr. *venger*; It. *vengiare*; L. *vindicare*.]
- avenger**, *a-venj'ēr*, *n.*, *one who avenges*.
- Avenus**, *av-ē-nū*, *n.*, *a coming or approach to*; an alley of trees leading to a house. [Fr.—L. *ad*, to, *venio*, to come.]
- Aver**, *a-ver'*, *v. t.*, to *declare to be true*; to affirm:—*pr. p.* *averring*; *pa. p.* *averred*. [Fr. *avérer*—L. *verus*, true.]
- avertment**, *a-ver'mēt*, *n.*, *that which is averred*; positive assertion.
- Average**, *av-ēr-āj*, *n.* orig. damage or loss by sea—equal distribution among the shippers of the loss sustained—hence, a contribution to a general loss; a mean proportion.—*adj.* containing a mean proportion.—*v. t.* to fix an average:—*pr. p.* *av'erāging*; *pa. p.* *av'erāged*. [It. *avarāgia*; Fr. *avarāgé*, damaged; Ger. *haferei*, sea-damage—Scand. *haf*, *hav*, the open sea.]
- Avert**, *a-vert'*, *v. t.*, to *turn from or aside*; to prevent:—*pr. p.* *averting*; *pa. p.* *averted*. [L. *averto*—*ab*, from, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]
- averse**, *a-vert's*, *adj.*, *turned from*; having a

disinclination towards or hatred to.—*adv.* *aversively*.—*n.* *aversus*.

aversion, a-*vēr'shun*, *n.*, a *turning away from*; dislike; hatred. [*aversion*—*avis*, a bird.]

Aviary, a-*vī-ā-ri*, *n.* a place for keeping birds. [L. *Aviāriū*, a-*vid'i-ti*, *n.*, a *fanting after*; eagerness; greediness. [L. *aviditās*—*avidus*, greedy, *avo*, to pant after.] See *Avarice*.

Avocation, a-*vō-kā'shun*, *n.*, a *calling away from*; an engagement or business which calls for one's time and attention. [L. *avocatio*, from *avocā*, from, *voco*, to call.]

Avoid, a-*void'*, *v.t.* lit. to make *void* or empty; to try to escape from; to shun.—in *B.*, *v.i.* to escape:—*pr.p.* *avoiding*; *pa.p.* *avoided*. [See *Void*.]

avoidable, a-*void'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be avoided.

avoidance, a-*void'āns*, *n.*, the act of avoiding.

Avotrupois, a-*vēr-dū-pōiz'*, *adj.* or *n.*, having weight; a weight, of which the lb. equals 16 oz. [Fr. *avoir du poids*, to have (of the) weight; L. *habere*, to have, *pondus*, weight.]

Avouch, a-*vouch'*, *v.t.* orig. to call upon a feudal lord to defend his tenant's right—hence the admission or *avowal* by the tenant of a feudal superior; to avow; to declare, own, or confess:—*pr.p.* *avouching*; *pa.p.* *avouched*. [Fr. *avouer*—L. *advocare*—*ad*, to, *voco*, to call.]

Avow, a-*vōw'*, *v.t.* to declare openly; to own or confess:—*pr.p.* *avowing*; *pa.p.* *avowed*.—*adv.* *avowedly*. [See *Avouch*.]

avowable, a-*vōw'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be avowed.

avowal, a-*vōw'al*, *n.* a positive declaration; a frank confession.

Awake, a-*wā'*, *v.t.*, to wait or look for; to be in store for; to attend:—*pr.p.* *awaiting*; *pa.p.* *awaited*.—*n.* (in *B.*) an ambush. [*a*, and *Wait*.]

Awake, a-*wāk'*, *v.t.*, to wake or rouse from sleep or inaction.—*v.i.* to cease sleeping; to bestir:—*pr.p.* *awaking*; *pa.t.* *awoke*' or *awāked*'; *pa.p.* *awāked*'. [See *Waka*.]

awake, a-*wāk'*, *adj.* not asleep; vigilant.

awaken, a-*wāk'n*, *v.t.*, to awake:—*pr.p.* *awakening*; *pa.p.* *awākened*.

Award, a-*wārd'*, *v.t.* orig. to look at—then, to pronounce judgment upon; to adjudge.—*v.i.* to determine:—*pr.p.* *awarding*; *pa.p.* *awarded*.—*n.* judgment; final decision. [Fr. *awarder*; It. *guardare*; Fr. *regarder*, to look.]

Aware, a-*wār'*, *adj.* lit. on guard or ward; wary; informed of. [A.S. *warian*, to be on guard—*war*, caution.] See *Warn*, *Wary*.

Away, a-*wā'*, *adv.*, out of the way; absent.—*int.* begone! [A.S. *aweg*—*a*, and *weg*, way.]

away with, *v.t.* (obs.) to put up with or endure.

Awe, a-*w*, *n.* reverential fear; dread.—*v.t.* to strike with or influence by fear:—*pr.p.* *awing*; *pa.p.* *awed*. [A.S. *ege*, fear; Gr. *agē*, wonder.]

awful, a-*w'fūl*, *adj.*, full of awe.—*adv.* *awfully*.—*n.* *awfulness*.

Awkward, a-*wk'wārd*, *adj.* lit. towards the left; perverted; indirect; unskilful. [old E. *awk*, wrong, left, A.S. *ward*, direction.]—*adv.* *awkwardly*.—*n.* *awkwardness*.

Awl, a-*wl*, *n.* a pointed instrument for boring small holes in leather. [A.S. *awl*.]

Awl, a-*wn*, *n.*, a scale or husk; beard of corn or grass. [Icc. *ogn*, Dan. *æne*, Gr. *achnē*, chaff.]

Awning, a-*wning*, *n.* a covering to shelter from the

sun's rays. [low Dutch, *haverung*, from *haven*, a shelter or place of shelter.]

Awake, a-*wōk'*, did awake—past tense of *Awake*.

Awork, a-*wurk'*, *adv.* (obs.), at work, working.

Awry, a-*wī'*, *adj.*, *writhed*; twisted; crooked; uneven. [A.S. *wriþan*, to writhe or twist.]

Axe, a-*ks*, *n.* an instrument for hewing or chopping. [A.S. *æx*; L. *ascia*; Gr. *axinē*.]

Axiom, a-*ks'yum*, *n.* that which is taken for granted as the basis of demonstration; a self-evident truth. [Gr. *axiōma*, from *axiō*, to think or deem worth, to take for granted.]—*adj.* *axiomat'ic*, *axiomat'ical*.—*adv.* *axiomat'ically*.

Axis, a-*ks'is*, *n.*, the axle or line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves. [L. *axis*; Gr. *axōn*; A.S. *æx*; Sans. *akṣa*.]—*adj.* *axial*.

axle, a-*ks'*, *axle-tree*, a-*ks'trē*, *n.* the pin or rod in the nave of a wheel on which the wheel turns. [A.S. *æx*, *æax*, and *Træ*.] See *Axia*.

Ay, a-*y*, *adv.*, *yea*; yes; indeed. [A.S. *gæ*, *gese*, Ger. *ja*, yes.]

Ayah, a-*yā*, *n.* a native Indian waiting-maid or nurse. [Sp. *aya*, a governess.]

Aye, a-*y*, *adv.* always; ever; for ever. [A.S. *aya*, a, Ger. *je*, ever; L. *ævum*, an age; Gr. *aiōi*, always, *aiōn*, an age.]

Azimuth, a-*zi-muth*, *n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body. [Ar. *al samī*, the direction.]

Azote, a-*zōt'*, *n.* nitrogen, which is destructive to animal life. [Gr. *a*, not, *zōtikos*, maintaining life—*zō*, to live.]—*adj.* *azot'ic*.

Azure, a-*zūr*, *adj.* of a faint blue; sky-coloured.—*n.* a delicate blue colour; the sky. [Fr. *azur*, blue; It. *azzurro*; L. (*lapis*, the stone) *lazuli*, sapphire; Pers. *lazur*.]

azured, a-*zūrd*, *adj.* of an azure colour.

B

Baa, bā, *n.*, the cry of a sheep.—*v.i.* to cry or bleat as a sheep.

Babble, bā-*b'l*, *v.i.* to speak like a baby; to talk childishly; to tell secrets.—*v.t.* to prate; to utter:—*pr.p.* *babbling*; *pa.p.* *babbled*. [Fr. *babiller*; Dutch, *babelen*; Gr. *babaiō*, from *ba*, *ba*, representing the first attempts of a child to speak.]

babble, bā-*b'l*, *n.* babblement, talk/ment, babbling, bab'bling, *n.* idle senseless talk.

babblers, bā-*b'lēr*, *n.*, one who babbles.

Babe, bāb, *n.* *Baby*, bā-*b'i*, *n.* an infant; a child. [*Ba*, *ba*. See *Babbia*.]

babyhood, bā-*b'i-hood*, *n.*, the state of being a baby.

babyl'ish, bā-*b'i-ish*, *adj.*, like a baby; childish.

Babel, bā-*bel*, *n.*, confusion; disorder. [Heb. *Babel*, where the language of man was confounded.]

Baboon, bā-*bōon*, *n.* a species of large monkeys having a short tail, a long face, dog-like tusks, and large lips. [Fr. *babouin*—*babines*, the lips of a beast; probably from *ba*, the sound made by the collision of the lips.]

Baby. See *Babe*.

Bacchanal, bā-*k'ka-nal*, *Bacchanalian*, bā-*k-ka-nā'li-an*, *n.* a worshipper of *Bacchus*; one who indulges in drunken revels.—*adj.* relating to drunken revels. [L. *Bacchus*, Gr. *Bacchos*, the god of wine.]

Bacchanalia, bā-*k-ka-nā'li-a*, *Bacchanals*, bā-*k'ka-nalz*, *n.pl.* orig. feasts in honour of *Bacchus*; drunken revels.

Bachelor, bach'el-or, *n.*, a young man; an unmarried man; a person who has taken the first or lowest degree at a university. [Fr. *bachelier*, a young man, prob. from W. *bachgen*, a boy—*bach*, little.]—*n.* bach'el-orship.

Back, bak, *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in beasts; the hinder part.—*adv.* to the place from which a thing or person came; to a former state, or time; behind; again. [A.S. *bæc*; Sw. *bak*; Dan. *bag*.]

back, bak, *v. i.* to get on the back of; to stand at the back of; to help; to put backwards.—*v. t.* to move or go back.—*pr. p.* back'ing; *pa. p.* backed'. **backbite**, bak'bit, *v. t.*, to bite at the back of; to speak evil of any one behind his back:—*pr. p.* back'biting.—*ns.* back'bit'er, back'bit'ing.

backslide, bak'alid', *v. i.*, to slide back; to fall away in morals or religion.—*adj.* or *n.* backslid'ing.

backslider, bak'alid'er, *n.*, one who backslides; an apostate.

backward, bak'ward, backwards, bak'wards, *adv.*, towards the back or the past; with the back in advance.

backward, bak'ward, *adj.*, keeping back; behind; late; unwilling; slow; stupid.—*adv.* back'wardly.

Backgammon, bak-gam'un, *n.*, a tray-game; a game played with a box and dice, on a board or table. [Dan. *bakke*, a tray, *gammen*, a game.]

Bacon, bak'n, *n.* swine's flesh salted or pickled, and dried. [old Fr.; old Dutch, *baecke*, a pig.]

Bad, bad, *adj.* ill, or evil; not good; wicked; hurtful:—*comp.* worse; *superl.* worst.—*adv.* bad'ly.—*n.* bad'ness. [Pers. *bad*, bad.]

Bada, bad—did bid—past tense of Bid.

Badge, baj, *n.* lit. a patch; a mark or sign by which one is known or distinguished. [Ger. *bats*, a coarse patch; E. *botch*, patch; perhaps connected with A.S. *beag*, a crown, a garland.]

Badger, baj'ér, *n.* lit. the corn-dealer; a burrowing animal about the size of a fox, eagerly hunted and baited by dogs. [*bladger*, *bladrier*, corruption of low L. *bladarus*, a corn-dealer, the animal having been popularly supposed to store up corn for the winter.]

Badger, baj'ér, *v. t.* to pursue with eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry.

Badinage, bad'in-aj, *n.*, light or playful talk; banter. [Fr.—*badin*, a jester.]

Baffle, baffl, *v. t.* to mock, elude or defeat by artifice or trickery; to balk; to frustrate:—*pr. p.* baffling; *pa. p.* baff'led. [Fr. *befleur*, to deceive, mock; It. *beffo*, a scoffing.]

Bag, bag, *n.* that which bulges or bellies out; a sack or pouch. [A.S. *baeg*; Gael. *baig*.]

bag, bag, *v. t.* to put into a bag.—*v. i.* to swell out like a bag:—*pr. p.* bag'ging; *pa. p.* bagged'.

bagging, bag'ing, *n.* cloth or material for bags. **bagpipe**, bag'p'ip, *n.* a musical wind-instrument, consisting of a leathern bag which acts as a bellows, and pipes.—*n.* bag'piper.

Bagatelle, bag-a-tel', *n.*, a trifle; a game played on a table with 9 balls and a cue. [Fr.; It. *bagatella*, a conjuror's trick, a trifle.]

Baggage, bag'aj, *n.* the goods or luggage of an army; luggage. [Fr. *bagage*—old Fr. *bagues*, rings, goods; Ice. *baugr*, A.S. *baeg*, a ring, as a type of value.]—a worthless woman; a saucy female. [Fr. *bagasse*, Ar. *bagi*, a strumpet.]

Bail, bal, *n.* one who acts as tutor of a person charged with an offence, and gives security for

his reappearance at court; the security given. [Fr.—L. *bajulus*, a tutor, orig. a bearer.]

bail, bal, *v. t.* to give security for an offender's reappearance at court; to set free on security being given; to give goods to the charge of a person:—*pr. p.* bail'ing; *pa. p.* bailed'.

ballable, bal'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be bailed.

balliff, bal'if, *n.* lit. one who has things put into his bail or control; a lessee or deputy; an agent or steward; a sheriff's officer.

balliwick, bal'iw-ik, *n.*, the jurisdiction of a bailiff. [*bailiff*, and A.S. *wic*, a dwelling, a village.]

Balls, bál's, *n. pl.* in cricket, orig. the wickets: the little sticks on the top of the wickets. [Fr. *baille*, palisade, perhaps the same as *Fala*, *n.*]

Bait, bít, *n.* food put on a hook to allure fish or make them bite; any allurements; a hasty refreshment taken on a journey.—*v. t.* to set food as a lure; to give refreshment on a journey.—*v. i.* to take refreshment on a journey:—*pr. p.* bait'ing; *pa. p.* bait'ed. [A.S. *baiten*, to bait, from root of *bite*.]

bait, bít, *v. t.* to provoke an animal by inciting dogs to bite it; to attack; to harass. [Ice. *beita*.]

Bains, báz, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [?]

Bake, bák, *v. t.* to dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire; to prepare food in an oven:—*pr. p.* bak'ing; *pa. p.* baked', or bak'en. [A.S. *bacan*, Ger. *bachen*, to bake; Ger. *baken*, Ice. *baka*, to heat.]

bakehouse, bak'hous, bakery, bak'ér-i, *n.* a place used for baking in.

baker, bak'ér, *n.*, one who bakes bread, &c.

baking, bak'ing, *n.* the quantity baked.

Balance, bal'ans, *n.* an instrument for weighing, formed of two dishes or scales hanging from a beam supported in the middle; equality of weight, power, or influence; the sum due on an account. [Fr. *balance*; L. *bilanx*, having two scales—*bis*, double, *lanx*, lancis, a dish or scale.]

balance, bal'ans, *v. t.* to weigh in a balance; to make equal; to regulate or adjust; to settle an account.—*v. i.* to have equal weight or power, &c.; to hesitate or fluctuate:—*pr. p.* bal'ancing; *pa. p.* bal'anced.

Balcony, bal'k'ó-ni, *n.* a platform or gallery outside the window of a house. [It. *balcone*; Fr. *balcon*; A.S. *balca*, a beam, a balcony; or from low L. *barbicanus*—Pers. *bála khana*, an upper chamber.]

Bald, bawld, *adj.*, bare, naked; without hair on the head; without the natural covering; unadorned; inelegant.—*adv.* bald'y.—*n.* bald'ness. [Finn. *paljas*, naked, bare; Dan. *baaldet*, unfigged; Celt. *ball*, a white mark.]

Baldersdash, bawldér-dash, *n.* anything jumbled together without judgment; idle senseless talk. [Welsh, *baldorddi*, to babble, talk idly; Gael. *ballardach*, a shouting.]

Baldriek, bawld'rik, *n.* a warrior's belt; a girdle. [old E. *bawdrich*, a sword-belt; Fr. *bawdrich*; old Fr. *bawdré*; old Ger. *balderrich*—*bald*, bold.]

Bale, bál, *n.*, a ball, bundle or package of goods.—*v. t.* to make up in a bale:—*pr. p.* bal'ing; *pa. p.* baled'. [See Ball.]

Bale, bál, *v. t.* to throw water out (as from a boat) with a *spail* or *bowl*:—*pr. p.* bal'ing; *pa. p.* baled'. [Fr. *baille*; Dan. *balle*; Gael. *ballan*, a spail.]

Baleful, bal'fool, *adj.*, full of bale; full of mischief, misery, or sorrow; destructive.—*adv.* bale'fully. [obs. E. *bale*, A.S. *beala*, Ice. *bál*, woe, evil.]

Balk, bawk, *n.* lit. a ridge of land left unploughed

between furrows; anything passed over or unaccomplished; a disappointment.—*v.t.*, to pass over; to disappoint; to frustrate.—*pr.p.* balking; *pa.p.* balked'. [A.S. *balca*, W. *balc-bal*, prominence.]

Ball, *bawl*, *n.* any round body; a globe; a bullet. [Fr. *ballo*; It. *balla*; low Ger. *bal*; L. *gila*.]

balloon, *bal-loon*, *n.* orig. a large ball, a foot-ball; a spherical hollow body; a large bag filled with gas or heated air to make it ascend. [Fr. *ballon*, a foot-ball—*ballo*, a ball.]

ballot, *bal'ot*, *n.*, a little ball, or ticket used in voting; act of secret voting by putting a ball or ticket in a ballot-box.—*v.t.* to vote by ballot;—*pr.p.* balloting; *pa.p.* balloted. [Fr. *ballotte*.]

Ball, *bawl*, *n.* an entertainment of dancing. [Fr. *bal*; It. *ballo*—low L. *ballare*, to dance—Gr. *ballos*, to toss.]

ballad, *bal'lad*, *n.* orig. a song sung in dancing; a short narrative poem; a popular song. [It. *ballata*, from *ballare*.]

ballet, *bal'la*, *n.*, a little ball; a theatrical scene acted in dancing; a kind of dramatic poem. [Fr. *ballet*; It. *ballata*—*ballare*.]

ballast, *bal'last*, *n.* a load of heavy matter put in the bottom of a ship to keep it steady, when it has no cargo; that which is used to make anything steady.—*v.t.* to load with ballast; to make or keep steady.—*pr.p.* ballasting; *pa.p.* ballasted. [A.S. *bal*, a boat, *hlæst*, *hlæt*, a load; or Dutch *ballast*, from *last*, and Celt. *bal*, *beal*, Sans. *bahuka*, sand; acc. to Wedgwood, from Dan. *bag-lest*, back-load.]

Balloon, *Ballot*. See under **Ball**.

Balm, *hlm*, *n.* a contr. of balsam (which see); an aromatic plant; anything that heals or soothes pain. [Fr. *baume*; L. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*.]

balmy, *bal'mi*, *adj.*, having the qualities of balm; fragrant; soothing.

balsam, *baw'sam*, *n.* a shrub; an aromatic substance flowing from certain trees; a soothing ointment; anything that soothes pain.

balsamic, *bal-sam'ik*, *adj.*, of or like balsam; balmy.

Baluster, *bal'us-tér*, *n.* a small column used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. [Fr. *balustre*; L. *balsustum*; Gr. *balaustion*, the flower of the pomegranate, from the similarity of form.]—*adj.* bal'ustered. [by a rail.]

balustrade, *bal'us-trád*, *n.* a row of balusters joined

Bamboo, *bam-bóo*, *n.* an Indian plant of the reed kind, with hollow jointed stems and a hard woody texture. [Malay. *bambú*.]

Bamboozle, *bam-bóo'z'l*, *v.t.* to deceive, to confound.

Ban, *ban*, *n.*, a proclamation; interdiction; curse. [See **Abandon**.]

banait, *ban'dit*, *n.* one banished or put under the ban of the law; an outlaw; a robber.—*pl.* *ban'ait* or *ban'dit's*. [It. *bandito*—low L. *ban-niv*, *bandire*, to proclaim—**Ban**.] [marriage.]

banas, *banz*, *banz*, *n.pl.*, proclamation of intended

Banana, *ba-ná'na*, *n.* a tropical species of plantain-tree remarkable for its nutritious fruit. [?]

Band, *band*, *n.* that which binds together; a tie, cord, or chain. [A.S. *banda*—*bindan*, to bind.]

band, *band*, *n.* a number of persons bound together for a purpose; a company.—in *B.*, a body of soldiers.—*v.t.* to bind together.—*v.i.* to associate;—*pr.p.* banding; *pa.p.* band'ed. [also given from low L. *bandum*, a banner.]

bandage, *band'áj*, *n.* a strip of cloth used to bind

up a wound or fracture.—*v.t.* to bind with a bandage;—*pr.p.* band'aging; *pa.p.* band'aged.

bandbox, *band'box*, *n.* a slight paper box for holding bands, caps, bonnets, &c.

bandit. See under **Ban**.

Bandy, *ban'di*, *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a game at ball with such a club.—*v.t.* to beat to and fro as with a bandy; to retort in language like playing at bandy.—*v.t.* to contend, as at bandy;—*pr.p.* band'ying; *pa.p.* band'ied. [Fr. *bandier*, to bend.]

bandy-legged, *ban'di-leggd*, *adj.* having bent or crooked legs.

Bane, *bán*, *n.*, destruction; death; mischief; poison. [A.S. *banu*; Ice. *banu*, to slay.]

baneful, *ban'fool*, *adj.*, full of bane; poisonous; destructive.—*adv.* ban'fully.

Bang, *bang*, *n.*, a heavy blow.—*v.t.* to beat; to strike violently;—*pr.p.* bang'ing; *pa.p.* bang'ed'. [an imitation of the sound of a blow—Sw. *bang*; Goth. *banja*; Sw. and Ice. *banke*, to strike.]

Banaja, a form of **Banyan**.

Banish, *ban'ish*, *v.t.* to put under a ban; to condemn to leave the country; to drive away;—*pr.p.* ban'ishing; *pa.p.* ban'ished. [Fr. *bannir*—low L. *ban-nire*, to proclaim.] See **Ban**.

banishment, *ban'ish-ment*, *n.*, the act of banishing; the state of being banished.

Banister, *ban'is-tér*, *n.* corrupted from **Baluster**.

Bank, *bangk*, *n.*, a mound or ridge of earth; the ground rising from a river, lake, &c.; a shoal.—*v.t.* to raise a bank;—*pr.p.* bank'ing; *pa.p.* bank'ed'. [A.S. *bancc*; Ger. *bank*; Ice. *bakki*, a bank, the back of a knife—prob. from **Bank**.]

Bank, *bangk*, *n.*, a bench or seat; a place where money is deposited.—*v.t.* to put money in a bank;—*pr.p.* bank'ing; *pa.p.* bank'ed'. [Fr. *bancc*; It. *banco*, a bench on which the Venetian money-changers displayed their money, a counting-house; A.S. *bancc*, a bench.]

banker, *bangk'ér*, *n.*, one who keeps a bank.

banking, *bangk'ing*, *adj.*, pertaining to a bank.—*n.* the business of a banker.

bankrupt, *bangk'rúpt*, *n.* lit. one whose bench or business is broken up; one who becomes unable to pay just debts.—*adj.* unable to pay just debts. [Bank and L. *ruptus*, broken.]

bankruptcy, *bangk'rúpt-si*, *n.*, state of being, or act of becoming bankrupt.

Banner, *ban'nér*, *n.* a mark or sign for troops to rally round; a square flag; military standard; a flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*—prob. from Goth. *bandoo*, a sign made by bending the head or hands; or from It. *banda*, a strip of cloth.]

bannet, *ban'nér-et*, *n.*, a little banner; a higher class of knight inferior to a baron.

Banna. See under **Ban**.

Banquet, *bangkwet*, *n.* lit. a little bench or table; a feast; a grand entertainment; anything delightful.—*v.t.* to give a feast to.—*v.t.* to fare sumptuously in *B.*, to drink;—*pr.p.* ban'quet'ing; *pa.p.* ban'quet'ed. [Fr.—It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, a bench or table.]

Bans. See under **Ban**.

Bantam, *ban'tam*, *n.* a very small variety of the common fowl, originally brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java.—*adj.* of the Bantam breed.

Banter, *ban'tér*, *v.t.* to play upon good-humouredly in words; to rally; to joke or jest at;—*pr.p.*

- ban'tering; *pa. p.* ban'tered.—*n.* jesting; raillery. [perhaps from Fr. *badiner*, to joke with.]
- Ban'tling, ban'tling, *n.* a child in swaddling-clothes, so called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.
- Banyan, ban'yan, *n.* the Indian fig-tree: its branches send down shoots, which form stems, and spread themselves over a large area. (perh. from Sans. *pnaya*, sacred, the tree being so held.)
- Baobab, bā'ō-bab, *n.* an African tree, the largest known; called also Monkey-bread Tree from the name of its fruit. [Ethiopic.]
- Baptise, bap-tiz', *v. t.*, to dip in water; to administer baptism; to christen:—*pr. p.* baptis'ing; *pa. p.* baptis'ed. [Gr. *baptisō*—*baptō*, to dip in water.]
- Baptism, bap'tizm, *n.* immersion in or sprinkling with water as a religious ceremony.—*adj.* bap'tis'mal.
- Baptist, bap'tist, *n.*, one who baptizes; one who approves only of adult baptism by immersion.
- Baptistry, bap'tis-ter-i, *n.* a place for baptising.
- Bar, bār, *n.* lit. a *branch*; a rod of any solid substance; a hinderance or obstruction; a bolt; a gate; an enclosed place in a tavern or in a court of law; any tribunal; a division in music. [Fr. *barre*; It. *barra*, a bar; Celt. *bar*, the top, a branch.]
- bar, bār, *v. t.* to fasten or secure as with a *bar* or *bars*; to hinder or exclude:—*pr. p.* barr'ing; *pa. p.* barred.
- barrel, bar'el, *n.* a round wooden cask made of *bars* or staves; anything long and hollow.—*v. t.* to put into a barrel:—*pr. p.* barr'elling; *pa. p.* barr'elled. [Fr. *baril*; It. *barile*.]
- barriade, bar-ri-kād', *n.* a *bar* or obstruction; a fortification made in haste to keep off an attack.—*v. t.* to stop up; to obstruct; to fortify:—*pr. p.* barricad'ing; *pa. p.* barricad'ed. [Fr.]
- barrier, bar-ri-er, *n.*, a *bar*; a defence against attack; a limit; a boundary. [Fr. *barrière*.]
- barriester, bar-ri-ster, *n.* a counsellor at law who pleads at the *bar* of an English law-court.
- Barb, bārb, *n.*, a *beard*, or that which grows like, or in the place of it; the *beard-like* jag on the head of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.—*v. t.* to arm with *barbs*:—*pr. p.* barb'ing; *pa. p.* barbed'. [Fr. *barbe*—L. *barba*, a beard.]
- barbel, bār'b'el, *n.* a fresh-water fish, so called from having four *barbs* on its mouth.
- barber, bār'b'ēr, *n.* one who shaves *beards*, or dresses hair.
- Barb, bārb, *n.*, a *Barbary* horse. [Fr. *barbe*; old Fr. *barbare*—*Barbary* in N. Africa.]
- Barbican, bār'ba-kan, barbican, bār'bi-kan, *n.* a watch-tower; outer work or defence of a castle; a defence before a gate or bridge. [low L. *barbacana*, prob. from Pers. *bala khaheh*, upper chamber.] See *Baloozy*.
- Barbarian, bār-bā'ri-an, *adj.* (applied by the Greeks to those speaking a language not intelligible to them); foreign; without refinement; relating to savages; rude; uncivilised.—*n.* one who is barbarian. [L. *barbarus*; Gr. *barbaros*—*bar*, *bar*, an imitation of unintelligible sounds.]
- barbaric, bār-bar'ik, *adj.* foreign; uncivilised.
- barbarise, bār-bar'iz, *v. t.* to make barbarous:—*pr. p.* barb'arising; *pa. p.* barb'arised.
- barbarism, bār-bar'izm, *n.* savage life; rudeness of manners; cruelty; an incorrect or vulgar form of speech.
- barbarity, bār-bar'i-ti, *n.* savageness; cruelty.
- barbarous, bār-bar-us, *adj.* in a state of barbarism;
- rude; uncultivated; savage; brutal.—*adv.* bar'barously.—*n.* bar'barousness.
- Barberry, bār'ber-ri, *n.* a thorny shrub bearing red berries, common in hedges. [Sp. and low L. *berberis*, Ar. *barbaris*.]
- Barbican. See *Barbacan*.
- Barð, bārd, *n.* a poet and singer of the ancient Celts; a poet. [Ir. and Gael.; W. *bardd*.]
- bardie, bārd'ik, *adj.*, relating to *bards* or poetry.
- Barè, bār, *adj.*, open; exposed; naked; unadorned; poor; mere or by itself.—*v. t.* to lay open; to make naked:—*pr. p.* bār'ing; *pa. p.* bār'ed.—*adv.* bār'ly.—*n.* bār'ness. [A.S. *ber*—*berian*, to bare or make naked; Ger. *baar*, *bar*; Ice. *ber*.]
- barèwood, bār'fāst, *adj.* with the face uncovered; shameless.—*adv.* bār'fāstly.—*n.* bār'fāstness.
- Barè, bār—bore; did bare—past tense of *Barè*.
- Bargain, bār'gin, *n.* a *trafficking*; a contract or agreement; the thing bought or sold; a profitable transaction.—*v. t.* to make a contract or agreement:—*pr. p.* bār'gaining; *pa. p.* bār'gained. [Fr. *baraigner*, to haggle; prob. from low L. *barcianiars*—*barca*, a trading boat.]
- Barge. See under *Barc*.
- Barilla, ba-ri'l'la, *n.* the alkaline ash of several marine plants growing chiefly on the eastern shores of Spain, used for making soap, glass, &c. [Sp. *barrilla*.]
- Barc, bārk, *n.* the outer *rind* or *covering* of a tree.—*v. t.* to peel or strip off bark:—*pr. p.* bār'king; *pa. p.* bār'ked. [Dan. and Sw. *bark*; Ice. *börkr*; A.S. *beorgan*, to cover.]
- Barc, bārk, *n.* the noise made by a dog, wolf, &c.—*v. t.* to cry like a dog; to clamour:—*pr. p.* bār'king; *pa. p.* bār'ked. [A.S. *beorgan*, from an imitation of the sound.]
- Barc, Barque, bārk, *n.*, a *barge*; a ship of small size; technically, a three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen-mast. [Fr. *barque*; old Fr. *barge*; Ger. and Dan. *barke*; Sp., It., low L. *barca*; Ice. *börkr*.]
- barge, bārj, *n.*, a *bark*; a boat used in the unloading of large vessels; a pleasure or state boat.
- Barley, bār'li, *n.*, *broad-plant*; a grain used for food, but chiefly for making malt. [A.S. *berre*; W. *barllys*—*barra*, bread, *llys*, a plant.]
- Barm, bārm, *n.* yeast; the scum that rises upon malt liquors when fermenting.—*adj.* barm'y. [A.S. *beorman*—*beoran*, *beoran*, to bear.]
- Barn, bārn, *n.*, a *place* for *barley*; a building in which grain, hay, &c., are stored. [A.S. *berenn*, contracted *bern*—*berre*, barley, *ern*, a place.]
- Barnacle, bār'na-kl, *n.* a shell-fish with a *cap*-shaped shell, which adheres to the bottoms and sides of ships. [Fr. *barnache*; Gael. *bairneach*; Manx, *barnagh*, a limpet—*bayrn*, a cap.]
- Barometer, ba-rom'et-ēr, *n.*, a *weight-measurer*; an instrument by which the weight of the atmosphere is measured and changes of weather indicated.—*adj.* baromet'ric.—*adv.* baromet'rically. [Gr. *baros*, weight, *metron*, a measure.]
- Baron, bar'on, *n.* lit. a *man*; title of rank next above a *baronet* and below a *viscount*; the lowest rank in the House of Peers; a title of certain judges; in *cook*, a double sirlin:—*fem.* baroness.—*adj.* baron'al. [Fr.; A.S. *baron*, *beorn*, *war*, old Fr. *ber*, L. *vir*, a man.]
- baronage, bar'on-āj, *n.* the whole body of barons.
- barony, bar'o-ni, *n.* the territory of a baron.

baronet, bar'on-et, *n.*, a *lesser baron*; a title of honour next to that of a baron; the lowest hereditary title in England.—*baronetage*, bar'on-et-aj, *n.* the whole body of baronets.

baronetcy, bar'on-et-si, *n.* the rank of a baronet.

Baroucha, ba-rōōsh', *n.* orig. a *two-wheeled carriage*; a double-seated four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top. [It. *barruccio*—L. *birotus*, two-wheeled—*bis*, twice, *rota*, a wheel.]

Barque. See *Barq*.

Barrack, bar'ak, *n.* lit. a *hut* made of branches; a building in which soldiers are lodged. [Gael. *barrachad*—*barrach*, branches.]

Barrel. See under *Bar*.

Barren, bar'ren, *adj.* unbearing; unfruitful; dull.—*n.* bar'reness. [old Fr. *bréhaigne*, *baraigne*.]

Barricade, **Barrier**, **Barrieter**. See under *Bar*.

Barrow, bar'rō, *n.* a small hand or wheel-carriage, used to *bear* or convey a load. [A.S. *berrow*—*brann*, to bear.]

Barrow, bar'rō, *n.* a mound raised over graves to *protect* them. [A.S. *beorh*—*beorgan*, to protect.]

Barter, bār'tēr, *v. t.* to give one thing in exchange for another.—*v. i.* to traffic by exchanging:—*fr. p.* bar'tering; *pa. p.* bar'tered.—*n.* traffic by exchange of commodities. [old Fr. *barter*.]

Baryta, ba-rī'ta, **Barytes**, ba-rī'tēs, *n.* the *heaviest of the earths*—*adj.* bary'tic. [Gr. *barys*, heavy.]

Barytone, bar'i-tōn, *n.*, a *deep tone*; a male voice, the compass of which lies between the bass and tenor. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, deep, *tenos*, tone.]

Basalt, ba-saw'it, *n.* a hard, dark-coloured rock, of igneous origin.—*adj.* basalt'ic. [L. *basaltis* (an African word), a marble found in Ethiopia.]

Base, bās, *n.* lit. a *stepping*; that on which one steps, or on which a thing rests; foot; bottom; foundation; support; the chief ingredient.—*v. t.* to found or place on a base:—*fr. p.* bas'ing; *pa. p.* bas'ed'. [L. and Gr. *basis*—*basins*, to step.]

basalms, bās'les, *adj.*, without a base or foundation.

basement, bās'ment, *n.* the ground-floor of a building.

basia, bās'is, *n.* same as *Base*.—*pl.* basēs, bās'ēz.

Base, bās, *adj.*, low in place, value, estimation, or principle; mean; vile; worthless: in New Test., humble, lowly.—*adv.* bas'ily.—*n.* bas'eness. [Fr. *bas*; It. *basso*; low L. *basus*—Gr. *basis*.] See *Base* above.

basin, bās, *n.* the *lowest* part in music.

basoon, bas-sōōn', *n.* a musical wind-instrument of a *bass* or very low note.

bas-relief, bas-rē-lēf', *bas-relief*, bā-, *n.*, *low relief*; in *sculpture*, figures which do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso*, *rilievo*.] See *relief*.

bashaw, ba-shaw', *n.* a Turkish title of honour given to viceroys and other distinguished men; a proud tyrannical person. See *Fæha*.

bashful, bash'fool, *adj.*, easily confused; modest; shy; wanting confidence.—*adv.* bash'fully.—*n.* bash'fulness. [from root of *Abash*.]

basilica, ba-zil'i-ka, *n.* orig. a hall in which the *king* administered the laws; among the Romans, also a market-place, many of which were afterwards converted into Christian churches; a large church. [Gr. *basilika*—*basileus*, a king.]

basilisk, bas'il-isk, *n.* lit. the *king of serpents*; a fabulous serpent having a crest on its head like a crown; in modern zoology, a genus of crested lizards. [Gr. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, a king.]

Basin, bā'sn, *n.* a wide, open vessel or dish; any hollow place; a dock; the area drained by a river. [Fr. *bassin*; It. *bacino*; Dutch, *bach*.]

Basia. See *Base*.

Basin, *basin*, *v. t.* to lie in the *warmth* or sunshine.—*v. i.* to warm by exposure to heat:—*fr. p.* bas'ing; *pa. p.* bas'ed'. [from the root of *Baka*.]

Basket, bas'ket, *n.* a vessel made of *twigs*, *rushes* or other flexible materials *interwoven*. [W. *basged*—*basg*, netting.]

Base, in music. See *Base*.

Base, bas, *n.* a mat made of *bast* (which see).

Basoon, *bas-relief*. See under *Base*.

Bark, *bast*, *n.* the inner bark of the lime-tree; matting made of it. [Dan., Sw., Ger., A.S. *bast*.]

Bastard, bas'tard, *n.* a child born of parents not married.—*adj.* not genuine. [Gael. *baos*, lust.]

bastardise, bas'tard-iz, *v. t.* to prove to be a bastard:—*fr. p.* bas'tardising; *pa. p.* bas'tardised.

bastardy, bas'tard-i, *n.* state of being a bastard.

Baste, bāst, *v. t.*, to *put together* the pieces of a garment by preparatory stitching; to sew slightly:—*fr. p.* bas'ting; *pa. p.* bas'ted'. [It. and Sp. *bastia*, a long stitch; Sp. *bastear*, Fr. *basir*, *bâtir*, to baste, to put together, to build.]

Baste, bāst, *v. t.* to *beat* with a *baton* or stick; to *baste* meat, orig. to rub the meat while roasting with a *stick* covered with fat; now, to drop fat or butter over the meat:—*fr. p.* bas'ting; *pa. p.* bas'ted'. [Ice. *beysta*, Dan. *bäste*, Sw. *bösta*, to beat—prob. in imitation of the sound.]

baton, bat'on, *baton*, bat-tōōn', *n.* a staff or truncheon; a marshal's staff. [Fr. *baton*, *baston*, from root of *Baste*, to beat.]

bastinade, bas-ti-nād', *bastinade*, bas-ti-nā'do, *v. t.* to *beat* with a *baton* or stick on the soles of the feet:—*fr. p.* bas'tinād'ing; *pa. p.* bas'tinād'ed'.—*n.* a *bastinado*, *bastina'do*, or *bastinād'ing*. [Sp. *bastonada*, Fr. *bastonnade*—*baston*, *bâton*.]

batten, bat'n, *n.*, a *piece of wood* or board from 2 to 7 inches wide, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick.—*v. t.* to fasten or form with battens:—*fr. p.* bat'tening; *pa. p.* bat'tened. [Fr. *bâton*.]

Bastion, bas'tyun, *n.* a mass of earth or masonry, *set up* at the angles of a fortification for purposes of defence. [Fr. and Sp. from Fr. *bastir*, *bâtir*, to set up, to build.]

Bat, bat, *n.* a heavy stick used for *beating* or striking; a flat club for striking the ball in cricket.—*v. i.* to play with a bat:—*fr. p.* bat'ting; *pa. p.* bat'ted'. [A.S., Gael. *bat*, root of *Beat*.]

batlet, bat'let, *n.*, a *small bat* or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen.

bateman, bats'man, *n.* one who wields the bat at cricket, &c.

Bat, bat, *n.* an animal having a body like a mouse, but with wings attached to its fore-feet. [old E. and Scot. *bak*, *bake*; Sw. *backa*.]

Batch, bach, *n.* the quantity of bread *baked*, or of anything made, at one time. [from *Bake*.]

Bate, bāt, *v. t.* same as *Abate*.

Bath, bāth, *n.* the largest Jewish liquid measure = about 8 gallons. [Heb., meaning 'measured.']

Bathe, bāth, *v. t.* orig. to wash in *swarm* or *hot* water; to wash or moisten with any liquid.—*v. i.* to be or lie in water:—*fr. p.* bat'hing; *pa. p.* bat'hed'.—*n.* a *bathos*. [A.S. *bathian*; Ice. *bada*; Ger. *baden*—*bâhen*, to warm.]

bath, bāth, *n.* a place to *bathe* in; a bathing; *n.*

vessel for bathing in.—*A. batho, bathz.* [A.S. *baeth*; Ice., Sw., Dutch, and Ger. *bad*.]
Bathos, ba'thos, *n.* a *sinking* in poetry; a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [Gr. *bathos*, depth—*bathys*, deep.]
Batist, Bateman. See under *Bate*.
Baton, Batoon. See under *Bate*.
Batrachian, ba-trá'ki-an, *adj.* pertaining to animals of the frog tribe. [from Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.]
Battalion. See *Battla*.
Batten, bat'n, *v. i.* lit. to get *better*; to thrive; to become fat.—*v. t.* to make fat:—*pr. p.* batt'en-ing; *pa. p.* batt'ened. [D. *bat*, root of *Better*.]
Batten, bat'n, *n.* a board. See under *Bate*.
Batter, bat'tér, *v. t.* to *beat down*; to beat with successive blows; to wear with beating or by use; to attack with artillery:—*pr. p.* batt'ering; *pa. p.* batt'ered. [It. *battiere*; Fr. *battre*; L. *batture*, from root *bat*, a blow. See *Bat*.]
batter, bat'tér, *n.* ingredients *beaten* together with some liquid into a paste.
battering-ram, bat'tér-ing-ram, *n.* an ancient engine for *battering* down walls, consisting of a large beam with a head of iron like that of a *ram*, suspended in a frame.
battery, bat'tér-i, *n.* act of *battering*; a number of cannon with their appurtenances; the place on which cannon are mounted; the men and horses attending the guns; an instrument used in electric and galvanic experiments; *in law*—an assault by *beating* or wounding.
Battle, bat'l, *n.* a fight; a hostile encounter; a contest.—*v. i.* to fight against; to struggle:—*pr. p.* and *n.* batt'ling; *pa. p.* batt'led. [Fr. *bataille*, from *battre*, to beat. See *Battar*.]
battalion, bat-tal'yun, *n.* orig. a body of men arrayed for *battle*; a body of foot-soldiers of from 500 to 1000 men. [Fr. *bataillon*.]
Battledore, Battledoor, bat'l-dór, *n.* a *bat* used to *strike* a ball or shuttle-cock. [Sp. *batador*, a washing beetle, from *Bat*.]
Battlement, bat'l-ment, *n.* a parapet with embrasures on the top of a building, orig. used only on fortifications. [It. *battagliere*—*battaglia*, a battle; or Fr. *bastille*, *bastille*, built as a fortress.]
Battle, bat'too, *n.* a *beating up* of game. [Fr.—*battre*, to beat.]
Bawble, Bauble, baw'bl, *n.* a *baby's plaything*; a trifling piece of finery; a gewgaw or trifle. [Fr. *baubles*, a trifle, from root of *Babe*.]
Bawd, bawd, *n.* a procurer or procurers of women for lewd purposes.—*v. i.* to procure or provide women for lewd purposes. [old Fr. *baude*, bold, wanton; W. *baw*, filth.]
bawdy, bawd'y, *adj.* *filthy*; obscene; unchaste.—*n.* bawd'iness.
Bawl, baw, *v. i.*, to *bellow*; to *shout* or cry out loudly:—*pr. p.* and *n.* baw'ling; *pa. p.* bawled'.—*n.* baw'ler. [A.S. *bellan*, to roar; Ice. *baula*, to bellow, from *baw*, imitative of a shout.]
Bay, bá, *adj.* reddish-brown inclining to chestnut. [Fr. *bai*; L. *badius*; Gr. *bate*.]
bayard, bá'árd, *n.* a *bay horse*.
Bay, bá, *n.* the laurel-tree, so called from its bearing *bays* or *berries*. [Fr. *baie*—L. *bacca*, a berry.]
Bay, bá, *n.*, a *bending* of the shore; an arm of the sea. [Fr. *baie*; Dutch, *baai*, *bayt*—Ger. *biegen*, to bend; A.S. *biga*—*bigan*, to bend; also given from Fr. *bayer*, to gape, to open the mouth.]

bay-window, bá-wín'dó, *n.*, a *window* projecting so as to form a *bay* or space within.
Bay, bá, *v. i.*, to *bark*, as a dog at his game.—*v. t.* to bark at:—*pr. p.* and *n.* bay'ing; *pa. p.* bayed'. [old Fr. *abbayer*; It. *baiare*: from the sound.]
Bay, bá, *n.* act of *watching* or keeping in check, as in—to *keep at bay*. [Fr. *bayer*, old Fr. *baer*, to gape, to watch. See *Abash*.]
Bayonet, bá'on-et, *n.* a short dagger fixed on the end of a musket.—*v. t.* to stab with a bayonet:—*pr. p.* bay'oneting; *pa. p.* bay'oneted. [Fr. *baionette*, from *Bayonne*, where first made or used.]
Bazaar, Bazar, ba-zár', *n.* an eastern *market-place* or exchange; a large hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods. [Pers., a market.]
Béallium, del'i-um, *n.* in *B.*, a precious stone, nature unknown. [Heb. *beddalach*.]
Be, bé, *v. i.*, to *live*; to exist; to have a certain state or quality; in *B.*, are:—*pr. t.* am; *pa. t.* was (*woz*):—*pr. p.* bé'ing; *pa. p.* been (*bin*). [A.S. *beon*; Gael. *beo*, living; Gr. *bios*, life, *phuo*, L. *fu*, *fo*, to be; Sans. *bhu*, to be.]
being, bé'ing, *n.* existence, state, or condition; any thing or person existing.
Beach, béch, *n.* the shore of the sea or of a lake; the strand. [perhaps connected with Ice. *bakki*, a bank. See *Bank*.]
beached, bécht, *adj.* exposed to the waves; stranded.
beachy, bécht'y, *adj.*, having a *beach*.
Beacon, bé'kn, *n.* lit. a *beckoning*; a fire on an eminence used as a *sign* of danger; a light to direct seamen; anything that warns of danger.—*v. t.* to act as a beacon; to light up:—*pr. p.* bea'coning; *pa. p.* bea'coned. [A.S. *beacon*, a sign, a nod—*beacnian*, to beckon.]
Bead, bed, *n.* lit. *something bid* or *prayed*: a little ball pierced for stringing, used by R. Catholics to help the memory in counting the *prayers* recited; any small ball; a round moulding. [A.S. *brad*, *gobed* a prayer—*biddan*, to bid, to pray. See *Bid*.]
beadroll, béd rôl, *n.* among R. Catholics, a *roll* or list of the dead to be *prayed* for.
beadsman, bédz'man, *n.*, a *man who prays* for others.—*fem.* beads'woman.
Beadle, bé'dl, *n.* a messenger or crier of a court, or one who *bids* or cites persons to appear and answer; a petty officer of a church, college, parish, &c. [A.S. *bydal*—*bidan*, to bid; or from *bidan*, to wait, beadle thus meaning, a *waiter*, an attendant.]—*n.* bea'dleship.
Beagle, bé'gl, *n.* a small hound chiefly used in hunting hares. [Celt. *beag*, *bac*, little; or a corruption of *beadle*, from the idea of tracking.]
Beak, bék, *n.* anything ending in a *peak*, *pike*, or *point*; the bill of a bird. [Fr. *bec*; Gael. *beac*; A.S. *pic*, from root *pic*, a point.]
beaked, békt, *adj.*, having a *beak*; ending in a point.
Beaker, bék'ér, *n.* a drinking-bowl or cup. [Ger. *becher*; It. *bicchiere*; low L. *bicarium*; Scot. *bicker*: perhaps connected with *Beak* from the shape of its mouth.]
Beam, bé'm, *n.* lit. the stock of a *tree*; a large and straight piece of timber, forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, loom, &c.; the part of a balance from which the scales hang; the pole of a carriage. [A.S. *beam*, a tree, a stock of a tree; Ger. *baum*; Dutch, *boom*.]
beam, bé'm, *n.* anything *straight like the stock of a tree*; a collection of rays of light emitted from

a luminous body.—*v.t.* to send out light; to shine:—*pr.p.* beam'ing; *pa.p.* beamed'. [A.S. *beama*, a tree, a ray of light, *beamian*, to shine.]
beamless, bēm'les, *adj.*, without beams.
beamy, bēm'ī, *adj.*, massy like a beam; emitting beams; shining.
boom, bōom, *n.*, a beam; a pole by which a sail is stretched; a chain or bar laid across a harbour.
bean, bēn, *n.*, the name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds. [A.S. *bean*; W. *ffoen*; Ger. *bohne*; L. *faba*.]
bear, bār, *v.t.*, to carry or support; to endure; to suffer.—*v.i.* to suffer; to be patient; to lean against or press:—*pr.p.* bearing; *pa.t.* bore; *pa.p.* borne. [A.S. *beran*; Goth. *bairan*; L. *fero*; Gr. *phero*; Sans. *bhri*.]
bear, bār, *v.t.* to bring forth young.—*v.i.* to be fruitful:—*pr.p.* bearing; *pa.p.* born (bawrn).
bearable, bār-a-bl, *adj.*, that can be borne.—*adv.* bear'ably.
bearer, bār'er, *n.*, a person or thing that bears.
bearing, bār'ing, *n.*, carriage or behaviour; situation of one object with regard to another.
Bear, bār, *n.*, a genus of rough wild quadrupeds, with long shaggy hair and hooked claws; fig. any brutal or ill-behaved person; in *astron.*, the name of two constellations in the north, the Great and Little Bear. [A.S. *bers*; Ger. *bär*; L. *ferus*, a wild beast.]
beard, bār'd, *adj.*, having the qualities of a bear.
beard, bērd, *n.*, the hair that grows on the chin and adjacent parts; prickles on the ears of corn; the barb of an arrow; the gills of oysters, &c.—*v.t.* to take by the beard; to oppose to the face:—*pr.p.* beard'ing; *pa.p.* beard'ed. [A.S. *W. bar*; Ger. *bart*; L. *barba*; perhaps from root of *ice. bard*, a lip.] [barbed.
bearded, bērd'ed, *adj.*, having a beard; prickly; **beardless**, bērd'les, *adj.*, without a beard; young.
beast, bēst, *n.*, lit. a creature with being or life; an irrational animal; a four-footed animal; a brutal man; in *B.*, used for any living creature except man. [L. *bestia*; Dutch, *beest*; Gael. *biast*, prob. from *beo*, living.]—*adj.* beast'like.
beastly, bēst'li, *adj.*, like a beast in actions or behaviour; brutal; filthy; obscene.—*n.* beast'liness.
bestial, bēst'yal, *adj.*, pertaining to or having the qualities of a beast; brutish; vile; sensual. [L. *bestialis*.]—*adv.* best'ially.—*n.* bestial'ity.
bestialise, bēst'yal-iz, *v.t.*, to make like a beast.
beat, bēt, *v.t.*, to strike with repeated blows; to break or bruise; to tread; to overcome.—*v.i.* to give strokes at intervals; to throb; to be in agitation; to dash as a flood or storm:—*pr.p.* and *n.* beat'ing; *pa.t.* beat; *pa.p.* beat, beat'en. [A.S. *beatan*, from root *bat*, imitative of the sound of a sharp blow.] See *bat*, *batte*, *Battle*, &c.
beat, bēt, *n.*, a stroke; a stroke recurring at intervals or its sound, as of the pulse, or a watch; a round or course frequently trodden or resorted to.
beater, bē'tēr, *n.*, one that beats or strikes.
beatify, bē-at'i-fī, *v.t.*, to make blessed or happy; to bless with happiness in heaven:—*pr.p.* beat'ifying; *pa.p.* beatified. [L. *beatus*, blessed—*beo*, *beatum*, to bless, and *facio*, to make.]
beatific, bē-at-ī-fīk, *beatific*, be-at-ī-fī-āl, *adj.*, having power to beatify.—*adv.* beat'ifically.
beatification, bē-at-ī-fī-kā'shun, *n.*, a declaration by the Pope that a person is blessed in heaven.
beatitude, bē-at'ī-tūd, *n.*, blessedness; heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind; in

pl. the virtues pronounced blessed by Christ in Matt. v. [L. *beatitudo*, from *beatus*.]
beau, bō, *n.*, a fine, gay man, fond of dress; a lover.—*pl.* beaux, bōz.—*fem.* belle (bel). [Fr. *beau*, *bel*—L. *bellus*, fine, gay—a contraction of *benulus*, from *bonus*, *bonus*, good.]
beau-ideal, bō-i-dē'al, *n.*, ideal excellence, or an imaginary standard of perfection.
beau-monde, bō-mong'd, *n.*, the gay or fashionable world. [Fr. *beau*, and *monde*, world.]
beauty, bō'ti, *n.*, a pleasing assemblage of qualities in a person or object; a particular grace or excellence; a beautiful person. [Fr. *beauté*, from *beau*.]
beauteous, bō'tē-us, *adj.*, full of beauty; fair; handsome.—*adv.* beau'teously.—*n.* beau'teoussness.
beautiful, bō'ti-fool, *adj.*, beauteous.—*adv.* beau'tifully.
beautify, bō'ti-fi, *v.t.*, to make beautiful; to grace; to adorn.—*v.i.* to become beautiful:—*pr.p.* beau'tifying; *pa.p.* beau'tified. [Beauty, and L. *facio*, to make.]
beaver, bē'vēr, *n.*, an amphibious animal valuable for its fur; the fur of the beaver. [A.S. *befor*, *beofer*; Ger. *biber*; Dan. *baever*; L. *fiber*.]
beaver, bē'vēr, *n.*, that part of a helmet which covers the face and is movable up and down, so as to allow the wearer to drink. [It. *bevere*; old Fr. *bevere*—L. *bibere*, to drink.]
Be-, prefixed to words has usually an intensive signification, but often conveys no additional meaning, thus *Bedeck* has the same meaning as *Deck*. For words beginning with *Be*, not found in this dictionary, see the original word, thus for *Bedeck*, see *Deck*.
Becalm, bē-kām', *v.t.* to make calm, still, or quiet:—*pr.p.* bēcalm'ing; *pa.p.* bēcalm'ed'. [A.S. *be*, and *calm*.]
Became, bē-kām'—did become—*pa.t.* of *Become*.
Because, bē-cauz', *conj.*, by cause or for the cause or reason that; for. [A.S. *be*, by, and *Cause*.]
Beck, bek, *n.*, a sign with the finger or head; a nod. [A.S. *beacen*; *beacnian*, to beckon; Sw. *peka*, Dan. *pege*, to point with the finger.]
beckon, bek'n, *v.t.* to beck or signal with the head or hand.—*v.t.* to nod or signal to:—*pr.p.* beck'on-ing; *pa.p.* beck'on'ed.
Become, bē-kum', *v.t.*, to come to; to come to be; to enter into a state or condition.—*v.t.* to suit or befit; to add grace to:—*pr.p.* bēcom'ing; *pa.t.* bēcāme'; *pa.p.* bēcome'. [A.S. *becuman*—*be*, and *cuman*, to come.] See *Come*.
becoming, bē-kum'ing, *adj.*, suitable to; proper; † graceful.—*adv.* becóm'ingly.
Bed, bed, *n.*, a couch or place to sleep on; a place in which anything rests; a layer or stratum. [A.S. *bed*; Ice. *bedr*; Ger. *bett*.]
bed, bed, *v.t.*, to place in bed; to sow or plant; to lay in layers:—*pr.p.* bedd'ing; *pa.p.* bedd'ed.
bedding, bed'ing, *n.*, a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed.
bedridden, bed'rid-dn, *adj.*, confined to bed by age or infirmity. [A.S. *bed-rida*, one who rides or is borne on his bed—*bed*, and *ridan*, to ride.]
bedstead, bed'sted', *n.*, the frame of a bed.
Bedevil, bē-dev'l, *v.t.*, to throw into disorder and confusion as if by the devil:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* bedev'illed. [A.S. prefix *be*, and *Devil*.]
Bedew, bē-dū', *v.t.* to moisten gently, as with dew:—*pr.p.* bēdew'ing; *pa.p.* bēdew'ed'. [*be*, and *Dew*.]

Bedight, *bē-dī't*, *adj.*, set in order; adorned. [A.S. prefix *bē*, and *dihktan*, to dress in order.]

Bedizen, *bē-dīz'n*, *v.t.* to dress; to dress gaudily. [7]

Bedlam, *bēd'lam*, *n.* an asylum for lunatics; a mad-house; a place of uproar.—*adj.* belonging to or fit for a mad-house. [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a monastery in London afterwards converted into a hospital for lunatics.]

bedlamite, *bēd'lam-it*, *n.* a madman.

Bedouin, *Beduin*, *bēd'ōō-in*, *n.* the name applied to those Arabs who live in tents and lead an unsettled life. [Ar. *bedawi*, dwellers in the desert.]

Bees, *bē*, *n.* an insect that makes honey and wax. [A.S. *beo*; Ger. *biene*; L. *apis*.]

Beech, *bēch*, *n.* a common forest tree with smooth, silvery-looking bark, which produces nuts, formerly eaten by man, now only by pigs. [A.S. *bece*, *boe*; Ger. *buche*; N. *fagus*; Gr. *φηγος-φθαγ*, to eat.]

beechan, *bēch'en*, *adj.* belonging to or made of *beech*.

Beef, *bēf*, *n.* orig. an ox, bull, or cow; the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.—*adj.* consisting of beef. [Fr. *boeuf*; L. *bos*, *bovis*; Gr. *bous*, an imitation of the bellowing of the ox.]

beevan, *bēvz*, *n.pl.* cattle, oxen.

Beef-eater, *bēf'ēt-ēr*, *n.* lit. one who attends at the buffet or sideboard; now jocularly applied to the yeomen of the sovereign's guard. [a corruption of Fr. *buffetter*—*buffet*.]

Beer, *bēr*, *n.* past participle of *Be*.

Beer, *bēr*, *n.* lit. a drink; a liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops. [A.S. *beor*; Fr. *bière*; Ger. *bier*; prob. connected with L. *bibere*, Gr. *πιό*, Sans. *pa*, *pi*, to drink.]

Beet, *bēt*, *n.* a vegetable with a carrot-like root eaten as food, from which sugar is extracted; also used as a salad. [Dutch, *biet*; Ger. *beete*; Fr. *bette*; L. *beta*.]

Beetle, *bē'tl*, *n.* lit. the biter; an insect with hard cases for its wings. [A.S. *bitel*—*bitan*, to bite.]

Beetle, *bē'tl*, *n.* a heavy wooden mallet used to beat with. [A.S. *bill*—*beatan*, to beat—*bat*.]

beetle-headed, *bē'tl-hed-ed*, *adj.*, having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid.

beetle, *bē'tl*, *v.i.* to jut out or hang over like the head of a beetle or mallet.—*pr.p.* *bee'tling*.

beetle-browed, *bē'tl-browd*, *adj.*, having *beetling* or prominent brows.

Beetva. See *Beef*.

Befall, *bē-faw'l*, *v.t.* to fall or happen to.—*v.i.* to happen or come to pass.—*pr.p.* *bēfall'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēfall'en*; *pa.t.* *bēfell'*. [A.S. *bē-feallan*.] See *Fall*.

Before, *bē-fōr*, *prep.* in the fore part, or in front of; in presence or in sight of; in preference to; superior to; previous to.—*adv.* in front; earlier in time; hitherto. [A.S. *bē-foran*.] See *Fore*.

beforehand, *bē-fōr-hand*, *adv.* previously; in anticipation; by way of preparation.

Befriend, *bē-frend'*, *v.t.* to act as a friend to; to favour.—*pr.p.* *bēfriend'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēfriend'ed*. [A.S. prefix *bē*, and *Frīend*.]

Beg, *beg*, *v.t.* orig. to carry a bag in which to put victuals or money received on asking; to ask earnestly; to supplicate, to beseech; to take for granted.—*v.i.* to practise begging; to live by asking alms.—*pr.p.* and *n.* *begging*; *pa.p.* *begged'*. [See *Bag*.]

beggar, *bēg'ar*, *n.* one who *begs*; one who lives by

begging.—*v.i.* to reduce to *beggary*; to exhaust:—*pr.p.* *begg'aring*; *pa.p.* *begg'ared*.

beggarly, *bēg'ar-li*, *adj.*, like a beggar; mean; contemptible.—*n.* *beggarliness*. [poverty]

beggary, *bēg'ar-i*, *n.*, state of a beggar; extreme

Began, *bē-gan'*—did begin—*past tense* of *Begin*.

Beget, *bē-ge't*, *v.t.*, to get or cause to be got or produced; to generate:—*pr.p.* *bēget'ting*; *pa.t.* *bēgot'* or *bēgat'*; *pa.p.* *bēgot'* or *bēgott'en*. [A.S. *bē-gitan*.] See *Get*.

begetter, *bē-ge't-ēr*, *n.*, one who *begets*; a father.

Begin, *bē-gin'*, *v.i.* to be or come into being; to take rise; to enter on something new; to commence.—*v.t.* to enter upon; to commence:—*pr.p.* *bēgin'ing*; *pa.t.* *bēgan'*; *pa.p.* *bēgun*. [A.S. *bēginnan*, from root *gin*, to beget, as in Gr. *ginnomai*, to come into being, L. *gigno*, to beget.]

beginner, *bē-gin'ēr*, *n.*, one who *begins*.

beginning, *bē-gin'ing*, *n.* the first cause, act, or state; origin or commencement; rudiments.

Begone, *bē-gōn'*, *int.* or *imp.*, be gone; go away; depart. [*be*, imp. of *to be*, and *gone*, *pa.p.* of *to go*.]

Begot, *Begotten*. See *Beget*.

Begulle, *bē-gil'*, *v.t.* to impose on by guile or craft; to deceive; to amuse:—*pr.p.* *bēguil'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēguil'ed*.—*adv.* *bēguil'ingly*. [A.S. *be*, and *Gulle*.]

begular, *bē-gil'ēr*, *n.*, he who or that which *beguiles*.

Began, *bē-gun'*, *past participle* of *Begin*.

Behalf, *bē-hāf'*, *n.* *behooft*; advantage; favour; cause; sake; part. [A.S. *bēhefe*.] See *Behooft*.

Behave, *bē-hāv'*, *v.t.* orig. to have; to bear or carry; to conduct.—*v.i.* to conduct one's self; to act:—*pr.p.* *bēhāv'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēhāv'ed*. [A.S. *bē-habban*—*habban*, to have; Ger. *gehaben*.]

behaviour, *bē-hāv'yur*, *n.* manner of behaving; conduct; manners; demeanour.

Beheld, *bē-hed'*, *v.t.*, to cut off the head:—*pr.p.* *bēhead'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēhead'ed*. [A.S. *be*, and *Head*.]

Beheld, *bē-held'*—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Behold*.

Behemoth, *bē-he-mōth*, *n.* an animal described in the book of Job, prob. the hippopotamus. [Heb., beasts.]

Behest, *bē-hest'*, *n.* lit. something named to be done; command; charge; will. [A.S. *bēheas*, vow, from *bē*, and *heas*, command—*hatan*, Goth. *haitan*, to call, to name.]

Behind, *bē-hīnd'*, *prep.* at the hinder part, tail, or back of; in the rear of; coming after; inferior to.—*adv.* on the back part; in the rear; remaining; past. [A.S. *bēhindan*; Ger. *hinten*; Finn. *hantta*, the tail.] [hind, backward, or in arrears.]

behindhand, *bē-hīnd'hand*, *adj.* or *adv.* being behind

Behold, *bē-hōld'*, *v.t.* orig. to hold; to look upon to contemplate.—*v.i.* to look; to fix the attention on:—*pr.p.* *bēhōld'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *bēheld'*—*int.* or *imp.* see *lo*! observe! [A.S. *bēhaldan*—*haldan*, to hold.]

beholden, *bē-hōld'n*, *pa.p.* or *adj.*, held or bound; indebted; obliged.

beholder, *bē-hōld'ēr*, *n.*, one *beholding*; a looker on.

Behooft, *Behoof*, *bē-hōōv'*, *v.t.* to be fit, right, or necessary for. [A.S. *bēhofian*, to befit, to stand in need of; connected with E. *have*, Ger. *haben*, L. *habere*, to have, *habilis*, fit, suitable.]

behoof, *bē-hōōf'*, *n.* necessity; advantage; benefit.

Being. See under *Be*.

Belabour, *bē-lā'bur*, *v.t.* to ply vigorously; to beat soundly; to thump. [A.S. *be*, and *Labour*.]

Belay, *bē-lā'*, *v.t.* orig. to lie in wait for, to lay on or cover; to block up; to fasten a cable by laying

beleaguer

it round the bits:—*pr.p.* *belaying*; *pa.p.* *bē-layed*. [A.S. *be*, and *lay*; Dutch, *beleggen*, Ger. *belagern*, to lay around, beset.]

beleaguer, *bē-lē-gēr*, *v.t.*, to *belay*; to *lay* siege to:—*pr.p.* *bēla-guering*; *pa.p.* *bēla-guered*.

Belch, *belsh*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach; to throw out violently:—*pr.p.* and *n.* *belch'ing*; *pa.p.* *belched*.—*n.* the act of belching. [A.S. *bealcan*, an imitation of the sound.]

Beldam, *bel'dam*, *n.* orig. *fair dame*; an old woman; a hag. [Fr. *belle*, *fair*, *dame*, a woman.]

Beleaguer. See *Belay*.

Belfry, *bel'fri*, *n.* orig. a *watch-tower*, a *tower for defence*; the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are hung. [Fr. *berffroi*; old Fr. *berffroi*; low Ger. *beruvit*, a tower for defence; old Ger. *frid*, a tower, and *bergan*, to protect.]

Belle, *bē-lī'*, *v.t.* to give the *lie* to; to speak falsely of; to calumniate; to counterfeit:—*pr.p.* *bēly-ing*; *pa.p.* *bēlic'd*. [A.S. *be*, and *līa*.]

Believe, *bē-lēv'*, *v.t.* lit. to give leave to; to give approval or assent to; to credit; to trust in.—*v.i.* to be firmly persuaded of anything; to exercise faith; to think or suppose:—*pr.p.* *bēly-ing*; *pa.p.* *believed*.—*adv.* *believ'ingly*. [A.S. *gelyfan*, to believe, *lyfan*, to give leave.]

Belief, *bē-lēf'*, *n.* persuasion of the truth; assent or consent; credit; object or articles of belief; faith; religion.

Believable, *bē-lēv'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be believed.

Believer, *bē-lēv'ēr*, *n.*, one who believes; a professor of Christianity.

Bell, *bel*, *n.* a hollow vessel of metal which sends out a ringing sound when struck; anything bell-shaped. [A.S. *bellan*, to resound, from the sound.]

Belladonna, *bel-la-don'na*, *n.* the plant *Deadly Nightshade*, the juice of which is used by ladies as a cosmetic. [It. *bella-donna*, fair lady.]

Bella, *bel*, *n.* a fine or handsome woman; a beauty. [Fr.] See *Beau*.

Belles-lettres, *bel-let'tr*, *n.*, *fine learning*; the department of literature which embraces poetry and rhetoric. [Fr. *belle*, fine, *lettres*, learning—*lettre*, L. *littera*, a letter.]

Bellicoso, *bel'li-kōs*, *adj.*, inclined to war; contentious. [L. *bellicosus*—*bellum*, war.]

Belligerent, *bel-lij'ēr-ent*, *adj.*, carrying on war.—*n.* a nation engaged in war. [L. *belligero*, to carry on war—*bellum*, war, *gero*, to carry.]

Bellow, *bel'lō*, *v.t.*, to *low*; to make a loud noise; to resound; to roar:—*pr.p.* *bel'lowing*; *pa.p.* *bel'lowed*.—*n.* a roaring. [from root of *Bell*.]

Bellows, *bel'lōz*, *n.*, that which is blown out; an instrument to blow with. [A.S. *bylig*—*baelg*, Gael. *baig*, L. *foliis*, a bag. See *Bag*.]

Belly, *bel'li*, *n.*, anything that bulges out; the part of the body between the breast and thighs.—*v.t.* to swell out; to fill.—*v.i.* to swell:—*pr.p.* *belly-ing*; *pa.p.* *bellic'd*. [See *Bellows*, *Bag*.]

Belong, *bē-long*, *v.t.* lit. to reach to; to be one's property; to pertain or relate to:—*pr.p.* *belong-ing*; *pa.p.* *bēlonged*. [Dutch, *belangen*, *langen*.]

Beloved, *bē-luv'd*, *adj.*, much loved; very dear. [*be* intensive, and *loved*.] See *Love*.

Below, *bē-lō*, *adv.* in a lower place.—*prep.* beneath in place or rank; not worthy of. [*be*, and *Low*.]

Belt, *bel't*, *n.*, a girdle or band.—*v.t.* to surround with a belt; to encircle:—*pr.p.* *bel't'ing*; *pa.p.* *bel't'ed*. [A.S. *belt*; Ice. *belti*; L. *baltus*, a girdle.]

Bequeath

Bemoan, *bē-mōn'*, *v.t.*, to *moan at*; to lament; to express sorrow for:—*pr.p.* *bēmoan'ing*; *pa.p.* *bē-moaned*. [*be*, intensive, and *Moan*.]

Bench, *bensh*, *n.* a long seat or form; a judge's seat; the body or assembly of judges.—*v.t.* to place on or furnish with benches:—*pr.p.* *bench'ing*; *pa.p.* *benched*. [A.S. *benca*.] See *Bank*.

Bencher, *bensh'ēr*, *n.* a senior member of an inn of court.

Bend, *bend*, *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; to incline; to subdue.—*v.i.* to be crooked or curved; to lean; to yield:—*pr.p.* *bend'ing*; *pa.t.* *bent*; *pa.p.* *bend'ed* or *bent*.—*n.* a curve or crook. [A.S. *bendan*.] See *Bind*.

Beneath, *bē-nēth'*, *prep.*, *neath*, under, or lower in place; unbecoming.—*adv.* below. [A.S. *be*, and *neothan*, beneath.] See *Neath*.

Benedict, *ben'e-dikt*, *n.* a married man, or a man newly married. [from *Benedick*, a character in Shakespeare's 'Much Ado about Nothing'.]

Benediction, *ben-e-dik'shun*, *n.*, a speaking well of; a blessing. [L. *benedictio*—*bene*, well, *disco*, to say.]

Benefaction, *ben-e-fak'shun*, *n.* the act of doing good; a good deed done or benefit conferred. [L. *benefactio*—*bene*, well, *facio*, *factum*, to do.]

Benefactor, *ben-e-fak'tor*, *n.*, one who confers a benefit. —*Jem.* *benefac'tress*.

Benefice, *ben'e-fis*, *n.* lit. a favour conferred; an ecclesiastical living.

Beneficence, *bē-nef'i-sens*, *n.*, a doing good; active goodness; kindness; charity.

Beneficent, *bē-nef'i-sent*, *adj.*, doing good; kind; charitable.—*adv.* *beneficently*.

Beneficial, *ben-e-fish'al*, *adj.*, conferring benefit; useful; advantageous.—*adv.* *beneficially*.

Beneficiary, *ben-e-fish'ar-i*, *n.*, one who holds a benefit or receives a benefit.

Benefit, *ben'e-fit*, *n.*, a good deed; a favour; an advantage.—*v.t.* to do a kindness or a service to:—*pr.p.* *ben'e'fiting*; *pa.p.* *ben'e'fited*.

Benevolence, *bē-nev'ō-lens*, *n.*, willingness to do good; charity; act of kindness. [L. *benevolentia*—*bene*, well, *volō*, to be willing.]

Benevolent, *bē-nev'ō-lent*, *adj.* full of good-will, charitable.—*adv.* *benev'olently*.

Benighted, *bē-nit'ed*, *adj.*, overtaken by night; involved in darkness; ignorant [*be*, and *Night*.]

Benign, *bē-nīn'*, *adj.*, good by nature; kindly; favourable.—*adv.* *benign'ly*. [L. *benignus*—*bonus*, good, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to produce.]

Benignant, *bē-nīg'nant*, *adj.* kind; gracious; favourable; benign.—*adv.* *benign'antly*.

Benignity, *bē-nīg'nī-ti*, *n.* kindness; graciousness; goodness of disposition.

Benison, *ben'i-zn*, *n.*, blessing, benediction. [Fr. *benisson*, old Fr. *benicein*, L. *benedictio*. See *Benediction*.]

Bent, *bent*, *n.* a coarse kind of grass whose roots bind the soil on which it grows. [from *Bind*.]

Bent—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Bend*.

Benumb, *bē-nūm'*, *v.t.*, to numb or make numb:—*pr.p.* *bēnumb'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēnumbed*. [See *Numb*.]

Benzoate, *ben-zō'in*, *Benjamin*, *ben'ja-min*, *n.* a fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the *Stryra benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra.

Bequeath, *bē-kwēth'*, *v.t.* to tell one's will; to direct the disposition of property after one's death; to leave by will:—*pr.p.* *bēqueath'ing*; *pa.p.* *bēqueathed*. [A.S. *be*, and *cwæthan*, to say, to tell.] See *Quoth*.

bequest

bequest, bē-kwēst', *n.*, something bequeathed.
 Bereave, bē-rēv', *v.t.* to rob, deprive of, or make destitute:—*pr.p.* bērcaving; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bērcaved' or bērcēft'. [A.S. *bē*, and Reave.]
 bereavement, bē-rēv'mēt, *n.* deprivation; loss of a friend by death.
 bereft, bē-rēft', past participle of Bereave.
 Bergamot, bērga-mot, *n.* a variety of pear; an oil or perfume obtained from it. [Fr. *bergamote*, It. *bergamotta*, from *Bergamo*, a town in Italy.]
 Berry, bē-ri', *n.* lit. a small eatable fruit; any small fruit containing naked seeds or stones. [A.S. *beria*; Ger. *beere*; Goth. *berja*; Sans. *bhaktshya*, food—*bhaktsh*, to eat.]
 Berth, bē-rth, *n.*, a *birth*; a ship's station at anchor; a room or sleeping-place in a ship. [See Birth.]
 Beryl, bē-ri'l, *n.* a precious stone of a greenish colour.—*adj.* bēryllina. [L. and Gr. *beryllus*.]
 Beseech, bē-sēch', *v.t.* orig. to besekh; to ask or seek from; to implore, entreat:—*pr.p.* bēsech'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* besought (bē-sawt').—*adv.* bēsech'ingly. [A.S. *bē*, and *secan*, to seek.]
 Besoem, bē-sēm', *v.t.* lit. to be *sewmy* or fit for; to befit or become:—*pr.p.* bēsoem'ing.—*adv.* bēsoem'ingly. [*bē*, and *seam*.]
 Beset, bē-sēt', *v.t.*, to set about; to surround; to blockade; to waylay; to perplex. [A.S. *bē*, *settan*, to set.]
 besetting, bē-sēt'ing, *adj.* confirmed; habitual.
 Beside, bē-sid', *prep.*, by the side of; near; over and above; out of. [*bē*, and *side*.] [addition to *beside*, bē-sid', *besides*, bē-sidz', *adv.* moreover; in *beside*, bē-sēj', *v.t.* to lay *siege* to; to throng round; to press upon:—*pr.p.* bēsieg'ing; *pa.p.* bēsieged'. [*bē*, and *siaga*.]
 besieger, bē-sēj'ēr, *n.* one employed in a siege.
 Besom, bē-sum, *n.* an implement for sweeping, made of twigs tied together. [A.S. *besom*, *besm*—*besmas*, twigs.]
 Besot, bē-sot', *v.t.* to make *sottish*, stupid, dull, or senseless:—*pr.p.* bēsot'ing; *pa.p.* bēsot'ed.—*adv.* besot'edly. [*bē*, and *Bot*.]
 Besought, bē-sawt'—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Beseech.
 Bespeak, bē-spēk', *v.t.*, to speak for, or engage beforehand; to betoken. [A.S. *bē*, and *Speak*.]
 Best. See under Better.
 Bestead, bē-stēd', *adj.* situated. [A.S. *bē*, and *stead*.]
 Bestial, &c. See under Best.
 Bestow, bē-stō', *v.t.*, to stow, place, or put by; to give or confer; to apply:—*pr.p.* bēstow'ing; *pa.p.* bēstowed'. [A.S. *bē*, and *stow*, a place.]
 bestowing, bē-stōw'ing, *n.*, act of bestowing.
 bestower, bē-stō'ēr, *n.*, one who bestows.
 Bestraddle, bē-strad'dl', *v.t.*, to bestride. [A.S. *bē*, and *straddle*.]
 Bestride, bē-strid', *v.t.*, to stride over; to sit or stand across:—*pr.p.* bēstrid'ing; *pa.t.* bēstrid', *bēstrōde'*; *pa.p.* bēstrid', bēstriden. [A.S. *bē*, and *strida*.]
 Bestud, bē-stud', *v.t.* to adorn with studs. [A.S. *bet*, *bet*, *n.*, a *pledge*; a *wager*; that which is pledged or staked.—*v.t.* to lay or stake a bet or wager:—*pr.p.* bētr'ing; *pa.p.* bētr'ed. [A.S. *had*, a pledge; Ger. *wette*; Scot. *wad*; L. *cas*, *radix*, surety.]—*bet'er*, *bet'ter*, *n.*, one who bets.
 Betake, bē-tak', *v.t.*, to take to; to apply or have recourse to; to resort:—*pr.p.* bētāk'ing; *pa.t.* bētōok'; *pa.p.* bētāk'en. [A.S. *bē*, and *Take*.]

Bewilder

Bethink, bē-think', *v.t.*, to think on or call to mind; to recollect; to reflect.—*v.i.* to consider:—*pr.p.* bēth'inking; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bētho'ught (bē-thawt'). [A.S. *bē*, and *Think*.]
 Betide, bē-tid', *v.t.*, to happen to; to befall.—*v.i.* to come to pass or happen:—*pr.p.* bētid'ing; *pa.t.* bētid', bētid'ed'; *pa.p.* bētid'. [A.S. *bē*, *tidan*, to happen.] See *Tide*.
 Betime, bē-tim', *Betimes*, bē-timz', *adv.*, by the time; in good time; seasonably. [A.S. *bē*, *Time*.]
 Betoken, bē-tō'kn, *v.t.*, to shew by a token or sign; to foreshew; to signify:—*pr.p.* bētō'kening; *pa.p.* bētō'kened. [A.S. *bē*, and *Tokan*.]
 Betook, bē-took', past tense of Betoken.
 Betray, bē-trā', *v.t.*, to deliver up or disclose traitorously, or in breach of trust; to entrap:—*pr.p.* bētraying; *pa.p.* bētrayed'. [*bē*, and Fr. *trahir*, It. *tradire*, L. *tradere*, to deliver up.]
 betrayal, bē-trā'al, *n.*, act of betraying.
 betrayer, bē-trā'ēr, *n.*, one who betrays; a traitor.
 Betroth, bē-troth', *v.t.* to pledge the *truth* or *truth* to; to contract or promise in order to marriage; to affiancé:—*pr.p.* bētroth'ing; *pa.p.* bētroth'ed'. [A.S. *bē*, and *Troth*.]
 betrothal, bē-troth'al, betrothment, bē-troth'mēt, *n.* act of betrothing.
 Better, bē-tēr', *adj.* (comp. of *good*), having good qualities in a greater degree than another: preferable; improved.—*adv.* (comp. of *well*), in a higher degree, or more excellent manner; more; rather.—*v.t.* to make better; to improve; to benefit; to repair:—*pr.p.* bētt'ering; *pa.p.* bētt'ered. [A.S. *bēt*, *bētra*, better, *bētrian*, to make better; Dutch, *bat*, better.]
 best, bēst, *adj.* (superl. of *good*), good in the highest sense; first; highest; most excellent.—*n.* one's utmost endeavour.—*adv.* (superl. of *well*), in the highest degree; in the best manner. [A.S. *bēsti*, *bēstest*, from root of *Better*.]
 Between, bē-twēn', *Betweenz*, bē-twēnz', *prep.* in the middle of *twain* or *two*; in the middle or intermediate space; from one to another; common to two; noting difference of one from the other. [A.S. *betwecman*, *betwycman*; *betwōox*, *betwōxt*—*bē*, and *twegen*, *twā*, two, *twain*.]
 Bevel, bēv'l, *n.*, a slant or inclination of a surface, greater than a right angle; an instrument opening like a pair of compasses, for measuring angles.—*adj.* having the form of a bevel; slant; oblique.—*v.t.* to form with a bevel or slant.—*v.t.* to slant or incline off:—*pr.p.* and *adj.* bevelling; *pa.p.* bevelled. [Fr. *brevau*, *brevau*; Ger. *bügel*, from *bügen*, to bow, to bend.]
 Beverage, bēv'er-āj, *n.*, *drink*; any agreeable liquor for drinking. [Fr. *beverage*; It. *beveraggio*—*bevrr*—L. *bibere*, to drink.] See *Beer*.
 Bivy, bēv'l, *n.* a flock or brood of birds, especially of quails; an assembly (especially of females). [Fr. *bevé*; It. *brva*.]
 Bewail, bē-wā'l', *v.t.* to utter the *wail* of distress; to express grief.—*v.t.* to lament:—*pr.p.* and *n.* bewailing; *pa.p.* bewailed'. [A.S. *bē*, and *Wail*.]
 Beware, bē-wā'r', *v.i.* to be *wary* or cautious; to guard against; to be suspicious of danger; to take care. [A.S. *bewarian*, from *bē*, and *warian*, to be on one's guard, *wær*, *wary*, cautious.]
 Bewilder, bē-wil'dēr', *v.t.* lit. to lead into a *wilderness* or *maze*; to perplex or lead astray:—*pr.p.* and *adj.* bewil'dering; *pa.p.* bewil'dered. [Ger. *verwildern*, from *wild*, *wild*.]

bewilderment, bē-wil'der-ment, *n.*, state of being bewildered.

Bewitch, bē-wich', *v.t.* to witch, fascinate, or charm.—*pr. p.* and *adj.* bewitching; *pa. p.* bewitched.—*adv.* bewitchingly. [*be*, and *Witch*.]

bewitchery, bē-wich'è-ri-, bewitchment, bē-wich'ment, *n.* power of bewitching; fascination.

Bewray, bē-rā', *v.t.* lit. to accuse; to point out; to betray.—*pr. p.* bewraying; *pa. p.* bewrayed'. [*A.S. be*, and *wreagan*, to accuse.]

Bay, Bēg, bā', *n.*, a Turkish governor of a town or province. [*Turk. beg*, pronounced *bā*.]

Beyond, bē-yond', *prep.* on the yonder or further side of; farther onward than; out of reach; remote from; before; above.—*adv.* at a distance; yonder. [*A.S. be-gyond*.]

Basal, bēz', *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set. [*Sp. bisel*; *Fr. biseau*, sloping edge, oblique surface.]

Bisangular, bi-ang-gū-lar, Bisangular, bi-ang-gū-lāt, *adj.*, having two angles. [*L. bi, bis*, twice, and *angular*.]

Bias, b'as, *n.*, orig. a weight on one side of a bowl, making it slope, or turn to one side; a slant or leaning to one side; a leaning of the mind; inclination; anything that turns or inclines a man.—*v.t.* to cause to turn to one side; to prepossess or prejudice.—*pr. p.* biasing, biasing; *pa. p.* biased, biased. [*Fr. biais*; *It. bieco*, oblique, awry; prob. from *bifax*, having two faces—*bi*, twice, *facies*, the face.]

Bib, bib, *n.*, a small piece of cloth put under the chin of an infant, to prevent it drivelling over its clothes. [*Sp. baba*, *Fr. bave*, spittle—*baver*, to slaver or drivel; also given from *L. bibo*, to drink, because the bib drinks in the liquid flowing from the mouth.]

Bibber, bib'bēr, *n.*, a drinker. [*L. bibere*, to drink.]

Bibulous, bib'ū-lus, *adj.*, drinking or sucking in; spongy. [*L. bibulus*, from *bibere*.]

Bible, bi'b'l, *n.*, the book; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. [*Gr. biblion, biblos*, a book—*byblos*, the inner bark of the papyrus, of which paper was made.]

Biblical, bib'l'i-kal, *adj.* of or relating to the Bible.—*adv.* biblically.

Bibliography, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* the description, knowledge, or history of books. [*Gr. biblion, and graphō*, to describe.]—*adj.* bibliographical.

Bibliographer, bib-li-og'ra-fēr, *n.* one skilled in bibliography.

Bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n.*, book-worship. [*Gr. biblion, and latreia*, service.]

Bibliology, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n.*, a treatise on books; biblical literature or theology. [*Gr. biblion, and logos*, a treatise.]—*adj.* bibliological.

Bibliomania, bib-li-ō-mā-ni-a, *n.*, book-madness; the rage for possessing rare and curious books. [*Gr. biblion, and mania*, madness.]

Bibliomania, bib-li-ō-mā-ni-ak, *n.* one affected by bibliomania.

Bibliopola, bib'l-i-ō-pōl, Bibliopola, bib-li-ōp'ol-ist, *n.*, a bookseller. [*Gr. biblion, and pōlēō*, to sell.]

Bilious. See under *Bilber*.

Blea, Bles, bis, *n.*, a pale blue or green paint. [old *E. asure-bice*, *Fr. ber-asur*, an inferior blue.]

Bicipital, bi-sip'i-tal, Bicipitous, bi-sip'i-tus, *adj.* having two heads or origins. [*L. bis*, twice, and *caput*, the head.]

Bicker, bik'ēr, *v.t.* orig. to skirmish; to contend

in petty altercation; to quiver:—*pr. p.* and *n.* bickering; *pa. p.* bick'ered. [*Scot. bicker*; prob. from root of *Fick*.]

Biycle, bi'sikl, *n.* a two-wheeled velocipede, the wheels arranged one before the other. [*L. bis*, twice, and *Gr. kyklos*, a circle.]

Bid, bid, *v.t.* to ask for or pray. [*A.S. biddan*, Goth. *bidjan*—*A.S. bidan*, Goth. *bidan*, to look for.]

Bid, bid, *v.t.*, to offer; to propose; to proclaim; to invite; to command:—*pr. p.* bid'ding; *pa. t.* bid or bade (bad); *pa. p.* bid or bid'den. [*A.S. biddan*, Goth. *bjudan*, Ger. *bieten*, to offer.]

bid, bid, *n.* an offer.

bidder, bid'dēr, *n.*, one who bids or offers.

bidding, bid'ding, *n.* offer; invitation; command.

Bide, bid, *v.t.* or *i.* same as *Abide*.

Bidental, bi-dent'al, *adj.* having two teeth. [*L. bi, bis*, twice, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.]

Biennial, bi-en'yal, *adj.* lasting two years; happening once in two years.—*adv.* biennially. [*L. biennius*, from *bi, bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.]

Bier, bēr, *n.* a carriage or frame of wood for bearing the dead to the grave. [*Fr. bar*, or *biere*; *A.S. bær*; prob. from the root of *Bear*.]

Bistings, bēst'ings, *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving. [*A.S. bysting, byst, beost*.]

Bifurcate, bi-fur'kāt, Bifurcated, bi-fur'kāt-ed, *adj.*, two-forked; having two prongs or branches. [*L. bifurcus*, from *bi, bis*, twice, *furca*, a fork.]

Bifurcation, bi-fur-kā'shun, *n.*, a forking or division into two branches.

Big, big, *adj.*, swelled out or bulky; large or great; pregnant; great in air, mien, or spirit.—*adv.* bigly.—*n.* bigness. [*Dan. big*, belly, bulge; *W. bog*, loc. *bolga*, a swelling.] See *Bilge*, *Bulge*.

Bigamy, big'a-mi, *n.*, a double-marriage; the crime of having two wives or husbands at a time. [*L. bi, or bis*, twice, and *Gr. gamos*, marriage.]

Bigamist, big'a-mist, *n.* one who has committed bigamy.

Biggin, big'gin, *n.* a child's cap; a can or small wooden vessel. [*Fr. beguin*, from the cap worn by the Beguines, a religious society of women.]

Right, bit, *n.* a bend of the shore, or small bay; the bend or coil of a rope. [*Dutch, bogt*, Ice. *bugt*—*buga*, *A.S. bugan*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend.]

Bigot, big'ot, *n.* one obstinately and blindly devoted to a particular creed or party. (variously derived from *Beguine*, a member of a Flemish religious order; *Visigoth*, a western Goth; and *Sp. bigote*, a moustache.) [*bigot*—*adv.* bigot'edly.]

Bigoted, big'ot-ed, *adj.* having the qualities of a bigot; big'ot-ri, *n.* blind zeal.

Bijou, bē-zhō', *n.* a trinket; a jewel; a little box.—*pl.* Bijoux, bē-zhō'. [*Fr.*]

Bijouterie, bi'jouterie, bē-zhō's'ri, *n.* jewellery.

Bilateral, bi-lat'er-al, *adj.*, having two sides. [*L. bi, bis*, twice, and *latus, lateris*, a side.]

Bilberry, bil'ber-i, *n.* a shrub and its berries, which are dark blue; whortleberry. [*Scot. blaeberry*; *Dan. blaas*, *A.S. bleo*, blue, and *Berry*.]

Bilboes, bil'bōz, *n. pl.* on board ship, long bars of iron with shackles attached, to confine prisoners or offenders. (because made at *Bilboa* in Spain.)

Bile, bil, *n.* a thick, yellow, bitter liquid, separated from the blood in the liver; gall; fig. ill-humour. [*L. bilis*; allied to *fel, fellis*, the gall-bladder.]

Biliary, bil'yar-i, *adj.* belonging to or conveying bile.

Bilious, bil'yus, *adj.* pertaining to or affected by bile.

Bilge, bilj, *n.* the *bulging* part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom.—*v.i.* to suffer fracture in the bilge or bottom; to spring a leak:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* bilged'. [same as Bulge.]

Bilingual, bi-ling'gw'al, *adj.* of containing *two languages*. [L. *bis*, twice, *lingua*, language.]

Bill, bil, *n.* a hatchet with a hooked point; an axe. [Ger. *beil*, A.S. *bil*, W. *bwyell*, an axe.]

Bird, bil, *n.* the beak of a bird; anything like a bird's beak.—*v.i.* to join bills as doves; to caress fondly:—*pr.p.* billing; *pa.p.* billed'. [A.S. *bile*, prob. connected with the preceding.]

Bill, bil, *n.* lit. a *sealed paper*; an account of money; a written declaration; a draft of a proposed law; a printed advertisement. [Low L. *bullo*, a seal.] See **Bull**.

Billet, bil'et, *n.*, a *little bill*; a small paper in writing; a note; a ticket assigning quarters to soldiers.—*v.t.* to quarter as soldiers.—*v.i.* to be quartered:—*pr.p.* bil'eting; *pa.p.* bil'eted.

Billet-doux, bil-le-doo', *n.*, a *sweet note*; a love-letter. [Fr. *billet*, a letter, *doux*, sweet.]

Billet, bil'et, *n.* a small *log of wood* used as fuel. [Fr. *billot*, prob. from *bole*, the trunk of a tree.]

Billiards, bil'yards, *n.* a game played with a cue or mace and three balls on a table having pockets at the sides and corners. [Fr. *billard*—*billo*, a ball.]

Billion, bil'yun, *n.* a million of millions (1,000,000,000,000); or, according to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [L. *bis*, twice, and *millio*.]

Billow, bil'lo, *n.* a great wave of the sea *swelled* by a storm.—*v.i.* to roll in large waves:—*pr.p.* bil'lōwing; *pa.p.* bil'lōwed. [A.S. and old Ger. *belgan*, to swell, to rage.] See **Big**, **Bulge**.

Billowy, bil'lō-i, *adj.* swelling into billows.

Bimanous, bi-mā'nus, *adj.*, having *two hands*. [L. *bis*, twice, *manus*, a hand.]

Bimensual, bi-men'sal, *adj.* occurring once in *two months*. [L. *bis*, twice, *mensis*, a month.]

Bin, bin, *n.* lit. a *heap*; a place for storing corn, wine, &c. [A.S. *bin*, a manger; Scot. *bing*, a heap.]

Binary, bi'nar-i, *adj.* composed of *two*; twofold. [L. *binis*, two for each—*bis*, twice.]

Binate, bi'nāt, *adj.* growing in pairs; double.

Bind, bīnd, *v.t.* lit. to make a *bunch* of a thing; to tie or fasten together with a *band*; to sew a border on; to oblige; to make hard.—*v.i.* to contract; to be obligatory:—*pr.p.* bīnd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* bound. [A.S. and Goth. *bindan*, connected with *Bunch*, *Bundle*, and *Band*.]

binding, bīnd'ing, *adj.* restraining; obligatory.—*n.* anything that binds; the covering of a book.

Binder, bīnd'ēr, *n.*, *one who binds*, esp. books, sheaves.

bindweed, bīnd'wēd, *n.*, the convolvulus, a genus of plants so called from their *bending* or twining.

Binacle, bin'a-kl, *n.* the wooden box in which, on ship-board, the compass is kept. [formerly *bitacle*—Fr. *habitable*, a dwelling-place.]

Binocular, bin-ok'ū-lar, *adj.*, having *two eyes*; suitable for two eyes. [L. *binis*, two, *oculus*, an eye.]

Binomial, bi-nō'mi-al, *adj.* and *n.* in Algebra, a quantity consisting of *two terms* or parts. [L. *bis*, twice, *nomen*, a name, a term.]

Biography, bi-og'ra-fi, *n.* a *written account* or history of a *life*; the art of writing such accounts.—*adj.* biograph'ical.—*adv.* biograph'ically. [Gr. *bios*, life, *graphō*, to write.]

Biographer, bi-og'ra-fer, *n.* one who writes biography.

Biology, bi-ol'o-ji, *n.*, a *discourse on life*; the science of life. [Gr. *bios*, life, *logos*, a discourse.]

Biparous, bi'p'ar-us, *adj.*, bringing forth *two* at a birth. [L. *bis*, twice, *partio*, to bring forth.]

Bipartite, bi'p'ar-tit, or bi-pār'tit, *adj.*, divided into *two like parts*. [L. *bis*, twice, and *partitus*—*partio*, to divide.]

Biped, bi'ped, *n.* an animal with *two feet*.—*adj.* bipedal, bi'p'e-dal, or bi-pē'dal. [L. *bipes*, two-footed—*bis*, twice, *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

Bipennate, bi-pen'nāt, bipennated, bi-pen'nāt-ed, *adj.*, having *two wings*. [L. *bis*, penna, a wing.]

Biquadrate, bi-kwod'rāt, *n.* a quantity *twice squared* or raised to the *fourth power*.—*adj.* biquadrat'le. [L. *bis*, twice, *quadratus*, squared.]

Birch, bērch, *n.* a hardy and beautiful forest-tree abounding in the north of Europe and Asia with white, smooth bark; a rod of birch. [A.S. *birce*, Sw. *bjork*, Sans. *dhurjā*.]

birch, bērch, *birchen*, bērch'en, *adj.* made of birch.

Bird, bērd, *n.* one of a *brood*; a general name for feathered animals.—*v.i.* to catch birds. [A.S. *brīd*, the young of any bird or animal, a brood; Ger. *brut*, a brood.] See **Breed**, **Brood**.

birdlime, bērd'līm, *n.* a sticky substance used to catch birds.

bird's-eye, bērd'zī, *adj.* seen from above as if by the eye of a flying bird.—*n.* a kind of tobacco.

Birth, bērth, *n.* the act of *bearing* or bringing forth, or of being born; the offspring born; dignity of family; origin. [A.S. *beorht*, a birth—*beran*, to bear or bring forth.] See **Bear**.

birthright, bērth'rit, *n.* the right or privilege to which one is entitled by birth.

Biscuit, bis'kit, *n.* lit. bread *twice cooked* or *baked*; hard dry bread in cakes; a kind of unglazed earthenware. [Fr. —L. *bis*, twice, Fr. *cuit*, baked; L. *coquo*, *coctus*, to cook or bake.]

Bisect, bi-sekt', *v.t.* to cut into two equal parts:—*pr.p.* bisect'ing; *pa.p.* bisect'ed. [L. *bis*, twice, *seco*, *sectus*, to cut.]

bisection, bi-sek'shun, *n.* division into two equal

Bishop, bi'sh'op, *n.* lit. an *overseer*; one of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese. [A.S. *bisceop*; L. *episcopus*; Gr. *episkopos*—*epi*, upon, *skopos*, to view, to inspect.]

bishopric, bi'sh'op-rik, *n.* the office and jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese. [Bishop, and A.S. *ric*, dominion.]

Bismuth, biz'muth, *n.* a brittle metal of a reddish-white colour, used in the arts and in medicine. [Ger. *weismuth*—*weis*, white, *muth*, liveness.]

Bison, bi'son, *n.* a wild animal like the bull, but distinguished by its size, the hump on its shoulders, and the depth and shagginess of its hair. [Gr. *bison*, said to be from *Bistonis*, in Thrace.]

Bissextille, bis-sex'til, *n.* lit. *twice sixth*; leap-year. [L. *bis*, twice, *sextus*, sixth, so called because in every fourth or leap year the sixth day before the calends of March, or the 24th February, was reckoned twice.]

Bitre, bis'tēr, *n.* a brown colour made from the soot of wood. [Fr.—*bis*, brown.]

Bivalveous, bi-sul'vūs, *adj.*, *two-furrowed*; cloven-footed. [L. *bis*, twice, *sulcus*, a furrow.]

Bite, bit, *v.t.* to tear, or seize with the teeth; to sting or pain; to wound by reproach.—*pr.p.* bit'ing; *pa.t.* bit; *pa.p.* bit or bit'ten.—*adv.* bit'ingly (bit'). [A.S. *bitan*; Goth. *bitan*; Ice. *bita*.]

bite, bit, *n.* a grasp by the teeth; something bitten off; a mouthful.—*n.* biter, bit'er.

bit, bit, *n.*, a *bite*; a small piece; the smallest degree: *that which bites*; a small tool for boring; the part of the bridle which the horse *bites* or holds in his mouth.—*v.t.* to put the bit in the mouth:—*pr.p.* bit'ting; *pa.p.* bit'ted.

bitch, bich, *n.* the female of the dog, wolf, and fox. [A.S. *bicca*; Icc. *bikkia*.]

bitter, bit'ter, *adj.* biting to the taste; sharp; painful.—*adj.* bit'terish, somewhat bitter.—*adv.* bit'terly. [A.S. *biter*—*bitan*, to bite.]

bitterness, bit'ter-nes, *n.* quality of being bitter; hatred; sorrow.

bitters, bit'terz, *n.pl.* a liquor prepared from bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic.

bittern, bi'tern, *n.* a bird of the heron family, said to have received its name from the resemblance of its voice to the *lowing* of a bull. [old E. *bitour*, Fr. *butor*, low L. *botaurus*—*bo*, imitative of the sound, *taurus*, a bull, a bittern.]

bitumen, bi-tū'men, *n.* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum.—*adj.* bit'uminous. [L.]

bituminous, bi-tū'min-ŭs, bit'umin-ŭs, *v.t.* to mix with, or make into, bitumen.—*pr.p.* bitū'minating, bitū'mensing; *pa.p.* bitū'minated, bitū'minised.

bivalve, bi'valv, *n.* an animal having a shell in two valves or parts like the oyster; a seed-vessel of like kind.—*adj.* bi'valv'ular. [L. *bis*, twice, *valva*, a valve.]—*adj.*, having two valves.

bivouac, bi'v'wak, *n.* the lying out all night of an army in the open air on guard.—*v.i.* to pass the night on guard in the open air.—*pr.p.* biv'ouacking; *pa.p.* biv'ouacked. [Fr.—Ger. *bei-wachen*, to watch beside.]

blabber, bi-zā', *adj.* odd; fantastical; extravagant. [Fr.—L. *bis*, twice, *varius*, different.]

blab, blab, *v.i.*, to babble; to talk much; to tell tales.—*v.t.* to tell what ought to be kept secret:—*pr.p.* blab'bing; *pa.p.* blabbed'. [Dan. *blabber*, old E. *blabber*, from the sound.]

black, blak, *adj.* orig. *black*, pale; of the darkest colour; without colour; clouded; dismal; horrible. [A.S. *blac*.]—*adj.* black'ish, somewhat black.—*adv.* black'ly.—*n.* black'ness.

black, blak, *n.* the darkest of colours or the absence of colour; a negro.

black, blak, *blacken*, blak'n, *v.t.* to make black.—*v.i.* to grow black.—*pr.p.* black'ing, black'ening; *pa.p.* blacked', black'ened.

blackmoor, blak'a-moor, *n.*, a *black Moor*; a negro.

black-ball, blak'ball, *v.t.* to reject in voting by putting a *black ball* into the ballot-box.—*pr.p.* black'balling; *pa.p.* black'balled.

black-berry, blak'ber-ri, *n.* the fruit of the bramble.

black-bird, blak'bērd, *n.* a species of thrush of a black colour.

black-cock, blak'kok, *n.* a *black* species of grouse.

blackfriar, blak'fri-ar, *n.* a friar of the Dominican order, so called from his *black* garments.

blackguard, blag'gārd, *n.* orig. applied to the lowest menials about a court, who attended to the pots, coals, &c.; a low, vile fellow.—*adj.* low; scurrious.—*v.t.* to revile.—*n.* black'guardism.

blacking, blak'ing, *n.* a substance used for *blacking* leather, &c.

black-lead, blak'led, *n.* a mineral of a *black* colour used in making pencils, and for blacking grates, &c.

black-letter, blak'let-tēr, *n.* the old English or modern Gothic letter (**Black-letter**.)

black-mail, blak'māl, *n.* money formerly paid to robbers for protection.

Black-rod, blak'rod, *n.* the usher of the order of the Garter and of Parliament, so called from the *black rod* which he carries.

blacksmith, blak'smith, *n.* a smith who works in *iron*, as opposed to one who works in *tin*.

blackthorn, blak'thorn, *n.* a species of *dark-coloured* thorn; the sloe.

bladder, blad'ēr, *n.* that which is *blown out*; a thin bag distended with liquid or air; the receptacle for the urine; a blister. [A.S. *blæddre*; Icc. *bladra*, a bubble; Ger. *blasen*, to blow.]

bladderod, blad'ērd, *bladdery*, blad'ēr-i, *adj.*, *swelled like a bladder*.

blade, blād, *n.* anything thin and flat; a leaf of grass; the sharp part of a sword, &c.; the broad bone of the shoulder; the flat part of an oar.—*v.t.* to provide with a blade:—*pr.p.* blad'ing; *pa.p.* blad'ed'. [A.S. *blad*, Icc. *blad*, Ger. *blatt*, conn. with Gr. *phyllon*, L. *folium*, a leaf.]

blain, blian, *n.* a boil or blister. [A.S. *blagen*.]

blame, blām, *v.t.* to speak so as to hurt or damage one; to find fault with; to censure:—*pr.p.* blām'ing; *pa.p.* blām'ed'.—*n.* imputation of a fault; fault; crime; censure. [Fr. *blâmer*; Gr. *blasphēmōs*—*blasphō*, to hurt, *phēmō*, to speak.]

blamable, blām'a-bl, *adj.*, *deserving of blame*; faulty.—*adv.* blām'ably.—*n.* blām'ableness.

blameless, blām'les, *adj.*, *without blame*; guiltless; innocent.—*adv.* blām'lessly.—*n.* blām'lessness.

blanch. See under *Blank*.

bland, bland, *adj.*, *smooth*; gentle; mild.—*adv.* bland'ly.—*n.* bland'ness. [L. *blandus*.]

blandish, bland'ish, *v.t.*, to *blend* to; to flatter; to smooth; to fondle:—*pr.p.* and *n.* bland'ishing; *pa.p.* bland'ished.

blatantness, bland'ish-ment, *n.*, *act of blandishing*; flattery; winning expressions or actions.

blank, blangk, *adj.*, *white*; pale from fear, &c.; confused; void of writing or marks; empty; *in poetry*, not having rhyme.—*adv.* blank'ly.—*n.* blank'ness.—*n.* a *white* paper, or paper without writing; a ticket having no mark, and therefore valueless; an empty space. [Fr. *blanc*; Sw., Dan., and Ger. *blank*—*blincken*, to shine.]

blanch, blansh, *v.t.* to take the colour out of and *make blank* or *white*—*v.i.*, to *grow white*:—*pr.p.* blanch'ing; *pa.p.* and *adj.* blanch'ed'. [Fr. *blanchir*—*blanc*, white.]

blanket, blangk'et, *n.* a *white* woollen cloth, generally used as a covering for beds; a covering for horses, &c.—*v.t.* to cover with or toss in a blanket:—*pr.p.* blank'eting; *pa.p.* blank'eted.

blanketing, blangk'et-ing, *n.* a tossing in a blanket; stuff for making blankets.

blaspheme, blas-fēm', *v.t.*, to *speak impiously* of God.—*v.i.* to utter blasphemy; to curse or swear:—*pr.p.* blasphem'ing; *pa.p.* blasphem'ed'. [Gr. *blasphēmōs*.] See *Blame*.

blasphemer, blas-fēm'ēr, *n.*, *one who blasphemes*; in Prayer-Book, a railer, a false accuser.

blasphemous, blas-fēm'us, *adj.* containing blasphemy; impious.—*adv.* blasphemously.

blasphemy, blas-fēm-i, *n.* profane speaking; contempt or indignity offered to God.

blast, blast, *n.*, a *blowing* or *gust of wind*; a forcible stream of air; sound of a wind instrument; an explosion of gunpowder; any pernicious influence.

Blatant

—*v.t.* to strike with some pernicious influence; to affect with sudden violence or calamity; to blight or destroy; to split by gunpowder: —*pr. p.* and *n.* *blasting*; *pa. p.* *blasted*. [A.S. *blæst*, from *blæsan*, Ger. *blasen*, to blow.]

Blatant, *blá'tant*, *adj.*, *bleating*, bellowing, noisy. [from A.S. *blætan*, to bleat.]

Blaze, *bláz*, *n.*, a *flame*; stream of light and heat from a burning body; a white mark on the face of an animal or on a tree.—*v.t.* to flame or emit a bright and expanded light; to be conspicuous.—*v.t.* to publish widely; to set a white mark on a tree: —*pr. p.* or *adj.* *blazing*; *pa. p.* *blazed*. [A.S. *blæse*, *blýsa*, a torch, from *blæsan*, to blow.]

Blazon, *blá'zn*, *v.t.* to *blaze* abroad; to publish widely; to describe in proper heraldic terms the figures, &c., on armorial ensigns; to display; to embellish: —*pr. p.* and *n.* *blazoning*; *pa. p.* *blazoned*.—*n.* the act or art of heraldry; publication; pompous display. [Fr. *blasonner*.]

Blazoner, *blá'zn-ér*, *n.*, *one who blazons*; a herald.

Blazonry, *blá'zn-ri*, *n.*, *art of blazoning*.

Blotch, *bléch*, *v.t.* to make *pale* or white.—*v.t.* to grow white: —*pr. p.* *bleaching*; *pa. p.* and *adj.* *bleached*. [A.S. *blæcan*—*blæc*, pale.] See **Black**.

Blacher, *bléch'er*, *n.*, *one who bleaches*, or that which bleaches.

Blachery, *bléch'er-i*, *n.*, a place for bleaching.

Blanching, *bléch'ing*, *n.*, the process of whitening or decolorizing cloth.

Blak, *blék*, *adj.*, *pale* or *livid*; open or unsheltered; cold or cheerless.—*adv.* *blakly*.—*n.* *blak'ness*. [A.S. *blac*, *blæc*, pale.] See **Black**.

Black, *blék*, *n.*, a small *white* river-fish.

Blar, *blér*, *adj.* (as in *Blar-eyed*, *blér'éd*), sore or inflamed as if from *long weeping*. [low Dutch, *blarren*, to cry or weep.]

Blat, *blét*, *v.t.*, to *cry* as a *sheep*.—*n.* the cry of a sheep: —*pr. p.* and *n.* *blating*; *pa. p.* *blated*. [A.S. *blætan*, formed from the sound.]

Blood, *bléd*, *v.i.* to *lose blood*; to die by slaughter; to issue forth or drop as blood.—*v.t.* to draw blood: —*pr. p.*, *adj.*, and *n.* *bleeding*; *pa. p.* *bled*. [A.S. *blædan*.] See **Blood**.

Blemish, *blem'ish*, *n.* lit. a *blue* or *livid* spot; a mark of deformity; taint.—*v.t.* to mark with a blemish; to tarnish; to defame: —*pr. p.* *blem'ishing*; *pa. p.* *blem'ished*. [Fr. *blème*, pale—*lca blème*, blue colour—*blá*, blue.]

Blend, *blend*, *v.t.*, to *mingle together*; to confound.—*v.i.* to be mixed: —*pr. p.* and *n.* *blending*; *pa. p.* *blend'ed*. [A.S. *blendan*; Ice. *blanda*.]

Bless, *bles*, *v.t.* lit. to *consecrate*; to make joyous, happy or prosperous; to wish happiness to; to invoke a blessing on; to praise or glorify: —*pr. p.* *blëss'ing*; *pa. p.* *blëss'ed* or *blëst*. [A.S. *blëssian*, to consecrate—*blotan*, to kill for sacrifice.]

Blessed, *blë's'ed*, *adj.*, happy; prosperous; happy in heaven; holy.—*adv.* *blëss'edly*.

Blessedness, *blë's'ed-ness*, *n.* state of being blessed; holiness; happiness.

Blessing, *blë's'ing*, *n.*, a wish or prayer for happiness or success; any means or cause of happiness.

Blëst, *blëst*, *past participle* of *Bless*.

Blow, *bló*—*did blow*—*past tense* of *Blow*.

Blight, *blít*, *n.*, *that which bleaches* or renders *pale*; that which nips, blasts, or withers up; mildew.—*v.t.* to affect with blight; to blast; to frustrate: —*pr. p.* or *adj.* *blight'ing*; *pa. p.* or *adj.* *blight'ed*. [A.S. *blæcan*, to bleach—*blæc*, pale, *livid*.]

bloodstone

Blind, *blínd*, *adj.*, wanting sight; dark; obscure, without judgment; ignorant; inconsiderate.—*v.t.* to make blind; to darken; to obscure; to deceive: —*pr. p.* or *adj.* *blínd'ing*; *pa. p.* or *adj.* *blínd'ed*.—*n.* something to obscure the light, or mislead the eye or understanding; a screen or shade. [A.S. from the root of *blítak*.]

Blíndfold, *blínd'fóld*, *adj.*, having something *folded* over the eyes so as to *blind* them; thoughtless; reckless.—*v.t.* to cover the eyes; to mislead or deceive: —*pr. p.* *blínd'fóld'ing*; *pa. p.* *blínd'fóld'ed*.

Blítak, *blít'ak*, *v.i.*, to *glance*, *twinkle*, or *wink*; to see obscurely or with the eyes half closed.—*v.t.* to shut out of sight; to avoid or evade: —*pr. p.* and *adj.* *blít'ak'ing*; *pa. p.* *blít'ak'ed*.—*n.* a *glimpse*, glance, or wink. [A.S. *blítan*, to glitter; Ger. *blícken*, to shine, *blíntem*, to twinkle.]

Blítakard, *blít'ak'ard*, *n.*, *one who blinks* or has bad eyes.

Bliss, *blis*, *n.*, the highest happiness. [A.S. *blëss*—*blíthian*, *blíthian*, to rejoice—*blíthe*, joyful.]

Blíssful, *blis'fúol*, *adj.*, *full of bliss*.—*adv.* *blíss'fúly*.—*n.* *blíss'fútness*.

Blíster, *blí's'tér*, *n.*, a thin *bubble* or *bladder* on the skin containing watery matter; that which raises blisters.—*v.t.* to rise in blisters.—*v.t.* to raise blisters: —*pr. p.* *blí's'tér'ing*; *pa. p.* *blí's'tér'ed*. [A.S. *blæsan*, to blow; hence *bláster*, *blást*, *blúster*.]

Blístery, *blí's'tér-i*, *adj.*, *full of blisters*.

Blíthe, *blí'th*, *adj.*, *joyous*; merry; gay; sprightly.—*adv.* *blí'th'ly*.—*n.* *blí'th'ness*. [A.S. *blíthe*, joyful.] See **Bliss**.

Blíthesome, *blí'th'sóm*, *adj.*, *blithe*.—*adv.* *blí'th'sómalý*.—*n.* *blí'th'sómeness*.

Blót, *blót*, *v.t.* lit. to *swell* by *soaking* in water; to *puff out*; to dry by smoke (applied to fish).—*v.t.* to swell or dilate: —*pr. p.* *blóat'ing*; *pa. p.* *blóat'ed*.—*n.* *blóat'edness*. [Sw. *blóta*, to soak, to steep—*blöd*, soft.]

Blóater, *bló'ér*, *n.*, a dried herring.

Block, *blók*, *n.*, an *unshaped mass* of wood, stone, &c.; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; a pulley, or its framework; a piece of wood on which something is formed; a row of houses; an obstruction; a blockhead.—*v.t.* to enclose or shut up; to obstruct; to shape. [Fr. *blóc*; old Ger. *blók*; Gael. *blac*, round.]

Blockade, *blók'ád*, *n.*, the *blocking up* of a place by surrounding it with troops or ships.—*v.t.* to block up by troops or ships: —*pr. p.* *blók'ád'ing*; *pa. p.* *blók'ád'ed*. [a stupid fellow.]

Block'ed, *blók'h'ed*, *n.* one with a *head* like a *block*;

Block-house, *blók'hous*, *n.*, a *house* or fort constructed chiefly of *timber*.

Block-tin, *blók'tin*, *n.* pure *tin* as cast in *blocks*.

Blonde, *blónd*, *n.* a person of *fair* complexion with light hair and *blue* eyes.—*Blónd-lace*, *n.* lace made of silk, so called from its colour. [Fr.]

Blood, *blúd*, *n.*, the *glowing* red fluid in the veins and arteries of men and animals; kindred; descent; temperament; bloodshed or murder; the juice of anything.—*v.t.* to stain with blood. [A.S. *blóð*; Dutch, *blóed*; Ger. *blut*, from *blúthen*, to glow.]

Blood-hound, *blúd'hóund*, *n.*, a *hound* or dog having an acute sense of smell, employed to track a *wounded* animal, and sometimes in the pursuit of criminals.

Bloodshed, *blúd'shed*, *n.*, the *shedding* of *blood*; slaughter; murder.

Bloodstone, *blúd'stón*, *n.* *heliotrope*, a *stone* of a green colour with red spots like *blood*.

Moody, blnd', adj. stained with blood; cruel; murderous.—*adv.* bloodily.—*n.* bloodiness.

Moosa, bloom, v. i. lit. *to shine, to exhibit bright colours*; *to blow* or put forth blossoms or flowers; to be in a state of youth.—*pr. p.* and *adj.* blooming; *pa. p.* bloomed'.—*n.* a blossom; the opening of flowers; the prime of life; the flush on the cheek. [Dutch, *bloem*, Ger. *blume*, a flower—Ger. *blühen*, to shine, to blossom.]

Mossam, blossom, n., a blowing or bloom; the corolla or flower of a plant.—*v. i.* to put forth flowers; to flourish or prosper.—*pr. p.* blossoming; *pa. p.* blossomed. [A.S. *blōsm*, from root of *blōom*.]

Mot, blot, n. a spot or stain; an obliteration; a blemish.—*v. t.* to spot or stain; to disgrace; to obliterate; to destroy.—*pr. p.* blotting; *pa. p.* blotted. [imitative of the sound of a drop falling on the ground. Finn. *plasti*; prov. Dan. *blat*; Dan. *plet*.]

Moteh, bloch, n. a spot or blot on the skin; a pustule. [A.S. *blæcc*, *blæctæ*, from *blot*.]

Moose, blour, n. a loose outer garment. [Fr.]

Blow, blō, n., a stroke; a knock; a sudden misfortune or bereavement. [Goth. *bliggwan*, old Ger. *bliswan*, to strike; or Dutch, *blawwen*, to strike—*blaww*, blue, livid, the colour of the mark produced by a blow.]

Blow, blō, v. i., to shine, to show bright colours; to come into or put forth flowers; to bloom or blossom.—*pr. p.* blowing; *pa. p.* blown. [A.S. *blōwian*, Ger. *blühen*.] See *blōom*, blossom.

Blow, blō, v. i., to breathe; to produce a draught of air; to breathe hard or quickly.—*v. t.* to throw air upon; to drive by wind; to produce sound from wind-instruments.—*pr. p.* blowing; *pa. t.* blew (blō); *pa. p.* blown. [A.S. *blōwan*; Ger. *blähen*, *bläsen*; L. *flō*, *flāv*.]

Blow-pipe, blō'pīp, n. an instrument for blowing air against the flame of a lamp or candle.

Blubber, blub'ber, n. a bubble; the fat of whales and other large sea-animals. [an imitation of the noise made by a mixture of air and water shaken together.]

Blubber, blub'ber, v. i. to weep noisily or to disgrace the face with weeping.—*pr. p.* blub'bering; *pa. p.* blub'bered.

Budgeon, bud'jun, n. a short stick having one end heavier than the other, used to strike with. [Goth. *bliggwan*, to strike.]

Blue, blō, n. the colour of the sky when unclouded; one of the seven primary colours.—*adj.* of the colour blue.—*n.* blueness. [A.S. *blēo*; old Ger. *blao*, *blaw*; Fr. *bleu*.]

Bluish, blō'sh, adj. slightly blue.—*n.* bluishness.

Bluebell, blō'bel, n. a plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers.

Blue-bottle, blō'bot-l, n. a plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers that grows among corn; a large blue fly.

Blue-stocking, blō'stok-ing, n. a literary lady; orig. applied in Dr Johnson's time, to meetings held by ladies for conversation with literary men, one of whom always wore blue stockings.

Bluff, bluf, adj. big; surly; blustering.—*n.* bluffness. [Dutch, *blas*, prob. imitative of a plump, sudden sound—hence meaning abrupt.]

Bluff, bluf, n. a high steep bank projecting into the sea or into a river.—*adj.* steep like a bluff.

Bluffy, bluff'i, adj. having bluffs.

Bunder, blun'dér, v. t. to mix up together or con-

fuse.—*v. i.* to make a gross mistake.—*pr. p.* blun'dering; *pa. p.* blun'dered. [perhaps connected with *blend*—A.S. *blendan*, to mix.]

Bunderbus, blun'dér-bus, n. a short hand-gun with a wide bore. [a corr. of Dutch *donderbus*, Ger. *donnerbüchse*—*donner*, thunder, *bus*, *büchse*, a gun.]

Bunns, blunt, adj. dull on the edge or point; fig. rough, outspoken, dull.—*v. t.* to dull the edge or point; to make dull; to weaken.—*pr. p.* blunting; *pa. p.* blunt'ed.—*adv.* bluntly.—*n.* blunt'ness. [Ger. *blump*, awkward, coarse.]

Bur, blur, n. a blot, stain, spot.—*v. t.* to blot, stain, obscure, blemish.—*pr. p.* blurring; *pa. p.* blurred'. [prob. from root of *bladder*.]

Burt, blurt, v. t. to utter suddenly or unadvisedly.—*pr. p.* blurring; *pa. p.* blurt'ed. [Scot. *blutter*.]

Blush, blush, n., the colour of flowers in blossom; a red glow on the face caused by shame, modesty, &c.; any reddish colour; sudden appearance.—*v. i.* to glow with the colour of blown flowers; to grow red.—*pr. p.* blushing; *pa. p.* blushed'.—*adv.* blush'ingly. [A.S. *ablisan*; Dutch, *blōsen*, to blush—*blō*, a blush, from root of *blōom*, *blōw*.]

Buster, blus'tér, v. i. to make a noise like a blast of wind; to roar, bully, or swagger.—*pr. p.* blustering; *pa. p.* blust'ered.—*n.* a blast or roaring as of the wind; bullying or boasting language. [an augmentative of *blast*.]

Bo, bō, int. a word used to frighten children.

Boa, bō'a, n. a genus of serpents which includes the largest species of serpent, called *Boa constrictor*; a long serpent-like piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies. [L. contr. of *bova*, from *bos*, *bovis*, an ox—perhaps from their size.]

Boar, bōr, n. the male of swine. [A.S. *bar*.]

Board, bōrd, n. a broad and thin strip of timber; a table to put food on; food; persons seated around a table; a council; the deck of a ship.—*v. t.* to cover with boards; to supply with food; to enter a ship; to attack.—*v. i.* to receive food or take meals.—*pr. p.* board'ing; *pa. p.* board'ed. [A.S. *bord*, a board—*brud*, broad.]

boarder, bōrd'ér, n. one who receives board; one who boards a ship.

boarding, bōrd'ing, n. act of covering with boards; the covering itself; food; act of boarding a ship.

Boast, bōst, v. i. lit. *to blow, to swell the cheeks*; to puff one's self up; to talk vaingloriously; to brag.—*pr. p.* boasting; *pa. p.* boasted'.—*n.* an expression of pride or anger; a brag; the cause of boasting. [old E. and low Ger. *boist*; Ger. *bausen*, *pausenen*, to blow, to swell.]

boaster, bōst'ér, n. one who is in the habit of boasting.

boastful, bōst'fool, adj. given to boasting.—*adv.* boast'fully.—*n.* boast'fulness.

boastingly, bōst'ing-li, adv. in a boastful manner.

Boat, bōt, n. a small open vessel moved by oars; a small ship.—*v. t.* to go in a boat.—*v. i.* to carry by boat.—*pr. p.* boating; *pa. p.* boat'ed. [A.S. *bāt*; Dutch, *boot*; W. *bad*; Gael. *bata*.]

boating, bōt'ing, n. the art or practice of sailing in boats; yachting.

Boatswain, bōt'swān, (colloquially) bōt'sn, n. a boatservant; a petty officer on board ship who looks after the boats, sails, rigging, &c., and calls the seamen to duty. [A.S. *blōtswān*—*bāt*, a boat, *swān*, a swain, a servant.]

Bob, bob, v. i. to move quickly up and down or backwards and forwards, to dangle; to fish

with a bob.—*v.t.* to move in a short jerking manner; to beat; to cheat; to mock:—*pr.p.* bobbing; *pa.p.* bobbed.—*n.* a short jerking motion; a slight blow; any thing that moves with a bob or swing. [Gael. *babag, baban*, a tassel; Ice. *bobbi*, a knot, cockle-shell.]

Bobbin, bob'in, *n.* a small piece of wood on which thread is wound; round tape. [Fr. *bobine*, from Gael. *baban*, a tassel; also given from L. *bombus*, a humming, from its sound.]

Bode, bōd, *v.t.* to portend or prophesy good or evil.—*v.i.* to be an omen, of good or evil; to fore-shew:—*pr.p.* bōd'ing; *pa.p.* bōd'ed.—*n.* an omen or portent. [A.S. *bodiana*, to tell—*bod, gebod*, a command; allied to *Bd.*]

Bodice, bod'is, *n.* a woman's stays, formerly called *bodies* because they were made to fit close to the body. [See *Body*.]

Bodkin, bod'kin, *n.* orig. a small dagger; an instrument for piercing holes or for dressing the hair; a large, blunt needle. [from root of *Butt*, to push, and dim. *kin*.]

Body, bod'i, *n.* the trunk or frame of an animal, tree, &c., as distinguished from the limbs; the whole frame of a man or lower animal; substance; a person; a mass; a number of persons or things.—*v.t.* to give form to; to embody:—*pr.p.* bod'y'ing; *pa.p.* bod'ied. [A.S. *bodig*, Gael. *bodhag*, from root *bot*, a lump.]

body-politic, bod'i-pol'i-tik, *n.* the collective body of a people in its political capacity.

bodiless, bod'i-less, *adj.* having no body; incorporeal.

bodily, bod'i-li, *adj.* relating to the body.—*adv.* all in a body; completely; all at once.

Bog, bog, *n.* soft ground; a marsh, morass, or quagmire.—*adj.* boggy. [Ir. *bogach*, a bog; Gael. *bog*, soft, moist.]

Bogle, bō'gl, *n.*, a *bugbear*; a spectre. [Scot. *bogle*, a ghost; Gael. *blag, bugul*; E. *bug, bugbear*.]

boggie, bog'l, *v.i.* to stop or hesitate as if frightened at a *bogle* or strange appearance:—*pr.p.* bogg'ling; *pa.p.* bogg'led.

Boil, boil, *v.i.* to bubble up from the action of heat; to be hot; to be agitated.—*v.t.* to heat to a boiling state; to dress or cook in any boiling liquid:—*pr.p.* boil'ing; *pa.p.* boiled'. [Fr. *bouillir*—L. *bullo*, to bubble; Ice. *bullu*: from the noise made by boiling water.]

boiler, boil'er, *n.*, one who boils; that in which anything is boiled.

Boll, boil, *n.* an inflamed swelling or tumour on the flesh having a bubble-like shape. [A.S. *bil, byl*; Ger. *beule*; Ice. *bolla*.] See *Bubble*.

Boisterous, bois'ter-us, *adj.*, wild; noisy; turbulent; stormy.—*adv.* bois'terously.—*n.* bois'terousness. [Dan. *bister*; Du. *byster*; W. *buyst*, wild.]

Bold, bōld, *adj.* having or requiring courage or daring; executed with spirit; impudent; standing out to view; steep or abrupt.—*adv.* bold'ly.—*n.* bold'ness. [A.S., old Ger., and Dan. *bold*; Fr. *baud*; Goth. *baltra*; Ice. *ballar*.]

Bola, bōl, *n.*, the round stem or body of a tree. [Dutch, *bol*, swelling; from root *bol*, round.]

boll, bōl, *n.* the round heads or seed-vessels of flax, poppy, &c.; a pod or capsule. (Dutch, *bol*, *bolle*, a head; A.S. *bolla*, a bowl; from root of *Bola*.)

bolled, bōld, *pa.p.* (of obs. *boll*), swollen; podded.

bolster, bōl'stēr, *n.* a long round pillow or cushion; a pad.—*v.t.* to support with a bolster; to hold

up:—*pr.p.* bōl'st'ering; *pa.p.* bōl'st'ered. [A.S.; old Ger. *bolstar*; Dutch, *built*, a hump.]

Bolt, bōlt, *n.* lit. a knob; orig. a knob-headed arrow for a cross-bow; a bar or pin used to fasten a door, &c.—*v.t.* to fasten with a bolt; to utter or throw precipitately; to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to dart forth:—*pr.p.* bolt'ing; *pa.p.* bolt'ed. [A.S. and Dan. *bolt*, Ger. *bolzen*; from the root of *Bela*.]

Bomb, bum, *n.* lit. a loud booming or humming sound; a large hollow ball or shell of iron, filled with gunpowder, to be thrown from a mortar, so as to explode when it falls. [Fr. *bombe*, from L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombas*, an imitation of the sound.]

bombard, bum-bārd, *v.t.* to attack with bombs:—*pr.p.* bombard'ing; *pa.p.* bombard'ed.—*n.* bombard'ment.—*n.* bombardier, bum-bar-dēr, one who throws bombs; an artillery-man.

Bombasin, Bombazine, bum-ba-zēn, *n.* a twilled fabric of silk and worsted. [Fr.; L. *bombicina*, silk garments; Gr. *bombyx*, the silk-worm.]

Bombast, bum'bast, *n.* orig. cotton or any soft material used to swell or stuff garments; inflated language. [low L. *bombax*, cotton; Gr. *bombyx*.]

bombastic, bum-bast'ik, *adj.* having the qualities of *bombast*; high-sounding; inflated.

Bond, bond, *n.* anything that binds; a band.—*pl.* chains; captivity.—*adj.*, bound; in slavery. [A.S. *bōnd*—*bindan*, to bind.] See *Band*, *Bnd*.

bonded, bond'ed, *adj.* lying under bond to pay duty.

bondage, bond'āj, *n.* state of being bound; captivity; slavery.

bondman, bond'man, *n.* a man slave.—*fem.* bond'maid, bond'woman.

bondsman, bond'sman, *n.* one who is under a bond; a surety.

Bone, bōn, *n.* the hard substance forming the skeleton of an animal; a piece of bone.—*v.t.* to take out bones from the flesh:—*pr.p.* bōn'ing; *pa.p.* bōned'. [A.S. *ban*; Ger. *bein*, Goth. *bein*, bone, leg; W. *bon*, a stem.]

boony, bōn'i, *adj.* full of, or consisting of bones.

Bonfire, bon'fir, *n.* orig. a beacon-fire; a large fire made in the open air on occasion of public joy. [Dan. *banen*, a beacon—W. *ban*, lofty, and *fire*.]

Bonnet, bon'net, *n.*, a head-dress; a covering for the head worn by females; a Scotch cap. [Fr.; Gael. *bonaid*—*beann*, the top, side, dress.]

Bonny, bon'ni, *adj.*, beautiful; handsome; gay.—*adv.* bon'n'ly. [Fr. *bon, bonne*—L. *bonus*, good.]

Bonus, bō'nus, *n.* lit. a good; a premium beyond the usual interest for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders. [L. *bonus*, good.]

Booby. See under *Bona*.

Booby, bō'bi, *n.* lit. a baby; a silly or stupid fellow; a water-bird, allied to the pelican, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. [from the root of *Babe*; Ger. *bube*, a boy.]

Book, book, *n.* a collection of paper leaves bound together, either printed, written on, or blank; a literary composition; a division of a volume or subject.—*v.t.* to write or register in a book:—*pr.p.* book'ing; *pa.p.* booked'. [A.S. *boc*, the beech, a book, because the Teutonic race wrote on beechen boards.]

bookish, book'ish, *adj.* fond of books; given to reading.—*adv.* book'ishly.—*n.* book'ishness.

book-keeping, book'kēp'ing, *n.* the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner.

bookless, book'less, *adj.* without books; unlearned.

bookworm, book'wurm, *n.* a *worm* or mite that eats holes in *books*; one closely attached to books.

boom, a beam. See under **Beam**.

Boom, bōom, *v.i.* to sound like a *bomb*, the firing of a cannon, the roar of the sea, a drum, the bitter, &c.; to rush with violence, as a ship under sail:—*pr.p.* booming; *pa.p.* boomed. [A.S. *byne*, a trumpet; Du. *bonnen*, to drum, *bonne*, a drum, from the root of *Bomb*.]

Boomsang, bōom'e-rang, *n.* a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, and so made that when thrown to a distance it returns towards the thrower.

Boon, bōon, *n.* orig. a *prayer*; answer to a prayer or petition; a gift or favour. [A.S. *bon*, a prayer; Dan. *bon*.] See **Bid**.

Boon, bōon, *adj.* good, kind, liberal; gay; merry; cheerful. [Fr. *bon*—L. *bonus*, good.]

Boor, bōor, *n.* lit. a *tiller of the ground*; a countryman; any coarse or awkward person. [Dutch, *boer*, Ger. *bauer*—A.S. *buon*, Dutch, *buonen*, Ger. *bauern*, to till.]

Boorish, bōor'ish, *adj.* like a *boor*: rustic; rude; illiterate.—*adv.* boor'ishly.—*n.* boor'ishness.

Boot, bōot, *n.* orig. a *hollow skin* for holding liquids; a covering for the foot and leg generally made of leather; an old instrument of torture for the legs; a box or receptacle in a coach:—in *pl.* a servant at an inn who cleans the boots, &c.—*v.t.* to put on boots:—*pr.p.* boot'ing; *pa.p.* boot'ed. [Fr. It. *botte*, Sp. *botá*, a wine-skin.] See **Bottle**, **Butt**.

Boot, bōot, *v.t.* to *profit* or *advantage*.—*n.* advantage; profit. [A.S. *bot*, compensation, amends—*atlan*, to amend—*bet*, better.]

bootless, bōot'les, *adj.* without *boot* or profit; useless.—*adv.* boot'lessly.—*n.* boot'lessness.

Booth, bōoth, *n.* lit. a *hut* or temporary erection formed of slight materials. [Gael. *both*, *bothag*.]

Booty, bōot'y, *n.* lit. spoil to be *shared* or *divided*; spoil taken in war or by force; plunder. [Fr. *butin*; Ger. *beute*; Sw. *byte*—*bytá*, to divide.]

Bo-peep, bō-pēp', *n.* a play among children, in which one *peeps* from behind and cries *bo*.

Borax, bō'raks, *n.* a *shining* mineral salt used for soldering, and also in medicine. [Fr.: Sp. *borax*; It. *borrace*; Ar. *bārag*, from *baraga*, to shine.]—*adj.* borac'ic, bō-ras'ik, relating to or containing borax.

border, bor'dér, *n.* the *edge* or *margin* of anything.—*v.i.* to approach near to; to touch or be adjacent to.—*v.t.* to make, or adorn with, a border:—*pr.p.* border'ing; *pa.p.* bordered. [Fr. *bord*, *borderre*; Ice. and A.S. *bord*, the edge.]

borderer, bor'dér-ér, *n.* one who dwells on the border of a country.

Bore, bōr, *v.t.* to *bite* or *pierce* with an instrument; to make a hole in; to weary by ceaseless repetition.—*v.i.* to penetrate by boring:—*pr.p.* bor'ing; *pa.p.* bored.—*n.* a hole made by boring; the dimensions of the cavity of a gun; one that wearies. [A.S. *borian*, to bore, from *bor*, a borer; Ger. *böhren*: allied to L. *foro*, Gr. *peiro*.]

bore, bōr'ér, *n.* the person or thing that bores.

Bore, bōr—did bear—*past tense* of **Bear**.

Bore, bōr, *n.* lit. a *rushing roar*; the sudden rise of the tide in a river or estuary, which is accompanied with a loud noise. [Sw. Goth. *bör*, the wind; Scot. *birr*, a loud whirling sound.]

Boreas, bō'rē-as, *n.* the *north wind*. [L. and Gr.]

boreal, bō'rē-al, *adj.* pertaining to the north or north wind. [L. *borealis*.]

Born, bawrn, *pa.p.* of **Bear**, to bring forth.

Born, bōrn, *pa.p.* of **Bear**, to carry.

Borough, bur'rō, *n.* lit. a *place of protection*; a corporate town; a town that sends representatives to parliament. [A.S. *burg*, *burh*, a city—A.S. *beorgan*, Ger. *bergen*, to protect.]

Borrow, bor'rō, *v.t.* lit. to obtain a loan of money on *security*; to take from another on loan or credit:—*pr.p.* bor'rowing; *pa.p.* borrowed. [A.S. *borgian*—*borg*, *borh*, a security: akin to **Borough**, from the notion of security.]

borrower, bor'rō-ér, *n.* one who borrows.

Bosage, bos'kāj, *n.* wood; thicket; thick foliage. [Fr. *bouage*, *bocage*; It. *bosco*; Ger. *busch*; E. *bush*; perhaps connected with Ger. *bauen*, to build, from the use of trees in building.]

bosky, bos'ki, *adj.* woody; bushy; shady.

Bosom, bos'əm, *n.* the breast of a human being or the part of the dress which covers it; fig. the seat of the passions and operations of the mind; the heart; any receptacle or enclosure; the interior.—*v.t.* to put in the bosom; to conceal.—*adj.* intimate; confidential. [A.S. *bosm*; Ger. *bosom*.]

Boss, bos, *n.* a *swelling* or *protuberance*; a raised ornament; a stud or knob. [Fr. *bosse*; It. *bossa*—Ger. *buts*, *butzen*, any blunt point or lump.]

bossed, bos't, *adj.* ornamented with bosses; studded.

bossy, bos'si, *adj.* having bosses.

Botany, bot'a-ni, *n.* orig. *plants for fodder*; the science that treats of plants. [Gr. *botanē*, herb, plant—*bōthō*, to feed.]

botanic, bō-tan'ik, botanical, bō-tan'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to botany.—*adv.* botan'ically.

botanist, bot'an-ist, *n.* one skilled in botany.

botanise, bot'an-iz, *v.i.* to seek for and collect plants for the purposes of botany:—*pr.p.* and *n.* bot'anising; *pa.p.* bot'anised.

Botch, hoch, *n.* a *swelling* on the skin; a clumsy patch; ill-finished work.—*v.t.* to patch or mend clumsily:—*pr.p.* botch'ing; *pa.p.* botched'. [from root of **Boss**.]

botcher, hoch'ér, *n.* one who botches.

botchy, hoch'i, *adj.* full of botches.

Both, bōth, *adj.* and *pron.* the *two*; the one and the other. [A.S. *butu*, *butwa*, Ger. *beide*, Goth. *ba*, *bajoths*: L. *ambo*, Gr. *amphō*: Sans. *ubha*.]

Bother, both'ér, *v.t.* to perplex or tease:—*pr.p.* both'er'ing; *pa.p.* both'ered. [a corr. of **Pother**.]

Bottle, bot'l, *n.* a hollow vessel for holding liquids; the contents of such a vessel.—*v.t.* to put into bottles:—*pr.p.* bott'ling; *pa.p.* bott'led. [Fr. *bouteille*, dim. of *botte*.] See **Boot**, **Butt**.

Bottle, bot'l, *n.* a *bundle* of hay. [Fr. *botai*, dim. of *botte*, a bundle, from root of **Boss**.]

Bottom, bot'əm, *n.* the *lowest part* of anything; that on which anything rests or is founded; a valley; a ship.—*v.t.* to furnish with or to reach a bottom.—*v.i.* to rest upon the bottom:—*pr.p.* bot'toming; *pa.p.* bot'tomed. [A.S. *botm*; Ger. *boden*; Dan. *bund*: connected with L. *fundus*; Gr. *buthos*.]

bottomless, bot'tum-les, *adj.* having no bottom.

bottomry, bot'tum-ri, *n.* the act of borrowing money on a ship or bottom.

Boudoir, bō'dwār, *n.* a small room where one may retire to be alone; a lady's private room. [Fr. *boudoir*, to pout, to be sulky.]

Bough, bow, *n.* a branch of a tree which *bows* or *bends* outward from the trunk. [A.S. *log*, *boh-bugan*, to bow or bend.]

Bought, bawt—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Buy*.

Boulder, same as *bouldier*.

Bounce, bouns, *v.i.*, to strike so as to cause a sudden noise; to jump or spring suddenly; to boast or bully:—*pr.p.* bouncing; *pa.p.* bounced'. —*n.* a heavy sudden blow; a leap or spring; a boast; a lie. [D. *bonsen*, to strike—*bons*, a blow.]

bouncer, boun'sér, *n.* one who bounces; something big; a bully; a liar.

Bound, bound—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Bind*.

Bound, bound, *adj.*, prepared for; ready to go to. [Ice. *bninn*, *pa.p.* of *bna*, to prepare.]

Bound, bound, *v.i.* to spring or leap:—*pr.p.* bound'ing; *pa.p.* bound'ed.—*n.* a spring or leap. [Fr. *bondair*, to spring, in old Fr. to sound, to hum—L. *bombitare*, to hum.]

Bound, bound, *n.* a limit.—*v.t.* to set bounds to; to limit, restrain, or surround:—*pr.p.* bound'ing; *pa.p.* bound'ed. [Fr. *borne*; old Fr. *bone*; low L. *bodina*: prob. of Celtic origin.]

boundary, bound'a-ri, *n.* a visible bound or limit; border; termination.

boundless, bound'les, *adj.*, having no bound or limit; vast.—*n.* bound'lessness.

Bounden, bound'en, *adj.*, binding; required; obligatory. [from *Bind*.]

Bounty, boun'ti, *n.* orig. goodness; liberality in bestowing gifts; the gift bestowed; a sum of money offered as an inducement to enter the army, &c. [Fr. *bonté*; L. *bonitas*—*bonus*, good.]

bounteous, boun'té-us, or boun'tyus, bountiful, boun'ti-ful, *adj.* liberal in giving; willing to bestow.—*adv.* boun'tifully, boun'tifully.—*ns.* boun'teousness, boun'tifulness.

Bouquet, bôo-ké' or bôo'kê, *n.* a bunch of flowers; a nosegay. [Fr.—*bouquet*, a little wood—It. *bosco*, a wood.] See *Boscage*.

Bourgeon, bur'jun, *v.i.*, to put forth sprouts or buds; to grow:—*pr.p.* bourgeoning; *pa.p.* bourgeoned. [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud-shoot.]

Bourn, Bourne, bôrn or bôrn, *n.* a bound or boundary; a limit. [Fr. *borne*.] See *Bound*.

Bourn, Bourne, bôrn or bôrn, *n.* a stream or rivulet. [Scot. *burn*, a brook; Gael. *burn*, fresh water; Ger. *brunnen*, Goth. *brunna*, a spring.]

Bout, bout, *n.* lit. a bend; a turn coming round at certain intervals; a trial; an attempt. [A.S. *bugan*, to bow or bend.]

Bovine, bôv'în, *adj.* pertaining to cattle. [L. *bos*, *bovis*, Gr. *bous*, an ox or cow.]

Bow, bow, *v.t.* to bend or incline towards; to subdue.—*v.i.* to bend the body in saluting a person; to yield:—*pr.p.* bow'ing; *pa.p.* bowed'.—*n.*, a bending of the body in saluting a person; the curving forepart of a ship. [A.S. *bugan*, to bend.]

bow, bow'ér, *n.* an anchor carried at the bow or forepart of a ship.

bowline, bô'lin, *n.* lit. the line of the bow or bend; a small rope to keep a sail close to the wind. [bow, and line.]

bowsprit, bô'sprit, *n.* a boom or spar projecting from the bow of a ship. [bow, and sprit.]

bow, bô, *n.* a bent piece of wood used to shoot arrows; anything of a curved shape as the rainbow; the instrument by which the strings of a violin are sounded.—*n.* bow'man, an archer.

Bowels, bow'elz, *n.pl.* the interior parts of the body; the entrails; fig. the heart, pity, tenderness. [Fr. *boyau*; old Fr. *boel*; low L. *botellus*, the bowels—L. *botellus*, a sausage.]

Bower, bow'ér, *n.* orig. a chamber; a shady enclosure or recess in a garden. [A.S. *bur*, a chamber; W. *buwr*, an enclosure.]

bowery, bow'ér-i, *adj.* containing bowers; shady.

Bowie-knife, bôv'i-nif, *n.* a dagger-knife worn in the southern states of America, so named from its inventor Colonel *Bowie*.

Bowl, bôl, *n.* a round drinking-cup; the round, hollow part of anything; a wooden ball for rolling along the ground.—*v.i.* to play at bowls; to roll along like a bowl; to throw a cricket-ball.—*v.t.* to roll as a bowl. [Fr. *boule*, L. *bullus*, A.S. *bolle*, Dan. *bolle*, any round body.]

bowler, bow'ér, *n.* one who bowls, or plays at bowls.

boulder, bôl'dér, *n.* a large stone rounded by the action of water, in *geol.* a mass of rock transported by natural agencies from its native bed.

Bowline, Bowspit. See under *Bow*.

Bow-window, same as bay-window.

Box, boks, *n.* a tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood; a case made of box or other wood; the contents of a box; a seat in a theatre; the driver's seat on a carriage.—*v.t.* to put into or furnish with boxes:—*pr.p.* box'ing; *pa.p.* boxed'. [A.S. *box*; L. *boxus*; Gr. *pyxos*, the tree, *pyxis*, a box.]

Box, boks, *n.* a sounding blow on the head with the hand.—*v.t.* and *v.i.* to strike with the hand; to fight with the fists:—*pr.p.* box'ing; *pa.p.* boxed'.—*n.* box'er. [Dan. *bask*, a sounding blow; Gr. *pyx*, with clenched fist; L. *pugnus*, the fist.]

Boy, boy, *n.* a male child; a lad. [Ger. *buhe*; Swiss, *bu*, *bu*; L. *pupus*.]

boyhood, boy'hood, *n.* state of being a boy.

boyish, boy'ish, *adj.* belonging to or like a boy; trifling.—*adv.* boy'ishly.—*n.* boy'ishness.

Brace, brás, *n.* anything that draws together and holds tightly; a bandage; a pair or couple; a mark in printing connecting two or more words or lines (}).—*in pl.* straps that hold up the trousers; ropes for turning the yards of a ship.—*v.t.* to tighten, make firm, strengthen:—*pr.p.* brácing; *pa.p.* braced'. [Fr. *bras*, a brace, the arm, power; Gael. *brack*, W. *brack*, L. *brachium*, Gr. *brachion*, the arm, as the type of strength.]

bracing, brás'ing, *adj.* giving strength or tone.

bracélet, brás'let, *n.* a piece of defensive armour for the arm; an ornament for the wrist. [Fr., dim. of old Fr. *brachel*, armour for the arm.]

bracket, brak'et, *n.* a contrivance for holding things together; a support for something fastened to a wall.—*in pl.* in printing, the marks [] used to enclose one or more words.—*v.t.* to put within brackets; to place on brackets:—*pr.p.* brack'et'ing; *pa.p.* brack'eted.

Brach, brak, brach, *n.*, a dog for tracking game; a bitch hound. [Fr. *brague*, Ital. *bracco*, a setting dog, *braccare*, to track—Ger. *brack*, a dog.]

Brackish, brak'ish, *adj.* lit. spoiled; applied to water mixed with salt.—*n.* brack'ishness. [Ger. and Dutch, *brack*, *wrack*, refuse, spoiled.]

Bract, brakt, *n.* an irregularly developed leaf. [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf.]

bracteal, brak'te-al, *adj.* having bracts.

Brag, brag, *v.i.* orig. to crack, to make a noise; to boast or bluster:—*pr.p.* brag'ging; *pa.p.*

bragged'.—*n.* a boast or boasting; the thing boasted of; a game at cards. [Dan. *brag*, Ice. *bræka*, crack, crash.]

braggadocio, brag-ga-dó'shi-o, *n.* a braggart or boaster; empty boasting. [from *Braggadocio*, a boastful character in Spenser's Fairy Queen.]

braggart, brag'gert, *adj.* boastful.—*n.* a boaster.

Brahmin, brá'min, *n.* a person of the highest caste among the Hindus. [Sans. *Brahman*—*Brahma*, the creator, the first deity of the Hindu trinity.]

Braid, bráid, *v. t.*, to weave or entwine.—*pr. p.* braiding; *pa. p.* braided.—*n.* a string, cord, or other texture made by weaving. [A.S. *brædan*, *brædan*, Ice. *bræda*, Dan. *brægte*, to weave.]

Brain, bráin, *n.* the mass of nervous matter contained in the skull; the seat of sensation and intellect; the intellect.—*v. t.* to dash out the brains of.—*pr. p.* brain'ing; *pa. p.* brain'ed'. [A.S. *brægan*, Dutch, *bryne*.]—*adj.* brain'less, silly.

Brake, brák, *Brakes*, brák'est—broke, brokest—old *pa. t.* of Break.

Brake, brák, *n.* a fern; a place overgrown with ferns or briars; a thicket. [low Ger. *brake*, brushwood; W. *brwg*, brake; Gael. *frac*, heath.]

braky, brák'í, *adj.*, full of brakes; rough; thorny.

Brak, brák, *n.* an instrument to break flax or hemp; a carriage for breaking in horses; a bit for horses; an instrument for checking the motion of a wheel. [from root of Break.]

Bramble, bram'bl, *n.* a prickly plant bearing blackberries. [A.S. *bremel*, Dutch *bræms*, Ger. *bram*.]

Bran, bran, *n.* the refuse of grain; the inner husks of corn sifted from the flour. [Fr. *bran*, bran, excrement; Celt. *bran*, bran, chaff.]

bramy, bran'í, *adj.* consisting of bran; having the appearance of bran.

Branch, bransh, *n.* a shoot or arm-like limb of a tree; any offshoot or sub-division.—*v. t.* to divide into branches.—*v. i.* to spread out as a branch;—*pr. p.* branch'ing; *pa. p.* branched'. [Fr. *branche*, Gael. *brac*, W. *brach*, an arm. See *Brace*.]

branchless, bransh'les, *adj.* without branches.

branchlet, bransh'let, *n.*, a little branch; a twig.

branchy, bransh'í, *adj.* full of branches.

Brand, brand, *n.* a piece of wood burning or partly burnt; a sword which when waved glitters as if it flamed; a mark burned into anything with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.—*v. t.* to burn or mark with a hot iron; to fix a mark of infamy upon:—*pr. p.* brand'ing; *pa. p.* brand'ed'. [A.S. *byrnan*, Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

brandish, brand'ish, *v. t.* to shake or wave as a brand or weapon.—*pr. p.* brand'ishing; *pa. p.* brand'ished.—*n.* a shaking or waving. [Fr. *brandir*, It. *brandire*, from *Brand*, a sword.]

brandy, bran'dí, *n.* lit. *burned wine*; spirits distilled from wine. [old E. *brandwine*, Ger. *branntwein*—*brennen*, to burn, to distil, *wein*, wine.]

Bras, bras, *n.* lit. a metal of the colour of glowing coal; an alloy of copper and zinc; fig. impudence. [A.S. *bræs*; Ice. *bras*, solder, from its use in brazing; Sp. *brasa*, Fr. *brasse*, glowing coal, from the coals over which the soldering is done.]

brassy, bras'í, *adj.* of or like brass; impudent.

brass, bráz, *v. t.* to cover or solder with brass:—*pr. p.* and *n.* bráz'ing; *pa. p.* bráz'ed'.

brassen, bráz'n, *adj.*, of or belonging to brass; impudent.

braser, bráser, bráz'hér, *n.* one who works in brass; a pan for holding burning coals.

Brat, brát, *n.* lit. a rag; a contemptuous name for a child. [A.S. *bratt*, W., Gael. *brat*, a rag; prov. E. *brat*, a child's pinafore.]

Brave, bráv, *adj.* orig. *fine, handsome, guily dressed*; gallant; noble; courageous.—*v. t.* to meet boldly; to defy:—*pr. p.* bráv'ing; *pa. p.* bráv'ed'.—*n.* a brave man.—*adv.* bravely. [Fr. *brave*; It. and Sp. *bravo*; Scot. *brav*; Gael. *bragh*; Ger. *brav*, beautiful.]

bravery, bráv'ér-í, *n.* orig. *finery*; courage; heroism.

bravado, bra-vá'do, *n.* a display of bravery; a boastful threat. [Sp. *bravada*—*bravo*.]

bravo, bráv'o, *n.* lit. a brave; a daring villain; a bandit; a hired assassin. [It. and Sp.]

bravo, bráv'o, *int.*, beautiful! excellent! well done!

Brawl, brawl, *n.* a confused noise; a noisy quarrel.—*v. i.* to make a loud noise; to quarrel noisily:—*pr. p.* brawl'ing; *pa. p.* brawl'ed'. [old E. *brawl*, *brall*; Dan. *bralle*, to talk much and high; prob. from the sound.]—*n.* brawler, brawl'er.

Brawn, brawn, *n.* orig. a boar or its flesh; the pickled flesh of the boar or of swine; the fleshy, muscular part of the body; muscular strength. [transposition of A.S. *bærn*, pl. of *bær*, a boar; It. *brano*, old Fr. *braion*, a lump of flesh.]

brawny, brawn'í, *adj.* fleshy; muscular; strong.

Bray, brá, *v. t.*, to break or pound:—*pr. p.* braying; *pa. p.* brayed'. [from root of Break.]

brayer, brá'er, *n.* an instrument to grind or spread ink in printing.

Bray, brá, *n.*, the cry of the ass; any harsh grating sound.—*v. i.* to make a loud harsh sound, as an ass:—*pr. p.* and *n.* braying; *pa. p.* brayed'. [Fr. *braire*; Gr. *braché*, to crash, roar; Ice. *brak*, crash, noise; prob. from the sound.]

brayer, brá'er, *n.* one who brays like an ass.

Brase, Brasen, Braser. See under *Brass*.

Breach. See under *Break*.

Bread, bred, *n.* food made of flour or meal baked; fig. food; livelihood. [A.S. *bræad*, *brood*, from *bræotan*, *broodan*, to break; or *bræowan*, to brew; or from *Bray*, to pound.]

bread-fruit-tree, bred'frúit-tré, *n.* a tree found chiefly in the South Sea Islands, producing a large round fruit, which, when roasted, forms a good substitute for bread.

Breadth. See under *Broad*.

Break, brák, *v. t.* to part by force; to burst, rend, or shatter; to crush; to tame; to violate; to separate; to make bankrupt.—*v. i.* to part or separate; to burst forth; to fall out; to become bankrupt:—*pr. p.* break'ing; *pa. t.* bróke; *pa. p.* brók'en.—*n.* state of being broken; an opening; a pause or interruption; failure. [A.S. *bræcan*; Goth. *brikan*, *brak*; Ger. *brachen*; conn. with L. *frango*, *frago*, Gr. *rhig-námi*: from the sound.]

breach, bréch, *n.* a break or opening; a breaking of law, &c.; a quarrel; in *B.*, a creek.—*v. t.* to make an opening:—*pr. p.* breach'ing; *pa. p.* breached'.

breakage, brák'áj, *n.* a breaking; allowance for things broken.

breaker, brák'er, *n.*, one that breaks or is broken; a wave broken on rocks.

breakfast, brék'fast, *n.*, a break or breaking of a fast; the first meal of the day.—*v. i.* to take breakfast.—*v. t.* to furnish with breakfast:—*pr. p.* break'fasting; *pa. p.* break'fasted.

breakwater, brák'waw'tér, *n.* a wall at the entrance of a harbour to break the force of the water.

Breast, *breſt*, *n.* the part of the body between the neck and the belly; fig. conscience, disposition, affections.—*v. t.* to bear the *breast* against; to oppose:—*pr. p.* *breast'ing*; *pa. p.* *breast'ed*. [A.S. *brōst*; Goth. *brusts*; Dutch, *borst*.]

breastplate, *brēst'plāt*, *n.*, *plate* or armour for the *breast*.

breastwork, *brēst'wurk*, *n.* a defensive *work breast-high*, of earth or other material.

Breath, *brēth*, *n.* lit. *steam, vapour*; the air drawn in and then expelled from the lungs; a single breathing, or the time it occupies; fig. life; a pause; an instant; a gentle breeze. [A.S. *brath*; Ger. *brodem*, *steam, breath*.]

breathless, *brēth'les*, *adj.*, *without* or *out of breath*; dead; breath-suspending.—*n.* *breathlessness*.

breathes, *brēth*, *v. i.* to draw in and expel *breath* or air from the lungs; to take *breath*; fig. to live; to rest.—*v. t.* to draw in and expel from the lungs as air; to infuse by breathing; to give out by breathing; to give vent to; to utter softly or in private:—*pr. p.* *breath'ing*; *pa. p.* *breath'ed*.—*n.* and *adj.* *breath'ing*.

Bred, *brēd*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Breed*.

Breecb, *brēch*, *n.* the lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun.—*v. t.* to put into breeches; to furnish with a breech:—*pr. p.* *breec'h'ing*; *pa. p.* *breec'h'ed*. [perhaps from root of *Break*—the part where the body divides into two legs.]

breecbas, *brich'ez*, *n. pl.* a garment worn by men over the lower part of the body; trousers. [A.S. *brōc*, *pl. brōc*; old Fr. *bragues*; L. *bracca*.]

Breed, *brēd*, *v. t.* lit. to *nourish*, or *keep warm*; to bring forth or generate; to hatch; to train or bring up; to cause or occasion.—*v. i.* to bear and nourish young; to be generated or grow; to have birth:—*pr. p.* and *adj.* *breed'ing*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *breed'*.—*n.* that which is bred; offspring; kind or race; a brood or the number produced at a birth. [A.S. *brēdan*, *brēdan*; connected with *W. brwd*, *warm*.]

breeder, *brēd'er*, *n.* one that breeds, or brings up.

breed'ing, *brēd'ing*, *n.* act of producing; nurture; education or training; manners.

Breeze, *brēz*, *n.* lit. a *cool wind*; a gentle gale; a wind. [Fr. *brise*, a cool wind; It. *bressa*, chilliness.]

breezy, *brēz'i*, *adj.* fanned with or subject to breezes.

Brother, plural of *Brother*.

Breve, *brēv*, *n.* a *brief* or *short note*; formerly, the longest note in music, |k|. [It. *breve*—L. *brevis*, short. In old church music there were but two notes, the *long* and the *breve* or short. Afterwards, the long was disused, and the breve became the longest note. It is now little used, the *semibreve* being the longest note.]

breve't, *brēv'et*, *n.* a *short document* or warrant; a commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay. [Fr.—L. *brevis*.]—*n.* *brēv'etcy*.

bréviary, *brēvi'ari-i*, *n.* an *abridgment* or *epitome*; the book containing the daily service of the R. Catholic Church. [Fr. *bréviaire*—L. *brevis*.]

brevier, *brē-vēr*, *n.* a small type originally used in printing brevierias.

brevitly, *brēv'it-i*, *n.* *shortness*; conciseness. [L. *brevitās*—*brevis*.]

Brew, *brōw*, *v. t.*, to *boil and mix*; to prepare malt so as to make ale, beer, &c.; to contrive or plot.—*v. i.* to perform the operation of brewing; to be in a state of preparation:—*pr. p.* and *n.*

brew'ing; *pa. p.* *brew'ed*. [A.S. *brēowan*; Ger. *brauen*; allied to L. *fervere*, to boil.]

brewer, *brōw'ēr*, *n.* one who brews.

brewery, *brōw'ēr-i*, *n.* a place for brewing.

Bribe, *brīb*, *n.* lit. a *piece of bread*; something given to influence unduly the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.—*v. t.* to influence by a bribe:—*pr. p.* *brīb'ing*; *pa. p.* *brīb'ed*. [Fr. *bribe*, a lump of bread; W. *brīwo*, to break, *brīw*, a fragment.]

briber, *brīb'ēr*, *n.* one who bribes.

bribery, *brīb'ēr-i*, *n.* act of giving or taking bribes.

Brick, *brīk*, *n.* lit. a *piece broken off*; an oblong or square piece of burned clay; a loaf shaped like a brick.—*v. t.* to lay or pave with bricks:—*pr. p.* *brīk'ing*; *pa. p.* *brīk'ed*. [A.S. *brīcs*; Fr. *brigue*; Fr. *briser*, Gael. *bris*, to break; connected with *Break*.]

brickbat, *brīk'bat*, *n.* a piece of brick.

brick-kiln, *brīk'kil*, *n.* a *kiln* in which *bricks* are burned. [*bricks*.]

bricklayer, *brīk'lā-ēr*, *n.* one who *lays* or builds with *bricks*, *brīd*, *n.* lit. *one owned* or *purchased*; a woman about to be married, or newly married. [A.S. *brīd*, Ice. *brada*, Ger. *brant*, a bride; old Ger. *brūt*, one betrothed; W. *prīod*, one married—*prīodi*, to marry—*prīawd*, owned.]

brīdal, *brīd'al*, *n.* lit. a *bride's ale*; a marriage feast; a wedding.—*adj.* belonging to a bride, or a wedding. [A.S. *brīd-sal*.]

brīde-cake, *brīd'kāk*, *n.* the *bride's cake*, or cake distributed at a wedding.

brīdegroom, *brīd'grōm*, *n.* the *bride's man*; a man about to be or newly married. [A.S. *brīd-guma*, from *guma*, a man.]—*ns.* *brīde'-maid* or *brīde's'-maid*, *brīde'-man* or *brīde's'-man*, attendants at a wedding.

brīdewell, *brīd'wel*, *n.* a house of correction. [from a palace near St Bride's Well in London, afterwards used as a house of correction.]

brīdge, *brīj*, *n.* a structure for carrying a road across a river, &c.; anything like a bridge.—*v. t.* to build a bridge over:—*pr. p.* *brīd'g'ing*; *pa. p.* *brīd'g'ed*. [A.S. *brīcg*, Ice. *brýggja*, Ger. *brücke*.]

brīdle, *brīd'l*, *n.* lit. the *bit strings*; the instrument with which a horse is governed.—*v. t.* to put on, or manage with a bridle; to check or restrain.—*v. i.* to hold up the head; to shew spirit:—*pr. p.* *brīd'l'ing*; *pa. p.* *brīd'l'ed*. [A.S. *brīdel*; old Ger. *brītil*; Ice. *brītil*; prob. from *bīt*, the part in the mouth of the horse.]

brīef, *brēf*, *adj.*, *short*; concise.—*adv.* *brīef'ly*.—*n.* *brīefness*. [Fr. *brēf*, L. *brevis*, short.]

brīef, *brēf*, *n.* a *short account* of a client's case, as instructions to a counsel; a writ: an order authorising a collection of money to be made in churches.

brīefness, *brēf'nes*, *adj.* without a *brief*.

Brier, *brī'ēr*, *n.* a *prickly shrub*; the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose. [old E. *brere*, A.S. *brær*, Ir. *briar*, thorn.]

brīery, *brī'ēr-i*, *adj.*, *full of briars*; prickly.

Brig, *brīg*, *n.* a vessel with two masts, square rigged. [shortened from *brigantine*.]

Brigade, *brī-gād*, *n.*, a *troop of fighting men*; a division of troops under a general officer.—*v. t.* to form into brigades:—*pr. p.* *brī-gād'ing*; *pa. p.* *brī-gād'ed*. [Fr. *brigade*, Sp. *brigada*, It. *brigata*—low L. *briga*, *strife*.] [*brigade*.]

brīgadier, *brī-gād'ēr*, *n.* the officer commanding a *brigand*, *brī-g'and*, *n.*, a *light armed soldier*; a

robber or freebooter. [Fr., low L. *brigans*—*briga*, strife; or W. *brigant*—*brig*, hill, top.]

brigandage, brig'and-ǎj, *n.* freebooting; plunder.

brigandine, brig'and-in, *n.* a coat of mail worn by brigands.

brigantine, brig'an-tin, *n.* orig. a small light vessel used by brigands or pirates; a small brig.

Bright, brít, *adj.* burning; full of light; shining; clear; illustrious; clever.—*adv.* brightly.—*n.* brightness. [A.S. *bróht*, *briht*; Goth. *hairhts*, clear; Gr. *phlegō*, L. *flagro*, Sans. *bhrag*, to burn.]

brighten, brít'n, *v. i.*, to make bright or brighter; to cheer or gladden; to make witty or acute.—*v. i.* to grow bright or brighter; to clear up:—*pr. p.* bright'ening; *pa. p.* bright'ened.

Brill, bril, *n.* a fish of the turbot genus. [?]

Brilliant, bril'yant, *adj.*, shining like a beryl or pearl; sparkling; glittering; splendid.—*n.* a diamond so cut as to render it more glittering.—*adv.* brilliantly.—*n.* brill'iancy. [Fr. *briller*, to shine; prob. from L. *beryllus*, a beryl.]

Brim, brim, *n.* the rim or upper edge of anything; margin or brink of a river or lake; the top.—*v. t.* to fill to the brim.—*v. i.* to be full to the brim:—*pr. p.* brim'm'ing; *pa. p.* brim'm'ed. [A.S. *brymme*; Ger., Dan. *brinne*; Ice. *brim*.]

brimful, brim'fúl, *adj.*, full to the brim.

brimser, brim'ér, *n.* a vessel or bowl brimful.

Brimstone, brim'stón, *n.*, burning stone; sulphur. [old E. *brynstone*—A.S. *bryne*, a burning—*byrnan*, to burn, and *stone*.]

Briaded, brin'd'ed, **Briaded**, brin'd'ld, *adj.*, lit. *branded*; marked with spots or streaks. [A.S. *brand*—*byrnan*, to burn.]

Brine, brín, *n.* the sea; salt-water. [A.S. *bryne*.]

briny, brín'y, *adj.* pertaining to brine or the sea; salt.

Bring, bring, *v. t.* to fetch from; to carry to; to conduct or lead; to draw or induce:—*pr. p.* bring'ing; *pa. p.* and *pa. p.* brought (brawt). [A.S. *bringan*, to bring or carry.]

Brink, bringk, *n.* the edge or border of a steep place, or of a river. [from root of *Break*; or from Celt. *breaghe*, Scot. *brac*, a steep.]

Briak, briak, *adj.* full of life and spirit; active; quick; effervescing as liquors.—*adv.* briak'ly.—*n.* briak'ness. [other forms are Fresh, Friak. Fr. *brusque*—Celt. *brisag*, *brisc*—*brys*, haste.]

Briakst, briak'st, *n.* the *breast* of an animal; the part of the breast next to the ribs. [W. *bryscod*; Fr. *brichet*, *brichet*.]

Bristle, bris'l, *n.* short, stiff hair, as of swine.—*v. t.* to cause to rise in bristles.—*v. i.* to stand erect as bristles:—*pr. p.* brist'ling; *pa. p.* brist'led. [A.S. *bristl*, *byrst*, Dutch, *borstel*, Scot. *birse*.]

bristly, bris'l'y, *adv.* set with bristles; rough.—*n.* brist'liness.

Britannic, bri-tan'ik, *adj.* belonging to Great Britain; British. [L. *Britannicus*—*Britannia*, Britain, perhaps from Celt. *brith*, *bris*, painted, the Britons being in the habit of painting their bodies blue; or Phoenician, *barat-anac*, land of tin.]

British, brit'ish, *adj.* pertaining to Great Britain or its people.—*n.* Brit'ón, a native of Britain.

Brittle, brit'l, *adj.*, apt to break; easily broken.—*n.* britt'leness. [A.S. *brytan*, *broitan*, Ice. *brjota*, to break.]

Broach, bróch, *v. t.* to pierce a cask for the purpose of drawing off the liquor; to begin upon or open up a business:—*pr. p.* broach'ing; *pa. p.* broach'ed.

[Fr. *brocher*; W. *procie*, to thrust or stab; Gael. *brog*, to goad.] See *Brooch*.

Broad, brawd, *adj.*, extended in breadth, or from side to side; wide; indelicate.—*adv.* broadly.—*n.* broad'ness. [A.S. *brād*; Goth. *brāids*.]

breadth, bredth, *n.* extent from side to side; width.

broaden, brawd'n, *v. t.*, to make broad or broader.—*v. i.* to grow broad or extend in breadth:—*pr. p.* broad'ening; *pa. p.* broad'ened.

broadside, brawd'sid, *n.* the side of a ship; the discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once; a sheet of paper printed on one side.

Brocade, bró-kád', *n.* a silk fabric on which figures of any kind are wrought so as to produce a pattern; silk stuff with a raised pattern. [It. *broccato*, Fr. *brocart*, from It. *broccare*, Fr. *brocher*, to prick, to emboss; prob. from Celt. *brag*, an awl.] See *Broach*. [brocade]

brocaded, bró-kád'ed, *adj.* worked like, or wearing

Broccoli, brok'ó-li, *n.* lit. *sprouts*; a kind of cabbage resembling cauliflower. [It. *broccolo*, a sprout.]

Brochure, bró-shú'ór, *n.*, a small book stitched; a pamphlet. [Fr. *brocher*, to stitch—*broche*, a needle.]

Brogue, bróg, *n.* a stout coarse shoe; a coarse dialect or manner of pronunciation. [Ir. and Gael. *bróg*, shoe, hoof.]

Broider, Broidery. See *Embroider*, *Embroidery*.

Broidered, broid'ér'd, in 1 Timothy ii. 9, a misprint for *broided* = *braided*.

Broil, broil, *n.* a noisy quarrel; a confused disturbance. [It. *broglia*; Fr. *broillier*, to jumble.]

Broil, broil, *v. t.* to dress or cook by exposure over coals or the fire.—*v. i.* to be greatly heated:—*pr. p.* broil'ing; *pa. p.* broil'ed. [Fr. *bróler*, *brusler*, *brasilier*—*braise*, burning coals.]

Broke, brók—did break—*pa. t.* and old *pa. p.* of *Break*.

Broker, brók'ér, *n.* one who transacts business for another. [old E. *brocour*; A.S. *brucan*, Ger. *brauchen*, to use.]

brokerage, brók'ér-ǎj, *n.* the business of a broker; the commission charged by a broker.

Bronchial, brong'ki-al, *adj.* relating to the *bronchia* or ramifications of the wind-pipe in the lungs. [Gr. *bronchos*, the wind-pipe.]

bronchitis, brong-kít'is, *n.* inflammation of the bronchia or of the bronchial membrane.

Bronze, bronz, *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, of a brown or burned colour; anything cast in bronze; the colour of bronze.—*v. t.* to give the appearance of bronze to; to harden:—*pr. p.* bronzing; *pa. p.* bronzed'. [Fr.; It. *brunso*—*brunse*, glowing coals; conn. with *bruno*, brown, and root *brun*, to burn.]

Brooch, bróch, *n.* an ornamental pin for fastening a shawl, plaid, or other article of dress. [Fr. *broche*, an iron pin—Celt. *broc*, a point.]

Brood, bró'ód, *v. i.* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch; to cover as with wings; to think on with long anxiety.—*v. t.* to mature or cherish with care:—*pr. p.* broó'd'ing; *pa. p.* broó'd'ed. [A.S. *brōd*, a brood, from root of *Brood*.]

brood, bró'ód, *n.* something bred; the number hatched at once; offspring.

Brook, brook, *n.* lit. water breaking through the earth; a small natural stream of water. [A.S. *broc*—*breacan*, to break forth.]

brooklet, brook'let, *n.*, a little brook.

Brook, brook, *v. t.*, to bear or endure:—*pr. p.* brook'ing; *pa. p.* brook'ed. [A.S. *brucan*, to use, to bear.]

Brooms, bró'óm, *n.* a wild evergreen shrub with leaf-

less pointed twigs; a besom made of its twigs. [A.S. and Dutch, *bróm*; Sw. *bróm*, bramble; Ger. *pfriemen*, broom—*pfriem*, an awl.]

Broth, *broth*, *n.* liquor in which flesh is *broiled* or *boiled*. [A.S. *brōd*—*broodan*, to brew; It. *brodo*; Fr. *brumat*; Gael. *brōt*—*brūich*, to boil.]

Brothel, *broth'el*, *n.* orig. a little cottage; a house for prostitution. [Fr. *bordel*—*borde*, a hut.]

Brother, *bruth'ēr*, *n.* a male of the same *brood* or *brood*; a son of the same parents; any one closely united with another; a fellow-creature.—*pl.* brothers (*bruth'ērs*) or brethren (*brēth'rēn*). [A.S. *brōðher*, Ger. *bruder*, W. *brwad*; Gael. *brathair*; Fr. *frère*; L. *frater*; Sans. *bhrātri*.]

Brother-in-law, *bruth'ēr-in-law*, *n.* the brother of a husband or wife; also a sister's husband.

Brotherhood, *bruth'ēr-hood*, *n.* the state of being a brother; an association; a class of individuals of the same trade, &c.

brotherlike, *bruth'ēr-līk*, *brotherly*, *bruth'ēr-lī*, *adj.*, like a brother; kind; affectionate.

Brougham, *brō'am* or *brō'm*, *n.* a one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, named after Lord Brougham.

Brought, *brawt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *bring*.

Brow, *brow*, *n.* the ridge over the eyes; the forehead; the edge of a hill. [A.S. *brōw*; Dutch, *bruwus*; Ice. *brá*; W. *bryn*, a hill; or connected with Gr. *ophrys*, L. *frons*, the forehead.]

browbeat, *brow'bēt*, *v.i.* to bear down with stern *brow*, looks, or harsh speech; to bully.

Brown, *brown*, *adj.* of a *burned* colour; of a dark or dusky colour inclining to red or yellow.—*n.* a dark reddish colour.—*v.t.* to make brown; or give a brown colour to.—*pr.p.* *browning*; *pa.p.* *browned*. [A.S. *brūn*, Ger. *brāun*—A.S. *byrnan*, Ger. *brannen*, to burn.]

browish, *brōw'ish*, *adj.* somewhat brown.

brown-study, *brown'stud-i*, *n.* dull or gloomy reverie; absent-mindedness.

Browse, *browz*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to feed on the *sprouts* of plants;—*pr.p.* *browsing*; *pa.p.* *browsed*.—*n.* sprouts, or tender branches of plants. [old Fr. *brouter*, Fr. *brouter*—*brout*, a sprout.]

Bruin, *brō'in*, *n.* the *brown* animal; a bear.

Bruise, *brō'ce*, *v.t.* to *break* or *crush*; to reduce to small fragments;—*pr.p.* *bruising*; *pa.p.* *bruised*.—*n.* a wound made by a heavy blow. [A.S. *brysan*, Fr. *briser*, Celt. *bris*, to break.]

bruiser, *brō'sēr*, *n.* one that *bruises*; a boxer.

Bruit, *brō't*, *n.* something *noised* abroad; a rumour or report.—*v.t.* to *noise* abroad; to rumour;—*pr.p.* *bruiting*; *pa.p.* *bruit'ed*. [Fr. *bruit*—Fr., It. *bruire*, low L. *brugire*, Gr. *brūcho*, to roar; probably imitative like L. *rugio*, to roar.]

Brumal, *brō'm'al*, *adj.* relating to *winter*; the season of the year when the days are *shortest*. [L. *bruma*, for *bruvina*, the shortest day in winter—*bruvio*, short.]

Brunette, *brō-net'*, *n.* a woman with a *brown* or dark complexion. [Fr., dim. from *brun*, brown.]

Brunt, *brunt*, *n.* the *heat* or violence of an onset or contention; the force of a blow; shock. [A.S. *brunt*, boiling—*byrnan*, to burn.]

Brush, *brush*, *n.* an instrument usually made of *bristles*, twigs, or feathers, and used for removing dust, &c.; brushwood; a skirmish or encounter; the bushy tail of a fox.—*v.t.* to remove dust, &c., from anything by sweeping.—*v.i.* to move over lightly;—*pr.p.* *brushing*; *pa.p.* *brushed*.

[Fr. *bruce*, old *bruceca*, a brush; Ger. *bruste*, brush, *bruste*, It. *brucea*, bristle.]

brushwood, *brush'wood*, *n.* rough *brushlike* bushes; a thicket.

Bruque, *bruk*, brook, *adj.* blunt, abrupt, rude. [Fr. *brucque*, It. *bruceo*, rude.] See *brisk*.

Brute, *brō't*, *adj.*, *dull*; stupid; belonging to the lower animals; rude; savage.—*n.* one of the lower animals; an unfeeling, unreasonable man. [Fr. *brut*, L. *brutus*, dull, irrational.]

brutal, *brō't'al*, *adj.*, like a *brute*; unfeeling; inhuman.—*adv.* *brutally*.—*n.* *brutality*.

brutalise, *brō't'al-iz*, *v.t.*, to make like a *brute*.—*v.i.* to become like a *brute*;—*pr.p.* *brutalising*; *pa.p.* *brut'alised*.

brutish, *brō't'ish*, *adj.*, *brutal*; in *B.*, unwise.

Bubble, *bubl*, *n.* a bladder of water blown out with air; anything empty; a cheating scheme.—*v.i.* to rise in bubbles;—*pr.p.* *bubbling*; *pa.p.* *bubbled*. [It. *bubbola*, L. *bulla*; Dutch, *bobbel*; from the sound made by boiling water.]

Buccaner, *bucaner*, *buk-a-nēr'*, *n.* a pirate. [Fr. *boucaner*, to smoke meat—Carib, *boucan*, a grid-iron. The French settlers in the W. Indies cooked their meat on a *boucan*, after the manner of the natives, and were hence called *boucaniers*.]

Buck, *buk*, *n.* lit. the *butting* animal; the male of the deer, goat, sheep, hare, and rabbit. [A.S. *buc*, *bucca*; W. *buech*; Gael. *bac*, a knock.]

Buck, *buk*, *v.t.* to *soak* or *steep* in lye, a process in bleaching;—*pr.p.* and *n.* *bucking*; *pa.p.* *bucked*.—*n.* lye in which clothes are bleached. [Ger. *buechen*, *buechen*; Dan. *byge*; Gael. *bag*, to steep; also given from Ger. *büche*, the beech, because lye was made from the ashes of the beech.]

buckthorn, *buk'thorn*, *n.* a shrub bearing a purg-
ing berry, used in dyeing.

bucket, *buk'et*, *n.* a small *trough* or *tub*; a vessel for holding water, &c. [Fr. *baquet*, dim. from *bac*, a trough; Dan. *bak*; Scot. *buckst.*]

Buckle, *buk'l*, *n.* an instrument (orig. of a puffed out appearance like a *cheek*) for fastening dress, &c.; a curl; hair in a crisped or curly state.—*adv.* to fasten with a buckle; to prepare for action.—*v.t.* to bend; to engage with zeal;—*pr.p.* *buck'ling*; *pa.p.* *buck'led*. [Fr. *boucle*; low L. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, a cheek.]

buckler, *buk'lēr*, *n.* a shield with a *buckle* or central boss. [Fr. *bouclier*—low L. *buccula*.]

Buckram, *buk'ram*, *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue, and originally having open *holes* or interstices.—*adj.* made of buckram; stiff; precise. [It. *bucheramo*—*bucca*, a hole.]

Buckwheat, *buk'whēt*, *n.* lit. *beech* wheat; a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds like beech-nuts. [Scot. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*; Ger. *buch-weizen*—*büche*, the beech.]

Bucolic, *bū-kol'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to the tending of *cattle*; pastoral.—*n.* a pastoral poem. [L. *bucolicus*; Gr. *boukolikos*—*boukolos*, a herdsman—*bous*, an ox, and *kolos*, L. *colo*, to tend.]

Bud, *bud*, *n.* the germ or first shoot of a tree or plant.—*v.t.* to put forth buds; to begin to grow.—*v.t.* to graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another;—*pr.p.* *budding*; *pa.p.* *budd'ed*. [Ger. *butze*; Dutch, *bot*.]

Buddhism, *bood'izm*, *n.* the religion of the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia, so called from a title of its founder, 'the *Buddha*, 'the wise.' [Sans. *buddh*, to know.]

Buddhist, *bood'ist*, *n.* a votary of Buddhism.

Budge, *buj*, *v. i.*, to move off or stir; to wag:—*fr. p.* budging; *pa. p.* budged'. [Fr. *bouger*; Prov. *bojar*, *bolgar*; It. *bulicare*, to boil, to bubble.]

Budget, *bu'jet*, *n.* a bag; a sack with its contents; a store or stock; a statement of the finances of the British nation made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Fr. *bougette*, dim. of old Fr. *boge*, a sack; It. *bolgia*; L. *bulga*, a leathern bag—Celt. *bolg*, a round body. See *Bulga*.]

Buff, an abbreviation of *Buffalo*.

Buffalo, *bu'fa-lô*, *n.* a species of wild ox. [It. and Sp. *bufalo*; Fr. *buffle*; L. *bubalus*; Gr. *boubalos*; probably named from its cry.]

Buff, *buf*, *n.* leather made from the skin of the *buffalo*, &c.; the colour of buff; a light yellow.

Buffet, *buf'fet*, *n.* a buff or dull heavy blow; a box, slap, or blow.—*v. i.* to strike with a buff or dull heavy sound; to box, slap, or blow; to contend against:—*fr. p.* buff'eting; *pa. p.* buff'eted. [old Fr. *buffet*—*buffe*, a blow; Ger. *puß*, from *buff*, formed from the sound of a blow.]

Buffer, *buf'fer*, *n.* a soft cushion to deaden the buff or concussion, as in railway carriages.

Buffet, *buf'fet*, *n.* lit. the tap of a tavern; a kind of cupboard. [Fr. *buffet*; *buffeter*, to broach, tap; *buffer*, to puff, from the sound of taking out a cork, and letting in a puff of air.]

Buffoon, *buf-'foön*, *n.* lit. one who amuses by puffing out his cheeks and making grimaces; one whose profession is to amuse others, by broad jests, ludicrous postures, &c.; a clown. [Fr. *buffon*; It. *buffare*, to puff, storm, jest.]

Buffoonery, *buf-'foön'er-ry*, *n.* the practices of a buffoon; ludicrous or vulgar jesting.

Bug, *bug*, *n.* lit. an object of terror; applied to several species of insects, especially to one that infests houses, beds, &c. [W. *bug*, a hobgoblin.]

bugbear, *bug'bar*, *n.* an object of terror, as a bear; a scarecrow or hobgoblin.

Bugle, *bu'gl*, *Bugle-horn*, *bu'gl-horn*, *n.* lit. a *buffle* or *buffalo*, a musical wind-instrument originally made from *buffalo-horn*; a long shining bead of black glass. [old Fr. *bugle*, *buffle*, the buffalo; L. *bucula*, a heifer; Fr. *bugler*, *bugler*, to bellow; prob. formed from the cry of the buffalo.]

Build, *bild*, *v. i.* to raise a dwelling-place or house; to exercise the art or trade of building; to rest or depend on.—*v. t.* to raise or erect, as a house; to create or form; to confirm or establish:—*fr. p.* building; *pa. p.* built, or build'ed.—*n.* make; figure. [old E. *bylle*; A.S. *byldan*; Ger. *bauen*.]

builder, *bild'er*, *n.* one who builds, or whose business is to build.

building, *bild'ing*, *n.* anything built; a house; the art of raising houses, &c.

Bulb, *bulb*, *n.*, a *ball-like body*; an onion-like root. [L. *bulbus*; Gr. *bolbos*; Ger. *bolle*, *bulbe*.]

bulb, *bulb*, *v. i.* to form bulbs:—*fr. p.* bulbing; *pa. p.* bulbed'.—*adj.* *bulbed*, *bulbous*, like a bulb, or having bulbs.

Bulge, *bulj*, *n.* lit. a swelling; the *bilge* or widest part of a cask.—*v. i.* to swell out:—*fr. p.* and *adj.* bulging; *pa. p.* bulged'. [old E. *bugge*, a cask; A.S. *baelg*, *bylig*—*bulgan*, to swell; old Sw. *bulgia*; W. *bulg*, a round body.]

bulk, *bulk*, *n.* a *bulge*; the entire mass or quantity; size; the greater part. [a form of *Bulga*.]

bulky, *bulk'y*, *adj.*, having *bulk*; of great size; large.—*n.* *bulkiness*.

Bull, *bool*, *n.* the *bellower*; the male of the ox kind; a sign of the zodiac. [low Ger. *bolle*, *bulle*; Ger. *bellan*, A.S. *bellan*, *bulgrian*, to bellow; L. *bos*; Gr. *bous*; from its roar.]

bull-dog, *bool'dog*, *n.* a species of *dog* of great courage, formerly used for baiting *bulls*.

bull-finch, *bool'finch*, *n.* a species of *finch*, with a thick neck like a *bull*.

bullock, *bool'ok*, *n.* lit. a young bull; an ox or castrated bull. [A.S. *buluca*, a calf, a young bull.]

Bull, *bool*, *n.* orig. a *bubble*, seal, or stamp; an edict of the Pope, which has his seal affixed; a contradictory story, or blunder. [Fr. *bulle*; It. *bolle*; low L. *bulia*, a seal, from L. *bulia*, a bubble, anything rounded by art.]

bulletin, *bool'e-tin*, *n.* lit. a *little bull*; an official report of public news, having the seal or stamp of authority. [Fr.: It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulia*.]

bullet, *bool'let*, *n.* a *little bowl* or ball; a ball of metal to load muskets, &c. with. [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *bolle*, a ball—L. *bulia*.]

bullion, *bool'yun*, *n.* orig. the office where the precious metals were made into stamped money; gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise. [Fr. *billon*, low L. *bullio*, a mass of gold or silver—L. *bulia*.]

Bully, *bool'y*, *n.* a *blustering*, *noisy*, overbearing fellow.—*v. i.* to bluster.—*v. t.* to threaten in a noisy way:—*fr. p.* bull'ying; *pa. p.* bull'ied. [Dutch, *bulderen*, Sw. *bulder*, noise, clamour.]

Burrah, *bool'rush*, *n.*, a *large*, strong rush, which grows in wet land or water. [*bul*, in the sense of large, and *rush*.]

Bulwark, *bool'wark*, *n.* a *work* or defence originally made of the *boles* or trunks of trees; a bastion or rampart; any means of defence or security. [Ger. *bollwerk*, Fr. *boulevard*, from root of *Bole*, trunk of a tree, and *work*, work.]

Bumbaliff, *bum'bal-if*, *n.* an under-bailiff. [prob. a corruption of *bound-bailiff*.]

Bumble-bee, *bum'bl-be*, *n.* a large kind of *bee* that makes a *bumming* or *humming* sound; the humble-bee. [Dutch, *bommels*, *hommels*—*bommers*, to drum; L. *bombio*, to buzz, hum.]

Bumboat, *bum'böt*, *n.* a *clumsy* boat used for conveying provisions, &c., for sale to vessels in port or off shore. [*bum*, the buttocks, and *boat*.]

Bump, *bump*, *v. t.*, to strike so as to give a *dull sound*; to strike against.—*v. i.* to make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise:—*fr. p.* bumping; *pa. p.* bumped'.—*n.* a dull, heavy, blow; a thump; a lump caused by a blow; a swelling; the noise of the bittern. [low Dutch, *bunnen*; W. *pumpio*, to thump; from the sound of a blow.]

bumper, *bump'er*, *n.* a glass with liquor *swelling* above the brim; a crowded house.

bumpkin, *bump'kin*, *n.* one who does things in a *thumping*, abrupt, awkward manner; a clown.

Bun, *bun*, *n.* lit. a *bump* or *lump*; a small cake, or sweet bread. [Fr. *bygn*, a bump, *beignet*, a small cake; Gael. *bannach*; Scot. *bannock*.]

bunch, *bun'yun*, *n.* a *lump* on the great toe.

Bunch, *bunsh*, *n.* a *lump* or *lump*; a heap; a number of things collected together.—*v. i.* to swell out or grow into a bunch.—*v. t.* to form into bunches. [old Sw. and Dan. *bunsh*, Ice. *bunski*, a heap—*bunsgs*, to swell out.]

bunchy, *bunsh'y*, *adj.* growing in or full of bunches.

Bund, *bun'd*, *n.* something *bound* up; a number of things loosely *bound* together; a roll.—*v. t.* to

tie or put into a bundle:—*pr. p.* bun'dling; *pa. p.* bun'dled. [A.S. *byndel*—from the root of *bind*.]

Bung, bung, *n.* the stopper of the hole in a barrel; a large cork.—*v. t.* to stop up with a bung; to stop up:—*pr. p.* bung'ing; *pa. p.* bunged'. [old Ger. *bunga*, a drum: from the hollow sound made by driving in a bung.]

Bungle, bung'gl, *n.* anything clumsily done; a botch or blunder.—*v. t.* to perform in a clumsy way; to make a mess of; to botch.—*v. i.* to act in a clumsy or awkward manner:—*pr. p.* and *adj.* bung'ling; *pa. p.* bung'led. [Icc. *būngun*, rude art: from old Sw. *banga*, *bunga*, to strike.]

Bungler, bung'glér, *n.* one who bungles; a bad workman; a clumsy awkward person.

Bunton. See under *Bun*.

Bunt, bunt, *n.* the bulging or swelling out part of a sail; the middle part or belly of a sail. [Sw. *bunt*, Ger. *bund*, Dan. *bundt*, a bundle.]

Bunting, bunt'ing, *n.* a thin parti-coloured woollen cloth of which ships' flags are made. [Ger. *bunt*, Dan. *bønt*, parti-coloured.]

Bunting, bunt'ing, *n.* a genus of birds allied to finches and sparrows, remarkable for a knob in the roof of the mouth. [Sw. *bunt*, a knob: or Ger. *bunt*, parti-coloured, from their having many small black spots.]

Buoy, buoi, *n.* a floating cask or light piece of wood, fastened by a rope or chain to indicate shoals, anchoring places, or the position of a ship's anchor.—*v. t.* to fix buoys or marks; to keep afloat, bear up, or sustain.—*v. i.* to float:—*pr. p.* buoy'ing; *pa. p.* buoyed'. [D. *boey*, *boei*, buoy, fetter; old Fr. *buie*; low L. *boja*, a chain.]

Buoyant, buoi'ant, *adj.* floating like a buoy; light; elastic; cheerful.—*n.* buoyancy.

Burr, bur, *n.* the prickly seed-case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes like a flock of wool. [Fr. *bourras*, flocks of wool; It. *borra*, any kind of stuffing; low L. *burra*, a flock of wool.]

Burdock, bur'dok, *n.* a dock with a prickly head.

Burr, bur, *n.* a huskiness in sounding the letter *r*, as if a flock of wool were in the throat.—*v. i.* to speak with a burr.

Burbot, bur'bot, *n.* a fish like an eel, named from its beards. [Fr. *barbete*—L. *barba*, a beard.]

Burden, bur'dn, *n.* the weight which is borne; load; weight; cargo; what is difficult to bear; anything oppressive.—*v. t.* to load; to oppress; to encumber:—*pr. p.* bur'dening; *pa. p.* bur'dened. [A.S. *byrthen*, *byrden*—*beran*, to bear.]

Burdensome, bur'dn-sum, *adj.* troublesome to be borne; heavy; oppressive.

Bureau, bú-ró', or bú-ró, *n.* a writing-table or chest of drawers, orig. covered with dark cloth; a room where such a table is used; a place for the transaction of public business.—*pl.* *Bureaux*, bú-ró', *Bureaus*, bú-ró-z'. [Fr.—old Fr. *bur*, dark brown, a coarse woollen cloth; L. *burrus*, dark-red.]

Bureaucracy, bú-ró'kra-si, *n.* a government administered by *bureaus* or departments, each under the control of a chief.

Burgh, bur'ró, or burg, same as *Borough*.

Burghage, burg'áj, *n.* a system of tenure in *boroughs*, cities, and towns, by which the citizens hold their lands or tenements.

Burgher, bur'jes, *n.* an inhabitant of a *borough*; a citizen or freeman; a M. P. for a *borough*; a magistrate of certain towns.

Burghmaster, bur'go-mas-tér, *n.* a *burgh master*;

in Holland, Germany, &c., the chief magistrate of a borough or city.

Burglar, burg'lar, *n.* lit. a *burg-robbet*; one who robs or breaks into a house. [A.S. *burg*, and old Fr. *laire*, L. *latro*, a robber.]

Burglary, burg'lar-i, *n.*, act of a *burglar*: breaking into a house by night to rob.—*adj.* *burglarious*.

Burgundy, burg'un-di, *n.* a French wine, so called from *Burgundy* in France, where it is made.

Burial. See under *Bury*.

Burlesque, bur-leak', *n.* lit. a *jesting*, or *ridiculing*; a ludicrous representation.—*adj.*, *jesting*; *jocular*; *comical*; having the qualities of a burlesque.—*v. t.* to make a *jest* of; to *ridicule*; to turn into burlesque:—*pr. p.* burlesque'ing; *pa. p.* burlesqued'. [Fr.; It. *burlesco*; low L. *burleschus*, satirical—*burles*, to jest, from a dim. of L. *burra*, a flock of wool, a trifle.]

Burly, bur'li, *adj.*, *boor-like*; *bulky*; *boisterous*.—*n.* bur'lines. [old E. *boorly*.] See *Boor*.

Burn, burn, *v. t.* to consume, or injure by fire.—*v. i.* to be on fire; to feel excess of heat:—*pr. p.* burn'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* burn'ed' or burn't.—*n.* a wound, hurt, or mark caused by fire. [A.S. *byrnan*, Ger. *brennen*, to burn.]

Burner, burn'ér, *n.* one who burns; the part of a lamp or gas-pipe from which the flame arises.

Burnish, burn'ish, *v. t.* lit. to make *brown*; to polish; to make bright by rubbing.—*v. i.* to become bright:—*pr. p.* burn'ishing; *pa. p.* burn'ished.—*n.* polish; lustre. [Fr. *brunir*, It. *brunire*, to make brown, from root of *Brown*.]

Burnisher, burn'ish-ér, *n.*, one that burnishes; a tool employed in burnishing.

Burnt-offering, burn't-of-ér-ing, *n.* something offered and burned on an altar.

Burr. See *Bur*.

Burrow, bur'ró, *n.* a hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter and defence.—*v. i.* to make holes under ground as rabbits; to dwell in a concealed place:—*pr. p.* bur'rowing; *pa. p.* burrowed'. [A.S. *boorg*, *boorh*, a hill or place of safety—*boorgan*, to protect or shelter.]

Bursar, bur'sar, *n.* one who keeps the *purse*; a treasurer; in Scotland, a student maintained at a university by funds derived from endowments. [Fr. *boursier*; L. *bursarius*—*burza*, a purse.]

Bursary, bur'sa-ri, *n.* in Scotland, the allowance paid to a *bursar*.

Burst, burst, *v. t.*, to break into pieces; to break open suddenly.—*v. i.* to fly open or break in pieces; to break out or away:—*pr. p.* burst'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* burst.—*n.* a sudden outbreak; a breaking up or out. [A.S. *berstan*, *byrstan*, Ger. *bersten*, Sw. *brista*, to break.]

Burthen. See *Burden*.

Bury, ber'ri, *v. t.*, to hide in the ground; to place a dead body in the grave; to hide or blot out of remembrance:—*pr. p.* bury'ing; *pa. p.* buried'. [A.S. *birgan*, to bury; Ger. *bergen*, to hide.]

Burial, ber'al, *n.* the act of burying a dead body.

Busby, bus'bi, *n.* a large, shaggy, military cap, worn chiefly by the Royal Artillery.

Bush, boosh, *n.*, a *thicket*; a shrub thick with branches; a branch; anything of tuft-like shape. [old E. *bush*, Ger. *busch*, It. *bosco*, low L. *boscus*.]

Bushy, boosh'i, *adj.* full of branches; thick and spreading.—*n.* bush'iness.

Bush, boosh, the metal box or lining of any cylinder in which an axle works. [Ger. *büchse*, a box.]

bushel, *boch'el*, *n.* lit. *a little box*; a dry measure for measuring grain, &c., containing 8 gallons.

Bustness. See under *Bust*.

Busk, *busk*, *v. i.* to prepare; to dress:—*pr. p.* *busk'ing*; *pa. p.* *busked'*. [Loc. *bua*, to prepare.]

Bust, *busk*, *n.* orig. *a bust* or body garment; the piece of bone, wood, or steel in the front of a woman's stays. [See *Bust*.]

Bustkin, *busk'in*, *n.* a kind of half-boot worn by actors in tragedy, and made in ancient times with high heels. [old Fr. *brossequin*—low L. *hyras*, leather.]

Best, *best*, *n.* the human body from the head to the waist; a piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste*—Ger. *brust*, breast.]

Bustard, *bust'ard*, *n.* lit. *the slow bird*; a genus of large, heavy birds of the ostrich family, and of which the Great Bustard is the largest of European land birds. [Sp. *abustarda*, *avustarda*; L. *avis tarda*, slow bird, from its slowness of flight.]

Bustle, *bustl*, *v. i.* lit. *to busy one's self*; to stir quickly; to be active in one's motions:—*pr. p.* *bustling*; *pa. p.* *bustled*.—*n.* hurry; stir; tumult. [old E. *bushle*, prob. from A.S. *bysig*, busy, *byrgan*, to busy.]

Busy, *biz'*, *adj.* lit. engaged in the execution of orders; fully employed; active, diligent; active in what does not concern one, meddling.—*v. t.* to make busy; to occupy.—*pr. p.* *busying* (*bi'ying*); *pa. p.* *busied* (*bi'id*).—*adv.* *busily* (*bi'il-i*). [A.S. *bysig*; perhaps conn. with *bid*, to order.]

Business, *biz'nes*, *n.* lit. state of being busy; employment; engagement; trade; profession; one's concerns or affairs; a matter or affair.

Busy-body, *biz'-bod-i*, *n.* one busy about others' affairs; a meddling person.

But, *but*, *prep.* or *conj.* lit. *be out*; without; except; besides; only; yet; still. [A.S. *butan*, without—*be*, and *sian*, out, without.]

But, *but*, *n.* the end. See *Butt*.

Butcher, *booch'er*, *n.* lit. *a slaughterer of bucks*; one whose business is to slaughter animals for food; fig. one who delights in deeds of blood.—*v. t.* to slaughter animals for market; to put to a bloody death or kill cruelly:—*pr. p.* *butch'ering*; *pa. p.* *butch'ered*. [Fr. *boucher*—*bouc*, the male of the goat, &c., males being more usually killed for food: some say from *bouche*, the mouth.]

Butchery, *booch'er-i*, *n.* great slaughter; carnage; a slaughter-house; a meat-market.

Butler, *but'ler*, *n.* lit. *the bottle-bearer*, or one who has charge of the wine bottles; a servant who has charge of the liquors, plate, &c.—*n.* butlership. [Fr. *bouteillier*—*bouteille*, a bottle; also given from *buttery* (which see).]

Butt, *but*, *v. t.* to strike with the head as goats, &c.:—*pr. p.* *butting*; *pa. p.* *butted*. [Fr. *bouter*, to push; It. *bott*, a blow; W. *puttiaw*, to butt.]

Butt, *but*, *n.* lit. *the striking end of a thing*; the thick end; a mark to be shot at; one who is made the object of ridicule. [Fr. *but*, a mark.]

butt-end, *but'-end*, *n.* the striking or heavy end; the stump.

Butt, *but*, *n.* a large barrel or cask; a wine-butt = 126 gallons; a beer and sherry butt = 108 gallons. [It. and Fr. *botte*, Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin, a wooden cask.]

buttery, *but'ter-i*, *n.* a store-room in a house chiefly for drinkables kept in *butts* or other receptacles.

Butter, *but'ter*, *n.* an oily substance made from cream by churning.—*v. t.* to spread over with butter:—*pr. p.* *but'tering*; *pa. p.* *but'tered*.—*adj.* *but'tery*. [A.S. *buter*; Ger. *butter*; L. *butyrum*; Gr. *boutyron*—*bous*, ox, *tyrus*, cheese.]

buttercup, *but'ter-kup*, *n.* the popular name of a common flower of a *cup*-shape, a species of crow-foot, the colour of which is like that of *butter*.

butterfly, *but'ter-flit*, *n.* the name of an extensive group of beautiful winged insects, so called from the *butter* colour of one of the species.

Buttock, *but'uk*, *n.* the rump or protuberant part of the body behind. [from *bust*, the end.]

Button, *but'n*, *n.*, a knob of metal, bone, &c. used to fasten the dress by means of a button-hole; the knob at the end of a foil.—*v. t.* to fasten by means of buttons:—*pr. p.* *button'ing*; *pa. p.* *buttoned*. [Fr. *bouton*, from *bouter*, to push; Gael. *putan*, a button—*put*, to push; W. *botwm*, a button.]

Buttress, *but'tres*, *n.* that which *abuts* from and thus protects; a projection from a wall, tower, &c. to prevent them falling outward; a support.—*v. t.* to prop or support:—*pr. p.* *but'tressing*; *pa. p.* *but'tressed*. [See *Abut*.]

Buxom, *buks'um*, *adj.* orig. easily bowed to one's will, yielding, obedient; gay; lively; vigorous. [A.S. *bocsum*—*bogan*, *bigan*, to bow, yield, and *some*.]

Buy, *bi*, *v. t.* to purchase for money; to procure for a price; to bribe:—*pr. p.* *buy'ing*; *pa. i.* and *pa. p.* *bought* (*hawt*). [A.S. *byrgan*, Goth. *bugjan*.]

buyer, *bi'er*, *n.* one who buys; a purchaser.

Buzz, *buz*, *v. i.* to make a humming noise like *bees*—*v. t.* to spread by whispering reports:—*pr. p.* *buzz'ing*; *pa. p.* *buzzed'*. [from the sound.]

Buzzard, *buz'ard*, *n.* a bird of prey of the falcon family. [Fr. *bussard*, L. *buteo*.]

By, *bi*, *prep.*, at the side of; near to; through, denoting the agent, cause, means, &c.: in *B.*, against, respecting.—*adv.* *beside*; near; passing; in presence of; away. [A.S. *bi*, *big*, Ger. *bei*, Sans. *abhi*.]

by and by, *adv.* soon; presently.

by-law, *bi'-law*, *n.* a law aside; a private or subsidiary law; the law of a city, town, or private corporation. [some say from Dan. *by*, a town.]

by-name, *bi'-nam*, *n.* a nickname.

by-word, *bi'-wurd*, *n.* a common saying; a proverb.

C

Cab, *cab*, *n.* abbreviated from *Cabriolet*, which see.

Cab, *cab*, *n.* lit. *hollow*; a Hebrew dry measure = nearly 3 pints. [Heb. *kab*—*kabab*, to hollow.]

Cabala, *ka'b'a-la*, *n.* a secret science of the Jewish Rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture. [Heb. *kibbel*, to hide.]

cabal, *ka-bal'*, *n.* a small party united for some secret design; the plot itself.—*v. i.* to form a party for a secret purpose; to plot:—*pr. p.* *cabal'ing*; *pa. p.* *caballed'*. [Fr. *cabale*.]

Cabbage, *kab'aj*, *n.* a vegetable, the useful part of which is its head. [Fr. *caboches*, It. *capuccio*; L. *caput*, the head.]

Cabin, *ka'bin*, *n.*, a hut, or cottage; a small room, especially in a ship.—*v. t.* to shut up in a cabin. [Fr. *cabane*; W. *cab*, *caban*, a rude little hut.]

cabinets, *ka'bin-et*, *n.*, a little cabin; a small room or closet; a case of drawers for articles of value; a private room for consultation—hence *The Cabinet*, the ministers who govern a nation.

cabinet-maker, *ka'bin-et-mak'er*, *n.*, a maker of cabinets and other fine furniture.

Cable, ká'bl, *n.* a rope or chain which *ties* or *holds* anything, especially a ship to her anchor. [Fr.: *It. cappio*; *L. capulum*, a halter—*capio*, to hold.]

Caboose, ka-bóos', *n.*, a little cabin; the kitchen or cooking-stove of a ship. [Ger. *hobus*, a hut—prob. from root of *Obstia*.]

Cabriolet, kab-ri-ó-lá', *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse, and which has a *capering* motion like a goat. [Fr.—*L. capra*, a goat.]

Cacination, kak-in-ná'shun, *n.*, loud laughter. [*L. caccinno*, to laugh loudly—from the sound.]

Cackle, kak'l, *n.* the sound made by a hen or goose.—*v. i.* to make such a sound:—*pr. p.* cackling; *pa. p.* cackled'. [*D. haechelen*—from the sound.]

Cacophony, ka-kof'ó-ni, *n.* a bad, disagreeable sound; discord of sounds. [Gr. *hakhos*, bad, *phóné*, sound.]—*adj.* cacoph'ónous.

Cadaverous, ka-dav'ér-us, *adj.* looking like a dead body; sickly-looking. [*L. cadaaver*, a dead body—*cado*, to fall dead.]

Caddy, kad'di, *n.* a small box for holding tea. [Chinese, *catty*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up.]

Cade, kád, *n.* a barrel or cask. [*L. cadus*, a cask.]

Cadence, ká'dens, *n.* lit. a falling; the fall of the voice at the end of a sentence; tone, sound, modulation. [Fr.—*L. cado*, to fall.]

Cadet, ka-det', *n.* lit. a little captain; the younger or youngest son; in the army, one who serves as a private in order to become an officer; a student in a military school.—*n. cadet'ship*. [Fr. *cadet*, formerly *capdet*—low *L. capitulum*, a little captain.] See *Capitain*.

Caducous, ka-dú'kus, *adj.*, falling early, as leaves or flowers. [*L. caducus*—*cado*, to fall.]

Caduce, ka-dú's, *n.* a syllable cut off at the end of a word after the completion of a foot; a pause in a verse. [*L. caduce*, *caesum*, to cut off.]—*adj.* *caes'ral*.

Cage, káj, *n.* lit. a hollow place; a place of confinement; a box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals. [Fr.: *It. gabbia*; *L. cavea*, a hollow place.]

cajole, ka-jól', *v. i.* orig. to allure into a cage like a bird; to coax; to cheat by flattery.—*pr. p.* cajóling; *pa. p.* cajóled'.—*ns.* cajoler, ka-jól'ér, cajolery, ka-jól'ér-i. [Fr. *cajoler*—old Fr. *cajole*—*caveola*, dim. of *L. cavea*.]

Calix, ká'rn, *n.*, a heap of stones. [Celt. *carin*.]

Callist, ká'tif, *n.* orig. a captive; a mean despicable fellow.—*adj.* mean, base. [*It. cattivo*; *L. captivus*—*capio*, to take.]

Calaja. See under *Cage*.

Cake, kák, *n.* a piece of dough that is baked or cooked; a small loaf of fine bread; any flattened mass baked hard.—*v. i.* to form into a cake or hard mass.—*v. i.* to become baked or hardened:—*pr. p.* cáking; *pa. p.* cáked'. [Sw. *kaka*; Ger. *kuchen*—*kochen*, *L. coquo*, to cook.]

Calabash, kal'a-bash, *n.* a vessel made of a dried gourd-shell; the gourd. [Sp. *calabaza*, the gourd.]

Calamity, kal-am'i-ti, *n.* lit. a storm that injures the reeds or stalks of corn; a great misfortune; affliction. [Fr. *calamité*; *L. calamitas*—*calamus*, Gr. *halamos*, a reed; or = *cadamitas*—*cado*, to fall.]—*adj.* calam'itous.

Calamus, kal'a-mus, *n.* an Indian sweet-scented grass.

Calash, ka-lash', *n.* a light low-wheeled carriage

with a folding top; a hood worn by ladies to protect their bonnets. [Fr. *calèche*; *It. calasso*; Slav. *koló*, pl. *kolésá*, Russ. *kolésó*, wheel.]

Calcareous, Calca'ous. See under *Calc*.

Calculate, kal'kú-lít, *v. t.* lit. to count by the help of small stones; to reckon; to adjust.—*v. i.* to make a calculation; to estimate.—*pr. p.* cal'culáting; *pa. p.* cal'culáted.—*adj.* cal'culáble. [*L. calculo*—*calculus*, dim. of *calx*, a little stone.]

calculus, kal'kú-lus, *n.* one of the higher branches of mathematics.—*pl.* *calculi*, kal'kú-lí.

Caldera, kaw'l'dron, *n.* a large kettle for boiling or heating liquids. [*L. caldarium*—*calidus*, hot—*calro*, to grow hot.]

Calendonia, kal-é-dó-ni-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Calendonia* or Scotland.

Calends, kal'ends, *n.* among the Romans, the first day of each month on which the holidays were called. [*L. calendae*—*calo*, Gr. *halos*, to call.]

calendar, kal'en-dar, *n.* a register of the months; an almanac; a list of criminal causes for trial. [*L. calendarius*, relating to the calends—*calendae*.]

Calender, kal'en-dér, *n.* (a corruption of *Cylinder*) a press consisting of two rollers for smoothing and dressing cloth.—*v. i.* to dress in a calender:—*pr. p.* cal'endering; *pa. p.* cal'endered. [Gr. *kylin'dros*—*kylin'dr*, to roll.]

Call, kál, *n.* the young of the cow and of some other animals; a stupid, cowardly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.—*pl.* *calves*. [A. S. *caalf*; Ger. *kalb*; Goth. *kalbo*; Gael. *colpa*.]

calve, ká'v, *v. i.* to bring forth a calf:—*pr. p.* calv'ing; *pa. p.* calved'.

Caliber, kal'i-bér, *n.* the size of the bore of a gun; diameter. [Fr. *calibre*, the bore of a gun; *It. calibro*; old Fr. *qualibre*—*L. quæ libra*, of what weight, hence applied to the diameter of the bullet, which determined the diameter of the gun; or from Ar. *halib*, a model.]

calibre, kal'i-bér, *n.*, compass of mind; kind.

calipers, kal'i-pérs, caliper-compasses, kal'i-pér-kum-pas-séz, *n.*, compasses with bent legs for measuring the diameter of bodies.

Calice, kal'i-kó, *n.* cotton-cloth first brought from *Calicut* in the E. Indies.

Calli, Caliph, ká'lif, or kal'if, *n.* the name assumed by the successors of Mahomet. [Turk. *khalif*; Ar. *khalaf*, to succeed.]

caliphate, caliphate, kal'if-át, *n.* the office, rank, or government of a caliph.

Calligraphy, Calligraphy, ka-lig'ra-fí, *n.*, beautiful hand-writing. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *graphé*, writing—*graphé*, to write.]

Calliper. See under *Caliber*.

Callisthenes, Callisthenes, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* exercises for the purpose of promoting gracefulness as well as strength of body.—*adj.* callisthem'ic. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *sthenos*, strength.]

Calix. See *Calyx*.

Call, kawk, *v. t.* to stuff (as if pressed with the foot) oakum into the seams of a ship to make it watertight; to roughen a horse's shoes to keep it from slipping:—*pr. p.* cálling; *pa. p.* cálléd'. [*L. cal-care*, to tread under foot—*calx*, the heel.]

Call, kaw'l, *v. i.* to cry aloud; to make a short visit.

- v. t.* to name; to summon; to appoint or proclaim:—*pr. p.* calling; *pa. p.* called.—*n.* a summons or invitation; an impulse; a demand; a short visit; a shrill whistle; the cry of a bird. [A.S. *callian*, *L. calo*, *Gr. kalos*, to call.]
- calling, kaw'ing, *n.* that to which a person is called upon to devote his attention; trade; profession; occupation.
- Callow, kal-lo's-ti, *n.* a hard swelling on the skin without no feeling. [*L. calloritas*—*callus*, hard skin.]
- callous, kal'us, *adj.*, hardened; insensible; unfeeling.—*adv.* callously.—*n.* callousness.
- Callow, kal'ə, *adj.*, bald; not covered with feathers; unfeathered. [*A. S. calo*, *D. halvus*, *L. calvus*.]
- Callm, kām, *adj.* still, as in *noonday heat*; free from wind; undisturbed; collected.—*n.* absence of wind; repose; serenity.—*v. t.* to make calm; to quiet:—*pr. p.* calm'ing; *pa. p.* calmed'.—*adv.* calmly.—*n.* calmness. [*Fr. calme*; *low L. calvus*, *Gr. kassava*, noonday heat—*halo*, to burn.]
- Calomel, kal'ə-mel, *n.* a preparation of mercury much used as a medicine; the white sublimate got by the application of heat to a mixture of mercury and corrosive sublimate, which is black. [*Gr. kalos*, fair, *melas*, black.]
- Caloric, ka-lor'ik, *n.*, heat; the supposed principle or cause of heat. [*L. calor*, heat—*calor*, to be hot.]
- calorific, kal-or-if'ik, *adj.*, causing heat; heating. [*L. calor*, and *facio*, to make].—*n.* calorific'ion.
- Calotype, kal'ə-ŋip, *n.* lit. a beautiful image; a kind of photography. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, *typos*, an image.]
- Calumny, kal'um-ni, *n.* false accusation; slander. [*L. calumnia*.]
- calumniate, ka-lum'ni-ŋt, *v. t.* to accuse falsely; to slander.—*v. i.* to spread evil reports:—*pr. p.* calum'niating; *pa. p.* calum'niated.—*ns.* calum'niation, calum'niator.
- calumnious, ka-lum'ni-us, *adj.* of the nature of calumny; slanderous.—*adv.* calum'niously.
- Calve. See under *Call*.
- Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n.* the doctrines of Calvin, an eminent religious reformer of 16th century.
- Calvinist, kal'vin-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.
- Calvinistic, kal'vin-ist'ik, Calvinistical, kal'vin-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.
- Calx, kal'ks, *n.*, chalk or lime; the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat.—*pl.* Calxes, kalk'sez, or Calces, kal'sez. [*A. S. calc*, *calc*, chalk; *L. calx*, limestone; *Gr. chalcis*.]
- calcareous, kal-kar'us, *adj.* like or containing chalk or lime. [*L. calcarius*, from *calx*.]—*n.* calcareousness.
- calcina, kal-sin', *v. t.* to reduce to a calx or chalky powder by the action of heat.—*v. i.* to become a calx or powder by heat:—*pr. p.* calcin'ing; *pa. p.* and *adj.* calcined'.—*n.* calcina'tion.
- caligraphy, kal-ko'gr-a-fi, *n.* lit. chalk-writing; a style of engraving like chalk-drawing.—*adj.* caligraph'ical. [*L. calx*, and *Gr. graphō*, writing—*graphō*, to write.]
- Calyx, Calix, kal'iks, or kal'iks, *n.* the outer covering or cup of a flower.—*pl.* Calyxes, Cal'yces, or Cal'ices. [*L.*; *Gr. halyx*—*halyptis*, to cover.]
- Cambric, kām'br'ik, *n.* a kind of fine white linen, originally manufactured at Cambry in Flanders.
- Came, kām—did come—*past tense* of Come.
- Camel, kam'el, *n.* lit. the bearer; an animal of Asia
- and Africa with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding. [*A. S. camell*, old *Fr. camel*, *It. camello*, *L. camelus*, *Gr. kamēlos*, *Heb. gamal*, *Sans. kramela*; prob. from *Ar. chamal*, to bear.]
- camelpard, kam-el'ə-pārd, or kam-el'ə-pārd, *n.* lit. the camel-panther; the giraffe. [*L. camelopardalis*; *Gr. kamēlos*, and *pardalis*, the panther.]
- camelot, kam'el-ət, *n.* a cloth originally made of camel's hair, but now chiefly of wool and goat's hair. [*Fr.*; *It. cambelotto*, old *It. camelotto*—*L. camelus*.]
- Camellia, ka-mel'ya, *n.* a species of evergreen shrubs, natives of China and Japan. [named from *Camelli*, a Spanish Jesuit, said to have brought it from the East.]
- Carree, kam'ə-ŋ, *n.* a gem or precious stone, carved in relief. [*It. carree*; *Fr. carée*; *low L. carraeus*—*L. gemma*, a precious stone.]
- Camera, kam'er-a, *n.* lit. a chamber; an instrument for throwing the images of external objects on a white surface placed within a dark chamber or box. [*L.*]
- camerated, kam'er-ət-ed, *adj.*, chambered; divided into chambers; arched or vaulted.
- Camlet, kam'let, the more usual spelling of camelot.
- Camomile. See *Chamomile*.
- Camp, kamp, *n.* lit. a plain or field; the ground on which an army pitch their tents; the tents of an army.—*v. t.* to encamp or pitch tents:—*pr. p.* camping; *pa. p.* camped'. [*A. S.*, *Fr. camp*, a camp; *It. campo*—*L. campus*, a plain.]
- campaign, kam-pān', *n.* a large open field or plain; the time during which an army keeps the field.—*v. t.* to serve in a campaign:—*pr. p.* campaign'ing; *pa. p.* campaigned'. [*Fr. campagne*; *It. campagna*, from *L. campus*.]
- campaigner, kam-pān'ēr, *n.* one who has served several campaigns.
- campestral, kam-pes'tral, *adj.* growing in or pertaining to fields. [*L. campestris*, from *campus*.]
- Campaniform, kam-pan'i-form, Campanulate, kam-pan'ū-lāt, *adj.*, in the form of a bell, applied to flowers. [*It. campana*, a bell, and *form*.]
- campanology, kam-pan-o'lo-ji, *n.* a discourse on, or the science of, bells or bell-ringing. [*It. campana*, a bell, and *Gr. logos*, a discourse.]
- Camphor (in *B.*, Camphire), kam'for, *n.* the white, solid juice of the laurel-tree of India, China, and Japan, having a bitterish taste, and a pleasant smell. [*Fr. camphre*, *It. camfora*, *low L. camphora*, *Hind. kapur*, *Malay. kapura*.]
- camphorated, kam'for-ət-ed, *adj.* impregnated with camphor.
- camphoric, kam-for'ik, *adj.* pertaining to camphor.
- Can, kan, *v. i.* orig. to know; to be able; to have sufficient power. [*A. S. can*, know, is able; *A. S. cunnan*, *Goth. kunnan*, *Scot. ken*, to know; *Ger. können*, to be able.] See *Know*.
- Can, kan, *n.* a vessel for holding liquor, originally made of the stem of a reed. [*A. S. canne*; *L. canna*, a reed, a vessel; *Gr. kannē*, a reed.]
- Canal, ka-nal', *n.* lit. a channel or water-pipe; a channel or passage for water, made by art; a duct in the body for any of its fluids. [*L. canalis*, a water-pipe, from *canua*, a reed, a pipe.]
- channel, chan'nel, *n.* the bed of a stream of water; the deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbour; a strait or narrow sea; means of passing or conveying. [*L. canalis*.]

Canary, ka-ná'ri, *n.* a wine, from the *Canary Islands*; a bird orig. from the *Canary Islands*.

Canoe, kan'sel, *v.t.* lit. to make *cross-bars* like *lattice-work*; to cross a writing with lines; to cross or blot out; to annul, or suppress:—*pr.p.* can'celling; *pa.p.* can'celled.—*n.* the act of *canceling*; the part of a work suppressed or altered. [Fr. *cancellier*; L. *cancellus*, from *cancelli*, dim. of *cancer*, a lattice.]

cancelled, kan'sel-lát-ed, *adj.* crossed by bars or lines.

chancel, chan'sel, *n.* the part of a church where the altar is placed, formerly enclosed with *lattices*, but now with rails. [old Fr.—L. *cancelli*, lattices.]

chancellor, chan'sel-lor, *n.* the president of a court of *chancery* or other court.—*n.* *chancellorship*. [Fr. *chancelier*—L. *cancelli*, the cross-bars that surrounded the judgment-seat.]

Chancery, chan'sér-i, *n.* the highest court of justice next to the parliament, presided over by the Lord High *Chancellor*. [Fr. *chancellorie*.]

Cancer, kan'sér, *n.* a *crab*; a sign of the zodiac; an eating, spreading tumour or *canker*, supposed to resemble a crab. [A.S. *cancer*, *cancro*; L. *cancer*; Gr. *karkinos*; Sans. *karkata*, a crab.]

cancerate, kan'sér-át, *v.i.* to grow into a cancer or tumour:—*pr.p.* can'cer'ating; *pa.p.* can'cer'ated.

canceration, kan'sér-át'shun, *n.* a growing into a cancer or tumour.

cancerous, kan'sér-us, *adj.* of or like a cancer.

canceriform, kang'kri form, *adj.*, *crab-like*; *cancerous*.

canker, kang'kér, *n.* a *cancer*; small sores in the mouth; a disease in trees, or in horses' feet; anything that corrupts or consumes.—*v.t.* to eat into, corrupt, or destroy; to infect or pollute.—*v.i.* to grow corrupt; to decay:—*pr.p.* can'ker'ing; *pa.p.* can'ker'ed. [same as L. *cancer*, orig. pronounced *canker*.]

cankerous, kang'kér-us, *adj.* corroding like a canker.

canker-worm, kang'kér-wurm, *n.* a worm that *cankers* or eats into plants.

Candelabrum. See under *Candle*.

Candid, kan'did, *adj.* lit. *white, shining*; fair; sincere; free from prejudice; frank.—*adv.* can'didly.—*n.* can'didness. [Fr. *candidé*; L. *candidus*—*candeo*, to shine.]

candour, kan'dur, *n.* lit. a *dazzling whiteness*; freedom from prejudice or disguise; sincerity; openness. [L. *candor*, from *candeo*.]

candidate, kan'di-dát, *n.* lit. one *clothed in white*; one who offers himself or is proposed for any office or honour, so called because, at Rome, the applicant used to wear a white dress.—*n.* can'didateship. [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*.]

Candle, kan'dl, *n.* lit. *something shining*; wax, tallow, or other like substance surrounding a wick; a light. [A.S. *candel*; Fr. *chandelle*; L. *candela*, from *candeo*, to shine.]

candlestick, kan'dl-stik, *n.* an instrument for holding a candle, orig. a *stick* or piece of wood.

Candlemas, kan'dl-mas, *n.* lit. the *candle feast*; a festival of the R. Catholic Church in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, on the 2d of Feby., and so called from the number of candles used. [Candle, and Mass.]

candelabrum, kan-dé-lá'brum, *n.* lit. a *candle-bearer*; a branched and ornamented candlestick.—*pl.* *candela'bra*. [L.; from *candela*.]

chandler, shan-dé-lér, *n.* lit. a *candlestick*; a

frame with branches for holding lights. [Fr.; It. *candeliere*—L. *candela*.]

chandler, chand'lér, *n.* orig. a *candle maker* and dealer; a dealer generally. [Fr. *chandelier*.]

chandlery, chand'lér-i, *n.* goods sold by a chandler.

canal-coal, kan'nel-kól, *n.* *canal-coal*, kan'dl-kól, *n.* a very hard, black coal that burns with a bright flame, once used for *candles*.

Candour. See under *Candid*.

Candy, kan'di, *n.* crystallised *sugar*; anything preserved in sugar.—*v.t.* to preserve or dress with sugar; to congeal or crystallise as sugar.—*v.i.* to become congealed:—*pr.p.* can'dying; *pa.p.* can'died. [Fr. *candir*, from Ar. *gand*, sugar.]

Cane, kán, *n.* lit. a *reed*, as the bamboo, &c.; a walking-stick.—*v.t.* to beat with a cane:—*pr.p.* can'ing; *pa.p.* can'ed'. [L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*.]

cany, kan'i, *adj.* full of or made of canes.

canister, kan'is-tér, *n.* lit. a *cane* or wicker-basket; a box or case, usually of tin. [Fr. *canistre*, L. *canistrum*, Gr. *kanistron*—*kanna*.]

Canine, ka-nín, *adj.* like or pertaining to the dog. [Fr. *canin*, L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.]

Canker, &c. See under *Cancer*.

Cannal-coal. See under *Candle*.

Cannibal, kan'ni-bal, *n.* one who eats human flesh.—*adj.* relating to cannibalism. [a corr. of *Caribales* (English, *Caribbees*), the native name of the W. India islanders, who ate human flesh; prob. changed into a word expressive of their character, from L. *canis*, a dog.]

cannibalism, kan'ni-bal-izm, *n.* the practice of eating human flesh.

Cannon, kan'un, *n.* lit. a large *cane*, reed, or pipe; a metal cylinder for throwing balls, &c., by the force of gunpowder; a great gun. [Fr. *canon*; It. *cannone*; from L. *canna*, a reed.] See *Cana*.

cannonade, kan-un-ád, *n.* an attack with cannon.—*v.t.* to attack or batter with cannon:—*pr.p.* cannonad'ing; *pa.p.* cannonad'ed.

cannonier, cannoneer, kan-un-ér, *n.* one who man-ages cannon.

Cannot, kan'not, *v.i.* to be unable. [Can, and Not.]

Canoe, ka-nóo', *n.* a boat made of the hollowed trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. [Fr. *canot*, Sp. *canoá*—*canna*, a Carib word.]

Cañon, kan-yun', *n.* a deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by water-courses. [Sp. a hollow, from root of *Canon*.]

Canon, kan'un, *n.* lit. a *measuring-cane*; a law or rule, esp. in ecclesiastical matters; the genuine books of Scripture, called the *sacred canon*; a dignity of the Church of England; a list of saints canonised; a large kind of type. [A.S., Fr., L. *canon*; Gr. *kanón*—*kanna*, a reed.]

canonic, ka-non'ik, *canonical*, ka-non'ik-al, *adj.* according to or included in the *canon*; regular; ecclesiastical.—*adv.* canon'ically.

canonicals, ka-non'ik-alz, *n.* the official dress of the clergy, regulated by the *canons* of the church.

canonicity, kan-un'is-i-ti, *n.* the state of belonging to the *canon* or genuine books of the Scripture.

canonist, kan'un-ist, *n.* one versed in the *canon* law.—*adj.* can'on'istic.

canonise, kan'un-iz, *v.t.* to enrol in the *canon* or list of saints:—*pr.p.* can'on'ising; *pa.p.* can'on'ised.—*n.* canonisa'tion.

canonry, kan'un-ri, *n.* the benefice of a canon.

Canopy, kan'o-pi, *n.* lit. a couch with *mosquito* curtains; a covering over a couch, bed, &c., or

overhead.—*v. t.* to cover with a canopy.—*pr. p.* can'opying; *pa. p.* can'opied. [old E. *canapis*, Fr. *canapé*, old Fr. *canapé*, L. *canopium*, Gr. *kánapsion*—*kánaps*, a mosquito.]

Canorous, ka-nó'rus, *adj.*, musical; melodious. [L. *canorus*, from *canor*, melody—*cano*, I sing.]

Cant, kant, *v. i.* lit. to sing or whine; to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way.—*pr. p.* cant'ing; *pa. p.* cant'ed.—*n.* a sing-song or whine; a hypocritical style of speech; the language peculiar to a sect. [L. *canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

cañtela, kan'ti-kl, *n.* lit. a little song; a song.—in *pl.* the Song of Solomon. [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, from *canto*.]

cañto, kan'tó, *n.* lit. a song; division of a song or poem; the treble or leading melody.

Cant, kant, *n.* lit. an edge or corner; an inclination from the level; a toss or jerk.—*v. t.* to turn on the edge or corner; to tilt or incline; to toss or thrust suddenly.—*pr. p.* cant'ing; *pa. p.* cant'ed. [old Fr. *cant*, It. *canto*, L. *canthus*, an edge; Gr. *kánthos*, corner of the eye; W. *cant*, a border.]

cañton, kan'tun, *n.* lit. a corner or partition; a small division of territory; also, its inhabitants; a division of a shield or painting.—*v. t.* to divide into cantons; to allot quarters to troops. [Fr.]

cañtonal, kan'tun-al, *adj.* pertaining to or divided into cantons.—*n.* cañton'ment, the quarters of troops in a town.

Cañtanerous, kan-tang'kér-us, *adj.* (colloq.) contentiously, malicious, perverse.

Cañteem, kan'tén, *n.* a tin vessel used by soldiers for holding liquors; a barrack-tavern. [Fr. *cantine*; It. *cantina*, a bottle case, a cellar, from *canovettina*, dim. of *canova*, a cellar.]

Cañter, kan'tér, *n.* an easy gallop.—*v. i.* to move at an easy gallop.—*v. t.* to make to canter.—*pr. p.* can'tering; *pa. p.* can'tered. [orig. *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury.]

Cañtharides, kan-thar'i-déz, *n. pl.* lit. beetles; Spanish flies, used for blistering. [L. *cantharis*, *cantharides*, Gr. *kántharis*.]

Cañticle, Cañto. See under Cant, to sing.

Cañvas, kan'vas, *n.*, *hempen* cloth; a coarse cloth made of hemp, used for sails, tents, &c., and for painting on; the sails of a ship. [Fr. *canvas*, It. *canovaccio*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*, hemp.]

cañvas, kan'vas, *v. i.* lit. to sift through canvas; to examine; to discuss; to solicit votes.—*v. t.* to seek or go about to solicit.—*n.* close examination; a seeking or solicitation.—*n.* cañ'vaser.

Canyon. Same as Cañon.

Cañsonet, kan-ró-net', *n.* a little or short song. [It. *cansonnella*, dim. of *cansone*, a song; from L. *canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

Cañtuche, kó'chook, *n.* the highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in S. America and Asia; India rubber. [S. American.]

Cap, kap, *n.* a covering for the head; a cover; the top.—*v. t.* to put on a cap; to cover the end or top.—*pr. p.* capping; *pa. p.* capped. [A.S. *cappe*; Fr. *cape*; Ger. *kappe*; Gr. *képh*, to cover.]

cape, káp, *n.* a covering for the shoulders attached to a coat or cloak; a cloak.

caparison, ka-par'i-sun, *n.* the covering of a horse; a rich cloth laid over a war-horse.—*v. t.* to cover with a cloth, as a horse; to dress very richly.—*pr. p.* capar'isoning; *pa. p.* capar'isoned. [Fr. *caparison*; Sp. *caparason*, augmentative of *capa*, a cape, cover.]

Capable, káp'a-bl, *adj.*, able to seize or comprehend; having ability, power, or skill to do; qualified for. [Fr.—L. *capio*, to take or seize.]—*n.* capab'ility.

capacious, ka-pá'shi-us, *adj.*, holding; including much; roomy; wide; extensive. [L. *capax*, *capacis*—*capio*, to take.]—*adv.* capac'iously.—*n.* capac'iousness.

capacitate, ka-pas'i-tát, *v. t.*, to make capable; to qualify.—*pr. p.* capac'itating; *pa. p.* capac'itated.

capacity, ka-pas'i-ti, *n.* power of holding or grasping a thing; power of mind; room; character; occupation.

Caparison, Cape, of a coat. See under Cap.

Cape, káp, *n.* a head or point of land running into the sea; a head-land. [Fr. *cap*; It. *capo*; L. *caput*, the head.]

Caper, ká'pér, *n.* the flower-bud of the caper-bush, used for pickling. [Fr. *capre*; L. and Gr. *caparis*; Ar. *al-kabar*; Sans. *caphari*, ginger.]

Caper, ká'pér, *v. i.* to leap or skip like a goat; to dance in a frolicsome manner.—*pr. p.* and *adj.* cap'ering; *pa. p.* cap'ered.—*n.* a leap; a spring. [Fr. *cabrer*, to prance; L. *capra*, a goat.]

capriole, kap'ri-ól, *n.*, a caper; a leap without advancing. [Fr. *cabriole*; old Fr. *capriole*—L. *capra*, *capra*, a goat.]

Capillary, kap'il-la-ri, or ka-pil'la-ri, *adj.* as fine or minute as a hair; having a very small bore, as a tube.—*n.* a tube with a bore as fine as a hair;—in *pl.* the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals. [L. *capillaris*—*capillus*, hair, akin to *caput*, the head.]

Capital, kap'it-al, *adj.* relating to the head; head; chief; principal; important.—*adv.* cap'itally. [L. *capitális*—*caput*, the head.]

capital, kap'it-al, *n.* the head or top part of a column or pillar; the chief or most important thing; the chief city of a country; a large letter; the money for carrying on any business.

capitalise, kap'it-al-iz, *v. t.*, to convert into capital or money.—*pr. p.* cap'italising; *pa. p.* cap'italised.

capitalist, kap'it-al-ist, *n.*, one who has capital or money.

chapter, chap'i-tér, *n.* the head or capital of a column. [Fr. *chapitel*—low L. *capitellum*, dim. of L. *caput*.]

capitation, kap-it-á'shun, *n.* a numbering of every head or individual; a tax on every head. [L. *capitatio*—*caput*, the head.]

Capitol, kap'it-ól, *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome built on the top of a hill; in the U.S. the house where Congress meets. [L. *Capitolium*—*caput*.]

chapter, chap'i-tér, *n.* a head or division of a book; a corporation of clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; an organised branch of some society or fraternity. [Fr. *chapitre*—L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*.]

capitalar, ka-pit'ú-lar, capitular, ka-pit'ú-lar-i, *n.* a head or chapter; a statute passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court; a member of a chapter.—*adj.* relating to a chapter in a cathedral; belonging to a chapter.—*adv.* cap'itularly.

capitulate, ka-pit'ú-lát, *v. i.* to agree to certain heads or conditions; to surrender on treaty.—*v. t.* to yield or give up on conditions.—*pr. p.* capit'ulating; *pa. p.* capit'ulated.—*n.* capitula'tion.

captain, kap'tán, or kap'tin, *n.* a head or chief officer; the commander of a troop of horse, a company of infantry, or a ship. [Fr. *capitaine*; It. *capitano*—L. *caput*, the head.]

captaincy, kap'tin-si, or kap'tin-si, *n.* the rank or commission of a captain.

Capon, ká'p'n, *n.* a young cock cut or castrated. [A.S. *capnus*; Fr. *chapon*; L. *capo*; Gr. *kápton*—*kapto*, to cut; Ger. *kapphahn*—*kappen*, to cut.]

Caprice, ka-prés', *n.* a sudden start of the mind like the start of a goat; a change of humour or opinion without reason; a freak. [Fr. *caprice*; It. *capriccio*: perhaps from *capra*, a goat.]

capricious, ka-prish'us, *adj.* full of caprice; changeable.—*adv.* capri'ciously.—*n.* capri'ciousness.

Capricorn, kap'ri-korn, *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac, like a horned goat. [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, *cornu*, a horn.]

Capriole. See under Caper.

Capsula, kap'sul, *v.t.* to upset:—*pr.p.* capsel'ing; *pa.p.* capsel'ed'. [perh. from *cap*, top, head (L. *caput*), and *solus*, because it is properly to move a hoghead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads.]

Capstan, kap'stan, *n.* lit. the standing goat; an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board ship. [Fr. *cabestan*; Sp. *cabrestante*—*cabra*, L. *capra*, a goat, and *stans*, standing, the name of the goat being applied to battering-rams, machines for casting stones, raising weights, &c.]

Capsule, kap'sul, *n.* a small case; the seed-vesel of a plant; a small dish. [L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case.]

capsular, kap'sul-ar, capsulary, kap'sul-ar-i, *adj.* hollow like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

Captain. See under Capital.

Caption, kap'shun, *n.* the act of taking; an arrest. [L. *captio*—*capio*, to take.]

captious, kap'shus, *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offence; critical; peevish.—*adv.* cap'tiously.—*n.* cap'tiousness. [L. *captiosus*—*captio*.]

captive, kap'tiv, *n.* one taken; a prisoner of war; one kept in bondage.—*adj.*, taken, or kept prisoner in war; charmed or subdued by any thing.—*n.* captivity. [L. *captivus*—*capio*, *captus*.]

captivate, kap'ti-vát, *v.t.* lit. to take or make captive, so in *B.*; to charm; to engage the affections:—*pr.p.* cap'tivating; *pa.p.* cap'tivated. [L. *captivus*, *captivatus*—*captivus*.]

captivating, kap'ti-vát-ing, *adj.* having power to engage the affections. [prize.]

captor, kap'tor, *n.* one who takes a prisoner or a capture, kap'túr, *n.* the act of taking; the thing taken; an arrest.—*v.t.* to take as a prize; to take by force:—*pr.p.* cap'turing; *pa.p.* cap'tured. [Fr. *capture*; L. *captura*—*capio*, *captus*.]

Capuchin, kap'ú-shén', *n.* a hooded cloak for females; a hooded friar; a hooded-pigeon. [Fr. *capucin*—*capuce*, a capouch or hood.]

Car (old form Carr), kár, *n.* a small vehicle moved on wheels. [Fr. *char*; old Fr. *car*, *char*; L. *carrus*; Celt. *cár*: conn. with Ger. *karro*.]

career, ka-rér', *n.* lit. a car-road; a race; speed; course; course of action.—*v.t.* to move or run rapidly:—*pr.p.* career'ing; *pa.p.* career'ed'. [Fr. *carriere*, old Fr. *charriere*—*char*.]

carpenter, kár'pen-tér, *n.* lit. a maker of cars, or carriages; a worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, &c. [Fr. *charpentier*, old Fr. *carpentier*, L. *carpentarius*—*carpentum*, a car, from root of *Car*.]—*n.* carpentry, kár'pen-tri, the trade or work of a carpenter.

carry, kar'ri, *v.t.* to convey on a car; to bear; to lead or transport; to effect; to behave or demean.—*v.i.* to convey or propel as a gun:—*pr.p.* car'rying; *pa.p.* car'ried'. [Fr. *charrier*—*char*.]

carriage, kar'rij, *n.*, *act.* or *cost* of carrying; a vehicle for carrying; behaviour; in *B.*, baggage.

carro, kár'go, *n.* what a ship carries; its load. [Sp., Fr. *chargero*, to load—*char*.]

cart, kárt, *n.* a car or carriage; a carriage with two wheels for conveying heavy loads.—*v.t.* to convey in a cart:—*pr.p.* cart'ing; *pa.p.* cart'ed'. [Fr. *charret*; Celt. *cár*.]

cartage, kárt'sh, *n.* the act or cost of carting.

carter, kárt'ér, *n.* one who drives a cart.

chariot, char'i-ot, *n.* orig. a war-car; a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage. [Fr.—*char*.]

charioteer, char-i-ot-ér', *n.* one who drives a chariot.

Carabine, kar'a-bin, Carbine, kár'bín, *n.* a short light musket. [Fr. *carabine*—*carabin*, old Fr. *calabrin*, a carbineer—*calabro*, a machine for casting stones, the name being transferred to the musket after the invention of gunpowder.]

carabineer, kar-a-bin-ér', carabineer, kár-bin-ér', *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine.

Caracole, kar'a-kól, *n.* a turning about; the half-turn which a horseman makes; a winding stair.—*v.t.* to turn half round, as cavalry in wheeling:—*pr.p.* car'acolling; *pa.p.* car'acoled'. [Fr. *caracole*; Sp. *caracol*, the spiral-shell of a snail; A.S. *cerros*, to turn; Gael. *car*, *carach*, winding.]

Cará, karát, *n.* lit. a seed or bean; a weight of 4 grains; $\frac{1}{24}$ th part of pure gold. [Fr.; Ar. *qirat*; Gr. *keration*, a seed or bean used as a weight.]

Caravan, kar'a-van, *n.* a company of traders; a company of travellers associated together for security in crossing the deserts in the East; a large close carriage. [Fr. *caravane*; Pers. *kárván*.]

caravansary, kar-a-van-sá-ri, caravansera, kar-a-van'sé-ra, *n.* lit. *caravan-inn*; a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop. [Pers. *kárván-sarái*—*kárván*, caravan, *sarái*, inn.]

Caraway, kar'a-wá, *n.* a plant with aromatic seeds, used as a tonic and condiment. [Old E. *carvey*; Sp. *alcaraves*; Ar. *harviya*—Gr. *karon*.]

Carbine, Carbineer. See Carabine.

Carbon, kár'bon, *n.* lit. coal; pure charcoal. [Fr. *charbon*—L. *carbo*, coal.]

carbonaceous, kár-bon-ú'shú-us, carbonic, kár-bon'ik, *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon.

carboniferous, kár-bon-if-ér-us, *adj.*, producing carbon or coal. [L. *carbo*, and *fero*, to produce.]

carbonise, kár'bon-íz, *v.t.* to make into carbon:—*pr.p.* carbon'ising; *pa.p.* carbon'ised.

carbuncle, kár'bung-kl, *n.* lit. a small live coal; a fiery red precious stone; an inflamed ulcer. [L. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*.]

carbuncular, kár'bung'kú-lar, *adj.* belonging to or resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

Caracnet, kár'ka-net, *n.* a ring; a collar of jewels. [Gr. *kirkinos*—*kirkos*, a circle.]

Carcass, Carcass, kár'kas, *n.* the case or body of an animal; a dead body; the framework of anything; a kind of bomb-shell. [Fr. *carcasse*—L. *caro*, flesh, *capta*, a case, chest.]

Card, kárd, *n.* a piece of paper; a piece of paste-board marked with figures for playing a game, or with a person's address upon it; a note. [Fr. *carte*; L. *charta*, Gr. *charitis*, paper.]

Card, kárd, *n.* an instrument for combing wool or flax.—*v.t.* to comb wool, &c.:—*pr.p.* card'ing;

pa. p. carded. [Fr. *carde*; It. *cardo*—L. *carduus*, a thistle.]

Cardiac, kár'di-ak, *Cardiacal*, kár'di-ak-al, *adj.*, *belonging to the heart*; cordial; reviving. [L. *cardiacus*; Gr. *kardiakos*—*hordia*, the heart.]

Cardinal, kár'din-al, *adj.* denoting that on which a thing hinges or depends; principal.—*n.* a dignitary in the R. C. Church next to the pope; a short cloak. [L. *cardinalis*—*cardo*, a hinge.]

cardinalate, kár'din-al-it, *cardinalship*, kár'din-al-ship, *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal.

Care, kár, *n.*, *anxiety*, *heedfulness*; charge, oversight; the object of anxiety.—*v. t.* to be anxious; to be inclined; to have regard;—*pr. p.* cár'ing; *pa. p.* cár'ed. [A.S. *cear*, Goth. *care*, Celt. *car*, care; allied to L. *carus*, dear.]

careful, kár'fool, *adj.*, *full of care*; heedful; in *B.*, anxious; in Dan. iii. 16, at a loss, puzzled.—*adv.* care'fully.—*n.* care'fulness.

careless, kár'les, *adj.*, *without care*; heedless; unconcerned.—*adv.* care'lessly.—*n.* care'lessness.

causing, kár'ing, *adj.* distressing, causing anxiety.

Careen, ka-rén, *v. t.* to lay a ship on her side to repair her bottom and keel.—*v. i.* to incline to one side as a ship in sailing. [Fr. *caréner*—*carène*; It. *carina*—L. *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel.]

careenage, ka-rén'aj, *n.* a place where ships are careened; the cost of careening.

Career. See under *Car*.

Caroon, ka-ré', *v. t.* to treat with affection; to fondle; to embrace;—*pr. p.* cares'ing; *pa. p.* caressed.—*n.* any act or expression of affection. [Fr. *caresser*; It. *carezza*, an endearment—L. *carus*, dear.]

Carot, kár'et, *n.* lit. *there is wanting*; a mark, *A.*, used in writing when a word is left out. [L. *carro*, to be wanting.]

Cargo. See under *Car*.

Caricature, kar-i-ka-tür', *n.* a representation of anything so overdrawn or overloaded as to be ridiculous, while keeping the likeness.—*v. t.* to turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness. [It. *caricatura*—*caricare*, to load, from root of *Car*.]

caricaturist, kar-i-ka-tür'ist, *n.*, *one who caricatures*.

Caries, kár'i-éz, *n.*, *rotteness* of a bone. [L.]

carious, kár'i-us, *adj.* affected with caries.

Carling. See under *Car*.

Carmelite, kár'mel-ít, *n.* a monk of the order of Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the 12th century; a kind of pear.

Carmin, kár'mín, *n.* a crimson colour made from the cochineal insect; a bright red dye or colour. See *Crimson* and *Vermilion*. [Fr. and Sp. *carmin*; It. *carminio*; Ar. *krumna*, the cochineal insect Sans. *krimis*; L. *vermis*.]

Carriage, kár'naj, *n.*, *flesh* of dead animals; slaughter. [Fr. *carriage*, from L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

carrial, kár'nal, *adj.*, *fleshly*; pertaining to flesh; sensual; unspiritual.—*adv.* car'nally.

carriales, kár'nal-iz, *n.* a sensualist; a worldling.

carriality, kar-nal'i-ti, *n.*, *state of being carnal*.

carriation, kar-nal'i-shan, *n.* lit. *fleshiness*; flesh-colour; a flesh-coloured flower. [L. *carriatio*.]

carriata, kar-né'ti-an, *n.* a red or flesh-coloured precious stone. [low L. *carriatus*—*caro*.]

carrious, kár'né-us, *adj.*, *fleshy*; or of like flesh.

carrival, kár'ni-val, *n.* lit. *solace of the flesh*; a feast observed by Roman Catholics just before the fast of Lent. [It. *carriavale*—low L. *carriavale*, solace of the flesh—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levamen*, solace—*levare*, to lighten.]

Carnivorous, kar-niv'o-rus, *adj.*, *flesh-eating*. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *vorare*, to eat.]

Carol, kar'ol, *n.* lit. a *choral dance*; a song accompanying a dance; a song of joy or praise.—*v. i.* to sing a carol; to sing or warble.—*v. t.* to praise or celebrate in song;—*pr. p.* car'olling; *pa. p.* car'olled. [old Fr. *carole*; It. *carola*, dim. of L. *chorus*, a choral dance.]

Carotid, ka-ro'tid, *adj.* relating to the two great arteries of the neck. [Gr. *karioides*—*karos*, sleep, deep sleep being caused by compression of them.]

Carouse, kar-ous', *n.* a *drinking-bout*; a noisy revel.—*v. t.* to hold a drinking-bout; to drink freely and noisily;—*pr. p.* carousing; *pa. p.* caroused'. [Ger. *brassen*, Dutch, *bruyss*, *brues*, E. *cruse*, a drinking-vessel.]

carousal, kar-our'al, *n.* a *carous*; a feast.

Carp, kárp, *v. i.* lit. to *pick* or *snatch at*; to catch at small faults or errors;—*pr. p.* carping; *pa. p.* carped'.—*adv.* car'pingly. [L. *carpo*, to pick.]

carper, kár'p'er, *n.* one who carps or cavils.

Carps, kár'p, *n.* a voracious fresh-water fish. [Fr. *carpe*; It. *carpiene*; Ger. *karpfen*.]

Carpenter, *Carpentry*. See under *Car*.

Carpet, kár'pet, *n.* the woven or felted covering, commonly of wool, of floors, stairs, &c.—*v. t.* to cover with a carpet;—*pr. p.* and *n.* car'peting; *pa. p.* car'peted. [Fr. *carpetite*; low L. *carpeta*, woollen cloth, from *carpere*, to pluck wool.]

Carriage, &c. See under *Car*.

Carion, kar'ri-on, *n.* the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal.—*adj.* relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh. [Fr. *carogne*; It. *carogna*; low L. *caronia*—L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

Carriade, kar-un-ad', *n.* a short cannon of large bore, first made at Carron in Scotland.

Carrot, kar'ut, *n.* an edible root of a reddish or yellowish colour. [Fr. *carotte*; It. *L. carota*.]

carrot, kar'ut-i, *adj.*, *carrot-coloured*.

Garry, *Cart*, &c. See under *Car*.

Cart, kárt, *n.* lit. a *paper*; a card; a bill of fare. [Fr.—L. *charta*, Gr. *charita*, paper.] See *Card*.

carte-blanche (bi-blánsh), *n.* a *white* or blank card with a signature at the foot, which may be filled up at the pleasure of the receiver; unconditional terms. [Fr. *carte*, and *blanche*, white.]

carte-de-visite, -viz-it', *n.* lit. a *visiting-card*; a photographic portrait pasted on a small card.

cartel, kár'tel, *n.* lit. a *little card*; a paper of agreement for exchange of prisoners. [Fr. *cartel*; low L. *cartella*, L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*.]

cartoon, kár'toon, *n.*, *cardboard*; a preparatory drawing on strong paper, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c. [Fr. *carton*; It. *cartone*—*carta*, from L. *charta*.]

cartouche, kár'toosh', *n.*, a *small bit of paper*; or *a cartridge*; a case for holding cartridges. [Fr.; It. *cartoccio*—L. *charta*.]

cartridge, kár'trij, *n.* a *paper case* containing the charge for a gun. [corruption of *cartouche*.]

cartulary, kár'tú-lar-i, *n.* a *register-book* of a monastery, &c.; one who kept the records. [Fr. *cartulaire*; low L. *cartularium*—*charta*.]

Cartesian, kar-té-shi-an, *adj.* relating to the French philosopher *Des Cartes*, or his philosophy.

Cartilage, kár'ti-laj, *n.* a tough, elastic substance, softer than bone; gristle. [Fr.; L. *cartilago*.]

cartilaginous, kár-ti-laj'in-us, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of cartilage; gristly.

Cartoon, *Cartouche*, *Cartridge*, *Cartulary*. See *Cart*.

Carve, kārṅ, *v.t.*, to engrave; to cut into forms, devices, &c.; to make or shape by cutting; to cut up into slices or pieces; to apportion or distribute.—*v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to cut up meat:—*pr.p.* carving; *pa.p.* carved'. [A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut, to hew; Dutch, *kerwen*; Ger. *kerben*, to notch.] See **Grave**.

carver, kārṅ'er, *n.* one who carves; a sculptor.

Caryatæ, kar-i-at'æ, Caryatides, kar-i-at'i-dæz, *n.pl.* in arch. figures of women used instead of columns for supporters. [L.; Gr. *Karyatides*, the women of *Caryæ*, a town in Arcadia.]

Cascade, kas'kād, *n.* a water-fall. [Fr. *cascade*; It. *cascaia*, from *casare*, L. *cado*, *casus*, to fall.]

Case, kās, *n.*, that which receives, encloses, or contains; a covering, box, or sheath; the outer part of a building. [Fr. *casise*—old Fr. *casse*, It. *casca*, L. *capio*, from *capio*, to receive.]

case, kās, *v.t.* to put in a case or box:—*pr.p.* casing; *pa.p.* cased'.

casement, kās'ment, or kām'ent, *n.* the case or frame of a window; a window that opens on hinges; a hollow moulding.

cash, kash, *n.* orig. a case or chest for money; coin or money; ready money.—*v.t.* to turn into or exchange for money; to pay money for:—*pr.p.* cashing; *pa.p.* cashed'.

cashier, kash-ēr, *n.* a cash-keeper; one who has charge of the receiving and paying of money.

Case, kās, *n.* that which falls or happens; event; particular state or condition; subject of question or inquiry; statement of facts; in *gram.* lit. a falling down, the inflection of nouns, &c. [Fr. *cas*, It. *caso*, L. *casus*, from *cado*, to fall.]

casual, kas'hū'al, *adj.* falling out; accidental; unforeseen; occasional. [L. *casualis*—*casus*.]

casualty, kas'hū'al-ti, *n.*, that which falls out; an accident; a misfortune. [cases of conscience.]

casualist, kas'hū'-ist, *n.* one who studies and resolves *casualties*, kas'hū'-ist'ik, *casualistic*, kas'hū'-ist'ik-al, *adj.* relating to cases of conscience.

casuistry, kas'hū'-ist-ri, *n.* the science or doctrine of cases of conscience.

Casemate, kās'māt, *n.* lit. a killing-house; a bomb-proof chamber or battery in which cannon may be placed to be fired through embrasures. [Sp. *casa-mata*—*casa*, a house, and *matar*, to slay.]

Casement. See under **Case**.

Cash, **Cashier**. See under **Case**.

Cashier, kash-ēr, *v.t.* lit. to make an office void or empty; to dismiss from service:—*pr.p.* cashiering; *pa.p.* cashiered'. [Fr. *casier*, It. *casare*—L. *casus*, void, empty.]

Cashmere, kash'mēr, *n.* a rich kind of shawl, first made at *Cashmere*, in India.

Casino, ka-sē'nō, *n.* lit. a small house; a saloon for dancing. [It.; from L. *casa*, a cottage.]

Cask, kask, *n.* a hollow round case or vessel for holding liquor, made of staves bound with hoops. [Fr. *casque*, Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask; connected with **Case**.]

casnet, kask'et, *n.*, a little cask or case; a small case for holding jewels, &c. [a helmet.]

casque, kask, *n.* a case or cover for the head; **Casida**, kash'ya, *n.* a species of laurel-tree whose bark is stripped off on account of its aromatic qualities; wild cinnamon; the senna-tree. [Fr. *casse*, It. *casia*, L. *casia*, *casia*, Gr. *kasia*; from Ar. *guthaa*, to peel off.]

Cashmere, kas-i-mēr' (also spelled *Kashmere*), *n.* a

twilled cloth of the finest wools. [Fr. *cashmere*, It. *cashimiro*; orig. the same as **Cashmere**.]

Casock, kas'ok, *n.* a covering for the body; a vestment worn by clergymen under the gown or surplice. [Fr. *casaque*; It. *casacca*; from L. *casa*, a cottage, that which covers.]

Cassowary, kas'ō-war-i, *n.* an ostrich-like bird, found in the E. Indies. [Hind. *kassuwaris*.]

Cast, kast, *v.t.*, to throw or fling; to thrust or drive; to throw down, out, or off; to throw together or reckon; to mould or shape.—*v.i.* to receive form or shape; to turn in the mind; to warp:—*pr.p.* casting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cast.—*n.* act of casting; a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye; a chance; a mould; the form received from a mould; mainer. [Dan. *kaste*; Sw. and Ice. *kasta*, to throw.]

cast about, *v.i.* in *B.*, to turn, to go round.

castaway, kas'ta-wā, *n.*, one cast away, an outcast. **caster**, kas'tēr, *n.*, one who casts; a small wheel on the legs of furniture.—in *pl.* small cruet.

casting, kas'ting, *n.* act of casting or moulding; that which is cast; a mould.

Cast, kast, *n.* lit. a breed or race; one of the classes into which society in India is divided; a tribe or class of society. [Port. *casta*, breed, race, the name given to the classes in India by the Portuguese in the 15th century.]

Castellated. See under **Castle**.

Castigate, kas'ti-gāt, *v.t.* lit. to make pure; to chastise; to correct; to punish with stripes:—*pr.p.* castigating; *pa.p.* castigated. [L. *castigo*, *castigatus*, from *castus*, pure.]

castigation, kas-ti-gā'shun, *n.* act of castigating; chastisement; punishment.

castigator, kas'ti-gāt-or, *n.* one who castigates.

Castle, kas'l, *n.* a fortified house or fortress; the residence of a prince or nobleman. [A.S. *castell*, It. *castello*, L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place; connected with *casa*, a hut.]

castellated, kas'tel-lāt-ed, *adj.* having turrets and battlements, like a *castle*. [L. *castellatus*.]

Caster, kas'tor, *n.* the beaver; a strong smelling substance taken from the body of the beaver: [L., Gr. *kastōr*; conn. with Sans. *kasturi*, musk.]

Caster-oil, kas'tor-oil, *n.* a medicinal oil obtained from a tropical plant. [corr. of L. *castus*, the plant being orig. called *Agnus castus*, chaste lamb.]

Castrate, kas'trāt, *v.t.* to cut or deprive of the power of generation; to take from or render imperfect:—*pr.p.* castrating; *pa.p.* castrated. [L. *castrare*, to deprive of generative power; connected with *cardo*, to cut.]—*n.* castration.

Casual, &c., **Casualt**, &c. See under **Case**.

Cat, kat, *n.* a common domestic animal. [A.S. *cat*; Ger. *katz*; Fr. *chat*; Gael. *cat*; prob. imitative of the sound of its spitting.]

catcall, kat'kaw'l, *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to condemn plays.

catkin, kat'kin, *n.* a loose cluster of flowers resembling a *cat's tail* growing on certain trees, as hazels, willows, &c. [ashes.]

cat-o-nine-tails, kat'-ō-nīn'-tālz, *n.* a whip with nine cat's-paw, kat's-paw, *n.* the dupe or tool of another; a light breeze. [from the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the cat to draw the roasting chestnuts out of the fire.]

Cataclysm, ka'ta-klyzm, *n.* a flood of water; a deluge. [Gr. *kataclysmos*—*kata*, downward, *klysis*, to wash over.]

Catacomb, kat'a-kōm, *n.* a hollow or cave underground used as a burial-place. [Fr. *catacombe*, low L. *catacumba*—Gr. *kata*, downward, and *kumbō*, a hollow, or from *tymbos*, a tomb.]

Catafalque, kat-a-falk', *n.* lit. a scaffold; a temporary structure of carpentry representing a tomb or cenotaph: a tomb of state. [Fr.—It. *catafalco*—Sp. *catar*, to see, and *falco* = It. *falco*, a scaffold.]

Catalepsy, kat'a-lep-si, *n.* a disease which takes hold of and suspends motion and sensation.—*adj.* *cataleptic*. [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing—*kata*, down, *lambanō*, *lēpōmai*, to seize.]

Catalogue, kat'a-log, *n.* lit. a list put down; a list of names, books, &c.—*v.t.* to put in a catalogue:—*pr.p.* *cat'aloguing*; *pa.p.* *cat'alogued*. [Gr. *kata*, down, *logos*, a counting.]

Catamaran, kat-a-ma-ran', *n.* a raft of three floating trees, used by the natives of India and Brazil. [Cingalese, *catha-marān*, floating trees.]

Catapulta, kat'a-pult, *n.* anciently a machine for throwing stones, arrows, &c.; an instrument used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. *catapulta*; Gr. *katapeleis*—*kata*, down, *peleō*, to throw.]

Cataract, kat'a-rakt, *n.*, a rushing down as of water; a waterfall; a disease of the eye which comes on as if a veil fell before the eyes. [Gr. *kata*, down, *arēō*, to dash, to rush.]

Catarrh, ka-tār', *n.*, a flowing down or discharge of fluid from a mucous membrane, especially of the nose, caused by cold in the head; the cold itself.—*adj.* *catarrhal*. [L. *catarrhus*, Gr. *katarrhos*—*kata*, down, *rheō*, to flow.]

Catastrophe, ka-tas'trō-fē, *n.*, an overturning; a final event; an unfortunate conclusion; a calamity. [Gr.—*kata*, down, *strophō*, to turn.]

Catch, kach, *v.t.*, to take hold of; to seize after pursuit; to trap or ensnare; to take a disease by infection.—*v.i.* to lay hold; to be contagious:—*pr.p.* *catch'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *caught* (kawt).—*n.* seizure; anything that seizes or holds; that which is caught; a sudden advantage taken; a song the parts of which are caught up by different voices. [old Fr. *catcher*, It. *cacciare*, L. *captiare* for *captiare*, inten. of *capere*, to take.]

Catchpenny, kach'pen-ni, *n.* any worthless thing, esp. a publication, intended merely to gain money.

Catch-word, kach'wurd, *n.* among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker: the first word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page.

Catchup, kach'up, *n.* *Catnap*, kat'sup, *n.* *Etchup*, kech'up, *n.* a liquor extracted from mushrooms, &c. used as a sauce. [prob. of E. Indian origin.]

Catechetic, Catechetical. See under *Catechize*.

Catechize, kat'ē-kīz, *v.t.* lit. to sound a thing into one's ears; to impress upon one by word of mouth; to instruct by question and answer; to question; to examine:—*pr.p.* *cat'ēchizing*; *pa.p.* *cat'ēchised*. [Gr. *katechizo*, *katechō*—*kata*, down, *ēchō*, to sound.]—*n.* *cat'ēchizer*.

Catechism, kat'ē-kīz-m, *n.* a summary of principles in the form of questions and answers.

Catechist, kat'ē-kīst, *n.*, one who catechizes.

Catechistic, kat'ē-kīst'ik, *catechistical*, 'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a catechist or to a catechism.

Catechumen, kat'ē-kū'men, *n.* one who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity.

Catechetical, kat'ē-ke't'ik, *catechetical*, 'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to a catechism.—*adv.* *catechetically*.

Category, kat'ē-gor-i, *n.*, what may be affirmed of

a class; a class or order. [Gr. *kategoria*—*kata*, down, *agorōō*, to proclaim, declare.]

Categorical, kat'ē-gor'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to a category; positive; absolute; without exception.

Cater, kār'tēr, *v.i.*, to buy; to provide food, entertainment, &c.:—*pr.p.* *cat'etering*; *pa.p.* *cat'etered*. [old Fr. *acater*, It. *accattare*, low L. *accattare*, to buy—L. *ad*, to, *captare*, intensive of *capere*, to take.]—*n.* *cat'eter*.

Caterpillar, kat'ēr-pil-lar, *n.* a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants. [old E. *cate*, food, or Fr. *chaton*, a catkin, from its likeness to it, and old E. *pillar*, a robber, from its peeling the trees.]

Catgut, kat'gut, *n.* string for violins and other musical instruments made from the gut of animals, especially the sheep. [perhaps from *goat-gut*.]

Cathartic, ka-thār'tik, *Cathartical*, ka-thār'tik-al, *adj.* having the power of cleansing the stomach and bowels; purgative. [Gr. *kathartikos*, fit for cleansing, from *katharos*, clean.]

Cathartic, ka-thār'tik, *n.* a purgative medicine.

Cathedral, ka-thē'dral, *n.* lit. a seat; the principal church of a diocese in which is the seat, or throne of a bishop.—*adj.* belonging to a cathedral. [L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a seat.]

Catholic, kat'ol'ik, *adj.*, universal; embracing the whole body of Christians; liberal: relating to the R. Catholics.—*n.* an adherent of the R. Catholic Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—*kata*, throughout, *holos*, the whole.]

Catholicism, ka-thol'i-sizm, *Catholicity*, kath-ol-is'i-ti, *n.*, universality; liberality or breadth of view: the tenets of the R. Catholic church.

Catoptrics, kat-op'trik, *adj.* relating to *catoptrics*, or vision by reflection. [Gr. *katoptron*, a mirror—*kata*, down, *optomai*, fut. of *horōō*, to see.]

Catoptrics, kat-op'trika, *n.sing.* the part of optics which treats of reflected light.

Catkin, *Catpaw*. See under *Oak*.

Cattle, kat'l, *n.pl.* orig. *capital*, or the chief part of one's property; goods; beasts of pasture, especially oxen, bulls, and cows, sometimes also horses, sheep, &c. [old Fr. *catel*, *cheptal*, low L. *capitale*, goods, cattle—L. *capitalis*, chief—*caput*, the head, because in early times beasts formed the chief part of property.]

Chattel, chat'l, *n.* orig. *cattle*; any kind of property which is not freehold.

Caudal, kaw'dal, *adj.* pertaining to the tail; having a tail or something like one. [L. *cauda*, a tail.]

Caudle, kaw'dl, *n.* a warm drink given to the sick. [old Fr. *chaudal*—Fr. *chaud*, L. *calidus*, hot.]

Caught, kawt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Catch*.

Cawl, kaw'l, *n.* a net or covering for the head; the membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. [prob. a form of *Cowl*.]

Cauldron. See *Caldron*.

Cauliflower, kaw'li-flow-ēr, *n.* lit. the cabbage-flower; a variety of cabbage, the eatable part of which is the flower. [L. *caulis*, A.S. *cawil*, W. *cawil*, cabbage, and *Flower*.] See *Olea*.

Cause, kawz, *n.* that by or through which anything is done; a reason; inducement; an object sought; a legal action.—*v.t.* to produce; to make to exist; to bring about:—*pr.p.* *caus'ing*; *pa.p.* *caused*. [Fr. *causer*; L. *causa*.]

Causal, kawz'al, *adj.* relating to a cause or causes.

Causality, kawz-al'i-ti, *n.* the working of a cause; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

causation, kawz-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of causing; the act or working of a cause in producing an effect.

causative, kawz-ā-tiv, *adj.* expressing a cause; causing.—*adv.* causatively.

causeless, kawz'les, *adj.*, having no cause or occasion.—*adv.* causelessly.—*n.* causelessness.

Causeway, kawz'wā, *n.*, a pathway raised and paved or shod with stone. [Fr. *causeway*; It. *causare*; L. *calceus*, *calceata*, to shoe—*calx*, the heel; or Fr. *causado*; L. *calceata*—*calx*, chalk, because strengthened with mortar.]

Cautie, kawz'tik, *adj.*, burning; wasting away; severe, cutting.—*n.* a substance that burns or wastes away the flesh. [Fr. *caustique*; L. *causticus*; Gr. *kaustikos*—*kaio*, *kaustō*, to burn.]

causticity, kawz-ti-ti, *n.* quality of being caustic.

cauterize, kawz'tēr-iz, *v. t.* to burn with a caustic or a hot iron.—*pr. p.* cauterizing; *pa. p.* cauterized. [Fr. *cauteriser*; L. *cauterio*; Gr. *kaustērō*—*kaustō*, a hot iron—*kaio*.]

cauterisation, kaw-tēr-iz-ā'shun, *n.*, cauterism, cauterly, kaw'tēr-ī, *n.* a burning with caustics or a hot iron.

Caution, kaw'shun, *n.*, carefulness; heedfulness; prudence; security; warning.—*v. t.* to warn to take care:—*pr. p.* cautioning; *pa. p.* cautioned. [Fr.; L. *cautio*—*caveo*, to take care.]

cautionary, kaw'shun-ār-ī, *adj.* containing caution; given as a pledge.

cautious, kaw'shus, *adj.* possessing or using caution; careful; watchful; prudent.—*adv.* cautiously.—*n.* cautiousness.

Cavalcade, kav'al-kād, *n.* a train of persons on horseback. [It. *cavallo*, Sp. *caballo*, L. *caballus*, Gr. *kaballōs*, a horse.]

cavalier, kav-ā-lēr', *n.* a horseman; a knight; a partisan of Charles I.—*adj.* like a cavalier; gay, warlike, haughty. [Fr.]—*adv.* cavalierly.

cavalry, kav'al-ri, *n.*, horse-soldiers. [Fr. *cavalerie*.]

Cave, kāv, *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a den. [Fr.; It. *cava*; L. *cavus*, hollow.]

cavern, kav'tern, *n.* a deep hollow place in the earth. [L. *caverna*—*cavus*.]

cavernous, kav'ter-nus, *adj.*, hollow; full of caverns.

cavity, kav'i-ti, *n.*, a hollow place; hollowness; an opening. [L. *cavitas*—*cavus*.]

Caveat, kā'v'ēt, *n.* lit. *let care be taken*; a notice or warning; a notice to stop proceedings in a court. [L. *caveo*, to take care.]

Cavern. See under *Cave*.

Caviare, Caviar, kav-i-ār', *n.* an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon, &c. [Fr. *caviar*; It. *caviale*; Sp. *cabiar*; Turk. *kavīr*.]

Cavil, kav'il, *v. t.* to make empty, trifling objections; to use false arguments:—*pr. p.* cavilling; *pa. p.* cavilled.—*n.* a frivolous objection. [old Fr. *caviller*; L. *caviller*, to practise jesting—*cavilla*, jests—*cavus*, hollow, empty.]—*n.* caviller.

Cavity. See under *Cave*.

Caw, kaw, *v. t.* to cry as a crow:—*pr. p.* caw'ing; *pa. p.* cawed'.—*n.* the cry of a crow.—*n.* caw'ing. [from the sound.]

Cease, sēs, *v. t.*, to give over; to stop; to be at an end.—*v. i.* to put an end to:—*pr. p.* ceas'ing; *pa. p.* ceased'. [Fr. *cesser*; L. *cesso*, to give over—*cedo*, to yield, give up.]

ceaseless, sēs'les, *adj.*, without ceasing; incessant.—*adv.* ceaselessly.

ceasement, ses-ā'shun, *n.* a ceasing or stopping; a rest; a pause.

Cedar, sē'dar, *n.* a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood.—*adj.* made of cedar. [L. *cedrus*; Gr. *kedros*.]

Cede, sēd, *v. t.* lit. to go away from; to yield or give up to another.—*v. i.* to give way:—*pr. p.* cēd'ing; *pa. p.* cēd'ed. [L. *cedo*, *cessum*, to go away from.]

cession, sesh'un, *n.* a yielding up.

Ceiling, sēl, *v. t.* to overlay the inner roof of a room:—*pr. p.* ceiling; *pa. p.* ceiled'. [See *ceiling*.]

ceiling, sēl'ing, *n.* formerly *seel*, a covering of boards; the coat of plaster that seals up the rafters of a room. [old E. and old Fr. *seel*, to seal.]

Celandine, sel'an-dīn, *n.*, swallow-wort, a genus of plants of the poppy family, said to be so named because formerly supposed to flower when the swallows appeared, and to perish when they departed. [Gr. *chelidonium*—*chelidōn*, a swallow.]

Celebrate, sel'ē-brit, *v. t.* to make famous; to praise; to distinguish by solemn ceremonies:—*pr. p.* cel'ē-brāting; *pa. p.* cel'ē-brāted. [L. *celebro*, *atsum*—*celebro*, famous.]

celebration, sel-ē-brā'shun, *n.*, act of celebrating.

celebrity, sel-ē-brī-ti, *n.* the condition of being celebrated; fame. [L. *celebritas*—*celebro*.]

Celerity, sē-lēr'-ti, *n.* the swiftness with which a thing is driven; rapidity of motion. [L. *celeritas*—*celer*, swift—*cello*, Gr. *hēlō*, to drive, urge on.]

Celery, sel'er-ī, *n.* a kitchen vegetable with crisp leaves like parsley. [Fr. *celeri*; Ger. *sellers*; Gr. *selinon*, parsley.]

Celestial, sē-les'ti-āl, *adj.*, heavenly; dwelling in heaven; in the visible heavens.—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.—*adv.* celestially. [L. *caelestis*—*caelum*, heaven—Gr. *hoilos*, E. hollow.]

Celice, sel'i-sik, *adj.* belonging to the lower belly. [L. *caelicus*; Gr. *hoilikos*—*hoilia*, the belly—*hoilos*, hollow.]

Celibacy, sē-lib-ā-si, or sel'i-bas-ī, *n.* a single life; an unmarried state. [L. *celibe*, single.]

celibate, sel'i-bāt, *adj.*, pertaining to a single life.—*n.* one unmarried; the state of being unmarried. [L. *caelibatus*, single life—*celibe*.]

Cell, sel, *n.* any small hollow place; a small close room; a cave. [L. *cella*, connected with Gr. *hoilos*, E. hollow.]

cellar, sel'ār, *n.* a cell under ground where stores are kept. [L. *cellarium*—*cella*.]

cellarage, sel'ār-āj, *n.* space for cellars; cellars; charge for storing in cellars.

cellular, sel'ū-lār, *adj.*, consisting of or containing cells. [from L. *cellula*, a little cell.]

Celt, selt, *n.* one of the Celts, a branch of the Aryan family of nations, who migrated from Central Asia, and at one time were spread over Europe; a cutting instrument of stone or metal found in ancient barrows. [L. *Celtas*; Gr. *Keltai* or *Keltai*, in later times *Galatai*, L. *Galli*, said to be from Gael. *ceiltach*, an inhabitant of the forest; or = *Wish*, meaning foreigners.]

Celtic, sel'tik, *adj.* pertaining to the Celts.

Cement, sē-men't, *n.* literally, pieces or chips of marble from which mortar was made; mortar; anything that makes two bodies stick together; a bond of union. [L. *camenta*, chips of stone, contracted from *caementa*—*cedo*, to cut off.]

cement, sē-men't, *v. t.* to unite with cement; to join firmly.—*v. i.* to unite or become solid:—*pr. p.* cē-men't'ing; *pa. p.* cē-men't'ed.

cementation, sem-en-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of cementing; the process by which iron is turned into

steel, glass into porcelain, &c.—done by surrounding them with a *cement* or powder and exposing them to heat.

Cemetery, sen'ē-tēr-i, *n.* lit. a *sleeping-chamber*; a burying-ground. [L. *cemeterium*; Gr. *koimēthron*—*koimad*, to lull to sleep.]

Cenobite, sen'ō-bit, or sē'nō-bit, *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or a community, in opposition to a hermit; a monk. [Fr. *cenobite*; L. *cenobita*; Gr. *koimas*, common, and *bios*, life—*bios*, to live.]—*adjs.* cenobitic, cenobitical.

Cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, *n.* lit. an *empty tomb*; a monument to one who is buried elsewhere. [Fr. *cenotaphe*; L. *cenotaphium*; Gr. *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

Censor, sens'ēr, *n.* a pan in which incense is burned. [Fr. *encensoir*; L. *incensorium*. See *Incense*.]

Censor, sen'sor, *n.* a Roman officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, &c.; one who examines manuscripts before they are sent to press; one who censures or blames. [L.—*census*, to count.]—*n.* censorship.

censural, sen-sō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals.

census, sen'sus, *n.* an official *enumeration* of the inhabitants of a country.

censure, sen'shūr, *n.* orig. a *reckoning or judgment*; an unfavourable judgment; blame; reproof.—*v.t.* to blame; to condemn as wrong.—*pr.p.* cen'suring; *pa.p.* cen'sured. [L. *censura*, an opinion, a severe judgment—*censur*.]

censurable, sen'shūr-a-bl, *adj.* deserving of *censure*; blamable.—*n.* censurableness.—*adv.* censurably.

censurous, sen-sō'ri-us, *adj.* given to *censure*; expressing *censure*.—*adv.* censurously.—*n.* censoriousness.

Cent, sent, *n.*, a *hundred*; an American coin = the *hundredth* part of a dollar. [Fr.; L. *centum*, a hundred.]—*See* *cent*, by the *hundred*.

centage, sent'ā, *n.* rate by the *hundred*.

centenary, sen'ten-a-ri, *n.* a *hundred*; a *century* or *hundred* years. [L. *centenarius*—*centum*.]—*n.* centennaria, one a *hundred* years old.

centennial, sen'ten'ni-al, *adj.* happening once in a *hundred* years. [low L. *centennia*—*centum*, and *annus*, a year.]

centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, *adj.*, *hundredth*.—*adv.* centesimally. [L. *centesimus*—*centum*.]

centigrade, sen'ti-grād, *adj.* having a *hundred* degrees; divided into a *hundred* degrees. [L. *centum*, and *gradus*, a step, a degree.]

centipede, sen'ti-ped, centipeda, sen'ti-pēd, *n.* an insect with a *hundred*, or a great many feet. [L. *centum*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

centuple, sen'ti-pl, *adj.*, *hundredfold*. [L. *centuplex*—*centum*, and *placo*, to fold.]

centurio, sen-tū'ri-on, *n.* among the Romans, the commander of a *hundred* men. [L. *centuria*.]

century, sen'tū-ri, *n.*, a *hundred*; a *hundred* years. [L. *centuria*—*centum*.]

Centaur, sen'tawr, *n.* lit. a *bull-killer* or *mounted herdsmen*; a fabulous monster, half-man half-horse. [L. *centaurus*; Gr. *kentavros*—*kenos*, to stab, and *tauros*, a bull.]

Centre, **Center**, sen'tēr, *n.* lit. a *sharp point*; the middle point of anything; the middle.—*v.t.* to place on, or collect to a centre.—*v.i.* to be placed in the middle.—*pr.p.* cen'tring, cen'tering; *pa.p.* cen'tred, cen'tered. [L. *centrum*; Gr. *kentron*, a sharp point—*kentō*, to prick.]

central, sen'tral, **centric**, sen'trik, **centrical**, sen'tri-kal, *adjs.*, relating to, placed in, or containing the *centre*.—*adv.* cen'trally, cen'trically.

centralise, sen'tral-iz, *v.t.* to draw to a *centre*:—*pr.p.* cen'tralising; *pa.p.* cen'tralised.—*n.* centralisation.

centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal, *adj.* tending to *fly from the centre*. [L. *centrum*, and *fugio*, to flee from.]

centripetal, sen-trip'et-al, *adj.*, *seeking*, or tending toward the *centre*. [L. *centrum*, and *peto*, to seek.]

Cephalic, se-fal'ik, *adj.* belonging to the *head*. [Gr. *kephalikos*—*kephalē*, the head.]

Ceramic, se-ram'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to *pottery*. [Gr. *keramikos*—*keramos*, potter's earth.]

Cera, sēr, *v.t.* to cover with *wax*:—*pr.p.* cēr'ing; *pa.p.* cēr'ed. [L. *cera*; Gr. *keros*, bees-wax.]—*ns.* cer'ewax, cer'ement, a cloth dipped in melted wax in which to wrap a dead body.

ceraceous, sē-rā'sh-us, *adj.*, of or like *wax*.

Cereal, sē'rē-al, *adj.* lit. belonging to *Ceres*, the goddess of corn; relating to corn or edible grain. [L. *cerealis*—*Ceres*.]—*ceruals*, sē'rē-als, *n.pl.* the grains used as food, such as wheat, barley, &c.

Cerebrum, sēr'ē-brum, *n.* the front and larger part of the *brain*. [L. *cerebrum*, the brain.]

cerebral, sēr'ē-bral, *adj.*, pertaining to the *cerebrum*.

cerebellum, sēr'ē-bel'um, *n.*, the *little brain*; the hinder and lower part of the brain. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*.]

Ceremony, sēr'ē-mo-ni, *n.*, *care for what is sacred*; a sacred rite; the outward form, religious or otherwise.—*pl.* in Pr. Bk. statutes. [L. *ceremonia*, perhaps from *curo* (old form, *corro*), to care for.]

ceremonial, sēr'ē-mō'n-i-al, *adj.* relating to *ceremony*.—*n.* outward form; a system of ceremonies.—*adv.* ceremonially.

ceremonious, sēr'ē-mō'n-i-us, *adj.*, full of *ceremony*; particular in observing forms; precise.—*adv.* ceremoniously.—*n.* ceremoniousness.

Certain, sēr'tān, or -t'in, *adj.*, settled, determined; sure; fixed; regular; some; one. [Fr. *certain*; L. *certus*, old part of *certo*, to decide for.]—*adv.* cer'tainly.—*ns.* cer'tainty, cer'titude.

certify, sēr'ti-fī, *v.t.*, to make known as *certain*; to inform; to declare in writing:—*pr.p.* cer'tifying; *pa.p.* cer'tified. [Fr. *certifier*; L. *certus*, and *facio*, to make.]

certificates, sēr-ti-fī-kēt, *n.* a written declaration of some fact.—*v.t.* to give a certificate.—*v.i.* to be verified by a certificate:—*pr.p.* cer'tificating; *pa.p.* cer'tificated. [Fr. *certificat*; L. *certus*, and *facio*.]—*n.* cer'tificates.

Cerulean, sē-rū'lē-an, *adj.*, sky-blue; dark-blue; sea-green. [L. *caeruleus*—*caelum*, the sky.]

Cervical, sēr'vi-kal, *adj.* belonging to the *neck*. [Fr.; L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck.]

Cervine, sēr'vin, *adj.* relating to *deer*. [L. *cervus*, a stag.]

Cesarean, sē-zā'rē-an, *adj.* the *Cesarean* operation is taking a child out of the body of its mother by *cutting*. [L. *caedo*, *caesus*, to cut.]

Cess, ses, *n.* a tax.—*v.t.* to impose a tax:—*pr.p.* ces'sing; *pa.p.* ces'sed. [shortened from *cessus*.]

Cessation. See under *Cease*.

Cession. See under *Cede*.

Cess-pool, ses'pōol, *n.*, a *pool* or hollow in the ground where the mud contained in water *settles down* while the water flows off in a drain. [L. *sedeo*, *sedens*, to sink or settle down.]

Oesura. See *Oesura*.

Octoceros, sĕ-t'áš'us, *adj.* belonging to fishes of the whale-kind. [L. *cete*, Gr. *kētos*, any sea-monster—*chasho*, or *chained*, to gape.]

Chafe, cháf, *v.t.* to make hot by rubbing; to fret or wear by rubbing; to cause to fret or rage.—*v.i.* to fret or rage.—*pr.p.* chaf'ing; *pa.p.* chaf'ed.—*n.* heat caused by rubbing; rage; passion. [Fr. *échauffer*; L. *calefacere*—*caleo*, to be hot, and *facere*, to make.]

Chaffer, cháf'ĕr, *n.* a kind of beetle. [A.S. *ceafor*.]

Chaff, cháf, *n.* the hollow case or covering of grain; empty, worthless matter. [A.S. *ceaf*; Ger. *kaff*; L. *cavus*, hollow.—*adj.* chaff'y, chaff'less.]

Chaffer, cháf'ĕr, *v.t.*, to buy.—*v.i.* to bargain; to haggle about the price:—*pr.p.* chaff'ering; *pa.p.* chaff'ered. [A.S. *ceafan*, Ger. *kaufen*, to buy.] See *Chesap*.

Chaffinch, cháf'finch, *n.*, the chattering finch, a little song-bird. [vulgar E. *chaff*, Dutch, *heffen*, to chatter. See *Finch*.]

Chagrin, sha-grĕn', or -grin', *n.* that which wears or gnaws the mind; vexation; ill-humour.—*v.t.* to vex or annoy:—*pr.p.* chagrining; *pa.p.* chagrined'. [Fr. *chagrin*, shagreen, rough skin used for rasping or polishing wood.]

Chain, chān, *n.* a series of links or rings passing through one another; a number of things coming after each other; anything that binds; a measure, of 100 links, 66 feet long.—*v.t.* to bind with, or as with a chain:—*pr.p.* chain'ing; *pa.p.* chained'. [Fr. *chaîne*; It. and L. *catena*.]

Chair, chār, *n.* something to sit down upon; a movable seat for one, with a back to it; the seat or office of one in authority.—*v.t.* to carry one publicly in triumph:—*pr.p.* chair'ing; *pa.p.* chaired'. [Fr. *chairs*; L. *cahedra*; Gr. *kathedra*—*kathēromai*, to sit down.]

Chaise, shāz, *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage, for two persons, drawn by one horse. [Fr., a Parisian pronunciation of *chaise*.]

Chalcedony, kal-sed'ŏ-ni, or kal', *n.* a variety of quartz of a milk-and-water colour. [from *Chalcedon* in Asia Minor.—*adj.* chalcedon'ic.]

Chaldæa, kal-dā'ik, **Chaldæa**, kal'dĕ, *adj.* relating to *Chaldæa*.

Chaldron, chaw'drŭn, *n.* a coal-measure holding 36 bushels. [Fr. *chaudron*.] See *Caldron*.

Chalice, chal'is, *n.* a cup or bowl; a communion-cup. [Fr. *calice*; L. *calyx*; Gr. *kalyx*, the cup or covering of a flower—*kalyptō*, to cover.—*adj.* chal'iced.]

Chalk, chawk, *n.* lit. limestone; carbonate of lime.—*v.t.* to rub or manure with chalk:—*pr.p.* chalk'ing; *pa.p.* chalked'. [A.S. *cealc*; Fr. *chaux*, old Fr. *chanlx*; L. *calx*, limestone; Gr. *chalis*.]—*adj.* chalk'y.—*n.* chalk'iness.]

Challenge, chal'enj, *v.t.*, to call on one to settle a matter by fighting or any kind of contest; to claim as one's own; to accuse; to object to:—*pr.p.* chall'enging; *pa.p.* chall'enged.—*n.* a summons to a contest of any kind; exception to a juror; the demand of a sentry. [Fr. *challenger*, to claim, call in question for something; L. *calumnari*, to go to law—*calumnia*.]

Chalybeate, ka-lib'e-āt, *adj.* containing iron.—*n.* a water or other liquor containing iron. [Gr. *chalybs*, *chalybos*, iron.]

Chamber, chām'bĕr, *n.* lit. a place with an *arched*

cover or roof; a private room; a hall of justice; the back end of the bore of a gun. [Fr. *chambre*; L. *camera*; Gr. *kamara*.]—*adj.* cham'bĕred.—*n.* cham'bĕring, in B., lewd behaviour.

chamberlain, chām'bĕr-lān, or -lin, *n.* lit. one who has the care of *chambers*; an overseer of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; treasurer of a corporation. [Fr. *chambellan*; It. *ciamberlano*; L. *camera*.]—*n.* cham'bĕrlainship.]

Chameleon, ka-mĕl'yun, *n.* lit. the ground or dwarf lion; a small lizard famous for changing its colour. [L. *chamaleon*; Gr. *chamaileōn*—*chamai*, on the ground, *leōn*, a lion.]

Chamels, sham'waw, or sha-moi', *n.* a kind of goat; a soft kind of leather originally made from its skin. [Fr.; It. *camozza*; Sp. *camusa*, a buck; Gr. *kemas*, a young deer.]

Chamomile, Camomile, kam'ŏ-mil, *n.* the ground-apple (from the apple-like smell of its blossoms); a plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine. [L. *chamæmelon*; Gr. *chamaimelon*—*chamai*, on the ground, *mēlon*, an apple.]

Champ, champ, *v.i.*, to make a snapping noise with the jaws in chewing.—*v.t.* to bite or chew:—*pr.p.* champ'ing; *pa.p.* champ'ed'. [Ice. *kampa*, to chew—*kiammi*, a jaw; Ger. *schmatzen*, to make a noise in eating like swine.]

Champagne, sham-pān', *n.* a light sparkling wine from *Champagne* in France.

Champaign, sham-pān', *adj.* level, open.—*n.* an open, level country. [Fr. *champ*; L. *campus*, a plain.]

Champion, cham'pi-un, *n.*, one who engages in a contest; one who fights in single combat for himself or for another; a successful combatant; a hero. [Fr.; It. *campione*; low L. *campio*—L. *campus*, a plain, a place for games; A.S. *camp*, a fight; Ice. *kampa*, a warrior, *kapp*, a fight.]—*n.* cham'pionship.]

Chance, chans, *n.* that which falls out or happens; an unexpected event; risk; opportunity; possibility of something happening.—*v.t.* to risk.—*v.i.* to happen:—*pr.p.* chancing; *pa.p.* chanced'.—*adj.* happening by chance. [Fr.; It. *cadenza*; low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall.]

Chancel, Chancelor, Chanocery. See under *Canoe*.

Chance-medley, chans-med-li, *n.* lit. a hot affray or fight; the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence. [*chance*, a corruption of Fr. *chance*, hot, *melle*, fray, fight.]

Chandler, Chandler. See under *Candle*.

Change, chānj, *v.t.* to exchange; to alter or make different; to put or give one thing or person for another; to make to pass from one state to another.—*v.i.* to suffer change:—*pr.p.* chāng'ing; *pa.p.* chāng'ed'.—*n.* alteration or variation of any kind; a shift; variety; small coin. [Fr. *changer*; It. *cangiare*, *cambiare*—L. *cambire*, to barter, prob. a nasalised form of the root of *Chesap*.]

changeable, chānj'a-bl, *adj.* subject or prone to change; fickle; inconstant.—*adv.* change'ably.—*n.* change'ableness.]

changeful, chānj'fool, *adj.*, full of change; change-able.—*adv.* change'fully.—*n.* change'fulness.]

changeless, chānj'les, *adj.*, without change; constant. **changing**, chānj'ling, *n.* a child taken or left in place of another; one apt to change.

Chantel. See under *Canal*.

Chant, chant, *v.t.* to sing; to celebrate in song; to recite in a singing manner:—*pr.p.* chant'ing;

pa. p. chant'ed.—*n.* a song; melody; a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung. [Fr. *chanter*, It. *cantare*—*L. canto*—*cano*, to sing.]

chanter, chant'ér, *n.*, one who chants; a chief singer; the tenor or treble pipe of a bagpipe.

chanticleer, chant'ik-lér, *n.* lit. the clear singer or crowler; a cock. [*chant*, and *clear*.]

chantry, chant'ri, *n.* an endowed chapel, in which masses are chanted for the souls of the donors or others. [old Fr. *chanterie*—*chanter*.]

chaos, ká'os, *n.* lit. a wide gap; a confused, shapeless mass; disorder; the state of matter before it was reduced to order by the Creator. [L. and Gr. *chaos*—Gr. *chaínō*, *chaō*, to gape, to yawn.]

chaotic, ká-ot'ik, *adj.*, like chaos; confused or disordered.

Chap, chap or chop, *v. t.*, to cut; to cleave, split, or crack.—*v. i.* to crack or open in slits.—*pr. p.* chapping; *pa. p.* chapped', chapt. [Dutch, *kappen*, Dan. *kappe*, Sw. *kappa*, to cut.] See *Chip*.

chap, chap, chop, *n.* a cleft, gap, crack, or chink; the jaw.—*pl.* the mouth.

Chapel, chap'el, *n.* lit. the covering or canopy over the altar; the recess containing the altar; a place of worship; a dissenters' place of worship. [Fr. *chapelle*, old Fr. *capelle*, low L. *capella*, a hood—*capa*, a cloak.]

chapelry, chap'el-ri, *n.* the jurisdiction of a chapel.

chaplain, chap'lán, or 'lín, *n.* one who performs service in a chapel; a clergyman attached to a ship of war, a regiment, a public institution, or family.—*ns.* chap'lains, chap'lainship. [Fr. *chaplain*—low L. *capellanus*—*capella*.]

Chaperon, shap'e-rún, *n.* a hood or cap of knight-hood; one who attends a lady in public places as a protector.—*v. t.* to attend a lady to public places.—*pr. p.* chap'eroning; *pa. p.* chap'eroned. [Fr.—*chape*, a cope—root of *Cap*.]

Chapter. See under Capital.

Chaplain, Chaplaincy. See under Chapel.

Chaplet, chap'let, *n.* a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary. [Fr. *chaplet*, dim. of old Fr. *chapel*, garland—*capa*, a cape.]

Chapman. See under Cheap.

Chapt, chapt, *pa. p.* of Chap.

Chapter. See under Capital.

Char, chár, *n.* lit. a turn of work; work done by the day; a job.—*v. t.* to work by the day. [A. S. *cerre*, a turn, space of time—*cerran*, to turn.]

char-woman, chár-woom'an, *n.*, a woman who chars or does odd work by the day.

Char, chár, *n.* a red-bellied fish of the salmon kind, found in mountain lakes and rivers. [Ir. and Gael. *cear*, red, blood-coloured.]

Char, chár, *v. t.* to roast or burn until reduced to carbon or coal:—*pr. p.* charring; *pa. p.* charred'. [Fr. *charbon*, coal, carbon; L. *carbo*, coal.]

charcoal, chár'kól, *n.* coal made by charring or burning wood under turf.

Character, kar'ak-tér, *n.* lit. a mark engraved; a letter, sign, or figure; the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; a description of the qualities of a person or thing; a person with his peculiar qualities. [Fr. *caractère*; L. *character*; Gr. *charaktér*, from *charassō*, to cut, engrave.]

characterize, kar'ak-tér-íz, *v. t.* to give a character to; to describe by peculiar qualities; to distinguish or designate:—*pr. p.* characterizing; *pa. p.* characterised'. [Gr. *charaktérizō*.]

characteristic, kar-ak-tér-is'tik, characteristic, kar-ak-tér-is'tik-al, *adj.* marking or constituting the character.—*n.* that which marks or constitutes the character. [Gr. *charaktéristikos*.]—*adv.* characteristically.

Charade, sha-rád', or -rād', *n.* a species of riddle, the subject of which is a word proposed for solution from an enigmatical description of its several syllables and of the whole. [perh. from Neap. *charada*, chatter; or Norm. *charer*, to converse.]

Charcoal. See under Char.

Charge, chárj, *v. t.* lit. to place in a car; to lay on or load; to impose; to fall upon or attack; to put to the account of; to impute to; to command; to exhort.—*v. i.* to make an onset:—*pr. p.* charging; *pa. p.* charged'.—*n.* that which is laid on; cost or price; the load of powder, &c. for a gun; attack or onset; care, custody; the object of care; command; exhortation; accusation. [Fr. *charger*; It. *carricare*, to load—L. *carrus*, a wagon.] See *Car*, *Carry*.

chargeable, chárj'a-bl, *adj.* subject or liable to be charged; imputable; blamable; in *B.*, burdensome.—*n.* charge'ables.—*adv.* charge'ably.

charger, chárj'ér, *n.* a dish capable of holding a heavy charge or quantity; a horse used in charging; a war-horse.

Charity, Charitess. See under Charity.

Charlot. See under Car.

Charity, char'i-ti, *n.* lit. dearthness; in New Test. universal love; the disposition to think favourably of others, and do them good; almsgiving; liberality; candour. [Fr. *charité*; It. *carità*; L. *caritas*, from *carus*, dear.]

charitable, char'i-tabl, *adj.*, full of charity; of or relating to charity; liberal to the poor.—*adv.* char'itably.—*n.* char'itableness.

Charlatan, shár'la-tan, *n.* lit. a chatterer or babbler; a mere talking pretender; a quack. [Fr. and Sp.; It. *ciarlatore*—*ciarlare*, to chatter.]

charlatany, shár'la-tan-ri, *n.* the profession of a charlatan; undue or empty pretension; deception.

Charlock, chár'lok, *n.* a plant of the mustard family, with yellow flowers, that grows as a weed in cornfields. [A. S. *cerlice*, prob. from Gael. *garg*, pungent, as in *gar-lic*, and *lick*, *lock*, a plant.]

Charm, chár'm, *n.* lit. a song, an enchantment; a spell; something possessing, or thought to possess, hidden power or influence; that which can please irresistibly.—*v. t.* to influence by a charm; to subdue by secret influence; to enchant; to delight; to allure:—*pr. p.* and *adj.* charming'; *pa. p.* charmed'.—*adv.* charm'ingly. [Fr. *charmes*; It. *carme*, *carmo*; from L. *carmen*, a song.]

charmer, chár'm'ér, *n.*, one who enchants or delights.

Charnel, chár'nel, *adj.* containing flesh or carcasses. [Fr. *charnel*—L. *carnalis*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

charnel-house, chár'nel-hous, *n.* lit. a carcass house; a place near a grave-yard, where the bones of the dead thrown up by the grave-diggers are deposited.

Chart, chár't, *n.* lit. a paper or card; a map of a part of the sea, with its coasts, shoals, &c. for the use of sailors. [L. *charta*.] See *Card*.

charter, chár'tér, *n.* a formal written paper, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges; a patent; grant; immunity.—*v. t.* to establish by charter; to let or hire, as a ship, on contract:—*pr. p.* chartering; *pa. p.* chartered'. [Fr. *chartre*—L. *chartarium*, archives—*charta*.]

charter-party, *chár'tér-pár-tí*, *n.* a mutual charter or contract for the hire of a vessel. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, lit. a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give a half to each person.]
charism, *chár'izm*, *n.* the principles of a party who sprung up in Gt. Britain in 1838, and who advocated the people's *charter*—viz. universal suffrage, &c.
charistá, *chár'ístá*, *n.* one who supports *charism*.
Chary, *chár'í*, *adj.*, *careful*; sparing; cautious.—*adv.* *chár'ily*.—*n.* *chár'iness*. [A.S. *ceorig*—*ceor*, care.]
Chase, *chás*, *v.t.* lit. to catch or take; to pursue; to hunt; to drive away.—*pr.p.* *chás'ing*; *pa.p.* *chás'ed*.—*n.* pursuit; a hunting; that which is hunted; ground abounding in game. [Fr. *chasser*; It. *cacciare*—*L. capto*—*capio*, to take.]
Chase, *chás*, *v.t.*, to incase; to emboss. [See *Enchase*.]—*n.* a case or frame for holding types; a groove. [Fr. *chasse*, a shrine, a setting; It. *casca*; from *L. capio*, a chase.] See *Case*.
chaser, *chás'er*, *n.*, one who chases; an enchaser.
Chasm, *cház'm*, *n.*, a yawning or gaping hollow; a gap or opening; a void space. [Gr. *chasma*, from *chainein*, to gape; connected with *Chaos*.]
Chaste, *chást*, *adj.*, clean, pure; modest, refined; virtuous. [Fr. *chaste*; *L. castus*.]—*adv.* *chást'ly*.
chasteness, *chást'nes*, *chást'ity*, *chár'ti-tí*, *n.*, purity of body, conduct, or language.
chasten, *chás'tén*, *v.t.*, to make pure; to free from faults by punishing; hence, to punish; to correct.—*pr.p.* *chás'tening*; *pa.p.* *chás'tened*. [Fr. *châtier*, old Fr. *chastier*—*L. castigare*—*castus*.]
chastise, *chás'tíz*, *v.t.*, to inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction; to reduce to order or to obedience.—*pr.p.* *chást'ising*; *pa.p.* *chást'ised*.—*n.* *chástisement*, *chást'isment*.
Chasuble, *chár'tl-bl*, *n.* the uppermost garment worn by a R. C. priest at mass, and which originally covered him from waist to foot, like a little house. [Fr.; low *L. casubula*, *L. casula*, dim. of *causa*, a cottage.]
Chat, *chát*, *v.t.* to talk and make a noise as birds do; to talk idly.—*pr.p.* *chát'ting*; *pa.p.* *chát'ted*.—*n.* familiar, idle talk. [from the sound.]
chatter, *chát'tér*, *v.t.*, to chat; to sound as the teeth when one shivers; to talk idly or rapidly.—*pr.p.* *chát'tering*; *pa.p.* *chát'tered*.
chatty, *chát'tí*, *adj.*, given to chat; talkative.
Chateau, *shá-tó'*, *n.*, a castle; a country seat. [Fr.—old Fr. *chateel*, *castel*; *L. castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.]
Chattel. See under *Cattle*.
cheap, *chép*, *adj.* orig. good cheap that is, being a good bargain; low in price; of small value. [A.S. *ceap*, a sale, a bargain; A.S. *ceapan*, ice. *ceapan*, to buy; E. *cheap*; Scot. *ceap*.]—*adv.* *chép'ly*.—*n.* *chép'ness*.
cheapen, *chép'n*, *v.t.*, to make cheap; to beat down in price.—*pr.p.* *chép'ening*; *pa.p.* *chép'ened*.
chapman, *cháp'mán*, *n.* one who buys or sells; a dealer. [A.S. *ceap-mann*.]
cheat, *chét*, *v.t.* to deceive and defraud.—*pr.p.* *chéat'ing*; *pa.p.* *chéat'ed*.—*n.* a fraud; one who cheats. [a corr. of *Becheat*, from the frauds practised by the officers who looked after the king's excheats.]
Check, *chek*, *v.t.* to bring to a stand as in chess when the king is attacked; to restrain or hinder; to rebuke.—*pr.p.* *chek'ing*; *pa.p.* *chek'ed*.—*n.* a term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king; anything that checks; a sudden stop; in *B.*, a rebuke. [Fr. *écher*, a repulse, check, *échec*, chess-man; It. *scacco*; Ger. *scheck*; Pers. *shák*, king.]—*v.t.* to compare with a counterpart or authority in

order to ascertain correctness.—*n.* a mark put against items in a list; a token; an order for money (also written *cheque*); any counter-register used as security; a checked cloth. [from the practice of the Court of *Exchequer*, where accounts were settled by means of counters on a *checked* cloth.]
checker, *chek'er*, *chek'ér*, *v.t.* to form into little squares like a chess-board or checker, by lines or stripes of different colours; to variegate or diversify.—*pr.p.* *chek'ering*; *pa.p.* *chek'ered*.—*n.* a chess-board. [Fr. *échiquier*, old Fr. *eschiquier*, a chess-board—*écher*.]
chess, *chek'ér*, *n.pl.* a game played by two persons on a *checked* board, also called draughts.
checkmate, *chek'mát*, *n.* lit. the king is conquered or dead; in chess, a check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished; fig., a complete check; defeat; overthrow.—*v.t.* in chess, to make a movement which ends the game; fig., to defeat. [Fr. *écher* *et mat*; Ger. *schat-matt*—Pers. *shák máti*, the king is dead—Ar. *máta*, he is dead.]
ches, *chés*, *n.* a game played by two persons on a board like that used in checkers. [from *Chess*.]
cheek, *chék*, *n.* the side of the face covering the jaw; the side of the face below the eye. [A.S. *ceaca*, the cheek, jaw.]
cheer, *chér*, *n.* that which makes the countenance glad; joy; a shout; kind treatment; entertainment; fare.—*v.t.* to make the countenance glad; to comfort; to encourage; to applaud.—*pr.p.* and *adj.* *chéer'ing*; *pa.p.* *chéer'ed*. [old Fr. *chiere*, the countenance; It. *cevo*; low *L. cava*; Gr. *kevo*, *kevo*, the head, face.]
cheerful, *chér'fúl*, *adj.*, full of cheer or good spirits; joyful; lively.—*adv.* *chéer'fully*.—*n.* *chéer'fulness*.
cheerless, *chér'les*, *adj.*, without cheer or comfort; gloomy.—*n.* *chéer'lessness*.
cheery, *chér'í*, *adj.*, cheerful; promoting cheerfulness.—*adv.* *chéer'ly*.—*n.* *chéer'iness*.
cherish, *chér'ish*, *v.t.*, to cherish; to protect and treat with affection.—*pr.p.* *chér'ishing*; *pa.p.* *chér'ished*. [Fr. *cherir*, *cherissant*.]
cheese, *chéz*, *n.*, the curd of milk pressed into a hard mass. [A.S. *cese*, *cyse*, curdled milk; Ger. *käse*; *L. caseus*.]
cheesy, *chér'í*, *adj.* having the nature of cheese.
Chemie, *Chemical*, *Chemist*. See under *Chemistry*.
Chemise, *shé-méz*, *n.* a lady's shift. [Fr. *chemise*; *L. camisia*, a night-gown; Gael. *caimise*, a shirt.]
chemise, *shém'é-zet*, *n.* an under-garment worn by ladies over the *chemise*. [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.]
Chemistry, *kém'is-trí*, formerly *Chymistry*, *n.* the science that treats of the nature and properties of bodies. [Fr. *chimie*; Sp. *química*; It. *chimica*; from the ancient Alchemy, which see.]
chemist, *kém'íst*, *n.* one skilled in *chemistry*.
chemic, *kém'ík*, *chemical*, *kém'í-kál*, *adj.*, belonging to *chemistry*.—*adv.* *chéem'ically*.
Cheque, *Chéquer*. See *Check*, *Checker*.
Cherish. See under *Cheer*.
Cherry, *chér'rí*, *n.* a small bright red stone-fruit; the tree that bears it.—*adj.* like a cherry in colour; ruddy. [Fr. *cerrise*; *L. cerasus*; Gr. *kerasos*, from *Cerasus*, on the Black Sea, whence it was imported into Italy.]
Chert, *chért*, *n.* a kind of quartz or flint; hornstone. [Ger. *quarz*.]

cherty, chér'ti, *adj.*, like or containing chert.

Cherub, cher'ub, *n.* a celestial spirit; a beautiful child.—*pl.* cher'ubs, cher'ubim, cher'ubims. [Heb. *kerub*.]

cheruble, che-róó'bik, cherubical, che-róó'bi-kal, *adj.* pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

Chem. See under Check.

Chest, chest, *n.*, a box; a large strong box; the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. [A.S. *cytt*, *cist*, *cest*; Scot. *hist*; Ger. *kiste*; L. *cista*; Gr. *hísth*.]

Chestnut, Chestnut, ches'nut, *n.* a nut or fruit enclosed in a prickly case; the tree that bears it. [old E. *chesten-nut*—*chesten*; old Fr. *chastaigne*; L. *castanea*; Gr. *kastanon*, from *Castana*, in Pontus, whence the tree was introduced into Europe.]

Cheval-de-frís, she-val'de-fréz, *n.* lit. a Friesland horse; a piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage, or to stop cavalry.—*pl.* chevauz-de-frís, she-vó'de-fréz. [Fr. *cheval*, horse, *de*, of, *Frisse*, Friesland.]

Chevalier, shev-a-lér, *n.*, a cavalier or horseman; a knight; a gallant man. [Fr.—*cheval*, L. *caballus*, Gr. *haballís*, a horse.]

chivalry, shiv'al-ri, *n.* orig. cavalry, horses and chariots; the usages and qualifications of chevaliers or knights; the system of knighthood; heroic adventures. [Fr. *chevalerie*.]

chivalric, shiv'al-rik, chivalrous, shiv'al-rus, *adj.*, pertaining to chivalry; bold; gallant.—*adv.* chivalrously.

Chew, chéw, *v. t.*, to cut and bruise with the teeth:—*pr. p.* chewing; *pa. p.* chewed. [A.S. *cruman*; Ger. *kausen*; perhaps connected with *Jaw*.]

Chiar-ossura, ki-á-ró-ós-kóó-rá. See *Clare-ossura*.

Chicanes, shi-kán, *v. t.* to quarrel about trifles; to make trifling objections:—*pr. p.* chican'ing; *pa. p.* chicaned.—*n.* also chican'ery, trifling objections; shifts and tricks to deceive. [Fr. *chicaner*, to wrangle; Sp. *chico*, small; It. *cica*, a trifle; L. *ciccu*, the core of a pomegranate, a trifle.]

Chicory. See *Chicory*.

Chick, chik, Chikén, chik en, *n.* the young of fowls, especially of the hen; a child. [A.S. *cičen*; Dutch, *hikhen*; from the sound made by a chicken.]

chicken-hearted, chik'en-hár'ted, *adj.* as timid as a chicken; fearful.

chicken-pox, chik'en-poks, *n.* a mild skin-disease, generally attacking children only.

chickling, chik'ling, *n.*, a little chicken.

chick-weed, chik'wéd, *n.* a low creeping weed that birds are fond of.

Chicory, Chicory, chik'o-ri, *n.*, succory, a carrot-like plant, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee. [Fr. *chicorée*, L. *cichorium*.]

Chide, chid, *v. t.*, to scold; to quarrel.—*v. t.* to scold, rebuke, reprove by words:—*pr. p.* chid'ing; *pa. p.* chid, (obs.) chode; *pa. p.* chid, chid'den. [A.S. *chidan*, *chidan*, to scold, to chide.]

Chief, chéf, *adj.*, head; principal, highest, first.—*n.* a head or principal person; a leader; the principal part or top of anything. [Fr. *chef*; It. *capo*; L. *caput*; Gr. *kephalé*; Sans. *kapala*.]

chiefly, chéf'ti, *adv.* in the first place; principally; for the most part.

chieftain, chéf'tán, or 'tin, *n.*, the head of a clan; a leader or commander. [from *Chief*, like captain, which see.—*sr.* chéf'tainy, chéf'tainship.

Chiffonier, shif-on-ér, *n.* lit. a place for rags; an ornamental cupboard. [Fr.—*chiffon*, a rag.]

Chiffonia. See under *Chiff*.

Child, child, *n.* (*pl.* Children), what is brought forth, or begotten; a son or daughter; an infant or very young person; one intimately related to one older; a disciple:—*pl.* offspring; descendants; inhabitants. [A.S. *cild*, from *creman*, to bring forth, from root *gan*, *gin*, to beget. See *Begia*.] childbed, child'bed, *n.* the state of a woman brought to bed with child.

childhood, child'hood, *n.*, state of being a child. [A.S. *cildhad*, from *cild*, and *had*, state.]

childish, child'ish, *adj.*, of or like a child; silly; trifling.—*adv.* child'ishly.—*n.* child'ishness.

childless, child'less, *adj.*, without children.

childlike, child'lik, *adj.*, like a child; becoming a child; meek; docile; innocent.

Childermas-day, chil'dér-más-dá, *n.* an anniversary of the Church of England, called also Innocent's Day, held Dec. 28th, to commemorate the slaying of the children by Herod. [Child, mass, and day.]

Childs, kil'ád, *n.* the number 1000; 1000 of any thing. [Gr. *chiliás*, *chiliados*—*chilioi*, 1000.]

Chill, chil, *n.*, coldness; a cold that causes shivering; anything that damps or disheartens.—*adj.* shivering with cold; slightly cold; distant; formal; dull.—*v. t.* to make chill or cold; to blast with cold; to discourage.—*pr. p.* chill'ing; *pa. p.* chilled.—*n.* chill'ness. [A.S. *cyll*, coldness, *celan*, to chill. See *Cold*, *Cool*.]

chilly, chill'y, *adj.* somewhat chill.—*n.* chill'iness.

chillblain, chil'blán, *n.*, a blain or sore on hands or feet caused by a chill or cold. [Chill, and blain.]

Chime, chím, *n.* the harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments; agreement of sound or of relation.—*pl.* a set of bells.—*v. t.* to sound in harmony; to jingle; to accord or agree.—*v. t.* to strike, or cause to sound in harmony.—*pr. p.* chim'ing; *pa. p.* chimed. [old E. *chimbe*, Dan. *himen*; Sw. *himana*, low L. *campana*, a bell.]

Chimera, ki-mé-ra, *n.* a fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body; any idle or wild fancy. [L. *chimæra*; Gr. *chimæira*, a sho-goat.]

chimerical, ki-mér'ik-al, *adj.* of the nature of a chimera; wild; fanciful.—*adv.* chimer'ically.

Chimney, chim'ni, *n.* lit. a fireplace; a passage or funnel for the escape of smoke, or heated air. [Fr. *cheminée*; It. *cammino*; L. *caminus*; Gr. *haminos*, a furnace, prob. from *haio*, to burn.]

chimney-piece, chim'ni-pés, *n.*, a piece or shelf over the chimney or fireplace.

chimney-shaft, chim'ni-shaft, *n.* the shaft or stalk of a chimney which rises above the building.

Chimpanzee, chim-pan'zé, *n.* a species of monkey found in Africa, which approaches most nearly to man, and is three or four feet in height. [supposed to be a native name of the animal.]

Chin, chin, *n.* the jutting part of the face, below the mouth; the lower jaw. [A.S. *cičan*, *cičan*; Ice., Ger. *kin*; W. *gru*; L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genus*; Sans. *hanu*.]

China, chi'na, *n.* a fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China; porcelain.

Chinese, chi-nés', *adj.* of or belonging to China.

Chinough, chin'kof, *n.* a disease attended with violent fits of coughing; hooping-cough. [Dutch, *hinkhen*, to wheeze, *hinch-hoost*, Scot. *hink-hoost*, chincough; Goth. *hinkhen*, to breathe with difficulty, formed from the sound.]

Chine, chín, *n.* the spine or backbone, from its

Chink

thorn-like form; a piece of the backbone of a beast and adjoining parts for cooking. [Fr. *échine*; It. *schiena*; old Ger. *schina*, a pin, thorn; connected with L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.]

Chink, ching^k, *n.* a *rent, crack, or cleft*; a narrow opening.—*v. i.* to split or crack. [A.S. *cine*, a chink, a cleft, *cinan*, to split, *cinean*, to gape.]

Chink, ching^k, *n.* the *clink* or sound of money or any small piece of metal when struck on something hard.—*v. t.* to cause to sound, as coin, when struck together or on something hard.—*v. i.* to give a sharp sound, as coin:—*pr. p.* chink'ing; *pa. p.* chinked'. [from the sound.]

Chints, chints, *n.* cotton cloth, printed in five or six different colours. [Hind. *chhint*, spotted cotton cloth; Pers. *chins*, spotted; Ger. *sits*.]

Chip, chip, *v. t.* to *chop* or cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time.—*v. i.* to break off in small pieces:—*pr. p.* chipping; *pa. p.* chipped'.—*n.* a small piece of wood or other substance chopped off. [Dutch, *kippen*, to pare; old Ger. *kippe*, a chopping-knife.] See **Chop**.

Chirography, ki-rog'ra-fi, *n.* lit. *hand-writing*; the art of writing or penmanship. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *graphé*, writing.]—*adj.* chirograph'ic.

Chirographer, ki-rog'ra-fer, *n.* chirographist, ki-rog'ra-fist, *n.* one who professes the art of writing.

Chirology, ki-ro'l'o-gi, *n.* the art of *discouring with the hands* or by signs as the deaf and dumb do. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, *logos*, a discourse.]

Chirologist, ki-ro'l'o-gist, *n.* one who converses by signs with the hands.

Chiropodist, ki-rop'o-dist, *n.* a *hand and foot doctor*; one who removes corns, bunions, warts, &c. [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *podis*, *podos*, the foot.]

Chirurgon, ki-rur'jun, *n.* one who cures diseases by operations with the hand; now Surgeon. [Fr. *chirurgien*; L. *chirurgus*; Gr. *cheiourgos*—*cheir*, the hand, *ergon*, a work.]—*n.* *chirurgery*, now surgery.—*adj.* *chirurg'ical*, now surgical.

Chirp, chérp, *n.* the *sharp*, shrill sound of certain birds and insects.—*v. i.* to make a short, sharp noise, such as certain birds make:—*pr. p.* chirping; *pa. p.* chirped'. [from the sound.]

Chisel, chí'sel, *n.* lit. a *cutter*; a tool to cut or hollow out wood, stone, &c.—*v. t.* to cut, carve, &c. with a chisel:—*pr. p.* chis'elling; *pa. p.* chiselled. [old Fr. *cisel*; low L. *cisellus*—L. *sicili-cula*, dim. of *secula*, a sickle, from *seco*, to cut.]

Chit, chit, *n.* lit. a *shoot or sprout*; a baby; a lively or pert young child.—*v. i.* to sprout or germinate. [A.S. *ciht*, a young tender shoot.]

Chivalry, &c. See under **Chevalier**.

Chlorine, kló'rin, *n.* a *pale-green gas*, with a disagreeable, suffocating odour. [Fr. *chlorine*; low L. *chlorina*, from Gr. *chlóros*, pale-green.]

Chloria, kló'rik, *adj.* of or from *chlorine*.

Chloride, kló'rid, *n.* a compound of *chlorine* with some other substance, as potash, soda, &c.

Chlorite, kló'rit, *n.* a soft mineral of a *greenish* colour, with a soapy feeling when handled.

Chloroform, kló'ro-form, *n.* orig. a compound of *chlorine* and *formic acid*, a colourless volatile liquid, distilled from rectified spirit, water, and chloride of lime, much used to induce insensibility during the performance of any surgical operation. [Gr. *chlóros*, and *formica*, so called because orig. made from ants, L. *formica*, an ant.]

Chocolate, chok'ó-lát, *n.* a beverage made by mixing the *cocoa-nut*, roasted and ground, with hot

Chose

water; a paste or preparation made from the *cocoa-nut*. [Fr. *chocolat*; Sp. *chocolate*; from Mexican *chocolatl*—*choco*, *cocoa*, *latl*, water.]

Chocla. See under **Chocosa**.

Chocr. See under **Chorus**.

Choke, chók, *v. t.* to *throttle*; to suffocate; to stop or obstruct.—*v. i.* to be choked or suffocated; to be obstructed:—*pr. p.* chók'ing; *pa. p.* chók'ed'. [A.S. *acocjan*, from *coeca*, a cheek; Ice. *hok*, *quok*, the throat; Scot. *chouks*, the jaws.]

Chuckle, chuk'k, *v. i.* to laugh in the *throat* or inwardly in triumph:—*pr. p.* chuck'ling; *pa. p.* chuck'led.

Choler, kol'er, *n.* lit. *the bile*; anger or irascibility, once supposed to arise from excess of bile. [old Fr. *cholere*; L., Gr. *cholera*—Gr. *chols*, bile.]

Choleric, kol'er-ik, *adj.* full of *choler* or anger; angry; petulant.

Cholera, kol'ér-a, *n.* a disease characterised by *bilious vomiting* and purging. [Gr. *cholera*—*chols*, bile; or *cholera*, a gutter or water-spout.]

Choleraic, kol-ér-á-ik, *adj.* of the nature of *cholera*.

Choose, chööz, *v. t.* lit. to *prove* or *try*; to pick out what is proved or approved; to take one thing in preference to another; to select.—*v. i.* to have the power of choice; to will or determine:—*pr. p.* chöös'ing; *pa. t.* chöse; *pa. p.* chös'en. [Fr. *choisir*; A.S. *ceosan*; Dutch, *kiezen*; Goth. *kiusan*, prob. from *kausanjan*, to prove, try.]

Choses, chöis, *n.* act or power of *choosing*; the thing chosen; preference; the preferable or best part.—*adj.* worthy of being chosen; select. [old E. and old Fr. *chois*, Fr. *choix*.]

Chop, chop, *v. t.* lit. to give a *sudden blow*; to cut with a sudden blow; to cut into small pieces.—*v. i.* to shift suddenly as the wind:—*pr. p.* chop'ping; *pa. p.* chopped'. [Ger. *hacken*; low L. *cop-pare*; Gr. *kopio*, from a root *kop*, to strike.]

Chop, chop, *n.*, a *piece chopped off*, especially of meat.

Chopper, chop'er, *n.* one who or that which *chops*.

Chop, chop, *v. t.* to *exchange* or *barter*; to put one thing in place of another:—*pr. p.* chop'ping; *pa. p.* chopped'. [A.S. *ceapian*; Ger. *kaufen*; Goth. *kaufon*; Scot. *coup*, to buy or sell.]

Chop, chop, *n.*, the *chop* or jaw, generally used in pl. [See **Chap**.]

Chop-fallen, chop'-fawln, *adj.* lit. having the *chop* or lower jaw *fallen down*; cast-down; dejected.

Choral, &c. See under **Chorus**.

Chord, kord, *n.* lit. an *intestine* or *gut*; a string of gut; the string of a musical instrument; a combination of tones in harmony; in *geometry*, a straight line joining the extremities of an arc. [Fr. *corde*; L. *chorda*; Gr. *chordé*, an intestine.]

Chorister. See under **Chorus**.

Chorus, kó'rus, *n.* orig. a *dance in a ring* or *round dance*, then, a dance accompanied with singing; a band of singers and dancers; a company of singers; that which is sung by a chorus; a musical piece in two or more parts. [L. *chorus*; Gr. *choros*, originally perhaps meaning a circle.]

Choir, kwír, *n.* a *chorus* or band of singers, especially those belonging to a church; the part of a church appropriated to the singers; the part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen. [Fr. *chœur*, It. *coro*, from L. *chorus*.]

Choral, kó'ral, *adj.* belonging to a *chorus* or *choir*.

Chorister, kor'ist-er, *n.* a member of a *choir*.

Chose, chöz, *pa. t.* and obs. *pa. p.* of **Choose**.

fâte, fâr; mē, hēr; mîne; môte; mûte; mōū; shen.



chosen, chōŕn—*past participle of Choose.*

Chough, chuf, *n.* a kind of jackdaw which frequents rocky places and the sea-coast. [A.S. *ceo*; Fr. *choucas*: from the cry of the bird.]

Chrism, krizm, *n.* lit. that which is smeared on; ointment; consecrated or holy oil; unction. [Gr. *chrisma*, from *chrōō*, *chrōō*, to anoint.]

chrismal, kris'mal, *adj.*, pertaining to *chrism*.

Christ, kris't, *n.* lit. the anointed; the Messiah. [A.S. *crist*; L. *Christus*; Gr. *Christos*—*chrōō*, *chrōō*, to anoint.]

christen, kris'n, *v.t.* to baptise in the name of *Christ*; to give a name to:—*pr.p.* and *n.* christening; *pa.p.* christ'ened. [A.S. *cristnian*.]

Christendom, kris'n-dum, *n.* that part of the world under *Christian rule*; the whole body of Christians. [A.S. *Cristendom*—*cristen*, a Christian, *dum*, role, sway.]

Christian, kris'tyan, *n.* a follower of *Christ*; one born of Christian parents.—*adj.* relating to *Christ* or his religion. [A.S. *cristene*; old Fr. *christien*; L. *Christianus*; Gr. *Christianos*.]—*adj.* *Christ'ianlike*, *Christ'ianly*.

Christianise, kris'tyan-iz, *v.t.*, to make *Christian*; to convert to *Christianity*:—*pr.p.* *Christ'ianising*; *pa.p.* *Christ'ianised*.

Christianity, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n.* the religion of *Christ*.

Christmas, kris'mas, *n.* an annual festival, orig. a *mass*, in memory of the birth of *Christ*, held on the 25th of December. [*Christ*, and *Mess*.]

Christmas-box, kris'mas-boks, *n.* lit. a *box* containing *Christmas presents*; a *Christmas gift*.

Christology, kris-to'l-o-ji, *n.*, a *discourse on Christ*. [Gr. *Christos*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

Chromatic, krō-mat'ik, *adj.* relating to *colours*; coloured; in *music*, proceeding by semitones. [L. *chromaticus*; Gr. *chrōmatikos*—*chrōma*, colour—*chrōnnumi*, to stain.]—*n.sing.* *Chroma'tics*, the science of colours.

Chroma, krōm, Chromium, krō'mi-um, *n.* a metal remarkable for the *colours* of its compounds. [Gr. *chrōma*.]—*adj.* *chrōm'ic*.

Chronie, kron'ik, Chronical, kron'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to *time*; lasting a long time; periodical. [L. *chronicus*; Gr. *chronikos*—*chronos*, time.]

chronicle, kron'ik-l, *n.* a register of events in the order of *time*; a history.—*v.t.* to record in history:—*pr.p.* *chron'icling*; *pa.p.* *chron'icled*.—*n.* *chron'icler*, a historian.

chronology, kro-no'l-o-ji, *n.* lit. a *discourse on time*; the science of computing the dates of past events. [Gr. *chronologia*—*chronos*, time, *logos*, a discourse.]—*adj.* *chronolog'ic*, *chronolog'ical*.—*adv.* *chronolog'ically*.—*n.* *chronol'oguer*, *chronol'ogist*.

chronometer, kro-nom'e-tēr, *n.* an instrument for *measuring time*; a watch. [Gr. *chronos*, *metron*, a measure.]—*adj.* *chronomet'ric*, *chronomet'rical*.

Chrysalis, kris'a-lis, *n.* the form, often *gold-coloured*, assumed by some insects before they become winged.—*pl.* *chrysal'ides* (i-dēs). [L. *chrysalis*; Gr. *chrysalis*—*chryso*, gold.]—*adj.* *chrysal'id*.

chrysolite, kris'o-lit, *n.*, the *gold stone*; a mineral of a yellowish colour. [Gr. *chrysolos*, *lithos*, a stone.]

chrysopease, kris'o-práz, *chrysopease*, kris-op'ra-sua, *n.* a variety of chalcodony: in *B.*, a yellowish-green stone, nature unknown. [Gr. *chrysos*, and *prason*, a leek.]

Chub, chub, *n.* a small river-fish with a *large head*. [A.S. *coþþ*, Ger. *köpf*, the head; L. *capito*, a fish with a large head—*caput*, the head.]

chubby, chub'f, *adj.*, *chub-like*; short and thick; plump.—*n.* *chubbiness*.

Chuck, chuk, *n.* the call of a hen; a word of endearment; a slight blow.—*v.t.* to call as a hen; to strike gently.—*v.t.* to call as a hen:—*pr.p.* *chuck'ing*; *pa.p.* *chucked*. [from the sound.]

chuckie, chuk'f, *v.t.* to call, as a hen does her chickens; to caress:—*pr.p.* *chuck'ing*; *pa.p.* *chuck'led*.

Chuckle, to laugh in the throat. [See *Choke*.]

Chum, chum, *n.*, a *guest*; a chamber-fellow. [A.S. *cuma*, a guest—*cuman*, to come; or a contr. of Fr. *camarade*, a comrade, one occupying the same chamber, L. *camera*, with another.]

Church, church, *n.* lit. the *Lord's house*; a house set apart for the worship of God; the whole body of Christians; the clergy; any body of Christians.—*v.t.* to perform with any one the giving of thanks in church:—*pr.p.* *church'ing*; *pa.p.* *church'ed*. [A.S. *circa*; Ger. *kirche*; Scot. *kirck*; Gr. *kyriakē*—*Kyrios*, the Lord.] [of England.

churchman, church man, *n.* a member of the Church

churchwarden, church-war'den, *n.* lit. a *guardian of the church*; an officer who represents the interests of a parish or church. [Church, and warden.]

churchyard, church'yārd, *n.*, the *yard round the church*, where the dead are buried.

Churl, churl, *n.*, a *countryman*; hence, an ill-bred, surly fellow. [A.S. *ceorl*, a countryman; Ice. *karl*, a man; Ger. *kerl*; Scot. *carl*, *carle*.]

churlish, churl'ish, *adj.*, like a *churl*; rude; surly; ill-bred.—*adv.* *churl'ishly*.—*n.* *churl'ishness*.

Churn, churr, *v.t.*, to turn or shake violently, as cream when making butter:—*pr.p.* *churr'ing*; *pa.p.* *churn'ed*.—*n.* a vessel in which cream is churned. [A.S. *cirru*, *cernus*—*cernan*, to churn—*cyrran*, *cernan*, to turn; Ice. *kirna*; Scot. *kirru*.]

Chuse, chōoz, *v.t.* a form of *Choose*.

Chyle, kīl, *n.* lit. *juice, liquid*; a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines. [Gr. *chylous*—*chēō*, to be liquid.]—*adj.* *chyl'eous*, *chyl'ous*.

chylifactive, kil-i-fak'tiv, *adj.* having the power to *make chyle*. [L. *chylus*, and *facio*, to make.]—*n.* *chylif'ation*, or *chylifac'tion*.

Chyme, kim, *n.* lit. a *liquid*; the pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach. [L. *chymus*, Gr. *chymos*—*chēō*, to be liquid.]—*adj.* *chym'ous*.

chymification, kīm-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of being *formed into chyme*. [L. *chymus*, *facio*, to make.]

Chymist, Chymistry, now Chemist, Chemistry.

Cibarious, si-bā'ri-us, *adj.* relating to *food*; that can be eaten. [L. *cibarius*—*cibus*, food.]

Cicatrice, sik'a-tris [Fr.], Cicatrix, si-kā'triks [L.], *n.* the scar over a wound after it is healed.

cicatrise, sik'a-triz, *v.t.* to help the formation of a skin or *cicatrix* on a wound or ulcer by medicines.—*v.t.* to heal:—*pr.p.* *cicatr'ising*; *pa.p.* *cicatr'ised*. [Fr. *cicatr'iser*.]

Cicero's, sis-e-rōn'ē, *n.* one who points out local curiosities and talks like an orator about them; a guide. [It.—L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

Ciceronian, sis-e-rō'ni-an, *adj.* relating to or like *Cicero*.

Cider, si'dēr, *n.* lit. *intoxicating drink*; a drink made from apple-juice. [Fr. *cidre*; L. *sicera*; Gr. *sikera*, strong drink—Heb. *shakar*, to be intoxicated.]—*n.* *cider*, an inferior cider.

Ciel, sēl, *v.t.* in *B.*, to panel or wainscot:—*pr.p.* *ciel'ing*; *pa.p.* *cieled*. [from root of setting.]—*n.* *ciel'ing*, wainscoting.

Cigar, si-gār, *n.* a small roll of tobacco for smoking. [Sp. *cigarro*, a kind of tobacco in Cuba.]

Gilia, айя, *n. pl.* lit. *eyelashes*; hair-like appendages on the edge of a vegetable body, or on an animal organ or animalcule. [L. *ciliolum*, pl. *cilia*, eyelids, eyelashes; Gr. *kyla*.]—*adj.* cilialy, cil'ated, having cilia.

Cimbri, sim'brik, *adj.* relating to the *Cimbri*, a tribe originally from the north of Germany.

Cimeter, sim'e-tér, *Scimitar*, sim'i-tar, *n.* a curved sword used in the East. [Fr. *cimeterre*; Sp. *cimitarra*; It. *scimitarra*; from Basque, *cimeterre*, or Pers. *shamsker*, or *shemskir*.]

Cimmeria, sim-mé'ri-an, *adj.* relating to the *Cimmerii*, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness; extremely dark.

Cinchona, sin-kóna, *n.* the bark of a tree that grows in Peru, a valuable medicine for ague. [so called from the Countess del *Cincho* who was cured by it and introduced it into Spain.]

Cincture, sing'ktúr, *n.* a *girdle* or belt; something worn round the body; a moulding round a column. [L. *cinctura*—*cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird, surround.]—*adj.* cinctured, having a cincture.

Cinder, sín'dér, *n.* the refuse of burned coals; anything charred by fire. [Fr. *cendre*; It. *cinere*; L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes; conn. with Gr. *konis*, dust.]

Cindery, sín'dér-i, *adj.* like or composed of cinders.

Cinerary, sín'tér-ri, *adj.* pertaining to ashes.

Cineration, sin-ér-á'shun, *cineration*, sin-o-fak'ahun, *n.* the act of reducing to a *cinder* or to ashes. [L. *cinis*, and *facio*, to make.]

Cingalese, Singhalese, sing'ga-léz, *n. pl.* the natives of *Ceylon*.—*adj.* belonging to *Ceylon*.

Cinnabar, sín'a-bar, *n.* lit. *dragon's blood*; native red sulphure of mercury, called *vermilion* when used as a pigment. [L. *cinnabari*, Gr. *kinabari*, dragon's blood, a dye from the gum of the tree so called.]

Cinnamon, sín'a-mon, *n.* the spicy bark of a laurel in *Ceylon*. [L. *cinnamomum*; Heb. *kinamon*.]

Cinque, singk, *n.* the number *five*. [Fr.]

Cinque-foli, singk'fóli, *n.* the *five-bladed* clover. [Fr. *cinque*, and *feuille*, L. *folium*, Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf—*phéto*, *phéto*, to bloom; Sans. *phal*, to spread out.]

Cipher, sí'fer, *n.* in *arith.* the character 0, the use of which is to fill an *empty* place; any of the nine figures; anything of little value; an interweaving of the initials of a name; a secret kind of writing.—*v. i.* to work at arithmetic.—*v. i.* to write in secret characters.—*pr. p.* c'iphering; *pa. p.* c'iphered. [It. *cifra*; Fr. *chiffre*; Ar. *qifr*, empty.]

Circassian, sér-kash'yan, *adj.* belonging to *Circassia*, a country on the north of Mount *Caucasus*.

Circosa, sér-é'an, *adj.* relating to the fabled *Circé*, who was supposed to have great knowledge of magic and poisonous herbs; magical; poisonous.

Circle, sér'k, *n.* a plane figure bounded by a line every point of which is equally distant from a point in the middle called the centre; the line which bounds the figure; a ring; a series ending where it began; a company surrounding the principal person.—*v. i.* to move round; to encompass.—*v. i.* to move in a circle.—*pr. p.* cir'cling; *pa. p.* cir'cléd. [A. S. *circol*, It. *circolo*, from L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, Gr. *kirkos*, a circle.]

Circlet, sér'k'let, *n.* a *little circle*.

Circular, sér'kú-lar, *adj.* like a *circle*; round; ending in itself; addressed to a circle of persons.—*n.* an address to a circle of persons.—*adv.* cir'cularly.—*n.* circular'ity.

Circulate, sér'kú-lát, *v. i.* to make to go round as in a *circle*; to spread.—*v. i.* to move round; to be

spread about.—*pr. p.* cir'culating; *pa. p.* cir'culáted. [L. *circulo*, *circulatus*.]

Circulation, sér'kú-lá'shun, *n.* the act of moving in a *circle*, or of going and returning; the money in use at any time in a country.

Circulator, sér'kú-lá-tor, *n.* one who *circulates*.—*adj.* cir'culatory, circular; circulating.

Circuit, sér'kit, *n.* the act of *moving round*; that which encircles; a round made in the exercise of a calling. [Fr.; L. *circuitus*—*circueo*, to go round—*circum*, round, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

Circuitous, sér'kú-it-us, *adj.* going in a *circuit*; round about.—*adv.* cir'cuitously.

Circumambant, sér-kum-am'bl-ent, *adj.* going round about; surrounding. [L. *circum*, about, *ambio*, to go round—*ambi*, Gr. *amphi*, around, and *eo*, to go.]

Circumambulate, sér-kum-am'bú-lát, *v. i.* to walk round about.—*pr. p.* circumam'bulating; *pa. p.* circumam'bulated. [L. *circum*, about, *ambulo*, *ambulus*, to walk.]—*n.* circumambula'tion.

Circumcise, sér'kum-síz, *v. i.* lit. to cut around; to cut off the foreskin according to the Jewish law:—*pr. p.* cir'cumcising; *pa. p.* cir'cumcised. [L. *circumcidere*, *circumciduus*—*circum*, around, *caedo*, to cut.] [cising.]

Circumcision, sér-kum-sish'un, *n.* the act of *circumcising*.

Circumference, sér-kum'fér-ens, *n.* the line that is carried round about or bounds any figure; the boundary-line of any round body.—*adj.* circumfer'ential. [L. *circum*, about, *fero*, to carry.]

Circumflex, sér'kum-fleks, *n.* lit. a *bending round*; an accent (A) denoting a *rising and falling* of the voice on a vowel or syllable. [L. *circum*, around, *flecto*, *flectus*, to bend.]

Circumflect, sér'kum-flekt, *v. i.* to give effect to or mark with a *circumflex*:—*pr. p.* circumflect'ing; *pa. p.* circumflect'ed.

Circumfluent, sér-kum'flo-ent, *adj.* flowing round about. [L. *circum*, round about, *fluens*, *fluentis*, flowing—*fluo*, to flow.]

Circumfuse, sér-kum-fúz, *v. i.* to pour around:—*pr. p.* circumfúsing; *pa. p.* circumfúsed. [L. *circum*, around, *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]—*n.* circumfus'ion.

Circumjacent, sér-kum-já'sent, *adj.* lying round; bordering on every side. [L. *circum*, round, *jacens*, lying—*jacens*, to lie.]

Circumlocution, sér-kum-ló-kú'shun, *n.* a *speaking round about*; a manner or form of expression in which more words are used than are necessary.—*adj.* circumlocu'tory. [L. *circum*, around, *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

Circumnavigate, sér-kum-navi-gát, *v. i.* to *navigate* or *sail round*. [L. *circum*, round, and *navigato*.]—*n.* circumnaviga'tion. [sails round.]

Circumnavigator, sér-kum-navi-gát-or, *n.* one who *circumnavigates*.

Circumscribe, sér'kum-ekrib, *v. i.* lit. to write around; to draw a line round; to enclose within certain limits:—*pr. p.* cir'cumscribing; *pa. p.* cir'cumscribed. [L. *circum*, around, *scribo*, to write.] [the line that limits.]

Circumscription, sér-kum-ekrip'ahun, *n.* limitation.

Circumspect, sér'kum-spekt, *adj.* looking round on all sides watchfully; cautious; prudent.—*adv.* cir'cumspéctly.—*n.* cir'cumspéctness. [L. *circum*, around, *specio*, *spectrum*, to look.]

Circumspection, sér-kum-spek'ahun, *n.* *circumspectness*; watchfulness; caution.

Circumstance, sér'kum-stans, *n.* lit. that which

stands round or accompanies; something attendant upon or relative to a fact; an accident or event.—*pl.* the state of one's affairs. [L. *circum*, round, *stans*, standing.—*sto*, to stand.]

circumstantial, sēr-kum-stan'sh'al, *adj.*, consisting of or abounding in *circumstances*; particular; minute.—*adv.* *circumstantially*.

circumstantial, sēr-kum-stan'sh'als, *n. pl.* incidentals.

circumstantiate, sēr-kum-stan'shi-āt, *v. t.*, to prove by *circumstances*; to describe exactly.—*pr. p.* *circumstantiating*; *pa. p.* *circumstantiated*.

Circumvallation, sēr-kum-val-lā'shun, *n.*, a surrounding with a wall; a wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort. [L. *circum*, around, *vallium*, an earthen rampart or wall.]

Circumvent, sēr-kum-vent', or *set'*, *v. t.*, to come round or outwit a person; to deceive; to cheat;—*pr. p.* *circumventing*; *pa. p.* *circumvented*.—*n.* *circumvention*. [L. *circum*, round, *venio*, to come.]

circumventive, sēr-kum-vent'iv, *adj.* deceiving by artifices.

Circumvolve, sēr-kum-volv', *v. t.* and *v. i.*, to roll round:—*pr. p.* *circumvolving*; *pa. p.* *circumvolved*.—*n.* *circumvolution*. [L. *circum*, round, *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

Circus, sēr'kus, *n.* lit. a circle; a circular building for the exhibition of games; a place for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship. [L. *circus*; Gr. *kirkos*, a ring, a circle.]

Cirrus, sir'rus, *n.* lit. a tuft of hair, curl; the highest form of cloud consisting of curling fibres: in *bot.*, a tendril: in *zool.*, any curled filament. [L.]

cirvous, sir'rus, *adj.*, having a curl or tendril.

cisalpine, sis-al'pin, *adj.*, on this side (to the Romans) of the Alps, that is, on the south side. [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alpina*.]

cist, sist, *n.*, a chest; a tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs. [See *Chest*, *Oyst.*]

cistern, sis'tern, *n.* any receptacle for holding water or other liquid: a reservoir. [L. *cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.]

Cit, sit, *n.* shortened from *citium*, and used as a term of contempt. [See *citissim*.]

Citadel. See under *City*.

Cite, sīt, *v. t.*, to call or summon; to mention; to answer in court; to quote; to name:—*pr. p.* *cit'ing*; *pa. p.* *cit'ed*. [L. *cito*, to call, intensive of *civo*, *cio*, to make to go.]

citation, si-tā'shun, *n.* an official summons to appear, or the paper by which such call is made; the act of quoting; the passage or name quoted.

Cithara, sith'ern, *Cithara*, sit'ern, *n.* a musical instrument like the guitar. [A.S. *cytere*, L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*. See *Guitar*.]

Citrus. See under *City*.

Citrus, sit'rūn, *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon. [L. *citrus*, prob. a corruption of Gr. *hedros*, a cedar.]

City, sit'ī, *n.* orig. a state, or town together with the territory surrounding and belonging to it; in Eng. law, a town that has been, or is the seat of a bishop: a large town. [Fr. *cit*, a city—L. *civitas*, the state—*civis*, a citizen.]

citadel, sit'a-del, *n.* lit. a little city; a fortress in or near a city. [It. *citadella*, dim. of *citā*, a city.]

citizen, sit'i-zen, *n.* an inhabitant of a city; a trader or townsman; a freeman. [old E. *citizens*, *cyteynys*.]—*n.* *citizenship*, the rights of a citizen.

civile, siv'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to a city or a citizen. [L. *civicus*—*civis*.]

civil, siv'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to a city or to the community and internal government; having the refinement of city-bred people; polite; intestine, not foreign; commercial, not military; lay, not ecclesiastical.—*adv.* *civ'ily*. [L. *civilis*—*civis*.]

civilian, si-vil'yan, *n.* a professor or student of Civil Law; one engaged in civil as distinguished from military and other pursuits.

civilise, siv'il-iz, *v. t.*, to make civil; to reclaim from barbarism; to instruct in arts and refinements:—*pr. p.* *civilising*; *pa. p.* *civilised*.

civilisation, siv-il-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of civilising, or the state of being civilised.

civility, si-vil'i-ti, *n.* good-breeding; politeness.

Civet, sivz, *n.* a plant of the leek and onion genus growing in tufts. [Fr. *civet*, L. *capra*, an onion.]

Civet, siv'et, *n.* a perfume obtained from the civet or civet-cat, a small carnivorous animal of N. Africa. [Fr. *civet*; It. *sibetto*; Pers. *sahad*.]

Clack, klak, *v. t.*, to make a sudden sharp noise as by striking:—*pr. p.* *clacking*; *pa. p.* *clacked*.—*n.* a sharp sudden sound frequently repeated. [from the sound.]

Clad, klad, *past participle* of *Cloth*.

Claim, klām, *v. t.*, to call out for or proclaim; to demand as a right:—*pr. p.* *claim'ing*; *pa. p.* *claim'ed*.—*n.* a demand for something supposed due; a title; the thing claimed. [L. *clamo*, to call out, for *calmo*, from *calo*, Gr. *halō*, to call.]

claimable, klām'a-bl, *adj.* that may be claimed.

claimant, klām'ant, *n.* one who makes a claim.

clamant, klām'ant, *adj.*, calling aloud or earnestly.

clamour, klām'or, *n.*, a calling out; a loud continuous outcry; uproar.—*v. t.* to cry aloud in demand; to make a loud continuous outcry:—*pr. p.* *clam'ouring*; *pa. p.* *clam'oured*. [L. *clamor*.]

clamorous, klām'or-us, *adj.* noisy, boisterous.—*adv.* *clam'orously*.—*n.* *clam'orosity*.

clairvoyance, klār-vo'ans, *n.* clear-sightedness; the pretended power of seeing things not present to the senses. [Fr.—*clair*, L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *voir*, L. *video*, to see.]

clairvoyant, klār-vo'iant, *adj.* relating to clairvoyance.—*n.* one who professes clairvoyance.

Clam, klam, *v. t.* to clog with sticky matter:—*pr. p.* *clam'm'ing*; *pa. p.* *clam'm'ed*. [A.S. *clamian*: connected with *clamber*, *Clamp*, *Climb*.]

clammy, klām'mi, *adj.* sticky; moist and adhesive.—*n.* *clam'miness*.

Clamber, klām'ber, *v. i.*, to climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet:—*pr. p.* *clam'bering*; *pa. p.* *clam'bered*. [Ger. *klammern*—*klammern*, to squeeze or hold tightly.]

Clamp, klamp, *n.* lit. something that fastens or binds; a piece of timber, iron, &c. used to fasten things together or to strengthen any framework.—*v. t.* to bind with clamps. [A.S. *clam*, a bandage; Dutch, *klamp*—*klampen*, to fasten.]

Clan, klan, *n.* a tribe or collection of families subject to a single chieftain, bearing the same surname, and supposed to have a common ancestor; a clique, sect, or body of persons. [Gael. *clann*, Ir. *clann* or *cland*, offspring, tribe.]

clannish, klān'ish, *adj.* closely united like the members of a clan.—*adv.* *clann'ishly*.—*n.* *clann'ishness*.

clanship, klān'ship, *n.* union; association of families under a chieftain.

clansman, klān'sman, *n.* a member of a clan.

Clandestine, klān-des'tin, *adj.*, concealed or hidden; private; unlawful; sly.—*adv.* *clān'dest'inely*. [L. *clandestinus*—*clām*, secretly—*celo*, to conceal.]

Clang, klang, *v. t.* to strike together with a ringing metallic sound.—*v. i.* to produce a sharp, shrill sound:—*pr. p.* clanging; *pa. p.* clanged.—*n.* a sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances struck together. [L. *clangō*; Gr. *klāō*, *klang-kō*, to make a sharp piercing sound; Ger. *klang*: formed from the sound.]

clangour, klang'gur, *n.*, a clang; a sharp, shrill, harsh sound. [L. *clangor*.]

clank, klank, *n.* the light, sharp clang or sound, made by the striking of metallic bodies, as chains.—*v. t. or i.* to make or cause a clank:—*pr. p.* clanking; *pa. p.* clanked'.

Clannish, &c. See under *Clan*.

Clap, klap, *n.* the noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands; a sudden act or motion; a burst of sound.—*v. t.* to strike together so as to make a noise; to thrust or drive together suddenly; to applaud with the hands.—*v. i.* to strike the hands together; to strike together with noise:—*pr. p.* clapping; *pa. p.* clapped'. [A.S. *clappan*; Dutch and Ger. *klappen*: formed from the sound.]

clapper, klap'pēr, *n.*, one who claps; that which claps, as the tongue of a bell.

clap-trap, klap'-trap, *n.* orig. a trap, or contrivance for clapping in theatres; a trick to gain applause.

Clare-obscure, klār'ob-skūr, *Clario-obscuro*, ki-rō-skūr'ō, *n.*, clear-obscure; light and shade in painting. [Fr. *clair*, L. *clarus*, clear, and Fr. *obscur*, L. *obscurus*, obscure; It. *chiaro*, clear, *oscuro*, obscure.]

clarē, klār'ēt, *n.* orig. applied to wines of a light or clear red colour, but now used in England for the dark-red wines of Bordeaux. [Fr. *clairēt*—*clair*, L. *clarus*, clear.]

clarity, klār'i-ty, *v. t.*, to make clear.—*v. i.* to become clear:—*pr. p.* clarifying; *pa. p.* clarified'. [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make.]

clarification, klār-i-fī-kā'shun, *n.* the act of clearing.

clarifier, klār-i-fī-ēr, *n.* that which clarifies or purifies.

clarion, klār'i-on, *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill. [Fr. *clairon*—*clair*, clear.]

clarinet, klār'i-on-ēt, *clarinet*, klār'i-net, *n.* lit. a small clarion; a wind instrument of music, sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouth-piece. [Fr. *clarinette*, dim. of *clairon*.]

Clash, klash, *n.* a loud noise, such as is caused by the striking together of weapons; opposition; contradiction.—*v. i.* to dash noisily together; to meet in opposition; to act in a contrary direction.—*v. t.* to strike noisily against:—*pr. p.* and *n.* clashing; *pa. p.* clashed'. [Ger. *klatsch*; Dutch, *klatsē*; Gr. *klāō*: formed from the sound.]

Clasp, klasp, *n.* the thing which clasps together or encircles, and closes with a snap; a hook for fastening; an embrace.—*v. t.* to fasten with a clasp; to enclose and hold in the hand, or arms; to embrace; to twine round:—*pr. p.* clasping; *pa. p.* clasped'. [old Eng. *claps*—*Clap*.]

clasper, klasp'ēr, *n.*, that which clasps; the tendril of a plant.

clasp-knife, klasp'-nif, *n.* a knife, the blade of which is clasped by, or folds into, the handle.

Class, klas, *n.* lit. the people called or assembled together; a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students pursuing the same studies; a scientific division or arrangement.—*v. t.* to form into a class or classes; to arrange methodically:—*pr. p.* classing; *pa. p.* classed'.

L. *classis*, Gr. *klēsis*, *halesis*, a calling together, from *halō*, to call.]

classical, klās'ik, *classical*, klās'ik-al, *adj.* lit. relating or belonging to the class; of the highest class or rank, especially in literature; originally and chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers; chaste; refined.—*classics*, *n. pl.* Greek, Roman, and modern writers of the first rank, or their works.—*adv.* classically.

classicality, klās-ik-ā-ti, *classicalness*, klās'ik-ā-nes, *n.* the quality of being classical.

classify, klās'i-fy, *v. t.*, to make or form into classes; to arrange:—*pr. p.* classifying; *pa. p.* classified'. [L. *classis*, and *facio*, to make.]

classification, klās-i-fī-kā'shun, *n.* act of forming into classes.

Clatter, klāt'ēr, *n.* a repeated confused rattling noise; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds.—*v. i.* to make rattling sounds; to rattle with the tongue; to talk fast and idly.—*v. t.* to strike so as to produce a rattling:—*pr. p.* clattering; *pa. p.* clattered'. [A.S. *clatrung*, *cladur*, anything that makes a clattering: formed from the sound.]

Clause, klawz, *n.* lit. that which is enclosed; a sentence or part of a sentence; an article or part of a contract, will, &c. [Fr. *clause*; from L. *clausus*—*claudō*, to shut, enclose.]

Clausal. See under *Clause*.

Cleave, klāv—did cleave—*past tense* of *Cleave*.

Clavicle, klāv'ī-kl, *n.* lit. a little key; the collar-bone, so called from its resemblance to a Roman key. [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key.]

clavicular, klāv-ī-kū-lar, *adj.* pertaining to the clavicle.

Clew, klaw, *n.* something cleft or split; the hooked nail of a beast or bird; the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails; anything like a claw.—*v. t.* to scratch or tear as with the claws or nails; to tickle:—*pr. p.* clawing; *pa. p.* clawed'. [A.S. *clawu*; Ger. *klauē*—*klieben*, to cleave or split.]

Clay, klā, *n.* that which sticks or adheres; a soft, tenacious, ductile earth, used to make bricks; earth in general.—*v. t.* to cover, or purify with clay, as sugar:—*pr. p.* claying; *pa. p.* clayed'. [A.S. *clag*—*clifian*, to stick; Dan. *klæg*; Dutch, *klai*; W. *clai*; connected with *Clag*, *Clag*, L. *gelu*, frost, *gluten*, Gr. *glia*, and *Glas*.]

clayey, klā'ī, *adj.* consisting of or like clay.

Claymore, klām'ōr, *n.* lit. the big sword; a large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. *claidheamh-mor*, from Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh*, sword, and *mor*, great; connected with L. *gladius*, a sword.]

Clean, klēn, *adj.* lit. polished, shining; free from stain or whatever defiles; wholesome; guiltless; clever; neat.—*adv.* quite; entirely; cleverly.—*v. t.* to make clean, or free from dirt:—*pr. p.* cleaning; *pa. p.* cleaned'.—*n.* cleanliness. [A.S. *clæn*; W., Gael., Ice. *glan*, shine, polish.]

cleanly, klēn'lī, *adj.* cleanliness or clean; clean in habits or person; pure; neat.—*adv.* in a cleanly manner.—*n.* cleanliness.

cleanness, klēnz, *v. t.* to make clean or pure:—*pr. p.* cleaning; *pa. p.* cleansed'.

Clear, klēr, *adj.* orig. well heard, loud, distinct; striking; conspicuous; bright; transparent; free from mixture or obstruction; pure; plain; indisputable.—*adv.* in a clear manner; plainly; wholly; quite.—*v. t.* to make clear; to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt; to free, acquit,

or vindicate; to leap, or pass by or over; to make profit.—*v. i.* to become clear; to grow free, bright, or transparent;—*pr. p.* clearing; *pa. p.* cleared'. [Fr. *clair*; Ger. *klar*; Ir. *klar*, clear, *glor*, a noise; *L. clarus*, clear, well heard—*cluo*, Gr. *kluo*, Sans. *crv*, to hear.]—*n.* clearness.

clearance, klér'ans, *n.*, act of clearing; a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house—that is, has satisfied all demands and procured permission to sail.

clearing, klér'ing, *n.*, a making clear; a defence or justification; a tract of land cleared of wood, &c., for cultivation.

clearly, klér'li, *adv.*, in a clear manner; distinctly.

cleave, klév, *v. i.*, to stick or adhere; to unite; to fit;—*pr. p.* cleaving; *pa. t.* cleaved' or cláve; *pa. p.* cleaved'. [A.S. *clifan*; Ger. *kleben*; Dutch, *kleeven*. See *Clay*.]

Cleave, klév, *v. t.* to divide, to split; to separate with violence.—*v. i.* to part asunder; to crack;—*pr. p.* cleaving; *pa. t.* clóve or cleft; *pa. p.* cleft, clóven, or cleaved'. [A.S. *cleafan*; Ger. *klieben*.]

cleavage, klév'a, *n.*, act or manner of cleaving or splitting.

cleaver, klév'ér, *n.*, the person or thing that cleaves.

cleft, kleft, in *B.*, *clift*, *n.*, an opening made by cleaving or splitting; a crack, fissure, or chink.

cliff, klif, *n.*, a cleft or cleften rock; a high steep rock; the steep side of a mountain.

cleven, klóv'n, *pa. p.* of *Cleave*, to divide, or *adj.* divided; parted.

Clef, klef, *n.* lit. a key; a character in music which determines the key or position on the scale of the notes that follow it. [Fr., from *L. clavis*, Gr. *kleis*, a key.]

Cleft. See under *Cleave*.

Clematis, klem'a-tis, *n.*, a creeping plant with long tendrils, called also *virgin's bower* and *traveler's joy*. [low *L.*; Gr. *klématís*—*klíma*, a twig.]

Clement, klem'ént, *adj.* mild; gentle; kind; merciful.—*adv.* clemently. [*L. clemens*.]

clemency, klem'en-si, *n.*, the quality of being clement; mildness; readiness to forgive.

Clench, klensh, same as *Clinch*.

Clergy, klér'ji, *n.*, the body of men chosen or set apart as ministers of religion in the Christian Church. [Fr. *clergé*; low *L. clericia*; from *L. clericus*, Gr. *kléríkos*, from *L. clerus*, Gr. *kléros*, lit. a lot, then the clergy; from the choice of Matthias by lot to the apostleship, or because the Lord was the lot or inheritance of the Levites.]

clergyman, klér'ji-man, *n.*, one of the clergy, a man regularly ordained to preach the gospel, and administer its ordinances.

clerical, klér'ík, clerical, klér'ík-al, *adj.* belonging to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk or writer.

clerk, klárk, *n.*, orig. a clergyman or priest; a scholar; one who reads the responses in the English Church service; a writer, or accountant in an office. [A.S. *clere*, a priest;]—*n.* clerk'ship.

Clever, klév'ér, *adj.*, skilful; dexterous; of intellectual ability; ingenious; skilfully done.—*adv.* cleverly.—*n.* cleverness. [old *E. deliv'er*, active; or A.S. *gleawferhth*, of a wise mind, sagacious, from *gleaw*, skilful, wise; Scot. *gleg*.]

Clew, klóo, *n.*, a ball of thread or the thread in it; a thread which affords a guide through a labyrinth; any piece of information which enables one to solve a mystery or form a conclusion; the corner of a sail.—*v. t.* to truss or tie up sails to

the yards;—*pr. p.* clew'ing; *pa. p.* clewed'. [A.S. *cleow*; W. *clob*, a lump; *L. glomus*, a ball of thread, akin to *globus*, a sphere, from root of *Cleave*, to adhere. See *Clab*, *Claba*.]

Click, klik, *n.*, a short, sharp clack or sound; anything that makes such a sound, as a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel.—*v. i.* to make a light, sharp sound;—*pr. p.* clicking; *pa. p.* clicked'. [imitative of the sound.]

Client, klí'ent, *n.*, orig. one who hears and obeys a superior, hence, a dependent; one who employs a lawyer.—*n.* *clientèle*. [*L. cliens*, for *cliens*, one who hears, from *clueo*, to hear.]

Clit, klít. See under *Cleave*.

Climacter, kli-mak'tér, *Climacteric*, kli-mak'tér-ík, or *klim-ak-tér-ík*, *n.* lit. the round of a ladder; a critical period in human life, in which some great bodily change is supposed to take place.—*adj.* *climacteric*. [Gr. *klímaktér*—*klíma*, a ladder.]

Climate, klí'mát, *n.*, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the poles; a region or zone of the earth; the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, &c. [*L. clima*, *climatis*; Gr. *klíma*, *klímatos*, slope—*klínō*, to make to bend or slope.]

climatic, klí-mat'ík, *climatical*, klí-mat'ík-al, *adj.* relating to, or limited by a climate.

clima, klím, *n.*, a climate; a country, region, tract.

climatic, klí'ma-tíz, *v. t.* or *v. i.* See *Acclimatize*.

climatology, klí-ma-to'ló-ji, *n.*, the science of climates, or an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. [Gr. *klíma*, and *logos*, discourse.]

Climax, klí'maks, *n.*, a rising like the steps of a ladder or stair; in Rhetoric, the arranging of the particulars of a portion of discourse so as to rise in strength to the last. [Gr. *klíma*, a ladder or staircase—from *klínō*, to slope.]

Climb, klím, *v. i.* or *v. t.* to ascend or mount up by clutching with the hands and feet; to ascend with difficulty;—*pr. p.* climb'ing; *pa. p.* climbed'. [A.S. *climban*, Ger. *klimmen*, to climb; connected with *Clamber*, which see.]

Clima. See under *Climate*.

Clinch, klinsh, *v. t.*, to fasten or rivet a nail by bending the point when driven through anything; to grasp tightly; to settle or confirm;—*pr. p.* clinch'ing; *pa. p.* clinched'. [Fr. *clenche*, a door-latch; Ger. *klinke*, the riveted part of a bolt; Dutch and Ger. *klinken*, to rivet a bolt.] **clincher**, klin'shér, *n.* one that clinches; a decisive argument.

Cling, kling, *v. i.*, to adhere or stick close by winding round; to adhere in interest or affection;—*pr. p.* cling'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* clung'. [A.S. *clingan*, to adhere.]

Clinal, klin'ík, *Clinal*, klin'ík-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a bed; confined to bed.—*n.* *clinal*, one confined to bed by sickness. [Gr. *klinikos*—*klínō*, a bed, from *klínō*, to bend, recline.]

Clink, klingk, *n.*, a ringing sound made by the striking together of sounding bodies.—*v. t.* to cause to make a ringing sound.—*v. i.* to ring or jingle;—*pr. p.* clink'ing; *pa. p.* clinked'. [Ger. *klingen*, to sound, to chink; allied to *Clang*.]

clinker, klink'ér, *n.*, the cinder or slag formed in furnaces; brick burned so hard that, when struck, it makes a sharp and ringing sound.

Clip, klip, *v. t.* orig. to embrace; to cut by making the blades of shears meet; to cut off;—*pr. p.*

clipping; *pa. p.* clipped'. [A.S. *clifpan*, to embrace; Dutch, *klippen*, Ice. *klippa*, to cut.]

clip, klip, *n.* anything that clips or holds; the act of clipping; the thing clipped off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep.

clipper, klip'er, *n.*, one that clips; a sharp-built, fast-sailing vessel.

clipping, klip'ing, *n.* the act of clipping; the thing clipped off.

Clique, klék, *n.* a group of persons in union for a purpose; a party or faction; a gang:—used generally in a bad sense. [Fr., perhaps from root of *click*, and so = a noisy conclave; or old Ger. *gelikh*, Ger. *gleich*, like, equal, and so = a company of equals.]

Cloak, Gloka, klök, *n.* a loose outer garment; a covering; that which conceals; a disguise, pretext.—*v. t.* to clothe with a cloak; to cover; to conceal:—*pr. p.* cloaking; *pa. p.* cloaked'. [old Fr. *cloche*; low L. *cloca*, a garment worn by horsemen.]

Clock, klok, *n.* lit. that which clicks; a machine for measuring time, and which marks the time by the position of its 'hands' upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell. [a variation of *Glaek*, *Glaek*. A.S. *clucga*.]

clock-work, klok'-wurk, *n.* the works or machinery of a clock; machinery like that of a clock.

Clod, klot, *n.* a thick round mass or lump, that cleaves or sticks together, especially of earth or turf; the ground; a stupid fellow.—*v. i.* to collect into a thick mass:—*pr. p.* clodding; *pa. p.* clodded'. [A.S. *clud*; Dutch, *klot*; Ger. *kloss*; from root of *cleave*, to adhere.]

clod-hopper, klot'-hop-er, *n.* a country-man; a peasant; a dolt. [*clod*, and *hopper*.]

clodpate, klot'pät, clodspall, klot'pöl, *n.* one with a head like a clod, a stupid fellow. [*clod*, and *pate*, *poll*.]

clot, klot, *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter congealed, as blood.—*v. i.* to form into clots; to coagulate:—*pr. p.* clotting; *pa. p.* clotted'. [a form of *Clod*.]

Clog, klog, *v. i.*, to stick together in a mass; to unite and adhere.—*v. t.* to accumulate in a mass and cause a stoppage; to obstruct; to encumber:—*pr. p.* clogging; *pa. p.* clogged'.—*n.* anything that hinders motion; an obstruction; a heavy wooden shoe. [Scot. *clag*, to cover with mud, to obstruct; Dan. *klaeg*, sticky; Ice. *kleggi*, a mass: from root of *cleave*, to adhere.]

Cloister, klois'ter, *n.* a place enclosed or shut in; a covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment; a place of seclusion from the world for religious duties.—*v. t.* to confine in a cloister, monastery, or nunnery; to confine within walls:—*pr. p.* cloistering; *pa. p.* cloistered'. [Fr. *cloître*, old Fr. *cloistru*; A.S. *claustr*; It. *claustru*; L. *claustrum*—*claudu*, *claustrum*, to close, to shut.]

cloistral, klois'ter-al, cloistral, klois'tral, old form claustral, klaus'tral, *adj.* pertaining to or confined to a cloister; secluded.

cloistered, klois'terd, *adj.* dwelling in cloisters; solitary; retired from the world.

Cloke. See Cloak.

Clomb, klöm, old *past tense* of *Climb*.

Close, klös, *adj.*, shut up; with no opening; confined, unventilated; narrow; near, in time or place; compact; crowded; hidden; reserved.—*adv.* in a close manner; nearly; densely.—*n.* an enclosed place; a small enclosed field; a narrow

passage of a street.—*adv.* close'y.—*n.* close'mess. [Fr. *clou*, shut—*pa. p.* of *clove*, Prov. *clavre*, L. *claudere*, *clausus*, to shut.]

close, klöz, *v. t.* to make close; to draw together and unite; to finish.—*v. i.* to grow together; to come to an end:—*pr. p.* closing; *pa. p.* closed'.—*n.* the manner or time of closing; a pause or stop; the end; a grapple in wrestling.

close, klöz'et, *n.*, a little close or enclosed place; a small private room; a recess off a room.—*v. t.* to shut up in, or take into a closet; to conceal:—*pr. p.* closing; *pa. p.* closed'. [Fr. *clost*, dim. of *clou*.]

closure, klöz'ür, *n.* the act of closing; that which closes.

Clot. See under *Clod*.

Cloth, kloth, *pl.* Cloths, *n.*, a covering or garment; woven material from which garments or coverings are made; the clerical profession, from their wearing black cloth. [A.S. *clath*, cloth, *clathes*, clothes, garments; Ger. *kleid*, Ice. *kladi*, a garment; coun. with L. *claudu*, to shut. See *Gloss*.]

clothes, klöz'ks (colloq. klöz), *n. pl.* garments or articles of dress.

clothe, klöz'th, *v. t.* to cover with clothes; to provide with clothes; fig. to invest, as with a garment:—*pr. p.* clothing; *pa. p.* clothed' or clad.

clothier, klöz'ti-er, *n.* one who makes or sells cloths or clothes.

clothing, klöz'ting, *n.*, clothes; garments.

Cloud, kloud, *n.* vapours drawn into clods or masses; a mass of watery vapour floating in the air; fig. a great volume of dust or smoke; a multitude of people.—*v. t.* to overspread with clouds; to darken; to stain with dark spots or streaks.—*v. i.* to become clouded or darkened:—*pr. p.* clouding; *pa. p.* clouded'. [from the root of *Clod*.]

cloudy, kloud'y, *adj.* darkened with, or consisting of clouds; obscure; gloomy; stained with dark spots.—*adv.* cloud'y.—*n.* cloud'iness.

cloudless, kloud'les, *adj.* unclouded, in any sense.—*adv.* cloud'lessly.

cloudlet, kloud'let, *n.*, a little cloud.

Clough, kluf, *n.* a cleft in a rock, or the side of a hill. [A.S. *clough*, from *clufjan*, *cleofjan*, to cleave, split; Scot. *clough*. See *Gloss*.]

Clout, klout, *n.* a patch; a small piece of cloth; a piece of cloth sewed on clumsily; a rag.—*v. t.*, to mend with a patch; to sew a piece of cloth over a rent; to mend clumsily:—*pr. p.* clouting; *pa. p.* clouted'. [A.S. *cluf*, a little cloth, a patch; W. *clwti*, a patch, *clwtian*, to patch.]

Clove, Cloven. See *cleave*, to split.

Clove, klöv, *n.* lit. a nail; a pungent, aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud (so called from its resemblance to a nail) of the clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas. [Sp. *clavo*; Fr. *clou*; from L. *clavus*, a nail.]

clove-pink, klöv-pingk, *n.* the clove-gillyflower or carnation pink, which has an odour like that of cloves.

Clover, klöv'er, *n.*, cloven grass; a species of trefoil grass, or grass in which the leaf appears to be cleft in three. [A.S. *clæfer*, from *cleofan*, to cleave.]

Crown, klown, *n.*, a ploughman; a rustic or country-fellow; one with the rough manners of a country-man; a fool or buffoon. [L. *colonus*, a cultivator of the soil, from *colo*, to cultivate.]

clownish, klown'ish, *adj.* of or like a clown; coarse

and awkward; rustic.—*adv.* clown^{ly}.—*n.* clown^{ishness}.

Gloy, kloj, *v. t.* to *clay* or *clay* up; to fill to loathing; to glut or satiate:—*pr. p.* cloying; *pa. p.* cloyed'. [from root of Glay.]

clayman, kló'fca, *adj.* that cannot *clay* or satiate.

Club, klub, *n.* lit. *a cleaving together*; an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, &c. each person dividing the expense.—*v. i.* to *join* together for some common end; to share in a common expense.—*v. t.* to unite for a common end; to raise by proportional assessment:—*pr. p.* clubbing; *pa. p.* clubbed'. [from root of Cleave, to adhere.]

club, klub, *n.* a heavy tapering stick, *knobby* or *massy* at one end, used to strike with; a cudgel; one of the four suits of cards, having on it the figure of a club, or rather clover-leaf. [Ger. *hölz*; Sw. *klubb*; W. *club*, a boss, knob: from root of Cleave, to adhere.]

club-foot, klub'-foot, *n.* a short, deformed *foot*, like a *club*.—*adj.* club'-footed.

club-moss, klub'-moss, *n.* a *moss* with scaly leaves and stems like a *club*.

Cluck, kluk, *n.* the *call* of a hen to her chickens.—*v. i.* to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens.—*v. t.* to call, as a hen does her chickens:—*pr. p.* clucking; *pa. p.* clucked'. [A.S. *cluccan*, Scot. *cluck*: from the sound.]

Clue, See Clow.

Clump, klump, *n.* a *lump*; a thick, short, shapeless piece of anything; a cluster of trees or shrubs. [Ger. *Dan.*, Sw. *klump*; Ice. *klumbr*, a lump; old Ger. *klumpfen*, to press together: allied to *Club*, *Lump*.]

clumpy, klum'pi, *adj.*, like a *clump*; shapeless; ill-made; awkward; ungainly.—*adv.* clum'pily.—*n.* clum'piness. [from *Clump*, prov. E. *clumps*, a stupid fellow.]

Clung, klung—did cling—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Cling.

Cluster, klus'tér, *n.* lit. *a gluing or sticking together*; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together; a bunch; a mass.—*v. i.* to grow or gather into clusters.—*v. t.* to collect into clusters:—*pr. p.* or *adj.* clustering; *pa. p.* clustered. [A.S. *cluster*; Ice. *klustr*, glue; Dutch, *klus*, *kluis*, a ball, from *kluisen*, to stick together.]

Clutch, kluch, *v. t.* to *seize* or *grasp*; to close tightly, or clinch:—*pr. p.* clutching; *pa. p.* clutched'.—*n.* a *grasp* or *grip*; seizure.—*pl.* *clutches*, the hands or paws; cruelty; rapacity. [old E. *clouch*, claw, grasp; akin to Ger. *kluppe*, pinch, grasp; Scot. *clitk*.]

Clatter, klut'tér, *n.* a *clatter* or confusion.—*v. t.* to crowd together in confusion; to fill with things in confusion.—*v. i.* to clatter. [a form of Clatter.]

Clutch, klis'tér, *n.* a liquid injected into the intestines to *wash them out*. [Gr.—*klusô*, to wash out.]

Coach, kóch, *n.* lit. *a couch*; a large, close, four-wheeled carriage.—*v. t.* to carry in a *coach*:—*pr. p.* coaching; *pa. p.* coached'. [Fr. *coche-coacher*, to lie; It. *cocchio*; from L. *coloco*, to lay one's self, to lie. See *Coach*.]

Coadjutor, kó-adjú'tor, *n.* a *fellow-helper* or assistant; an associate.—*fern.* *coadjutoris*.—*n.* *coadjutorship*. [L. *co*, with, *adjutor*, a helper—*ad*, to, *juvo*, to help.]

Coagulate, kó-ag'ú-lit, *v. t.* lit. to *drive together*; to make to curdle or congeal.—*v. i.* to curdle or congeal:—*pr. p.* coag'ulating; *pa. p.* coag'ulated. [L.

coagulo—*co*, together, *ago*, to drive.]—*n.* *coagulation*.

coagulable, kó-ag'ú-la-bl, *adj.* capable of being *coagulated*.

coagulant, kó-ag'ú-lant, *n.* a substance which causes *coagulation*, as rennet.

coagulum, kó-ag'ú-lum, *n.* that which *coagulates* or is *coagulated*. [L.]

Coal, kól, *n.* a substance that *kindles* or burns; wood charred; a solid, black, combustible substance used for fuel, dug out of the earth.—*v. t.* to burn to coal.—*v. i.* to take in coal:—*pr. p.* coal'ing; *pa. p.* coal'ed'. [A.S. *col*, *coll*; Ice. *kol*; Ger. *kohle*; connected with Sw. *hylla*, to kindle, and L. *calco*, to be hot.]

coaly, kól'i, *adj.* of or like *coal*.

collier, kól'yér, *n.* one who works in a *coal-mine*; a ship that carries coal.

colliery, kól'yér-i, *n.* a *coal-mine*; the coal-trade.

Coalesce, kó-al-es, *v. i.* to *grow together*; to unite into one body or mass; to associate:—*pr. p.* coales'cing; *pa. p.* coales'ced'. [L. *coalesco*—*co*, together, and *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish.]

coalescence, kó-al-es'ens, *n.* act of *coalescing*; union.

coalescent, kó-al-es'ent, *adj.*, *growing together*; uniting.

coalition, kó-a-liáh'un, *n.* act of *coalescing*, or uniting into one body; a union or combination of persons, states, &c. into one; alliance. [low L. *coalitio*, from L. *coalesco*.]

coalitionist, kó-a-liáh'un-ist, *n.* one of a *coalition*.

Coarse, kórs, *adj.* lit. *coarse*; what is met with in common course; rough; rude; uncivil; gross.—*adv.* coars'ly.—*n.* coars'ness. [orig. written *Coarse*, which see.]

Coast, kóst, *n.* lit. *rib*, *side*; side or border of land next the sea; the sea-shore; limit or border of a country.—*v. i.* to sail along or near a coast.—*v. t.* to sail by or near to:—*pr. p.* and *adj.* coast'ing; *pa. p.* coast'ed'. [Ger. *küste*; Fr. *côte* for *coste*; L. *costa*, a rib, side.]

coaster, kóst'é'r, *n.* the person or thing that *coasts*; a vessel that sails along the coast.

coastwise, kóst'wis, *adv.*, *coastways*; along the coast. [coast, and *wise*.]

Coat, kót, *n.* an outside body *covering*; the hair or wool of a beast; vesture or habit; any covering; a membrane or layer; the ground on which ensigns armorial are portrayed, usually called a *coat of arms*.—*v. t.* to cover with a coat of layer:—*pr. p.* coat'ing; *pa. p.* coat'ed'. [Fr. *cotte*; low L. *cotius*, *cotta*, a tunic; prov. E. *cot*, a matted fleece; Ger. *halse*, a matted covering, overcoat; or E. *cole*, *col*, a hut, covering.]

coatee, kót'é, *n.*, a *little coat*; a coat with short flaps.

coating, kót'ing, *n.* a *covering*; cloth for coats.

Coax, kóks, *v. t.* lit. to make a *coke* or simpton of; to appease or persuade by *fondling*, flattery, &c.:—*pr. p.* coax'ing; *pa. p.* coax'ed'.—*adv.* coax'ingly. [old E. *cohes*, a simpton; perhaps akin to Fr. *cocasse*, ridiculous; W. *coeg*, empty, foolish.]

Cob, kob, *n.*, the *top* or *head*; a knob; a ball or pellet; a head of maize; a thick strong pony. [W. *cob*, A.S. *cof*, *copp*, Ger. *hofs*, the top, head; perhaps akin to L. *caput*, Gr. *hephalô*, Sans. *kapala*, the head.]

cobweb, kob'veb, *n.* the *spider's web*, or net; any snare or device intended to entrap. [Flem. *koj*, a spider; A.S. *atter-coppa*, a spider, lit. *poison-*

bag, so called from the likeness of its body to a little *bag* supposed to contain *poison*.]
cookloft, kok'loft, *n.*, the top loft; the room in a house next the roof. [*cock* = *cob* or *cop*, the top, and *loft*.]
Cobalt, kó'balt, *n.* a brittle, reddish-gray metal, usually found combined with arsenic and other minerals. [Ger. *kobalt*, from *kobold*, a devil; low L. *gobelinus*, Gr. *kobdolos*, a goblin; so called by the German miners, because its presence indicated the absence of more valuable metals.]
Cobbie, kob'l, *v. t.* to join or fit to; to botch; to patch up or mend coarsely, as shoes:—*pr. p.* cobb'ling; *pa. p.* cobb'led. [old Fr. *cobler*, to join together; Dan. *kobler*, to cobbler; Ger. *koppeln*, to tie together; from L. *cofulo*, to join.]
cobbler, kob'ler, *n.* one who *cobbles* or mends shoes.
Coble, kob'l, *n.* lit. a hollow trunk of a tree; a small fishing-boat. [A.S. *cnopla*; Ger. *kábel*, bucket; W. *kenbat*, a hollow trunk, a boat.]
Cobweb. See under *Cob*.
Cocagne, kok-'án', *n.* the land of *cooking* or good living; an imaginary country of luxury and delight; the land of *Cockneys*—London. [Fr. *cocagne*, It. *cucagna*—*cucca*, sweetmeats, from L. *coquo*, to cook.]
Cockney, kok'ne, *n.* lit. one brought up in *Cocagne*, an imaginary land of plenty—hence, a pampered individual; an effeminate, ignorant citizen; applied contemptuously to a native of the city of London.—*pl.* *Cockneys*. [acc. to Wedgwood from Fr. *coqueline*, to dandle, to pamper.]
cockneydom, kok'ne-dum, *n.* the region or home of *Cockneys*. [of a *Cockney*.]
cockneyism, kok'ne-izm, *n.* the dialect or manners *Cockneyers*, kok-sif'er-us, *adj.*, *berry-bearing*. [L. *coccus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear.]
Cochineal, koch'i-nél, *n.* a scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of certain insects gathered from the Cactus plant in Mexico, the W. Indies, &c. [Sp. *cochinilla*, dim. of L. *coccinus*, Gr. *kokkos*, a berry, as the cochineal was formerly supposed to be the berry or seed of the plant.]
Cochleary, kok'le-ar-i, *Cochleata, kok'le-át, *Cochleated*, kok'le-át-ed, *adj.*, twisted like a *snail-shell*; spiral. [L. *cochlea*, snail-shell, screw; Gr. *kokhlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell.]
Cock, kok, *n.* the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl; a weathercock; a strutting chief or leader; whatever is set up on an eminence; a tap for liquor; a pile of hay; part of the lock of a gun.—*v. t.* to set erect or upright; to set up, as the hat; to set or draw back, as the cock of a gun.—*v. i.* to strut; to hold up the head:—*pr. p.* cock'ing; *pa. p.* or *adj.* cocked'. [A.S. *coc*, *cocc*; Fr. *coq*: formed from his cry.]
cockade, kok-'ád', *n.* a knot of ribbons or something similar worn in the hat, named from its likeness to the comb of a *cock*. [Fr. *cocarde*—*coq*.]
cockatrice, kok'a-tris, *n.* a lizard or serpent imagined to be produced from a *cock's* egg hatched by a serpent. [Fr. *cocatrix*; A.S. *cocc*, and *ater*, *atlor*, a snake.]
cockpit, kok'pit, *n.* a pit or enclosed space where game-cocks fought; a room in a ship-of-war for the wounded during an action.
cockcomb, koks'kóm, *n.* the comb or crest on a *cock's* head; the name of three plants.
cozcomb, koks'kóm, *n.*, *cock's comb*; a strip of red cloth notched like a *cock's comb* which professional fools used to wear; a fool; a fop.*

Cockatoo, kok-a-tóo', *n.* a kind of parrot with a crest. [Malay, *kakatus*, formed from its cry.]
Cock-boat, kok-'bót, *n.* a small boat. [W. *cwck*, a boat.]
cockswain, kok'swán (colloq. kok'sn), *n.* the *swain* or officer who has charge of a boat and its crew. [*cock*, a boat, and *swain*.]
Cockshafur, kok'cháf-ér, *n.* a corr. of *clock-shafur*; the May-bug, an insect of a pitchy-black colour, most destructive to vegetation. [Scot. *clock*, beetle, and *shafur*.]
cockroach, kok'róch, *n.* the common black beetle.
Cocker, kok'ér, *v. t.* (obs.) to pamper, to indulge. [Fr. *coqueline*, Dutch *kokelen*.]
Cockle, kok'l, *n.* a troublesome weed among corn, with a purple flower. [A.S. *cockel*; Gael. *coгал*.]
Cockle, kok'l, *n.* a shell, or shell-fish; a shell-fish, having two wrinkled shells, of a heart-shape.—*v. t.* or *t.* to contract into wrinkles; to shrink. [Fr. *coquille*; Gr. *kongchylion*, *kongchít*, a cockle.]
Cockloft. See under *Cob*, the top.
Cockney. See under *Cocagne*.
Cockroach. See under *Cockshafur*.
Cockswain. See under *Cockboat*.
Cocoon, kó'kó, *n.* a palm-tree growing in tropical countries, and producing the cocoa-nut. [Port. and Sp. *coca*, a bugbear; applied to the nut from the three marks at the end of it which form a grotesque face.]
cocoon-nut, or *coco-nut*, kó'kó-nut, *n.* the well-known fruit of the cocoa-palm, containing a white kernel, within which is a pleasant fluid called the milk.
Cocoa, kó'kó, *n.* a beverage made from the ground seeds or beans of the *cacao* or chocolate tree. [a corr. of *cacao*.]
Cocoon, kó-kóón', *n.* the egg-shaped shell or covering which the larvæ of silk-worms and some other insects spin. [Fr. *cocoon*—L. *concha*, a shell.]
coconometry, kó-kóón'er-i, *n.* a place for keeping silk-worms when feeding and spinning cocoons.
Coctio, kok'shun, *n.* the act of boiling. [L. *coctio*—*coquo*, to boil, to cook.]
Cod, kod, *Cod-fish*, kod'-fish, *n.* a species of fish much used as food, found in the northern seas. [low L. *gadus*; Gr. *gados*.]
codling, kod'ling, *n.* a young cod-fish.
Cod, kod, *n.* a husk, shell, or pod, containing seeds. [A.S. *codd*, a small bag; Ice. *koddi*, a cushion; W. *cwd*, a bag or shell; Scot. *cod*, a pillow.]
Coddle, kod'l, *v. t.*, to keep warm; to pamper; to fondle; to parboil:—*pr. p.* codd'ling; *pa. p.* codd'led. [prob. from *Caudia*.]
codling, kod'ling, *codilla*, kod'lin, *n.* a hard kind of apple for boiling.
Code, kóð, *n.* orig. the trunk of a tree, and later, wooden tablets bound together, covered with wax and used for writing on; a collection or digest of laws. [Fr. *code*, L. *codex* or *codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet.]
codicil, kod'i-sil, *n.* a short writing or note added as a supplement to a will.—*adj.* *codicillary*. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.]
codify, kod'i-fi, *v. t.*, to put into the form of a code:—*pr. p.* cod'ifying; *pa. p.* cod'ified.—*n.* *codification*. [L. *codex*, a code, and *facio*, to make.]
Coefficient, kó-ef-fish'ent, *adj.*, efficient in company with something else.—*n.* that which acts together with another thing.—*n.* *coefficient*—*adv.* *coefficiently*. [L. *co*, together, and *efficient*.]
Coeroc, kó-ér's, *v. t.*, to enclose wholly, to keep

within limits; to restrain by force; to compel:—*fr. p.* coercing; *pa. p.* coerced. [L. *coerceo*—*co*, together, *arceo*, to shut in.]

coercible, kō-ēr'i-bl, *adj.* that may be restrained or compelled.—*adv.* coercibly.

coercion, kō-ēr'shun, *n.* the act or process of coercing; restraint.

coercive, kō-ēr'siv, *adj.* having power to coerce; compelling.—*adv.* coercively.

Coeval, kō-ē'val, *adj.*, of the same age.—*n.* one of the same age. [L. *co*, together, and *ævum*, age, Gr. *aim*.]

Coffee, kof'fē, *n.* a drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, a native of Abyssinia and Arabia, but now cultivated in many tropical countries. [Fr. *café*—Ar. *qahwah*, a drink prepared from berries, pronounced by the Turks *kahve*.]

Coffer, kof'fēr, *n.* lit. a hollow case; a chest for holding money or treasure. [Fr. *coffre*, a chest. It. *coffano*, L. *cothinus*, Gr. *hopkinsos*, a basket: connected with *Cava*.]

coffer-dam, kof'fēr-dam, *n.* a water-tight barrier or bar of timber, placed in the bed of a river, &c., for the purpose of excluding the water during the progress of some work. [coffer, and dam.]

coffin, kof'fin, *n.* the coffer or chest in which a dead body is enclosed.—*v. t.* to place within a coffin:—*fr. p.* coffin'ing; *pa. p.* coffin'ed.

Cog, kog, *n.* a catch or tooth on a wheel.—*v. t.* to fix teeth in the rim of a wheel:—*fr. p.* cogg'ing; *pa. p.* cogg'ed. [Sw. *kugga*, a cog, It. *cocca*, a notch.]

Cogent, kō'jēt, *adj.*, driving or pressing on the mind; powerful; convincing.—*adv.* cogently. [L. *cogo*—*co*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]

cogency, kō'jēn-si, *n.* power of convincing.

Cogitate, kōj'i-tāt, *v. i.*, to agitate or turn a thing over in one's mind; to meditate; to ponder:—*fr. p.* cogitāt'ing; *pa. p.* cogitāt'ed. [L. *cogito*, to think deeply—*co*, together, and *agito*, to put a thing in motion.]

cogitation, kōj-i-tā'shun, *n.* deep thought; meditation.

cogitative, kōj'i-tā-tiv, *adj.* having the power of cogitating or thinking; given to cogitating.

Cognate, kōgnāz, kōn'yak, *n.* the best kind of French brandy, so called because much of it is made at the town of *Cognac*.

Cognate, kōgnāt, *adj.*, born of the same family; related to; of the same kind. [L. *cognatus*—*co*, together, and *nascor*, *gnascor*, *natus*, *gnatus*, to be born.]

Cognition, kog-nish'un, *n.* certain knowledge. [L. *cognosco*, *cognitum*—*co*, intensive, and *nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

cognizable, kōgniz-ābl, or kon', *adj.*, that may be known or understood; that may be judicially investigated. [old Fr. *cognoisable*.]

cognisance, kōgnisāns, kōgn'i-zāns, or kon', *n.*, knowledge or notice, judicial or private; observation; jurisdiction; that by which one is known, a badge. [old Fr.—L. *cognosco*.]

cognisant, kōgnisānt, kōgn'i-zānt, or kon', *adj.*, having cognisance or knowledge of.

Cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n.* a name joined to another name; a surname. [L.—*co*, together, *nomen*, *gnomen*, a name—*nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

Cohabit, kō-hā-bit, *v. i.*, to dwell together; to dwell together as husband and wife:—*fr. p.* cōhābit'ing; *pa. p.* cōhābit'ed.—*n.* cōhābitā'tion. [L. *cohabitō*—*co*, together, and *habito*, to dwell.]

Coheare, kō-hēr, *v. i.*, to stick together; to remain

in contact; to follow in regular natural order. [L. *coharreo*—*co*, together, and *harreo*, to stick.]

coherency, kō-hēr'ēns, coherency, kō-hēr'ēn-si, *n.*, a sticking together; a cleaving together of two bodies by means of attraction; a consistent connection between several parts.

coherent, kō-hēr'ēt, *adj.*, sticking together; connected; consistent.—*adv.* coherently.

cohesion, kō-hēr'zhun, *n.* the act of sticking together; a form of attraction by which particles of bodies of the same nature cohere; logical connection.

cohesive, kō-hēr'siv, *adj.* having the power of cohering; tending to unite into a mass.—*adv.* cohesively.—*n.* cohesiveness.

Cohort, kō'hōrt, *n.* among the Romans, a body of soldiers about 600 in number, forming about a tenth part of a legion; any band of armed men. [L. *cohortis*, an enclosed place, a multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers.] See *Court*.

Coign, koin, *n.* a corner or external angle; a corner-stone; a wedge. [See *Coin*.]

Coif, koiif, *n.* a cap or covering for the head. [Fr. *coiffe*; It. *caffia*; Ar. *kufiyah*, a head-kerchief.]

coiffure, koiif'ūr, *n.* a head-dress. [Fr.]

Coil, koiil, *v. t.*, to gather together, or wind in rings as a rope, a serpent:—*fr. p.* coil'ing; *pa. p.* coil'ed.—*n.* one of the rings into which a rope is gathered. [old Fr. *collir*, Fr. *cueillir*—L. *colligere*—*col*, together, *legere*, to gather.]

Coin, koin, *n.* orig. the wedge by means of which coins were stamped; a die for stamping money; a piece of metal, legally stamped and current as money.—*v. t.* to convert a piece of metal into money; to form, as a medal, by stamping; to make, invent, fabricate. [Fr. *coin*, coin, also the die to stamp money; L. *convexus*, a wedge.]

coinage, koin'āj, *n.* the act or art of coining; the pieces of metal coined; invention, fabrication.

Coincidence, kō-in-sid', *v. i.*, to fall in with, or agree, in opinion; to correspond; to be identical:—*fr. p.* cōincid'ing; *pa. p.* cōincid'ed. [Fr. *coïncider*, L. *co*, together, *incidere*—*in*, in, *cado*, to fall.]

coincidence, kō-in'si-dēns, coincidence, kō-in'si-dēn-si, *n.* act or condition of coinciding; the occurrence of an event at the same time as another event.—*adj.* cōincident.—*adv.* cōincidentally.

Coin. See *Quoit*.

Coals, kōk, *n.* lit. cooked or caked coal; coal charred and deprived of its volatile matters, for use in furnaces. [from the root of *Cake*, *Coak*.]

Colander, kul'an-dēr, Colander, kul'en-dēr, *n.* a strainer; a vessel having small holes in the bottom. [L. *colans*, *colantis*, pr. p. of *colare*, to strain, from *colum*, a strainer.]

Cold, kōld, *adj.*, cooled, chilled; without heat; shivering; without passion or zeal; spiritless; unfriendly; indifferent; reserved.—*n.* absence of heat; the feeling or sensation caused by the absence of heat; a disease caused by cold; catarrh; shivering; chillness.—*adv.* coldly.—*n.* coldness. [A.S. *ceald*, *coled*, pa. p. of *colian*, to cool, to be cold; Scot. *cauld*, Ger. *kalt*; L. *gelidus*—*gelu*, frost. See *Cool*.]

coldish, kōld'ish, *adj.*, somewhat cold; cool.

Cole, kol, *n.* lit. a stalk or stem; a general name for all sorts of cabbage. [A.S. *cawel*, *cawil*; L. *colis*, *caulis*, a stalk or stem, especially of cabbage; Gr. *kaulos*; Scot. *kail*.]

colewort, kō'wurt, *n.* a species of cole or cabbage. [A.S. *cawil-wyrt*—*wyrt*, a plant.]

Coleoptera, kol-e-op'tēr-a, *n. pl.*, sheath-wings; an

order of insects having two pairs of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true wings, as the beetle. [Gr. *kolos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, pl. *ptera*, a wing.]

coleopterous, kol-o-p'ter-us, *adj.*, sheath-winged.

Colla. See under **Ooloo**.

Collatum. See under **Ooloo**.

Collaborator, kol-lab'o-rā-tor, *n.* a fellow-labourer; an associate or assistant in labour, particularly literary or scientific. [Fr. *collaborateur*, from *L. col*, with, and *laboro*, *laboratus*, to labour.]

Collapsa, kol-laps', *n.* a falling together or in; a falling away; a sudden and extreme depression of the bodily energies.—*v.i.* to fall together or inwards; to close or shrink; to waste away:—*fr.p.* collaps'ing; *pa.p.* collapsed. [L. *collapsus*—*col*, together, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide or fall.]

Collar, kol'ar, *n.* something worn round the neck; the part of a garment at the neck; a ring; a band.—*v.t.* to seize by the collar; to put on a collar:—*fr.p.* collar'ing; *pa.p.* collar'ed. [Sp. *collar*; It. *collare*; from *L. collum*, the neck.]

collar-bone, kol'lar-bōn, *n.* a bone of the neck shaped like an S, between the breast-bone and the shoulder-blade, also called the clavicle.

collar, kollet, *n.* the collar of a ring or the part which contains the stone. [Fr.—*L. collum*.]

Collate, kol-lat', *v.t.* lit. to bring or lay together for comparison; to examine and compare, as books, &c.; to place in or confer a benefice; to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.—*v.i.* to place in a benefice:—*fr.p.* collat'ing; *pa.p.* collat'ed. [L. *collatus*, *pa.p.* of *confero*—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

collation, kol-lā'shun, *n.* act of collating; a bringing together, for examination and comparison; presentation to a benefice; a repast between meals.

collator, kol-lā'tor, *n.* one who collates or compares; one who bestows or presents.

Collateral, kol-lat'ér-al, *adj.*, side by side; running parallel or together; not direct; descended from the same ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers.—*n.* a collateral relation.—*adv.* collat'erally. [L. *col*, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

Colleague, kol'lēg, *n.*, one chosen together with another; a partner, associate, or coadjutor. [Fr. *collègue*, L. *collega*—*col*, together, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to choose.]

colleague, kol-lēg', *v.t.* or *v.i.* to join or unite with in the same office:—*fr.p.* colleagu'ing (kol-lēg'ing); *pa.p.* colleagu'ed (kol-lēgd').

Collect, kol-lect', *v.t.* to gather together; to assemble or bring together; to gather from premises; to infer; to compile.—*v.i.* to run together; to accumulate:—*fr.p.* collect'ing; *pa.p.* collect'ed. [L. *colligo*, *collectus*, from *col*, together, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to choose.]

collect, kol'ekt, *n.* a short and comprehensive prayer in the service of the R. Catholic and Episcopal Churches, collected from the epistles and gospels.

collected, kol-lect'ed, *adj.*, gathered together; having one's senses gathered together; cool; firm.—*adv.* collect'edly.—*n.* collect'edness.

collection, kol-lect'shun, *n.*, act of collecting; that which is collected; an assemblage; a heap or mass; a book of selections.

collective, kol-lect'iv, *adj.* formed by gathering; gathered into one body, sum, or mass; congregated; in *gram.*, expressing a number or multitude.—*adv.* collect'ively.

collector, kol-lect'or, *n.*, one who collects or gathers.—*n.s.* collect'orate, collect'orship.

college, kol'lēj, *n.* orig. any collection or community of men engaged in a common pursuit; a seminary of learning established by authority; a literary, political, or religious institution; the edifice appropriated to a college. [Fr. *college*, L. *collegium*, from *col*, and *lego*.]—**collegian**, kol-lē'ji-an, *n.* a member or inhabitant of a college.

collegiate, kol-lē'ji-āt, *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a college; containing a college, as a town; instituted like a college.

Collata. See under **Collar**.

Collida, kol-lid', *v.i.*, to strike or dash together:—*fr.p.* collid'ing; *pa.p.* collid'ed. [L. *collido*, *collisus*—*col*, together, *laedo*, to strike.]

collision, kol-liz'hun, *n.*, a striking together; state of being struck together; conflict; opposition.

Collier, Collary. See under **Ooal**.

Collocate, kol'lō-kāt, *v.t.*, to place together; to place, set, or station:—*fr.p.* collocat'ing; *pa.p.* collocat'ed. [L. *colloco*, *collocatus*, from *col*, together, and *loco*, to place.]

collocation, kol-lō-kā'shun, *n.*, act of collocating; disposition in place; arrangement. [L. *collocatio*.]

Colloidum, kol-lō'id-i-on, *n.*, a gummy solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *koloidēs*, from *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form, appearance.]

Collop, kol'up, *n.*, a lump or slice of meat. [from *clap* or *colp*, the sound of a soft lump thrown on a flat surface; Dutch, *klap*, It. *colpo*, a blow.]

Colloquy, kol'lō-kwē, *n.*, a speaking together; mutual discourse; conversation. [L. *colloquium*, from *col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.]

colloquial, kol-lō'kwī-al, *adj.* pertaining to or used in common conversation.—*adv.* colloquially.

colloquialism, kol-lō'kwī-al-izm, *n.* a colloquial form of expression.

Colludo, kol-lūd', *v.i.*, to play together; to play into each other's hand; to act in concert, especially in a fraud:—*fr.p.* collud'ing; *pa.p.* collud'ed. [L. *colludo*, *collusus*, from *col*, and *ludo*, to play.]

collusion, kol-lū'zhun, *n.*, act of colluding; a secret agreement to defraud or deceive. [L. *collusio*.]

collusive, kol-lū'ziv, *adj.* fraudulently concerted; deceitful.—*adv.* collu'sively.—*n.* collu'siveness.

Colocynth, kol'lō-sinth, *n.* the dried and powdered pulp of the *colocynthia* or bitter apple, much used as a purgative. [Gr. *kolokynthis*.]

Colon, kol'on, *n.* the mark (:) used to mark a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kōlon*, a limb, member, allied to *skelos*, the leg.]

Colon, kol'on, *n.* the hollow receptacle for the food; the lower division of the intestinal canal or large intestine. [Gr. *kōlon*, conn. with *kōilos*, hollow.]

colic, kol'ik, *n.* a disorder of the colon; acute pain in the stomach or bowels.

Colonel, kur'nēl, *n.* lit. the *crowm* or chief captain of a regiment.—*n.s.* colonelcy, kur'nēl-si, his office or rank. [Fr.; Sp., old E. *coronel*; L. *coronatus*, of the crown—*corona*, a crown.]

Colonnade. See under **Column**.

Colony, kol'on-i, *n.* lit. an abode or dwelling; a body of persons who settle in another country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country inhabited by such. [L. *colonia*—*colonus*, an inhabitant—*colo*, to abide, to dwell.]

colonial, kol-lō'ni-al, *adj.* pertaining to a colony.

colonise, kol'on-iz, *v.t.* to inhabit; to plant or

establish a *colony* in; to form into a colony:—*pr. p.* col'ning; *pa. p.* col'nsed.

colonisation, kol'-ni-zá'shun, *n.* act or practice of *colonising*; state of being colonised.

colonist, kol'-nist, *n.* an inhabitant of a *colony*.

Colophon, kol'-fón, *n.* the inscription at the end of a book containing a name or date, &c. [*L. colophon*; *Gr. kolophon*, the top, the finish.]

Colophony, ko-lof'-o-ní, *n.* the dark-coloured resin obtained from the distillation of oil of turpentine. [*Gr. kolophonia*, from *Colophon*, a city of Asia Minor, whence it was first brought.]

Colours. See under *Colour*.

Colossus, kó'-los'us, *n.* a gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo which stood at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes. [*L.*; *Gr. kolossos*.]

colossal, kó'-los'sal, *adj.*, like a *colossus*; gigantic.

colossium, kol'-os-sé'um, *colissum*, kol-i-sé'um, *n.* a gigantic building; esp. *Vespasian's amphitheatre* at Rome, which was the largest in the world. [*L.*]

Colour, ku'ur, *n.* a property of light which causes bodies to have different appearances to the eye; the hue or appearance which bodies present to the eye; appearance of blood in the face; tint; paint; superficial or external cover or appearance; false show; kind.—*pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard; paints.—*v. t.* to put colour on; to stain; to paint; to set in a fair light; to exaggerate.—*v. i.* to shew colour; to blush:—*pr. p.* col'ouring; *pa. p.* or *adj.* col'oured. [*L. color*.]

colourable, ku'ur-a-bl, *adj.* having a fair appearance; designed to conceal.—*adv.* col'ourably.

colouring, ku'ur-ing, *n.* any substance used to give colour; manner of applying colours; specious appearance.

colourist, ku'ur-ist, *n.*, one who colours or paints; one who excels in colouring. [parent.

colourless, ku'ur-les, *adj.*, without colour; trans-colourless, ku'ur-í-fík, *adj.*, giving, containing, or producing colours. [*L. color*, and *facio*, to make.]

Colporteur, kol'pört-ér, *Colporteur*, kol'pört-ér, *n.* lit. one who carries on his neck; a pedlar, particularly one who travels for the sale of tracts and religious books. [*Fr. colporteur*, from *col*—*L. colium*, the neck, and *portare*—*L. portare*, to carry.]

colportage, kol'pört-áj, *n.* the distribution of books, &c., by *colporteurs*.

Colt, kólt, *n.* lit. a young animal; a young horse; a foolish young fellow; in *B.*, a young camel, or ass. [*A.S. colt*; *Sw. kull*, a young boar, a stout boy.]

coltish, kólt'ish, *adj.*, like a colt; frisky; wanton.

Cutter, *Cutler*, kólt'er, *n.* the cutter or splitter; the fore-iron of a plough, that cuts through the ground. [*A.S. cutter*; *Fr. cuttre*; *L. cutter*; *Sans. Aris*, to cut; *W. cylltawr*—*cwl*, the cutter.]

Colubary, kol'um-ba-ri, *n.* a pigeon-house, or dove-cot. [*L. columbarium*—*columba*, a dove.]

colubina, kol'um-bin, *adj.*, of or like a dove; dove-coloured.—*n.* a genus of plants; a kind of violet or dove-colour; the heroine in a pantomime.

Columbian, kó'-lum'bi-an, *adj.* pertaining to *Columbia*, a name of America. [*Columbia*, America, from *Columbus*, its discoverer.]

Column, kóf'um, *n.* lit. that which is high; a long, round body, used to support or adorn a building; any upright body or mass like a *column*; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a perpendicular row of lines in a book. [*L. columnen*, *columna*, akin to *col-sus*, high, *colis*, a hill, and *Gr. kolóni*, a hill; *W. colaf*, stem, *colafu*, column.]

columnar, kó'-lum'nar, *adj.* formed in columns; having the form of a column.

columnade, kol'-o-nád', *n.*, a range of columns placed at regular intervals. [*Fr.*—*L. columna*.]

Colure, ko-l'úr, *n.* in *astron.* one of two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator, so called because a part is always beneath the horizon. [*Gr. kolourvo*, dock-tailed—*kolos*, docked, *ourva*, tail.]

Coma, kó'ma, *n.*, deep sleep from which it is difficult to be roused. [*Gr.*—*koimao*, to hush to sleep.]

comatose, kó'ma-tós, or kóm'-, *comatous*, kó'ma-tus, *adj.*, affected with *coma*; in a state of stupor from drowsiness; drowsy.

Comb, kóm, *n.* a toothed instrument for separating and cleaning hair, wool, flax, &c.; the crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave.—*v. t.* to separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb:—*pr. p.* comb'ing; *pa. p.* combed'. [*A.S. comb*, *Ic. hambr*.]

comber, kom'ér, *n.*, one who combs wool, &c.

Comb, *Combe*, kóm, *n.* a hollow among hills; a narrow valley; the hollow cell or assemblage of cells in which bees store their honey. [*W. cwmi*, a hollow.]

Combat, kom'bat, or kum'bat, *v. i.* to beat, contend, or struggle with.—*v. t.* to beat against; to act in opposition to; to contest:—*pr. p.* comb'ating; *pa. p.* comb'ated.—*n.* a struggle to conquer; a battle or fight. [*Fr. combattre*, to fight—*com*, with, and *battu*, to beat.] See *Beak*.

combattant, kom'bat-ant, *adj.* disposed or inclined to *combat*.—*n.* one who fights or combats.—*adj.* comb'atable.

combative, kom'bat-iv, *adj.* inclined to quarrel or fight.—*n.* comb'ativeness.

Combine, kom-bin', *v. t.*, to join two together; to agree; to unite intimately.—*v. i.* to come into close union; in *chem.* to unite and form a new compound:—*pr. p.* combin'ing; *pa. p.* combin'd'. [*L. combinare*, to join—*com*, together, and *bin*, two and two.]

combination, kom-bi-ná'shun, *n.*, the act of combin'ing; union; a number of persons united for a purpose; an association.

Combustible, kom-bust'i-bl, *adj.* that may take fire and burn; liable to take fire and burn.—*n.* anything that will take fire and burn. [*L. comburo*, *combustus*, to consume—*com*, intensive, and *burno*, *uro*, to burn—*Gr. pur*, fire.]

combustibleness, kom-bust'i-bl-nes, *combustibility*, kom-bust-i-bil'i-tí, *n.* capability of being burned.

combustion, kom-bust'yun, *n.*, a burning; the action of fire on combustible substances.

Come, kum, *v. i.* to move toward this place; to draw near; to arrive at a certain state or condition; to yield to applied pressure or labour; to become; to issue; to happen:—*pr. p.* com'ing; *pa. t.* came; *pa. p.* come. [*A.S. cuman*, *Ger. kommen*, to come.]

comely, kum'l, *adj.*, becoming; convenient; pleasing; handsome.—*adv.* in a comely manner.—*n.* comeliness.

Comedy, kom'é-di, *n.* a dramatic piece, of a light, humorous description, orig. of a lyrical character. [*L. comedia*, *Gr. hómödia*, a ludicrous or mirthful spectacle—either from *hómós*, a revel, or *hómé*, a village, and *aríde*, to sing.]

comedians, kó-mé'di-an, *n.* one who acts or writes comedies; an actor.

comie, kom'ik, *comical*, kom'ik-al, *adj.* relating to *comedy*; raising mirth; droll.—*adv.* com'ically.

Comet, kom'et, *n.* lit. *a star with flowing hair*; a member of the solar system, with a very eccentric orbit and a nucleus surrounded by a coma or hairy-like appearance, and a luminous tail. [Fr. *comète*, long-haired—*komē*, hair.]

cometary, kom'e-tar-i, *adj.* relating to a comet.

Comfy, Comfure. See under **Comfort**.

Comfort, kum'furt, *v.t.*, to strengthen; to relieve from pain or distress; to cheer; to console; —*pr.p.* comfort'ing; *pa.p.* comfort'ed.—*n.* com'forter. [Fr. *conforter*—*L. com*, and *fortis*, strong.]

comfort, kum'furt, *n.*, strength; relief; encouragement; ease; quiet enjoyment; freedom from annoyance; whatever gives ease, enjoyment, &c.

comfortable, kum'fur-ta-bl, *adj.* imparting or enjoying *comfort*.—*adv.* com'fortably.

comfortless, kum'furt-less, *adj.*, without comfort.

Comie, Comioal. See under **Comedy**.

Comity, kom'i-ti, *n.*, *courteousness*; civility. [*L. comitas*, -*atis*—*comis*, courteous, akin to *Sans. ham*, to love.]

Comma, kom'ma, *n.* lit. *a part cut off*; in punctuation, the point (,) which marks the smallest division of a sentence. [*L. comma*, Gr. *komma*, a section of a sentence, from *koptō*, to cut off.]

Command, kom-mand', *v.t.* lit. *to put into one's hand*; to give one a charge over; to order; to summon; to lead; to exercise supreme authority over; to have within sight, influence, or control.—*v.i.* to have chief authority over; to govern; —*pr.p.* command'ing; *pa.p.* command'ed.—*n.* an order; authority; message; the ability to overlook or influence; the thing commanded. [Fr. *commander*—*L. com*, and *mando*, to commit to—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]

commandant, kom-man-dant', *n.* an officer who has the *command* of a place or of a body of troops.

commander, kom-mand'ēr, *n.*, one who commands; an officer in the navy next in rank under a captain.—*n.* command'erahlp.

commanding, kom-mand'ing, *adj.* fitted to impress or control.—*adv.* command'ingly.

commandment, kom-mand'ment, *n.*, a *command*; a precept; one of the ten moral laws.

Commensurable, kom-menz'ūr-a-bl, *adj.* same as **Commensurable**.

Commemorate, kom-mem'ō-rāt, *v.t.*, to keep in the memory or mind; to call to remembrance by a solemn act or observation; —*pr.p.* commem'ōrating; *pa.p.* commem'ōrated.—*n.* commem'ōration. [*L. commemoratus*, *pa.p.* of *commemorare*, to remember—*com*, intensive, and *memor*, mindful.]

commemorative, kom-mem'ō-rā-tiv, *adj.* tending or serving to *commemorate*.

Commence, kom-mens', *v.i.*, to begin; to originate; to take rise.—*v.t.* to begin; to originate; to enter upon; —*pr.p.* commenc'ing; *pa.p.* commenced. [Fr. *commencer*, It. *cominciare*, *L. com*, and *initiare*, to begin—in, into, and eo, to go.]

commencement, kom-mens'ment, *n.* the beginning; the thing begun.

Commend, kom-mend', *v.t.*, to command or put into the hands of; to give into the charge of; to recommend as worthy; to praise; —*pr.p.* commend'ing; *pa.p.* commend'ed. [from root of **Command**.]

commendable, kom-mend'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *commended* or praised.—*adv.* commend'ably.—*n.* commend'ableness.

commendation, kom-men-dā'shun, *n.*, the act of *commend'ing*; praise; declaration of esteem.

commendatory, kom-mend'a-to-ri, *adj.* *commend'ing*;

containing praise or commendation; presenting to favourable notice or reception.

Commensurable, kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *adj.*, having a common measure, applied to numbers capable of being measured or divided by the same number without a remainder, as 8 and 24 by 4. [*L. com*, with, and *mensura*, a measure—*metior*, *mensurus*, to measure.]—*adv.* commensurably.—*n.* commensurability, commensurableness.

Commensurate, kom-men'sū-rāt, *adj.*, of the same measure with; equal in measure or extent; in proportion with.—*adv.* commensurately.—*n.* commensurateness, commensuration.

Comment, kom'ment, *n.*, a note conveying an illustration or explanation; a remark, observation, criticism.—*v.t.* (or kom-ment') to make critical or explanatory notes.—*n.* commentator, com'mentor. [*L. commentum*, a thought, reflection—*com-minisico*, *commentus*, to reflect upon—*com*, and *mens*, the mind.]

commentary, kom'ment-a-ri, *n.*, a *comment*, or a book or body of comments.

Commerce, kom'mērs, *n.* interchange of *merchandise* on a large scale between nations or individuals; extended trade or traffic; intercourse; fellowship. [Fr. *commerce*, *L. commercium*—*com*, with, and *merc*, *mercis*, goods, merchandise.]

commercial, kom-mēr'shal, *adj.*, pertaining to *commerce*; mercantile.—*adv.* comm'ercially.

Commination, kom-mi-nā'shun, *n.*, a *threat*; a divine threat of punishment; a recital of God's threatenings made on Ash-Wednesday in the English Church. [*L. comminatio*—*com*, intensive, and *minor*, to threaten.]

comminatory, kom-min'a-to-ri, *adj.*, threatening or denouncing punishment.

Commingle, kom-ming'gl, *v.t.*, to mingle or mix with; —*pr.p.* comming'ling; *pa.p.* comming'led. [*L. com*, together, and *mingo*.]

Commingle, kom'min-ūt, *v.t.* to reduce to minute particles or to powder; —*pr.p.* commin'uting; *pa.p.* commin'uted.—*n.* commin'ution. [*L. comminuo*, -*utum*, to break into pieces—*com*, and *minuo*, from *minus*, less.]

Commiserate, kom-miz'ēr-āt, *v.t.* to feel for the miseries of another; to pity; —*pr.p.* commis'erating; *pa.p.* commis'erated. [*L. com*, with, and *miseror*, to deplore, from *miser*, wretched.]

commiseration, kom-miz-ēr-ā'shun, *n.* concern for the sufferings of others; pity.

Commissary, &c., Commission, &c. See under.

Commit, kom-mit', *v.t.* lit. to send one with something; to intrust; to consign; to do; to endanger; to pledge; —*pr.p.* commit'ing; *pa.p.* committed. [*L. committo*—*com*, with, and *mitto*, to send.]

commitment, kom-mit'ment, *n.*, act of *committing*; an order for sending to prison; imprisonment.

committal, kom-mit'al, *n.* commitment; a pledge, actual or implied.

committee, kom-mit'tē, *n.* one or more persons to whom any matter or business is *committed*.

commissary, kom'is-sar-i, *n.* one to whom any charge is *committed*; an officer who has the charge of furnishing provisions, &c. to an army. [Fr. *commissaire*, from *L. committo*, *commissus*.]—*n.* commissaryship.

commissariat, kom-mis-sā'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *commissary*.

commissariat, kom-mis-sā'ri-at, *n.* the office and duties of a *commissary* in the army; the body of officers in the commissary's department.

commission, kom-mish'un, *n.*, act of committing; that which is committed; a writing conferring certain powers; authority; charge or fee to an agent, &c. for transacting business; or one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties.—*v. t.* to give a commission to; to appoint.—*pr. p.* commis'sioned; *pa. p.* commis'sioned.

commissioner, kom-mish'un-er, *n.* one who holds a commission to perform some business.

Commix, kom-miks', *v. t.*, to mix together.—*v. i.* to mix;—*pr. p.* commix'ing; *pa. p.* commixed'. [L. *com*, together, and *Mix*.]

commixture, kom-miks'tür, *n.*, act of mixing together; the state of being mixed; the mass formed by mixing.

Commode, kom-mód', *n.* lit. a convenience; a small sideboard; a head-dress formerly worn by ladies. [Fr.; L. *commodus*, having full measure, convenient, from *com*, with, and *modus*, a measure.]

commodious, kom-mó'di-us, *adj.* lit. having a full measure; complete; adapted to its use or purpose; useful; suitable; comfortable.—*adv.* *commo'diously*.—*n.* *commo'diousness*. [L. *commodus*.]

commody, kom-mód'i-i, *n.*, a fitting measure; a convenience, or that which affords it; an article of traffic. [L. *commoditas*, from *commodus*.]

Commodore, kom'o-dör, *n.*, the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships; the leading ship of a fleet of merchantmen. [It. *comandatore*; Sp. *comendador*; low L. *commodo*, from L. *com*, intensive, and *mando*, to command.]

Common, kom'un, *adj.* lit. serving together; belonging equally to more than one; public; general; usual; frequent; easy to be had; of little value; vulgar.—*n.* a tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, parish, &c. [L. *communis*—*com*, together, and *munis*, serving; prob. connected with *munus*, a duty.]—*adv.* *commonly*.—*n.* *comm'ness*.

commonage, kom'un-áj, *n.* right of pasturing on a common; the right of using anything in common.

commonalty, kom'un-ál-ti, *n.* the body of common people below the rank of nobility.

commoner, kom'un-er, *n.* one of the common people; a member of the House of Commons.

commonplace, kom'un-plás, *n.*, a common topic or subject; a memorandum; a note.—*adj.* common; hackneyed.—*n.* *comm'place-book*, a note or memorandum book. [*com*, and *place*, a trans. of L. *locus*, a place, a topic of discourse.]

commons, kom'unz, *n. pl.*, the common people; their representatives—*i. e.*, the lower House of Parliament or House of Commons; common land; food at a common table.

commonweal, kom'un-wél, **commonwealth**, kom un-welth, *n.* lit. the common or public well-being or good; the government in a free state; the public or whole body of the people; a form of government in which the power is lodged with the people. [See *Weal* and *Wealth*.]

Commotion, kom-mó'shun, *n.*, a violent motion or moving; excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental; agitation; tumult. [L. *commotio*—*com*, intensive, and *moveo*, *motus*, to move.]

Commune, kom-mún', *v. i.* to make sentiments common to two; to converse or talk together; to have intercourse.—*pr. p.* commún'ing; *pa. p.* commúned'. [Fr. *communier*; L. *communico*, from *communis*.] See *Common*.

communicate, kom-mún'i-kát, *v. t.*, to make common; to impart; to reveal; to participate; to bestow.

—*v. i.* to have something in common with another; to have the means of passing from one to another; to have intercourse; to impart or share; to partake of The Communion:—*pr. p.* commún'icát'ing; *pa. p.* commún'icáted. [L. *communico*, *communico*, from *communis*.]

communicable, kom-mún'i-ka-bl, *adj.*, that may be communicated.—*adv.* *commún'icably*.

communicant, kom-mún'i-kant, *n.*, one who communicates; one who partakes of The Communion.

communicating, kom-mún-i-ká'shun, *n.*, act of communicating; that which is communicated; intercourse; correspondence.

communicative, kom-mún'i-ká-tiv, *adj.*, inclined to communicate or give information; unreserved.—*n.* *commún'icativity*. [Knowledge.]

communicatory, kom-mún'i-ka-tor-i, *adj.* imparting

communio, kom-mún'yun, *n.*, act of communing; mutual intercourse; fellowship; common possession; interchange of transactions; union in religious service; the body of people who so unite.—The Communion—the celebration of the Lord's Supper. [L. *communio*, from *communis*.]

communism, kom'ú-nizm, *n.*, community of property, or the having property in common.

communist, kom'ú-nist, *n.* one who holds the principles of communism.

community, kom-mún'i-ti, *n.*, common possession or enjoyment; people having common rights, &c.; the public or people in general.

Commute, kom-mút', *v. t.*, to change with or exchange; to exchange a punishment for one less severe.—*v. i.* to stand in place or compensate:—*pr. p.* commút'ing; *pa. p.* commút'ed. [L. *commuto*, from *com*, with, and *muto*, to change.]

commutable, kom-mút'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be commuted or exchanged.—*n.* *commutability*.

commutation, kom-mú-tá'shun, *n.*, the act of commuting; change or exchange of one thing for another; the change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less.

commutative, kom-mút'a-tiv, *adj.*, relating to exchange; interchangeable.—*adv.* *commutat'ively*.

Compact, kom-pakt', *adj.*, fastened or packed together; closely and firmly united; firm; close; brief.—*v. t.*, to fasten or fix together; to press closely together; to consolidate.—*pr. p.* compact'ing; *pa. p.* and *adj.* compact'ed.—*adv.* *compactly*, *compact'edly*.—*n.* *compact'edness*. [L. *compactus*, *pa. p.* of *compingo*—*com*, together, and *pango*, to fasten, fix; akin to Sans. *pac*, to bind, E. *pack*.]

compactness, kom-pakt'nes, *n.*, state of being compact; closeness.

Compact, kom'pakt, *n.*, a mutual bargain or agreement; a league, treaty, or union. [L. *compactum*—*compaciscor*, from *com*, with, and *paciscor*, to make a bargain; akin to Sans. *pac*, to bind.]

Companion, kom-pan'yun, *n.* lit. one who feeds or eats bread with another; one who keeps company or frequently associates with another; an associate or partner. [Fr. *compagnon*, Sp. *compaño*; from low L. *companium*, a mess—L. *com*, with, and *panis*, bread.]—*n.* *compan'ionship*.

companionable, kom-pan'yun-a-bl, *adj.*, fit to be a companion; agreeable.—*adv.* *compan'ionably*.

companionless, kom-pan'yun-less, *adj.*, without a companion.

company, kum'pa-ni, *n.* lit. a number of companions; any assembly of persons; a number of persons associated together for trade, &c.; a society; a subdivision of a regiment; to bestow.

a ship; state of being a companion; fellowship; society.—*v. i.* to associate with. [Fr. *compagnie*.]

Compare, kom-pär', *v. t.* lit. to set together, to pair or match; to set things together, to ascertain how far they agree or disagree; to liken or represent as similar; in *gram.*, to inflect an adjective.—*v. i.* to be like or equal; to hold comparison:—*pr. p.* comparing; *pa. p.* compared'.—*n.* comparison. [L. *comparare*, to match, from *com*, together, and *parare*, to put.]

comparable, kom-pär-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.—*adv.* comparably.

comparative, kom-pär-a-tiv, *adj.* estimated by comparing with something else; not positive or absolute; in *gram.*, expressing more.—*adv.* comparatively.

comparison, kom-pär-l-sun, *n.*, the act of comparing; comparative estimate; a simile, or figure by which two things are compared; in *gram.*, the inflection of an adjective.

Compartment, kom-pärt-ment, *n.* a separate part or division of any enclosed space; a subdivision of a carriage. [low L. *compartmentum*—L. *compartior*, to divide with—*com*, with, and *partior*, to divide—*part*, a part.]

Compass, kum-pas, *n.* lit. a passing round, so that the starting point and the ending point come together; a circuit; space; limit; range; an instrument consisting of a magnetised needle, used to steer ships by, &c.—*pl.* compasses, an instrument consisting of two movable legs, for describing circles, &c. [Fr. *compas*; low L. *compasso*—L. *com*, together, and *passus*, a step.]

compass, kum-pas, *v. t.*, to pass or go round; to surround or enclose; to besiege; to bring about or obtain; to contrive or plot:—*pr. p.* compassing; *pa. p.* compassed.

Compassion, kom-pash'un, *n.* lit. a suffering with another; sympathy; fellow-feeling; pity. [Fr.—L. *compassio*—*com*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]

compassionate, kom-pash'un-ät, *adj.*, disposed to compassion; sympathising; inclined to pity or to have mercy upon.—*v. t.* to have compassion for; to have pity or mercy upon:—*pr. p.* compassionating; *pa. p.* compassionated.—*adv.* compassionately.—*n.* compassionateness.

Compatible, kom-pät-i-bl, *adj.*, that can bear with; that suits or agrees with; suitable.—*adv.* compatibly. [Fr.—L. *com*, with, and *patior*, to bear.]

compatibility, kom-pät-i-bil'i-ti, *n.*, the being compatible; suitability; consistency.

Compatriot, kom-pä'tri-ot, *adj.*, of the same fatherland or country.—*n.* one of the same country, and having like interests and feelings. [L. *com*, with, and *patriot*.]

Compeer, kom-pär', *n.*, one who is equal to another; a companion; an associate. [L. *compar*—*com*, with, and *par*, from *par*, equal.]

Compel, kom-pel', *v. t.*, to drive or urge on forcibly; to oblige:—*pr. p.* compelling; *pa. p.* compelled'.—*adj.* compell'able. [L. *com*, intensive, and *pello*, *pulsus*, to drive.]

compulsion, kom-pul'shun, *n.*, the act of compelling; force; necessity; violence.

compulsive, kom-pul'siv, compulsory, kom-pul'sor-i, *adj.*, having power to compel; forcing.—*adv.* compulsively, compulsorily.

Compensate, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* lit. a weighing together or storing—hence, a saving; a shorten-

ing; an abridgment. [L. *com*, together, and root of *pendo*, to weigh.]

compensate, kom-pen'di-um, *adj.* short; comprehensive.—*adv.* compens'atorily.

Compensate, kom-pen'sät, or kom-pen-sät, *v. t.* lit. to give weight for weight; to give equal value for; to reward suitably for service rendered:—*pr. p.* compensating; *pa. p.* compensated. [L. *com*, intensive, and *pendo*, to weigh.]

compensation, kom-pen-sä'shun, *n.*, act of compensating; reward for service; remuneration.

compensatory, kom-pen'sä-tor-i, *adj.*, serving for compensation; making amends.

Compete, kom-pät', *v. t.*, to seek or strive after the same thing as another; to contend for a prize:—*pr. p.* competing; *pa. p.* competed'. [L. *competo*—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek.]

competition, kom-pät-tish'un, *n.*, the act of competing; common strife for the same object.

competitive, kom-pät'i-tiv, *adj.* pertaining to or producing competition.

competitor, kom-pät'i-tor, *n.*, one who competes; a rival or opponent.

Competent, kom-pät-ent, *adj.*, suitable; sufficient; fit; belonging. [L. *competo*, to strive after together, to agree—*com*, with, and *peto*, to seek.]—*adv.* competently.

competence, kom-pät-ens, *n.* fitness; sufficiency; legal power or capacity.

Compile, kom-pil', *v. t.* lit. to scrape together in order to carry off; to form a body of selections from the works of one or more authors; to rearrange statements of fact, opinion, &c.; to compose:—*pr. p.* compiling; *pa. p.* compiled'.—*n.* compiler. [L. *compilo*—*com*, together, and *pilo*, to plunder.]

compilation, kom-pil-lä'shun, *n.*, the act of compiling, or the thing compiled; a literary work consisting of parts selected from various authors.

Complacent, kom-plä'sent, *adj.*, pleasing; pleased; gratified; civil.—*adv.* complacently. [L. *complacens*—*com*, intensive, and *placo*, to please.]

complacency, kom-plä'sens, complacency, kom-plä'sen-si, *n.* pleasure; satisfaction; civility.

complaisant, kom-plä-zant, or -zant', *adj.* same as Complacent [Fr.—*complaire*, L. *complaceo*.]

complaisance, kom-plä-zans, or -zans', *n.* same as complacencia. [Fr.]

Complain, kom-plän', *v. i.* orig. to beat the head or breast as a sign of grief; to express grief, pain, censure; to murmur or express a sense of injury; to accuse:—*pr. p.* complaining; *pa. p.* complained'. [Fr. *complaigndre*, low L. *complangere*—*com*, intensive, and *plango*, Gr. *πλῆσθ*, to strike.]

complainant, kom-plän-ant, *n.*, one who complains; in law, one who urges a suit.

complaint, kom-plänt, *n.*, a complaining; an expression of grief; a representation of pains or injuries; a finding fault; the thing complained of.

Complaisance, Complaisant. See under Complacent.

Complement. See under Complete.

Complete, kom-plät', *v. t.*, to fill up, finish, or perfect; to accomplish:—*pr. p.* completing; *pa. p.* completed'. [L. *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intensive, and *pleo*, to fill.]

complete, kom-plät', *adj.*, filled up; free from deficiency; perfect; finished.—*adv.* completely.—*n.* complete ness.

completion, kom-plät'shun, *n.*, the act or state of being complete; fulfilment.

complement, kom-plät-ment, *n.*, that which completes;

the thing thus completed; full number or quantity. [L. *complementum*—*com*, and *pléo*.]

complemental, kom-plé-ment-al, *complementary*, kom-plé-men'tar-l, *adj.*, *filling up*; supplying a deficiency.

Complex, kom'pleks, *adj.* lit. *complicated*; composed of more than one, or of many parts; not simple; intricate; difficult.—*adv.* kom'plexly. [L. *complex*—*com*, together, and *pléc*, root of *plico*, to fold.] See *Complicate*.

complexion, kom-plek'shun, *n.*, *the state of being complex*; texture; temperament; hue of the skin; general appearance.

complexional, kom-plek'shun-al, *adj.* depending on or pertaining to *complexion*.

complexioned, kom-plek'shun-d, *adj.*, *having a complexion*, or a certain temperament or state.

complexity, kom-plek'si-ti, *n.* state of being *complex*.

Compliance, **Compliant**, &c. See under *Comply*.

Complicate, kom'pli-kát, *v.t.* to *twist or plait together*; to render complex; to entangle:—*fr.p.* *complicating*; *pa.p.* *complicated*. [L. *com*, together, and *plico*, *plicatum*, to fold.] See *Complex*.

complicity, kom'pli-ka-si, *n.* state of being *complicated*.

complication, kom-pli-ká'shun, *n.*, *the act of complicating*; the state of being complicated; an intricate blending or entanglement.

complicity, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* state or condition of being an *accomplice*.

Compliment, &c. See under *Comply*.

Comply, kom-plí, *v.t.*, to *tend to the wishes of another*; to yield assent; to agree:—*fr.p.* *complying*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *complied*. [old Fr. *complier*—L. *com*, together, and *plico*, to fold.]

compliance, kom-pli'ána, *n.*, *the act of complying*; a yielding; agreement.

compliant, kom-pli'ant, *adj.*, *bending down*; yielding; civil.—*adv.* *compliantly*.

compliment, kom'pli-ment, *n.*, *a bending to the wishes of another*; an expression of regard or admiration; delicate flattery. [Fr. *compliment*.]

compliment, kom'pli-ment, *v.t.* to *pay a compliment to*; to express respect for; to praise; to flatter:—*fr.p.* *complimenting*; *pa.p.* *complimented*.

complimentary, kom-pli-men'tar-l, *adj.* conveying compliment; expressing civility or praise.

Component, kom-pó'nent, *adj.*, *placing together*; forming one of the elements of a compound.—*n.* one of the elements of a compound. [L. *com*, together, and *pono*, to place.]

Comport, kom-pórt, *v.t.* lit. *to bear or put up*; to agree, accord, suit.—*v.t.* to bear one's self, to behave:—*fr.p.* *comporting*; *pa.p.* *comported*. [L. *com*, together, and *porto*, to carry.]

Compose, kom-pó's, *v.t.*, to *place together*; to form by putting two or more parts or things together; to place in order; to set at rest; to soothe; to place types in order for printing; to originate or become the author of, as a book:—*fr.p.* *composing*; *pa.p.* *composed*.—*n.* *composer*. [L. *com*, together, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

composed, kom-pózd, *adj.* settled, quiet, calm.—*adv.* *composedly*.—*n.* *composedness*.

composite, kom-póz-it, *adj.*, *composed of two or more distinct parts*; in *arch.*, a blending of the Ionic and the Corinthian orders.

composition, kom-pó-zish'un, *n.*, *the act of composing*; the thing composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting; a coming together or agree-

ment; an agreement whereby payment of part of a debt is taken for the whole.

composer, kom-póz'tor, *n.*, *one who composes*, or sets up types for printing.

compost, kom'póst, *n.*, *a composition or mixture*; a mixture for manure; a kind of plaster.

composure, kom-pó'shúr, *n.*, *the act of composing*; the thing composed; settlement; calmness.

Compound, kom-póund', *v.t.* to *place together*; to mix; to settle or adjust by agreement.—*v.t.* to agree, or come to terms; to bargain in the lump:—*fr.p.* *compounding*; *pa.p.* *compound'ed*. [L. *compono*. See *Compose*.]

compound, kom'póund, *adj.*, *compounded*; composed of a number of parts; not simple.—*n.* a mass made up of a number of parts.

Comprehend, kom-pré-hend', *v.t.* lit. *to seize as if with both hands*; to embrace within limits, either mentally or physically; to comprise or include; to understand:—*fr.p.* *comprehending*; *pa.p.* *comprehend'ed*. [L. *com*, with, and *prehendo*, from *prae*, before, and an old word, *hendo* = Gr. *chandan*, to hold, comprise; A.S. *hentan*, to seize.] See *Hand*.

comprehensible, kom-pré-hen'si-bl, *adj.*, *that may be comprehended*; capable of being understood.—*adv.* *comprehens'ibly*.—*ns.* *comprehens'ibility*, *comprehens'ibleness*.

comprehension, kom-pré-hen'shun, *n.*, *the act or quality of comprehending*; power of the mind to understand; an epitome.

comprehensive, kom-pré-hen'siv, *adj.*, *having the quality or power of comprehending much*; extensive; full.—*adv.* *comprehens'ively*.—*n.* *comprehens'iveness*.

Compress, kom-pres', *v.t.*, to *press together*; to force into a narrower space; to condense:—*fr.p.* *compressing*; *pa.p.* *compressed*. [L. *comprimo*, *compressus*—*com*, together, and *primo*, to press.]

compress, kom'pres, *n.* a bolster made of folds of soft linen, used in surgery, and so contrived as, by the aid of a bandage, to make due *pressure* on any part.

compressible, kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be compressed*.—*n.* *compressibility*.

compression, kom-pres'hun, *n.*, *act of compressing*; state of being compressed.

compressive, kom-pres'iv, *adj.*, *able to compress*.

Comprise, kom-príz', *v.t.*, to *comprehend*; to contain:—*fr.p.* *comprising*; *pa.p.* *comprised*. [Fr. *compris*, *pa.p.* of *comprendre*—L. *comprehendere*.] See *Comprehend*.

comprised, kom-príz'al, *n.*, *the act of comprising*.

Compromise, kom'pró-míz, *n.* a settlement of differences by *mutual promise* or concession.—*v.t.* to promise mutually; to abide by the decision of an arbiter; to settle by mutual agreement and concession; to pledge; to involve:—*fr.p.* *compromising*; *pa.p.* *compromised*. [Fr. *compromis*—L. *com*, together, and *promitto*, to promise.]

Comptroll, **Comptroller**. See under *Control*.

Compulsion, **Compulsive**, &c. See under *Compel*.

Compunction, kom-pungk'shun, *n.*, *the pricking of the conscience*; remorse. [L. *compunctio*—*com*, intensive, and *pungo*, *punctus*, to prick.]

compunctious, kom-pungk'shus, *adj.* feeling or causing *compunction*; repentant; remorseful.

Compute, kom-pút', *v.t.*, to *count or reckon together*; to cast together in order to find the collective value; to calculate; to number:—*fr.p.* *comput'*

ing; *pa. p.* comput'ed. [L. *computo*, from *com*, together, and *puto*, to reckon.]
 computable, kom-pū'tā-bl, *adj.*, that may be computed.
 computation, kom-pū'tā'shun, *n.*, act of computing; the sum or quantity computed; estimate.
 Comrade, kom'rād, *n.* lit. a chamber-mate; a companion. [Fr. *camarade*; It. *camerata*—L. *camera*, a chamber.]
 Con, kon, a contraction of L. *contra*, against, as in *pro* and *con*, for and against.
 Con, kon, *v. t.* lit. to ken or know; to inquire into; to commit to memory:—*pr. p.* conning; *pa. p.* conned'. [A.S. *cunnian*, to know, *cunnian*, to inquire into; Goth. *kunnan*, to know.]
 Concatenate, kon-kat'ē-nāt, *v. t.*, to chain or link together; to connect in a chain or series:—*pr. p.* concatēnāting; *pa. p.* concatēnāted. [L. *con*, together, and *catena*, a chain.]
 concatenation, kon-kat'ē-nā'shun, *n.* a series of links united; a series of things depending on each other.
 Concave, kon'kāv, *adj.*, completely hollow; curved, vaulted, or arched.—*n.* a hollow; an arch or vault. [L. *concavus*, from *con*, intensive, and *cavus*, hollow.] See *Oava*.
 concavity, kon-kāv'i-ti, *n.* the inner surface of a concave or hollow body.
 Conceal, kon-sēl', *v. t.*, to hide completely or carefully; to keep secret; to disguise; to keep from telling:—*pr. p.* concealing; *pa. p.* concealed'. [L. *concelo*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *celo*, to hide: akin to A.S. *helan*, to hide.]
 concealable, kon-sēl'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be concealed.
 concealment, kon-sēl'ment, *n.* act of concealing; secrecy; disguise; hiding-place.
 Concede, kon-sēd', *v. t.*, to go away from; to cede or give up; to quit; to surrender; to admit, to grant.—*v. i.* to admit or grant:—*pr. p.* conced'ing; *pa. p.* conceded'. [L. *concedo*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *cedo*, to go, to yield.]
 concession, kon-sesh'un, *n.* act of conceding; the thing conceded; a grant.
 concessive, kon-ses'iv, *adj.* implying concession.
 concessory, kon-ses'or-i, *adj.* conceding; yielding.
 Concessit, &c. See under *Conceive*.
 Conceive, kon-sēv', *v. t.* lit. to take or lay hold of on all sides; to receive into, and form in the womb; to form in the mind; to imagine or think; to understand.—*v. i.* to become pregnant; to think:—*pr. p.* conceiving; *pa. p.* conceived'. [L. *concipio*, from *concipio*, to take.]
 conceivable, kon-sēv'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be conceived, understood, or believed.—*adv.* conceivably.—*n.* conceivableness.
 concept, kon'sept, *n.* a thing conceived, a notion.
 conception, kon-sep'shun, *n.* the act of conceiving; state of being conceived; the thing conceived; a notion.
 conceit, kon-sēt', *n.* a conception, or thing conceived in the mind; idea; imagination; pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion; opinion; favourable opinion of self. [Port. *conceito*, Sp. *concepto*, L. *conceptus*, *pa. p.* of *concipio*.]
 conceited, kon-sēt'ed, *adj.*, having conceit; having a high opinion of one's self; egotistical.—*adv.* conceit'edly.—*n.* conceit'edness.
 Conceive, kon-sent'er, *v. i.* to tend to or meet in a common centre.—*v. t.* to bring or direct to a com-

mon centre or point:—*pr. p.* conceit'ing; *pa. p.* conceit'ed or conceit'ered. [Fr. *concevoir*—L. *con*, with, and *centrum*, the centre.] See *Centra*.
 concentrate, kon-sen'trāt, *v. t.* to bring or force to a common centre; to bring into a closer union, or a narrower compass; to condense:—*pr. p.* concen'trating; *pa. p.* concen'trated.
 concentration, kon-sen'trā'shun, *n.*, act of concentrating; state of being concentrated; condensation.
 concentrative, kon-sen'tra-tiv, *adj.*, tending to concentrate.
 concentric, kon-sen'trik, concentrical, kon-sen'trik-al, *adj.*, having a common centre.
 Conception, See under *Conceive*.
 Concern, kon-sēr'n', *v. t.* lit. to look to, to regard; to belong to; to affect or interest; to make uneasy:—*pr. p.* concern'ing; *pa. p.* concerned'.—*n.* that which concerns or belongs to one; interest; regard; anxiety; a business or those connected with it. [L. *concerno*, from *con*, together, and *cerno*, to sift, to see.]
 concerned, kon-sēr'nd', *adj.* having connection with; interested; anxious.—*adv.* concern'edly.—*n.* concern'edness.
 concerning, kon-sēr'n'ing, *prep.* regarding; pertaining to. [*pr. p.* of *Concern*.]
 Consert, kon-sērt', *v. t.* lit. to strive or vie with others for some purpose; to frame by mutual consultation; to arrange, adjust:—*pr. p.* concert'ing; *pa. p.* concert'ed. [Fr. *concertier*—*con*, together, *certare*, to contend, vie with.]
 concert, kon'sērt', *n.* union or agreement in any plan or undertaking; harmony; musical harmony; a musical entertainment. [Fr.]
 concertina, kon-sēr'tē'nā, *n.* a musical instrument, on the principle of the accordion.
 concerto, kon-sēr'tō, *n.* a piece of music for a concert. [It.]
 Concession, &c. See under *Concede*.
 Conch, kongk, *n.* a marine shell. [L. *concha*, Gr. *kongchē*, Sans. *caṅkha*, a shell.]
 conchiferous, kong-kif'er-us, *adj.* having a bivalve shell. [L. *concha*, and *fero*, to bear.]
 conchoidal, kong-koid'al, *adj.* having elevations or depressions like the valve of a bivalve shell. [Gr. *kongchē*, and *eidos*, form.]
 conchology, kong-kol'o-ji, *n.* lit. a discourse on shells; the science of shells. [Gr. *kongchē*, and *logos*, a discourse.]
 conchologist, kong-kol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in conchology.
 Conciliate, kon-sil'i-āt, *v. t.* lit. to call or bring together; to unite in thought or feeling; to make friendly; to gain, win, or reconcile:—*pr. p.* concil'iating; *pa. p.* concil'iated. [L. *concilio*, *conciliatus*—*con*, together, *calo*, to call.]
 conciliation, kon-sil-i-ā'shun, *n.* act of conciliating.
 conciliator, kon-sil'i-ā-tor, *n.* one who conciliates; a peacemaker.
 conciliatory, kon-sil'i-ā-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to conciliate; winning; pacific.
 Conclude, kon-sis', *adj.* lit. cut into pieces; cut down; brief; saying much in few words.—*adv.* conclus'ly.—*n.* conclus'ness. [L. *conclido*, *conclusus*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *caedo*, to cut.]
 conclude, kon-siz'h-un, *n.*, a cutting down or off; a division; a faction.
 Conclave, kon'klāv, *n.* lit. a room kept locked up with a key; the room in which cardinals

meet to elect a pope; the body of cardinals; a private apartment; any close assembly. [L. *conclave*, from *con*, together, and *clavis*, a key.]

Conclude, kon-kloo'd', *v. t.* lit. to shut together or up; to close; to end; to decide; to infer or collect by reasoning.—*v. i.* to end; to infer; to form a final judgment:—*pr. p.* concluding; *pa. p.* concluded. [L. *concludo*, *conclusus*—*con*, together, and *claudo*, to shut.]

Conclusion, kon-kloo'zhun, *n.*, act of concluding; the end, close, or last part; inference or consequence; judgment; event. [L. *conclusio*.]

Conclusive, kon-kloo'siv, *adj.*, that concludes; final; convincing; consequential.—*adv.* conclusively.—*n.* conclusiveness.

Concoct, kon-kok't', *v. t.* lit. to cook or boil together; to digest; to prepare or mature:—*pr. p.* concocting; *pa. p.* concocted. [L. *concoquo*, *concoctus*—*con*, together, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil.]

Concoction, kon-kok'shun, *n.*, act of concocting; digestion; ripening; preparation.

Concomitant, kon-kom'i-tant, *adj.*, accompanying or going along with; conjoined with; attendant.—*n.* he or that which accompanies.—*adv.* concomitantly. [L. *con*, with, and *comitans*, *pr. p.* of *comitor*, to accompany—*comes*, a companion.]

Concomitance, kon-kom'i-tans, *n.*, concomitancy, kon-kom'i-tan-si, *n.*, state of being concomitant, or in connection with another thing.

Concord, kong'kord or kon', *n.*, state of being of the same heart or mind; oneness of feelings, opinions, &c.; peace; union; harmony. [Fr. *concorde*; L. *concordia*—*concoro*, of the same heart, from *con*, sig. connection, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

Concordant, kon-kord'ant, *adj.*, having concord; harmonious; united.—*adv.* concordantly. [L. *concordans*, *pr. p.* of *concordo*—*concoro*.]

Concordance, kon-kord'ans, *n.*, state or quality of being concordant; agreement; an index or dictionary of the leading words or passages of the Bible, or of any author. [low L. *concordantia*.]

Concordat, kon-kord'at, *n.*, an agreement or compact, especially between a temporal sovereign and the pope. [L. he agrees, 3d pers. sing. of *concordo*.]

Concorde. See under **Concoro**.

Concordeance. See under **Concoro**.

Concretate, kon-kret', *adj.* lit. grown together; formed into one mass; congealed; the opposite of abstract, and denoting a particular thing.—*n.* a mass formed by parts growing together; a compound; a mixture of lime, sand, pebbles, &c.—*adv.* concretely.—*n.* concretiveness. [L. *concretus*—*con*, together, *creresco*, *cretum*, to grow.]

Concrete, kon-kret', *v. t.*, to grow together; to unite into a solid mass; to congeal.—*v. i.* to form into a mass:—*pr. p.* concret'ing; *pa. p.* concret'ed.

Concretion, kon-kre'shun, *n.*, act of concret'ing; a mass concreted; a lump.

Concreteive, kon-kret'iv, *adj.*, causing or having power to concretize.

Concretescence, kon-kres'ens, *n.*, a growing together; increase by the union of separate particles.

Concubine, kong'ku-bin, *n.*, lit. one lying with another; a woman who cohabits or lives with a man without being married. [L. *concupina*—*con*, together, and *cubo*, to lie down.]

Concubinage, kon-ku-bin-ij, *n.*, state of living together as man and wife without being married.

Concubinal, kon-ku-bin'al, *adj.*, pertaining to concubinage.

Concupiscentia, kon-ku'pis-ens, *n.*, a longing for; excessive or irregular desire for unlawful pleasure; lust.—*adj.* concupiscent. [L. *concupiscentia*—*concupisco*—*con*, intensive, *cupio*, to desire.]

Concur, kon-ku', *v. i.*, to run together; to meet or unite in one point; to act together; to agree or combine; to assent to:—*pr. p.* concurr'ing; *pa. p.* concurr'ed. [L. *concurro*, from *con*, together, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

Concurrence, kon-kur'ens, *n.*, act or state of concurr'ing; union; agreement; joint action; assent.

Concurrent, kon-kur'ent, *adj.*, concurr'ing; coming, acting, or existing together; united; accompanying.—*adv.* concurrently.

Concourse, kong'kurs, *n.*, an assembly of persons running or drawn together.

Concussion, kon-kush'un, *n.*, lit. a shaking violently; act of shaking or state of being shaken; a violent shock caused by the sudden contact of two bodies. [L. *concussio*—*concutio*—*con*, intensive, and *quatio*, to shake.] [Quality of shaking.]

Concussive, kon-kus'iv, *adj.*, having the power of concussing.

Condemn, kon-dem', *v. t.*, to damn or pronounce wrong or guilty; to censure or blame; to sentence to punishment; to pronounce unfit for use; to reject:—*pr. p.* condemn'ing; *pa. p.* condemn'ed. [L. *condemno*, from *con*, intensive, and *damno*, to damn. See **Dama**.]

Condemnable, kon-dem'na-bl, *adj.*, that may be condemned; blamable.

Condemnation, kon-dem-nā'shun, *n.*, act of condemn'ing; state or cause of being condemned; blame; punishment.

Condemnatory, kon-dem'na-to-ri, *adj.*, containing or implying condemnation.

Dense, kon-dens', *v. t.*, to make very dense or thick; to compress, or reduce by pressure into smaller compass.—*v. i.* to grow dense:—*pr. p.* densen'ing; *pa. p.* densen'ed. [L. *condensio*—*con*, intensive, *denso*, to make dense.] See **Dense**.

Condensable, kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being condensed. [state of being condensed.]

Condensation, kon-den-sā'shun, *n.*, act of condens'ing; condensative, kon-dens'a-tiv, *adj.*, having power or tendency to condense.

Descend, kon-dē-send', *v. i.*, to descend or let one's self down; to descend willingly from a superior position; to yield or submit; to deign:—*pr. p.* descend'ing; *pa. p.* descend'ed. [L. *con*, intensive, and *descendo*, to descend.]

Descending, kon-dē-sen-d'ing, *adj.*, yielding to inferiors; courteous; obliging.

Descension, kon-dē-sen'shun, *n.*, act of descend'ing; kindness to inferiors; courtesy.

Condign, kon-dīn', *adj.* lit. wholly deserving; well merited.—*adv.* condignly.—*n.* condignness. [L. *condignus*—*con*, wholly, *dignus*, worthy.]

Condiment, kon'di-ment, *n.*, that which is put along with something else to preserve or pickle it; seasoning; sauce. [L. *condimentum*—*condio*, to preserve, to pickle.]

Condition, kon-dish'un, *n.*, state in which things are put together, or exist; a particular manner of being; quality; rank; temper; a term of a contract; proposal; arrangement.—*v. t.* to make terms.—*v. i.* to agree upon:—*pr. p.* condition'ing; *pa. p.* condition'ed. [L. *conditio*—*con*, together, and *do*, *datum*, to put.]

Conditional, kon-dish'un'al, *adj.*, containing or depending on conditions; not absolute.—*adv.* conditionally.

conditioned, kon-dish'und, *adj.* having a certain condition, state, or quality.

Condole, kon-dol', *v. i.*, to grieve or lament for the misfortune of another; to sympathise:—*pr. p.* condol'ding; *pa. p.* condole'd'. [L. *com*, with, and *dolere*, to grieve.] [*ence.*]

condolatory, kon-dol'a-tor-i, *adj.*, expressing condol-
condolement, kon-dol'ment, condolence, kon-dol'ens, *n.*, act of condoling; grief for another's sorrow.

Condone, kon-don', *v. i.*, to forgive, esp. a violation of the marriage-vow:—*pr. p.* condon'ing; *pa. p.* condon'ed'. [L. *con*, *domo*, to give. See Donat[i]on.]

condonation, kon-don-a'shun, *n.*, forgiveness, esp. of a violation of the marriage-vow. [L. *condonatio*.]

Condor, kon'dor, *n.*, the largest flying bird, a species of vulture found among the Andes of S. America. [Sp. *condor*, from Peruvian, *cuator*.]

Conduce, kon-dūs', *v. i.* (lit. and orig. *v. t.*), to conduct or lead; to lead or tend to some end; to contribute:—*pr. p.* conduc'ing; *pa. p.* conduc'ed'. [L. *con*, together, and *duco*, *ducere*, to lead.]

conducible, kon-dūs'i-bl, **conductive**, kon-dūs'iv, *adj.*, leading or tending; having power to promote.—*adv.* conduc'ibly, conduc'ively.—*ns.* conduc'ible-ness, conduc'iveness.

conduct, kon-duk't', *v. t.*, to lead or guide; to direct; to manage; to behave; in electricity, to carry or transmit:—*pr. p.* conduct'ing; *pa. p.* conduct'ed.

conduct, kon'duk't, *n.*, act or method of leading or managing; guidance; management; behaviour.

conductible, kon-duk't'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being conducted or transmitted.—*n.* conductibility.

conduction, kon-duk'shun, *n.*, act or property of conducting or transmitting; transmission by a conductor, as heat.

conductive, kon-duk'tiv, *adj.*, having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting.

conductor, kon-duk't'or, *n.*, the person or thing that conducts; a leader; a commander; a manager; that which has the property of transmitting electricity, heat, &c.—*sem.* conduct'ress.

conduit, kon'dit, or kun', *n.*, that which conducts; a channel or pipe to lead or convey water, &c. [Fr. *conduit*, old Fr. *conduct*, Sp. *conducto*.]

Cone, kōn, *n.*, lit. that which comes to a point or tapers; a solid pointed figure with a circular base, as a sugar-loaf; fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, &c. [Fr. *cone*; L. *conus*; Gr. *kōnos*—Sans. *gō*, to bring to a point.]

conic, kon'ik, conical, kon'ik-al, *adj.*, having the form of or pertaining to a cone.—*adv.* conically.

conics, kon'iks, *n.*, the part of geometry which treats of the cone and its sections or divisions.

coniferous, kon-if'er-us, *adj.*, cone-bearing, as the fir, &c. [Geme, and L. *fero*, to carry.]

conoid, kōn'oid, *n.*, anything like a cone in form.—*adj.* conoid, conoid'al. [Gr. *kōnos*, *oidos*, form.]

Coney. See *Cony*.

Confabulate, kon-fab'ū-lāt, *v. i.*, to talk familiarly together; to chat:—*pr. p.* confab'ulating; *pa. p.* confab'ulated'. [L. *con*, together, and *fabulari*, *fabularis*, to talk—*fabula*, the thing spoken about—*fari*, akin to Gr. *phāō*, and *phēmī*, to speak.]—*n.* confabula'tion.

Confect, kon-fekt', *v. t.* lit. to make up together; to make into sweetmeats:—*pr. p.* confect'ing; *pa. p.* confect'ed'. [L. *conficere*, *confectus*—*con*, together, *facio*, to make.]

confect, kon-fekt', **confection**, kon-fek'shun, *n.*, something made or preserved; fruit, &c., prepared with sugar; a sweetmeat; a comfit.

confectioner, kon-fek'shun-ēr, in *B.*, **confe'sionary**, *n.*, one who makes or sells confections.

confectionary, kon-fek'shun-ēr-i, *n.*, sweetmeats in general; a place for making or selling sweet-
 & meats.

comfit, kum'fit, **comfiture**, kum'fit'ūr, *n.*, a confection; a dry sweetmeat. [Fr. *confit*, *confiture*—L. *conficere*.]

Confederate, kon-fed'er-āt, *adj.*, leagued together; allied.—*n.*, one united in a league; an ally; an accomplice.—*v. i.* and *v. t.* to league together or join in a league; to ally—*pr. p.* confed'erating; *pa. p.* confed'erated'. [L. *confederatus*, *pa. p.* of *confedere*—*con*, together, *fidus*, *federis*, a league.]

confederacy, kon-fed'er-ā-si, *n.*, a league or mutual engagement; an alliance; persons or states united by a league.

confederation, kon-fed'er-ā'shun, *n.*, act of confederating; a league; alliance, especially of princes, states, &c.

Confer, kon-fer', *v. t.* lit. to bring together for comparison; to give or bestow.—*v. i.* to talk or consult together; to advise with:—*pr. p.* conferring; *pa. p.* conferred'. [L. *confero*—*con*, together, and *fero*, to bring.]

conference, kon'fer-ens, *n.*, act of conferring; formal discourse; an appointed meeting for instruction, consultation, discussion, &c. [Fr. *conference*, low L. *conferentia*.]

Confess, kon-fes', *v. t.*, to acknowledge fully, especially something wrong; to own or admit; to make known, as sins to a priest; to hear a confession, as a priest.—*v. i.* to make confession;—*pr. p.* confess'ing; *pa. p.* confess'ed' or confess'ed'.—*adv.* confess'edly. [Fr. *confesser*—L. *confiteor*, *confessus*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *fateor*, *fari*, to speak, akin to Gr. *phāō*, and *phēmī*, to speak.]

confession, kon-fesh'un, *n.*, act of confessing; acknowledgment of a crime or fault; avowal; profession; acknowledgment of sin to a priest.

confessional, kon-fesh'un-al, *n.*, the seat or box where a priest hears confessions.

confessor, kon-fes'or, or kon', *n.*, one who confesses; one who professes the Christian faith; in the R. Catholic Church, a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

Confide, kon-fid', *v. t.*, to trust wholly or have faith in; to rely or depend; to believe.—*v. i.* to intrust, or commit to the charge of:—*pr. p.* confid'ing; *pa. p.* confid'ed'. [L. *confido*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *fido*, to trust.]

confidant, kon-fi-dant, or kon-fi-dant', *n.*, one confided in or intrusted with secrets; a bosom-friend.—*sem.* confid'ante. [old Fr.; Fr. *confident*.]

confident, kon-fi-dent, *adj.*, confiding; trusting firmly; having full belief; positive; bold; impudent.—*adv.* confid'ently.

confidence, kon-fi-dens, *n.*, firm trust or belief; self-reliance; firmness; boldness.

confidential, kon-fi-den'shal, *adj.*, in confidence; admitted to confidence; private.—*adv.* confiden'tially.

Configuration, kon-fig-ū-rā'shun, *n.*, external figure or shape; relative position or aspect, as of planets. [L. *configuratio*—*con*, together, and *figuro*, to form. See *Figure*.]

Confine, kon'fin, *n.*, that which has the same end with another; border, boundary, or limit. [L. *confinium*, from *con*, with, and *finis*, to end—*finis*, the end.]

confine, kon-fin', *v. t.* to put within confines or

limits; to bound; to shut up; to fasten:—*pr. p.* confining; *pa. p.* confined.
confinable, kon-fīn'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be confined.
confinement, kon-fīn'mēt, *n.* act of confining, or state of being confined; restraint; seclusion.
Confirm, kon-fēr'm, *v. t.* to make firm or more firm; to strengthen; to fix or establish; to assure; to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church:—*pr. p.* confirming; *pa. p.* confirmed. [L. *confirmo*—*con*, intensive, and root of Firm.]
confirmable, kon-fēr'm'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being confirmed.
confirmation, kon-fēr-mā'shun, *n.*, act of confirming; that which confirms; convincing proof; the rite by which persons are admitted to full communion in the Episcopal Church.
confirmative, kon-fēr'm'a-tiv, *adj.* having the power of confirming; tending to confirm.
confirmatory, kon-fēr'm'a-tor-i, *adj.* serving to confirm; giving additional strength to.
Consecrate, kon-fis'kāt, or kon', *v. t.* lit. to lay up in a basket, to transfer to the public treasury; to adjudge to be forfeited to the state:—*pr. p.* consecrating; *pa. p.* consecrated. [L. *consecro*—*con*, and *secus*, a basket, the public treasury.]
consecrate, kon-fis'kāt, or kon-fis'kāt, *adj.* forfeited to the public treasury.
consecrable, kon-fis'ka-bl, *adj.* liable to be consecrated.
consecration, kon-fis-kā'shun, *n.*, act of consecrating.
consecrator, kon-fis-kā-tor, *n.*, one who consecrates.
consecratory, kon-fis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* consigning to consecration.
Conflagration, kon-flā-grā'shun, *n.*, a great burning or fire. [L. *conflagratio*—*con*, intensive, and *flagro*, to burn.] See **Flagrant**.
Conflict, kon-flikt', *v. i.* lit. to dash together; to be in opposition; to fight; to contest:—*pr. p.* conflicting; *pa. p.* conflicted. [L. *conflicto*, *conflictus*, from *con*, together, and *fligo*, to dash.]
conflict, kon-flikt', *n.*, a dashing together; violent collision; a fight; a struggle or contest; agony.
Confluent, kon-flū-ent, *adj.* flowing together; uniting. [L. *confluens*, *pr. p.* of *confluo*, *confluxus*, from *con*, together, and *fluo*, to flow.]
confluence, kon-flū-ens, *n.*, a flowing together; the place of meeting, as of rivers; a crowding to or in a place; a concourse.
conflux, kon-fluks, *n.*, a confluence or flowing together.
Conform, kon-form', *v. t.* to make like or of the same form with; to adapt.—*v. i.* to be of the same form, or like; to comply with; to obey:—*pr. p.* conforming; *pa. p.* conformed. [L. *conformo*—*con*, with, and *formo*—*forma*, form.]
conformable, kon-form'a-bl, *adj.* corresponding in form; agreeable; suitable; compliant.—*adv.* conformably.
conformation, kon-for-mā'shun, *n.*, act of conforming; the manner in which a body is formed; relative form; structure.
conformer, kon-form'ēr, **conformist**, kon-form'ist, *n.*, one who conforms, especially with the worship of the Established Church.
conformity, kon-form'i-ti, *n.*, state of being conforming; likeness; compliance with; consistency.
Confound, kon-found', *v. t.*, to pour together; to mingle so as to make the parts indistinguishable; to throw into disorder; to confuse; to perplex; to astonish; to destroy:—*pr. p.* confounding;

ing; *pa. p.* confounded. [L. *confundo*, *confusus*—*con*, together, and *fundō*, to pour.]
confuse, kon-fūz', *v. t.*, to pour or mix together so that things cannot be distinguished; to throw into disorder; to perplex:—*pr. p.* confusing; *pa. p.* confused.
confusedly, kon-fūz'ed-li, *adv.* in a confused manner.
confusion, kon-fū'zhun, *n.*, state of being confused; disorder; shame; overthrow; ruin.
Confraternity, kon-fra-tēr'nī-ti, *n.* same as **fraternity**. [L. *con*, intensive, and *fraternitas*.]
Confront, kon-frunt', *v. t.* to stand front to front; to face; to stand in presence of; to oppose; to compare:—*pr. p.* confronting; *pa. p.* confronted. [Fr. *confronter*, low L. *confrontare*, from L. *con*, together, and *frons*, the front.] See **Front**.
Confuse, **Confusion**. See under **Confound**.
Confute, kon-fūt', *v. t.* lit. to cool by pouring water on; to prove to be futile or false; to repress; to disprove:—*pr. p.* confuting; *pa. p.* confuted. [L. *confuto*—*con*, intensive, and *fuito*, a water-vessel, from *fundō*, to pour.] See **Futile**.
confutable, kon-fūt'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be confuted.
confutation, kon-fūt'ā'shun, *n.*, act of confuting.
Congee, kon-jē, *n.* lit. a coming and going; leave of absence; farewell; parting ceremony.—*v. i.* to take leave; to bow or courtesy. [Fr.; Prov. *conjeat*, from L. *commeo*, to come and go—*con*, intensive, and *meo*, to go.]
Congel, kon-jēl', *v. t.*, to cause to freeze entirely; to change from fluid to solid by cold; to fix, as by cold.—*v. i.* to pass from fluid to solid as by cold:—*pr. p.* congealing; *pa. p.* congealed. [L. *congeo*, from *con*, and *gelis*, frost.]
congealable, kon-jēf'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being congealed.
congealment, kon-jēl'mēt, **congelation**, kon-jēl'ā'shun, *n.* act or process of congealing; state of being congealed; the mass congealed.
Congener, kon-je-nēr, or kon-jē'nēr, *n.* a person or thing of the same genus, origin, or nature. [L.—*con*, with, and *genus*, *generis*, Gr. *genos*, kind.]
Congenial, kon-jē'nī-əl, *adj.* of the same genius, spirit, or tastes; of the same nature or feeling; kindred; suitable.—*n.* congeniality.—*adv.* congenially. [L. *con*, with, *genialis*, genial.] See **Genial**.
Congenital, kon-jen'ī-tal, *adj.* begotten together; of the same birth; cognate. [L. *congenitus*, from *con*, together, *gigno*, *genitus*, to beget.]
Conger, kong-ger', *n.* a sea-eel, of from 5 to 10 feet in length. [L.; Gr. *gongeros*.]
Congeries, kon-jēr'i-ēs, *n.* what is brought together; a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass. [L.—*con*, together, *gero*, *gestus*, to bring.]
congestion, kon-jest'yun, *n.* a bringing together or collecting; an accumulation of blood in any part of the body; fullness. [L. *congestio*.]
congestive, kon-jest'iv, *adj.* indicating or tending to congestion.
Conglobate, kon-glob'āt, *adj.* formed together into a globe or ball.—*v. t.* to form into a globe or ball:—*pr. p.* conglobating; *pa. p.* conglobated. [L. *con*, together, and *globo*, *globatus*—*globo*, a ball, globe.] See **Globo**.
conglobulation, kon-glob'ā'shun, *n.* act of forming into a globe or ball; a round body.
conglobulate, kon-glob'ū-lāt, *v. i.* to gather into a globule or small globe. [L. *con*, and *globulus*, dim. of *globo*.]

Conglomerate

Conglomerate, kon-glom'er-ät, *adj.* gathered into a globe or ball; composed of glands, united into one.—*v. t.* to gather into a ball:—*pr. p.* conglom'erät; *pa. p.* conglom'erät.—*n.* a rock composed of pebbles cemented together. [L. *conglomeratus*, *pa. p.* of *conglomerare*—*con*, together, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, = *globus*, a ball.]

conglomeration, kon-glom'er-ä'shun, *n.*, *act of conglomerating*; state of being conglomerated.

Conglutinate, kon-glü'ti-nät, *v. t.*, to glue together; to heal by uniting.—*v. i.* to unite or grow together:—*pr. p.* conglütinating; *pa. p.* conglütinated. [L. *conglutino*, *conglutinatus*—*con*, together, and *gluten*, glue.] See *Glue*.

conglutinant, kon-glü'ti-nant, *adj.*, serving to glue or unite; healing.

conglutination, kon-glü'ti-nä'shun, *n.*, *act of conglutinating*; a joining by means of some sticky substance; healing.

conglutinative, kon-glü'ti-nä-tiv, *adj.*, having power to conglutinate.

Congratulate, kon-grat'ü-lät, *v. t.*, to wish joy to warmly on any fortunate event:—*pr. p.* congratulating; *pa. p.* congratulated. [L. *congratulari*, *congratulatus*—*con*, intensive, and *gratulari*—*gratus*, pleasing.]

congratulation, kon-grat'ü-lä'shun, *n.*, *act of congratulating*; expression of sympathy or joy on account of good-fortune.

congratulatory, kon-grat'ü-la-tor-i, *adj.*, expressing congratulation.

Congregate, kong-grë-gät, *v. t.*, to gather together, as a flock; to assemble.—*v. i.* to flock together:—*pr. p.* congregating; *pa. p.* congregated. [L. *congrego*—*con*, together, and *gregis*, *gregis*, a flock.]

congregation, kong-grë-gä'shun, *n.*, *act of congregating*; what is congregated; an assembly.

congregational, kong-grë-gä'shun-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalism.

Congregationalism, kong-grë-gä'shun-al-izm, *n.* a form of church-government, in which all authority is invested in each congregation.

Congregationalist, kong-grë-gä'shun-al-ist, *n.* an adherent of Congregationalism.

Congress, kong-gres, *n.*, a meeting together or assembly, as of ambassadors, &c. for political purposes; the federal legislature of the United States. [L. *con*, together, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, to go.]

congressive, kong-gres'iv, *adj.*, meeting; encountering.

Congruent, kong-grü-ent, *adj.*, agreeing; suitable. [L. *congruo*, to run or meet together, to agree.]

congruous, kong-grü-ens, *congruousness*, kong-grü-ens-si, *n.*, agreement; suitability.

congruity, kong-grü-ti, *n.* relation or agreement between things; consistency.

congruous, kong-grü-us, *adj.* suitable; fit; consistent.—*adv.* congruously.—*n.* congruousness.

Conic, Coniferous. See under *Conic*.

Conjecture, kon-jekt'ür, *n.*, a casting or throwing together of probabilities; an opinion without proof; a guess; an idea.—*adj.* conjectural.—*adv.* conjecturally. [L. *conjectio*, *conjectum*, to throw together—*con*, together, and *jacio*, to throw.]

conjecture, kon-jekt'ür, *v. t.* to make conjectures regarding; to infer on slight evidence; to guess.—*v. i.* to make conjectures:—*pr. p.* conjecturing; *pa. p.* conjectured.

Conjoin, kon-join', *v. t.*, to join together:—*pr. p.*

Connive

conjoining; *pa. p.* conjoined'. [L. *con*, together, and *jungo*, *junctus*, to join.] See *Join*.

conjoint, kon-join', *adj.*, conjoined; joined together; united.—*adv.* conjointly.

conjunction, kon-junk'shun, *n.*, the act of joining together; association, connection, union; in *gram.*, a word that connects sentences, clauses, and words. [L. *conjunctio*—*con*, and *jungo*.]

conjunctive, kon-junk'tiv, *adj.* closely united; serving to unite; in *gram.*, introduced by a conjunction.—*adv.* conjunctively.

conjuncture, kon-junk'tür, *n.*, the act of joining; the state of being joined; combination of circumstances; important occasion; crisis.

Conjugal, kon'jü-gal, *adj.*, pertaining to the marriage-tie or to marriage; suitable to the marriage state.—*adv.* conjugally.—*n.* conjugal'ity. [L. *conjugalis*—*conjux*, one united to another, a husband or wife—*con*, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

Conjugate, kon'jü-gät, *v. t.* in *gram.*, to give the various inflections or parts of a verb:—*pr. p.* conjügating; *pa. p.* conjügated.—*n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word. [L. *conjugo*—*con*, together, and *jugum*, that which joins, a yoke.]

conjugation, kon-jü-gä'shun, *n.*, *act of joining or state of being joined together*; inflection of verbs.

Conjure, kon-jü-ör, *v. t.* (orig. *v. i.*), to unite under oath) to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore earnestly:—*pr. p.* conjüring; *pa. p.* conjüred'. [L. *con*, together, and *jurö*, to swear.]—*n.* conjürer.

conjurer, kon-jü-ör-er, *n.* one bound by oath with others.

conjure, kun'jër, *v. t.* to act upon by invoking supernatural aid for magical purposes; to enchant; to raise up or frame needlessly.—*v. i.* to practise magical arts:—*pr. p.* conjuring (kun'jër-ing); *pa. p.* conjured (kun'jërd).

conjurer, kon-jür-er, *n.* one who practises magic; an enchanter.

conjurament, kon-jü-rä'shun, *n.* *act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly*; act or process of invoking supernatural aid; enchantment.

Connascent, kon-nas'ens, *n.*, birth of two or more at the same time; a being born or produced with another. [L. *con*, with, and *nascor*, to be born.]

connascent, kon-nas'ent, *adj.*, born or produced at the same time.

connate, kon'nät, or kon-nät', *adj.*, born with one's self. [L. *con*, with, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]

connatural, kon-nat'ü-ral, *adj.*, of the same nature with another.

Connect, kon-nekt', *v. t.*, to knit or fasten together; to establish a relation between.—*v. i.* to become united or closely related to:—*pr. p.* connecting; *pa. p.* connected. [L. *con*, together, and *necto*, to fasten.]

connectedly, kon-nekt'ed-li, *adv.*, in a connected manner.

connection, kon-nek'shun, *n.*, *act of connecting*, or the state of being connected; that which connects; a body or society held together by a bond; coherence; intercourse.

connective, kon-nekt'iv, *adj.*, having power or tending to connect.—*n.* a word that connects sentences or words.—*adv.* connectively.

connector, kon-nekt'ör, *n.*, one who or that which connects.

connexion, kon-nek'shun, *n.* same as connection.

Connive, kon-niv', *v. i.*, to wink at a fault; to fail by

intention to see a fault:—*pr.p.* conniv'ing; *pa.p.* conniv'ed. [L. *con*, and *niveo*, to wink.]

connivance, kon-niv'ans, *n.*, the act of conniving; voluntary oversight of a fault.

Connote, kon-is-sär', *n.*, one who knows well about a subject; a critical judge. [Fr. from *connoltre*, L. *cognosco*, to know—*co*, intensive, and *nosco*, old form *gnosco*, to acquire knowledge.]

connote, kon-is-sär'ship, *n.*, the skill of a connoisseur.

Connote, kon-nöt', *v.t.* to note or imply along with an object something inherent therein; to include. [L. *con*, with, and *nota*.]—*n.* connota'tion, *adj.* connot'ative.

Connubial, kon-nü'bi-al, *adj.*, pertaining to marriage or to the married state; nuptial. [L. *con*, and *nubo*, to marry. See *Nuptial*.]

Conoid. See under *Cono*.

Conquer, kong'kér, *v.t.* to accomplish by earnest striving after; to gain by force; to overcome or vanquish; to rise above or surmount.—*v.i.* to overcome; to be victor. [Fr. *conquerir*—L. *conquiro*, to seek after earnestly—*con*, intensive, and *quero*, to seek.] [*quered*.]

conquerable, kong'kér-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be conquered.

conqueror, kong'kér-or, *n.*, one who conquers.

conquest, kong'kwést, *n.*, the act of conquering; victory; that which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force. [old Fr. *conquest*; L. *conquiro*, *conquistum*.]

Con sanguineous, kon-sang-gwin'é-us, *adj.*, of the same blood with, or related by blood; of the same family or descent. [L. *con sanguineus*—*con*, with, and *sanguis*, blood, akin to Sans. *a-san*, blood.]

consanguinity, kon-sang-gwin'ti, *n.*, relationship by blood; the relation of persons descended from a common ancestor.

Conscience, kon'shens, *n.*, orig. *consciousness*; knowledge of conduct in reference to right and wrong; the faculty or principle which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions or desires. [L. *scientia*, from *scio*, to know with one's self—*con*, with, and *scio*, to know.]

conscientious, kon-shi-en'shus, *adj.* regulated by a regard to conscience; faithful; just.—*n.* conscientiousness.—*adv.* conscientiously.

conscientious, kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.* governed or regulated by conscience.—*adv.* conscientiously.

conscious, kon'shus, *adj.*, knowing one's own thoughts; aware.—*adv.* consciously.—*n.* consciousness.

Conscript, kon'skript, *adj.*, written down, enrolled, registered.—*n.* one whose name has been enrolled and who is compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor. [L. *conscribo*, *conscriptum*, to write together in a list, to enlist.]

conscriptio, kon-skrip'shun, *n.* an enrolling; an enrolment of individuals held liable for naval or military service.—*adj.* conscript'ional.

Consecrate, kon'sé-krät, *v.t.*, to make sacred; to set apart for a holy use; to dedicate to the service of God; to render holy or venerable:—*pr.p.* con'sékrät'ing; *pa.p.* con'sékrät'ed.—*n.* con'sékrator or con'sékrator. [L. *consecro*, to make wholly sacred—*con*, and *sacro*, to set apart as sacred—*sacer*, sacred.] [to a sacred use.]

consecration, kon-sé-krä'shun, *n.* the act of devoting

Consecutive, kon-sék'ü-tiv, *adj.*, following in regular order; succeeding.—*adv.* consecutively. [Fr. *consecutif*—L. *con*, and *sequor*, to follow.]

consecution, kon-sék'ü'shun, *n.* a train of conse-

quences or deductions; a series of things that follow one another.

consequence, kon'sé-kwens, *n.*, that which follows or comes after; effect; result; influence; importance. [L. *consequentia*—*con*, after, and *sequor*, to follow.]

consequent, kon'sé-kwent, *adj.*, following as a natural effect or deduction.—*n.* that which follows; the natural effect of a cause.—*adv.* consequentially.

consequential, kon-sé-kwen'shal, *adj.*, following as a consequence or result; pretending to importance; pompous.—*adv.* consequentially.

Consent, kon-sent', *v.i.*, to feel or think along with another; to be of the same mind; to agree; to give assent; to yield:—*pr.p.* consent'ing; *pa.p.* consent'ed.—*n.* agreement; accordance with the actions or opinions of another; concurrence. [L. *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, to feel, to think.]

consentaneous, kon-sen-tä'né-us, *adj.*, agreeable or accordant to; consistent with.—*adv.* consentaneously.—*n.* consentaneousness, consentane'ity.

consentient, kon-sen'shi-ent, *adj.*, agreeing in mind or in opinion.

Consequence, Consequent, &c. See under *Consecutive*.

Conserve, kon-sér', *v.t.*, to keep entire; to retain; to preserve; to preserve in sugar; to pickle:—*pr.p.* conserv'ing; *pa.p.* conserv'ed.—*n.* conserv'er. [L. *con*, together, and *servo*, to keep.]

conserve, kon'sér, *n.* something conserved or preserved, as fruits in sugar. [*served*.]

conservable, kon-sérv'a-bl, *adj.*, that can be conserved.

conservant, kon-sérv'ant, *adj.*, having the power of conserving. [*serving*]; the keeping entire.

conservation, kon-sérv'ä'shun, *n.*, the act of conserving.

conservative, kon-sérv'a-tiv, *adj.*, tending, or having power to conserve.—*n.* in politics, one who desires to preserve the institutions of his country until they can be changed with certainty for the better.

conservator, kon-sérv'a-tor, or kon'sérv'ä-tor, *n.*, one who preserves from injury or violation.

conservatory, kon-sérv'a-tor-i, *n.* a place in which things are put for preservation; a greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept.

Consider, kon-sid'er, *v.t.* to look at closely or carefully; to think or deliberate on; to take into account; to attend to; to reward.—*v.i.* to think seriously or carefully; to deliberate:—*pr.p.* consid'er'ing; *pa.p.* consid'er'ed. [L. *considero*, prob. a word borrowed from *agerius*, meaning to mark out the boundaries of a temple (see *Contemplate*) by the stars—*sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]

considerable, kon-sid'er-a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being considered; important; valuable; more than a little.—*n.* consid'erableness.—*adv.* consid'erably.

considerate, kon-sid'er-ät, *adj.*, given to considering; thoughtful; serious; prudent; moderate.—*adv.* consid'erately.—*n.* consid'erationeness.

consideration, kon-sid'er-ä'shun, *n.*, act of considering; deliberation; importance; motive or reason; compensation; the reason or basis of a compact.

Consign, kon-sin', *v.t.* to give to another formally or under sign or seal; to transfer; to intrust:—*pr.p.* consign'ing; *pa.p.* consign'ed. [Fr. *consigner*—L. *consigno*—*con*, with, and *signum*, a sign or seal. See *Sign*.]—*n.* consign'er.

consignee, kon-si-né', *n.* one to whom anything is consigned or intrusted. [Fr. *consigné*, *pa.p.* of *consigner*, to consign.]

consignment, kon-sin'ment, *n.*, act of consigning;

Consist

constriction

the thing consigned; the writing by which anything is consigned.

- Consist**, kon-sist', *v. i.* lit. *to stand together*; to continue fixed; to be contained; to be composed; to co-exist, i.e., to agree:—*pr. p.* *consisting*; *pa. p.* *consisted*. [L. *consisto*—*con*, sig. completeness, and *sisto*—*sto*, to stand, Gr. *histemi*, to cause to stand, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]
- consistent**, kon-sist'ent, *adj.* fixed; not fluid; agreeing together; uniform.—*adv.* *consistently*.
- consistence**, kon-sist'ens, *consistency*, kon-sist'en-si, *n.*, *state of being consistent*, fixed, or firm; a degree of density; substance; agreement.
- consistory**, kon-sist'or-i, *n.* lit. *a standing or waiting place*; an assembly or council; a spiritual or ecclesiastical court.—*adj.* *consistorial*.
- Consociation**, kon-sō-shi-lā'shun, *n.*, *companionship with*; association; alliance. [L. *consociatio*—*con*, with, *socius*, a companion.]
- Console**, kon-sōl', *v. t.* to give *solace or comfort*; to cheer in distress:—*pr. p.* *consoling*; *pa. p.* *consol'd*. [L. *con*, intensive, and *solor*, to comfort. See *Solace*.]—*n.* *consoler*.
- consoleable**, kon-sōl'a-b'l, *adj.*, *that may be consoled*.
- consolation**, kon-sō-lā'shun, *n.*, *act of consoling*; *solace*; comfort; alleviation of misery.
- consolatory**, kon-sō-lā'tor-i, *adj.*, *tending to console*.
- Consolidate**, kon-sōl'i-dāt, *v. t.*, *to make solid or firm*; to form into a compact mass; to unite into one.—*v. i.* to grow solid or firm; to unite:—*pr. p.* *consolidating*; *pa. p.* *consolidated*. [L. *consolido*, *consolidatus*—*con*, intensive, and *solidus*, solid.]
- consolidation**, kon-sō-l'i-dā'shun, *n.*, *act of consolidating*; *state of being consolidated*.
- consols**, kon'sōlz, *n. pl.* that part of the British national debt which consists of the 3 per cent. annuities *consolidated* into one fund.
- Consonant**, kon'son-ant, *adj.* lit. *sounding with something else*; agreeable; consistent; suitable.—*n.* an articulation which can be sounded only with a vowel; a letter representing such a sound.—*adv.* *consonantly*. [L. *consonans*, *pr. p.* of *consono*—*con*, with, and *sono*, to sound.]
- consonance**, kon'son-ans, *n.* a state of agreement; agreement or union of sounds; concord.
- Consort**, kon'sort, *n.* one that shares the same lot with another; a partner; a companion; a wife or husband; an accompanying ship; union; concurrence. [L. *consors*, from *con*, with, and *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.]
- consort**, kon'sort', *v. i.* to associate; to marry.—*v. t.* to join; to marry:—*pr. p.* *consorting*; *pa. p.* *consort'ed*.
- Conspicuous**, kon-spik'ū-us, *adj.*, *clearly seen*; visible to the eye or mind; prominent; eminent; celebrated.—*adv.* *conspicuously*.—*n.* *conspicuousness*. [L. *conspicuous*—*conspicio*—*con*, intensive, and *specio*, to look.]
- Conspire**, kon-spīr', *v. i.* lit. *to breathe together*; to agree; to concur to one end; to unite for bad ends; to plot:—*pr. p.* *conspiring*; *pa. p.* *conspired*. [L. *conspiro*—*con*, together, and *spiro*, to breathe.]
- conspiracy**, kon-spīr'a-si, *n.* a banding together for an evil purpose; a plot; concurrence.
- conspirator**, kon-spīr'a-tor, *n.*, *one who conspires*; a plotter.
- Constable**, kun'sta-bl, *n.* lit. *count of the stable*; *master of the horse*; thence applied to other officers generally of high rank; a peace-officer;

- a policeman.—*n.* *constableness*. [Fr. *constable*; It. *conestabile*; L. *comes stabuli*, count of the *stabulum*, stable.]
- constabulary**, kon-stab'ū-lar-i, *adj.* *pertaining to constables or peace-officers*.—*n.* the body of constables.
- Constant**, kon'stant, *adj.*, *standing firm*; fixed; unchangeable; continual; faithful.—*n.* that which remains unchanged. [L. *constans*, from *consto*, to stand firm—*con*, inten., *sto*, to stand.]
- constancy**, kon'stan-si, *n.*, *state of being constant*; fixedness; unchangeableness.
- constantly**, kon'stant-li, *adv.*, *with constancy*; firmly; fixedly; perseveringly; continually.
- Constellation**, kon-stel-lā'shun, *n.*, *a cluster of stars*; an assemblage of beauties or excellences. [L. *constellatio*—*con*, sig. connection, *stella*, a star.]
- Consternation**, kon-stēr-nā'shun, *n.*, *a throwing down or into confusion*; terror which throws into confusion; astonishment; horror. [L. *consternatio*—*consterno*, *consternatus*, from *con*, sig. completeness, and *sterno*, to strew, to throw down.]
- Constitute**, kon'sti-pāt, *v. t.*, *to press closely together*; to stop up; to make cotive:—*pr. p.* *constituting*; *pa. p.* *constituted*. [L. *con*, together, and *stipō*, *stipatus*, to press, Gr. *strībō*, to stamp tight.]
- constipation**, kon-siti-pā'shun, *n.*, *act of constituting*; costiveness.
- Constitute**, kon'sti-tūt, *v. t.*, *to make to stand or place together*; to set up; to establish; to cause to be; to form or compose; to appoint:—*pr. p.* *constituting*; *pa. p.* *constituted*. [L. *constituo*, *constitutus*, from *con*, together, and *statuo*, to make to stand, to place—*sto*, to stand.]
- constituent**, kon-siti'ū-ent, *adj.*, *constituting or forming*; essential; elemental.—*n.* he or that which constitutes or composes; an essential or elemental part; he who appoints or elects; a delegate or representative.
- constituency**, kon-siti'ū-en-si, *n.* the whole body of constituents.
- constitution**, kon-siti-tū'shun, *n.*, *act of constituting*; the thing constituted; the natural condition of body or mind; a system of laws and customs; the established form of government; a particular law or usage.
- constitutional**, kon-siti-tū'shun-al, *adj.* *inherent in the constitution or natural frame*; natural; agreeable to the constitution or frame of government; legal.—*adv.* *constitutionally*.
- constitutionalist**, kon-siti-tū'shun-al-ist, *constitutionalist*, kon-siti-tū'shun-ist, *n.* one who favours a constitutional government.
- constitutive**, kon'sti-tūt-iv, *adj.*, *that constitutes or establishes*; essential; having power to enact, &c.
- Constrain**, kon-strān', *v. t.*, *to strain or press together*; to bind; to urge with irresistible power; to force:—*pr. p.* *constraining*; *pa. p.* *constrained*. [Fr. *constrains*—L. *constringo*, *constrictus*—*con*, together, and *stringo*, to bind, press, Gr. *stringō*, akin to *Strong*. See *Strain*.]
- constrainable**, kon-strān'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be constrained*.
- constrainedly**, kon-strān'ed-li, *adv.*, *with constraint*.
- constrains**, kon-strān', *n.*, *that which constrains*; irresistible force; compulsion; confinement.
- constrict**, kon-strikt', *v. t.*, *to bind or press together*; to contract; to cramp:—*pr. p.* *constricting*; *pa. p.* *constricted*.
- constriction**, kon-strik'chhun, *n.*, *act of constricting*; contraction; compression.

constrictor

contemptuous

constrictor, kon-strikt'or, *n.*, *that which constricts or draws together; a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds.*

constringe, kon-strinj'v, *v. t.*, *to press or draw together; to contract* :—*pr. p.* constring'ing; *pa. p.* constring'ed.

constrigent, kon-strinj'ent, *adj.* *having the quality of constringing or contracting.*

Construe, kon'strOO, *v. t. lit.* *to heap or pile together; to set in order; to exhibit the order or arrangement in another language; to translate; to explain* :—*pr. p.* con'struing; *pa. p.* con'strued. [*L. construo, constructus*, to pile together.]

construct, kon-strukt'v, *v. t.*, *to build up; to compile; to put together the parts of a thing; to make; to compose* :—*pr. p.* construct'ing; *pa. p.* construct'ed.

construction, kon-struk'shun, *n.*, *act of constructing; the thing constructed; building; manner of forming; in gram., the arrangement of words in a sentence; interpretation; meaning.*

constructive, kon-strukt'iv, *adj.* *formed by construction; not direct or expressed, but inferred.*—*adv.* construct'ively.

Construate, kon'stŕ-prät, *v. t.*, *to ravish; to violate* :—*pr. p.* con'strŕating; *pa. p.* con'strŕated.—*n.* con'strŕation. [*L. con, intensive, and stupro, stupratus*, to ravish—*stuprum*, defilement.]

Consubstantial, kon-sub-stan'shal, *adj.*, *of the same substance, nature, or essence.*—*n.* consubstantial'ity. [*L. con, with, and substantial.*]

consubstantialist, kon-sub-stan'shal-ist, *n.* *one who believes in consubstantiality.*

consubstantiate, kon-sub-stan'shi-ät, *v. t.* *to unite in one common substance or nature.*

consubstantiation, kon-sub-stan'shi-ä'shun, *n.* *state of being of the same substance; in theol., the Lutheran doctrine of the actual, substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine used at the Lord's Supper.*

Consul, kon'sul, *n.* *among the Romans, one of the two chief-magistrates of the state; one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent for, or representative of, a government.* [*L.*]

consular, kon'sul-ar, *adj.*, *pertaining to a consul.*

consulate, kon'sul-ät, *n.*, *the office, residence, or jurisdiction of a consul.*

consulship, kon'sul-ship, *n.*, *the office, or term of office, of a consul.*

Consult, kon-sult'v, *v. t.* *to ask counsel or advice of; to apply to for instruction; to decide or act in favour of.*—*v. i.* *to consider in company; to take counsel* :—*pr. p.* consult'ing; *pa. p.* consult'ed. [*L. consulto, intensive of consulo, to consult.*]

consultation, kon-sul-tä'shun, *n.*, *the act of consulting; a meeting for the purpose of consulting.*

Consume, kon-süm'v, *v. t.*, *to take completely away; to destroy by wasting, fire, &c.; to devour; to waste or spend; to exhaust.*—*v. i.* *to waste away; to be exhausted, worn out, spent* :—*pr. p.* consum'ing; *pa. p.* consumed'.—*n.* consum'er. [*L. consumo, to destroy*—*con, sig. completeness, and sumo, sumptus, to take.*]

consumable, kon-süm'a-bl, *adj.*, *able to be consumed.*

consumption, kon-sum'shun, *n.*, *the act of consuming; a disease seated in the lungs, which gradually wastes away the frame.*

consumptive, kon-sum'tiv, *adj.* *having the quality of consuming; inclined to the disease consumption.*—*adv.* consump'tively.

consumptiveness, kon-sum'tiv-nes, *n.*, *state of being consumptive; a tendency to consumption.*

Consummate, kon-sum'ät, or kon'-, *v. t.* *to raise to the summit or highest point; to perfect or finish* :—*pr. p.* consummät'ing; *pa. p.* consummät'ed. [*L. consummo, to perfect*—*con, with, and summus, highest.*]

consummate, kon-sum'ät, *adj.*, *in the highest degree; perfect.*—*adv.* consummät'ely.

consummation, kon-sum-ä'shun, *n.*, *act of consummating; completion; perfection; close.*

Consumption, &c. See under **Consuma**.

Contact, kon'takt, *n.*, *a close touching; close union; meeting.* [*L. contingo, contactum, to touch*—*con, sig. completeness, and tango, to touch.*]

contagion, kon-tä'jun, *n.* *transmission of a disease by contact; the disease transmitted; that by which the disease is communicated; that which communicates evil from one to another.*

contagious, kon-tä'jus, *adj.*, *full of contagion; that may be communicated by contact; infectious.*—*adv.* conta'giously.—*n.* conta'giousness.

Contain, kon-tän'v, *v. t.*, *to hold together; to comprise, to include; to restrain; in B., v. i.* *to be continent* :—*pr. p.* contain'ing; *pa. p.* contain'ed. [*Fr. contenir*—*L. contineo, contentus*—*con, together, and teneo, to hold.*—*adj.* contain'able, *that may be contained.*]

content, kon'tent, or kon-tent', *n.* *that which is contained; the capacity, measurement, or extent of anything.*—*pl.* *the things contained; the list of subjects treated of in a book.*

content, kon'tent', *adj.* *limited contained within limits; having the desires filled by present enjoyment; satisfied.*—*v. t.*, *to make content; to satisfy the mind; to make quiet; to please* :—*pr. p.* content'ing; *pa. p.* content'ed.

contented, kon'tent'ed, *adj.*, *content.*—*adv.* content'edly.—*n.* content'edness, content'ment.

continent, kon'ti-nent, *n.*, *that which contains many countries; a large extent of land not broken up by seas; the mainland of Europe.*—*adj.* contain'tial.

continent, kon'ti-nent, *adj.*, *holding in or restraining the indulgence of pleasure, especially of sexual enjoyment; temperate; virtuous.*—*adv.* contin'tly. [*L. continens, moderate*—*contineo.*]

continence, kon'ti-nens, contin'ency, kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* *the restraint imposed by a person upon his desires and passions; chastity.*

Contaminate, kon-tam'i-nät, *v. t.* *to defile by touching or mixing with; to pollute; to corrupt; to infect* :—*pr. p.* contam'inät'ing; *pa. p.* contam'inät'ed. [*L. contamino*—*con, with, and tango, tango, to touch.*] [*äminät'ing*; pollution.]

contamination, kon-tam-i-nä'shun, *n.*, *act of contaminating.*

Contemna, kon-tem'v, *v. t.*, *to treat as worthless and despisable; to despise; to neglect* :—*pr. p.* contemn'ing; *pa. p.* contemned'.—*n.* contem'ner. [*L. contemno, contemptus*, to value little—*con, intensive, and temno, to slight, prob. akin to Gr. temnö, to cut off.*]

contemp, kon-tempt', *n.*, *the act of contemning; the state of being contemned; scorn; disgrace; in law, disobedience of the rules of a court.*

contemptible, kon-tempt'i-bl, *adj.*, *deserving of contempt; despisable.*—*adv.* contempt'ibly.—*n.* contempt'ibleness.

contemptuous, kon-tempt'ü-us, *adj.*, *full of contempt; given to contemning; haughty; scornful.*—*adv.* contempt'uously.—*n.* contempt'uousness.

Contemplate, kon-tem'plăt, *v.i.* to consider or look at attentively (like the ancient augurs); to meditate on or study; to intend.—*v.i.* to think seriously; to meditate:—*pr.p.* contem'plating; *pa.p.* contem'plated. [L. *contemplor*, *contemplatus*, to mark out a *templum* or place for observation—*con*, sig. completeness, and *templum*.] See **Consider**, and **Temple**.

contemplation, kon-tem-plă'shun, *n.*, act of contem'plating; continued study of a particular subject.
contemplative, kon-tem-plă-tiv, *adj.*, given to contem'plating; of studious habits.—*adv.* contem'platively.

Contemporaneous, kon-tem-pô-ră'nê-us, *adj.* living, happening, or being at the same time.—*adv.* contemporaneously.—*n.* contemporaneumness. [L. *con*, together, and *temporaneus*—*tempus*, time.]
contemporary, kon-tem-pô-răr-i, *adj.* contemporaneous.—*n.* one who lives at the same time.

Contempt, &c. See under **Contemn**.

Contend, kon-tend', *v.i.* lit. to stretch out with all one's might; to strive; to struggle in emulation or in opposition; to dispute or debate; to quarrel:—*pr.p.* contending; *pa.p.* contended. [L. *contendo*, *contentum*—*con*, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

contention, kon-ten'shun, *n.*, act of contending; a violent straining after any object; strife; debate.
contentious, kon-ten'shus, *adj.*, given to contention; quarrelsome.—*adv.* contentiously.—*n.* contentiousness.

Content, &c. See under **Contain**.

Conterminal, kon-tér-min-al, **Conterminous**, kon-tér-min-us, *adj.* having a common terminus or boundary. [L. *conterminus*, neighbouring—*con*, together, and *terminus*, a boundary.]

Contest, kon-tes't', *v.t.* lit. to call to witness against; to call in question; to dispute, resist, defend.—*v.i.* to engage in strife, dispute, &c.:—*pr.p.* contesting; *pa.p.* contested.—*adj.* contestable. [L. *contestor*, to call to witness—*con*, intensive, and *testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

contest, kon-tes't, *n.* a struggle for superiority; strife; debate.

Context, kon'tekst, *n.* something woven together or connected; the parts of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage. [L. *contexto*—*con*, together, *texo*, *textus*, to weave.]
contexture, kon-tek'tŭr, *n.*, the interweaving of parts into a whole; composition of parts; system.

Contiguous, kon-tig'ŭ-us, *adj.*, touching; adjoining; near.—*adv.* contiguously.—*n.* contiguismness. [L. *contiguus*, from *contingo*, *contigi*, to touch on all sides—*con*, sig. completeness, *lingo*, to touch.]

contiguity, kon-tig'ŭ-i-ti, *n.*, the state of being contiguous, or in close contact.

contingent, kon-tin'jent, *adj.* lit. touching; dependent on something else; liable but not certain to happen; accidental.—*n.* an event which is liable but not certain to occur; a share or proportion, especially of soldiers.—*adv.* contingently. [L. *contingo*, to touch, to happen.]

contingence, kon-tin'jens, **contingency**, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.*, the quality of being contingent; what happens by chance; an accident.

Continence, **Continent**, &c. See under **Contain**.

Continue, kon-tin'ŭ, *v.t.* lit. and orig. to hold in a given place or position; to do one thing after another; to persist in; to unite without break; to draw out; to prolong; to extend or increase in any way.—*v.i.* to remain in the same place or state; to last or endure; to persevere:—*pr.p.*

contin'ing; *pa.p.* contin'ed. [Fr. *continuer*—L. *continuus*, joined, connected, from *continuo*—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold.]

continued, kon-tin'ŭd, *adj.* uninterrupted; unceasing: extended.—*adv.* continually.

continual, kon-tin'ŭ-al, *adj.*, continuing; without interruption; unceasing.—*adv.* continually.

continuance, kon-tin'ŭ-ans, *n.*, the continuing in a particular state; duration; uninterrupted succession; stay; extension; perseverance.

continuance, kon-tin'ŭ-ă'shun, *n.*, act of continuing; constant succession; extension.

continuative, kon-tin'ŭ-ă-tiv, *adj.*, continuing.

continuator, kon-tin'ŭ-ă-tor, *n.*, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

continuous, kon-tin'ŭ-us, *adj.*, continuing; joined together; without interruption.—*adv.* continuously.

continuity, kon-tin'ŭ-i-ti, *n.*, state of being continuous; uninterrupted connection.

Contort, kon-tort', *v.t.*, to twist or turn violently; to writhe:—*pr.p.* contorting; *pa.p.* contorted. [L. *con*, intensive, and *torqueo*, *torqus*, to twist.]

contortion, kon-tort'shun, *n.*, act of contorting; a twisting of anything out of its natural position.

Contour, kon-tŭr', *n.* lit. that which is turned; the outline. [Fr. *contour*, from *con*, and *tour*, a turning—L. *torvus*, Gr. *torvos*, a turning-lathe.]

Contraband, kon'tra-band, *adj.*, against or contrary to law or prohibited.—*n.* illegal traffic; prohibition; prohibited goods.—*n.* contrabandist, a smuggler. [Fr. *contrabande*; It. *contrabando*; low L. *contrabannum*—L. *contra*, against, and low L. *bannum*, a proclamation.] See **Bar**.

Contract, kon-trakt', *v.t.*, to draw together; to lessen; to shorten; to acquire; to incur; to bargain for; to betroth.—*v.i.* to shrink; to become less; to bargain:—*pr.p.* contracting; *pa.p.* contracted. [L. *contraho*, *contractus*, from *con*, together, and *traho*, to draw.]

contract, kon'trakt, *n.* lit. a drawing together to make an agreement; an agreement; a bond; a betrothment; the writing containing an agreement.

contracted, kon-trakt'ed, *adj.*, drawn together; narrow; mean.—*adv.* contractedly.—*n.* contractedness.

contractible, kon-trakt'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being contracted.—*n.* contractibility, contractibleness.

contractile, kon-trakt'il, *adj.*, tending or having power to contract.—*n.* contractility.

contraction, kon-trak'shun, *n.*, act of contracting; state of being contracted; the thing contracted; a word shortened by rejecting a part of it.

contractor, kon-trakt'or, *n.*, one who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain or agreement.

Contradance, kon'tra-dans (corruptly country-dance), *n.*, a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines. [Fr. *contre danse*; L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *Dance*.]

Contradict, kon-tra-dikt', *v.t.*, to speak in opposition to; to oppose by words; to assert the contrary; to deny:—*pr.p.* contradicting; *pa.p.* contradicted. [L. *contradico*, *contradictus*—*contra*, against, and *dico*, to speak.]

contradiction, kon-tra-dik'shun, *n.*, act of contradicting; a speaking against; denial; inconsistency.

contradictive, kon-tra-dikt'iv, **contradictory**, kon-tra-dikt'or-i, *adj.*, implying contradiction; affirming the contrary; opposite; inconsistent.—*adv.* contradictorily.

Contradistinguish, kon-tra-dis-tin'gwiash, *v.t.*, to distinguish by opposite qualities:—*pr.p.* contradistinguishing; *pa.p.* contradistinguished. [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *Distinguish*.]
contradistinction, kon-tra-dis-tink'shun, *n.*, distinction by opposite qualities.
contradistinctive, kon-tra-dis-tink'tiv, *adj.*, distinguishing by opposite qualities.
Contralto, kon-tra'to, *n.*, in music, counter-alto; same as alto or counter-tenor. [See Alto and Counter.]
Contrary, kon'tra-ri, *adj.*, opposite; inconsistent; contradictory.—*n.* a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities.—*n.* *contrarieness*—*adv.* *contrarily*. [L. *contrarius*—*contra*, against.]
contrariety, kon-tra-ri'e-ti, *n.*, state of being contrary; opposition; inconsistency.
contrariwise, kon'tra-ri-wiz, *adv.*, on the contrary way or side; on the other hand. [Contrary, and way.]
Contrast, kon-trast, *v.t.*, to stand against or in opposition to.—*v.t.* to make to stand against or opposed to; to set in opposition, in order to shew superiority or give effect:—*pr.p.* contrasting; *pa.p.* contrast'ed. [Fr. *contraster*—L. *contra*, opposite to, and *stare*, to stand.]
contrast, kon'trast, *n.*, opposition or unlikeness in things compared; exhibition of differences.
Contravallation, kon-tra-val-la'shun, *n.*, a fortification built by besiegers, which is thus opposed to that of the besieged. [L. *contra*, opposite to, and *vallo*, *vallatus*, to fortify—*vallum*, a wall.]
Contravene, kon-tra-vén, *v.t.*, to come against; to oppose; to hinder:—*pr.p.* contravening; *pa.p.* contravened'. [L. *contra*, against, *venio*, to come.]
contravention, kon-tra-vén'shun, *n.*, act of contravening; opposition; obstruction.
Contraversion. See under *Contravert*.
Contribute, kon-trib'út, *v.t.*, to give along with others; to give for a common purpose; to pay a share.—*v.t.* to give or bear a part:—*pr.p.* contributing; *pa.p.* contrib'uted. [L. *con*, along with, *tribuo*, *tributus*, to give.]—*n.* contrib'utor.
contributory, kon-trib'ú-tar-i, *adj.*, paying tribute to the same chief.
contribution, kon-trib'ú'shun, *n.*, act of contributing; that which is contributed; a collection; a levy.
contributive, kon-trib'ú-tiv, contributory, kon-trib'ú-tor-i, *adj.*, contributing; tending to contribute to or promote.
Contrite, kon'trit, or kon'trit', *adj.* lit. completely bruised or broken; broken-hearted for sin; penitent.—*adv.* *contritely*. [L. *contritus*—*conterere*, sig. completeness, and *terere*, to bruise.]
contrition, kon-trish'un, *n.*, state of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin; remorse.
Contrive, kon-triv', *v.t.*, to hit upon; to find out; to plan out; to invent:—*pr.p.* contriving; *pa.p.* contrived'.—*n.* *contriv'ce*. [Fr. *contriver*—*con*, and *trouver*, to find. See *Trover*.]
contrivance, kon-triv'ans, *n.*, act of contriving; the thing contrived; invention; plan; artifice.
Control, kon-tról, *n.* (formerly *comptrol*, *comntrol*), lit. a counter-roll or check-book; restraint; authority; command.—*v.t.* to check; to restrain; to govern:—*pr.p.* controlling; *pa.p.* controlled'. [Fr. *contrôle*, from *contro-rôle*—*contro*, against, *rôle*, a roll.] See *Roll*.
controllable, kon-tró-la-bl, *adj.*, capable of, or subject to control.

controller, *comptroller*, kon-tról'ér, *n.* one who controls or checks the accounts of others by keeping a counter-roll or register.—*n.* *comptrol'er*ship.
controlment, kon-tról'mént, *n.*, act or power of controlling; state of being controlled; control.
Contravert, kon'tró-vért, *v.t.* lit. to turn against; to oppose; to argue against; to refute:—*pr.p.* contróverting; *pa.p.* contróverted. [L. *contra*, against, and *verto*, to turn.]
contraversion, kon-tra-vér'shun, *n.*, a turning to the opposite side.
contravert, kon'tró-vér-si, *n.* lit. a turning against; a disputation, discussion, or debate; contest.
controverbal, kon-tró-vér'shal, *adj.*, relating to controversy.—*adv.* *controvert'ially*.
controverbalist, kon-tró-vér'shal-ist, *n.*, one given to controversy.
controvertible, kon-tró-vért'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be controverted.—*adv.* *controvert'ibly*.
Contumacy, kon'tú-ma-si, *n.*, a swelling or proud and obstinate disobedience or resistance; stubbornness. [L. *contumacia*—*contumax*, *contumacis*, insolent—*con*, intensive, and *tumeo*, to swell.]
contumacious, kon-tú-má'shus, *adj.*, shewing contumacy; opposing lawful authority with contempt and stubbornness; obstinate; stubborn.—*adv.* *contum'aciously*.—*n.* *contum'aciouslyness*.
contumely, kon'tú-mel-i, *n.*, a swelling or haughty rudeness; insolence; reproach. [L. *contumelia*, from *con*, and *tumeo*, to swell.]
contumelious, kon-tú-mé'li-us, *adj.*, shewing contumely; haughtily reproachful; insolent.—*adv.* *contum'eliously*.—*n.* *contum'eliouslyness*.
Contuse, kon-túz, *v.t.*, to beat exceedingly or bruise to pieces; to crush:—*pr.p.* contúsing; *pa.p.* contúsed'. [L. *contundo*, *contusus*—*con*, sig. intensity, and *tundo*, to beat, to bruise.]
contusion, kon-tú'zshun, *n.*, act of bruising; state of being bruised; a bruise.
Coquetry, ko-nún'drum, *n.* a sort of riddle containing some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike. [?]
Convalesce, kon-va-les', *v.i.*, to grow thoroughly strong or well; to regain health:—*pr.p.* convalescing; *pa.p.* convalesced'. [L. *con*, sig. completeness, and *valesco*, to grow strong—*valet*, to be strong.]
convalescence, kon-va-les'ens, *n.*, state of convalescing; gradual recovery of health and strength.
convalescent, kon-va-les'ent, *adj.* gradually recovering health.—*n.* one recovering health.
Convene, kon-vén, *v.i.*, to come together; to assemble.—*v.t.* to cause to come, or call together:—*pr.p.* convening; *pa.p.* convened'. [L. *convenio*, from *con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]
convenor, kon-vén'ér, *n.*, one who convenes a meeting; the chairman of a committee.
convenient, kon-vén'yent, *adj.* lit. coming or happening together; suitable; handy; commodious.—*adv.* *conven'iently*.
convenience, kon-vén'yens, *convenience*, kon-vén'yen-si, *n.*, state of being convenient; suitability; accommodation.
convent, kon'vent, *n.*, an association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life; the house in which they live, a monastery or nunnery. [L. *conventus*.]
conventual, kon-vent'ú-al, *adj.*, belonging to a convent.—*n.* a monk or nun. [L. *conventualis*.]
conventicle, kon-vent'i-k'l, *n.* lit. a small assembly; applied in contempt to a meeting for worship

of dissenters from the Established Church. [*L. conventiculum*, dim. of *convetus*.]

convention, kon-ven'shun, *n.*, *act of convening*; an assembly, esp. of representatives for some special object; temporary treaty; an agreement.

conventional, kon-ven'shun-al, *adj.*, *formed by convention or agreement*; stipulated; growing out of tacit agreement or custom; customary.—*adv.* conventionally.

conventionalism, kon-ven'shun-al-izm, *n.*, *that which is conventional or established by tacit agreement, as a mode of speech, &c.*

conventionality, kon-ven'shun-al-i-ti, *n.*, *state of being conventional*; that which is established by conventional use or custom.

Converge, kon-vej'j, *v. i.*, *to bend or incline together*; to tend to one point:—*pr. p.* converging; *pa. p.* converged'. [*Fr. converger*, from *L. con*, together, and *vergo*, to bend, to incline.]

convergent, kon-vej'jent, *adj.*, *converging*; tending to one point.

convergence, kon-vej'jens, **convergency**, kon-vej'jens-i, *n.*, *act or quality of converging or tending to one point.*

Converse, kon-vej's, *v. i. lit. to turn round much or frequently*—then, *to abide*; to have intercourse; to talk familiarly:—*pr. p.* conversing; *pa. p.* conversed'. [*L. conversor*—*con*, intensive, and *verso*, to turn much—*verto*, to turn.]

converse, kon'vej's, *n.* *familiar intercourse*; conversation.

converse, converted. See under **Convert**.

conversible, kon-vej's-a-bl, *adj.* *disposed to converse*; sociable.—*adv.* conversably.

conversant, kon'vej's-ant, *adj.*, *having converse or intercourse*; acquainted by study; familiar: in *B.*, walking or associating with.

conversation, kon-vej's-ən'shun, *n.* *intercourse*; talk; familiar discourse: in *B.*, path or conduct; disposition; citizenship.—*adj.* conversational.

conversationalist, kon-vej's-ən'shun-al-ist, *n.* *one who excels in conversation.*

conversations, kon-vej's-ət-ə-ŋ's, *n.* *a meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.*—*pl.* conversatio'ni (ne). [*It.*]

Conversion. See under **Convert**.

Convert, kon-vert', *v. i.*, *to turn round*; to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another; to change from a bad to a good life; to apply to a particular purpose.—*v. i.* to undergo a change:—*pr. p.* converting; *pa. p.* converted'. [*L. convertio*, *conversus*—*con*, and *verto*, to turn.]

convert, kon'vert, *n.*, *one converted*; one who has become religious, or who has changed his religion.

convertible, kon-vert'i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be converted*; that may be changed one for the other.—*adv.* convertibly.—*n.* convertibility.

converse, kon'vej's, *n.* *a proposition converted or turned about*—i. e., one in which the subject and predicate have changed places.—*adj.* reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.—*adv.* conversely.

conversion, kon-vej'shun, *n.* *change from one thing, state, or religion, to another*; change from a wicked to a holy life; appropriation to a special purpose; act of interchanging the terms of a proposition.

Convex, kon'veks, *adj. lit. carried together, brought round*; rising into a round form on the outside, the reverse of concave.—*n.* a convex body.—*adv.* convexly. [*L. convexus*—*convexo*—*con*, together, and *veho*, to carry.]

convexed, kon-vek'st', *adj.*, *made convex.*

convexly, kon-vek'st'-li, *adv.*, *in a convex form.*

convexity, kon-vek'st'-i, *n.*, *state of being convex*; roundness of form on the outside.

Convey, kon-vej, *v. t. lit. to bring or send on the way*; to carry; to transmit; to impart:—*pr. p.* conveying; *pa. p.* conveyed'.—*n.* conveyer. [*old Fr. conveyer*; *It.* and low *L. conviare*, to conduct—*L. con*, along with, and *via*, a way; connected with *veho*, to carry.]

conveyed, kon-vej'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be conveyed.*

conveyance, kon-vej'əns, *n.*, *act of conveying*; the instrument or means of conveying; in *law*, the act of transferring property; the writing which transfers it.

conveyancer, kon-vej'əns-ər, *n.* *one whose business is the transference of property.*

conveyancing, kon-vej'əns-ɪŋ, *n.* *the business of a conveyancer.*

convey, kon-vej, *v. t.* *to accompany on the way for protection*:—*pr. p.* conveying; *pa. p.* conveyed'. [*Fr. conveyer*, from root of **Convey**.]

convoiy, kon'voj, *n.*, *the act of conveying*; protection; that which conveys or is conveyed.

Convince, kon-ving's, *v. t. lit. to conquer thoroughly or overcome*; to subdue the mind by evidence; to satisfy as to truth or error: in *B.*, to convict; to refute:—*pr. p.* convincing; *pa. p.* convinced'.—*adv.* convincingly. [*L. con*, sig. completeness, and *vincio*, *victum*, to conquer.]

convict, kon-vekt', *v. t.*, *to convince*; to shew by proof or evidence; to prove guilty:—*pr. p.* convicting; *pa. p.* convicted.

convict, kon'vekt, *n.*, *one convicted or found guilty of crime, a felon.*

conviction, kon-vekt'shun, *n.*, *act of convincing or of convicting*; state of being convinced or of being convicted; strong belief; a proving guilty.

convictive, kon-vekt'iv, *adj.*, *able to convince or to convict.*

convincible, kon-ving's-i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be convinced.*

Convivial, kon-ving'v-i-al, *adj. lit. living and eating together*; feasting in company; relating to a feast; social; jovial.—*adv.* convivially.—*n.* conviviality. [*L. convivium*, a living together, a feast—*con*, together, and *vivo*, to live.]

Convocation. See under **Convoke**.

Convoke, kon-vek', *v. t.*, *to call together*; to assemble:—*pr. p.* convoking; *pa. p.* convoked'. [*L. con*, together, and *voco*, *vocatus*, to call.]

convocation, kon-vek'-kə'shun, *n.*, *act of convoking*; an assembly, particularly of the clergy of the English Church, or of the heads of a university; a meeting; a synod.

Convolve, kon-voiv', *v. t.*, *to roll together*, or one part on another:—*pr. p.* convolving; *pa. p.* convolved'. [*L. con*, together, and *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll.]

convoluted, kon-voiv'-lūt, **convoluted**, kon-voiv'-lūt-əd, *adj.*, *rolled together*, or one part on another; twisted.

convolution, kon-voiv'-lū'shun, *n.*, *act of rolling or state of being rolled together*; a twisting; a fold.

convoluted, kon-voiv'-vū-lus, *n.* *a genus of twisting or twining plants, called also bindweed.*

Convoy. See under **Convey**.

Convulse, kon-vals', *v. t. lit. to pluck or pull violently*; to agitate or affect by violent action; to affect by spasms:—*pr. p.* convulsing; *pa. p.* convulsed'. [*L. con*, intensive, and *vello*, *vultus*, to pull, to pull.]

convulsion, kon-vul'shun, *n.*, a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles; commotion.

convulsive, kon-vul'siv, *adj.* producing or attended with convulsions; spasmodic.—*adv.* convulsively.—*n.* convulsiveness.

Coney, Coney, kō'ni, *n.* a rabbit. [Ger. *kanin*, Sp. *conejo*, L. *caniculus*.]

Coo, koo, *v.i.* to make a noise as a dove; to caress fondly:—*pr.p.* coo'ing; *pa.p.* coo'ed'. [from the sound.]

Cook, kook, *v.t.* lit. to boil; to prepare, as food for eating:—*pr.p.* cooking; *pa.p.* cooked'.—*n.* one whose business is to cook. [A.S. *gococian*, from *coo*, a cook; Ger. *hochen*, L. *coquo*, to boil.]

cookery, kook'er-i, *n.*, the art or practice of cooking.

Cool, kool, *adj.* slightly cold; free from excitement; calm; not zealous or ardent; indifferent; impudent.—*v.t.* to make cool; to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, &c.—*v.i.* to grow cool; to become less excited, zealous, &c.:—*pr.p.* cool'ing; *pa.p.* cool'ed'.—*adv.* cool'y. [A.S. *col*; Ger. *kühl*; see *Cold* and *Chill*.]

cooler, kool'er, *n.* anything that cools.

coolness, kool'nes, *n.*, state of being cool; moderate cold; indifference; want of zeal.

Coolla, kool'lā, *n.*, a labourer; in Hindustan, a porter in general; an Indian or Chinese labourer in other countries. [Hind. *kālī*, a labourer.]

Coom, koom, *n.* matter that gathers at the naves of wheels; soot that gathers at the mouth of an oven. [connected with Ger. *hahn*, mould gathered on liquids.]

Coop, kooop, *n.* lit. anything hollow, as a cup—a cask or barrel; a box or cage for fowls or small animals.—*v.t.* to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine:—*pr.p.* coo'ping; *pa.p.* coo'ped'. [from the root of *Cup*.]

cooper, koo'p'er, *n.* one who makes coops, tubs, casks, &c.

cooperage, koo'p'er-ij, *n.*, the work, or workshop of a cooper; the sum paid for a cooper's work.

Co-operate, kō-op'er-ät, *v.t.*, to operate, work, or act together:—*pr.p.* co-op'er-ät'ing; *pa.p.* co-op'er-ät'ed'.—*n.* co-op'er-ätion. [L. *co*, together, and *operare*.]

co-operant, kō-op'er-ant, *adj.*, co-operating or working together.

co-operation, kō-op'er-ä'shun, *n.*, act of co-operating; joint operation. [for the same end.

co-operative, kō-op'er-ä-tiv, *adj.*, working together

Co-ordinate, kō-or-di-nät, *adj.*, holding the same order or rank.—*adv.* co-or'dinately. [L. *co*, together, equal, and *ordinate*.] [co-ordinate.

co-ordination, kō-or-di-nä'shun, *n.*, state of being

Coot, koot, *n.*, a short-tailed water-fowl with a bald forehead and black body. [Dutch, *hoet*; W. *cwtiar*—*cwt*, a short tail.]

Copal, kō'pal, or -pal', *n.*, a resinous substance, flowing from certain trees found in the E. Indies, S. America, &c. used in varnishes. [Sp.—Mexican, *copalli*, a general name of resins.]

Co-partner, kō-pärt'nér, *n.*, a joint-partner.—*n.* copartnership, copart'nery. [L. *co*, together, and *partner*.]

Cope, kōp, *n.*, a covering, a cap or hood; a cloak worn by a priest; anything spread overhead; a coping.—*v.t.* to cover with a cope:—*pr.p.* cop'ing; *pa.p.* cop'ed'. [from root of *Cap*.]

coping, kōp'ing, *n.*, the cover or upper part of a wall.

Cope, kōp, *v.i.*, to barter or exchange; to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully; to

match:—*pr.p.* cop'ing; *pa.p.* cop'ed'. [A.S. *ceap*, Dutch, *koop*. See *Cheap*.]

Copious, kō'pi-us, *adj.*, plentiful; overflowing; not concise.—*adv.* cop'iously.—*n.* cop'iousness. [Fr. *copieux*—L. *copiosus*—*copia*, plenty—*co*, intensive, and *ops*, *opis*, power, property, wealth.]

Copper, kop'er, *n.* a metal of a reddish colour, named from the island of *Cyprus*; a vessel made of copper.—*v.t.* to cover with copper:—*pr.p.* copp'ering; *pa.p.* copp'ered'. [Ger. *kupfer*, low L. *cuprum*—*Cyprus*, Gr. *Kypros*, *Cyprus*, once celebrated for its rich copper-mines.]

copperas, kop'er-as, *n.* lit. copper-rass or flower; sulphate of iron or green vitriol, used in dyeing black, making ink, &c. [Fr. *couperose*—low L. *cupressa*—L. *cupri rassa*, rose of copper.]

copperish, kop'er-ish, *coppery, kop'er-i, *cupreous*, kō'pré-us, *adj.* containing or like copper.*

copperplate, kop'er-plät, *n.*, a plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved; an impression taken from the plate.

Coppice, kop'is, *Copse, kops, *n.* a wood of small growth for cutting. [old Fr. *copis*, wood newly cut—*couper*, Gr. *kopio*, to cut.]*

Coprolite, kop'rō-lit, *n.* petrified dung of animals. [Gr. *kopro*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone.]

Coptic, kop'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to the Copts, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

Copula, kop'ū-la, *n.*, that which couples or joins together; a bond or tie; in *logic*, the word joining the subject and predicate. [L.—*co*, together, and root *ap*, connected with L. *aptus*, fastened, and Gr. *hapto*, to join.]

copulate, kop'ū-lät, *v.t.* and *v.i.*, to couple or join together; to come together sexually:—*pr.p.* cop'ulät'ing; *pa.p.* cop'ulät'ed'. [L. *copulo*, *copulatus*, from *copula*.]

copulation, kop'ū-lä'shun, *n.*, act of copulating.

copulative, kop'ū-lät-iv, *adj.*, uniting.—*n.* in *gram.*, a conjunction that unites ideas as well as words.

Copy, kop'i, *n.* lit. copiousness or plenty; one of a number, esp. of books; an imitation from an original pattern; that which is imitated; an original work; manuscript for printing.—*v.t.* to write, paint, &c. according to an original; to imitate; to transcribe:—*pr.p.* cop'y'ing; *pa.p.* cop'ied'. [Fr. *copie*, from L. *copia*, plenty, means of doing a thing, as of writing out a document.]

copier, kop'i-er, *copyist*, kop'i-ist, *n.*, one who copies; an imitator; a plagiarist.

copyhold, kop'i-höld, *n.* in *Eng. law*, a species of estate or right of holding land, for which the owner can only shew the copy of the rolls originally made by the steward of the lord's court.

copyright, kop'i-rit, *n.* the exclusive right of an author or his heirs to publish for a term of years copies of his work, whether a book, painting, engraving, &c.

Coquet, kō-ke't, *v.t.* to strut like a cock; to excite admiration or love, from vanity, or to deceive.—*v.t.* to trifle with in love; to jilt:—*pr.p.* coquett'ing; *pa.p.* coquett'ed'. [Fr. *coquetter*—*coquet*, orig. cock-like—*coq*, a cock.]

coquetry, kō-ke't-ri, *n.*, act of coquetting; attempt to attract admiration, &c. in order to deceive; deceit in love. [Fr. *coquetterie*.]

coquette, kō-ke't, *n.*, a female who coquets; a vain, deceitful, trifling woman.

coquettish, kō-ke't-ish, *adj.* practising coquetry; befitting a coquette.—*adv.* coquett'ishly.—*n.* coquett'ishness.

Cor, *kor*, *n.* a Heb. measure, the same as the *Komer*.

Coracle, *kor'a-kl*, *n.* a boat used in Wales, made of skins or oil-cloth stretched on wicker-work. [*W. curragl—corwg*, anything round.]

Coral, *kor'al*, *n.* a hard substance of various colours, growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes; a child's toy made of coral. [*L. corallium*; *Gr. korallion*.]

coralliferous, *kor-al-if'er-us*, *adj.*, bearing or containing coral. [*Coral*, and *L. fero*, to bear.]

coralline, *kor'al-in*, *adj.* of, like, or containing coral.—*n.* a moss-like coral; a coral-like substance.

Corban, *kor'ban*, *n.* lit. anything devoted to God; a vessel to receive gifts of charity; alms. [*Heb. korban*, an offering, sacrifice.]

Corbel, *kor'bel*, *n.* in *arch.*, an ornament orig. in the form of a basket—any ornamented projection supporting a superincumbent weight. [*Fr. corbeille*, from *L. corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.]

Coré, *koré*, *n.* orig. a chord; a small rope or thick kind of string.—*v. t.* to bind with a chord:—*pr. p.* cord'ing; *pa. p.* cord'ed. [*See Chord*.]

cordage, *kor'dj*, *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes.

cordelier, *kor-de-lér*, *n.* a Franciscan friar, so named from the knotted cord worn by him as a girdle. [*old Fr. cordel—corde*, a rope.]

cordón, *kor'don*, *n.* a cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honour; in *fort.*, a row of jutting stones; a line of military posts.

corduroy, *kor'dú-roy*, *n.* lit. the king's cord; thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed. [*Fr. corde du roi*, cord of the king.]

Cordial, &c. See under *Cere*.

Cordova, *kor'do-van*, **Cordwain**, *kor'dw'an*, *n.* goat-skin leather, originally from *Cordova* in Spain.

cordwainer, *kor'dw'an-ér*, *n.* a worker in *cordovan* or *cordwain*; a shoemaker.

Core, *kór*, *n.*, the heart; the inner part of anything, especially of fruit. [*L. cor, cordis*, the heart.]

cordial, *kor'di-al*, *adj.*, hearty; with warmth of heart; sincere; affectionate; reviving the heart or spirits.—*n.* anything which revives or comforts the heart; a medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits.—*adv.* cord'ially.—*n.* cordial'ity.

Correlative, &c. See *Correlative*.

Coriaceous, *kór-i-a'shus*, *adj.*, leathery; of or like leather. [*L. corium*, *Gr. chorion*, skin, leather.]

Coriander, *kór-i-an'dér*, *n.* an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have a bug-like smell, used as a medicine, spice, &c. [*L. coriandrum*; *Gr. koriannon, korion*, from *koris*, a bug.]

Corinthian, *ko-rinth'i-an*, *adj.*, pertaining to *Corinth*, a city of Greece; pertaining to a Greek order of architecture, which is highly ornamental.

Cork, *kork*, *n.* lit. rind or bark; the outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in the south of Europe, &c.; a stopper made of cork.—*v. t.* to stop with a cork; to stop up:—*pr. p.* cork'ing; *pa. p.* corked'. [*Sp. corcho*, *Ger. kork*, from *L. cortex*, bark, rind.]

Cormorant, *kor'mo-rant*, *n.* lit. the sea-crow; a genus of web-footed sea-birds, of great voracity; a glutton. [*Fr. cormoran*; *It. corvo marino*, from *L. corvus marinus*, the sea-crow; *W. mororan*, from *mor*, sea, and *bran*, raven.]

Corn, *korn*, *n.*, a grain or kernel; seeds that grow in ears, as wheat, rye, &c.; grain of all kinds.—*v. t.* to sprinkle with salt in grains:—*pr. p.* corn'ing; *pa. p.* corned'. [*A.S. corn*; *Goth. kaurn*; *conn.* with *L. granum*.] See *Grain*, *Kernal*.

corn-crake. Same as *Crake*.

Corn, *korn*, *n.* lit. horn; a hard, horny excrescence on the toe or foot. [*L. cornu*, horn.]

cornea, *kor'né-a*, *n.* the transparent horny membrane which forms the front part of the eye.

cornel, *kor'nel*, *n.*, the *cornelian*-cherry or dog-wood tree, so named from the *horny* or hard nature of its wood. [*old Fr. cornille*, *It. corniolo*, low *L. cornolium*—*L. cornus—cornu*, a horn.]

cornicous, *kor'né-us*, *adj.*, horny; hard.

corner, *kor'nér*, *n.*, a horn-like projection; the point where two lines meet; a secret or confined place. [*old Fr. corniers*—*L. cornu*.]

cornered, *kor'nér'd*, *adj.*, having corners.

cornet, *kor'net*, *n.* lit. a little horn; a horn-shaped trumpet; formerly, a body of cavalry accompanied by a cornet-player; a cavalry officer who bears the ensign of the troop.—*n.* *cor'net-a-pist'om*, a kind of cornet with valves and pistons. [*Fr. cornet*, dim. of *cor*, a horn, trumpet.]

cornetcy, *kor'net-si*, *n.* the commission or rank of a cornet.

corniculate, *kor-nik'ú-lát*, *adj.*, horned; shaped like a horn. [*L. corniculatus—corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*.]

cornigerous, *kor-nij'er-us*, *adj.*, bearing horns. [*L. cornis*, and *gero*, to bear.]

cornopean, *kor-nó'pe-an*, *n.* a musical wind-instrument of the horn or trumpet kind. [*from L. cornu*, a horn.]

cornucopia, *kor-nú-kó'pi-a*, *n.* lit. the horn of plenty; according to the fable, the horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty. [*L. cornu*, and *copia*, plenty.]

Cornea, *kor'nis*, *n.* lit. a curve; the highest mounded projection of a wall or column, &c. [*It.—L. cornis*, *Gr. korónis*.]

Cornopean, **Cornucopia**. See under *Corn*, a horn.

Corolla, *ko-ro'la*, *n.* lit. a little garland or crown; the inner covering of a flower composed of one or more leaves called petals. [*L. corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.]

corollary, *kor'ól-la-ri*, *n.* orig. something given in addition to what is due, as a garland of flowers; an inference or deduction from recognised facts. [*L. corollarium*, a little garland.]

coronal, *kor'ó-nal*, **coronary**, *kor'ó-nar-i*, *adj.*, pertaining to a crown, or to the top of the head.—*n.* a crown or garland; the frontal bone.

coronation, *kor'ó-ná'shun*, *n.*, the act of crowning a sovereign. [*L. coronatio*.]

coroner, *kor'ó-nér*, *n.* an officer, appointed by the crown, whose duty is to inquire into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths.

coronet, *kor'ó-net*, *n.*, a small or inferior crown worn by the nobility; an ornamental head-dress.—*adj.* cor'oneted, having or wearing a coronet.

Corporal, *kor'po-ral*, *n.* lit. a chief; among infantry, a non-commissioned officer next in rank to a sergeant; in the navy, an officer under a master-at-arms.—*n.* *cor'poralship*. [*Fr. caporale*; *It. caporale—capo*, chief—*L. caput*, the head.]

Corporal, *kor'po-ral*, *adj.* belonging or relating to the body; having a body; not spiritual.—*n.* the cloth used in R. Catholic Churches for covering the elements of the Eucharist.—*adv.* cor'porally. [*L. corporalis—corpus, corporis*, the body.]

corporate, *kor'po-rát*, *adj.* legally united into a body so as to act as an individual; belonging to a corporation; united.—*adv.* cor'porately.—*n.*

corporateness. [*L. corporatus—corpo*, to shape into a body, from *corpus*.]

corporation, kor-po-rá'shun, *n.*, a body or society authorised by law to act as one individual.—*n.* corporator, a member of a corporation.

corporeal, kor-pó-ré-al, *adj.*, having a body or substance; material.—*adv.* corpóreally.—*n.* corpóreal'ity. [*L. corporuus*.]

corps, kór, *n.*, a body or band of soldiers.—*pl.* corps, kór. [*Fr.*, from *L. corpus*.]

corps, korps, *n.* orig. a human body; now, the dead body of a human being.

corpulent, kor-pú-lent, *adj.*, having a large body; stout; fleshy or fat.—*adv.* corpóluently.

corpulences, kor-pú-lens, corpulency, kor-pú-len-si, *n.* fleshiness of body; excessive fatness.

corpúscle, kor-pus-l, *n.* lit. a little body; a minute particle; a physical atom.—*adj.* corpúscular. [*L. corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body.]

corus, kór, *n.* a poetic form of *corpus*.

corselet, kór'slet, *n.* a piece of armour for covering the body. [*Fr.*, It. *corzaletto—corza*.]

corset, kór'set, *n.* an article of women's dress laced round the body; stays.

Correct, kor-rekt', *v.t.*, to make right; to remove faults; to reform; to punish; to counterbalance:—*pr.p.* correct'ing; *pa.p.* correct'ed.—*adj.* made right or straight; free from faults; true.—*adv.* correct'ly.—*n.* correct'ness [*L. corrigo, correctus* —*cor*, intensive, *rego*, to rule, set right.]

correction, kor-rek'shun, *n.*, act of correcting; amendment; punishment.

correctional, kor-rek'shun-al, **corrective**, kor-rekt'iv, *adj.*, tending, or having the power, to correct.—*n.* correct'ive, that which corrects.

corrector, kor-rekt'or, *n.*, he who, or that which, corrects.

corrigenda, kor-ri-jen'da, *n.pl.* things to be corrected.

corrigible, kor-ri-jí-bl, *adj.*, that may be corrected, reformed, or punished.

Correlative, kor-ré-lát, *v.i.*, to be mutually related, as father and son:—*pr.p.* cor'rélát'ing; *pa.p.* cor'rélát'ed.—*n.* cor'relá'tion. [*L. cor*, with, and *relata*.]

correlative, kor-ré-la-tiv, *adj.*, mutually or reciprocally related.—*n.* person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing.—*adv.* cor'relá'tively.—*n.* cor'relá'tiveness.

Correspond, kor-re-spond', *v.i.*, to respond one to another; to answer, suit, fit; to hold intercourse, especially by sending and receiving letters:—*pr.p.* correspond'ing; *pa.p.* correspond'ed.—*adv.* correspond'ingly. [*L. cor*, with, and *respond*.]

correspondent, kor-re-spond'ent, *adj.* agreeing with; suitable.—*n.* one who corresponds; one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters.—*n.* correspond'ently.

correspondence, kor-re-spond'ens, **correspondency**, kor-re-spond'en-si, *n.* suitability; friendly intercourse; communication by means of letters; letters which pass between correspondents.

Corridor, kor-ri-dór, *n.* a passage-way or open gallery running along, communicating with separate chambers. [*Fr.*; It. *corridore*, a runner, a running—*L. curro*, to run.]

Corrigenda, Corrigibla. See under **Correct**.

Corroborate, kor-rob'ó-rát, *v.t.* lit. to make very strong; to confirm; to make more certain:—*pr.p.* corrob'orát'ing; *pa.p.* corrob'orát'ed. [*L. cor*, intensive, and *robore*, *robortatus*, to make strong. See **Robust**.]

corroborataion, kor-rob'ó-rá'shun, *n.*, act of corroborating; that which corroborates; confirmation.

Corroborant, kor-rob'ó-rant, **corroborative**, kor-rob'ó-rát-iv, *adj.*, tending to corroborate or confirm.—*n.* that which corroborates.

Corrode, kor-ród', *v.t.*, to gnaw or eat away by degrees; to rust:—*pr.p.* corrod'ing; *pa.p.* corrod'ed. [*L. cor*, intensive, *rodo*, *rostris*, to gnaw.]

corrodent, kor-ród'ent, *adj.*, having the power of corroding.—*n.* that which corrodes.

corrodible, kor-ród'í-bl, *adj.*, that may be corroded.—*n.* corrod'ibility.

corrosion, kor-ró'shun, *n.*, act of corroding or wasting away; the state of being corroded. [*low L. corrosio*.]

corrosive, kor-ró'siv, *adj.* having the quality of corroding or eating away.—*n.* that which has the power of corroding.—*adv.* corros'ively.—*n.* corros'iveness. [*L. corrosivus*.]

Corrugate, kor-rú-gát, *v.t.*, to wrinkle or draw into folds by contracting or pressing together:—*pr.p.* cor'rúgát'ing; *pa.p.* cor'rúgát'ed. [*L. cor*, intensive, *rugo*, *rugatus*, to wrinkle—*ruga*, a wrinkle.]

corrugant, kor-rú-gant, *adj.* able to contract into wrinkles.

corrugation, kor-rú-gá'shun, *n.*, the act of wrinkling or being wrinkled; a wrinkle.

Corrupt, kor-rup't', *v.t.* lit. to break to pieces; to make putrid; to defile; to debase; to bribe.—*v.i.* to rot; to lose purity:—*pr.p.* corrupt'ing; *pa.p.* corrupt'ed.—*adj.* putrid; depraved; defiled; not genuine; full of errors.—*adv.* corrupt'ly.—*ns.* corrupt'ness, corrupt'es. [*L. cor*, intensive, and *rumpo*, *ruptus*, to break.]

corruptible, kor-rup't'í-bl, *adj.* liable to be corrupted.—*adv.* corrupt'ibly.—*ns.* corrupt'ibility, corrupt'ibleness.

corruption, kor-rup'shun, *n.*, the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; rottenness; putrid matter; impurity; bribery.

corruptive, kor-rup't'iv, *adj.* having the quality of corrupting.

Corrair, kor'sár, *n.* lit. one who scours or ranges the ocean; a pirate; a pirate's vessel. [*Fr. corsaire—L. curvus*, a running—*curvo*, to run.]

Corse, Corzalet, Corset. See under **Corporal**.

Cortege, kor'táž, *n.*, a train of attendants, orig. applied only to the court; a procession. [*Fr.* from It. *corteggio*, a train, from *corte*, court.] See **Court**.

Cortex, kor'teks, *n.*, the bark or skin of a plant; a covering.—*adj.* cortical, pertaining to bark; external. [*L. cortex*, *corticis*, bark.]

corticated, kor-tí-kát, **corticated**, kor-tí-kát-ed, *adj.* furnished with bark; resembling bark.

Coruscate, ko-rus'kát, or kor', *v.i.* to sparkle as by shining; to throw off flashes of light:—*pr.p.* corus'cát'ing; *pa.p.* corus'cát'ed.—*adj.* corus'cant, flashing. [*L. corusco*, *coruscatus*, to shake, glitter—*cornu*, a horn; allied to *Gr. korussó*, to shake the head, as a bull.]

coruscation, ko-rus-ká'shun, *n.* a glittering; sudden flash of light.

Corvette, kor-vet', *n.* a small ship of war, next to a frigate, carrying not more than 20 guns. [*Fr.*, *Sp. corbeta—L. corbita*, a slow-sailing ship, from *corbita*, a basket.]

Corvine, kor'vin, *adj.*, pertaining to the crow. [*L. corvinus—corvus*, a crow.]

Cosmetic, koz-met'ik, *adj.* lit. skilled in ornaments—

ing; beautifying; improving beauty, especially that of the complexion.—*n.* a preparation used for beautifying the complexion.—*adv.* *cosmetically*. [Fr. *cosmetique*, It. *cosmetico*, Gr. *kosmētikos*—*kosmos*, order, ornament, the world.]

cosmic, koz'mik, *cosmical*, koz'mik-al, *adj.*, relating to the world or to the universe; in *astron.*, rising and setting with the sun.—*adv.* *cosmically*.

cosmogony, koz-mog'o-ni, *n.* the science of the formation of the universe. [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, and *gonos*, a coming into existence—*gin*, root of *gignomai*, to be born.]

cosmologist, koz-mog'o-nist, *n.*, one skilled in cosmogony.

cosmography, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* lit. a description of the world; the science of the constitution of the universe.—*n.* *cosmographer*. [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, and *graphō*, to write.]

cosmographic, koz-mo-graf'ik, *cosmographical*, koz-mo-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to cosmography.

cosmology, koz-mo-lo-ji, *n.*, the science of the universe; a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation.—*adj.* *cosmological*. [Gr. *kosmos*, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to speak.]

cosmologist, koz-mo-lo-jist, *n.*, one versed in cosmology.

cosmopolitan, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, *cosmopolite*, koz-mo-pol't, *n.* lit. a citizen of the world; one who can make a home everywhere.—*n.* *cosmopolitanism*. [Gr. *kosmos*, and *politis*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]

cosmorama, koz-mo-rā'ma, *n.*, a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world.—*adj.* *cosmoram'ic*. [Gr. *kosmos*, and *horama*, a spectacle—*horadō*, to see.]

Cossack, kos'ak, *n.* lit. a robber or light-armed soldier.—*pl.* a warlike tribe in the east and south of Russia. [Russ. *Kasack*.]

Cost, kost, *v.t.*, to stand at or amount to in price; to require to be laid out or suffered:—*pr.p.* *costing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *cost*.—*n.* what is laid out, or suffered to obtain anything.—*pl.* expenses of a lawsuit. [Fr. *coûter*, old Fr. *couster*—L. *costare*, to stand at—*con*, and *stare*, to stand.]

costly, kost'li, *adj.*, of great cost; high-priced; valuable.—*n.* *costliness*.

Costal, kost'al, *adj.*, relating to the ribs, or to the side of the body. [L. *costa*, a rib.]

costate, kos'tāt, *adj.*, having ribs, or the appearance of ribs.

Costermonger, kos'tēr-mung-gēr, *n.* orig. *costard-monger*; a seller of costards or apples and other fruit; an itinerant seller of fruit. [costard, a form of Custard, and Monger.]

Costive, kos'tiv, *adj.*, constipated or having the motion of the bowels too slow.—*adv.* *costively*.—*n.* *costiveness*. [It. *costipativo*—L. *con*, together, and *stipō*, to press closely.]

Costume, kos-tūm', *n.* the established custom or manner of dressing prevalent at a particular period or place; dress. [Fr. *costume*, custom, dress, low L. *costuma*—L. *consuetudo*, custom.]

Cot, kot, *Cote*, kōt, *n.*, a small dwelling, a cottage; a small bed; a sleeping-place on board ship; an enclosure for sheep or cattle. [A.S. *cote*; W. *cwt*.]

cottage, kot'ij, *n.*, a cot; formerly applied to a hut or hovel, now to a small, neat dwelling.

cottage, kot'ij-ēr, *n.*, one who dwells in a cottage.

cottar, cottēr, kot'ēr, *n.* same as cottager.

Cotemporaneous, kō-tem-pō-rā'n-ūs, Cotemporary,

kō-tem-pō-rar-i, same as Cotemporaneous, contemporary.

Coterie, kō'te-rē, or kot', *n.* a number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes. [Fr.—*cote*, It. *gnola*, share, contribution; L. *gnola*, from *gnosco*, how many.]

Cotillon, Cottillon, kot-il'yun, *n.* lit. a petticoat; a brisk dance by eight persons. [Fr.—*cotte*, a petticoat, low L. *cotta*, a tunic.] See *Coat*.

Cottage. See under *Cot*.

Cotton, kot'n, *n.* a soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton-plant; cloth made of cotton. [Fr. *coton*; Ar. *qoton*.]

Cotyledon, kot-i-lē'don, *n.* the seed-lobe or cup-shaped leaf which nourishes the seed of a plant. [Gr. *kotyledon*—*kotylē*, a cup.]

cotyledonous, kot-i-lē'don-ūs, *adj.*, pertaining to or having cotyledons or seed-lobes.

Couch, kouch, *v.t.*, to lay down on a bed, &c.; to arrange in language, to express; to depress or remove a cataract in the eye.—*v.i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, &c.; to bend or stoop in reverence:—*pr.p.* *couching*; *pa.p.* *couched*. [Fr. *coucher*, to lay or lie down; old Fr. *colcher*, It. *colcare*—L. *collocare*, to lay, to place—*col*, and *locus*, a place.]—Couch a spear, to fix it in its rest at the side of the armour.

couch, kouch, *n.* any place for rest or sleep; a bed.

couchant, kouch'ant, *adj.*, couching or lying down with the head raised. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *coucher*.]

Cough, kof, *n.* an effort of the lungs to throw off injurious matter, accompanied by a harsh sound, proceeding from the throat.—*v.i.* to make this effort.—*v.t.* to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough:—*pr.p.* *coughing*; *pa.p.* *coughed*. [Dutch, *kuch*, a cough, imitative of the sound.]

Cowd, kood, *past tense* of *Cow*. [old E. *cowd*, *cowth*—A.S. *cuthe*, was able, *pa.t.* of *cunnan*, to be able. It is inserted from the influence of *would* and *should*.]

Cowster. See *Cotter*.

Council, koun'sil, *n.*, an assembly called together for deliberation or advice. [Fr. *concile*, L. *concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to call.]

councillor, koun'sil-or, *n.*, a member of a council.

Counsel, koun'sel, *n.*, consultation; deliberation; advice; plan; purpose; one who gives counsel, a barrister or advocate.—*v.t.* to give advice; to warn:—*pr.p.* *counselling*; *pa.p.* *coun'selled*. [Fr. *conseil*, L. *consilium*, advice.]

counsellor, koun'sel-or, *n.*, one who counsels; a barrister.—*n.* *coun'sellorship*.

Count, kount, *n.* lit. one who goes with another—a companion of a prince; on the continent, a title of nobility equal in rank to an English earl.—*fern.* *count'ss*, the wife of a count or earl. [Fr. *comte*, from L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion—*con*, with, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

county, kount'i, *n.* orig. the province ruled by a count; a portion of a country separated for purposes connected with the administration of justice; a shire.

Count, kount, *v.t.*, to compute, number, sum up; to ascribe; esteem; consider.—*v.i.* to add to or increase a number by being counted to it; to depend:—*pr.p.* *counting*; *pa.p.* *count'ed*.—*n.* act of numbering; the number counted; a particular charge in an indictment. [Fr. *compter*, It. *contare*, L. *computare*. See *Compute*.]

counter, koun'tēr, *n.*, he who, or that which, counts;

that which indicates a number; a piece of metal. &c. used in reckoning; a table on which money is counted or goods laid.

Countenance, koun'ten-ans, *n.* the features as *containing* or expressing the feelings; the face; the expression of the face; appearance. [Fr. *countenance* — *contenir*, L. *continere*, to contain. See **Contain**.]

Counter, koun'ter, *adv.* *against*; in opposition.—*adj.* contrary; opposite. [L. *contra*, against.]

Counteract, koun'ter-akt, *v.t.*, to act counter or in opposition to; to hinder or defeat by acting against.—*pr.p.* counteracting; *pa.p.* counteracted.—*n.* counteraction. [Counter and Act.]

counteractive, koun'ter-akt'iv, *adj.*, tending to counteract.—*n.* one who or that which counteracts.—*adv.* counteractively.

Counterbalance, koun'ter-bal'ans, *v.t.*, to balance by weight on the opposite side; to act against with equal weight, power, or influence.—*pr.p.* counterbalancing; *pa.p.* counterbalanced. [Counter and Balance.]

counterbalance, koun'ter-bal-ans, *n.*, that which counterbalances; an equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition.

Counterfeit, koun'ter-fit, *v.t.*, to make in opposition to the real or genuine article; to imitate; to copy without authority; to forge.—*pr.p.* counterfeiting; *pa.p.* counterfeited. [Fr. *contrefaire*, from *contrefaire*, to imitate—L. *contra*, against, *facere*, to do, to make.]

counterfeit, koun'ter-fit, *n.*, he who or that which imitates; something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original.—*adj.* pretended; made in imitation of; forged; false.

Counterfoil, koun'ter-foil, *n.* the corresponding part of a tally or check. [Counter and Foil.]

Countermand, koun'ter-mand, *v.t.*, to give a command in opposition to one already given; to revoke, oppose, contradict.—*pr.p.* countermanding; *pa.p.* countermanded. [Fr. *contremander*—L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, to order.]

countermand, koun'ter-mand, *n.*, a contrary command or order; a revocation of a former order.—*adj.* countermandable.

Counterpane, koun'ter-pán, *n.* a coverlet for a bed, stitched or woven in squares. [a corr. of counterpoint.—Fr. *contrepoint*, old Fr. *contre-pointe*, corr. from *coule-point*—L. *calcita puncta*, bed stitched; W. *cylch*, a circle, *cylched*, bed-clothes.]

counterpoint, koun'ter-point, *n.*, a counterpane.

Counterpoint, koun'ter-point, *n.* in music, written harmony which originally consisted of points placed opposite to each other; the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody; the art of composition. [Fr. *contrepoint*, It. *contrapunto*, point against point.]

Counterpoise, koun'ter-poi-z, *v.t.*, to poise or weigh against or on the opposite side; to act in opposition to with equal effect.—*pr.p.* counterpoising; *pa.p.* counterpoised.—*n.* counterpoise, that which counterpoises; an equally heavy weight. [Counter and Poise.]

Counterparty, koun'ter-skárp, *n.* in fort., the side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp. [Counter and Sharp.]

Countersign, koun'ter-sín, *v.t.*, to sign on the opposite side of a writing; to sign in addition to the signature of a superior, to attest the authenticity of a writing.—*pr.p.* countersigning; *pa.p.* countersigned. [Counter and Sign.]

countersign, koun'ter-sín, *n.* a military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry; a counter-signature.

counter-signature, koun'ter-sig'na-tür, *n.* a name countersigned to a writing.

Counter-tenor, koun'ter-ten-or, *n.* the highest adult male voice and the lowest female voice, between the pitch of *counter* and *tenor*.

Countervail, koun'ter-vál, *v.t.*, to be of avail against; to act against with equal effect; to be of equal value to.—*pr.p.* countervailing; *pa.p.* countervailed. [Counter and Avail.]

countervail, koun'ter-vál, *n.*, equal weight, strength, power, &c.

Countess. See under **Count**.

Country, kún'tri, *n.* lit. the land opposite or near to a town; a rural region as distinct from a town; a tract of land; the land in which one was born, or in which one resides.—*adj.* belonging to the country; rustic; rude. [Fr. *contrée*, It. *contrada*—L. *contra*, against, and suffix *ata*.]

country-dance. See **Contra-dance**.

countryman, kún'tri-man, *n.*, one who lives in the country; a farmer; one born in the same country with another.

County. See under **Count**.

Couple, kúp'l, *n.* two of a kind joined together, or connected; two; a pair.—*v.t.* to join together; to unite.—*pr.p.* coupling; *pa.p.* coupled. [Fr., from L. *copula*. See **Copula**.]

couplet, kúp'let, *n.* two lines of verse that rhyme with each other. [which connects.]

coupling, kúp'ling, *n.* the joining together; that

Courage, kúr'áj, *n.*, heart; the quality that enables men to meet dangers without fear; bravery; spirit. [Fr. *courage*, from L. *cor*, the heart.]

courageous, kúr'áj-us, *adj.*, full of courage; brave.—*adv.* *couragiously*.—*n.* *couragiousness*.

Courier, kúv'ri-ér, *n.*, a runner; a messenger; a state servant or messenger; a travelling attendant. [Fr. *courier*, from *courir*, L. *currere*, to run.]

course, kórs, *n.*, the act of running; the road or track on which one runs; the direction pursued; a voyage; a race; regular progress from point to point; method of procedure; conduct; a part of a meal served at one time. [Fr. *corso*, It. *corso*, L. *currus*, from *currere*, *currere*, to run.]

course, kórs, *v.t.*, to run, chase, or hunt after.—*v.i.* to move with speed as in a race or hunt.—*pr.p.* coursing; *pa.p.* coursed.

courser, kórs'er, *n.*, a runner; a swift horse; one who courses or hunts.

coursing, kórs'ing, *n.*, hunting with greyhounds.

Court, kórt, *n.*, a space enclosed; a space surrounded by houses; the palace of a sovereign; the body of persons who form his suite or council; attention; civility, as to pay court; in love, the hall of justice; the judges and officials who preside there for the dispensation of justice; any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical.—*v.t.* to pay attentions to; to woo; to solicit; to seek.—*pr.p.* courting; *pa.p.* courted. [Fr. *cour*, L. *cohors*, also *chor* = *cors*, *cortis*, a catto-yard; akin to Gr. *choros*, an enclosed place.]

courteous, kúr'tyus, *adj.* of court-like manners; polite; respectful; obliging.—*adv.* *courteously*.—*n.* *courteousness*.

courtesy, kúr'te-si, *n.*, courtliness; elegance of manner; an act of civility or respect.

courtesy, kúr'sál, *n.* the gesture of salutation or

respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body and bending the knees.—*v.i.* to make a courtesy:—*pr.p.* court'eying; *pa.p.* court'esied.

courtesan, *courtesan*, *kurt'e-zan*, *n.* orig. a follower of the court; a fashionable prostitute.

courtier, *kört'yér*, *n.* one who frequents courts or palaces; one who courts or flatters.

courtly, *kört'li*, *adj.* having manners like those of a court; of imposing manner; elegant.—*n.* court'liness.

court-martial, *kört-mär'shal*, *n.* a court held by officers of the army or navy for the trial of offences against military or naval laws.—*pl.* courts-martial.

court-plaster, *kört'plas-tér*, *n.* sticking plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance on one side.

courtship, *kört'ship*, *n.* the act of courting or wooing with intention to marry.

Cousin, *ku'sn*, *n.* one related more remotely than a brother or sister; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. [Fr.—*L.* *consobrinus*—*com*, sig. connection, and *sobrinus* for *sororinus*, applied to the children of sisters—*soror*, a sister.]

Cove, *köv*, *n.* a cove or hollow place; a small inlet of the sea; a bay.—*v.i.* to overarch, and thus form a hollow:—*pr.p.* cö'ving; *pa.p.* cö'ved'. [A.S. *cofa*, a cave, *L.* *cavum*—*cavus*, hollow.] See *Alcove*.

Covenant, *kuv'e-nant*, *n.* lit. a convening or meeting together; a mutual agreement to do a certain thing; the writing containing the agreement.—*v.i.* to enter into an agreement; to contract or bargain:—*pr.p.* cov'enanting; *pa.p.* cov'enanted'. [Fr., from *L.* *con*, together, and *venio*, to come.]

covenantor, *kuv'e-nant'ér*, *n.* one who covenants; one who signed the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.

Cover, *kuv'ér*, *v.t.* to spread over so as to conceal; to hide; to clothe; to shelter; to brood or sit on; to be sufficient for, as to cover expense:—*pr.p.* cover'ing; *pa.p.* cover'ed.—*n.* that which covers or protects; in hunting, the retreat of a fox or hare. [Fr. *couvrir*, *It.* *coprire*—*L.* *coopere*—*com*, and *operio*, to cover.]

covering, *kuv'ér-ing*, *n.* anything that covers or conceals.

coverlet, *kuv'ér-let*, *n.* a bed-cover. [Fr. *couverts-lit*, from *couvre*, and *lit*, *L.* *lectum*, a bed.]

coverd, *kuv'ért*, *adj.* covered; concealed; secret.—*n.* a place that covers or affords protection.

coverty, *kuv'ért-li*, *adv.* in a covered or concealed manner.

coverture, *kuv'ér-tür*, *n.* covering, shelter, defence; in law, the condition of a married woman.

Covet, *kuv'et*, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to desire or wish for eagerly; to wish for what is unlawful:—*pr.p.* cov'eting; *pa.p.* cov'eted'. [old Fr. *covoitier*; *It.* *cubitare*—*L.* *cupidus*, desirous—*cupio*, to desire; or low *L.* *convolare*—*votum*, a wish.]

covetible, *kuv'et-a-bl*, *adj.* that may be coveted.

covetous, *kuv'et-us*, *adj.* inordinately desirous; avaricious.—*adv.* cov'etously.—*n.* cov'etousness.

Covey, *kuv'i*, *n.* a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds—said of game. [Fr. *covole*—*convol*, *pa.p.* of *convolvere*, to hatch—*L.* *cubo*, to lie down.]

Cow, *kow*, *n.* the female of the bull. [A.S. *cu*; Ger. *kuh*; Sans. *go*: from its cry.]

cow-pox, *kow-poks*, *n.* a disease which appears in spots or pimples on the teats of the cow, the matter from which is used for vaccination.

cowslip, *kow'slip*, *n.* a species of primrose which appears early in spring in moist places. [prob. a corruption of *cow's leak*.]

Cow, *kow*, *v.t.*, to subdue, keep under; to dishearten:—*pr.p.* cow'ing; *pa.p.* cow'ed'. [Sw. *kufvane*, Dan. *kue*, to subdue, to keep under.]

Coward, *kow'ard*, *n.* one who turns tail; one without courage. [Fr. *coward*—old Fr. *conard*; to retire—*L.* *cauda*, a tail.]

coward, *kow'ard*, *adv.* cowardly, *kow'ard-li*, *adj.* afraid of danger; timid; mean.—*adv.* cowardly.—*n.* cowardliness.

cowardice, *kow'ard-is*, *n.* want of courage; timidity.

Cower, *kow'ér*, *v.i.* lit. to sit in a corner; to sink down, generally through fear; to crouch:—*pr.p.* cower'ing; *pa.p.* cower'ed. [W. *currian*—*cur*, a corner; Ger. *kauchen*, *hauen*, to squat, from *han*, a narrow confined place, a hut.]

Cowl, *kow'l*, *n.* a cap or hood; a monk's hood; a cover for a chimney. [A.S. *cugle*, *cukle*; W. *cuwl*; *It.* *cucullo*; *L.* *cucullus*, hood.]

cowled, *kow'ld*, *adj.* wearing a cowl.

Cowry, *kow'ri*, *n.* a small shell used as money in the E. Indies and in Africa. [Hind. *kaurri*.]

Coxcomb, *Coxswain*. See under *Cock*.

Coy, *koy*, *adj.* lit. quiet; modest; bashful; shy.—*adv.* coy'ty.—*n.* coy'ness. [Fr. *coi*; *It.* *cheto*, from *L.* *quietus*, quiet.] —[*n.* coy'ishness.

coyish, *koy'ish*, *adj.* somewhat coy.—*adv.* coy'ishly.

Cos, *koz*, *n.* a contraction of *Cousin*.

Cosin, *ku'sn*, *v.t.* to talk with, to caress; to flatter; to cheat:—*pr.p.* cos'ening; *pa.p.* cos'ened. [Ger. *hosen*, to talk, caress, make love; allied to Fr. *causer*, to talk with.]—*n.* cos'ener. [deceit.

cosinage, *ku'sn-áj*, *n.* the practice of cheating; **cozy**, *kó'zi*, *adj.* chatty; snug; comfortable.—*adv.* coz'ily. [Prob. akin to *Cosin*.]

Crab, *krab*, *n.* a common shell-fish having ten legs, the front pair terminating in claws; a sign in the zodiac. [A.S. *crabba*, from Sans. *grabh*, to seize, or from A.S. *creopan*, to creep.]

Crab, *krab*, *adj.* acrid; sour; rough; austere.—*n.* a wild bitter apple. [W. *garw*, Gael. *garbh*, Ger. *kerb*, *L.* *acerbus*, sour. See *Austerity*.]

crabbed, *krab'ed*, *adj.* sour-tempered; ill-natured; peevish; harsh; rough; difficult, perplexing.—*adv.* crab'b'edly.—*n.* crab'b'edness.

Crack, *krak*, *n.* a sudden sharp splitting sound; a chink; a flaw.—*v.t.* to utter a sharp sudden sound; to split.—*v.t.* to produce a sudden noise; to break into chinks; to split; to break partially or wholly; to disorder:—*pr.p.* crack'ing; *pa.p.* crack'ed'. [Fr. *crac*; Dutch, *krak*; Gael. *cnac*: from the sound.]

cracker, *krak'ér*, *n.* the person or thing which cracks; a noisy firework; a hard biscuit.

crackle, *krak'l*, *v.i.* to give out slight but frequent cracks:—*pr.p.* crack'ling; *pa.p.* crack'led.

cracknel, *krak'nel*, *n.* a hard, brittle biscuit.

Cradle, *krá'dl*, *n.* lit. a small crate; a bed or crib in which children are rocked; fig. infancy: a frame in which anything is imbedded; a case for a broken limb; a frame under a ship for launching it.—*v.t.* to lay or rock in a cradle:—*pr.p.* crá'd'ling; *pa.p.* crá'd'led. [A.S. *cradol*, Gael. *crathall*: akin to *L.* *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a crate. See *Crates*.]

Craft, *kraft*, *n.* power of gripping, seizing, or comprehending; strength; ability; cunning; dexterity; art; trade; small ships. [A.S. *craft*;

crafty

Ger. *krafft*: allied to Ger. *greifen*, to seize, *gr'pe*, W. *craftu*, to seize with the understanding.]
crafty, *kraft'i*, *adj.*, having craft or skill; cunning; deceitful.—*adv.* craftily.—*n.* craftiness.
craftsman, *krafts'man*, *n.*, one engaged in a craft or trade.
Crags, *krag*, *n.*, a rock; a rough, steep rock or point; in *geol.*, a bed of gravel mixed with shells. [Gael. *crag*, W. *crraig*, a rock.]
craggy, *krag'ed*, *craggy*, *krag'i*, *adj.*, full of crags or broken rocks; rough; rugged.—*ns.* cragginess, cragginess.
Crake, *krak*, *Crak'*, *Crak'*, *n.*, the landrail, a migratory bird, which lives much among grass, corn, &c. so named from its cry.
Cramp, *kram*, *v.t.* lit. to draw together; to ram down; to stuff; to fill to superfluity.—*v.i.* to eat greedily; to stuff.—*pr.p.* cramming; *pa.p.* crammed'. [A.S. *crammian*; Ice. *krami*, pressure; Dan. *kramme*, to crumple, crush.]
Cramp, *kramp*, *n.*, a drawing together or contracting; a painful spasmodic contraction of muscles; restraint; a piece of iron bent at the ends, for holding together wood, stone, &c.—*v.t.* to affect with spasms; to confine; to hinder; to fasten with a cramp iron.—*pr.p.* cramming; *pa.p.* cramped'. [A.S. *kramma*; Ger. *krampf*, akin to *krampe*, a cramp iron; conn. with *Cramp*; perhaps from Sans. *grāhā*, to seize.]
crampfish, *kramp'fish*, *n.*, the torpedo, so called from its power of affecting with *cramp* the arms of those who touch it.
Crabberry. See under *Crane*.
Crabch, *kranch*, same as *Cranech*.
Crane, *krān*, *n.*, lit. the bird that *cravats* or makes the sound *cr*; a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill; a bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask, a machine for raising heavy weights—both named from their likeness to the bird. [A.S. *crān*; Ger. *krānich*; Gr. *geranos*; L. *grus*, a crane: from the sound.]
craberry, *kran'ber-ri*, *n.*, a red, sour berry growing on a stalk resembling the legs and neck of a crane, much used for tarts, &c.
Cranium, *krā'ni-um*, *n.*, the head; the skull; the bones enclosing the brain. [low L. *cranium*, Gr. *kranion*, from *kran*, Sans. *ciras*, the head.]
cranial, *krā'ni-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to the cranium.
cranology, *krā'ni-o'lo-jī*, *n.*, lit. a discourse on the cranium; the study of skulls; phrenology. [L. *cranium*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]—*adj.* cranological.
cranologist, *krā'ni-o'lo-jist*, *n.*, one skilled in cranology.
Crank, *krangk*, *n.*, lit. a *crook* or *bend*; an arm bent and fastened to an axis to produce motion; a twisting or conceit in speech. [Dutch. *kring*; *krinkel*, *krinkelen*, to curl, twist, bend.]
crank, *krangk*, *crankle*, *krangk'l*, *crinkle*, *kringk'l*, *v.t.* to form with short turns or wrinkles.—*v.i.* to bend, turn, wind, or wrinkle. [ing. or wrinkle.
crankle, *krangk'l*, *crinkle*, *kringk'l*, *n.*, a turn, wind, Crank, *krangk*, *Cranky*, *krangk'i*, *adj.* lit. sick; weak; in *naut. language*, liable to be upset. [A.S. *cranc*; Ger. *kränk*, sick, weak.]
crankness, *krangk'nes*, *n.*, liability to be upset.
Cranny, *kran'ni*, *n.*, lit. a *rent*; a chink; a secret place. [Fr. *crān*; Ger. *krinne*, a rent, channel.]
Craps, *krāp*, *n.*, a thin transparent *crisp* or crimped silk stuff, usually black, used in mourning. [Fr. *crēpe*, old E. *crips*, curled; L. *crispus*, crisp.]
Crapsneloo, *krāp'ū-lens*, *n.*, sickness caused by

Cream

intemperance.—*adj.* crapulous, crapulent. [Fr. *crappuleux*; L. *crapula*, intoxication.]
Crash, *krash*, *n.*, a noise as of things breaking, or being *crashed* by falling.—*v.i.* to make a noise as of things falling and breaking:—*pr.p.* crashing; *pa.p.* crashed'. [formed from the sound.] See *Crash*.
Crasis, *krā'sis*, *n.* in *gram.*, the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or into a diphthong. [Gr. *krasis*—*keranūmi*, to mix.]
Crass, *kras*, *adj.*, *grōs*; thick; coarse. [L. *crassus*. See *Crass*.]
crassament, *kras'a-ment*, *n.*, the *gross* or thick part of a fluid, esp. blood. [L. *crassamentum*—*crassus*.]
crassitude, *kras'i-tūd*, *n.*, *grossness*; coarseness.
Cratch, *krach*, *n.*, lit. a *crate*; a grated crib to hold hay for cattle. [It. *craticia*—L. *crates*. See *Crates*.]
Crates, *krāt*, *n.*, *wicker-work*; a case made of rods wadded together, and used for packing crockery in. [L. *crates*; Gael. *crathach*, underwood.]
Crater, *krāt'er*, *n.*, the bowl-shaped mouth or aperture of a volcano. [L. *crater*, Gr. *krātēr*, a large bowl for mixing wine, from *keranūmi*, to mix.]
Crunch, *kranch*, *v.t.*, to *crush* with the teeth; to chew anything hard, and so make a noise:—*pr.p.* crunching; *pa.p.* crunched'. [from the sound: so Scot. *crunch*, *crunch*; Fr. *grincer*.]
Cravat, *kra-vat'*, *n.*, a kind of neckcloth worn by men, said to have been introduced into France in 1636 from the *Cravates*, or *Croatians*. [Fr. *cravate*, a corruption of *Cravat*.]
Crave, *krāv*, *v.t.* lit. to *ask* with *crying*; to beg earnestly; to beseech; to demand or require; to long for:—*pr.p.* craving; *pa.p.* craved'. [A.S. *crāfian*, to ask; W. *crufs*, to cry, to beg earnestly.]
craving, *krāv'ing*, *n.*, a *vehement desire*.
Craven, *krāv'n*, *n.*, one *overthrown* or vanquished; a coward; a spiritless fellow.—*adj.* cowardly; spiritless. [orig. *cravant*, the cry of one beaten in single combat; from old Fr. *cravanter*, to overthrow.]—*adv.* *cravonly*.—*n.* *cravanner*.
Crav, *krāv*, *n.*, the *crop*, *throat*, or first stomach of fowls. [Dan. *krøe*; Ger. *kragen*, A.S. *kraca*.]
Crawfish, *krāw'fish*, *Crayfish*, *krā'fish*, *n.*, a small species of *crab* or lobster, found in fresh water. [a corr. of Fr. *écrivisse*, Ger. *krabs*, old Ger. *krēbis*, a crab.]
Crawl, *krāw*, *v.i.*, to *creep* or move on; to move feebly or slowly:—*pr.p.* crawling; *pa.p.* crawled'. [Dan. *kravle*; Ger. *krabbeln*, to creep.]
Crayfish. See *Crawfish*.
Crayon, *krā'on*, *n.*, a pencil made of *chalk* or pipe-clay, variously coloured, used for drawing; a drawing done with crayons.—*v.t.* to sketch with a crayon; to sketch or plan. [Fr. *crayon*—*crāis*, chalk, from L. *creta*, Cretan earth, chalk.]
Crass, *krāz*, *v.t.*, to *crush* or *break*; to weaken; to derange (applied to the intellect):—*pr.p.* crāzing; *pa.p.* crāzed'.—*adv.* *crassdly*. [Fr. *crasser*, to crush, shatter; Dan. *krass*, to crackle; Ice. *krassa*, to grind.]
crasy, *krāz'i*, *adj.*, *crased* or *crushed*; feeble; crack-brained; insane.—*adv.* *cras'ly*.—*n.* *crasiness*.
Crack, *krēk*, *v.t.* to make a sharp, *cracking*, grating sound, as of a hinge, &c.:—*pr.p.* cracking; *pa.p.* cracked'. [old Fr. *criquer*; A.S. *cearcian*: from the sound, and connected with *Crack*.]
Crass, *krēm*, *n.*, lit. *foam*; the oily substance, which forms on milk; the best part of anything.—*v.t.* to take off the cream.—*v.i.* to gather or form cream:—*pr.p.* creaming; *pa.p.* creamed'. [Fr.

crema; It. *crema*; L. *cremor*; Ice. *kraume*; allied to A.S. and Scot. *ream*, Ger. *rahm*.]
cream-faced, *krém'-fást*, *adj.*, pale-faced either naturally or through fear; coward-looking.
creamy, *krém'l*, *adj.*, full of or like *cream*; gathering like *cream*.—*n.* *creaminess*.
Crease, *krés*, *n.*, a wrinkle or mark such as is made by folding.—*v.t.* to make *creases* in anything;—*pr.p.* *creasing*; *pa.p.* *creased*. [Breit. *krís*, a wrinkle, Ger. *kraus*, crisp; akin to L. *crispus*.]
Crease, *kré-á'*, *v.t.*, to make; to bring into being or form out of nothing; to beget; to form; to invest with a new form, office, or character; to produce.—*pr.p.* *creasing*; *pa.p.* *creát'ed*. [L. *creo*, *creá'tis*; Gr. *kraínō*, to accomplish, to fulfil; Sans. *kri*, to make.]
creation, *kré-á'shun*, *n.*, the act of creating, esp. the universe; that which is created, the world, the universe. [L. *creatio*.]
creative, *kré-á'tiv*, *adj.*, having power to create; that creates.—*adv.* *creát'ively*.—*n.* *creát'iveness*.
creator, *kré-á'tor*, *n.*, he who creates; a maker.—The **Creator**, the Supreme Being, God.
creature, *kré-á'tür*, *n.*, whatever has been created, animate or inanimate; esp. every animated being, an animal, a man, a brute; a term of contempt or endearment; one who owes his position in society to another; a dependant. [L. *creatura*.]
Creed, *kréd*, *n.*, that which is credited or believed; a summary of the articles of religious belief. [A.S. *creda*, from L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed; akin to Sans. *crat*, faith.]
credence, *kréd'ens*, *n.*, belief; trust; that which gives a claim to belief or trust. [from L. *credentia*—*credens*, *credentis*, believing, *pr.p.* of *credo*.]
credent, *kréd'ent*, *adj.*, crediting or believing; easy of belief; having credit.
credential, *kréd'en-shál*, *adj.*, giving a title to belief or credit.—*n.* that which entitles to credit or confidence.—*pl.* esp. the letters by which any one claims confidence or authority among strangers.
credibly, *kréd'i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be believed.—*ns.* *cred'ibility*, *cred'ibleness*.—*adv.* *cred'ibly*.
credit, *kréd'it*, *n.*, belief; esteem; reputation; honour; good character; belief in one's pecuniary ability; sale on trust; time allowed for payment; money or goods due; the side of an account on which payments received are entered.—*v.t.* to believe; to trust; to sell or lend to on trust; to enter on the credit side of an account; to set to the credit of.—*pr.p.* *cred'iting*; *pa.p.* *cred'ited*. [L. *creditus*—*credo*.]
creditable, *kréd'it-a-bl*, *adj.*, worthy of credit or belief; trustworthy; bringing credit or honour.—*ns.* *cred'itableness*.—*adv.* *cred'itably*.
creditor, *kréd'it-er*, *n.*, one who credits or trusts; in commerce, one to whom a debt is due.
credulous, *kréd'ú-lus*, *adj.*, easy of belief; apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting.—*adv.* *cred'ulously*.—*n.* *cred'ulousness*.
credulity, *kré-dú'lí-ti*, *n.*, credulousness; disposition to believe on insufficient evidence.
Creek, *krék*, *n.*, a bend or corner; a small inlet or bay of the sea or a river; any turn or winding. [A.S. *crecca*; D. *kreek*; Ice. *kryki*, a corner.]
creaky, *krék'l*, *adj.*, full of creaks; winding.
Creep, *krép*, *v.t.* to move on the belly, like a snake; to move slowly; to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine; to fawn.—*pr.p.* *creeping*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *crept*. [A.S. *creopan*; Dutch, *kruipen*; L. *reps*; Gr. *krepō*; Sans. *crip*.]

creep, *krép'ér*, *n.*, a person or thing that creeps; an instrument with iron hooks for dragging the bottom of a river, &c.; a creeping plant; a genus of small climbing birds.
Cremination, *kré-má'shun*, *n.*, act of burning, esp. of the dead. [L. *crematio*, from *cremo*, to burn.]
Cremona, *kré-mó'na*, *n.*, a superior kind of violin made at *Cremona* in Italy.
Cremona, *kré'nát*, *Cremonated*, *kré'nát-ed*, *adj.* in bot., having the edge notched. [L. *crena*, a notch.]
Cremonated, *kré-nel-á'ted*, *adj.* furnished with *crenelles* or notches in a parapet to fire through; indented; battlemented. [Fr. *crenelier*, to indent—L. *crena*, a notch.]
Criollo, *kré'ól*, *n.* properly, an individual born in the country, but of a race not native to it; usually applied to an inhabitant of S. America or W. Indies born in the country and of pure European blood. [Fr. *criollo*; Sp. *criollo*, contr. from *criadillo*, dim. of *criado*—*criar*, L. *creare*, to create.]
Crescent, *kré's-ént*, *Crescent*, *kré's-ént*, *n.* an oily, colourless liquid distilled from wood-tar, and having the quality of preserving flesh from corruption. [Gr. *kreas*, *kresos*, flesh, and *ésōr*, a preserver, from *ésō*, to save.]
Crepitate, *krép'i-tát*, *v.t.*, to crackle, as salt when suddenly heated.—*pr.p.* *crep'itating*; *pa.p.* *crep'itated*. [L. *crepito*, *crepitiatus*, frequentative of *crepe*, to crack, rattle.] [repeated snapping noise.
crepitation, *krép-i-tá'shun*, *n.*, act of crepitating; a *Crept*, *krépt*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Creep*.]
Crepuscular, *kré-pus'kú-l*, *Crepuscular*, *kré-pus'l*, *n.*, twilight. [L. *crepusculum*—*creper*, dusky, obscure.]
crepuscular, *kré-pus'kú-lar*, *crepuscular*, *kré-pus'kú-lus*, *adj.*, of or pertaining to twilight.
Crescent, *kré's-ént*, *adj.*, increasing.—*n.* the moon as she increases towards half moon; a figure like the crescent moon, as that on the Turkish standard; the standard itself; the Turkish power; a range of buildings in the form of a crescent. [L. *cresecens*, *cresecitis*, *pr.p.* of *creasco*, to grow.]
crecendo, *kré-s-én-dó*, *adv.* with an increasing volume of sound, a musical term whose sign is <
Cress, *krés*, *n.* the name of several species of plants like the water-cress, which grow in moist places, and have pungent leaves used as a salad. [A.S. *crassa*; Ger. *kresse*; Fr. *crusson*; akin to L. *crasso*.]
Cresset, *krés'et*, *n.*, a cress, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, light-house, &c. [Fr. *cruset*; see *Creek*, *Crusa*.]
Crest, *krést*, *n.* the comb or tuft on the head of a cock and other birds; a plume of feathers or other ornament on the top of a helmet; in heraldry, a figure placed over a coat of arms.—*v.t.* to furnish with, or serve for, a crest.—*pr.p.* *cresting*; *pa.p.* *crest'ed*. [A.S. *cræsta*; Fr. *crête*; L. *crista*, from the root of *crisis*, hair.]
crest-fallen, *krést'-fáwn*, *adj.* dejected; heartless.
crestless, *krést'les*, *adj.*, without a crest; not of high birth.
Cretaeous, *kré-tá'shus*, *adj.*, chalky; composed of, or like chalk. [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.]
Cretin, *kré'tin*, *n.* one of a class of idiots found in deep valleys, esp. among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goitre. [Fr., for *cretin*, Prov. *crétas*—L. *castrare*, to geld, hence = a deformed man; acc. to others from *christian*, a Christian, because incapable of sinning, being an idiot.]
cretinism, *kré'tin-izm*, *n.*, the condition of a *cretin*.
Crevasse, *kré-vás'*, *n.*, a crack or split, esp. applied

to a cleft in a glacier. [Fr. *crevasse*—*crever*, to burst, rive—L. *crepare*, to creak, crack.]
crevice, *kré'vis*, *n.*, a crack or rent; a narrow opening.
Crew, *krú*, *n.*, a crowd or clump of people; a company, in a bad or contemptuous sense; a ship's company. [A.S. *cread*, *cruth*, a crowd or company; W. *crowd*, a round lump.] See *Crowd*.
Crow, *krú*—did *crow*—*fast tense* of *Crow*.
Crib, *krib*, *n.*, a confined space; the rack or manger of a stable; a stall for oxen; a child's bed; a small cottage.—*v.t.* to enclose or confine; to snatch or steal:—*pr.p.* *cribbing*; *pa.p.* *cribbed*. [A.S. *crib*; Ger. *krippe*; Gael. *crup*, to crouch.]
cribage, *krib'áj*, *n.*, a game at cards in which the dealer makes up a third hand to himself partly by *cribbing* or taking from his opponent.
Cribble, *krib'l*, *n.*, a coarse screen or sieve, used for sand, gravel, or corn; coarse flour or meal.—*v.t.* to sift or riddle. [L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve; conn. with Sans. *kri*, to separate.]
Crick, *krik*, *n.* orig. a *creaking*; a spasm or cramp, especially of the neck. [from *Creak*.]
cricket, *krik'et*, *n.*, the *cricking* or *creaking* insect; a genus of insects allied to grasshoppers, which make a chirping noise with their wing-covers.
Cricket, *krik'et*, *n.*, a game usually played by two opposing parties of 11 persons each, with a bats, a ball, and wickets of 3 stumps or *staves* each.—*v.t.* to play at cricket. [A.S. *cric*, a staff, a crook.]
cricketer, *krik'et-er*, *n.*, one who plays at cricket.
Cried, *kríd*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Cry*.
Crime, *krím*, *n.* lit. *separation*, judgment; a matter for inquiry or judgment; a violation of law; offence; sin. [L. *crimen*; Gr. *krima*, from *kriáo*, to judge; Sans. *kri*, to separate.]
criminal, *krím'in-al*, *adj.*, relating to crime; guilty of crime; violating laws; abandoned.—*n.* one guilty of crime.—*adv.* *crim'inally*.
criminality, *krím-in-á-li-ti*, *n.*, quality of being criminal; guiltiness.
criminate, *krím'in-át*, *v.t.*, to charge with crime; to accuse:—*pr.p.* *crim'ináting*; *pa.p.* *crim'ináted*.
crimination, *krím-in-á'shun*, *n.*, act of criminating; accusation. [*ation* or *accusation*]; accusing.
criminator, *krím'in-á-tor-l*, *adj.*, relating to criminate.
Crimp, *krimp*, *adj.* lit. *easily crumpled*; contracted; ridged.—*v.t.*, to contract; to ridge; to wrinkle; to plait; to make crisp; to seize or decoy:—*pr.p.* *crimp'ing*; *pa.p.* *crimp'ed*.—*n.* one who decoys another into the naval or military service. [A.S. *acrymman*, to crumple; Ger. *krimpen*, to shrink; W. *crimpian*, to raise in ridges.]
crimple, *krimp'l*, *v.t.*, to contract or draw together; to plait; to curl. [dim. of *Crimp*.]
Crimson, *krím'zn*, *n.*, a deep red colour, tinged with blue; red in general.—*adj.* of a deep red colour.—*v.t.* to dye crimson.—*v.i.* to become crimson; to blush:—*pr.p.* *crim'soning*; *pa.p.* *crim'soned*. [old E. *crimosyn*; It. *kremisino*; from Ar. *hermes* (= Sans. *krimis*, L. *vermis*, E. *worm*), the cochineal insect, from which it is made.]
Cringe, *krinj*, *v.t.*, to bend; to crouch with servility; to submit; to fawn; to flatter:—*pr.p.* *cring'ing*; *pa.p.* *cringed*. [A.S. *cringan*, *cringan*; connected with *Crank*, weak.]
cringing, *krinj'ing*, *n.*, one who *cringes*.
Crinin, *kr'nít*, *adj.*, hairy; in bot., resembling a tuft of hair. [L. *crinitus*, provided with hair—*crinis*, hair.]
crinoline, *krín'o-lín*, *n.*, a lady's stiff petticoat,

originally made of *hair-cloth*, but now expanded by hoops, &c. [Fr. *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair, and *lin*, L. *linum*, flax.]
Crinkle. See under *Crank*.
Cripple, *kríp'l*, *n.* lit. a *creeper*; a lame person.—*adj.* lame.—*v.t.* to make lame; to deprive of the power of exertion:—*pr.p.* *cripp'ling*; *pa.p.* *cripp'led*. [from root of *Crawl*.]
Crisis, *krí'sis*, *n.* lit., a *separating*, a *deciding*; point or time for deciding anything.—*i. e.*, when it must either terminate or take a new course; the decisive moment.—*pl.* *Crises*, *krí'séz*. [Gr. *krisis*, from *kriáo*, Sans. *kri*, to separate.]
critereon, *krí-té'ri-on*, *n.*, a means or standard of judging; a test; a rule. [Gr. *kritáion*, from *kriáo*, a judge—*kriáo*.]
critic, *krí'tík*, *n.*, one who judges or examines into the merit of productions in literature, the fine arts, &c.; a fault-finder. [Gr. *kritikos*—*kriáo*.]
critical, *krí'tík-al*, *adj.*, discerning; judging; relating to criticism; skilled in judging literary and other productions; discriminating; accurate; cautious; indicating a crisis; decisive; important.—*adv.* *crit'ically*.
criticise, *krí'tí-síz*, *v.t.*, to examine and judge; to pass judgment on; to censure:—*pr.p.* *crit'icising*; *pa.p.* *crit'icised*.
criticism, *krí'tí-sizm*, *n.*, the art or science of *criticising* or judging, esp. in literature or the fine arts; a critical judgment or observation.
critique, *krí'ték*, *n.*, a criticism or critical examination of any production; a review. [Fr.]
Crimp, *krisp*, *adj.* lit. *curled*, *wrinkled*; so dry as to be crumpled easily; brittle.—*v.t.* to curl or twist; to make wavy:—*pr.p.* *crisp'ing*; *pa.p.* *crisp'ed*.—*adv.* *crisp'ly*.—*n.* *crisp'ness*. [A.S. *crisps*; old Fr. *crispo*; L. *crispus*.]
crispy, *krisp'y*, *adj.*, curled or curly; brittle.
Criterion, *Critice*, &c. See under *Crisis*.
Croak, *krók*, *v.t.* to utter a low rough sound as a frog or raven; to grumble; to forbode evil:—*pr.p.* *croak'ing*; *pa.p.* *croak'ed*.—*n.* the sound of a frog or raven. [A.S. *croactan*; Ger. *kroachen*; L. *crocio*; Gr. *kroáo*; from the sound.]—*n.* *croak'er*.
Crochet, *kró'shá*, *n.*, fancy knitting made by means of a small hook. [Fr., from *croc*, W. *crog*, a hook.]
Crock, *krók*, *n.* (obsolete) a narrow-necked earthen vessel or pitcher; a cup. [A.S. *croc*; Ger. *krug*; W. *crochan*, a pot; Gael. *krog*, a pitcher.]
crockery, *krók'ér-i*, *n.*, a number of crocks; earthenware; vessels formed of baked clay.
Crocodilla, *krók'o-díl*, *n.*, a large amphibious reptile inhabiting the large rivers of Asia and Africa, so called from its resembling a lizard. [Fr.; L. *crocodillus*; Gr. *krokodilos*, a lizard.]
Crocos, *kró'kus*, *n.*, a genus of early plants with beautiful flowers, one species of which produces saffron. [L. *crocos*; Gr. *krokos*; Gael. *crok*.]
Croft, *króft*, *n.*, a small enclosed piece of arable land adjoining a country house; a small farm. [A.S. *croft*; Gael. *croit*, a croft.]
Cromlech, *króm'lek*, *n.* lit. a *bending* or *inclined flat stone*; a rude structure of two or more unheven upright stones supporting a large flat stone, found in various parts of the world, and supposed to be sepulchres. [W. *cromlech*—*crom*, bending, bent, and *lech*, a flat stone.]
Croon, *krón*, *n.* lit. a *crooning* or *groaning* sound; an old woman, usually in contempt. [Gael. *croan*, Scot. *croon*, *croon*, a hollow, continued moan.]

croxy, krō'fī, *n.* an old and intimate companion.

Crook, krook, *n.* lit. what is *contracted* or *bent*; a *hook*; a *bend*; a *staff bent at the end*, as a shepherd's or bishop's; an *artifice* or *trick*.—*v.t.* to *bend* or *form into a hook*; to *turn from the straight line* or from what is *right*.—*v.i.* to *bend* or *be bent*:—*pr.p.* *crook'ing*; *pa.p.* *crook'ed*. [W. *crog*, a *hook*; Ice. *kraki*; Dutch, *crooke*, a *fold* or *wrinkle*; connected with *Crochak*.]

crooked, krook'ed, *adj.*, *bent like a crook*; not *straight*; *deviating from rectitude*, *perverse*.—*adv.* *crook'edly*.—*n.* *crook'edness*.

Crop, krop, *n.* lit. a *round knob*; all the *produce of a field of grain*; anything *gathered* or *cropped*; the *craw of a bird*.—*v.t.* to *cut off the top* or *ends*; to *cut short* or *close*; to *mow*, *reap*, or *gather*:—*pr.p.* *cropp'ing*; *pa.p.* *cropp'ed*. [A.S. *crof*; Dutch, *crof*, the *knob of the throat*; Gael. *croap*, *croap*, a *knob*; W. *croob*, a *round hunch*.]

crop out, *v.t.* to *appear above the surface*; to *come to light*.

Croquet, krō'kē, *n.* a *game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of long-handled mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground*. [?]

Crozier. See under *Cross*.

Cross, kros, *n.*, a *gibbet on which malefactors were hung*, consisting of *two pieces of timber*, one *placed crosswise* on the other, either thus † or X; the *instrument on which Christ suffered*, and thus the *symbol of the Christian religion*; the *sufferings of Christ*; anything that *crosses* or *thwarts*; *adversity* or *affliction in general*: a *crossing* or *mixing of breeds*, esp. of *cattle*.—*v.t.* to *mark with a cross*: to *lay one body or draw one line across another*; to *cancel* by *drawing cross lines*: to *pass from side to side*; to *obstruct*; to *thwart*; to *interfere with*; to *perplex*.—*v.i.* to *lie* or *be athwart*; to *move* or *pass from place to place*:—*pr.p.* *cross'ing*; *pa.p.* *cross'ed*. [It. *croce*; Fr. *croix*; L. *crux*, orig. an *upright post* to which *latterly a cross piece* was added; conn. with *Crook* by Gael. *croacas*, a *hook*, *croak*, *hung*; Ir. *crochaim*, to *hang*, *croch*, a *gallows*.]

cross, kros, *adj.*, *lying across*; *transverse*; *oblique*; *opposite*; *adverse*; *ill-tempered*; *interchanged*.—*adv.* *cross'ly*.—*n.* *cross'ness*.

crossbill, kros'bil, *n.* a *genus of birds resembling bullfinches, linnets, &c. with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points*.

crossbow, kros'bō, *n.* a *weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock*.

cross-examine, kros-egz-am'in, *v.t.* to *test the evidence of a witness by subjecting him to an examination by the opposite party*.—*n.* *cross-examina'tion*.

cross-grained, kros-grānd, *adj.*, *having the grain or fibres crossed* or *intertwined*; *perverse*; *contrary*; *untractable*.

crossing, kros'ing, *n.*, *act of going across*; a *thwarting*; a *place for passing from one side to the other*.

crosslet, kros'let, *n.*, a *little cross*.

cross-question, kros'kwest-yun, *v.t.* to *cross-examine*.

cross-trees, kros'trēz, *n.* *pieces of timber placed across the upper end of the lower masts and top-masts of a ship*.

cross-way, kros-wā, *n.*, a *way that crosses another*.

crosswise, kros'wiz, *adv.*, *crossways*; in the *form of a cross*; *across*.

crozier, krō'zhēr, *n.* a *staff surmounted by a cross carried before bishops on solemn occasions*. [low L. *crocia*—L. *crux*, a *cross*.]

crusade, krōō-sād', *n.* a *military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks*; any *romantic* or *hopeless undertaking*. [Fr. *croisade*—*croix*, a *cross*.]

crusader, krōō-sād'er, *n.*, *one engaged in a crusade*.

Crotch, kroch, *n.* lit. a *crook* or *hook*; the *angle formed by the crossing* or *intersection of two legs* or *branches*. [Fr. *croc*, a *hook*.] See *Crook*.

crotchet, kroch'et, *n.* lit. a *small hook*; a *note in music, equal to half a minim*, ♯: a *crooked* or *perverse fancy*; a *whim* or *conceit*. [Fr. *crochet*, diminutive of *croc*, a *hook*.] See *Crochet*.

crotchet, kroch'et-i, *adj.*, *having crotchets* or *peculiarities*; *whimsical*.

Croton, krō'ton, *n.* a *genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot biting taste*. [Gr. *krotōn*, a *tick* or *mite*, which the *seed of the plant* resembles.]

Crook, krook, *v.t.*, to *crook* or *bow*; to *squat* or *lie close to the ground*; to *cringe*; to *fawn*:—*pr.p.* *crook'ing*; *pa.p.* *crook'ed*. [Ice. *krökinn*, *crooked*, *bowed down*; W. *crucan*, to *bend*.]

Croup, krōōp, *n.* lit. a *croaking hoarseness*; a *severe disease in the throat of children*, accompanied by a *hoarse cough*. [Ice. *krōpa*, to *cry*; Scot. *roop*, *croup*, *hoarseness*: from the *sound*.]

Croup, krōōp, *n.*, a *crop* or *hump*; the *rump of a fowl*; the *buttocks of a horse*; the *place behind the saddle*. [Fr. *croûpe*; It. *croppa*; Ice. *grýppa*, *hunch*, *hump*: allied to *Crop*.]

crupper, krup'er, *n.*, *the croup*; a *strap of leather fastened to the saddle and passing under the horse's tail to keep the saddle in its place*.

croquet, krōō-pi-ēr, *n.* one who *sits at the croup* or *lower end of the table* as *assistant-chairman* at a *public dinner*; a *vice-president*; he who *watches the cards* and *collects money* at a *gaming-table*.

Crow, krō, *n.* a *large bird, generally black, which utters a croaking sound*; the *cry of a cock*; a *boast*; a *large iron bar or lever with a claw, somewhat like the beak of a crow, also called crowbar*.—*v.t.*, to *croak*; to *cry* as a *cock*, in *joy* or *defiance*; to *boast*; to *swagger*:—*pr.p.* *crow'ing*; *pa.p.* *crew* (krōō) or *crowed*; by *pa.p.* *crow'ed*. [A.S. *crāw*, a *crow*: from the *sound*.]

crowbar, krō'bār, *n.* See under *Crow*.

crowfoot, krō'fōot, *n.* a *common weed, the flower of which is like a crow's foot*.

Crowd, krowd, *n.* lit. a *lump*; a *number of persons* or *things closely pressed together, without order*: the *rabble*; *multitude*.—*v.t.* to *gather into a lump* or *crowd*; to *fill* by *pressing* or *driving together*; to *encumber by numbers*.—*v.i.* to *press together* in *numbers*; to *swarm*:—*pr.p.* *crowd'ing*; *pa.p.* *crowd'ed*. [A.S. *cread*, *cruth*; W. *crud*, a *round lump*; Dutch, *kruden*, to *thrust*, to *push*; connected with *Curd*, *Crew*.]

Crown, krown, *n.* lit. a *circle, something round, a garland*; the *diadem* or *state-cap* of *royalty*; *regal power*; *honour*; *reward*; the *top* of anything, esp. of the *head*; *completion*; *accomplishment*: a *ss. piece stamped with a crown*.—*v.t.* to *cover* or *invest with a crown*; to *invest with royal dignity*; to *adorn*; to *dignify*; to *complete*; to *perfect*:—*pr.p.* *crow'ning*; *pa.p.* *crow'ned*. [Fr. *couronne*; L. *corona*; Gr. *korōnē*; W. *cron*, Gael. *crúinn*, *round*.]

crow-glass, krown'-glas, *n.* a *kind of window-glass, formed in circular plates* or *discs*.

crown-prince, *krown'-prins*, *n.*, the prince who succeeds to the crown.

Crucial, *krōō'shi-al*, *adj.*, crosswise or in the form of a cross; running across; testing, searching, from the practice of marking a testing instance with a cross to draw attention to it. [Fr. *crucial*, from *L. crux, crucis*, a cross.] See **Cross**.

cruciferous, *krōō-sif'er-us*, *adj.* in bot., bearing four petals in the form of a cross. [L. *crux*, and *fero*, to bear.]

cruciform, *krōō'si-form*, *adj.*, in the form of a cross.
crucify, *krōō'si-fi*, *v. t.* to put to death by fixing the hands and feet to a cross; to subdue completely; to mortify;—*pr. p.* crucifying; *pa. p.* crucified. [Fr. *crucifier*; L. *crucifigo, crucifixus—crux*, and *figo*, to fix.] [Fixed to the cross.]

crucifix, *krōō'si-fiks*, *n.*, a figure or picture of Christ crucified, *krōō-si-fik'shun*, *n.*, act of crucifying; death on the cross, especially that of Christ.

Crucible. See under **Crust**.

Crude, *krōōd*, *adj.* lit. bloody, raw, unripe; in a natural state; unaltered by any artificial process; rough; not reduced to order or form; unfinished; undigested; immature.—*adv.* crudely.—*n.* crudeness. [L. *crudus*, bloody—*cruo*, blood.]

crudity, *krōō'di-ti*, *n.*, state of being crude; rawness; unripeness; that which is crude.

cruel, *krōō'el*, *adj.*, bloody, blood-thirsty; disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering; void of pity, merciless, savage.—*adv.* cruelly. [Fr. *cruel*; L. *crudelis—crudus*.]

cruelty, *krōō'el-ti*, *n.*, quality of being cruel; disposition to cause pain; barbarity; a cruel act.

Crust, *krōō'et*, *n.*, a small jar or phial for sauces and condiments. [Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a jar, from root of **Crock**.]

cruse, *krōōz*, *n.*, an earthen pot; a small cup or bottle. [Fr. *crueset*, from root of **Crock**.]

crucible, *krōō'si-bl*, *n.*, an earthen pot, for melting ores, metals, &c. [low L. *crucibulum*, from root of **Crock**.]

Cruise, *krōōz*, *v. i.*, to cross or sail crosswise; to sail to and fro; to rove on the sea;—*pr. p.* cruising; *pa. p.* cruised.—*n.* a sailing to and fro; a voyage in various directions in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels.—*n.* cruiser. [Ger. *kreuzen*, from L. *crux*, a cross.]

Crumb, *krum*, *n.*, a small bit or morsel of bread; the soft part of bread. [A.S. *crumb*, Gael. *criom*.]

crumble, *krum'bl*, *v. t.* to break into crumbs.—*v. i.* to fall into small pieces; to decay; to perish;—*pr. p.* crumbling; *pa. p.* crumbled. [dim. of **Crumb**; Dutch, *krumelen*; Ger. *krümeln*.]

crummy, *krum'i*, *adj.*, full of crumbs; soft.

crumplet, *krum'pet*, *n.* a kind of crummy or soft cake or muffin.

Crump, *krump*, *adj.*, humped; shrunk; crooked; wrinkled. [A.S. *crumb*; Ger. *krummen*; Scot. *crummy*, a cow with a crumpled horn.]

crumple, *krump'l*, *v. t.*, to make crump or wrinkled; to mark with or draw into folds or wrinkles; to crease.—*v. i.* to become wrinkled; to contract or shrink;—*pr. p.* crumpling; *pa. p.* crumpled.

Crunch, *krunch*, *v. t.* a form of **Cranech**.

Crupper. See under **Crop**.

Crural, *krōō'ral*, *adj.* belonging to or shaped like a leg. [L. *cruralis*, from *crus, cruris*, the leg.]

Crusade, &c. See under **Cross**.

Cruise. See under **Crust**.

Crush, *krush*, *v. t.* to break or bruise with a crush-

ing noise; to squeeze together; to beat down or overwhelm; to subdue; to ruin;—*pr. p.* crushing; *pa. p.* crushed.—*n.*, a crush; a violent collision and crushing; ruin. [It. *cruciare*; Sw. *krussa*; connected with **Crash** and **Crass**: from the sound of bruising.]

Crust, *krust*, *n.*, the hard rind or outside coating of anything; the outer part of bread; covering of a pie, &c.; in geol., the solid exterior of the earth.—*v. t.* to cover with a crust or hard case.—*v. i.* to gather into a hard crust; to form into a crust on the surface;—*pr. p.* crusting; *pa. p.* crust'ed. [L. *crusta*; Ger. *kruste*; W. *crest*, from *crust*, to harden by heat: perhaps connected with **Crust**.]

crusty, *krust'i*, *adj.* of the nature of, or having a crust; having a hard or harsh exterior; hard; snappy; surly.—*adv.* crustily.—*n.* crustiness.
Crustacea, *krus-tā'shi-a*, *n. pl.* a class of animals whose bodies are covered with a crust-like shell covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs.
crustaceous, *krus-tā'shi-us*, **Crustacean**, *krus-tā'shi-an*, *adj.*, pertaining to the Crustacea, or shell-fish.
crustacean, *krus-tā'shi-an*, *n.* one of the Crustacea.
crustated, *krus-tā'ted*, *adj.*, covered with a crust.
crustation, *krus-tā'shun*, *n.* an adherent crust.

Crutch, *kruch*, *n.* a staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person; any support like a crutch.—*v. t.* to support on crutches; to prop;—*pr. p.* crutching; *pa. p.* crutched'. [A.S. *cric*; Ger. *krütche*; It. *gruccia*; from L. *crux, crucis*, a cross.]

Cry, *krī*, *v. i.* to utter a shrill loud sound, esp. one expressive of pain or grief; to lament; to weep; to bawl.—*v. t.* to utter loudly; to proclaim or make public;—*pr. p.* crying; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* cried'.—*n.* any loud sound; particular sound uttered by an animal; bawling; lamentation; weeping; prayer; clamour.—*pl.* **Cries**. [Fr. *crier*; It. *gridare*; L. *quiritare*, to scream; A.S. *gratan*; Sans. *grī*, to call: from the sound.]

Crypt, *kript*, *n.* an underground cell or chapel, especially one used for burial. [Fr. *crypte*; from Gr. *kryptō*, to hide.] [secret; unseen.]

cryptic, *kript'ik*, **cryptical**, *kript'ik-al*, *adj.*, hidden;
Cryptogamia, *krip-to-gā'mi-a*, *n.* the class of flowerless plants or those which have their fructification concealed. [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.]

cryptogamic, *krip-to-gam'ik*, **cryptogamous**, *krip-tog'a-mus*, *adj.* pertaining to the **Cryptogamia**.

Crystal, *kris'tal*, *n.* orig. ice; a superior kind of glass; in chem., a piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. [L. *crystallus*, from Gr. *krystallos*, ice—*kryos*, icy cold.]

crystal, *kris'tal*, **crystalline**, *kris'tal-in*, *adj.*, consisting of or like crystal, in clearness, &c.

crystallize, *kris'tal-iz*, *v. t.*, to reduce to the form of a crystal.—*v. i.* to assume a crystalline form;—*pr. p.* crystallizing; *pa. p.* crystallized'.

crystallisation, *kris-tal-iz-sā'shun*, *n.*, the act of crystallizing; the body formed by crystallising.
crystallography, *kris-tal-log'ra-fi*, *n.*, the science of crystallisation. [Gr. *krystallos*, *graphō*, to write.]

Cub, *kub*, *n.* the young of certain animals, as foxes, &c.; a whelp; a young boy or girl (in contempt).—*v. i.* to bring forth young;—*pr. p.* cubbing; *pa. p.* cubbed'. [Ice. *hobbi*, a seal, a sea-calf.]

Cube, *kūb*, *n.*, a solid square; a body of six sides, each having the same extent of surface; the third power of a number, as— $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.—*v. t.* to

raise to the third power:—*pr. p.* cūb'ing; *pa. p.* cūbed'. [Fr. *cube*, L. *cubeus*, Gr. *kubos*, a die.]
ocubature, kŭb'a-tŭr, *n.*, the act of finding the solid or cubic content of a body; the result thus found.
cube, kŭb'ik, *substant.* kŭb'ik-al, *adj.*, having the form of, or that may be or is contained in, a cube.—*adv.* cubically.
cubeiform, kŭb'i-form, *adj.*, in the form of a cube.
cubeoid, kŭb-oid', *substant.* kŭb-oid'al, *adj.* resembling a cube in shape. [Gr. *kubos*, *eidos*, form.]
Cubit, kŭb'it, *n.* a measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle-finger. [L. *cubitus*, Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow—root *cub*, a bending.]
Cuckoo, koo'koo, *n.* a bird which cries *cuckoo*, remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds. [Fr. *concou*, L. *culiculus*, Sans. *kokila*.]
cuckold, kuk'old, *n.* one who has been *cuckooed* or used as some birds are by the cuckoo which lays its eggs in strange nests; a man whose wife has proved unfaithful.—*v. t.* to wrong a husband by unchastity:—*pr. p.* cuck'olding; *pa. p.* cuck'olded. [Fr. *cocu*, It. *cuculo*, from L. *culculus*.]
Cucumber, kŭ'kum-bŕ, *n.* a creeping plant, with large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle. [old Fr. *concombre*, L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*.]
Cud, kud, *n.* the food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again. [A.S. *cud*, a cud, a quid, what is chewed, from *ceowan*, to chew.]
Cuddle, kud'dl, *v. i.*, to *cruddle* or *crowd* together; to crouch together or to lie close and snug together:—*pr. p.* cudd'ling; *pa. p.* cudd'led. [prov. E. *cruddle*, to crowd together.] See **Crowd**.
Cuddle, kud'dl, *v. t.* to hug; to embrace; to fondle.—*n.* a close embrace. [a form of **Coddle**.]
Cudgel, kud'jel, *n.* a heavy staff; a club.—*v. t.* to beat with a cudgel:—*pr. p.* cud'gelling; *pa. p.* cud'gelled. [W. *cogel*—*cog*, a piece of wood.]
Cudweed, kud'wŕd, *n.* the popular name for many species of plants covered with a *cottony* down. [probably corrupted from *cotton-weed*.]
Cue, kŭ, *n.*, a *queue*, or tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head; a rod used in playing billiards. [Fr. *queue*—L. *cauda*, a tail.]
Cue, kŭ, *n.* the last words of an actor's speech serving as a hint to the next speaker; any hint; the part one has to play. [from the letter Q, by which the words were marked, either the first letter of L. *quando*, when, or of *qualis*, what (word).]
Cuff, kuf, *n.*, a *stroke* with the open hand.—*v. t.* to strike with the open hand:—*pr. p.* cuff'ing; *pa. p.* cuffed'. [Sw. *kuffa*, to knock, conn. with It. *schiaffo*, L. and Gr. *colaphos*, Scot. *cluff*.]
Cuff, kuf, *n.* that part of a sleeve which is turned back from, and thus forms a kind of *covering* for, the hand. [prob. from Fr. *coiffe*, head-dress.]
Cuirass, kwi-ras', or kwi', *n.* a defensive covering for the breast orig. made of *leather*, afterwards of iron fastened with straps and buckles, &c. [Fr. *cuirass*, low L. *curatia*—L. *corium*, skin, leather; Fr. *cuir*.] [cuirass.
cuiraider, kwi-ras-ŕ, *n.* a soldier armed with a *cuirass*, kuf'dŕ, *n.* lit. a *worshipper of God*; one of a number of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. [a corr. of L. *Cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.]
Culinary, kŭ'l'in-ari-, *adj.*, pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery; used in the kitchen. [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen.]

Cull, kul, *v. t.*, to *collect* or *gather* together; to select; to pick out:—*pr. p.* cull'ing; *pa. p.* culled'. [Fr. *cueillir*, to gather—L. *colligo*, to collect—*col*, together, and *lego*, to gather.]
Cullender. See **Colander**.
Cullion, kul'yun, *n.* a wretch; a cowardly fellow. [Fr. *colou*, a dastard, a poltroon; It. *cogliano*, the testicle—L. *coelus*.]
cully, kul'li, *n.* (a contr. of **Oullion**) a mean dupe.—*v. t.* to deceive meanly:—*pr. p.* cull'ying; *pa. p.* cul'lied.
Culm, kulm, *n.*, the stalk or straw of corn or stem of grasses. [L. *culmus*, a stalk or stem.]
culmiferous, kul-mifer-us, *adj.*, bearing stalks or stems. [L. *culmus*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear.]
Culminate, kul'min-ŕt, *v. i.*, to *come to the top*; to be vertical or at the highest point of altitude:—*pr. p.* cul'minätting; *pa. p.* cul'minäted. [low L. *culminis*, from L. *culmen*, properly *culmen*, a mountain-top, a summit.]
culmination, kul-min-ŕ-shun, *n.*, act of *culminating*; the top or highest point; in *astron.*, transit, or passage of a body across the meridian or highest point for the day.
Culpable, kul'pa-bl, *adj.*, *deserving blame*; faulty; criminal.—*adv.* culpably. [L. *culpabilis*, worthy of blame—*culpo*, to blame—*culpa*, a fault.]
culpability, kul-pa-bil'i-ty, *culpableness*, kul'pa-bl-nes, *n.*, state of being *culpable*; liability to blame.
culprit, kul'prit, *n.*, one *culpable* or *in fault*; a criminal; in Eng. law, a prisoner accused but not tried. [prob. for *culpi*, from a supposed old E. verb *culpa*, old Fr. *culper*—L. *culpa*, a fault; or for *culpat*, from old law L. *culpatus*, a person accused.]
Cultivate, kul'ti-vät, *v. t.*, to *till* or produce by tillage; to prepare for crops; to devote attention to; to civilise or refine:—*pr. p.* cult'ivating; *pa. p.* cult'ivated.—*n.* cultivator. [low L. *cultivo*, *cultivatum*—L. *colo*, *cultum*, to till.]
cultivation, kul-ti-vä'shun, *n.*, the act, art, or practice of *cultivating*; civilisation; refinement.
culture, kul'tŭr, *n.*, *cultivation*; the state of being cultivated; advancement or refinement the result of cultivation.—*v. t.* to cultivate; to improve:—*pr. p.* cult'ŭring; *pa. p.* cult'ŭred. [L. *cultura*.]
Cultrate, kul'trät, *adj.* shaped like a *cutler* or pruning-knife. [L. *cultratus*—*culter*, plough-share.] See **Cotter**.
Culver, kul'ver, *n.*, a *doon*. [A.S. *culfre*.]
Culver, kul'ver, *Culveria*, kul'ver-in, *n.* an ancient cannon, so called from its long, thin, *serpent-like* shape, or from its being ornamented with the figures of serpents. [Fr. *coulevrine*, from *couleuvre*, L. *coluber*, a serpent.]
Culvert, kul'vert, *n.* an arched passage under a road or canal used as a water-course, &c. [probably from Fr. *couvert*, covered.] See **Cover**.
Cumber, kum'bŕ, *v. t.*, to *cumulate* or *heap upon*; to hinder by loading; to retard, perplex, trouble:—*pr. p.* cum'bering; *pa. p.* cum'bered. [low L. *combrus*, a mound; Fr. *combler*, Ger. *kumber*, to heap—L. *cumulus*, a heap.]
cumberstone, kum'bŕ-sum, *adj.* *cumbering*; burdensome; troublesome.
cumbrance, kum'bŕans, *n.*, *encumbrance*.
cumbrous, kum'bŕus, *adj.*, *cumbering*; hindering; obstructing; heavy; giving trouble.—*adv.* cum'brously.—*n.* cum'brousness.
Cumia, Cumata, kum'in, *n.* a plant, the seeds of

which are valuable for their carminative qualities. [Fr. *cumin*, L. *cuminum*, Heb. *kammon*.]

Cumulate, kŭm'ŭ-lăt, *v. t.*, to heap together; to accumulate — *pr. p.* cŭm'ŭlătng; *pa. p.* cŭm'ŭlăt. [L. *cumulo*, *-atum*—*cumulus*, a heap.]

cumulation, kŭm'ŭ-lăt-shun. Same as *Accumulation*.

cumulative, kŭm'ŭ-lăt-iv, *adj.* consisting of parts in a heap; increasing by successive additions.

Cuneal, kŭ'ŭ-nĕ-al, **Cuneate**, kŭ'ŭ-nĕ-ăt, **Cuneiform**, kŭ-nĕ-i-form, **Cuneiform**, kŭ'ŭ-nĕ-i-form, *adj.*, of the form of a wedge. [L. *cuneus*, a wedge.]

Cunning, kŭn'ing, *adj.*, knowing; skilful; artful; crafty. — *n.* knowledge; skill; faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose. — *adv.* cunningly. [A.S. *cunnes*, Scot. *ken*, Ger. *kennen*, to know.]

Cup, kŭp, *n.*, a round hollow vessel used to contain liquid; a drinking-vessel; the liquid contained in a cup; that which we must receive or undergo; afflictions; blessings. — *v. t.* to extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses from which the air has been exhausted: — *pr. p.* cupping; *pa. p.* cupped. [Fr. *coupe*, It. *coppa*, A.S. *cuppa*, Ger. *kopf*, a cup, the head; L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, a tub.]

cupboard, kŭp'bord, or kŭb'bord, *n.*, a receptacle for cups; a place for keeping victuals, dishes, &c. [Cup, and A.S. *ber*, a bower, receptacle.]

Cupid, kŭ'pid, *n.* the god of love. [L. *Cupido*—*cupio*, to desire.]

cupidity, kŭ'pid-i-ti, *n.*, eager desire for; covetousness; lust after. [L. *cupiditas*—*cupidus*—*cupio*.]

Cupola, kŭ'po-lă, *n.*, a cup-shaped vault on the summit of a tower or steeple; a dome. [It.; Fr. *cupole*—*coupe*, a cup. See *Cup*.]

Cuprous. See under *Copper*.

Cur, kŭr, *n.*, a small dog; a degenerate dog, from cross-breeding; a churlish fellow. [Dutch, *horre*, W. *cor*, a dwarf, anything small of its kind.]

Curable, **Curacy**, **Curate**, &c. See under *Cure*.

Curb, kurb, *v. t.*, lit. to *curvus* or *bend*; to bend to one's will; to subdue; to restrain or check; to furnish with or guide by curb: — *pr. p.* curbing; *pa. p.* curbed. — *n.* that which curbs; a check or hindrance; a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse. [Fr. *courber*, from L. *curvo*—*curvus*, crooked, bent.]

curb-stone, kurb'stŏn, *n.* a stone placed edgewise against earth or stone-work to prevent its giving way.

Curd, kurd, *n.*, milk thickened or coagulated; the cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey. [Scot. *cruds*; Gael. *gruth*; Ir. *cruth*, *curd*, *cruthaim*, I milk; conn. with *Growd*.]

curdle, kurd'ł, *v. t.*, to turn into curd; to congeal; to thicken. — *v. i.* to cause to turn into curd, or to congeal: — *pr. p.* curdling; *pa. p.* curd'led.

curdy, kurd'ł, *adj.*, like or full of curd.

Cure, kŭr, *n.* lit. *care*; attendance or attention; care of souls or spiritual charge; the district where a spiritual charge is exercised; care of the sick; act of healing; that which heals; a remedy. — *v. t.* to care for or attend to; to heal; to preserve, as by drying, salting, &c.: — *pr. p.* curing; *pa. p.* cured. [L. *cure*, sollicitudo, care.] [abdl'ity.]

curable, kŭ'ră-bl, *adj.*, that may be cured. — *n.* curate, kŭ'răt, *n.*, one who has the cure or care of souls, so in Fr. Bk.; a clergyman in the Church of England who performs the duties of a rector or vicar. [Fr. *curé*; It. *curato*; low L. *curatus*.]

curacy, kŭ'ră-si, *n.*, the office, employment, or benefice of a curate.

curative, kŭ'ră-tiv, *adj.*, relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

curator, kŭ-ră'tor, *n.*, one who has the care of anything; a superintendent; one appointed by law as guardian. [be cured.]

careless, kŭr'les, *adj.*, without care; that cannot care; kŭ'rĭ-us, *adj.* lit. *careful*; anxious to learn; inquisitive; showing great care or nicety; skillfully made; singular; rare. — *adv.* *ca'riously*. — *n.* *ca'riousness*. [Fr. *curieux*; L. *curiosus*—*cura*.]

curiosity, kŭ-ri-ŏ-sĭ-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; that which is curious; anything rare or unusual.

curfew, kŭr'fŭ, *n.* lit. *cover-fire*: in feudal times the ringing of a bell at 8 o'clock, as a signal to cover or put out all fires and lights. [Fr. *couvre-feu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.]

Curiously, **Curious**. See under *Cure*.

Curly, kŭr'l, *v. t.* to twist into ringlets; to coil. — *v. i.* to shrink into ringlets; to rise in undulations; to writhe; to ripple; to play at the game of curling: — *pr. p.* curling; *pa. p.* curled. — *n.* a ringlet of hair, or what is like it; a wave, bending, or twist. [orig. *crull*; Dutch, *krullen*, Dan. *krolle*, to curl.] [see *Curiousness*.]

curly, kŭr'ł, *adj.*, having curls; full of curls. — *n.* curling, kŭr'łng, *n.* a game, common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy stones along a sheet of ice, like playing at bowls.

Curlew, kŭr'łt, *n.* one of the wading-birds having a very long slender bill and legs, and a short tail. [Fr. *corlieu*; probably from its cry.]

Curmudgeon, kŭr-muj'un, *n.* lit. a *corn-hoarder*; an avaricious, ill-natured fellow; a miser. — *adj.* *curmudgeonly*. [old E. *cornmudgin*, from *mudge* or *musg*, or *mooche*, to hide or hoard; seen in *muqdar*, a miser; old E. *mooch*, to steal; old Fr. *muasser* or *muacher*, to conceal.]

Currant, kŭr'rănt, *n.* lit. a *Corinth* (raisin); a small kind of raisin or dried grape, imported from the Levant; the fruit of several garden shrubs. [from *Corinth*, in Greece.]

Current, kŭr'rent, *adj.*, running or flowing; passing from person to person; generally received: now passing; present. — *n.*, a running or flowing; a stream; a portion of water or air moving in a certain direction; course. — *adv.* *currantly*. [L. *currans*, *currentis*—*curro*, *curvus*, to run.]

currency, kŭr'ren-si, *n.*, state or quality of being current; circulation; that which circulates, as the money of a country; general estimation.

curricule, kŭr'ri-kl, *n.* lit. a *running* or *race-course*; a two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast; a chariot. [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*.]

curriculum, kŭr-rik'ŭ-lum, *n.*, a *course*, especially the course of study at a university. [L.]

curative, kŭr'siv, *adj.*, *running*; flowing.

curatory, kŭr'sŏ-ri, *adj.* lit. *running*; hasty; superficial; careless. — *adv.* *curatorily*.

Curry, kŭr'ri, *n.* a kind of sauce or seasoning much used in India and elsewhere, and compounded of pepper, ginger, and other spices; a stew mixed with curry-powder. [Pers. *khārdi*, broth, juicy meats, from *khārdān*, to eat.]

Curry, kŭr'ri, *v. t.*, to prepare or make ready; to dress tanned leather; to rub down and dress a horse; to beat; to scratch: — *pr. p.* cur'rying; *pa. p.* cur'ried. — *To curry favour*, to seek favour by flattery. [Fr. *curroyer*; It. *corredare*; conn. with A.S. *ge-rædian*; Ice. *reida*, to set out; Dan. *reide*, to make ready; or from L. *curium*, skin, hide.]

currier, kur'ri-er, *n.*, one who carries or dresses tanned leather.

Curse, kurs, *v. t.* to invoke or wish evil upon, by the sign of the cross; to devote to perdition; to vex or torment.—*v. i.* to utter imprecations; to swear:—*pr. p.* cursing; *pa. p.* cursed.—*n.* the invocation or wishing of evil or harm upon; evil invoked on another; torment.—*n. curser.* [A.S. *currian*, *corrian*—*curis*, a curse; from root of *Groom*.]

cursed, kurfed, *adj.*, under a curse; deserving a curse; blasted by a curse; hateful.

Curvive, Curvory. See under *Current*.

Curv, kurt, *adj.*, short; concise.—*adv.* curv'tly.—*n. curv'ness.* [L. *curvus*, shortened; Sans. *krit*, to cut, separate.]

curtail, kur-tal', *v. t.*, to cut short; to cut off a part; to abridge:—*pr. p.* curtailing; *pa. p.* curtailed'. [Fr. *courte*, L. *curtus*, and Fr. *tailleur*, to cut.]

Curtain, kur'tin, *n.* lit. that which encloses or forms a court; a hanging cloth used to hang round and enclose a bed, &c.: the part of a rampart between two bastions.—*v. t.* to enclose, or furnish with curtains:—*pr. p.* curtaining; *pa. p.* curtained. [Fr. *courtine*; low L. *cortina*; from L. *coris*, *cortis*, a place enclosed, a court.]

Curtsy, kur'tsi. Same as *Courtesy*.

Curve, kurv, *adj.*, crooked; bent round.—*n.* anything bent; a bent line; an arch.—*v. t.*, to bend; to form into a curve:—*pr. p.* curving; *pa. p.* and *adj.* curved'. [L. *curvus*.]

curvated, kur'va-ted, *adj.*, curved or bent in a regular form. [L. *curvo*, *curvatus*, to bend.]

curvature, kur'va-tur, *n.*, a curving or bending; the continual bending or the amount of bending from a straight line. [L. *curvatura*.]

curvet, kur'vet, *n.* a certain leap of a horse in which he gives his body a curve; a leap or frolic.—*v. t.* to leap in curvets; to leap; to frisk:—*pr. p.* curveting; *pa. p.* curv'eted.

curvilinear, kur-vi-lin'i-ar, curvilinear, kur-vi-lin'i-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or bounded by curved lines. [L. *curvus*, and *linea*, a line.]

Cushat, koosh'at, *n.* the ring-dove or wood-pigeon. [Prov. E. *cowshot*; A.S. *cuscolt*.]

Cushion, koosh'un, *n.* a case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on; a pillow.—*v. t.* to seat on or furnish with a cushion:—*pr. p.* cushioning; *pa. p.* cushioned. [Fr. *cousin*, It. *cuscino*, from L. *culcitinium*, dim. of *culcita*, mattress.]

Cusp, kusp, *n.*, a point; the point or horn of the moon, &c. [L. *cuspis*, a point.]

cuspidate, kus'pi-dat, cuspidated, kus'pi-dat-ed, *adj.* in bot., having a sharp end or point. [L. *cuspidatus*—*cuspis*.]

Custard, kus'tard, *n.* a composition of milk, eggs, &c. sweetened and flavoured. [W. *custard*, from *caus*, cheese, curd; L. *caseus*, cheese.]

custard-apple, kus'tard-ap'pl, *n.*, the fruit of a W. Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, like a custard.

Custody, kus'to-di, *n.*, a watching or guarding; care; security; imprisonment. [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, *custodis*, a watcher or keeper.]

custodial, kus'to-di-al, *adj.*, pertaining to custody.

custodian, kus'to-di-an, *n.*, one who has custody or care, especially of some public building.

Custom, kus'tum, *n.* what one is accustomed to do; usage; frequent repetition of the same act; the act or habit repeated: a frequenting of a shop to buy goods; regular trade or business: a tax on goods.—*pl.* duties imposed on imports and ex-

ports. [Fr. *coutume*; It. *costume*; L. *consuetudo*—*consuesco*, *consuetum*, to accustom.]

customary, kus'tum-ar-i, *adj.*, according to or established by custom; holding or held by custom.—*adv.* cus'tomarily.—*n.* cus'tomari'ness.

customer, kus'tum-er, *n.*, one accustomed to frequent a certain place of business; a buyer.

custom-house, kus'tum-hous, *n.* the place where customs or duties on exports and imports are collected, and vessels are entered and cleared.

Cut, kut, *v. t.* to make an incision; to cleave or pass through; to divide; to carve or hew; to wound or hurt; to affect deeply; to castrate.—*v. i.* to divide or pass through; to be severed:—*pr. p.* cutting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* cut.—*n.*, a little piece or what is cut off; the act of cutting: a stroke or blow; a cleft; a wound; an engraved block, or the picture from it: a short or near passage: manner of cutting; form or fashion. [W. *cutta*, short, *cutt*, a little piece; Ir. *cuttaich*, to curtail.]

cutler, kut'er, *n.*, the person or thing that cuts: a front cutting tooth; a small swift vessel with one mast and sharp bows that cut the water.

cutting, kut'ing, *n.*, a dividing or lopping off; an incision; a piece cut off; a twig.

cut-water, kut'waw-ter, *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water.

Cuticle, kut'i-kl, *n.*, the skin; the outermost or thin skin. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin.]

cutaneous, kut-ta'ne-us, *adj.*, belonging to the skin.

cuticular, kut-tik'u-lar, *adj.*, belonging to the cuticle.

Cutlass, kut'las, *n.* lit. a small knife; a broad curving sword with one edge. [Fr. *coustelas*, from L. *cutellus*, dim. of *cutler*, a ploughshare, a knife.]

cutler, kut'er, *n.*, one who makes or sells knives. [Fr. *coutelier*, from root of *Cutlass*.]

cutlery, kut'er-i, *n.*, the business of a cutler; edged or cutting instruments in general.

Cutlet, kut'let, *n.* lit. a little rib; a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal. [Fr. *cotelette*, dim. of *côte*, from L. *costa*, a rib.]

Uttle, kut', Uttle-fish, kut'-fish, *n.* a mollusc with an oblong, depressed, sack-like body containing a knife-like bone, and remarkable for its power of surrounding itself with a black inky liquid, from which sepia is made. [A.S. *cutele*; W. *gylllell*; Fr. *couleau*, a knife.]

Cycle, s'k'l, *n.* lit. a circle; an interval of time in which events re-occur in a certain order; an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.]

eyelle, s'k'lik, eyelloal, s'k'lik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or containing a cycle.

eyeloid, s'k'loid, *n.* a figure like a circle; a curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line.—*adj.* eyeloid'al. [Gr. *kyklos*, and *eidōs*, form.]

eyelometry, si-klo-m'et-ri, *n.*, art of measuring cycles or circles. [Gr. *kyklos*, and *metron*, a measure.]

eyelone, s'k'lōn, *n.* a circular or rotatory storm or hurricane of extended circuit. [from Gr. *kyklos*.]

Cyclopaean, si-klo-pe'an, *adj.*, of or like the Cyclopes, a fabled race of giants with one circular eye in the middle of the forehead; giant-like; vast. [Gr. *kyklopes*—*kyklops*—*kyklos*, a circle, *ops*, an eye.]

Cyclopaedia, Cyclopaedia, si-klo-pe'di-a, *n.* lit. a circle of learning; the circle or compass of human knowledge; a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge.—*adj.* cycloped'ic. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning.]

Cygnet, sig'net, *n.*, a young swan. [dim. of Fr. *cygne*, L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kygnos*, a swan.]
Cylinder, sil'in-dér, *n.*, a solid circular or roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylinôd*, to roll.]
Cylindrical, si-lin'drik, *adj.*, having the form or properties of a cylinder.
Cylindrical, sil'in-droid, *n.*, a body like a cylinder, but elliptical. [Gr. *kylindros*, and *oidos*, form.]
Cymbal, sim'bal, *n.*, a hollow brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs. [L. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymbalen*—*hymbê*, the hollow of a vessel.]
Cynic, sin'ik, *adj.*, *dog-like*; surly and snarling; austere; misanthropic.—*adv.* cynically. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like, from *kyôn*, a dog.]
Cynic, sin'ik, *n.*, one of a sect of ancient philosophers, so called from their morose and contemptuous views; a morose man; a snarler.
Cynicism, sin'isim, *n.*, *surlyness*; austerity.
Cynosura, sin'o-shôor, or sif, *n.*, the dog's tail, a constellation containing the north-star; hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. *kyôn*, *kynos*, a dog, *oura*, a tail.]
Cypress, s'pres, *n.*, an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals; hence, a symbol of death. [Fr. *cypres*; L. *cypressus*; Gr. *kyprissos*.]
Cyst, sist, *n.*, lit. a chest; a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [from root of *chest*.]
Czar, zâr, *n.*, lit. a king; the emperor of Russia.—*sem.* *Czarina*, zâr'éna, the empress of Russia. [Russ. *tsarj*, Croatian, *tsar*, *caesar*, perh. conn. with Gr. *haiser*, L. *caesar*, a king or emperor.]
Czarowitz, zâr'o-vits, *n.*, the eldest son of the czar. [Russ. *tsarevitch*, *tsesarvitch*—*tsarj*, and *vits*, Norm. *fits*, Fr. *fits*, L. *filius*, a son.]

D

Dab, dab, *v.t.* to strike gently with something soft or moist; to strike with the hand:—*pr.p.* dabbing; *pa.p.* dabb'd.—*n.* a gentle blow; a small lump of anything soft or moist; a small flat fish like a flounder, but with a rough back. [Fr. *dauber*, to strike; connected with *Dip*.]
Dabble, dab'l, *v.t.*, to wet by little dabs or strokes; to spatter.—*v.i.* to play in water with hands or feet; to do anything in a trifling way:—*pr.p.* dabb'ing; *pa.p.* dabb'ed. [dim. of *Dab*.]
Dabbler, dab'lér, *n.*, one who dabbles or does things in a superficial, trifling way.
Dabchick, dab'chik, *n.*, a small water-fowl that dives or dips up and down in the water.
Dace, dás, *Dare*, dâr, *Dart*, dârt, *n.*, a small river fish, so called from the quickness of its motions. [Fr. *dard*, a dart, this fish; also in Fr. *vandois*.]
Dactyl, dak'til, *n.*, in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, a long and two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger; in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as *merrily*. [L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.]
dactylic, dak-tifik, *adj.*, relating to or consisting chiefly of dactyls.—*n.* a line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.
dactylogy, dak-til-ol'o-ji, *n.*, the art of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr. *daktylos*, and *logos*, discourse—*legô*, to speak.]
Dad, dad, *Daddy*, dad'i, *n.*, father, a word used by children. [W. *tad*; Sans. *tata*.]

Daffodil, daf'ô-dil, *n.*, a flower of the lily tribe, also called King's spear. [a corruption of Fr. (*Neur*) *d'asphodel*, flower of asphodel, L. *asphodelus*, Gr. *asphodelos*.]
Dagger, dag'ér, *n.*, a short sword for stabbing; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger (†). [Fr. *dague*, It. *daga*, W. *dager*, Ir. *daigear*.]
Daggle, dag'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.*, to wet or grow wet by dragging on the wet ground:—*pr.p.* dagg'ing; *pa.p.* dagg'ed. [dim. of obs. *dag*, dew. See *Dew*.]
Daguerrotype, da-gér'ô-tip, *n.*, a method of taking pictures on metal plates by a camera; a picture thus produced. [Fr. from *Daguerre*, the inventor.]
Dahlia, dâl'i-a, *n.*, a garden plant with a large beautiful flower, and many varieties of different colours. [from *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]
Daily. See under *Day*.
Dainty, dän'ti, *adj.*, *toothsome*; pleasant to the palate; delicious; delicate; fastidious; elegant; tender.—*n.*, that which is dainty, a dainty.—*adv.* daintily.—*n.* daintiness. [W. *dain*, fine, *dantaidd*, a delicacy, from *dant*, pl. *daint*, a tooth; L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]
Dairy, dâ'ri, *n.*, lit. the occupation of a *dey* or *dairymaid*; the place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made. [old E. & Scot. *dey*, *dairymaid*.]
Dais, dâ'is, *n.*, a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall where the high table stood; a raised floor with a seat and canopy. [old Fr. *dais*, low L. *dicus*, a table—L. *dicus*, a quoit or anything of the same shape.] See *Desk*.
Daisy, dâ'zi, *n.*, lit. the day's eye, a common spring flower, so called either from closing at night and opening in the morning, or from a fancied likeness to the sun. [A.S. *daeges eage*, day's eye.]
daisied, dâ'zid, *adj.*, covered with daisies.
Dale, dâl, *Dell*, del, *n.*, a low place between hills, as it were, separating them. [A.S. *dal*, conn. with *dalan*, to divide; Ger. *thal*, conn. with *theilen*, to divide.]
Dally, dal'i, *v.i.* lit. to be foolish; to lose time by idleness or trifling; to play:—*pr.p.* dall'ying; *pa.p.* dall'ied. [A.S. *dol*, foolish; Ger. *dahlen*, to trifle; acc. to Wedgwood, old E. *daly*, a die, a plaything—L. *talus*, a die.]
dalliance, dal'i-ans, *n.*, dall'ying, toying, or trifling; interchange of embraces; delay.
Dam, dam, *v.t.*, to restrain or keep back water by a bank, or otherwise:—*pr.p.* damm'ing; *pa.p.* dammed.—*n.* any obstruction built to keep back water. [A.S. *denman*, Ger. *dammern*, connected with L. *domo*, Gr. *damao*, to subdue, restrain.]
Dam, dam, *n.*, a mother, applied to quadrupeds. [a form of *dama*.]
dame, dâm, *n.*, the mistress of a house; a matron; a noble lady. [Fr. *dame*, It. *dama*—L. *domina*, a mistress—*domus*, a house.]
damsel, dam'zel, *n.*, a little dame or lady; a young unmarried woman; a girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*, old Fr. *damoiselle*, dim. of *dame*.]
Damage, dam'âj, *n.*, hurt, injury, loss; the value of what is lost.—*pl.* compensation for loss or injury.—*v.t.* to harm, injure.—*v.i.* to take injury:—*pr.p.* dam'aging; *pa.p.* dam'aged. [old Fr. *damage*, Fr. *dommage*, It. *dannaggio*, from L. *damnum*, loss, injury.] [damaged, damageable, dam'âj-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being
dama, dam, *v.t.* lit. to bring damage or loss upon; to condemn; to condemn to punishment; to sentence to eternal punishment:—*pr.p.* dam'n'ing; *pa.p.*

damned'.—*n.* an oath; a curse. [Fr. *damner*; L. *damnare*, from *damnus*, lost, penalty.]
 damnable, dam'na-bl, *adj.*, deserving or tending to damnation; hateful; pernicious.—*adv.* dam'n-ably.—*n.* dam'nableness. [L. *damnabilis*.]
 damnation, dam-nā'shun, *n.*, condemnation; sentence to eternal punishment. [L. *damnatio*.]
 damnatory, dam'na-tor-i, *adj.*, containing sentence of condemnation. [L. *damnatorius*.]
 Damask, dam'ask, *n.*, *Damascus cloth*; figured stuff orig. of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool.—*v.t.* to flower or variegate, as cloth:—*pr.p.* dam'ask-ing; *pa.p.* dam'asked.—*adj.* of a red colour, like that of the damask rose. [Fr. *damas*, It. *damasco*, from *Damascus*, in Syria, whereto was orig. made.]
 Dama, &c. See under Damag.
 Damp, damp, *n.*, vapour, mist; moist air; lowness of spirits.—*pl.* dangerous vapours in mines, &c.—*v.t.* to wet slightly; to chill; to discourage; to check; to make dull:—*pr.p.* damp'ing; *pa.p.* damp'ed.—*adj.* moist; foggy.—*adv.* damp'ly.—*n.* damp'ness. [Dutch, *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapour.]
 Damsel. See under Dam, a mother.
 Damos, dam'uz, *n.* lit. the *Damascus plum*, a small black plum. [shortened from *Damascene*—*Damascus*.]
 Dances, dans, *v.i.* orig. to stamp with the feet; to move with measured steps to music.—*v.t.* to make to dance or jump:—*pr.p.* and *n.* danc'ing; *pa.p.* danc'ed'.—*n.* the movement of one or more persons, with measured steps to music. [Fr. *danser*, Sp. *dansar*, It. *danzare*, Ger. *tanzem*.]
 dancer, dans'er, *n.*, one who practices dancing.
 dancing, danc'ing, *n.*, the act or art of moving in the dance.
 Dandelion, dan-de-lion, *n.* lit. the lion's tooth, a common plant with a yellow flower, so called from the jagged tooth-like edges of its leaf. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion.]
 Dandle, dan'dl, *v.i.*, to play with; to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby:—*pr.p.* dan'dling; *pa.p.* dan'dled. [Ger. *tandeln*—*tand*, a toy; allied to Fr. *dandiner*, Scot. *dandill*, *vander*, to go about idly, to trifle.]
 dandy, dan'di, *n.*, a foppish, silly fellow; one who pays much attention to dress. [Fr. *dandin*.]
 Dandruff, dand'ruf, *n.*, a scaly scurf which grows on the head, especially under the hair and beard. [A.S. *tan*, an eruption, and *drog*, dirty.]
 Dane, dan, *n.*, an inhabitant of Denmark.
 Danish, dan'ish, *adj.*, belonging to Denmark.
 Danger, dan'jer, *n.* lit. a penalty or loss; a hazard or risk; insecurity. [Fr. *danger*; low L. *dam-narium*—L. *damnus*, loss, a fine.]
 dangerous, dan'jer-us, *adj.*, full of danger; unsafe; insecure.—*adv.* dan'gerously.
 Dangle, dang'gl, *v.i.* to hang loosely or with a swinging motion; to follow any one about.—*v.t.* to make to dangle:—*pr.p.* dang'ling; *pa.p.* dang'led. [Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Ice. *dingla*, to swing to and fro.]
 dangler, dang'gl'er, *n.*, one who dangles about others, especially about women.
 Dank, dangk, *adj.* a form of Damp.
 Dapper, dap'p'r, *adj.* orig. *brave*, valiant; quick; little and active; neat; spruce. [Dutch, *dapper*, brave; Ger. *tapfer*, quick.]
 Dapple, dap'pl, *adj.* marked with spots, like an apple.—*v.t.* to variegate with spots:—*pr.p.* dapp'ling; *pa.p.* dapp'led. [from Apple.]

Dare, dār, *v.t.*, to be bold enough; to venture:—*pa.t.* durst.—*v.t.* to challenge; to defy:—*pr.p.* dā'ring; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dā'red'. [A.S. *dear*, *dyrron*; Goth. *daurans*; akin to Gr. *tharred*, Sans. *dhrisk*, to be bold.]
 daring, dār'ing, *adj.*, bold; courageous; fearless.—*n.* boldness.—*adv.* dar'ingly.
 Dare, dār. Same as Dare.
 Dark, dārkt, *adj.*, without light; black or somewhat black; gloomy; difficult to understand; unenlightened; secret.—*n.* absence of light; obscurity; a state of ignorance.—*adv.* dar'kly.—*n.* dar'kness. [A.S. *deorc*; Gael. *darcka*, the opposite of *corcha*, light.]
 darken, dār'k'n, *v.t.*, to make dar'k; to stupify; to render ignorant; to sully.—*v.t.* to grow dark or darker:—*pr.p.* dar'k'ening; *pa.p.* dar'k'ened.
 darkish, dār'k'ish, *adj.*, somewhat dar'k; dusky.
 darkling, dār'k'ling, *adj.*, being in the dar'k (poet.).
 darkness, dār'k'sum, *adj.*, dar'k; gloomy (poet.).
 Darning. See under Darn.
 Darn, dār'n, *v.t.*, to conceal a hole by mending or imitating the texture of the stuff:—*pr.p.* darn'ing; *pa.p.* darn'ed'.—*n.* the place darned. [old E. *derne*; A.S. *dearns*, hidden; or from Ir. *darne*, W. *darn*, a piece, a patch.]
 Darnal, dār'nel, *n.* a weed of the rye-grass genus, formerly considered injurious to corn. [perhaps from A.S. *derian*, to injure.]
 Dart, dār't, *n.* a pointed weapon for throwing with the hand; anything that pierces.—*v.t.* to hurl suddenly; to send or shoot forth.—*v.i.* to start or shoot forth rapidly:—*pr.p.* dār'ting; *pa.p.* dār't'ed'.—*adv.* dār't'ingly. [Fr. *dard*, A.S. *darath*, *daroth*, Ice. *darathur*, Sw. *dart*, a dagger.]
 Dash, dash, *v.t.* to strike suddenly or violently; to break by throwing together; to throw water suddenly; to bespatter: to strike or blot out; to destroy or frustrate; to mix or adulterate.—*v.t.* to strike against; to break against, as water; to rush with violence:—*pr.p.* dash'ing; *pa.p.* dash'ed'.—*n.* a violent striking; a rushing or violent onset; a blow; a mark (—) at a break in a sentence; a slight admixture. [imitative of the sound of a blow or the dashing of water.]
 dashing, dash'ing, *adj.*, rushing; reckless; hasty and rash.—*adv.* dash'ingly.
 Dastard, das'tard, *n.* one who is easily frightened; a cowardly fellow.—*adj.* shrinking from danger; cowardly.—*adj.* and *adv.* das'tard'ly.—*ns.* das'tardness, das'tardliness. [A.S. *a-dastriged*, *pa.p.* of *a-dastrian*, to frighten.]
 Data, dā'ta, *n.pl.* facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced.—*ing.* dā'tum. [L. *datum*, *data*, given—*do*, to give.]
 date, dāt, *n.* the time when a letter is given or written; the time of any event; a stipulated time; duration.—*v.t.* to affix the date to.—*v.t.* to reckon; to begin:—*pr.p.* dāt'ing; *pa.p.* dāt'ed'. [Fr. *date*, It. *data*, L. *datum*.]
 dative, dāt'iv, *adj.*, that is given or appointed.—*n.* the dative case, the case of nouns which follows verbs expressing giving or some act directed to the object—generally indicated in English by *to* or *for*. [L. *dativus*.]
 datum, dāt'um, *n.* See Data.
 Date, dāt, *n.* the fruit of the date-palm, so called from its fancied resemblance to the finger. [Fr. *datte*, L. *dactylus*, Gr. *daktulos*, a finger.]
 Daub, daub, *v.t.*, to dab over or smear with soft

matter; to paint coarsely:—*pr. p.* daub'ing *pa. p.* daubed'.—*n.* a coarse painting. [from *Dab.*]
 dauber, daub'er, *n.*, one who daubs; a coarse painter.
 Daughter, daw'tēr, *n.*, a female child; a female descendant.—*n.* daughter-in-law, a son's wife. [A.S. *dohter*, Scot. *dohcter*, Ger. *tochter*, Gr. *thugaitēr*, Sans. *duhitri*.]
 daughterly, daw'tēr-li, *adj.*, like or becoming a daughter.—*n.* daughterliness.
 Dazak, dānt, *v. t.* lit. to tame; to frighten; to discourage:—*pr. p.* daunt'ing; *pa. p.* daunt'ed. [old Fr. *dauter*, Fr. *dampier*—L. *domito*—*domo*, Gr. *damaō*, Sans. *dama*, to tame; conn. with *Tama*.]
 dauntless, dānt'les, *adj.*, not to be daunted or frightened.—*adv.* daunt'lessly.—*n.* daunt'lessness.
 Dauphin, daw'fin, *n.* formerly a name given to the eldest son of the king of France.—*n.* Dauphiness, the dauphin's wife. (Fr., Prov. *dalpin*, a dolphin, orig. the title of the lords of Dauphiné, probably from their crest, a dolphin.)
 Davit, dāv'it, *n.* a spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel.—*pl.* pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by. [?]
 Daw, daw, *n.* a bird of the crow kind. [from its cry.]
 Dawa. See under Day.
 Day, dā, *n.*, the time of light; the time from morning till night; twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis. [A.S. *dæg*, Ger. *tag*, Ir. *dia*, W. *dyw*, L. *dies*, Sans. *div*, from *dyu*, to shine.]
 daily, dā'li, *adj.* and *adv.*, every day.
 day-book, dā'book, *n.*, a book in which merchants, &c. enter the transactions of every day.
 daybreak, dā'brāk, *n.*, the breaking of day, or first appearance of light.
 day-dream, dā'drēm, *n.*, a dreaming or musing while awake.
 day-lily, dā'li'lī, *n.*, a lily that blooms during the day or for a day only.
 dayman, dā'man, *n.* one who appoints a day to have a cause; an umpire.
 day-spring, dā'spring, *n.*, the springing of day; dawn.
 day-star, dā'stār, *n.*, the star which is the last to disappear before day; the morning-star.
 dawn, dawn, *v. i.*, to become day; to begin to grow light; to begin to appear:—*pr. p.* and *n.* dawn'ing; *pa. p.* dawned'.—*n.* daybreak; first beginning or appearance. [A.S. *dagian*—*dæg*, day.]
 Daze, dāz, *v. t.* (obsolete) to render dull or stupid:—*pr. p.* dāz'ing; *pa. p.* dazed'. [A.S. *dwas*, dull, foolish; Scot. *daze*, to stupefy.]
 dazzle, dāz'l, *v. t.*, to dazzle or overpower with any strong light or brilliancy:—*pr. p.* dāz'ling; *pa. p.* dāz'led.—*adv.* dāz'lingly. [frequentative of *Daze*.]
 Deacon, dē'kən, *n.* lit. a servant; in the English Church, the lowest order of clergy, under priests; in certain Presbyterian and Congregational churches, an officer under the elders; in Scot. the master of an incorporated company.—*sem.* deaconess. [L. *diaconus*; Gr. *diakonos*.]
 deaconship, dē'kn-ship, deaconry, dē'kn-ri, *n.*, the office or service of a deacon.
 diaconal, dī-ak'o-nal, *adj.*, pertaining to a deacon.
 diaconate, dī-ak'o-nāt, *n.*, the office of a deacon.
 Dead, ded, *adj.*, having died; deprived of life; that never had life; deathlike; useless; dull; cold and cheerless; without vegetation; perfect.—

adv. dead'ly.—*n.* dead'ness. [A.S. *dead*; Goth. *dauhts*; Ger. *tot*, for *totet*, pa. p. of old verb *toten*, to die.]
 dead, ded, *n.* the time of greatest stillness.—*n. pl.* those who are dead.
 deaden, ded'n, *v. t.*, to make dead; to deprive partly of vigour or sensation; to blunt; to retard; to lessen or obscure:—*pr. p.* dead'en'ing; *pa. p.* dead'en'ed. [A.S. *dydan*, to kill, to put to death.]
 deadly, ded'li, *adj.*, causing death; fatal; implacable.—*n.* dead'liness.
 dead language, ded lang'wäg, *n.* a language no longer spoken.
 dead-letter, ded'leter, *n.* a letter undelivered and unclaimed.
 death, deth, *n.*, state of being dead; extinction of life; manner of dying; mortality. [A.S. *death*, Ger. *tot*, connected with Gr. *thanatos*.]
 deaf, def, *adj.*, dull of hearing; unable to hear at all; not willing to hear; inattentive.—*adv.* deaf'ly.—*n.* deaf'ness. [A.S. *deaf*; Dutch, *doof*; Ger. *taub*.]
 deafen, def'n, *v. t.*, to make deaf, partly or altogether; to stun; to render impervious to sound:—*pr. p.* deafen'ing; *pa. p.* deafen'ed.
 deaf-mute, def-müt, *n.* one who is both deaf and mute or dumb.
 Deal, dēl, *n.*, a part; an indefinite quantity; a large quantity; the act of dividing cards; one of the divisions or boards into which a piece of timber is cut; a fir or pine board. [A.S. *dæl*; Ger. *theil*; Sans. *dala*—*dal*, to split.]
 deal, dēl, *v. t.*, to divide, to distribute; to give out slowly; to throw about.—*v. i.* to transact business; to act; to distribute cards:—*pr. p.* deal'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* dealt or dealt (delt). [A.S. *dalan*—*dæl*; Ger. *theilen*—*theil*.]
 dealer, dēl'er, *n.*, one who deals; a trader.
 dealing, dēl'ing, *n.* manner of acting towards others; intercourse of trade.
 Dean, dēn, *n.* lit. a chief of ten men; a superior; a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy; the president of the faculty in a college.—*n.* dean'ship. [old Fr. *dean*, L. *decanus*—*decem*, ten.]
 deanery, dēn'er-i, *n.*, the office or jurisdiction of a dean; the house of a dean.
 deaconal, dek'an-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a deanery.
 Dear, dēr, *adj.*, high in price; costly; scarce; highly valued; beloved.—*n.* one who is dear or beloved.—*adv.* dear'ly.—*n.* dear'ness. [A.S. *deors*, Ger. *theuer*; old Ger. *tiur*, precious.]
 darling, dārl'ing, *n.*, a little dear; one dearly beloved; a favourite. [Dear, and *ling*.]
 dearth, dērth, *n.*, dearthness, high price; scarcity; want; famine; barrenness.
 Death. See under Dead.
 Debar, dē-bār, *v. t.*, to bar out from; to exclude; to hinder:—*pr. p.* debar'ring; *pa. p.* debarred'. [L. *de*, from, and *bar*.]
 Debar, dē-bār, *v. t.* or *i.* to land from a bark, ship, or boat, to disembark:—*pr. p.* debar'king; *pa. p.* debar'ked. [L. *de*, from, and *bark*, a ship.]
 debarment, debarment, dē-bār-ment, *n.*, the act of debarment or disembarking.
 Debase, dē-bās, *v. t.*, to make base or lower; to make mean or of less value; to adulterate:—*pr. p.* debas'ing; *pa. p.* debas'ed. [L. *de*, down, and *bas*, low.]
 debasement, dē-bās'ment, *n.*, act of debasing; state of being debased; degradation.

debasing, *dē-bā'sing*, *adj.*, tending to lower or degrade.—*adv.* *debas'ingly*.

Debate, *dē-bā't*, *n.* orig: a *fight*; a contention or *beating* about in words or argument.—*v. t.* to contend for in argument.—*v. i.* to deliberate; to join in debate:—*pr. p.* *dēbā'ring*; *pa. p.* *dēbār'ed*.—*n.* *dēbā's*. [Fr. *de*, and *battre*, to beat.] See *Beat*.

debatable, *dē-bā'r-a-bl*, *adj.* liable to be disputed.

Debauch, *dē-bawch*, *v. t.* lit. to lead from the *straight course*; to lead away from duty or allegiance; to corrupt with lewdness.—*v. i.* to indulge in revelry:—*pr. p.* *dēbawch'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēbawch'ed*.—*n.* a fit of intemperance or debauchery. [Fr. *debaucher*—*de*, from, and old Fr. *bauche*, a row or course, as of bricks.]

debauchee, *dēb'o-shē*, *n.*, one given up to debauchery; a libertine.

debauchery, *dē-bawch'ēr-i*, *n.*, a *debauching*; corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty; excessive intemperance; habitual lewdness.

Debiture, *dē-bent'ūr*, *n.* an acknowledgment of a *debt*; a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation. [L. *debitur*, there are due, 3d person pl. of *debeo*, to owe.]

Debititate, *dē-bil'i-tāt*, *v. t.*, to make *unable* or *weak*; to impair the strength of:—*pr. p.* *dēbil'itāting*; *pa. p.* *dēbil'itāt'ed*. [L. *debilito*, *debilitatus*—*debilis*, weak—*de*, not, *habilis*, able.] See *Able*.

deblility, *dē-bil'i-ti*, *n.*, *weakness* and languor; a weak action of the animal functions.

Debit, *dē-bit*, *n.*, a *debt* or something due; an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v. t.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debit or debtor side of an account:—*pr. p.* *dēbit'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēbit'ed*. [L. *debitum*, what is due, from *debeo*, to owe.]

debt, *dēt*, *n.*, *what one owes* to another; what one becomes liable to do or suffer. [L. *debitum*.]

debtor, *dēt'ūr*, *n.*, *one who owes* a debt: the side of an account on which *debts* are charged. [L. *debitor*.]

Debonair, *dēb-o-nār*, *adj.*, of *good air* or appearance and manners; elegant; courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, *air*, appearance, manner.]

Debouch, *dē-boōsh*, *v. i.* to march out from a *narrow pass* or confined place:—*pr. p.* *dēbouch'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēbouch'ed*. [Fr. *deboucher*—*de*, from, *bouche*, the mouth—L. *bucca*, the cheek.]

debouchure, *dā-bōō-shōōr*, *n.*, *the mouth* of a river or strait.

Debris, *dā-brē*, *n.*, *bruised* or *broken* pieces of anything, esp. of rock; rubbish; ruins. [Fr., from *bris*, Gael. *bris*, to break; akin to *Bruise*.]

Debt, *Debtor*. See under *Debit*.

Debut, *dē-bu'* (*w* sounded as in Scot. *gude*), *n.* lit. *the first cast* or *throw* at play; a beginning or first attempt; a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, &c. [Fr.—*but*, aim, mark.]

Decade, *dē-kād*, *n.* an aggregate of *ten*. [Fr. *décade*—L. *decas*, *decadis*, Gr. *dekas*—*deka*, ten.]

Decadence. See under *Decay*.

Decagon, *dek'a-gon*, *n.* a plane figure of *ten angles* and sides. [Gr. *deka*, and *gonia*, an angle.]

Decahedron, *dek-a-hē'dron*, *n.* a solid figure having *ten bases* or sides. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a seat, a base—*hedos*, a sitting place—*hexomai*, to sit.]

Decalogue, *dek'a-log*, *n.*, *the ten commandments*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse, a proposition.]

Decamp, *dē-kamp*, *v. i.* lit. to *go from* or *shift a camp*; to go away, especially secretly. [Fr.

decamper—L. *de*, from, and *camp*. See *Camp*.]

decampment, *dē-kamp'ment*, *n.*, *shifting a camp*; a marching off. [Fr. *decampement*.]

Decanal. See under *Dean*.

Decant, *dē-kant*, *v. t.*, to *cant* or *pour* from the *edge* of a vessel; to pour off, leaving sediment:—*pr. p.* *dēcant'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēcant'ed*. [Fr. *decanter*—*de*, from, and *cant*.]

decanter, *dē-kant'ēr*, *n.*, a vessel for holding *decanted* liquor; an ornamental bottle.

Decapitate, *dē-kap'i-tāt*, *v. t.*, to *take the head* from; to behead:—*pr. p.* *dēcap'itāt'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēcap'itāt'ed*. [It., low L. *decapitare*—L. *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.]

decapitation, *dē-kap-i-tā'shun*, *n.*, *the act* of *beheading*.

Decapod, *dek'a-pod*, *n.* one of the shell-fish which have *ten feet* or claws, as the crab. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *podos*, *podas*, a foot.]

Decarbonise, *dē-kār'bon-iz*, *v. t.*, to *deprive* of carbon. [*de*, from, and *Carbon*.]

Decastyle, *dek'a-stil*, *n.* a portico with *ten styles* or *columns* in front. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *stylos*, a column.]

Decasyllable, *dek-a-sil-ab'ik*, *adj.*, having *ten syllables*. [Fr. *decasyllabique*—Gr. *deka*, ten, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

Decay, *dē-kā*, *v. i.*, to *fall away* from a state of health or excellence; to waste away:—*pr. p.* *dēcay'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēcay'ed*.—*n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state; a passing away. [old Fr. *decuer*, It. *decadere*—L. *de*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]

decadency, *dē-kā'dens*, *decadency*, *dek'ā'den-si*, *n.*, *state* of *decay*. [Fr.—low L. *decadentia*.]

decaduous, *dē-sid'ū-us*, *adj.*, *falling off*; that fall in autumn, as leaves; not permanent.—*n.* *deciduousness*. [L. *deciduous*—*decido*, from *de*, *cado*.]

Decease, *dē-sēs*, *v. i.*, to *cease* to live; to die:—*pr. p.* *dēceas'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēceas'ed*.—*n.* death. [old E. *decessu*—L. *decessus*—*de*, away, *cedo*, *cessus*, to go.]

Decoit, *Decoitful*. See under *Deceive*.

Deceive, *dē-sēv*, *v. t.*, to *catch*, to ensnare, to mislead; to cause to err; to impose on; to disappoint; to cheat:—*pr. p.* *dēceiv'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēceiv'ed*.—*n.* *deceiv'er*. [Fr. *decevoir*—L. *decipere*, *deceptus*—*de*, intensive, *capere*, to take, catch.]

deceivable, *dē-sēv'a-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be deceived*; exposed to imposture.—*n.* *deceiv'ableness*.—*adv.* *deceiv'ably*.

deceit, *dē-sēt*, *n.*, *act* of *deceiving*; anything intended to mislead another. [old E. *deceipt*, old Fr. *deceptio*—L. *deceptus*.]

deceitful, *dē-sēt'fūl*, *adj.*, *full of deceit* disposed or tending to deceive; insincere.—*adv.* *deceit'fully*.—*n.* *deceit'fulness*.

deception, *dē-sep'shun*, *n.*, *act* of *deceiving*; state of being deceived; the means by which it is sought to deceive. [L. *deceptio*.]

deceptive, *dē-sep'tiv*, *adj.*, *tending to deceive*.—*adv.* *deceptiv'ly*.—*n.* *deceptiv'ness*.

December, *dē-sem'bēr*, *n.*, *the tenth month* among the Romans, who began their year with March; with us, the twelfth month of the year. [L. *decem*, ten, and Sans. *vars*, Pers. *bar*, time, period.]

Decemvir, *dē-sem'vir*, *n.*, *one of ten magistrates* who at one time had absolute power in Rome:—*pl.* *Decemvirs* or (L.) *Decemviri*, *dē-sem'vir-i*. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]

decemvirate, *dē-sem'vir-āt*, *n.* a body of *ten men* in office; the office or term of office of decemvirs.

Decency. See under Decent.

Decennary, *dē-sen'ar-i*, *n.* a period of ten years. [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]

Decennial, *dē-sen'yal*, *adj.* consisting of, or happening every ten years.

Decent, *dē-sent*, *adj.*, *becoming*; seemly; proper; modest; moderate; tolerable.—*adv.* *dē-sently*. [L. *decens*, *decentis*, *pr.p.* of *decet*, it is becoming.]

Decency, *dē-sen-si*, *n.* state of being decent; that which is becoming or proper; modesty. [L. *decen-*

Decption. See under Deceive.

Decide, *dē-sid'*, *v.t.* lit. to cut off; to determine; to end; to settle.—*pr.p.* *dēciding*; *pa.p.* *dēcid'ed*. [Fr. *decider*, L. *decidere*—*de*, away, *caedo*, to cut.]

Decidable, *dē-sid'a-bl*, *adj.*, capable of being decided.

Decided, *dē-sid'ed*, *adj.*, determined; clear, unmistakable; resolute.—*adv.* *dēcid'edly*.

Decision, *dē-sizh'un*, *n.* the act of deciding; determination; settlement; quality of being decided.

Decisive, *dē-siv*, *adj.*, having the power of deciding; final; positive.—*adv.* *dēcis'ively*.—*n.* *dēcisiveness*.

Deciduous. See under Decay.

Decimal, *des'i-mal*, *adj.* numbered or proceeding by tens.—*n.* a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator.—*adv.* *dēc'imally*. [Fr.—low L. *decimalis*—*decem*, ten.]

Decimate, *des'i-māt*, *v.t.*, to take the tenth part of; to put to death every tenth man.—*pr.p.* *dēc'imāting*; *pa.p.* *dēc'imāt'ed*. [L. *decimo*, *decimatus*—*decimus*, tenth.]—*n.* *dēc'imātor*.

Decimation, *des-i-mā'shun*, *n.* the act of decimating; a selection of every tenth by lot.

Decipher, *dē-sif'er*, *v.t.*, to un-cipher or take out of secret writing; to make out what is unintelligible or obscure.—*pr.p.* *dēc'iphering*; *pa.p.* *dēc'ipher'ed*. [L. *de*, negative, and *cipher*.]

Decipherable, *dē-sif'er-a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be deciphered.

Decision, Decisive. See under Decide.

Deck, *dek*, *v.t.*, to cover; to clothe; to dress gaily; to adorn; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*pr.p.* *dēck'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēck'ed*.—*n.* a covering; the floor or covering of a ship. [A.S. *decan*; Ger. *decken*; akin to L. *tego*, Gr. *stegō*, to cover.]

Decker, *dek'ēr*, *n.* the person or thing that decks; a vessel which has a deck or decks.

Declaim, *dē-klām'*, *v.i.* lit. to call out much; to speak loudly or earnestly; to speak in public.—*pr.p.* *dēclāim'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēclāim'ed*. [L. *declamo*—*de*, intensive, *clamo*, to cry out.]

Declamant, *dē-klām'ant*, *declaimer*, *dē-klām'ēr*, *n.* one who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical purposes or for display.

Declamation, *dek-la-mā'shun*, *n.* act of declaiming; a public speech; display in speaking.

Declamatory, *dē-klām'a-tor-i*, *adj.*, relating to declamation; appealing to the passions; noisy and rhetorical merely.

Declare, *dē-klār'*, *v.t.* lit. to make quite clear; to make known; to show plainly to others by words; to assert.—*v.i.* to make a declaration.—*pr.p.* *dēclār'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēclār'ed*. [Fr. *declarer*, from L. *declaro*, *declaratus*—*de*, sig. completeness, *claro*, to make clear—*clarus*, clear.]

Declaration, *dek-la-rā'shun*, *n.* act of declaring; that which is declared; a written affirmation.

Declarative, *dē-klar'a-tiv*, *declaratory*, *dē-klar'a-tor-i*, *adj.* making declaration; explanatory.—*adv.* *dēclar'atively*, *dēclar'atorily*.

Decline, *dē-klīn'*, *v.i.* to bend or turn away from [a straight line]; to deviate; to refuse; to bend down; to fail or decay; to draw to an end.—*v.t.* to bend down; to turn away from; to refuse; to avoid; in *gram.*, to give the changes of a word in the oblique cases.—*pr.p.* *dēclīn'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēclīn'ed*.—*n.* a falling off; deviation; decay; a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption. [Fr. *decliner*—L. *de*, down, away from, *clinō*, Gr. *klīnō*, to bend.]

Declination, *dē-klēn'shun*, *n.* act of declining; tending to decline; decay; descent; in *gram.*, change of termination for the oblique cases.

Declinable, *dē-klīn'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be declined; having inflection for the oblique cases.

Declination, *dek-līn'ā'shun*, *n.* act of declining; deviation; decay; in *astr.*, the distance from the celestial equator.

Declivity, *dē-klīv'i-ti*, *n.* a place that declines or slopes downwards; inclination downward; a gradual descent. [L. *declivitas*—*declivis*, from *de*, downwards, *clivus*, sloping, akin to *clino*.]

Declivitous, *dē-klīv'i-tus*, *declivous*, *dē-klīv'us*, *adj.* having a declivity; descending gradually.

Decoct, *dē-kok't*, *v.t.*, to extract from by boiling; to digest by heat.—*pr.p.* *dēcoct'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēcoct'ed*. [L. *decoquo*, *decoctus*—*de*, from, *coquo*, to boil.]

Decoction, *dē-kok'shun*, *n.* act of decocting; an extract of anything got by boiling.

Decoactive, *dē-kok'tiv*, *adj.*, easily decocted.

Decollate, *dē-kol'āt*, *v.t.*, to take off from the neck; to behead.—*pr.p.* *dēcollāt'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēcollāt'ed*. [L. *decollō*—*de*, from, *collum*, the neck.]

Decolour, *dē-kol'ā'shun*, *n.* the act of beheading.

Decolour, *dē-kul'ur*, *Decolourise*, *dē-kul'ur-iz*, *v.t.* to deprive of colour.—*pr.p.* *dēcol'ouring*, *dēcol'our'ising*; *pa.p.* *dēcol'oured*, *dēcol'our'ised*. [Fr. *décolorer*, L. *decoloro*—*de*, from, *color*, colour.]

Decolorant, *dē-kul'ur-ant*, *n.* a substance that bleaches or removes colour.

Decoloration, *dē-kul'ur-ā'shun*, *n.* the removal or absence of colour.

Decompose, *dē-kom-pōz'*, *v.t.*, to separate the parts composing anything; to resolve into original elements.—*pr.p.* *dēcompos'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēcompos'ed*. [L. *de*, sig. separation, and *Compos*.]

Decomposable, *dē-kom-pōz'a-bl*, *adj.* capable of being decomposed.

Decomposition, *dē-kom-pō-zish'un*, *n.* act of decomposing; state of being decomposed; decay or dissolution.

Decomound, *dē-kom-pound'*, *v.t.* to compound again; to compound things already compounded.—*pr.p.* *dēcompond'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēcompond'ed*.—*adj.* compounded a second time.—*adj.* *dēcom-pound'able*. [L. *de*, intensive, and *compound*.]

Decorate, *dek'ō-rāt*, *v.t.* to ornament, adorn; to beautify.—*pr.p.* *dēc'orāt'ing*; *pa.p.* *dēc'orāt'ed*. [L. *decoro*, *decoratus*—*decus*, what is becoming, ornament, from *decet*, it is becoming.]

Decoration, *dek-ō-rā'shun*, *n.* act of decorating; ornament; anything that heightens beauty.

Decorative, *dek'ō-rā-tiv*, *adj.*, decorating; adorning; suited to adorn.

Decorator, *dek'ō-rā-tor*, *n.* one who decorates.

Decorous, *dē-kō'rus*, *adj.*, becoming; suitable; proper; decent.—*adv.* *dēc'orously*. [L. *decorus*.]

Decorum, *dē-kō'rum*, *n.* that which is becoming in outward appearance; propriety of conduct; decency. [L. neuter of *decorus*.]

Decorticate

Decorticate, dē-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.*, to deprive of the bark, husk, or peel:—*pr.p.* decortivating; *pa.p.* decorticated. [L. *decortico*, *decorticator*—*de*, from, and *cortex*, bark.] See cortical.

decortication, dē-kor-ti-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of stripping off bark or husk.

Decoy, dē-koy', *v.t.*, to allure, entice; to entrap; to lure into a trap or snare:—*pr.p.* decoying; *pa.p.* decoyed.—*n.* anything intended to allure into a snare. [L. *de*, and *coy*, old verb, to entice; or corr. of *duck-coy*, from *duck*, and Dutch, *koye*, a cage, from the practice of entrapping water-fowl by means of a duck trained to lead them into a cage or other enclosure.]

Decrease, dē-krēs', *v.i.* lit. to grow less; to become less, in any sense.—*v.t.* to make less; to lessen gradually:—*pr.p.* decreasing; *pa.p.* decreased.—*n.* a growing less; loss.—*adv.* decreasingly. [Fr. *decroître*, Prov. *decrease*, from L. *decreasco*—*de*, from, and *creasco*, to grow.]

decrement, dek'rē-ment, *n.*, a decreasing or growing less; the quantity lost by decrease. [L. *decrementum*, for *decrementum*—*decreasco*.]

decreascent, dē-krēs'ent, *adj.*, becoming gradually less. [L. *decreascentis*, *pr.p.* of *decreasco*.]

Decree, dē-krē', *n.*, a decision or judgment; an order by one in authority; an established law; a predetermined purpose.—*v.t.* to decide or determine by sentence in law; to appoint.—*v.i.* to make a decree:—*pr.p.* decreeing; *pa.p.* decreed. [L. *decerno*, *decretum*, to decide.]

decretal, dē-krē'tal, *adj.*, pertaining to a decree.—*n.* a decree, esp. of the pope; a book containing decrees; a collection of the pope's decrees. [L. *decretalis*—*decerno*.]

decretive, dē-krē'tiv, *adj.* having the force of a decree.

decretory, dēkr'ē-tor-i, *adj.* established by a decree; determining; judicial.

Decrepit, dē-krēp'it, *adj.* lit. noiseless; creeping about quietly; worn out by the infirmities of old age; in the last stage of decay. [Fr. *decrepité*, from L. *decrepito*, noiseless, very old—*de*, not, *crepo*, to rattle, make a noise.]

decrepitate, dē-krēp'i-tāt, *v.i.*, to crackle, as salts, when heated.—*v.t.* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling:—*pr.p.* decrepitating; *pa.p.* decrepitated. [L. *de*, intensive, *crepito*, *crepitate*, to rattle much, frequentative of *crepo*.]

decrepitation, dē-krēp-i-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of decrepitating; the separation of parts with a crackling noise occasioned by heat.

decrepitude, dē-krēp-i-tūd, *n.*, state of being decrepit or worn out with age.

Decreasant. See under Decrease.

Decretal, &c. See under Decree.

Decry, dē-krī', *v.t.*, to cry down; to condemn; to blame:—*pr.p.* decrying; *pa.p.* decried. [L. *de*, down, and *cry*.]

decrial, dē-krī'al, *n.*, a crying down; clamorous condemnation.

Decumbent, dē-kum'bent, *adj.*, lying down; reclining on the ground.—*adv.* decumbently. [L. *decumbens*, *decumbentis*, *pr.p.* of *decumbo*—*de*, down, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, to lie.]

decumbence, dē-kum'bens, *n.*, decumbency, dē-kum'bensi, *n.*, the act or posture of lying down.

Decuple, dek'ū-pl, *adj.*, tenfold.—*n.* a number ten times repeated.—*v.t.* to make tenfold:—*pr.p.* decupling; *pa.p.* decupled. [Fr. *decuple*—L.

Deface

decem, ten, and *plico*, to fold; Gr. *dekaplous*—*deka*, ten, and *plekō*, to fold.]

Decurrent, dē-kur'ent, *adj.*, running or extending downwards.—*adv.* decurrently. [L. *decurrrens*, *pr.p.* of *decurro*—*de*, down, *curro*, *currere*, to run.]

decurative, dē-kur'siv, *adj.*, running down.—*adv.* decuratively.

Decussate, dē-kus'āt, *v.t.* to cross in the form of an X; to cross, as lines, &c.:—*pr.p.* decussating; *pa.p.* decussated.—*adj.* crossed; arranged in pairs which alternately cross each other. [L. *decussato*, *decussatus*—*decussis*—*decem* *assus*, ten units, the number ten (X).]

decussation, dē-kus-ā'shun, *n.*, a crossing at an acute angle; an intersection in the form of an X.

Declate, ded'i-kāt, *v.t.* lit. to declare; to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose; to devote wholly or chiefly; to inscribe to any one:—*pr.p.* dedicating; *pa.p.* dedicated. [L. *dedico*, *dedicatus*—*de*, down, *dico*, to declare.]

dedication, ded-i-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of dedicating; an address to a patron, prefixed to a book.

dedicatory, ded'i-kā-tor-i, *adj.*, composing or serving as a dedication.

deduce, dē-dūk', *v.t.*, to draw from; to infer or gather a truth or opinion from what precedes or from premises:—*pr.p.* deducing; *pa.p.* deduced. [L. *de*, from, *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.]

deducement, dē-dūs'ment, *n.*, the thing deduced; an inference.

deducible, dē-dūs'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be deduced or inferred.

deduct, dē-duk't, *v.t.*, to take from; to separate; to subtract:—*pr.p.* deducting; *pa.p.* deducted.

deduction, dē-duk'shun, *n.*, the act of deducting; that which is deducted; inference; act of deducting; that which is deducted; abatement.

deductive, dē-duk'tiv, *adj.*, that is, or may be deduced from premises.—*adv.* deductively.

Deed, dēd, *n.*, something done; an act; an exploit; a legal transaction; the written evidence of it. [A.S. *dead*—*don*, to do; Ger. *that*—*thun*, to do.]

deedless, dēd'les, *adj.*, not having performed deeds.

Deem, dēm, *v.t.* or *i.*, to judge; to think; to believe:—*pr.p.* deeming; *pa.p.* deemed. [A.S. *deman*, to form a judgment—*dom*, judgment.]

Deep, dēp, *adj.*, admitting of dipping, diving, or going downwards; extending far down or far from the outside; difficult to understand; secret; wise and penetrating; cunning; very still; profound; intense; sunk low; low or grave.—*n.* that which is deep; the sea; any thing profound or incomprehensible.—*adv.* to a great depth; profoundly.—*adv.* deeply.—*n.* deepness. [A.S. *deop*; *dīpan*, to dip; akin to *Dip*, *Dive*, *Duck*.]

deeper, dēp'n, *v.t.*, to make deeper in any sense; to increase.—*v.i.* to become deeper:—*pr.p.* deepening; *pa.p.* deepened.

depth, dēpth, *n.*, deepness; the measure of deepness down or in; a deep place; the sea; the middle, as depth of winter; abstruseness; extent of sagacity and penetration.—*adj.* depthless, having no depth.

Deer, dēr, *n.* lit. an animal, a wild beast; a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c. [A.S. *deor*, Ger. *thier*, Gr. *thēr*, L. *fera*.]

deer-stalking, dēr'stawk'ing, *n.*, the hunting of deer by stalking, or stealing upon them unawares. [See *stalk*, to walk.]

deer-stalker, dēr'stawk-ēr, *n.* one who practises deer-stalking.

Deface, dē-fās', *v.t.*, to destroy or mar the face or

external appearance of, to disfigure; to obliterate:—*pr. p.* defacing; *pa. p.* defaced'. [L. *de*, from, and *facio*.]

defacement, *dé-fâs'ment*, *n.*, *act of defacing; injury to form or appearance; that which defaces.*

Defalcate, *dé-fal'kât*, *v. i.* lit. *to cut off as with a sickle*; to deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, &c.:—*pr. p.* defalcating; *pa. p.* defalcated'. [Low L. *defalco*, *defalcatus*—L. *de*, off, and *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.]

defalcation, *dé-fal-kâ'shun*, *n.*, *a cutting off; a diminution: a deficit of funds intrusted to one's care.*

Defame, *dé-fâm'*, *v. t.*, *to take away or destroy the good name or reputation of; to speak evil of*:—*pr. p.* defaming; *pa. p.* defamed'.—*n.* *defam'er*. [L. *de*, priv, and *fama*.]

defamation, *dé-fa-mâ'shun*, *n.*, *the act of defaming; calumny; slander.*

defamatory, *dé-fam'a-tor-i*, *adj.*, *containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious.*

Default, *dé-fawlt'*, *n.*, *a fault, failing, or failure; defect; neglect to do what duty or law requires; offence*.—*v. i.* *to fail through neglect of duty; to fail to appear in court when called upon*:—*pr. p.* defaulting; *pa. p.* defaulted'. [L. *de*, *intem*, and *Fault*.]

defaulter, *dé-fawlt'er*, *n.*, *one who defaults, particularly one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.*

Defeatance, **Defeatible**. See under **Defeat**.

Defeat, *dé-fê'*, *v. t.*, *to undo or render null and void; to frustrate; to overcome; to ruin*:—*pr. p.* defeating; *pa. p.* defeated'.—*n.*, *an undoing; a frustration of plans; overthrow, as of an army in battle*. [Fr. *défaito*—*défaire*, to undo—*de* = L. *dis*, asunder, and Fr. *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.]

defeatance, *dé-fêz'ans*, *n.* lit. *a defeat*; in law, a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void. [Norm. *defaunce*—*déferant*, Fr. *défaillant*, *pr. p.* of *défaire*.]

defeatible, *dé-fêz'i-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be defeated or annulled*.—*n.* *defeatibleness*.

Defecate, *dé-fê-kât*, *v. t.*, *to clear from dregs or impurities; to purify from extraneous matter*:—*pr. p.* defecating; *pa. p.* defecated'. [L. *defecio*, *defecatus*, to cleanse—*de*, from, *facio*, *facis*, dregs. [from impurities]

defecation, *dé-fê-kâ'shun*, *n.* the act of separating

Defect, *dé-fekt'*, *n.*, *a deficiency; something not done that ought to have been done; a want; imperfection; blemish; fault*. [L. *deficio*, *defectus*, to be wanting—*de*, neg., and *facio*, to do.]

defectible, *dé-fekt-i-bl*, *adj.* liable to defect or imperfection. [duty: revolt.]

defection, *dé-fêk'shun*, *n.*, *a falling away from*

defective, *dé-fêk'tiv*, *adj.*, *having defect; wanting in some necessary quality; insufficient*.—*adv.* *defectively*.—*n.* *defectiveness*.

deficient, *dé-fîsh'ent*, *adj.*, *defective*. [L. *deficiens*, *deficientis*, *pr. p.* of *deficio*.]

deficiency, *dé-fîsh'en-si*, *n.*, *state of being deficient; defect.*

deficit, *dé-fî-sit*, *n.*, *deficiency; want*. [L., it is wanting, 3d per. sing. of *deficio*.]

Defend, *dé-fend'*, *v. t.* lit. *to send or ward off*; to keep off anything hurtful; to guard or protect; to maintain against attack; in law, to resist as a claim; to contest:—*pr. p.* defending; *pa. p.* defended'.—*n.* *defend'er*. [L. *defendo*, to ward off—*de*, off, and *obâ. fendo*, to strike.]

defendable, *dé-fend'a-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be defended.*

defendant, *dé-fend'ant*, *n.*, *a defender; in law, a person accused or sued.*

defence, *dé-fens'*, *n.*, *a defending; that which defends; protection; vindication; in law, a defendant's plea*.—*defens'ed*, *pa. p.* in B., fortified.

defenceless, *dé-fens'les*, *adj.*, *without defence*.—*adv.* *defencelessly*.—*n.* *defencelessness*.

defensible, *dé-fens'i-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be defended*.—*n.* *defensibility*.

defensive, *dé-fens'iv*, *adj.*, *servng to defend; in a state or posture of defence*.—*n.* *that which defends; posture of defence*.—*adv.* *defensively*.

Defer, *dé-fêr'*, *v. t.*, *to put off to another time; to delay*:—*pr. p.* deferring; *pa. p.* deferred'. [L. *differo*—*dis*, asunder, *fero*, to bear, carry.]

Defer, *dé-fêr'*, *v. i.*, *to bear one's self down or yield to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority*.—*v. t.* *to submit to or lay before*:—*pr. p.* deferring; *pa. p.* deferred'. [L. *differo*—*de*, down, and *fero*, to bear.]

deference, *dé-fêr'ens*, *n.*, *a deferring or yielding in judgment or opinion; regard; submission.*

deferential, *dé-fêr'en'shal*, *adj.*, *expressing deference or respect*.—*adv.* *deferentially*.

Defiance. See under **Defy**.

Deficient, **Deficit**. See under **Defect**.

Defile, *dé-fîl'*, *v. t.* *to march off in file or line, or file by file*:—*pr. p.* defiling; *pa. p.* defiled'.—*n.* *a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only in file, or with a narrow front*. [Fr. *défiler*—L. *dis*, and *filum*, a thread. See **File**.]

Defile, *dé-fîl'*, *v. t.*, *to make foul; to pollute or corrupt; to violate*:—*pr. p.* defiling; *pa. p.* defiled'.—*n.* *defil'er*. [A. S. *fylan*, *gefylan*, to pollute.]

defilement, *dé-fîl'ment*, *n.*, *act of defiling; foulness.*

Define, *dé-fîn'*, *v. t.*, *to fix the bounds or limits of; to determine with precision; to describe accurately; to fix the meaning of*:—*pr. p.* defining; *pa. p.* defined'. [L. *definio*, *definitus*, to set bounds to—*de*, and *finis*, a limit.]

definable, *dé-fîn'a-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be defined.*

definite, *dé-fî-nit*, *adj.*, *defined; having distinct limits; fixed; exact; clear*.—*adv.* *definitely*.—*n.* *definiteness*.

definition, *dé-fî-nîsh'un*, *n.*, *a defining; a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase.*

definitive, *dé-fî-nî-tiv*, *adj.*, *defining or limiting; positive; final*.—*n.* *in gram.*, an adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun.

—*adv.* *definitively*.

Deflagrate, *dé-fla-grât*, *v. i.* or *v. t.*, *to burn down; to burn with suddenness and sparking*:—*pr. p.* deflagrating; *pa. p.* deflagrated'.—*n.* *deflagration*. [L. *deflagro*—*de*, down, and *flagro*, to burn.]

deflagrator, *dé-fla-grâ-tor*, *n.* *a galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion.*

Deflect, *dé-flekt'*, *v. i.* or *v. t.*, *to turn aside; to swerve or deviate from a right line or proper course*:—*pr. p.* deflecting; *pa. p.* deflected'. [L. *de*, from, and *flecto*, to bend, turn.]

deflection, *dé-flekt'shun*, *n.*, *a turning aside; deviation.*

Deflorate, **Defloration**. See under **Deflower**.

Deflower, *dé-flôur'*, *v. t.*, *to deflower or deprive of flowers; to deprive of original grace and beauty; to ravish*:—*pr. p.* deflowering; *pa. p.* deflowered'.—*n.* *deflow'er*. [L. *defloro*, to strip flowers off—*de*, priv., and *flor*, *floris*, a flower.]

dehbrate, *dé-flô'rât*, *adj.*, *past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen.*

defloration, def-lō-rā'shun, *n.*, the act of deflowering. **deflower**. Same as **Deflower**.

Defluxion, dē-fluk'shun, *n.*, a flowing down of humours or fluid matter in the body. [L. *defluxio*—*de*, down, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

Deforce, dē-fōrs', *v. t.* in law, to keep out of possession by force:—*pr. p.* defōrc'ing; *pa. p.* defōrced'. —*n.* defōrcemēnt. [L. *de*, from, and *forco*.]

Deform, dē-form', *v. t.*, to alter or injure the form of; to disfigure:—*pr. p.* defōrm'ing; *pa. p.* defōrmed'. [L. *deformo*—*de*, from, and *forma*.]

deformation, def-or-mā'shun, *n.*, act of deforming. **deformity**, dē-form'i-ti, *n.*, state of being deformed; want of proper form; ugliness; disfigurement; anything that destroys beauty.

Defraud, dē-fraud', *v. t.* to deprive of by fraud; to withhold wrongfully; to cheat or deceive:—*pr. p.* defraud'ing; *pa. p.* defraud'ed. [L. *defraudo*—*de*, from, and *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.]

Defray, dē-frā', *v. t.* orig. to pay a fine in order to atone for an offence against the public peace; to discharge the expenses of anything; to pay:—*pr. p.* defray'ing; *pa. p.* defrayed'. —*n.* defrayment. [Fr. *defrayer*—*de*, and *frans*, expense—low L. *fradum*, a fine—Ger. *friede*, peace.]

Defunct, dē-funkt', *adj.* having finished the course of life, dead.—*n.* a dead person. [L. *defungor*, *defunctus*, to finish—*de*, and *fungor*, to perform.]

Deity, dē-ī'ti, *v. t.* lit. to renounce a state of faith or confidence; orig. to dissolve the allegiance between vassal and lord—hence, to disown, to denounce; to challenge; to brave:—*pr. p.* dēfyt'ing; *pa. p.* dēfied'. —*n.* dēfēt'. [Fr. *déifier*; old Fr. *desfier*; It. *disfidare*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *fido*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]

Defiance, dē-fī'ans, *n.*, the act of defying; a challenge to combat; contempt of opposition.

Degenerate, dē-jen'er-āt, *v. i.*, to sink from one's genus or race; to fall from a nobler state; to be or to grow worse:—*pr. p.* dēgen'erāt'ing; *pa. p.* dēgen'erated'. [L. *degenero*, *degeneratum*—*de*, from, and *genus*, *generis*, race, kind.]

degenerate, dē-jen'er-āt, *adj.*, degenerated; having lost the nobleness of race; having become weak or base.—*adv.* dēgen'eratēly.—*n.* dēgen'erateness.

degeneracy, dē-jen'er-a-si, *n.*, degeneration, dē-jen'er-ā'shun, *n.*, the act or process of becoming degenerate; the state of being degenerate.

degenerative, dē-jen'er-ā-tiv, *adj.*, tending or causing to degenerate.

Deglutition, deg-lōō-tish'un, *n.*, the act or power of glutting or swallowing. [Fr.—L. *de*, down, and *glutitio*, to swallow.] See **Glat**.

Degrade, dē-grād', *v. t.*, to lower or reduce in grade or rank; to deprive of office or dignity; to lower in character or value; to disgrace:—*pr. p.* dēgrād'ing; *pa. p.* dēgrād'ed. [Fr. *dégrader*—L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step.] See **Grade**.

degradation, deg-ra-dā'shun, *n.*, the act of degrading; the state of being degraded; disgrace.

degree, dē-grē', *n.*, a grade or step; position; rank; extent; a mark of distinction conferred by universities; the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles. [Fr. *dégré*—L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.]

Dehiscent, dē-his'ent, *adj.*, gaping or opening, as the capsules of plants. [L. *dehiscens*, *pr. p.* of *dehisco*—*de*, intensive, and *hisco*, to gape. [sules of a plant. **dehiscence**, dē-his'ens, *n.*, the opening of the capsule.]

Deign, dān, *v. i.*, to think worthy; to condescend.—*v. t.* to give; to allow:—*pr. p.* dēign'ing; *pa. p.*

dēigned'. [Fr. *daigner*—L. *dignor*, to think worthy—*dignus*, worthy.]

Deity, dē-ī'ti, *n.*, the divinity; godhead; a god or goddess; the Supreme Being. [L. *deus*; Gr. *theos*; Sans. *deva*—*div*, heaven.]

deicide, dē-ī-sīd, *n.*, the killing of a god; the putting to death of Jesus Christ. [It. *deicidio*—L. *deus*, and *caedo*, to cut, to kill.]

deity, dē-ī'ti, *v. t.*, to make a deity or god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to worship as a deity:—*pr. p.* dēfyt'ing; *pa. p.* dēfied'. [Fr. *déifier*—L. *deificare*—*deus*, and *facere*, to make.]

deistic, dē-ī'f'ik, *adjective*, dē-ī'f'ik-al, *adj.*, making into a deity. [L. *deificus*—*deus*, and *facere*.]

deification, dē-ī-f'ik-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of deifying. **deiform**, dē-ī-form, *adj.*, having the form of a god. [L. *deus*, and *forma*, form.]

deist, dē-īst, *n.* one who believes in the existence of God but not in revealed religion.—*adj.* dē-īst'ic-al. [Fr. *déiste*—L. *deus*.]

deism, dē-īz-m, *n.*, the creed of a deist. [Fr. *déisme*.]

Deject, dē-jekt', *v. t.*, to cast down the countenance or spirits of:—*pr. p.* dējekt'ing; *pa. p.* dējekt'ed. [L. *deicio*, *dejectus*—*de*, down, *jacio*, to cast.]

dejected, dē-jekt'ed, *adj.*, cast down; dispirited.—*adv.* dējekt'edly.—*n.* dējekt'edness.

dejection, dē-jekt'shun, *n.*, state of being dejected or cast down; lowness of spirits; depression.

Delation, dē-lā'shun, *n.* (law) act of charging with a crime. [L. *defero*, *delatum*—*de*, inten, and *fero*, to bear.]

Delay, dē-lā', *v. t.*, to put off to another time; to defer; to hinder or retard.—*v. i.* to pause, linger, or put off time.—*n.* a putting off or deferring; a lingering; hindrance:—*pr. p.* dēlay'ing; *pa. p.* dēlayed'. [Fr. *délai*, L. *dilatatio*, a putting off—*differo*, *dilatatum*—*dis*, apart, and *fero*, to carry.]

Delecta. See under **Delecta**.

Delectable, dē-lek'ta-bl, *adj.*, delightful; pleasing.—*n.* dēlect'ableness.—*adv.* dēlect'ably. [L. *delectabilis*—*delecto*, to delight.]

delectation, dē-lek-tā'shun, *n.*, delight; great pleasure. [L. *delectatio*.]

Delegate, dē-lē-gāt, *v. t.*, to send as a legate or representative; to intrust or commit to:—*pr. p.* dēlégāt'ing; *pa. p.* dēlégāt'ed.—*n.* one who is delegated; a deputy or representative.—*adj.* delegated, deputed. [L. *de*, away, and *lego*, *legatus*, to send as ambassador.] See **Legate**.

delegation, dē-lē-gā'shun, *n.*, act of delegating; the persons delegated.

Delete, dē-lēt', *v. t.*, to blot out; to erase; to destroy:—*pr. p.* dēlēt'ing; *pa. p.* dēlēt'ed.—*n.* dēlēt'ion. [L. *deleo*, *deletum*, to blot out.]

deleble, dē-lē-bl, *adj.*, that can be blotted out.

deleterious, dē-lē-tē-ri-us, *adj.*, tending to destroy life; poisonous. [low L. *deleterius*—*deleo*.]

Delf, delf, *n.* a kind of earthenware, made at **Delft**.

Deliberate, dē-lib'er-āt, *v. t.*, to weigh well in one's mind, as if in a balance; to consider the reasons for and against; to reflect upon.—*v. i.* to reflect or consider. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, intensive, and *libro*, to weigh—*libra*, a balance.]

deliberate, dē-lib'er-āt, *adj.*, deliberating or considering carefully; slow in determining; well considered.—*adv.* dēlib'eratēly.—*n.* dēlib'erateness.

deliberation, dē-lib'er-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of deliberating; mature reflection; calmness; coolness.

deliberative, dē-lib'er-a-tiv, *adj.*, pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation.—*adv.* dēlib'eratēly.

Delicate, del'i-kăt, *adj.*, alluring or enticing; pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste; dainty; nicely discriminating or perceptive; of a fine, slight texture or constitution; tender, frail; requiring nice handling; refined in manners, gentle, polite, considerate. [L. *delicatus*—*delicia*, allurements—*delicio*—*de*, intensive, and *lacio*, to entice.]—**del'icate**, *n. pl.* in *B.*, delicacies.—**del'icately**, *adv.* in a delicate manner: in *B.*, luxuriously.—**del'icateness**, *n.* state of being delicate: in *B.*, delicacy, luxury.

delicacy, del'i-ka-si, *n.*, state or quality of being delicate; anything delicate or dainty. [Fr. *delicatesse*—L. *delicatus*.]

delicious, dē-līsh'us, *adj.*, full of delicacies; highly pleasing to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure.—*n.* **del'iciousness**. [L. *deliciosus*—*delicia*.]

deliciously, dē-līsh'us-li, *adv.*, in a delicious manner: in *B.*, luxuriously.

delight, dē-līt', *v. t.* lit. to allure or entice; to please highly.—*v. i.* to have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased:—*pr. p.* delight'ing; *pa. p.* delight'ed.—*n.* a high degree of pleasure; extreme satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure. [old *E. delite*; old Fr. *delitior*, Prov. *delectar*—L. *delectare*, intensive of *delicio*.]

delightful, dē-līt'fūl, *delight'some* (sum), *adj.*, full of delight.—*adv.* delight'fully.—*n.* delightfulness.

delineate, dē-līn'ē-āt, *v. t.*, to mark out with lines; to represent by a sketch or picture; to portray; to describe accurately in words:—*pr. p.* delīn'ēat'ing; *pa. p.* delīn'ēat'ed. [L. *delineo*, *delineatum*—*de*, down, and *linea*, a line.] See *Line*.

delineation, dē-līn'ē-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of delineat'ing; a sketch, representation, or description.

delineator, dē-līn'ē-ā-tor, *n.*, one who delineates.

delinquant, dē-līng'kwent, *adj.*, leaving one's duty; failing in duty.—*n.* one who fails in or leaves his duty; a transgressor; a criminal.—*adv.* delīn'quently. [L. *delinquens*, *entis*, *pr. p.* of *delinquo*—*de*, intensive, and *linguo*, to leave.]

delinquency, dē-līng'kwēn-si, *n.*, failure in or omission of duty; a fault; a crime.

deliquesce, del-i-kwes', *v. i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, &c.:—*pr. p.* delīques'cing; *pa. p.* delīques'ced'. [L. *deliquesco*, to melt away—*de*, intensive, and *liquescō*, to become fluid—*liquēo*, to be fluid.]

deliquescent, del-i-kwē'sent, *adj.*, becoming liquid in the atmosphere.—*n.* **delīques'cence**.

Delirious, dē-līr'i-us, *adj.* lit. going out of the furrow in ploughing; wandering in mind; light-headed; insane. [L. *delirus*—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.]—*adv.* delīr'i-ously.—*n.* **delīr'i-ousness**.

delirium, dē-līr'i-um, *n.*, state of being delirious; strong excitement; wild enthusiasm. [L.]

Delitescant, del-i-tes'ent, *adj.*, lying hid or concealed. [L. *delitescens*, *pr. p.* of *delitescō*—*de*, from, and *latēscō*—*latēo*, to lie hid.]

delitescence, del-i-tes'ens, *n.*, state of being concealed; retirement.

Deliver, dē-līv'ēr, *v. t.*, to liberate or set free from restraint or danger; to rescue from evil or fear; to give up, or part with: to communicate; to pronounce: to give forth, as a blow, &c.; to relieve a woman in childbirth:—*pr. p.* delīv'ēr'ing; *pa. p.* delīv'ēr'ed.—*n.* **delīv'ēr'er**. [Fr. *délivrer*—L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to set free—*liber*, free.]

deliverance, dē-līv'ēr-ans, *n.*, act of delivering or freeing; state of being delivered; freedom.

delivery, dē-līv'ēr-i, *n.*, the act of delivering; a

giving up; the act or manner of speaking in public; the act of giving birth.

Dell. See *Dale*.

Delta, del'ta, *n.*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is (Δ); a tract of land of like shape, especially that between two mouths of a river. [Gr.]

deltoid, del'toid, *adj.* of the form of the Greek Δ; triangular. [Gr. *deltoides*—*delta*, & *eidos*, form.]

Delude, dē-lūd', *v. t.*, to play or impose upon; to deceive; to mislead; to cheat:—*pr. p.* delūd'ing; *pa. p.* delūd'ed. [L. *deludo*, to play, make sport of—*de*, down, *ludo*, *lusus*, to play.]

delusion, dē-lū'zhun, *n.*, the act of deluding; the state of being deluded; a false belief; error.

delusive, dē-lū'siv, *delusory*, dē-lū'sor-i, *adj.*, apt or tending to delude; deceptive.—*adv.* delū'sively.—*n.* **delū'siveness**.

Deluge, del'ūj, *n.*, a washing away; a great overflow of water; a flood, esp. that in the days of Noah.—*v. t.* to inundate; to overwhelm as with water:—*pr. p.* del'ūg'ing; *pa. p.* del'ūg'ed. [Fr. *diluvium*—*diluo*—*dis*, away, *lavo* = *lavo*, to wash.]

Delusion, *Delusive*. See under *Delude*.

Delve, delv, *v. t.*, to dig with a spade:—*pr. p.* delv'ing; *pa. p.* delv'ed.—*n.* **delv'er**. [A. S. *delfan*, to dig; conn. with *Dale*, *Dell*, and *W. twl*, a hole.]

Demagnetize, dē-mag'net-iz, *v. t.*, to deprive of magnetic power. [L. *de*, priv., and *magnetisē*.]

Demagogue, dem'a-gog, *n.*, a leader of the people; a popular and factious orator. [Gr. *dēmagōgos*—*dēmos*, the people, *agōgos*, leading—*agō*, to lead.]

Demain, dē-mān', *Demense*, dē-mēn', *n.*, a domain; a manor-house with the lands belonging to it, held by the owner for his own use. [old Fr. *demaïne*, *demesne*, L. *dominiūm*, right of ownership—*dominus*, a master—*domus*, a house.]

Demand, dē-mānd', *v. t.* to ask back from the hands of another; to claim; to ask earnestly or authoritatively; to call for; to question:—*pr. p.* demānd'ing; *pa. p.* demānd'ed.—*n.* the asking for what is due; an asking for with authority; a claim; earnest inquiry. [low L. *demando*, to demand—*de*, from, and *mando*, to put into one's hand—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]

demandable, dē-mānd'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be demanded.

demandant, dē-mānd'ant, *n.*, one who demands; a plaintiff.

Demarcation, **Demarkation**, dē-mark-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of marking off or setting bounds to; division; a fixed limit. [Fr. *demarquer*, to mark off—*de*, off, and *marquer*, to mark.] See *Mark*.

Demean, dē-mēn', *v. t.* lit. to manage or lead with the hand; to conduct; to behave:—*pr. p.* dē-mēan'ing; *pa. p.* dē-mēan'ed'. [Fr. *démener*—*de*, inten., and *mener*, to lead—L. *manus*, the hand.]

demeanour, dē-mēn'ūr, *n.*, behaviour; bearing.

Demean, dē-mēn', *v. t.*, to make mean; to lower:—*pr. p.* dē-mēan'ing; *pa. p.* dē-mēan'ed'. [L. *de*, *Maan*.]

Demented, dē-men'ed, *adj.*, out of one's mind; deprived of reason. [L. *demens*, *dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, from, and *mens*, the mind.]

Demerit, dē-mer'it, *n.*, that which wants merit—hence, that which deserves punishment; fault; crime. [L. *de*, want of, and *Merit*.]

Demense. See *Demain*.

Demi-god, dem'i-god, *n.*, half a god; one whose nature is partly divine. [Fr. *demi*, half, and *God*.]

Demise, *dē-mīz'*, *n.*, *laying down*—hence, a transferring; the death of a sovereign, or a distinguished person; a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor.—*v. t.* to send down to a successor; to bequeath by will:—*pr. p.* *dēmīsing*; *pa. p.* *dēmīsed*. [Fr. *démise*, *pa. p.* of *démètre*, to lay down—*ll. die*, aside, and Fr. *mètre*, to lay—*L. mittere*, *mittere*, to send.]

Demission, *dē-mīsh'un*, *n.*, a *lowering or letting down*; degradation; humiliation. [*L. demissio*.]

Demis-semi-quaver, *dēm-i-sem'i-kwā-vēr*, *n.* in music, a note equal in time to the half of a *semiquaver*. [Fr. *demi*, half, and *Semi-quaver*.]

Democracy, *dē-mōkrā-si*, *n.* a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively. [Gr. *dēmokratia*—*dēmos*, the people, and *kratos*, to rule—*kratos*, strength.]

democrat, *dēm'ō-krat*, *n.* one who adheres to or promotes democracy.

democratic, *dēm-ō-krā'tik*, *democratical*, *dēm-ō-krā'ti-kal*, *adj.*, relating to democracy.—*adv.* *democratically*.

Demolish, *dē-mō'lish*, *v. t.*, to throw or pull down; to reduce to a shapeless heap; to destroy, ruin:—*pr. p.* *dēmō'lishing*; *pa. p.* *dēmō'lished*. [*L. demolior*, to throw or pull down—*de*, down, and *molior*, to build—*mole*, a heap.]

demolition, *dēm-ō-lish'un*, *n.*, the act of demolishing or destroying; ruin; destruction.

Demon, *dē'mon*, *n.* in mythology, a spirit holding a place between man and the gods; an evil spirit, a devil. [*L. daemon*, Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit—*daio*, to divide, to distribute destinies.]

demoniac, *dē-mō-ni-ak*, *demoniacal*, *dē-mō-ni-ak-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons.—*adv.* *demoni'acally*.

demoniac, *dē-mō-ni-ak*, *n.* a human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

demoniacism, *dē-mō-ni-ak-izm*, *n.*, the state of being demoniac; demoniacal practices.

demonolatry, *dē-mon-ō-l'a-tri*, *n.*, the worship of demons. [Gr. *daimōn*, and *latreia*, worship.]

demonology, *dē-mon-ō-l'ō-jī*, *n.*, a discourse on demons and their agency.—*adj.* *demonologic*, *demonolog'ical*. [Gr. *daimōn*, *logos*, a discourse.]

demonologist, *dē-mon-ō-l'ō-jist*, *n.*, a writer on demonology.

Demonstrate, *dē-mon'strāt*, *v. t.*, to shew or point out clearly; to prove with certainty:—*pr. p.* *dēmōn'strāting*; *pa. p.* *dēmōn'strāted*. [*L. demonstrō*—*de*, intensive, and *monstrō*, to shew.]

demonstrable, *dē-mon'stra-bl*, *adj.*, that may be demonstrated.—*n.* *dēmōn'strābleness*.—*adv.* *dēmōn'strābly*.

demonstration, *dēm-on'strā'shun*, *n.*, the act of demonstrating; a pointing out; proof beyond doubt; expression of the feelings by outward signs; show; military or other exhibition.

demonstrative, *dē-mon'stra-tiv*, *adj.*, having the power to demonstrate; making evident; proving with certainty; given to the manifestation of one's feelings.—*adv.* *dēmōn'strātively*.—*n.* *dēmōn'strātiveness*.

Demoralize, *dē-mōr'al-iz*, *v. t.*, to bring down or corrupt in morals:—*pr. p.* *dēmōr'alizing*; *pa. p.* *dēmōr'alized*. [Fr. *démoraliser*—*L. de*, down, and Fr. *morale*, morals.] See *Moral*.

demoralization, *dē-mōr'al-i-zā'shun*, *n.*, act of demoralizing; corruption or subversion of morals.

Demote, *dē-mō'tik*, *adj.*, pertaining to the people; popular. [Gr. *dēmos*, the people.]

Demulcent, *dē-mul'sent*, *adj.*, mollifying or softening; soothing. [*L. demulcens*, *pr. p.* of *demulceo*—*de*, and *mulceo*, to soften.]

Demur, *dē-mūr*, *v. i.*, to delay; to hesitate from uncertainty; to object:—*pr. p.* *dēmūr'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēmurred*.—*n.* a stop; pause; hesitation. [Fr. *démurer*, *L. demoror*, to loiter, linger—*de*, intensive, and *moror*, to delay.]—*n.* *dēmūr'age*.

démurrage, *dē-mūr'āj*, *n.* an allowance made to the owner of a trading vessel for undue delay or detention in port.

Demure, *dē-mūr*, *adj.* lit. of good-manners; sober; staid; modest; affectedly modest; making a show of gravity.—*adv.* *dēmūr'ely*.—*n.* *dēmūr'eness*. [old Fr. *de (bonnes) mœurs*, of good-manners, Fr. *mœurs*, *L. mores*, manners.]

Dem'y, *dē-mī'*, *n.* a size of paper $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. [Fr. *demi*, *L. dimidium*, half—*dis*, through, and *medius*, the middle.]

Den, *dēn*, *n.*, a small narrow valley; the hollow lair of a wild beast; a cave used for concealment or security. [A.S. *den*, *dene*, a valley.]

Denary, *dēn'ar-i*, *adj.*, containing ten.—*n.* the number ten. [*L. denarius*—*deni*, ten at a time—*decem*, ten.]

Denationalize, *dē-nāsh'un-al-iz*, *v. t.*, to deprive of national rights. [*L. de*, priv., and *nationalis*.]

Denaturalize, *dē-nā'tū-rāl-iz*, *v. t.*, to make unnatural; to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country. [*L. de*, priv., and *naturalis*.]

Dendroid, *dēn'drōid*, *adj.*, having the form of a tree. [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *eidos*, form.]

dendrology, *dēn-drō'l'ō-jī*, *n.*, a discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. [Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

Denial. See under *Deny*.

Denizen, *dēn'izn*, *n.* orig. a dweller within or enjoying the privileges of the city franchise; an inhabitant; a stranger who has been made a subject of the country by letters-patent.—*v. t.* to make a denizen of, or admit to residence; to enfranchise; to provide with occupants:—*pr. p.* *dēn'izening*; *pa. p.* *dēn'izened*. [old Fr. *denizein*—*deins*, *denis*, Fr. *dans*, within—*L. de intus*, from within.]—*n.* *dēn'izenship*.

Denominate, *dē-nōm'in-āt*, *v. t.*, to give a name to; to call; to designate:—*pr. p.* *dēnōm'ināting*; *pa. p.* *dēnōm'ināted*. [*L. de*, and *nominō*, *nominatum*, to name—*nomen*, a name.]

denomination, *dē-nōm'in-ā'shun*, *n.*, the act of naming; a name or title; a collection of individuals called by the same name; a sect.

denominational, *dē-nōm'in-ā'shun-al*, *adj.*, belonging to a denomination or sect.

denominationalism, *dē-nōm'in-ā'shun-al-izm*, *n.*, a denominational or class spirit or policy; devotion to the interests of a sect.

denominative, *dē-nōm'in-āt-iv*, *adj.*, giving or having a denomination or title.—*adv.* *dēmōn'inātively*.

denominator, *dē-nōm'in-āt-ōr*, *n.*, he who or that which gives a name; in arith., the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which names the parts into which the integer is divided.

Denote, *dē-nōt'*, *v. t.*, to note or mark; to indicate by a sign; to point out; to be the sign of; to signify or mean:—*pr. p.* *dēnōt'ing*; *pa. p.* *dēnōt'ed*. [*L. denoto*—*de*, intensive, and *noto*, to mark—*nota*, a mark or sign.] See *Nota*.

Denouement, *dē-nōv'mōng*, *n.* lit. the untying of a knot; the unravelling of a plot or story; the issue,

- event, or outcome. [Fr. *dénouer*, to untie—*de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie—*L. nodus*, a knot.]
- Denounce**, *dē-noun's*, *dē-nun-si-āt*, or *dē-nā*, *v. t.* lit. to tell or announce; to threaten; to inform against or accuse publicly:—*pr. p.* *dē-noun-cing*, *dē-nun-ciating*; *pa. p.* *dē-noun-ced*, *dē-nun-ciated*. [*L. denuncio—de*, intensive, and *nuncio*, to announce.]
- denouncement**, *dē-noun's ment*, *dē-nun-si-āt*, *n.*, the act of denouncing; a threat.
- denunciator**, *dē-nun'si-ā-tor*, *n.*, one who denounces.
- denunciatory**, *dē-nun'si-ā-tor-l*, *adj.*, containing a denunciation; threatening.
- Dense**, *dens*, *adj.*, thick; close; compact.—*adv.* *densly*.—*n.* *densness*. [*L. densus*, thick.]
- density**, *dens-i-ti*, *n.*, the quality of being dense; the proportion of mass to bulk or volume.
- Dent**, *dent*, *n.*, a dint or small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer.—*v. t.* to make a dint or mark by means of a blow; to indent. [from the sound.]
- Dental**, *den-tal*, *adj.*, belonging to the teeth; produced by the aid of the teeth.—*n.* an articulation or letter formed or pronounced chiefly with the teeth. [*L. dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]
- dentate**, *den-tāt*, *dē-nat-ed*, *den-tāt-ed*, *adj.*, toothed; notched; set as with teeth.
- denticle**, *den-ti-kl*, *n.*, a small tooth. [*L. denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.]
- denticulate**, *den-tik'ū-lāt*, *adj.*, having small teeth.—*n.* *denticula-tion*.
- dentifrice**, *den-ti-fris*, *n.* a substance used in rubbing or cleaning the teeth. [*L. dens*, and *frico*, to rub.]
- dentist**, *den-tist*, *n.*, one who cures diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth.
- dentistry**, *den-tist-ri*, *n.*, the profession of a dentist.
- dentition**, *den-tish'un*, *n.*, the cutting or growing of teeth. [*L. dentio*, to cut teeth—*dens*.]
- Denude**, *dē-nūd'*, *v. t.*, to make nude or naked; to lay bare:—*pr. p.* *dē-nūd'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-nūd'ed*.—*n.* *denudation*, *den-ū-dā'shun*. [*L. denudo—de*, inten., and *nudo*, to make naked—*nudus*, naked.]
- Denunciate**, &c. See under **Denounce**.
- Deny**, *dē-nī'*, *v. t.*, to say nay or no strongly; to gainsay or declare not to be true; to reject; to disown:—*pr. p.* *dē-nī'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-nī'ed*. [Fr. *denier—L. de-nego—de*, intensive, and *nego*, to say no—*ne*, no, *ao*, to say yes—*Sans. ah*, to say.]
- deniable**, *dē-nī'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be denied.
- denial**, *dē-nī'al*, *n.*, act of denying or saying no; contradiction; refusal; rejection.
- Deodorize**, *dē-ō-dōr-īz*, *v. t.*, to take the odour or smell from:—*pr. p.* *dē-ō-dōr'izing*; *pa. p.* *dē-ō-dōr'ised*. [*L. de*, from, and root of *odour*.]
- Deoxidate**, *dē-oks'i-dāt*, *deoxidise*, *dē-oks'i-dīz*, *v. t.*, to take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxide. [*L. de*, from, and *oxidate*, *oxidise*.]
- Depart**, *dē-pārt'*, *v. i.*, to part from; to go away; to quit or leave; to die:—*pr. p.* *dē-pārt'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pārt'ed*. [Fr. *de-partir—L. de*, from, and *partior*, to part, to divide.]] See **Part**.
- department**, *dē-pārt'ment*, *n.* that which is parted or separated; a part or portion; a separate part of business or duty; a division of a country.—*adj.* *department'al*.
- departure**, *dē-pārt'ūr*, *n.*, act of departing; a going away from a place; deviation; death.
- Depend**, *dē-pend'*, *v. i.*, to hang down or from; to be sustained by or connected with anything; to
- rest**:—*pr. p.* *dē-pend'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pend'ed*. [*L. dependeo—de*, from, and *pendeo*, to hang.]
- dependant**, *dē-pend'ant*, *n.*, one who depends on, relies on, or is sustained by another.
- dependent**, *dē-pend'ent*, *adj.*, depending; relying or resting on; subject to; subordinate.—*adv.* *depend'ently*.
- dependence**, *dē-pend'ens*, *dependency*, *dē-pend'ens-i*, *n.*, state of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust; that on which one depends; colony.
- Deplet**, *dē-pikt'*, *v. t.*, to picture or paint carefully; to make a likeness of; to describe minutely:—*pr. p.* *dē-pict'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pict'ed*. [*L. depingo—de*, intensive, and *pingo*, *pictus*, to paint.]
- Deplatory**, *dē-pil'a-tor-l*, *adj.*, taking hair off.—*n.* an application for taking off hair. [*L. depilō—de*, off, and *pilus*, hair.]
- Depletion**, *dē-plē'shun*, *n.*, the lessening of the quantity of blood in the vessels. [*L. depleo—de*, negative, and *plero*, *pletum*, to fill.]
- Deplore**, *dē-plōr'*, *v. t.*, to weep or bewail bitterly; to feel or express deep grief for; to lament:—*pr. p.* *dē-plōr'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-plōr'ed*.—*adv.* *dē-plōr'ingly*. [*L. deploro—de*, intensive, and *ploro*, to weep.]
- deplorable**, *dē-plōr'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may or should be deplored; lamentable; sad.—*n.* *dē-plōr'ableness*.—*adv.* *dē-plōr'ably*.
- Deploy**, *dē-ploy'*, *v. t.*, to fold out or unfold; to open out or extend.—*v. i.* to open; to extend in line, as a body of troops:—*pr. p.* *dē-ploy'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-ploy'ed*. [Fr. *déployer—L. de*, it *spargere*, *L. explicare*, to fold out—*ex*, out, *plico*, to fold.]
- Deplume**, *dē-plūm'*, *v. t.*, to take the plumes or feathers from:—*pr. p.* *dē-plūm'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-plūm'ed*.—*n.* *dē-plūm'ation*. [*L. de*, from, and *pluma*, a feather.]
- Depolarise**, *dē-pō-lar-īz*, *v. t.*, to take the polarity from.—*n.* *dē-pō-lar'isation*. [*L. de*, from, and *polarise*.]
- Deponent**. See under **Depose**.
- Depopulate**, *dē-pop'ū-lāt*, *v. t.*, to take the population from or away; to lay waste.—*v. i.* to become depopulated:—*pr. p.* *dē-pop'ū-lāt'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pop'ū-lāt'ed*. [*L. depopulor*, *depopulatus—de*, priv., and *populus*, the people.]—*n.* *dē-pop'ulation*.
- depopulation**, *dē-pop'ū-lā'shun*, *n.*, act of depopulating; havoc; destruction.
- Deport**, *dē-pōrt'*, *v. t.*, to carry off or away; to transport; to exile; to behave:—*pr. p.* *dē-pōrt'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pōrt'ed*. [*L. deporto—de*, away, and *porto*, *portatus*, to carry.]
- deportation**, *dē-pōrt'ā'shun*, *n.*, act of deporting; state of being deported or exiled; banishment.
- deportment**, *dē-pōrt'ment*, *n.*, manner of deporting or carrying one's self; carriage; behaviour.
- Depose**, *dē-pōz'*, *v. t.*, to put or set down; to bring down from a throne or high station; to take away; to degrade:—*pr. p.* *dē-pōz'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pōz'ed*. [Fr. *deposer—L. depono*, *depositum—de*, down, and *pono*, to put or set.]
- deponent**, *dē-pō'nent*, *adj.*, that lays down or aside; in *gram.*, applied to verbs with a passive form that have laid down or lost the passive signification.—*n.* one who gives evidence in a court of justice.
- deposable**, *dē-pōz'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be deposed.
- deposal**, *dē-pōz'al*, *n.*, act of deposing.
- deposit**, *dē-pōz'it*, *v. t.*, to put or set down; to place; to lay up or past; to intrust:—*pr. p.* *dē-pōz'it'ing*; *pa. p.* *dē-pōz'it'ed*.—*n.* that which is deposited or put down; something intrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank; a pledge.—*n.* *depositor*.

depository, dē-pōr'i-tar-i, *n.*, a person with whom anything is deposited, or left in trust or for safe-keeping; a guardian.

deposition, dep-ō-zish'un, *n.*, act of depositing; evidence given in a court of justice; removal: act of depositing; what is deposited, sediment.

depository, dē-pōr'i-tor-i, *n.*, a place where anything is deposited.

depost, dē-pō', or dē'pō, *n.*, a place of deposit; a storehouse; a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained; the head-quarters of a regiment. [Fr. *dépot*—L. *depono*.]

Deprave, dē-prāv', *v.t.* lit. to make very crooked; to distort; to make bad or worse; to corrupt:—*pr.p.* dēprāv'ing; *pa.p.* dēprāv'ed. [L. *depravo*—*de*, intensive, and *pravus*, crooked, bad.]

depraved, dē-prāv'd', *adj.*, crooked; corrupt; abandoned.—*adv.* dēprāv'edly.—*n.* dēprāv'edness.

depravation, dep-ra-vā'shun, *n.*, act of depraving; state of being depraved; depravity.

depravity, dē-prāv'ti, *n.*, state of being depraved; a naturally vitiated or corrupt state of moral character; extreme wickedness; corruption.

Deprecate, dep'rē-kāt, *v.t.* to try to ward off by prayer; to desire earnestly the removal of; to regret deeply:—*pr.p.* dēprēcāt'ing; *pa.p.* dēprēcāt'ed.—*adv.* dēprēcāt'ingly. [L. *deprecor*, *deprecat*—*de*, sig. taking away, and *precor*, to pray.]

deprecation, dep'rē-kā'shun, *n.*, act of depreciating; a praying against evil; entreaty for pardon.

deprecative, dēprēcā-tiv, *deprecatory*, dēprēcā-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to depreciate, or avert evil by prayer; having the form of prayer.

Depreciate, dē-prēc'i-āt, *v.t.* to bring down the price of; to lower the worth of; to undervalue; to disparage.—*v.t.* to fall in value:—*pr.p.* dēprēc'iāt'ing; *pa.p.* dēprēc'iāt'ed. [L. *depretio*, *depretium*—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price.]

depreciation, dē-prēc-shi-ā'shun, *n.*, act of depreciating or lowering in value; state of being depreciated; the falling of value; disparagement.

depreciative, dē-prēc-shi-ā-tiv, *deprecatory*, dē-prēc-shi-ā-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to depreciate or lower.

Depredate, dep'rē-dāt, *v.t.*, to plunder or prey upon; to rob; to lay waste; to devour:—*pr.p.* dēprēdāt'ing; *pa.p.* dēprēdāt'ed. [L. *depredator*, *depredatus*—*de*, intensive, and *predas*, plunder.]

depredation, dep'rē-dā'shun, *n.*, act of depredating or plundering; state of being depredated.

depredator, dep'rē-dā-tor, *n.*, a plunderer, a robber.

depredatory, dep'rē-dā-tor-i, *adj.*, tending or designed to depredate; plundering.

Depress, dē-pres', *v.t.*, to press down; to let down; to lower; to humble; to dispirit or cast a gloom over:—*pr.p.* dēpress'ing; *pa.p.* dēpress'ed.—*adv.* dēpress'ingly. [L. *deprimo*, *depressum*—*de*, down, and *primo*, to press.]

depression, dē-pres'h'un, *n.*, act of depressing or lowering; state of being depressed; a falling in or sinking; a hollow; abasement; dejection.

depressive, dē-pres'iv, *adj.*, able or tending to depress.

depressor, dē-pres'or, *n.*, he or that which depresses.

Deprive, dē-priv', *v.t.*, to take away from one his own; to take from; to dispossess; to bereave:—*pr.p.* dēpriv'ing; *pa.p.* dēpriv'ed. [L. *de*, from, and *privus*, one's own.]

deprivation, dep-ri-vā'shun, *n.*, act of depriving; state of being deprived; loss; bereavement.

Depth. See under Deep.

Depute, dē-pūt', *v.t.* to appoint or send, as a substitute or agent; to send with a special commis-

sion:—*pr.p.* dēpūt'ing; *pa.p.* dēpūt'ed. [Low L. *deputo*, for *delego*, to send as a representative.]

deputation, dep-ū-tā'shun, *n.*, act of deputing; the person or persons deputed, or appointed to transact business for another.

deputy, dep'ū-ti, *n.*, one deputed or appointed to act for another; a delegate or representative.

Derange, dē-rānj', *v.t.* lit. to break the range or rank; to put out of place or order; to disorder:—*pr.p.* dērānj'ing; *pa.p.* dērānj'ed. [Fr. *déranger*—*de*, L. *dis*, asunder, and *ranger*, to rank.] See Range, Rank.

derangement, dē-rānj'ment, *n.*, act of deranging; state of being deranged; disorder; insanity.

Derelict, der'ē-lik't, *adj.*, entirely relinquished or forsaken; abandoned—*n.* anything forsaken or abandoned. [L. *derelinquo*, *derelictus*—*de*, intensive, and *linguo*, to leave.]

dereliction, der'ē-lik'shun, *n.*, act of forsaking; an entire forsaking; state of being abandoned.

Deride, dē-rīd', *v.t.*, to laugh at; to mock:—*pr.p.* dērīd'ing; *pa.p.* dērīd'ed.—*adv.* dērīd'ingly. [L. *derideo*—*de*, intensive, and *rideo*, to laugh.]

derider, dē-rīd'ēr, *n.*, one who derides.

derision, dē-rīzh'un, *n.*, act of deriding; state of being derided; mockery; a laughing-stock.

derisive, dē-rīs'iv, *adj.*, containing derision; mocking.

Derive, dē-rīv', *v.t.* to draw from, as water from a river; to take or receive from a source or origin; to infer; in *etym.* to trace a word to its root:—*pr.p.* dērīv'ing; *pa.p.* dērīv'ed. [L. *derivo*—*de*, down from, and *rivus*, a river.]

derivable, dē-rīv'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being derived.—*adv.* dērīv'ably.

derivation, der-i-vā'shun, *n.*, act of deriving; a drawing off or from; the tracing of a word to its original root; that which is derived.

derivative, dē-rīv'a-tiv, *adj.*, derived, or taken from something else; not radical or original.—*n.* that which is derived; a word taken or formed from another word.—*adv.* dērīv'atively.

Derma, dērm, *n.*, the skin. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin—*derō*, to flay.]

dermal, dērm'al, *adj.*, pertaining to the skin; consisting of skin.

dermatology, dēr-ma-to'lō-ji, *n.*, a discourse on the skin; the branch of physiology which treats of the skin. [Gr. *derma*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

Derogate, der'ō-gāt, *v.i.* lit. to ask the people to take away some part of a law; to lessen by taking away; to detract:—*pr.p.* derōgāt'ing; *pa.p.* derōgāt'ed. [L. *derogo*—*de*, down from, and *rogō*, to ask the people.] See Abrogate.

derogation, der-ō-gā'shun, *n.*, act of derogating; a taking from; subtraction; depreciation.

derogatory, dē-rog'a-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to derogate; detracting; injurious.—*adv.* dērog'atorily.—*n.* dērog'atoriness.

Dervia, dēr'vī, *Derviah*, dēr'vīsh, *n.* lit. a poor man, a beggar; among Mohammedans, a class of monks who profess extreme poverty, and lead an austere life. [Pers. *dervvīsch*, poor—*dervv*, to beg.]

Descant, des'kant, *n.* lit. and orig. a part song; a discourse or disquisition in several parts, or under several heads; a discourse. [L. *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song—*canto*, to sing.]

descant, des-kant', *v.t.*, to sing a variation or in parts; to discourse under several heads; to comment:—*pr.p.* dēscant'ing; *pa.p.* dēscant'ed.

Descend, dē-sēnd', *v.i.*, to jump or climb down; to

pass from a higher to a lower place or condition; to fall upon or invade; to be derived.—*v. t.* to go down upon.—*pr. p.* descending; *pa. p.* descend'ed. [L. *descendo*—*de*, down, and *scando*, to climb; Sans. *skand*, to jump.]

descendants, dē-sen'dant, *n.*, one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor.

descendant, dē-sen'dant, *adj.*, descending or going down; proceeding from an ancestor.

descendible, dē-sen'di-bl, *adj.*, that may descend or be descended.

descension, dē-sen'shun, *n.*, act of descending; a falling or sinking.—*adj.* descen'sional.

descend, dē-sen't, *n.*, act of descending; motion or progress; downward; slope: a falling upon or invasion: derivation from an ancestor; birth; issue; one generation.

Describe, dē-skrib', *v. t.* lit. to write down or copy off; to trace out or delineate; to give an account of:—*pr. p.* describ'ing; *pa. p.* describ'ed. [L. *describo*—*de*, down, and *scribo*, to write.]

describable, dē-skrib'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being described.

description, dē-scrip'shun, *n.*, act of describing; an account of anything in words; definition; sort, class, or kind.

descriptive, dē-scrip'tiv, *adj.*, tending to describe; containing description.—*adv.* descrip'tively.—*n.* descrip'tiveness.

Descry, dē-skri', *v. t.* lit. to make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for; to discover; to spy:—*pr. p.* descry'ing; *pa. p.* descried'. [old Fr. *descrier*, to describe—*de*, and *crier*, to cry.]

Desecrate, des-ē-krāt, *v. t.* to divert from a sacred purpose; to profane:—*pr. p.* des'ecrating; *pa. p.* des'ecrated. [L. *desecro*—*de*, away from, and *sacro*, to make sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]

desecration, des-ē-krā'shun, *n.*, act of desecrating; profanation.

Desert, dē-zert', *n.* reward. See under *Deserve*.

Desert, dē-zert', *v. t.* lit. to undo one's connection with another; to leave; to forsake.—*v. i.* to run away; to quit a service, as the army, without permission:—*pr. p.* desert'ing; *pa. p.* desert'ed. [L. *desero*, *desertus*—*de*, neg. and *servo*, to bind.]

desert, dez'ert, *adj.*, deserted; forsaken; desolate; uncultivated.—*n.* a desolate or barren place; a wilderness; a solitude.

deserter, dē-zert'ēr, *n.*, one who deserts or quits a service without permission.

desertion, dē-zert'shun, *n.*, act of deserting; state of being deserted.

Deserve, dē-zerv', *v. t.* lit. to earn by service; to merit.—*v. i.* to be worthy of reward:—*pr. p.* dēserv'ing; *pa. p.* dēserv'ed'. [L. *deservio*—*de*, intensive, and *servio*, to serve.]

dēserv'ing, dē-zerv'ing, *adj.*, worthy.—*n.* desert.—*adv.* dēserv'ingly.

dēserv'edly, dē-zerv'ed-li, *adv.*, according to desert; justly.

desert, dē-zert', *n.* the reward or punishment *dē-served*: claim to reward; merit.

Deshabille, des-a-bil', *n.*, an undress; a careless toilet. [Fr. *deshabillé*, undressed—*des*, L. *dis*, = *non*, not, and *habiller*, to dress.]

Desiccate, dē-sik'at, *v. t.*, to dry up.—*v. i.* to grow dry:—*pr. p.* desicc'ating; *pa. p.* desicc'ated'. [L. *desiccio*, to dry up—*de*, and *siccus*, dry.]

desiccant, dē-sik'ant, **desiccative**, dē-sik'at-iv, *adj.*,

drying; having the power of drying.—*n.* an application that tends to dry up sores.

desiccation, des-ik-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of desiccating; state of being desiccated.

Desiderate, dē-sid'ēr-āt, *v. t.* orig. to look eagerly towards a thing; to long for or earnestly desire a thing; to want or miss:—*pr. p.* desid'ērating; *pa. p.* desid'ērated. [L. *desidero*, *desideratum*—from root of *Consider*.]

desideratum, dē-sid'ēr-ā'tum, *n.*, something *desiderated*, desired, or much wanted.—*pl.* *desiderata*, dē-sid'ēr-ā'ta. [L., pa. p. of *desidero*.]

Design, dē-sīn', or-zīn', *v. t.*, to mark out; to draw; to form a plan of; to contrive: to intend:—*pr. p.* desig'n'ing; *pa. p.* desig'n'ed'.—*n.* a drawing or sketch; a plan in outline: a plan or scheme formed in the mind; plot; intention. [L. *designo*—*de*, and *signum*, a mark.]

designable, dē-sīn'a-bl, *adj.*, that can be designed.

designedly, dē-sīn'ed-li, *adv.*, by design; intentionally.

designer, dē-sīn'ēr, *n.*, one who designs; one who furnishes designs or patterns; a plotter.

designate, desig'nāt, *v. t.*, to mark out so as to make known; to shew; to name:—*pr. p.* desig'nāting; *pa. p.* desig'nāted'.—*n.* designator.

designation, desig-nā'shun, *n.*, the act of designating; a shewing or pointing out; name; title.

designing, dē-sīn'ing, *adj.*, contriving schemes; artful; scheming; deceitful.—*n.* the art or practice of making designs or patterns.

Desire, dē-zīr', *v. t.*, to long for the possession of; to wish for; to request, ask in *B.*, to regret:—*pr. p.* desīr'ing; *pa. p.* desīr'ed'.—*n.* an earnest longing for; eagerness to obtain; a prayer or request: the object desired: lust. [Fr. *désirer*, It. *desirare*, L. *desiderare*. See *Desiderate*.]

desirable, dē-zīr'a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable.—*adv.* desīr'ably.—*n.* desīr'ableness.

desirous, dē-zīr'us, *adj.*, full of desire; anxious to obtain; eager.

Desist, dē-sist', *v. i.*, to stand away; to stop; to forbear:—*pr. p.* desīst'ing; *pa. p.* desīst'ed'. [L. *desisto*—*de*, away, and *sisto*, to cause to stand.]

Desk, desk, *n.* lit. a disc or plate; a sloping table for the use of writers or readers; a pulpit. [A.S. *disc*, a table, plate. See *Disc*.]

Desolate, des'ō-lāt, *v. t.*, to make solitary; to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste:—*pr. p.* des'ōlating; *pa. p.* des'ōlated'.—*adj.* solitary; destitute of inhabitants; laid waste.—*adv.* des'ōlately.—*n.* des'ōlateness. [L. *desolo*, *desolatus*—*de*, intensive, and *solus*, to make alone—*solus*, alone.]

desolation, des-ō-lā'shun, *n.*, act of desolating; state of being desolated; waste; destruction: a place desolated.

Despair, dē-spār', *v. i.* to be utterly without hope; to despond:—*pr. p.* dēspair'ing; *pa. p.* dēspair'ed'.—*adv.* dēspair'ingly.—*n.* want of hope; utter hopelessness: that which causes despair. [L. *despero*—*de*, privative, and *spero*, to hope.]

desperate, des'pēr-āt, *adj.*, in a state of despair; hopeless; beyond hope: fearless of danger; rash; furious.—*adv.* des'perately.—*n.* des'perateness.

desperation, des-pēr-ā'shun, *n.*, act of despairing; state of despair; disregard of danger; fury.

desperate, des-pēr-ā'dō, *n.*, a desperate fellow; one reckless of danger; a madman. [Sp. *desesperado*—L. *desperō*.]

Despatch, dē-spach', *v. t.* lit. to unfasten, to remove hinderances; to send away hastily; to see

Desperate

of the world; to put to death: to dispose of; to perform speedily:—*pr. p.* despatching; *pa. p.* despatched.—*n.* a sending away in haste; dismissal; rapid performance; haste: that which is despatched, as a message. [Fr. *despatcher*; It. *dis-pacciare*—*L. dis*, asunder, and *pango*, factum, to fasten, to fix.]

Desperate, &c. See under Despair.

Despight, dē-spīt', v. t., an old form of Despite.

Despise, dē-spīz', v. t., to look down upon, with contempt; to scorn:—*pr. p.* despising; *pa. p.* despised'. [L. *despicio*—*de*, down, *specio*, to look.]

despicable, dē-spi-kā-bl', adj., deserving to be despised; contemptible; worthless.—*adv.* despicably.

despite, dē-spīt', n., great spite, or a looking down on with contempt; violent malice or hatred.—*prep.*, in spite of; notwithstanding. [Fr. *dēpit*, for *despit*—*L. despectus*—*despicio*.]

despitful, dē-spīt'fūl, adj., full of despite or spite.—*adv.* despitfully.—*n.* despitfulness.

Despoil, dē-spōil', v. t., to spoil completely; to strip; to bereave; to rob:—*pr. p.* despoiling; *pa. p.* despoiled'. [L. *de*, intensive, and *spoli*.]

Despond, dē-spond', v. i. lit. to promise away; to lose courage; to despair:—*pr. p.* desponding; *pa. p.* desponded.—*adv.* despondingly. [L. *despondeo*—*de*, away, and *spondeo*, to promise.]

despondent, dē-spond'ent, adj., desponding; without courage or hope; sad.—*adv.* despondently.

despondence, dē-spond'ens, despondency, dē-spond'en-si, n., state of being despondent or without hope; dejection.

Despot, dē-s'pōt, n. lit. master of the house, husband; one invested with absolute power; a tyrant. [Gr. *des-pōtis*—*des*, connected with *domos*, a house, and root *pot*, found in *L. potis*, able, Sans. *pati*, a husband.]

despotic, dē-s'pōtik, despotic, dē-s'pōtik'al, adj., pertaining to or like a despot; having absolute power; absolute; tyrannical.—*adv.* despoticly.

despotism, dē-s'pōt'izm, n., the power or principles of a despot; absolute power.

Despumate, dē-s'pū-māt, or dē, v. t., to throw off in foam or scum:—*pr. p.* despumating; *pa. p.* despumated. [L. *despumio*, *despumatus*—*de*, off, and *spuma*, foam.]

despumation, dē-s'pū-māt'shun, n., the act of throwing off and forming scum on the surface.

Desquamation, dē-s'kwā-māt'shun, or dē, n., a scaling off; the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales. [L. *desquamio*, *desquamatus*—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.]

Desert, dēz-zēr't', n. fruits, confections, &c. served at the close of an entertainment after the rest has been taken away. [Fr.—*deservir*, to clear the table—*L. de*, from, away, and *servio*, to serve.]

Destemper, dē-s'tēmp'ēr, Distemper, dis-tēmp'ēr, n. a coarse mode of painting, in which the colours are tempered or mixed in a watery glue, chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls. [Fr. *dēstemp*—*de*, *L. dis*, and *temper* for *temperer*, *L. temperare*, to temper.]

Destina, dēst'in, v. t., to make to stand or set fast; to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state; to fix; to doom:—*pr. p.* destinating; *pa. p.* destinated. [L. *destino*—*de*, intensive, and root *stano*, allied to Gr. *histano*, *histomi*, to make to stand.]

destination, dē-s'tī-nāt'shun, n. the purpose or end to which anything is destined or appointed; end; purpose; design; fate; place to which one is going.

Deterge

destiny, dēst'i-nī, n. the purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed: unavoidable fate; necessity.

Destitute, dēst'i-tūt, adj. lit. put away; left alone; forsaken; in want, needy. [L. *destituo*, *destitutus*—*de*, away, and *statuo*, to place.]

destitution, dē-s'tī-tūt'shun, n., state of being destitute; poverty.

Destroy, dē-strōy', v. t., to unbuild or pull down; to overturn; to ruin; to put an end to:—*pr. p.* destroying; *pa. p.* destroyed'. [L. *destruo*, *destructum*—*de*, down, and *struo*, to build.]

destroyer, dē-strōy'ēr, n., one who destroys.

destructible, dē-struk'tī-bl, adj., capable of being destroyed; liable to be destroyed.—*n.* destructibility.

destruction, dē-struk'shun, n., act of destroying; state of being destroyed; overthrow; ruin; death.

destructive, dē-struk'tiv, adj., causing destruction; mischievous; ruinous; deadly.—*adv.* destructively.—*n.* destructiveness.

Desudation, dē-s'ud'shun, n. lit. a violent sweating; an eruption of small pimples on children. [L. *de*, intensive, and *sudo*, to sweat.]

Desuetude, dēsw'ētūd, n., disuse; discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice. [L. *desuetudo*—*de*, negative, and *suesco*, to become used.]

Desultory, dē-s'ul-tōr-i, adj., jumping from one thing to another; without rational or logical connection; rambling; hasty; loose.—*adv.* desultorily.—*n.* desultoriness. [L. *desultorius*—*de*, from, and *salio*, to jump.]

Detach, dē-tach', v. t., to unloose or unfasten; to take from or separate; to withdraw:—*pr. p.* detaching; *pa. p.* detached'. [Fr. *détacher*—*de*, from, and root of *Attach*.]

detachment, dē-tach'mēt, n., act of detaching; state of being detached; that which is detached, as a body of troops.

Detail, dē-tāil', v. t. lit. to cut down or into parts; to relate minutely; to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service:—*pr. p.* detailing; *pa. p.* detailed'.—*n.* a small part; a minute and particular account. [Fr. *détailier*—*de*, down, and *tailier*, to cut—*L. talea*, a cutting. See Deal.]

Detain, dē-tān', v. t., to hold from or back; to stop; to keep:—*pr. p.* detaining; *pa. p.* detained'. [L. *detineo*—*de*, from, and *teneo*, to hold.]

detainer, dē-tān'ēr, n., one who detains; in law, the holding of what belongs to another.

detainment, dē-tān'mēt, detention, dē-tēn'shun, n., act of detaining; state of being detained; confinement; delay.

Detect, dē-tek't', v. t. lit. to uncover—hence to discover; to find out:—*pr. p.* detecting; *pa. p.* detected'. [L. *de*, neg., and *tego*, *tectus*, to cover.]

detectable, dē-tek'tā-bl, adj., that may be detected.

detector, dē-tek't'ēr, n., one who detects.

detection, dē-tek'shun, n., act of detecting; discovery of something hidden.

detective, dē-tek'tiv, adj., tending to detect.—*n.* a policeman employed secretly to detect crime.

Detention. See under Detain.

Deterr, dē-tēr', v. t., to frighten from; to hinder or prevent:—*pr. p.* deterring; *pa. p.* deterred'. [L. *deterreo*—*de*, from, and *terreo*, to frighten.]

Deterge, dē-tērj', v. t., to wipe off; to cleanse (as a wound):—*pr. p.* deterring; *pa. p.* deterged'. [L. *detergeo*, *detergeus*—*de*, off, and *tergeo*, to wipe.]

Detergent, dē-tĕr'jĕnt, *deterative*, dē-tĕr'siv, *adj.*, cleansing; purging.—*n.* that which cleanses.

deterion, dē-tĕr'shun, *n.*, *act of cleansing.*

Deteriorate, dē-tĕr'i-ō-rāt, *v.t.*, to bring down or make worse.—*v.i.* to grow worse:—*pr.p.* dĕtĕr'iōrāt'ing; *pa.p.* dĕtĕr'iōrāt'ed. [L. *deterior*, worse—*obs. deter*, lower—*de*, down.]

deterioration, dē-tĕr'i-ō-rā'shun, *n.*, *the state of deteriorating or growing worse.*

Determine, dē-tĕr'min, *v.t.*, to put terms or bounds to; to limit; to fix or settle the form or character of; to influence; to put an end to; to resolve on; to define:—*pr.p.* dĕtĕr'min'ing; *pa.p.* dĕtĕr'min'ed. [L. *determino*, *determinatus*—*de*, priv., and *terminus*, a boundary.]

determinable, dē-tĕr'min-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being determined, decided on, or finished.

determinate, dē-tĕr'min-āt, *adj.*, determined or limited; fixed; decisive.—*adv.* dĕtĕr'minātely.

determination, dē-tĕr'min-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of determining; state of being determined; that which is determined or resolved on; end; direction to a certain end; resolution; purpose; decision.*

determinative, dē-tĕr'min-ā-tiv, *adj.*, that determines, limits, or defines.

determined, dē-tĕr'mind, *adj.*, firm in purpose; fixed; resolute.—*adv.* dĕtĕr'minēdly.

Deteriorate, *Deterative*. See under *Deterg.*

Detest, dē-tĕst', *v.t.* lit. to call a deity to witness against, to curse; to hate intensely:—*pr.p.* dĕ-tĕst'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-tĕst'ed. [L. *detestor*—*de*, inten. and *testor*, to call to witness—*testis*, a witness.]

detestable, dē-tĕst-a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being detested; extremely hateful; abominable.—*adv.* dĕ-tĕst'ably.—*n.* dĕ-tĕst'ableness.

detestation, dē-tĕst-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of detesting or hating; extreme hatred.*

Dethrone, dē-thrōn', *v.t.* to remove from a throne, to divest of royal authority:—*pr.p.* dĕthrōn'ing; *pa.p.* dĕthrōn'ed. [L. *de*, from, and *Thronē*.]

dethronement, dē-thrōn'mĕnt, *n.*, *removal from a throne; deposition.*

Detonate, dĕt'ō-nāt, *v.i.* to come down or explode with a sudden thundering report.—*v.t.* to cause to explode:—*pr.p.* dĕt'ōnāt'ing; *pa.p.* dĕt'ōnāt'ed. [L. *detono*—*de*, down, and *tono*, to thunder.]

detonation, dĕt-ō-nā'shun, *n.*, *a sudden explosion.*

Detour, dā-tōor', *n.* lit. a turning a different way; a winding; a circuitous way. [Fr., *dé*, for L. *dis*, asunder, and *tour*, a turning—L. *toruus*, Gr. *toruos*, a turner's lathe.]

Detract, dĕ-trakt', *v.t.*, to take away from the credit or reputation of; to defame; to abuse:—*pr.p.* dĕ-trakt'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-trakt'ed.—*adv.* dĕ-trakt'ingly. [L. *detrāho*, *detractus*—*de*, from, and *traho*, to draw.]

detractio, dĕ-trak'shun, *n.*, *act of detracting; depreciation; slander.*

detractor, dĕ-trakt'or, *n.*, *one who detracts; a slanderer.*

Detriment, dĕ-tri-mĕnt, *n.*, *a rubbing off or wearing away; damage; loss.* [L. *detrimentum*—*de*, off, and *tero*, *tritus*, to rub.]

detrimental, dĕ-tri-mĕnt'al, *adj.*, causing detriment; injurious.

detrition, dĕ-trish'un, *n.*, *a wearing away.*

detritus, dĕ-trī'tus, *n.*, *a mass of substance gradually rubbed or worn off solid bodies, smaller than debris.* [L.]

Detrude, dĕ-trūd', *v.t.*, to thrust down:—*pr.p.* dĕ-trūd'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-trūd'ed. [L. *de*, down, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

detrusio, dĕ-trūd'zhun, *n.*, *a thrusting down.*

Detruncate, dĕ-trūng'kāt, *v.t.*, to cut off from the trunk; to lop off; to shorten:—*pr.p.* dĕ-trūng'cāt'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-trūng'cāt'ed. [L. *de*, off, and *trunco*, to lop—*truncus*, a trunk.]

detruncation, dĕ-trūng-kā'shun, *n.*, *act of detruncating or lopping off.*

Deuce, dūs, *n.*, *two; a card or die with two spots.* [Fr. *deux*, two—L. *duo*, two.]

Deuce, Deuce, dūs, *n.*, *a demon; the devil.* [low L. *dusius*, Bret. *teuz*, a demon.]

Deuterogamy, dū-tĕr-og-a-mi, *n.*, *a second marriage.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.]

Deuteronomy, dū-tĕr-on-ō-mi, *n.*, *the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the second giving of the law by Moses.* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.]

Devastate, dev-as-tāt, *v.t.*, to lay waste; to plunder:—*pr.p.* dev-as-tāt'ing; *pa.p.* dev-as-tāt'ed. [L. *de*, intensive, and *vasto*, to lay waste.]

devastation, dev-as-tā'shun, *n.*, *act of devastating; state of being devastated; waste; desolation.*

Develop, dĕ-vel'op, *v.t.*, to unroll; to unfold; to lay open by degrees.—*v.i.* to grow into; to open out:—*pr.p.* dĕ-vel'op'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-vel'op'ed. [Fr. *developper*: prob. from L. *de*, down, and *volvō*, to roll.]

development, dĕ-vel'op'mĕnt, *n.*, *act of developing; a gradual unfolding; a gradual growth.*

Deviate, dĕ-vi-āt, *v.t.*, to go from the way; to turn aside from a certain course; to err:—*pr.p.* dĕ-vi-āt'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-vi-āt'ed. [L. *de*, from, *via*, a way.]

deviation, dĕ-vi-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of deviating; state of having deviated; a turning aside; error.*

devious, dĕ-vi-us, *adj.*, from or out of the way; erring.—*adv.* dĕ-vi-ously.—*n.* dĕ-vi-ousness.

Devise. See under *Devise*.

Devil, dev'l, *n.* lit. the slanderer or accuser; Satan; any evil spirit; a very wicked person.—*v.t.* in *cookery*, to pepper excessively. [A.S. *deofol*, *diobul*; L. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*, from *diaballo*, to slander—*dia*, down, and *ballo*, to throw.]

devilish, dev'il-ish, *adj.*, of or like the devil; excessively bad.—*adv.* dev'il-ishly.—*n.* dev'il-ishness.

devilry, dev'il-ri, *n.*, *conduct worthy of the devil; extreme wickedness.*

Devious. See under *Deviate*.

Devise, dĕ-vīz', *v.t.*, to divide, distinguish, or form in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to give by will; to bequeath:—*pr.p.* dĕ-vīz'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-vīz'ed.—*n.* act of bequeathing; a will; property bequeathed by will. [Fr. *deviser*; It. *divisare*—L. *divido*, *divisus*, to divide.]

deviser, dĕ-vīz'ĕr, *n.*, *one who devises or contrives.*

devisor, dĕ-vīz'or, *n.*, *one who devises or bequeaths by will.*

devise, dĕ-vīs', *n.*, *that which is devised or designed; contrivance; power of devising; genius; in heraldry, the emblem borne upon a shield.*

Devoid, [dĕ-'void', *adj.*, quite void; destitute; free from. [L. *de*, intensive, and *void*.]

Devoir, dev-waw', *n.*, *what is due, duty; service; an act of civility.* [Fr.—L. *debeo*, to owe.]

Devolve, dĕ-volv', *v.t.*, to roll down; to flow; to hand down; to deliver over.—*v.i.* to roll down; to fall or pass over:—*pr.p.* dĕ-volv'ing; *pa.p.* dĕ-volv'ed. [L. *de*, down, *volvō*, *volutus*, to roll.]

devolution, dev-ō-lū'shun, *n.*, *act of devolving; a passing from one person to another.*

Devote, dĕ-vōt', *v.t.*, to vow; to set apart or dedicate by solemn act; to doom; to give up whole-

pr. p. dévot'ing; *pa. p.* dévot'ed. [L. *devotus*, *de-votus*—*de*, away, and *vovet*, to vow.]
devoted, dé-vot'ed, *adj.*, addicted; strongly attached; zealous.—*adv.* dévot'edly.—*n.* dévot'edness.
devotes, dev-ô-té', *n.*, one wholly or superstitiously devoted, especially to religion; a bigot.
devotion, dé-vô'shun, *n.*, act of devoting; state of being devoted or devout; consecration; giving up of the mind to the worship of God; piety; prayer: strong affection or attachment; ardour.
devotional, dé-vô'shun-al, *adj.*, pertaining or suitable to devotion.—*adv.* dévot'ionally.
devout, dé-vout', *adj.*, devoted to religion; pious; solemn; sincere.—*adv.* dévout'ly.—*n.* dévout'ness.
Devour, dé-vour', *v. t.*, to swallow greedily; to eat up; to consume or waste with violence or wantonness; to destroy: to enjoy with avidity.—*pr. p.* dévour'ing; *pa. p.* dévour'ed'. [L. *devoro*—*de*, down, and *voro*, to swallow.]
devourer, dé-vour'ér, *n.*, one who devours.
Devout. See under *Devote*.
Dew, dû, *n.*, wet or moisture deposited on the surface of the earth from the air, chiefly at night.—*v. t.* to wet with dew; to moisten.—*pr. p.* déw'ing; *pa. p.* déw'ed'. [A.S. *deaw*, Ger. *thau*, dew; Gr. *deus*, to wet.]
dewy, dû'y, *adj.*, pertaining to dew; moist with dew.
dewlap, dû'lap, *n.*, the loose flesh about the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.
dewpoint, dû'point, *n.*, the point or temperature at which dew begins to form.
Dexter, deks'tér, *adj.*, on the right-hand side; right. [L. *dexter*; Gr. *dexios*; Sans. *daksh*.]
dexterity, deks-ter'i-ti, *n.*, right-handedness; cleverness; readiness and grace of limb; adroitness.
dexterous, deks'tér-us, *adj.*, right-handed; adroit; subtle.—*adv.* dex'terously.—*n.* dex'terousness.
dextral, deks'tral, *adj.*, right, as opposed to left.
Dey, dâ, *n.*, lit. a maternal uncle: the title of the governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dâi*, a maternal uncle.]
Diabetes, di-a-bé'téz, *n.*, a morbid and excessive discharge of urine. [Gr. *diabêtês*, from *dia*, through, and *bainô*, to go.]
diabetic, di-a-bé'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to diabetes; afflicted with diabetes.
Diabolic, di-a-bol'ik, **Diabolical**, di-a-bol'ik-al, *adj.*, devilish.—*adv.* diabol'ically. [Gr. *diabolikos*, from *diabolos*, the devil.]
Diagonal, Diaconata. See under *Deacon*.
Diacritic, di-a-kri'tik, **Diacritical**, di-a-kri'tik-al, *adj.*, separating or distinguishing between. [Gr. *diakritikos*—*dia*, between, and *kriô*, to separate.]
Diadem, di'a-dem, *n.*, a band or fillet worn round the head as a badge of royalty; a crown; royalty. [Gr. *diadêma*—*dia*, round, and *deô*, to bind.]
diademed, di'a-demd, *adj.*, wearing a diadem.
Diacresis, Diaresis, di-er'é-sis, *n.*, the separation of one syllable into two; a mark (·) placed over one of two vowels to shew that each is to be pronounced separately, as in *abrial*. [Gr.—*dia*, denoting separation, and *hairô*, to take.]
Diagnosia, di-ag-nô'sis, *n.*, the judging or distinguishing a disease by means of its symptoms; a brief description. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *ginôskô*, to judge.]
diagnostic, di-ag-nos'tik, *adj.*, distinguishing; characteristic.—*n.* that by which anything is known; a symptom.

Diagonal, di-ag'o-nal, *adj.*, through the corners, or from angle to angle of a four or many sided figure.—*n.* a straight line so drawn.—*adv.* diagonally. [L. *diagonalis*, from Gr. *diagônios*—*dia*, through, and *gônia*, a corner.]

Diagram, di'a-gram, *n.*, lit. a writing or drawing round; a figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement. [Gr. *diagramma*—*dia*, round, and *graphô*, to write, delineate.] [spective *drawing*.]
diagraph, di'a-graf, *n.*, an instrument used in per-Dial, di'al, *n.*, an instrument for shewing the time of day by the sun's shadow; the face of a watch or clock. [low L. *dialis*, daily—L. *dies*, a day.]
dialist, di'al-ist, *n.*, a maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

dialling, di'al-ing, *n.*, the art of constructing dials.

Dialect, di'a-lect, *n.*, lit. a speaking across or together; discourse; language; a variety or peculiar form of a language. [Gr. *diaklektos*—*dia*, through, and *legô*, to speak.]

dialectic, di-a-lek'tik, **dialectical**, di-a-lek'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to dialect or to discourse; pertaining to dialectics; logical.—*adv.* dialo'gically. [Gr. *diialektikos*.]

dialectics, di-a-lek'tiks, *n. pl.*, art of discussing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. [Gr. *diialektikê* (*technê*), art of discussing by questioning, logic.]

dialectician, di-a-lek-tish'an, *n.*, one skilled in dialectics, a logician.

dialogue, di'a-log, *n.*, conversation between two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature.

dialogue, di-al'o-jist, *n.*, a speaker in, or writer of, a dialogue.

dialoguistic, di-al-o-jist'ik, **dialoguistical**, di-al-o-jist'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to or in the form of a dialogue.

Dialysis, di-al'i-sis, *n.*, a loosening; the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition: diuresis.—*pl.* *Dialyses*, di-al'i-séz. [Gr. *dialyses*—*dia*, through, and *lyô*, to loose.]—*adj.* dialy'tic.

Diamagnetic, di-a-mag-net'ik, *adj.*, cross-magnetic; applied to any substance which when suspended takes an east and west position, or one opposite to that of the ordinary magnet. [Gr. *dia*, through, across, and *magnêtes*, a magnet.]

Diameter, di-am'e-tér, *n.*, the measure through or across; a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; the distance through the centre of any object. [Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, through, and *metron*, a measure.]

diametrical, di-a-met'rik-al, *adj.*, relating to or describing a diameter; in the direction of a diameter; direct.—*adv.* diamet'rically.

Diamond, di'a-mond, *n.*, lit. adamant; the most valuable of all gems and the hardest of all substances: a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles; the smallest kind of English printing type. [corrupted from Gr. *adamas*, *adamas*, adamant.] See *Adamant*.

Diapason, di-a-pá-zon, *n.*, the octave or interval which includes all the notes of the scale; the concord of the first and last notes of the scale. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pasôn*, genitive pl. of *pas*, all—contr. from the Gr. phrase *hê dia pasôn chorôn symphônia*, the concord through all the notes.]

Diaper, di-a-pér, *n.*, variegated cloth, orig. like *jasper*; linen cloth woven in figures, used for

towels, &c.—*v.t.* to variegate with figures, as diaper:—*pr.p.* dī'apering; *pa.p.* dī'apered. [Fr. *diapre*; old Fr. *diapre*; from root of *Jasper*: or cloth of *Ypres*, from *Ypres*, in Flanders.]

Diaphanous, dī-af'-a-nus, *adj.* shining or appearing through, transparent; clear.—*adv.* diaph'anously. [Gr. *diaphanēs*—*dia*, through, and *phainō*, to shew, shine.]

diaphanetty, dī-af-a-nē-ti, *n.*, quality of being diaphanous; power of transmitting light.

Diaphoretic, dī-a-fō-ret'ik, *adj.* lit. carrying through; promoting perspiration.—*n.* a medicine that increases perspiration. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phero*, to carry.]

Diaphragm, dī-a-fram, *n.* a thin partition or dividing membrane; the muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen, called also the midriff.

[Gr. *diaphragma*—*dia*, across, *phrazō*, to fence.]
diaphragmatic, dī-a-frag-mat'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to the diaphragm.

Diarist See under Diary.

Diarrhœa, dī-a-rē'a, *n.* lit. a flowing through; a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr. *diarrhœia*—*dia*, through, and *rhœō*, to flow.]

diarrhœtic, dī-a-rē-t'ik, *adj.*, producing diarrhœa.

Diary, dī'a-ri, *n.* an account of each day's transactions, a journal. [L. *diarium*, from *diēs*, a day.]
diarist, dī-a-ris't, *n.*, one who keeps a diary.

Diatole, dī-as'tō-lē, *n.*, a placing asunder or dilataion of the heart, auricles, and arteries: the making a short syllable long. [Gr. *diastolē*—*dia*, asunder, and *stellō*, to place.]

Diathermal, dī-a-thēr-mal, *adj.*, letting heat through, permeable by radiating heat. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.]

Diatonic, dī-a-ton'ik, *adj.*, proceeding by tones, as the natural scale in music.—*adv.* diatōn'ically. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone.]

Diatribe, dī'a-trib, *n.* lit. a rubbing through or spending of time; a continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue. [Gr. *diatribē*—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, to rub.]

Dibber, dib'er, Dibbles, dib'l, *n.* a pointed tool used for dabbing or pricking holes to put seed in.
dibble, dib'l, *v.t.* to plant with a dibble.—*v.i.* to make holes; to dip as in angling:—*pr.p.* dibb'ling; *pa.p.* dibbled. [dim. of *dib*, a form of *Dip*.]

Dice See under Die, for gaming.

Dicephalous, dī-sef'a-lus, *adj.*, two-headed. [Gr. *dikephalos*—*dis*, two, and *kephalē*, a head.]

Dicotyledon, dī-kōt-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant having two seed-lobes. [Gr. *dis*, two, and *Cotyledon*.]

dicotyledonous, dī-kōt-i-lē'don-us, *adj.*, having two cotyledons or seed-lobes.

Dictate, dik'tāt, *v.t.*, to say often or keep saying; to tell another what to say or write: to communicate with authority; to point out; to command; to admonish:—*pr.p.* dic'tāting; *pa.p.* dic'tāted.—*n.* an order, rule, or direction: impulse. [L. *dicto*, *dictatus*, freq. of *dicto*, to say, to speak.]
dictation, dik-tā'shun, *n.*, act, art, or practice of dictating.

dictator, dik-tā'tor, *n.*, one who dictates: one invested for a time with absolute authority.

dictatorial, dik-tā-tō'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a dictator; absolute; authoritative.

dictatorship, dik-tā'tor-ship, *n.*, the office of a dictator; term of a dictator's office.

Diction, dik'shun, *n.*, a saying or speaking; manner

of speaking or expression; choice of words; style. [L. *dictio*, from *dicto*, *dictum*, to say.]

dictionary, dik'shun-ar-i, *n.*, a book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, &c.; a work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [Fr. *dictionnaire*.]

dictum, dik'tum, *n.*, something said; a saying; an authoritative saying.—*pl.* dict'a. [L.]

Did, did—*past tense* of Do.

Didactic, di-dak'tic, didactical, di-dak'tik-al, *adj.* fitted or intended to teach; instructive; perceptive.—*adv.* didac'tically. [Fr. *didactique*, from Gr. *didaktikos*—*didaskō*, to teach.]

Didactylous, di-dak'til-us, *adj.*, two-toed or two-fingered. [Gr. *dis*, twice, *dactylos*, a finger.]

Didapper, did'ap-er, *n.* a water-bird that is constantly dipping or diving under water, also called the dabchick. [for *diddapper*, *dipdapper*, from *dib*, *dip*, and *dab*, *dap*.]

Die, dī, *v.t.*, to lose life; to perish: to wither; to languish; to become insensible.—*pr.p.* dying; *pa.p.* died (did); *pa.p.* dead (ded). [Ice. *deya*, Dan. *doe*, Scot. *dee*, A.S. *dydan*, to kill.]

Die, dī, *n.* a small cube used in gaming by being thrown from a box; any small cubical body; hazard.—*pl.* Dice, dī's. [Fr. *dé*, *det*, Prov. *dai*, It. *daio*, from L. *datum*, *pa.p.* of *dare*, to throw; or Ar. *daddōn*, *daddā*, a game of dice.]

dīe, dī, *n.* a stamp for impressing coin, &c.; the cubical part of a pedestal.—*pl.* dīes, dīz.

Diet, dī'et, *n.*, mode of living with especial reference to food; food prescribed by a physician; allowance of provision.—*v.t.* to furnish with food.—*v.i.* to eat; to take food according to rule.—*pr.p.* dī'eting; *pa.p.* dī'eted. [Fr. *diet*, It. *dieta*—L. *dieta*, Gr. *diata*, mode of living.]

dietary, dī'et-ri, *adj.*, pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n.* course of diet; allowance of food, especially in large institutions.

dietetic, dī-et-et'ik, dietetical, dī-et-et'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to diet or to the rules for regulating it.—*n.* dietetics, rules for regulating diet.—*adv.* dietet'ically. [Fr. *dietetique*, from Gr. *diatētikos*.]

Diet, dī'et, *n.* lit. a day of meeting, then the meeting itself; an assembly of princes and delegates, the chief national council in several countries in Europe. [low L. *dieta*—*diēs*, a day.]

Differ, dif'er, *v.t.*, to bear an opinion apart; to disagree; to strive: to be unlike, distinct, or various:—*pr.p.* differ'ing; *pa.p.* differ'ed. [L. *differo*—*dis*, apart, *fero*, to bear.]

differant, dif'er-ent, *adj.*, differing; distinct; separate; unlike; not the same.—*adv.* differ'antly. [Fr. L. *differens*, *differentiis*, *pr.p.* of *differo*.]

differencia, dif'er-ens, *n.*, the state of being different; the quality distinguishing one thing from another: a contention or quarrel; the point in dispute: the excess of one quantity or number over another.

differential, dif'er-en'shal, *adj.*, creating a difference; in math., pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small.

Difficult, dif'i-kult, *adj.*, not easy; hard to be done; requiring labour and pains: hard to be pleased; not easily wrought upon or persuaded.—*adv.* difficultly. [L. *difficilis*, old form *difficul*—*dis*, negative, and *facilis*, easy.]

difficultly, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.*, the state of being difficult; laboriousness; obstacle; objection: that which cannot be easily understood or believed: con-

rasement of affairs; a perplexity; quarrel or matter of dispute. [Fr. *difficulté*—L. *difficultas*.]

Diffident, dif-fi-dent, *adj.*, wanting faith in; distrustful of one's self or of one's own ability; modest; bashful—*adv.* dif-fi-dently. [L. *diffidens*, *diffidentis*, pr.p. of *diffido*, to distrust—*dis*, neg. *fidō*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]

Diffidence, dif-fi-dens, *n.*, the state of being diffident; want of confidence; want of self-reliance; modesty; bashfulness. [L. *diffidentia*.]

Diffuse, dif-fu-z, *v. t.*, to pour out all around; to send out in all directions; to scatter; to circulate; to publish—*pr. p.* diffus-ing; *pa. p.* diffus-ed.—*n.* diffus-er. [L. *diffundo*, *diffusus*—*dis*, asunder, *fundo*, to pour out.]

diffuse, dif-fu-z, *adj.*, diffused; widely spread; wordy; not concise.—*adv.* diffus-ively.—*n.* diffus-iveness.

diffused, dif-fu-zd, *adj.*, spread widely; loose; wild.—*adv.* diffus-edly.—*n.* diffus-edness.

diffusible, dif-fu-z-ib-l, *adj.*, that may be diffused.—*n.* diffus-ibility.

diffusion, dif-fu-zhun, *n.*, the act of diffusing; a spreading or scattering abroad; extension.

diffusive, dif-fu-z-iv, *adj.*, having the quality of diffusing; extending; spreading widely.—*adv.* diffus-ively.—*n.* diffus-iveness.

Dig, dig, *v. t.* lit. to make a ditch or trench; to turn up the earth; to cultivate with a spade—*pr. p.* digg-ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* dug, (obs.) digg-ed.—*n.* dig-ger. [A.S. *dician*—*dic*, a ditch. See *Dike*, *Ditch*.]

Digastrie, di-gas-trik, *adj.*, double-bellied, applied to one of the muscles of the lower jaw. [low L. *digastricus*—Gr. *di*, double, *gaster*, the belly.]

Digest, di-jest, *v. t.* lit. to carry in different directions, to break down; to dissolve food in the stomach; to soften by heat and moisture; to distribute and arrange; to prepare or classify in the mind; to think over.—*v. i.* to be dissolved in the stomach; to be softened by heat and moisture:—*pr. p.* digest-ing; *pa. p.* digest-ed.—*n.* digest-er. [L. *digero*, *digestus*—*di*, asunder, *gero*, to bear.]

digest, di-jest, *n.*, that which has been digested, or methodically arranged; a body of laws, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws. [L. *digesta*, neut. pl. of *digestus*, pa.p. of *digero*, to arrange.]

digestible, di-jest-ib-l, *adj.*, that may be digested; easy of digestion.—*n.* digest-ibility.

digestion, di-jest-yun, *n.*, the dissolving of the food in the stomach; orderly arrangement; exposing to slow heat, &c. [L. *digestio*.]

digestive, di-jest-iv, *adj.*, tending to cause digestion.

Digit, dij-it, *n.* lit. a finger; a finger's breadth or $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; from the habit of counting on the fingers, any one of the nine figures: the 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, akin to Gr. *deiktunom*, Sans. *dic*, to shew, to point out.]

digital, dij-it-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the fingers. [L. *digitalis*.]

digitate, dij-it-ät, digitated, dij-it-ät-ed, *adj.* consisting of several finger-like sections. [L. *digitatus*, having fingers—*digitus*.]—*n.* digit-a-tion.

digitigrade, dij-it-i-gräd, *adj.*, walking on the toes.—*n.* an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion. [L. *digitus*, and *gradior*, to step, to walk.]

Dignity, dig-ni-ti, *v. t.* lit. to make worthy; to invest with honour; to exalt—*pr. p.* dign-if-y-ing; *pa. p.* dign-if-ied. [low L. *dignifico*—*dignus*, worthy, *ficio*, to make.]

dignified, dig-ni-fid, *adj.*, marked with dignity; noble; grave.

dignity, dig-ni-ti, *n.*, the state of being worthy or dignified; elevation of mind or character; grandeur of mien; elevation in rank, place, &c.; degree of excellence; preferment; high office. [Fr. *dignité*—L. *dignitas*—*dignus*.]

dignitary, dig-ni-tar-i, *n.* one in a dignified position; one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above a priest or canon. [Fr. *dignitaire*—L. *dignitas*.]

Digraph, di-graf, *n.*, a double mark; two letters which express but one sound, as *ea* in head. [Gr. *di*, twice, double, *graphō*, a mark, a character—*graphō*, to write.]

Digress, di-gres, *v. i.*, to step aside or go from the main point or subject; to introduce irrelevant matter:—*pr. p.* digress-ing; *pa. p.* digress-ed. [L. *digredior*, *digressus*—*di*, aside, *gradior*, to step.]

digression, di-gresh-un, *n.*, the act of digressing; a part of a discourse not upon the main subject.

digressional, di-gresh-un-al, digressive, di-gres-iv, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of digression.—*adv.* digress-ively.

Dihedral, di-he-dral, *adj.*, having two bases, sides, or surfaces. [Gr. *di*, double, *hedra*, a base.]

Dike, dik, *n.*, a trench or the earth dug out and thrown up; a ditch; a mound raised to prevent inundation; in *geol.*, a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks.—*v. t.* to surround with a dike or bank:—*pr. p.* dik-ing; *pa. p.* dik-ed. [A.S. *dic*; Fr. *digue*. See *Dig*.]

Dilacérate, di-las-er-ät, *v. t.*, to rend or tear asunder:—*pr. p.* dilac-er-ät-ing; *pa. p.* dilac-er-ät-ed.—*n.* dilac-eration. [L.—*di*, asunder, and *lacerare*.]

Dilapidate, di-lap-i-dät, *v. t.*, to pull stone from stone; to lay waste; to suffer to go to ruin.—*v. i.* to waste by decay or neglect:—*pr. p.* dilap-id-ät-ing; *pa. p.* dilap-id-ät-ed.—*n.* dilap-id-ät-er. [L. *dilapido*—*di*, asunder, *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

dilapidation, di-lap-i-dät-shun, *n.*, the state of being dilapidated; impairing of church property by an incumbent.

Dilate, di-lät, *v. t.*, to spread out in all directions; to enlarge; to relate at large.—*v. i.* to widen; to swell out; to speak at length:—*pr. p.* dilät-ing; *pa. p.* dilät-ed.—*n.* dilät-er. [L. *dilato*—*dilatatus*, pa.p. of *differo*—*dis*, asunder, *fero*, to carry.]

dilatable, di-lät-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be dilated or expanded.—*n.* dilat-ability.

dilatation, di-lä-tä-shun, dilatant, di-lä-shun, *n.*, the act of dilating, or the state of being dilated; expansion.

dilatatory, di-lät-er-i, *adj.* lit. extending or putting off time; slow; given to procrastination; loitering; tending to delay.—*adv.* dilät-er-ly.—*n.* dilät-er-iness. [L. *dilatatorius*—*dilato*.]

Dilemma, di-lem-mä, *n.* an argument in which the opponent is caught between two difficulties; a state of matters in which it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. [L.—Gr. *dillēmna*—*di*, twice, double, *lemma*, anything received—*lambanō*, to take, to seize.]

Dilettante, dil-et-tan-tä, *n.* one who delights in the fine arts.—*pl.* dilettan-ti (tē).—*n.* dilettan-tism. [It. pr.p. of *dilettare*, to take delight in—L. *dilectare*, to delight.]

Diligent, dij-jent, *adj.* lit. making a choice, loving; attentive; steady and earnest in application; industrious.—*adv.* dil-ig-ent-ly. [Fr.—L. *diligens*, *diligentis*—*diligō*, to choose, to love.]

diligence, dij-jens, *n.*, the quality of being diligent; steady application; industry.

DIII, dil, *n.* a plant, the seeds of which are used in

medicine. [A.S. *dile*, Ger. *dill*: prob. from the root of *Dull*, from its soothing pain in the stomach.]

Diluent. See under *Dilute*.

Dilute, di-lüt', *v. t.* lit. to wash away; to make thinner or more liquid; to diminish the strength, flavour, &c. of, esp. by mixing with water:—*pr. p.* diluting; *pa. p.* dilut'ed.—*n.* dilu'tion. [L. *diluo*, *dilutus*—*di*, away from, *luo*, to wash.]

dilute, dil'ü-ent, *adj.*, diluting; making weaker by admixture, esp. of water.—*n.* that which dilutes.

diluvium, di-lü'vi-um, *n.* lit. a washing away; an inundation or flood; in *geol.*, a deposit of sand, gravel, &c. made by former action of the sea. [L. *diluvium*—*diluo*.]

diluvial, di-lü'vi-al, diluvian, di-lü'vi-an, *adj.*, pertaining to a flood, esp. that in the time of Noah; caused by a deluge.

diluvialist, di-lü'vi-al-ist, *n.* one who explains geological phenomena by *The Flood*.

Dim, dim, *adj.*, dark; not bright or distinct; obscure; mysterious; not seeing clearly.—*adj.* dim'mish, somewhat dim.—*adv.* dim'ty.—*n.* dim'ness. [A.S. *dim*, Ice. *dimur*, dark.]

dim, dim, *v. t.*, to make dim or dark; to obscure:—*pr. p.* dimm'ing; *pa. p.* dimmed'.

Dimension, di-men'shun, *n.* usually in *pl.*, measure in length, breadth, and thickness; extent; size. [Fr.—L. *dimensio*—*dimatio*, *dimensus*—*di*, in different directions, *metior*, to measure.]

Dimeter, dim'e-ter, *adj.*, containing two metres or measures.—*n.* a verse of two measures. [L.—Gr. *dimetros*—*di*, twice, *metron*, a measure.]

Diminish, di-min'ish, *v. t.*, to make less; to take a part from; to degrade.—*v. i.* to grow or appear less; to subside:—*pr. p.* diminish'ing; *pa. p.* diminish'ed.—*adj.* diminishable. [L. *diminuo*—*di*, apart, *minuo*, *minutus*, to lessen—*minor*, less.]

diminuendo, di-min'u-en'do, *adv.* lit. to be diminished; in *music*, a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus >. [It.—L. *diminuendus*, fut. p. pass. of *diminuo*.]

diminution, dim-i-nü'shun, *n.*, a diminishing or lessening; decrease; degradation.

diminutive, di-min'ü-tiv, *adj.*, of a diminished size; small; contracted.—*n.* in *gram.*, a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.—*adv.* dimin'utively.—*n.* dimin'utiveness.

Dimissory. See under *Dismis*.

Dimity, dim'i-ti, *n.* a kind of stout cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads of different colours in the warp. [It. *dimito*, Gr. *dimitos*—*di*, twice, *mitos*, a thread of the warp: or from *Damietta* in Egypt.]

Dimorphism, di-mor'fiz, *n.* the property of crystallising in two forms. [Gr. *di*, twice, *morphé*, form.]

dimorphous, di-mor'fus, *adj.* having the property of dimorphism.

Dimple, dim'pl, *n.*, a small hollow, as if made by a sharp point; a small natural depression on the face.—*v. i.* to form dimples.—*v. t.* to mark with dimples:—*pr. p.* dimpl'ing; *pa. p.* dimpl'ed. [akin to obs. *dimble*, a cavity, and *Dibble*, from *diß*, Scot. *dab*, to prick.]

dimply, dim'pli, *adj.*, full of dimples.

Din, din, *n.* a loud continued noise.—*v. t.* to strike with a continued or confused noise; to annoy with clamour:—*pr. p.* dinn'ing; *pa. p.* dinned'. [A.S. *dyn*, Ice. *dyn*, thunder, noise.]

Dine, dîn', *v. i.*, to take dinner.—*v. t.* to give a dinner to:—*pr. p.* din'ing; *pa. p.* dined'. [Fr. *diner*,

old Fr. *disner*, It. *disinare*, low L. *disnare*: perh. from *decansare*—L. *de*, intens., and *cano*, to dine.]

dinner, din'ar, *n.* the chief meal of the day; a feast.

Ding, ding, *v. t.*, to throw or dash violently; to urge or enforce.—*v. i.* to ring or sound:—*pr. p.* ding'ing; *pa. p.* dinged'. [A.S. *denegan*, to knock, Scot. *ding*, Ice. *denngia*, to drive, to beat.]

dingdong, ding'dong, *n.*, the sound of bells ringing; monotony; sameness.

dingie, ding'gl, *n.*, a little hollow as if made by a blow; a narrow hollow between hills.

Dingle-dangle, ding'gl-dang'gl, *adv.* hanging loose; swinging backwards and forwards. [old Sw. *dingl-dangl*—*dingla*, to dangle.]

Dingy, din'ji, *adj.* of a dim or dark colour; dull; soiled.—*n.* din'giness. [akin to *Dim*, and *Dun*.]

Dinane. See under *Dina*.

Dint, dint, *n.* orig. a blow or stroke; the mark left by a blow; force, power. [A.S., Ice. *dynt*, a blow; Scot. *dunt*, a blow with a dull sound.]

Diocese, di'ö-sis, *n.* lit. housekeeping, administration; the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. *diöktesis*—*diokto*, to keep house—*di*, for *dia*, sig. completeness, *oikto*, to manage a household—*oikos*, a house.]

diocesan, di-ö'se-an, or di-ö'se'san, *adj.*, pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* a bishop as regards his diocese.

Dioptric, di-op'trik, Dioptrical, di-op'trik-al, *adj.*, that may be seen through; pertaining to dioptries. [Gr. *dioptrikos*—*di*, through, *opsis*, fut. of *horao*, to see.]

dioptries, di-op'triks, *n. pl.* the science of the properties of light in passing through different mediums.

diorama, di-ö-ra'ma, *n.* an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber. [Gr. *di*, through, *horao*, to see.]—*adj.* dioran'ia.

Dip, dip, *v. t.*, to dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment; to ladle.—*v. i.* to sink; to enter slightly; to look cursorily; to incline downwards:—*pr. p.* dipping; *pa. p.* dipped.—*n.* inclination downwards; a sloping. [A.S. *depan*, *dyppan*, Ger. *taufen*, to immerse.]

dip-chick, dip'chik, *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dipper, dip'er, *n.* the person or thing that dips; a genus of birds of the thrush family, which seek their food by dipping or diving into streams or lakes.

Dipetalous, di-pet'a-lus, *adj.*, having two petals. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *Petal*.]

Diphtheria, dif-thë'ri-a, *n.* a disease in which the air-passages, esp. the throat, become inflamed and covered with a leathery-like membrane. [Gr. *diphthera*, a piece of leather.]

Diphthong, dif'thong, or dip'thong, *n.*, two vowel-sounds pronounced as one. [Fr. *diphthongue*, L. *diphthongus*—Gr. *di*, twice, *phthongos*, a sound.]

diphthongal, dif-thong'gal, or dip-thong'gal, *adj.* of or relating to a diphthong.—*adv.* diphthong'ally.

Diploma, di-plö'ma, *n.* orig. a state letter of recommendation, so called because it consisted of two leaves; a writing conferring some honour or privilege. [L. *diploma*, from Gr. *diplöma*, a letter folded double—*diploö*, to double.]

diplomacy, di-plö'ma-si, *n.*, the acting by a diploma; the art of negotiation, esp. that of treaties between states; political skill.

diplomat, di-plö'mät, *n.*, a diplomatist.

diplomatic, di-plö'mat'ik, diplomatical, di-plö'mat'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to diplomacy; skillful in negotiation: relating to diplomatics.

diplomatic, dip-lō-mat'ik, *n.* a minister at a foreign court.—*pl.* the science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, &c. [Fr. *diplomatique*.]
diplomatist, di-plō'ma-tist, *n.*, one skilled in diplomacy.

Dipper. See under Dip.

Dipsas, dip'sas, *n.* an Asiatic and American tree-snake whose bite is said to cause intense thirst. [Gr. *dipsas*—*dipsa*, thirst.]

Dipsomania, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a confirmed mania or insane thirst for alcoholic stimulants. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.]

Dipteral, dip'tēr-al, **Dipterous**, dip'tēr-us, *adj.*, having two wings. [Gr. *di*, twice, *pteron*, a wing.]

diptera, dip'tēr-an, *n.* an insect having only two wings, as the house-fly.—*pl.* *dip'terans*, or *dip'tera*.

Diptote, dip'tōt, *n.* a noun which has only two case endings. [Gr. *dip'tōtos*—*di*, twice, *ptōtos*, fallen—*ptō*, to fall.]

Dire, dīr, **direful**, dīr'fool, *adj.*, fearful; dreadful; calamitous in a high degree; sad and dismal. [L. *dirus*, perhaps akin to Gr. *deidō*, to fear.]—*adv.* *dirēfully*.—*n.* *dirēfulness*.

Direct, di-rekt', *adj.*, quite straight; straightforward; in the line of descent: outspoken; sincere.—*v.t.* to keep or lay quite straight; to point or aim straightly or correctly: to point out the proper course to; to guide; to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person:—*pr.p.* *directing*; *pa.p.* *directed*.—*adv.* *directly*.—*n.* *directness*. [L. *dirigo*, *directus*—*di*, completely, and *rego*, to rule, to make straight.]

direction, di-rek'shun, *n.*, act of directing; aim at a certain point; the line or course in which anything moves; guidance; command: the body of persons who guide or manage a matter: the written name and residence of a person.

directive, di-rek'tiv, *adj.*, having power or tendency to direct.

director, di-rek'tor, *n.*, one who directs; a manager or governor; a counsellor: part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion.—*fem.* *directress* or *directrix*.

directorate, di-rek'tor-ēt, **directorship**, di-rek'tor-ship, *n.*, the office of, or a body of directors.

directorial, di-rek-tō'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to directors; giving direction.

directory, di-rek'tō-i, *adj.*, containing directions; guiding.—*n.*, a body of directions; a guide; a book with the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place: a body of directors.

Direful, &c. See under Dire.

Dīrga, dērj, *n.* lit. *direct(us)*; a funeral song or hymn. [contracted from *dirige*, the first word of a Latin funeral hymn, from *dirigo*, to direct.]

Dirk, dērk, *n.* a dagger or poniard. [Scot. *durk*; Gael. *durr*.]

Dirt, dērt, *n.*, dung, excrement; any filthy substance.—*v.t.* same as *dirty*:—*pr.p.* *dirtying*; *pa.p.* *dirtyed*. [A.S. *gedritan*, Scot. *drite*, to ease one's self; Ice. *drit*, excrement.]

dirty, dērt', *adj.*, defiled with dirt; foul; filthy; mean.—*v.t.* to soil with dirt; to sully:—*pr.p.* *dirtying*; *pa.p.* *dirtyed*.—*adv.* *dirtyly*.—*n.* *dirtyness*.

Disable, dis-ā'bl, *v.t.*, to make unable; to deprive of power; to weaken; to disqualify:—*pr.p.* *disabling*; *pa.p.* *disab'led*. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Abila*.]

disability, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.*, state of being disabled; want of power; want of legal qualification.

disabuse, dis-a-būz', *v.t.*, to free from abuse or mis-

take; to undeceive; to set right. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Abusa*.]

Disadvantage, dis-ad-van'tāj, *n.*, want of advantage; what is unfavourable to one's interest; loss; injury. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Advantage*.]

disadvantageous, dis-ad-van-tā'jus, *adj.*, attended with disadvantage; unfavourable.—*adv.* *disadvantageously*.

Disaffect, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.*, to take away the affection of; to make discontented or unfriendly.—*adv.* *disaffectedly*.—*n.* *disaffect'edness*. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Affect*.]

disaffection, dis-af-fek'shun, *n.*, state of being disaffected; want of affection or friendliness; disloyalty; hostility; ill-will.

Disaffirm, dis-af-ferm', *v.t.* to deny (what has been affirmed); to contradict. [L. *dis*, neg., & *Affirm*.]

Disafforest, dis-af-for'est, *v.t.*, to deprive of the privilege of forest laws:—*pr.p.* *disafforesting*; *pa.p.* *disafforested*. [L. *dis*, priv., L. *ad*, to, and *Forest*.]

Disagree, dis-a-grē, *v.i.*, not to agree; to differ or be at variance; to dissent. [L. *dis*, neg., & *Agree*.]

disagreeable, dis-a-grē'a-bl, *adj.*, not agreeable; unpleasant; offensive.—*n.* *disagreeableness*.—*adv.* *disagreeably*.

disagreement, dis-a-grē'ment, *n.*, want of agreement; act of disagreeing; difference; unsuitableness; dispute.

Disallow, dis-al-low', *v.t.*, not to allow; to refuse permission to; to deny the authority of; to reject. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Allow*.]

disallowable, dis-al-low'a-bl, *adj.*, not allowable.

disallowance, dis-al-low'ans, *n.*, act of disallowing.

Disannual, dis-an-nul', *v.t.*, to annul completely. [L. *dis*, intensive, and *Annul*.]—*n.* *disannualment*, *disannual'ing*.

Disappear, dis-ap-pēr', *v.i.*, to cease to appear; to vanish from sight. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Appear*.]

disappearance, dis-ap-pēr'ans, *n.*, act of disappearing; removal from sight.

Disappoint, dis-ap-point', *v.t.* to hinder from the attainment of what was appointed, intended, or hoped; to frustrate. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Appoint*.]

disappointment, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.*, act of disappointing; state of being disappointed; miscarriage; frustration.

Disapprobation. See under Disapprove.

Disapprove, dis-ap-prōv', *v.t.*, not to approve; to give an unfavourable opinion of; to reject.—*adv.* *disapprovingly*. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Approve*.]

disapproval, dis-ap-prōv'al, **disapprobation**, dis-ap-prō-bā'shun, *n.*, act of disapproving; censure; dislike.

Disarm, dis-ārm', or *diz*, *v.t.*, to deprive of arms; to render defenceless; to quell; to render harmless. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Arm*.]—*n.* *disarmament*.

Disarrange, dis-ar-rānj', *v.t.*, to deprive of arrangement; to disturb the order of, to disorder. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Arrange*.]—*n.* *disarrangement*.

Disarray, dis-ar-rā', *v.t.*, to break the array of; to throw into disorder: to strip of array or dress.—*n.* want of array or order; undress. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Array*.]

Disassociate, dis-as-sō'shi-ēt, *v.t.* to disconnect things associated. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Associate*.]

Disaster, diz-as'tēr, *n.* orig. the blast or stroke of an unpropitious star; an adverse or unfortunate event; a misfortune; calamity. [L. *dis*, negative, and *astrum*, Gr. *astron*, *astēr*, a star.]

disastrous, diz-as'trus, *adj.*, *ill-starred*; unpropitious; unfortunate.—*adv.* *disastrously*.

Disavow, dis-a-vow', *v.t.*, to refuse to avow or acknowledge; to disclaim; to disown; to deny. [*L. dis*, negative, and *Avow*.]

disavowal, dis-a-vow'al, *n.*, *act of disavowing*; rejection; denial.

Disband, dis-band', *v.t.*, to break up a band; to disperse.—*v.i.* to break up. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Band*.]

disbandment, dis-band'ment, *n.*, *act of disbanding*.

Disbar, dis-bār', *v.t.* to expel a barrister from the bar. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Bar*.]

Disbelieve, dis-bē-lēv', *v.t.*, not to believe; to refuse belief or credit to. [*L. dis*, neg., and *Believe*.]

disbeliever, dis-bē-lēv'ēr, *n.*, one who disbelieves.

disbelief, dis-bē-lēf', *n.*, want of belief; act of disbelieving.

Disburden, dis-bur'den, *Disburthen*, dis-bur'thən, *v.t.*, to unburden or rid of a burden; to free.—*v.i.* to ease the mind (poet.). [*L. dis*, priv., and *Burden*.]

Disburse, dis-burs', *v.t.*, to take from the purse; to pay out.—*pr.p.* *disbursing*; *pa.p.* *disbursed*. [*Fr. déboursé*—*de*, from, and *bourse*, a purse.]

disbursement, dis-burs'ment, *n.*, *act of disbursing*; that which is disbursed or paid out.

Disc, Disk, disk, *n.* lit. a round plate, a quoit; the face of a round plate; the face of a celestial body. [*A.S. disc*, *L. discus*, *Gr. diskos*, a round plate, a quoit, from *dikein*, to cast. See *DESK*, *DIASH*.]

discoid, dis'koid, **discoidal**, dis-koid'al, *adj.*, having the form of a disc. [*Gr. diskos*, and *oidos*, form.]

discoid, dis'koid, *n.*, anything in the form of a disc.

discuous, disk'us, *adj.*, *disc-like*; broad; flat.

Discard, dis-kārd', *v.t.* lit. to throw useless cards out of the hand; to cast off; to discharge; to reject.—*pr.p.* *discarding*; *pa.p.* *discarded*. [*L. dis*, away, and *Card*.]

Discern, diz-zēr'n', *v.t.*, to see or perceive separately, or in all its parts; to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding; to judge.—*pr.p.* *discerning*; *pa.p.* *discerned*. [*L. dis*, thoroughly, and *cerno*, to sift, perceive.] [*discerns*.]

discerner, diz-zēr'n'ēr, *n.*, a person or thing that discerns.

discernible, diz-zēr'n'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be discerned; distinguishable.—*adv.* *discernibly*.

discernment, diz-zēr'n'ment, *n.*, *act of discerning*; power or faculty of discerning; judgment.

Discharge, dis-chārij', *v.t.*, to free from a charge; to unload or remove the cargo; to set free; to acquit; to dismiss; to fire, as a gun; to let out or emit.—*n.* *act of discharging*; unloading; acquittance; dismissal; that which is discharged; that which discharges or releases. [*L. dis*, priv., and *Charge*.]—*n.* *discharge*'r.

Disciple, dis-si'pl, *n.*, a learner; one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another; a follower. [*L. discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn.]—*n.* *disci'plaship*.

disciplina, dis-si-plin, *n.*, instruction; training, or mode of life in accordance with rules; subjection to control; order; severe training; misfortune; punishment.—*v.t.* to subject to discipline; to train; to educate: to bring under control; to chastise.—*pr.p.* *disciplining*; *pa.p.* *disciplined*. [*L. disciplina*, from *discipulus*.]

disciplinable, dis-si-plin-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of discipline, training, or instruction.

disciplinarian, dis-si-plin-ā'ri-an, *adj.*, pertaining to

discipline.—*n.* one who disciplines or enforces rigid rule.

disciplinary, dis-si-plin-ār-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or intended for discipline.

Disclaim, dis-klām', *v.t.*, to renounce claim to; to refuse to acknowledge; to reject. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Claim*.]

disclaimer, dis-klām'ēr, *n.*, one who disclaims; a denial, disavowal, or renunciation.

Disclose, dis-klōz', *v.t.*, to unclose; to open; to lay open; to bring to light; to reveal. [*L. dis*, negative, and *Close*.]

disclosure, dis-klōz'hūr, *n.*, *act of disclosing*; a bringing to light or revealing: that which is disclosed or revealed.

Discoid. See under *Disc*.

Discolour, dis-kul'ēr, *v.t.*, to take away colour from; to change the natural colour of; to alter the appearance of. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Colour*.]

discoloration, dis-kul-ēr-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of discolouring*; state of being discoloured; stain.

Discomfit, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.*, to disarrange; to disconcert, to balk; to defeat or rout;—*pr.p.* *discomfitting*; *pa.p.* *discomfited*. [*L. dis*, sig. the opposite, and *conficio*, to prepare—*con*, thoroughly, *facio*, to make.]

discomfiture, dis-kum'fit-ūr, *n.*, *act of discomfitting*; state of being discomfited; frustration; defeat.

Discomfort, dis-kum'fūr't, *n.*, want of comfort; uneasiness; pain; sorrow.—*v.t.* to deprive of comfort; to make uneasy; to pain; to grieve. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Comfort*.]

Discommend, dis-kom-mend', *v.t.*, to withhold commendation; to blame. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Commend*.]

Discommen, dis-kom'un, *v.t.*, to deprive of the right of common, or of the privileges of a place:—*pr.p.* *discomm'oning*; *pa.p.* *discomm'oned*. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Comm'on*.]

Discompose, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.*, to take away the composure of; to disarrange, to disorder; to disturb. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Compose*.]

discomposure, dis-kom-pōz'hūr, *n.*, *state of being discomposed*; disorder; agitation.

Disconcert, dis-kon-sēr't', *v.t.*, to deprive of concert, harmony, or agreement; to disturb; to frustrate; to defeat. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Concert*.]

Disconnect, dis-kon-nekt', *v.t.*, to deprive of connection; to separate or disjoin.—*n.* *disconnection*. [*L. dis*, privative, and *Connect*.]

Disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *adj.*, without consolation or comfort; hopeless; sad.—*adv.* *disconsolately*.—*n.* *disconsolateness*. [*L. dis*, privative, and *consolor*, *consolatus*, to console.]

Discontent, dis-kon-tent', *adj.*, not content; dissatisfied; uneasy.—*n.* want of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness.—*v.t.* to deprive of content; to make uneasy. [*L. dis*, negative, and *content*.]

discontented, dis-kon-tent'ed, *adj.*, discontent.—*adv.* *discontentedly*.—*n.* *discontentedness*.

discontentment, dis-kon-tent'ment, *n.*, *state of being discontented*; uneasiness.

Discontinue, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.*, to cease to continue; to put an end to; to leave off; to stop.—*v.i.* to cease; to be separated from. [*L. dis*, negative, and *Continu*.]

discontinuance, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, *discontinuatio*, dis-kon-tin'ū-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of discontinuing*; state of being discontinued; a breaking off; cessation.

Discord, *dis-kord*, *n.*, want of heart or concord; disagreement, strife; difference or contrariety of qualities; a union of inharmonious sounds. [L. *dis*, privative, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]

Discordant, *dis-kord'ant*, *adj.*, with discord; without concord or agreement; inconsistent; jarring.—*adv.* *discordantly*.

Discordance, *dis-kord'ans*, *discordancy*, *dis-kord'an-si*, *n.*, state of being discordant; disagreement.

Discount, *dis-kount*, *n.*, a sum taken from the count or reckoning; a sum returned to the payer of an account; a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill. [L. *dis*, priv. and *Cent*.]

Discount, *dis-kount'*, *v. t.*, to leave out of the count; to allow discount; to advance money on, deducting discount.—*v. i.* to practise discounting.

Discountable, *dis-kount'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be discounted.

Discountenance, *dis-kount'se-nans*, *v. t.*, to put out of countenance; to abash; to refuse countenance or support to; to discourage.—*n.* cold treatment; disapprobation. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Countenance*.]

Discourage, *dis-kur'aj*, *v. t.*, to take away the courage of, to dishearten; to seek to check by showing disfavour to:—*pr. p.* discouraging; *pa. p.* discouraged. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Courage*.]

Discouragement, *dis-kur'aj-ment*, *n.*, act of discouraging; that which discourages; dejection.

Discourse, *dis-kors'*, *n.* lit. a running to and fro; speech or language generally; conversation; a treatise; a sermon:—*v. i.* to talk or converse; to reason; to treat formally.—*v. t.* to utter or give forth:—*pr. p.* discoursing; *pa. p.* discoursed'. [L. *discursus*—*dis*, to and fro, *curvo*, to run.]

Discursion, *dis-kur'shun*, *n.*, a running about; desultory talk: act of discoursing or reasoning.

Discurive, *dis-kur'siv*, *adj.*, running from one thing to another; roving, desultory: proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion.—*adv.* *discurively*.

Discounteous, *dis-kurt'yus*, *adj.*, uncounteous; uncivil; wanting in good-manners; rude.—*adv.* *discounteously*.—*n.* *discounteousness*. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Counteous*.]

Discreetness, *dis-kurt'se-si*, *n.*, want of courtesy; incivility.

Discreet. See under *Dis*.

Discover, *dis-kuv'er*, *v. t.*, to uncover; to lay open or expose: to make known: to find out; to spy.—*n.* discoverer. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Cover*.]

Discoverable, *dis-kuv'er-a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be discovered.

Discovery, *dis-kuv'er-i*, *n.*, act of discovering or finding out; the thing discovered; revelation.

Discredit, *dis-kred'it*, *n.*, want of credit; bad credit; ill repute; disgrace.—*v. t.* to refuse credit to, or believe in: to deprive of credibility: to deprive of credit; to disgrace. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Credit*.]

Discreditable, *dis-kred'it-a-bl*, *adj.*, not creditable; disgraceful.—*adv.* *discreditably*.

Discreet, *dis-kret'*, *adj.*, having discernment; wary; circumspect; prudent.—*adv.* *discreetly*.—*n.* *discreetness*. [L. *discrētus*—*discerno*, to separate, to perceive. See *Diserna*.]

Discretion, *dis-kresh'un*, *n.*, quality of being discreet; prudence; liberty to act at pleasure.

Discretionary, *dis-kresh'un-er-i*, *discretionary*, *dis-kresh'un-er-i*, *adj.*, left to discretion; unrestrained.—*adv.* *discretionally*, *discretionarily*.

Discrete, *dis-kret'*, or *dis'*, *adj.*, separate; distinct; disjunctive—opposite of *Coalesce*.

Discretive, *dis-kret'iv*, *adj.*, separating; disjunctive.—*adv.* *discretively*.

Discrepant, *dis-krep-ant*, or *dis-krep'*, *adj.* lit. sounding differently; disagreeing; different. [L. *dis*, different, and *crepans*, *pr. p.* of *crepo*, to sound.]

Discrepancy, *dis-krep-ans*, or *dis-krep'*, *discrepancy*, *dis-krep-ans-i*, or *dis-krep'*, *n.*, state or quality of being discrepant or different; disagreement.

Discrete, *Discretion*, &c. See under *Discret*.

Discriminate, *dis-krim'i-nat*, *v. t.*, to discern or separate between; to note the difference; to distinguish; to select from others.—*v. i.* to make a difference or distinction; to distinguish:—*pr. p.* discriminating; *pa. p.* discriminated.—*adv.* *discriminately*. [L. *discrimino*—*discrimen*, that which separates—root of *Diserna*.]

Discrimination, *dis-krim'i-nat'shun*, *n.*, act of discriminating; quality of being able to discriminate; acuteness, discernment, judgment.

Discriminative, *dis-krim'i-nat'iv*, *adj.*, that discriminates, or marks a difference; characteristic; observing distinctions.—*adv.* *discriminatively*.

Discuria, *Discuriva*. See under *Discourse*.

Discuss, *dis-kus'*, *v. t.*, to shake asunder, or separate into parts: to examine in detail, or by disputation; to debate; to sift:—*pr. p.* discussing; *pa. p.* discussed'. [L. *discutio*, *discussus*—*dis*, asunder, and *quatio*, to shake.]

Discussion, *dis-kush'un*, *n.*, act of discussing; debate: in *med.*, dispersion of a tumour.

Discussive, *dis-kus'iv*, *dissectant*, *dis-k'ush'i-ent*, *adj.*, able or tending to discuss or disperse tumours.

Disdain, *dis-dan'*, *v. t.*, to think unworthy; to reject as unworthy or unsuitable; to scorn:—*pr. p.* disdain'ing; *pa. p.* disdained'.—*n.* a feeling of scorn or aversion; haughtiness. [Fr. *desaigner*—L. *adignus*—*de*, priv., and *dignus*, worthy.]

Disdainful, *dis-dan'ful*, *adj.*, full of disdain; haughty; scornful.—*adv.* *disdainfully*.—*n.* *disdainfulness*.

Disease, *dis-iz'*, *n.* lit. want of ease, hence—pain; disorder or want of health in mind or body; ailment; illness; cause of pain; distemper. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Ease*.]

Diseased, *dis-iz'd*, *adj.*, affected with disease.—*n.* *diseasedness*.

Disembark, *dis-em-bark'*, *v. t.*, to land what has been embarked; to take out of a ship; to land.—*v. i.* to quit a ship; to land. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Embark*.]

Disembarkation, *dis-em-bark'at'shun*, *disembarkment*, *dis-em-bark-ment*, *n.*, act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, *dis-em-bar'as*, *v. t.*, to free from embarrassment or perplexity. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Embarrass*.]

Disembowel, *dis-em-bod'*, *v. t.*, to take away from or out of the body; to discharge from military service or array. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Embod*.]

Disembogue, *dis-em-bog'*, *v. t.* to discharge at the mouth as a stream:—*pr. p.* disemboguing; *pa. p.* disembogued'.—*n.* *disemboguingment*. [Sp. *desembocar*; Fr. *desemboucher*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *bucca*, a cheek, the mouth.]

Disembowel, *dis-em-bow'el*, *v. t.*, to take out the bowels. [L. *dis*, intensive, and *Embowel*.]

Disembroid, *dis-em-broid'*, *v. t.*, to free from broid or confusion. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Embroid*.]

Disenchant, *dis-em-chant'*, *v. t.*, to free from enchant-

ment.—*n.* disenchant'ment. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Enchant*.]

Disenumber, dis-en-kum'bér, *v.t.*, to free from encumbrance; to disburden.—*n.* disenumberance. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Enumber*.]

Disengage, dis-en-gáj, *v.t.*, to separate or free from being engaged; to separate; to set free; to release. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Engage*.]

disengagement, dis-en-gáj'ment, *n.*, act of disengaging; state of being disengaged; release; leisure.

Disenoble, dis-en-nó'bl, *v.t.*, to deprive of what ennobles; to degrade. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Enoble*.]

Disentangle, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.*, to free from entanglement or disorder; to reduce to order; to unravel; to disentangle or set free.—*n.* disentanglingment. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Entangle*.]

Disenthrall. Same as *Disenthrall*.

Disenthron, dis-en-thrón', *v.t.*, to dethrone. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Enthron*.]

Disentitle, dis-en-tí'tl, *v.t.*, to deprive of title. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Entitle*.]

Disentomb, dis-en-tó'om', *v.t.*, to take out from a tomb. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Entomb*.]

Disentrance, dis-en-trans', *v.t.*, to awaken from a trance or deep sleep; to arouse from a reverie. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Entrance*.]

Disesteem, dis-es-tém', *n.*, want of esteem; disregard.—*v.t.*, to withhold esteem; to disapprove; to dislike.—*n.* disesteem'tion. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Esteem*.]

Disfavour, dis-fá'vur, *n.*, want of favour; displeasure; dislike.—*v.t.*, to withhold favour from; to disapprove. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Favour*.]

Disfigure, dis-fig'úr, *v.t.*, to spoil the figure of; to change to a worse form; to spoil the beauty of; to deform. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Figure*.]

disfiguration, dis-fig-úr-'shun, *n.*, disfigurement, *n.*, the act of disfiguring; state of being disfigured; defacement of beauty.

Disfranchise, dis-fran'chíz, *v.t.*, to deprive of a franchise, or of rights and privileges, esp. that of voting for a M.P.:—*pr.p.* disfranchising; *pa.p.* disfranchised. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Franchise*.]

disfranchisement, dis-fran'chíz-ment, *n.*, the act of depriving, or the state of being deprived, of certain rights or privileges.

Disgorge, dis-gorj', *v.t.*, to discharge from the gorge or throat; to vomit; to throw out with violence; to give up what has been seized. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Gorge*.]—*n.* disgorgement.

Disgrace, dis-grás, *n.*, state of being out of grace or favour, or of being dishonoured; cause of shame; dishonour.—*v.t.*, to put out of favour; to bring disgrace or shame upon;—*pr.p.* disgracing; *pa.p.* disgraced. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Grace*.]

disgraceful, dis-grás'fool, *adj.*, bringing disgrace; causing shame; dishonourable.—*adv.* disgracefully.—*n.* disgracefulness.

Disguise, dis-gíz', *v.t.*, to change the guise or appearance of; to conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by a counterfeit manner and appearance;—*pr.p.* disguising; *pa.p.* disguised.—*n.*, a dress intended to conceal the wearer; a false appearance. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Guise*.]—*ns.* disguise, disguisedment.

Disgust, dis-gust', or *dis-*, *n.*, aversion of the taste; loathing of the stomach; strong dislike.—*v.t.*, to excite disgust in; to offend the taste of; to displease.—*pr.p.* disgusting; *pa.p.* disgusted. [L.

dis, priv., and *gustus*, a tasting, akin to Gr. *genú*, to make to taste.]

disgusting, dis-gust'ing, or *dis-*, *adj.*, causing disgust; loathsome; hateful.—*adv.* disgustingly.

Dish, dish, *n.*, a plate; a vessel in which food is served; the food in a dish; a particular kind of food.—*v.t.*, to put in a dish, for table;—*pr.p.* dish'ing; *pa.p.* dished'. [A.S. *disc*, a plate, a dish, a table. See *Desk*, and *Dine*.]

Dishabille, dis-a-bíl'. Same as *Deshabille*.

Dishearten, dis-hárt'n, *v.t.*, to deprive of heart, courage, or spirits; to discourage; to depress;—*pr.p.* disheart'ening; *pa.p.* disheart'ened. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Heart*.]

Dishevel, dis-shev'el, *v.t.*, to disorder the hair; to cause the hair to hang loose.—*v.i.*, to spread in disorder;—*pr.p.* dishevel'ing; *pa.p.* dishevel'ed. [old Fr. *descheveler*—*des*, and *chevel*, hair.—L. *dis*, in different directions, *capillus*, the hair.]

Dishonest, dis-on'est, *adj.*, not honest; wanting integrity; faithless; disposed to cheat; insincere.—*adv.* dishonestly. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Honest*.]

dishonesty, dis-on'es-ti, *n.*, want of honesty or integrity; faithlessness; a disposition to cheat.

Dishonour, dis-on'ur, *n.*, want of honour; disgrace; shame; reproach.—*v.t.*, to deprive of honour; to disgrace; to cause shame to; to seduce; to degrade; to refuse the payment of, as a bill.—*n.* dishon'our. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Honour*.]

dishonourable, dis-on'ur-ábl, *adj.*, having no sense of honour; disgraceful.—*adv.* dishon'ourably.

Disincline, dis-in-klín', *v.t.*, to turn away inclination from; to excite the dislike or aversion of. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Incline*.]

disinclination, dis-in-klín-'shun, *n.*, want of inclination; unwillingness.

disinclined, dis-in-klínd', *adj.*, not inclined; averse.

Disincorporate, dis-in-kor'por-át, *v.t.*, to deprive of corporate rights. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Incorporate*.]

Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *v.t.*, to free from infection.—*n.* disinfect'ion. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Infect*.]

disinfectant, dis-in-fekt'ant, *n.*, anything that destroys the causes of infection.

Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ú-us, *adj.*, not ingenuous; not frank or open; unfair; crafty.—*adv.* disingenuously.—*n.* disingenu'ousness. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Ingenuous*.]

Disinherit, dis-in-her'it, *v.t.*, to cut off from hereditary rights; to deprive of an inheritance. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Inherit*.]—*n.* disinherit'ance.

Disintegrate, dis-in'té-grát, or *dis-*, *v.t.*, to separate into integral parts. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Integrate*.]—*adj.* disintegrable.—*n.* disintegration.

Disinter, dis-in'tér, *v.t.*, to take out of a grave; to bring from obscurity into view. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Inter*.]—*n.* disinter'ment.

Disinterested, dis-in'tér-est-ed, *adj.*, not interested, or influenced by private feelings or considerations; impartial.—*adv.* disinterestedly.—*n.* disinterestedness. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Interested*.]

Disinthrall, dis-in-thraw', *v.t.*, to set free from thralldom or oppression. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Inthrall*.]

Disjoin, dis-join', or *dis-*, *v.t.*, to separate what has been joined. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Join*.]

disjunct, dis-join't, *v.t.*, to put out of joint; to separate united parts; to break the natural order or relations of things; to make incoherent.—*n.* disjunct'ion.

disjunctive, dis-join't', *adj.*, disjoined. [L. *disjunctus*, *pa.p.* of *disjungo*—*dis*, neg., and *jungo*, to join.]

disjunctive, dis-jungk'tiv, *adj.*, *disjoining*; tending to separate: in *gram.*, uniting sentences but disjoining the sense.—*n.* a word which disjoins.—*adj.* *disjunctively*. [L. *disjunctivus*.]
disjunction, dis-junk'shun, *n.*, *the act of disjoining*; disunion; separation.
Disk. See **Disco**.
Dialike, dis-lit'k, *v.t.*, *not to like*; to be displeased with; to disapprove of; to have an aversion to.—*n.* disinclination; aversion; distaste; disapproval. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Lika*.]
Dislocate, dis'lo-kāt, *v.t.*, *to displace*; to put out of joint:—*pr.p.* dis'locating; *pa.p.* dis'located. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Locate*.]
dislocation, dis-lō-kā'shun, *n.*, *the act of dislocating* or state of being dislocated; a dislocated joint; displacement.
Dislodge, dis-loj', *v.t.*, *to drive from a lodgment* or place of rest; to drive from a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away.—*n.* *dislodgment*. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Lodge*.]
Dialoyal, dis-loyal, *adj.*, *not loyal*; false to one's sovereign; faithless; treacherous.—*adv.* *dialoyally*.—*n.* *dialoyalty*. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Loyal*.]
Dismal, dis'mal, *adj.* gloomy; dreary; sorrowful; full of horror.—*adv.* *dismally*. [prob. conn. with *Dima*.]
Dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v.t.*, *to deprive of the mantle* or dress; to strip; to deprive of furniture, &c. so as to render useless. [L. *dis*, priv. and *Mantle*.]
Dismask, dis-mask', *v.t.*, *to strip a mask from*; to remove a disguise from; to uncover. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Mask*.]
Dismast, dis-mast', *v.t.*, *to deprive of a mast* or masts:—*pr.p.* dismasting; *pa.p.* dismasted. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Mast*.]
Dismay, dis-mā', *v.t.* lit. *to deprive of power*; to deprive of strength and firmness through fear; to terrify; to discourage:—*pr.p.* dismaying; *pa.p.* dismayed.—*n.* loss of strength and courage through fear. [L. *dis*, privative, and A.S. *magas*, Old Ger. *magon*, to be strong.]
Dismember, dis-mem'ber, *v.t.*, *to divide member* from member; to separate a limb from the body; to disjoint; to tear to pieces:—*pr.p.* dismembering; *pa.p.* dismembered.—*n.* *dismemberment*. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *Member*.]
Dismis, dis-mis', *v.t.*, *to send away*; to despatch; to discard; to remove from office or employment:—*pr.p.* dismissing; *pa.p.* dismissed. [L. *dimitto*, *dimissus*—*di*, away from, and *mitto*, to send.]
dismisal, dis-mis'al, *dismission*, dis-mish'un, *n.*, *act of dismissing*, or state of being dismissed; discharge from office or employment.
dimissory, dim'is-or-i, or *di-mis*, *adj.*, *sending away* or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius*—*dimitto*.]
Dismount, dis-mount', *v.t.*, *to come down*; to come off a horse.—*v.t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place; to throw off their carriages, as cannon; to unhorse. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Mount*.]
Disobey, dis-o-bē', *v.t.*, *to neglect* or refuse to obey or do what is commanded. [L. *dis*, neg. and *Obeo*.]
disobedient, dis-o-bē'di-ent, *adj.*, *neglecting* or refusing to obey. [See *obedient*.]
disobedience, dis-o-bē'di-ens, *n.*, *neglect* or refusal to obey. [See *obedience*.]
Disoblige, dis-o-blj'j, *v.t.*, *not to oblige*; to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to do something against the wishes of another; to injure slightly. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Obliga*.]

disobliging, dis-o-blj'j'ing, *adj.*, *not obliging*; not careful to attend to the wishes of others; unaccommodating; unkind.—*adv.* *disobligingly*.
Disorder, dis-or'der, *n.*, *want of order*; confusion; disturbance; breach of the peace: disease.—*v.t.* to throw out of order; to disarrange; to disturb; to produce disease. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Order*.]
disorderly, dis-or'der-li, *adj.*, *out of order*; in confusion; irregular; lawless.—*adv.* without order; confusedly; in a lawless manner.
Disorganize, dis-or-gan-iz, *v.t.*, *to destroy the organic* structure of; to break up a union of parts; to throw into disorder.—*n.* *disorganization*. [L. *dis*, negative, and *organize*.]
Disown, dis-ōn', *v.t.*, *to refuse to own* or acknowledge as belonging to one's self; to deny; to renounce. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Own*.]
Disparage, dis-par'aj, *v.t.* orig. *to pair unequally*, to dishonour by an *unequal* marriage; to dishonour by comparison with what is inferior; to lower in rank or estimation:—*pr.p.* disparaging; *pa.p.* disparaged. [low L. *disparagare*—*dis*, neg., *paragium*, equality of birth—L. *par*, equal.]
disparagement, dis-par'aj-ment, *n.* injurious comparison with what is inferior; indignity.
disparagingly, dis-par'aj-ing-li, *adv.*, *in a manner* to disparage or dishonour.
Disparity, dis-par'i-ti, *n.*, *inequality*; unlikeness; difference in any respect. [L. *dis*, neg. and *parity*.]
Dispark, dis-park', *v.t.*, *to throw open*, as a park; to lay open:—*pr.p.* disparking; *pa.p.* disparked. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Park*.]
Dispart, dis-part', *v.t.*, *to part asunder*; to divide, to separate.—*v.i.* to separate:—*pr.p.* disparting; *pa.p.* disparted.—*n.* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *Part*.]
Dispension, dis-pash'un, *n.*, *freedom from passion*; a calm state of mind. [L. *dis*, neg. and *Passion*.]
dispassionate, dis-pash'un-āt, *adj.*, *free from passion*; unmoved by feelings; cool; impartial.—*adv.* *dispassionately*.
Dispatch, same as **Despatch**.
Dispel, dis-pel', *v.t.*, *to drive away*; to cause to disappear; to banish:—*pr.p.* dispelling; *pa.p.* dispelled. [L. *dis*, away from, *pello*, to drive.]
Dispense, dis-pens', *v.t.*, *to weigh* or deal out in portions; to distribute; to administer:—*pr.p.* dispensing; *pa.p.* dispensed.—*Dispense* with, to permit the want of; to do without.—*n.* *dispenser*. [Fr. *dispenser*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *penso*, intensive of *pendo*, to weigh.]
dispensable, dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be dispensed*, or dispensed with.—*n.* *dispensableness*.
dispensary, dis-pens'ar-i, *n.* a place where medicines are dispensed, especially to the poor, gratis.
dispensation, dis-pen-sā'shun, *n.*, *the act of dispensing* or dealing out; the dealing of God to his creatures; the distribution of good and evil in the divine government; licence; permission.
dispensative, dis-pens'a-tiv, *dispensatory*, dis-pens'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *granting dispensation*.—*adv.* *dispensatively*, *dispensatorily*. [L. *dispensativus*; *dispensatorius*.]
Dispeopled, dis-pe'pl, *v.t.*, *to empty of people* or inhabitants. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Peopled*.]
Disperma, di-sperm'us, *adj.*, *having only two seeds*. [Gr. *di*, twofold, *sperma*, a seed.]
Disperse, dis-pers', *v.t.*, *to scatter in all directions*; to spread; to diffuse; to drive asunder; to cause

to vanish.—*v.i.* to separate; to vanish:—*pr. p.* dispersing; *pa. p.* dispersed.—*n.* disperser. [Fr. *dispersen*—L. *dispergo*, *disperans*—*di*, asunder, apart, *spargo*, to scatter.]

Dispersant, *dis-pér'shùn, n.*, the act of dispersing; state of being dispersed; in *med.*, the removal of inflammation; in *optics*, the separation of light into its different rays.

Dispersive, *dis-pèr'siv, adj.*, tending to disperse.

Dispirit, *dis-pí'rít, v.t.*, to deprive of good spirits; to dishearten; to discourage:—*pr. p.* dispiriting; *pa. p.* dispirited. [L. *dis*, privative, and *spírít*.]

Displace, *dis-plás', v.t.*, to put out of place; to disarrange; to remove from a state, office, or dignity.—*n.* displacement. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Place*.]

Displant, *dis-plánt', v.t.*, to remove anything from where it has been planted or placed; to drive from an abode. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Plant*.]

Display, *dis-plá', v.t.*, to unfold or spread out; to exhibit; to set out ostentatiously:—*pr. p.* displaying; *pa. p.* displayed.—*n.* a displaying or unfolding; exhibition; ostentatious show.—*n.* displayer. [old Fr. *desployer*—*des*, L. *dis*, negative, and *ployer*, same as *plier*, L. *plio*, to fold.]

Displease, *dis-pléz', v.t.*, to make not pleased; to offend; to make angry in a slight degree; to be disagreeable to.—*v.i.* to raise aversion. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Place*.]

Displeasure, *dis-plézh'úr, n.*, the feeling of one who is displeased; anger: cause of irritation.

Displume, *dis-plóóm', v.t.*, to deprive of plumes or feathers. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Plume*.]

Dispone, *dis-póné', v.t.* (law) to make over to another; to convey in a legal manner. [See *Dispose*.]

Disport, *dis-pórt', v.i.* to divert, amuse, enjoy one's self; to move in gaiety.—*v.t.* to amuse. [old Fr. *desporter*; It. *diporto*; L. *deporto*, to carry away, as it were from serious matters.] See *Sport*.

Dispose, *dis-póz', v.t.*, to place in various positions; to distribute; to arrange; to apply to a particular purpose; to adapt; to bestow; to incline:—*pr. p.* disposing; *pa. p.* disposed.—To dispose of, to apply to any purpose; to part with; to place in any condition.—*n.* disposer. [Fr. *disposer*—L. *dispono*, *dispositum*—*dis*, asunder, *pono*, to place.]

Disposable, *dis-póz'a-bl, adj.*, that may be disposed or disposed of; free to be used; not already engaged.

Disposal, *dis-pó'sál, n.*, the act of disposing; order; arrangement; management; right of bestowing.

Disposition, *dis-pó-zí'sh'ún, n.*, the act of disposing; a giving over to another; state of being disposed; arrangement; natural tendency; temper; in New Test., ministry, ministrations.

Dispossess, *dis-poz-zés', v.t.*, to put out of possession. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Possess*.]

Dispraise, *dis-práz', n.*, the opposite of praise; blame; reproach; dishonour.—*v.t.* to blame; to censure. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Práise*.]

Dispread, *dis-pred', v.t.*, to spread in different ways.—*v.i.* to spread out; to expand. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *Spread*.]

Disproof. See under *Disprove*.

Disproportion, *dis-pró-pór'shún, n.*, want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness of parts; inequality.—*v.t.* to make unsuitable in form or size, &c.; to join unfitly. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Proportion*.]

Disproportionable, *dis-pró-pór'shún-a-bl, disproportion-*

disproportionate, *dis-pró-pór'shún-ít, adj.*, not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else in some respect.—*adv.* disproportionately.—*n.* disproportionateness.

Disprove, *dis-próov', v.t.*, to prove to be false; to refute. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Prove*.]

Disproof, *dis-próov't, n.*, a disproving; refutation.

Dispute, *dis-pút', v.i.* lit. to think over earnestly; to argue; to debate.—*v.t.* to make a subject of argument; to contend for; to oppose by argument; to call in question:—*pr. p.* disputing; *pa. p.* disputed.—*n.* a contest with words; an argument; a debate. [Fr. *disputer*, L. *disputare*—*dis*, intensive, and *puto*, to think.]

Disputable, *dis-pút-tabl, adj.*, that may be disputed; of doubtful certainty.—*n.* disputableness.—*adv.* disputably.

Disputant, *dis-pút-tánt, arguer, dis-pút'ér, n.*, one who disputes or argues; one given to dispute.

Disputation, *dis-pút-tá'shún, n.*, the act of disputing; a contest in argument; an exercise in debate.

Disputations, *dis-pút-tá'shús, disputative, dis-pút'a-tív, adj.*, inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert.—*adv.* disputatiously.—*n.* disputatiousness.

Disqualify, *dis-kwól'fí, v.t.*, to deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose; to make unfit; to disable.—*n.* disqualification. [L. *dis*, priv., and *quality*.]

Disquiet, *dis-kwí'et, n.*, want of quiet; uneasiness, restlessness; anxiety.—*v.t.* to render unquiet; to make uneasy; to disturb. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Quiet*.]

Disquietude, *dis-kwí'et-ú-d, n.*, state of disquiet.

Disquisition, *dis-kwí-zí'sh'ún, n.*, a careful and formal inquiry into any matter by arguments, &c.; an elaborate essay.—*adj.* disquisitional. [L. *disquisitio*—*disquiró*—*dis*, inten., *quero*, to seek.]

Disregard, *dis-ré-gárd', v.t.*, not to regard or observe; to pay no attention to.—*n.* want of attention; neglect; slight. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Regard*.]

Disregarding, *dis-ré-gárd'fool, adj.*, neglectful; careless; heedless.—*adv.* disregardfully.

Disrelish, *dis-rel'ish, v.t.*, not to relish; to dislike the taste of; to dislike.—*n.* distaste; dislike; some degree of disgust. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Relish*.]

Disrepair, *dis-ré-pár', n.*, state of being out of repair. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Repair*.]

Disrepute, *dis-ré-pút', disparagement, dis-rep'ú-tá'shún, n.*, want of repute or reputation; ill character; discredit. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Repute*.]

Disreputable, *dis-rep'ú-ta-bl, adj.*, in bad repute; discreditable; disgraceful.—*adv.* disreputably.

Disrespect, *dis-ré-spekt', n.*, want of respect or reverence; incivility.—*v.t.* to shew disrespect to. [L. *dis*, negative, and *Respect*.]

Disrespectful, *dis-ré-spekt'fool, adj.*, shewing disrespect; irreverent; uncivil.—*adv.* disrespectfully.

Disrobe, *dis-rób', v.t.*, to deprive of a robe; to undress; to uncover. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Roba*.]

Disruption, *dis-rúp'shún, n.*, the act of breaking asunder; the act of bursting and rending; breach. [L. *disruptio*—*dirumpo*, *diruptus*—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to break.]

Dissatisfy, *dis-sat'is-fí, v.t.*, not to satisfy; to make discontented; to displease. [L. *dis*, neg., & *Satisfy*.]

Dissatisfaction, *dis-sat'is-fák'shún, n.*, state of being dissatisfied; discontent; uneasiness.

Dissatisfactory, *dis-sat'is-fák'tor-i, adj.*, causing dissatisfaction; unable to give content.

Dissatisfied, *dis-sat'is-fí-d, adj.*, not satisfied; discontented; not pleased; offended.

Dissect, *dis-sekt'*, *v. t.*, to cut *asunder*; to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination; to divide and examine:—*pr. p.* dissecting; *pa. p.* dissected.—*adj.* dissectible. [L. *disseco*, *dissectus*—*dis*, asunder, in pieces, *seco*, to cut.]

dissection, *dis-sek'shun*, *n.*, the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts; anatomy.

dissector, *dis-sekt'or*, *n.*, one who dissects.

Dissemble, *dis-sem'bl*, *v. t.* to represent a thing as *unlike* what it actually is; to put an untrue semblance or appearance upon; to disguise.—*v. i.* to assume a false appearance; to play the hypocrite:—*pr. p.* dissembling; *pa. p.* dissembled.—*n.* dissembling. [old Fr. *dissembler*, from L. *dissimulare*—*dissimilis*, unlike—*dis*, neg., and *similis*, like.]

disimulation, *dis-sim-ü-lä'shun*, *n.*, the act of *dissembling*; a hiding under a false appearance; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Disseminate, *dis-sem'i-nät*, *v. t.*, to sow or scatter *abroad*; to propagate; to diffuse:—*pr. p.* disseminating; *pa. p.* disseminated.—*ns.* disseminator, disseminator. [L. *disseminare*, *disseminatus*—*dis*, asunder, and *semine*, to sow—*semen*, seed.]

Dissent, *dis-sent'*, *v. i.*, to think *differently*; to disagree in opinion; to differ:—*pr. p.* dissenting; *pa. p.* dissented.—*n.* the act of dissenting; difference of opinion; a differing or separation from an established church. [L. *dissentio*, *dissentus*—*dis*, apart from, *sentio*, to think.]

dissension, *dis-sen'shun*, *n.* disagreement in opinion; discord; strife.

dissenter, *dis-sent'er*, *n.*, one who *dissents*; one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

dissentient, *dis-sen'shent*, *adj.*, *dissenting*; declaring dissent; disagreeing.—*n.* one who disagrees; one who declares his dissent. [L. *dissentiens*, *dissentientis*, *pr. p.* of *dissentio*.]

Dissertation, *dis-sér-tä'shun*, *n.*, a *discussion* or *debate*; a formal discourse; a treatise.—*adj.* dissertational. [L. *dissertatio*—*disserto*, intensive of *disservo*, to debate, to discuss—*dis*, and *servo*, to put in a row, to join.]

dissertator, *dis'sér-tä-tor*, *n.*, one who writes *dissertations*; a debater.

Disserve, *dis-sérv'*, *v. t.*, to do the *opposite* of serving; to injure. [L. *dis*, negative, and *servo*.]

disservice, *dis-sérv'is*, *n.* injury; mischief.

dis-serviceable, *dis-sérv'is-äbl*, *adj.*, not *serviceable* or useful; injurious; mischievous.

Dissever, *dis-sev'er*, *v. t.*, to *sever*; to part in two; to separate; to disunite.—*n.* disseverance, a dissevering or parting. [L. *dis*, intensive, and *severo*.]

Disseverant, *dis'sé-vent*, *adj.* lit. *sitting apart*; dissenting; not agreeing.—*n.* a disseverer. [L. *disseverans*, *disseverantis*, *pr. p.* of *dissideo*—*dis*, apart, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

Dissemble, *dis-sil'yent*, *adj.*, *leaping asunder* or bursting open with elastic force.—*n.* dissembling. [L. *dissiliens*, *entis*—*dis*, asunder, *salio*, to leap.]

Disimilar, *dis-sim'i-lar*, *adj.*, not *similar*; unlike in any respect; of different sorts.—*adv.* dissimilarly. [L. *dis*, negative, and *similar*.]

dissimilarity, *dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti*, *dissimilitudo*, *dis-sim'il'i-tüd*, *n.*, *unlikeness*; want of resemblance.

Disstimulation. See under *Dissemble*.

Disstipate, *dis'si-pät*, *v. t.*, to *throw apart* or *spread abroad*; to scatter; to squander; to waste.—*v. i.* to separate and disappear; to waste away:—*pr. p.*

dis'stipät'ing; *pa. p.* dis'stipated. [L. *disstipare*, *-atus*—*dis*, asunder, and *stipare*, to throw.]

disstipation, *dis-si-pä'shun*, *n.*, act of *disstipating*; dispersion; state of being dispersed; scattered attention: a dissolute course of life.

Disunite, *dis-ü-shi-ät*, *v. t.*, to *separate* from a society or company; to disunite:—*pr. p.* dis'sü'ciät'ing; *pa. p.* dis'sü'ciated.—*n.* disunition. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *unio*, to unite. See *Social*.]

Disolvable, *Disoluble*, &c. See under *Dissolve*.

Dissolve, *dis-zolv'*, *v. t.*, to *loose asunder*; to separate or break up; to melt; to destroy.—*v. i.* to break up; to waste away; to crumble; to melt:—*pr. p.* dissolving; *pa. p.* dissolved. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *solvo*, *solutus*, to loose.]

dissolvable, *dis-zolv'a-bl*, *adj.*, capable of being dissolved or melted.

dissolvent, *dis-zolv'ent*, *adj.*, having power to *dissolve* or melt.—*n.* that which can dissolve or melt.

dissoluble, *dis'sol-ü-bl*, *adj.*, *dissolvable*.—*n.* dissolubility, capacity of being dissolved.

dissolute, *dis'ol-üt*, *adj.*, *loose*, esp. in morals; lewd; licentious.—*adv.* dissolutely.—*n.* dissoluteness.

dissolution, *dis-ol-ü'shun*, *n.*, act of *dissolving*; the breaking up of an assembly; change from a solid to a liquid state; a melting; separation of a body into its original elements; decomposition; destruction; death.

Dissonant, *dis'sö-nant*, *adj.*, not *agreeing in sound*; without concord or harmony; disagreeing. [L. *dis*, apart, *sonans*, *antis*, *pr. p.* of *sono*, to sound.]

dissonance, *dis'sö-nans*, *n.*, *disagreement of sound*; want of harmony, discord; disagreement.

Dissuade, *dis-swä'd'*, *v. t.*, to *advise against*; to try to divert from anything by advice or persuasion:—*pr. p.* dissuäding; *pa. p.* dissuä'd. [L. *dis*, against, and *suadeo*, to advise.]

dissuasion, *dis-swä'zhun*, *n.*, act of *dissuading*; advice against anything.

dissuasive, *dis-swä'ziv*, *adj.*, *tending to dissuade*.—*n.* that which tends to dissuade.—*adv.* dissuä'sively.

Dissyllable, *dis-sil'lä-bl*, *n.* a word of only two syllables. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *syllable*.]

dissyllabic, *dis-sil-lä'b'ik*, *adj.*, of two syllables.

Distaff, *dis'taf*, *n.*, the staff or stick which holds the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. [A. S. *distaf*; Dutch, *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the staff; Gael, *dos*, a bush, tuft. See *Staff*.]

Distain, *dis-tän'*, *v. t.*, to *remove the tinge* or colour from by *staining*; to stain; to sully:—*pr. p.* distain'ing; *pa. p.* distained'. [Fr. *distaindre*; L. *dis*, privative, and *tingo*, to stain.]

Distant, *dis'tant*, *adj.*, *standing apart* or separate; remote, in time, place, or connection; not obviously; indistinct; reserved in manner.—*adv.* distantly. [L. *distans*—*dis*, apart, and *stans*, *stantis*, *pr. p.* of *sto*, to stand.]

distance, *dis'tans*, *n.* space or interval between; remoteness; opposition; reserve of manner.—*v. t.* to place at a distance; to leave at a distance behind:—*pr. p.* distanc'ing; *pa. p.* distanced.

Distaste, *dis-täst'*, *n.*, *oppositeness* or aversion of taste; dislike of food; dislike; disgust.—*v. t.* to disrelish; to dislike; to loathe. [L. *dis*, neg., and *tasteo*.]

distasteful, *dis-täst'füol*, *adj.*, *producing distaste*; unpleasant to the taste; offensive.—*adv.* distast'efully.—*n.* distastefulness.

Distemper, a kind of painting. See *Distemper*.

Distemper, *dis-tem'p'r*, *n.* lit. a *wrong tempering* or mixture of parts: a morbid or disorderly state

of body or mind; disease, esp. of animals: ill-humour.—*v.t.* to derange the temper: to disorder or disease. [L. *dis*, neg., and *Temper*.]

Distend, *dis-tend'*, *v.t.*, to stretch asunder or in all directions; to swell.—*v.i.* to swell.—*pr.p.* distending; *pa.p.* distend'ed. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

distensible, *dis-ten'si-bl*, *adj.*, capable of being distended or stretched.

distensive, *dis-ten'siv*, *adj.*, distending, or capable of being distended or stretched.

distension, *dis-ten'shun*, *n.*, act of distending or stretching: state of being distended or stretched; breadth.

Distich, *dis'tik*, *n.*, a couple of lines or verses, making complete sense; a couple. [Gr. *distichos*—*dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a line, verse.]

distichous, *dis'tik-us*, *adj.* arranged in two rows.

Distil, *dis-til'*, *v.i.*, to drop down; to fall in drops; to flow gently: to use a still.—*v.t.* to let or cause to fall in drops; to convert a liquid into vapour by heat, and then to condense it again; to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation.—*pr.p.* distilling; *pa.p.* distilled'. [Fr. *distiller*—L. *de*, down, and *stilla*, to drop—*stilla*, a drop.]

distillation, *dis-til-lā'shun*, *n.*, act or process of distilling: that which is distilled.

distillatory, *dis-til-lā-tō-ri*, *adj.*, of or for distillation.

distiller, *dis-til'er*, *n.*, one who distills.

distillery, *dis-til'er-ri*, *n.*, a place for distilling.

Distinct. See under Distinguish.

Distinctish, *dis-ting'gwish*, *v.t.* lit. to mark and set apart; to separate or recognise by characteristic qualities; to discern critically; to judge; to separate by a mark of honour; to make eminent or known.—*v.i.* to make or shew distinctions or differences.—*pr.p.* distinct'ishing; *pa.p.* distinct'ished. [L. *distinguo*, *distinctus*—*dis*, asunder, and *stinguo*, to prick, connected with Gr. *stisō*, to mark, to prick.]

distinctishable, *dis-ting'gwish-a-bl*, *adj.*, capable of being distinct'ished. *adv.* distinct'ishably.

distinct, *dis-tingkt'*, *adj.*, distinct'ished; separated by a sign; separate; different; well-defined; clear.—*adv.* distinct'ly.—*n.* distinct'ness.

distinction, *dis-tingk'shun*, *n.*, act of distinct'ishing; separation or division: that which distinguishes; difference: eminence; superiority.

distinctive, *dis-tingkt'iv*, *adj.*, marking or expressing distinction or difference.—*adv.* distinct'ively.—*n.* distinct'iveness.

Distort, *dis-tort'*, *v.t.*, to twist or turn a different way; to force out of the natural or regular shape or direction; to turn aside from the true meaning; to pervert.—*pr.p.* distort'ing; *pa.p.* distort'ed. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, *torvus*, to twist.]

distortion, *dis-tor'shun*, *n.*, act of distort'ing; a twisting out of regular shape; state of being distorted; crookedness; perversion.

Distract, *dis-trakt'*, *v.t.*, to draw in different directions—applied to the mind or attention; to confuse; to harass; to render crazy.—*pr.p.* distract'ing; *pa.p.* distract'ed.—*adv.* distract'edly. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *trahō*, *tractus*, to draw.]

distractio, *dis-trak'shun*, *n.*, act of distract'ing; state of being distracted; separation; confusion; perplexity; disorder; agitation; madness.

Distrain, *dis-trān'*, *v.t.* lit. to strain or draw asunder; to seize, esp. goods, for debt.—*v.i.* to seize the goods of a debtor.—*pr.p.* distrain'ing;

pa.p. distrain'ed. [old Fr. *distraindre*, from L. *dis*, asunder, and *stringo*, to draw tight.]

distraitor, *dis-trān'ōr*, *n.*, one who distraints or seizes goods for debt.

distraint, *dis-trānt'*, *n.*, seizure of goods for debt.

district, *dis'trikt*, *n.*, orig. the territory within which a superior had a right to *distrain* or otherwise exercise authority; a portion of territory defined or undefined; a region. [L. *districtus*—*distringo*.]

distress, *dis-tres'*, *n.* lit. a drawing asunder; extreme pain; that which causes suffering; calamity; misfortune; a state of danger: act of distraining goods.—*v.t.* to afflict with pain or suffering; to harass; to grieve; to restrain.—*pr.p.* distress'ing; *pa.p.* distress'ed. [Fr. *distress*; lt. *distressa*, from L. *distringo*, *distringo*.]

distressful, *dis-tres'fūl*, *adj.*, full of distress; calamitous.—*adv.* distress'fully.

Distribute, *dis-trib'ūt*, *v.t.*, to divide asunder or amongst several; to deal out or allot; to classify.—*pr.p.* distrib'uting; *pa.p.* distrib'uted. [L. *distribuo*—*dis*, asunder, *tribuo*, *tributus*, to divide.]

distributable, *dis-trib'ū-tā-bl*, *adj.*, that may be distributed or divided.

distributor, *dis-trib'ū-tōr*, *n.*, one who distributes or deals out.

distribution, *dis-trib'ū-shun*, *n.*, act of distributing; allotment; division; separation; classification.

distributive, *dis-trib'ū-tiv*, *adj.*, that distributes, separates, or divides.—*adv.* distrib'utively.

District. See under Distrain.

Distrust, *dis-trust'*, *n.*, want of trust; want of faith or confidence; doubt.—*v.t.* to have no trust in; to disbelieve; to doubt. [L. *dis*, priv., and *Trust*.]

distrustful, *dis-trust'fūl*, *adj.*, full of distrust; apt to distrust; suspicious.—*adv.* distrust'fully.—*n.* distrust'fulness.

Disturb, *dis-turb'*, *v.t.* to move asunder, or here and there, as a crowd; to throw into confusion; to agitate; to disquiet; to interrupt.—*pr.p.* disturb'ing; *pa.p.* disturb'ed.—*n.* disturb'ance. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, to agitate—*turbo*, a crowd.]

disturbance, *dis-turb'āns*, *n.*, agitation; tumult; interruption; perplexity.

Disunion. See under Dissolve.

Dissolve, *dis-solv'*, *v.t.*, to separate what is united; to sever or sunder.—*v.i.* to fall asunder; to part. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Unio*.]

dissolution, *dis-solv'yun*, *n.*, want of union; breaking up of union or concord; separation.

Disuse, *dis-ūs'*, *n.*, cessation or giving up of use or custom. [L. *dis*, privative, and *Uso*.]

disuse, *dis-ūs'*, *v.t.*, to cease to use or practise.

disusage, *dis-ūs'āj*, *n.*, gradual cessation of use or custom.

Ditch, *dich*, *n.*, a trench dug in the ground; any long narrow receptacle for water.—*v.t.* to make a ditch or ditches.—*v.i.* to dig a ditch in or around; to drain by ditches.—*pr.p.* ditch'ing; *pa.p.* ditch'ed. [A.S. *dīc*, a ditch, from root of *Dig*.]

ditcher, *dich'er*, *n.*, a ditch-maker.

Dithyramb, *dith'i-ram*, *Dithyrambes*, *dith-i-ram'bus*, *n.* an ancient Greek hymn sung in honour of Bacchus; a short poem of a like character. [Gr. *Dithyrambos*, a name of Bacchus: etym. doubtful.]

dithyrambic, *dith-i-ram'bik*, *adj.*, of or like a dithyramb; wild and boisterous.

Ditto, *dit'ō*, contracted *Do*, *n.*, that which has been said; the same thing.—*adv.* as before, or aforsaid; in like manner. [It. *ditto*—L. *dictum*, said, *pa.p.* of *dico*, to say.]

ditty, dit'ti, *n.* orig. a saying, esp. one short and repeated: a song; a little poem to be sung. [A.S. *diht*, L. *dictum*, said.]

Diuretic, di-ū-ret'ik, *adj.* tending to excite the passing through or discharge of urine.—*n.* a medicine causing this discharge. [Gr. *diourētikos*—*dia*, through, and *ourōs*, from *ouron*, urine.]

Diurnal, di-ūr'nal, *adj.*, daily; relating to or performed in a day.—*n.* orig. a day-book or journal; in the R. C. Church, a breviary with daily services.—*adv.* diurnally. [L. *diurnus*—*diēs*, a day.]

Divan, di-van', *n.* lit. a register of payments or accounts; a collection of essays or poems; a council; a council-chamber with cushioned seats; a sofa; a smoking-room. [Fr., Sp.—Pers. *divān*.]

Divaricate, di-var'i-kāt, *v.i.* lit. to spread the legs asunder; to part into two branches; to fork; to diverge.—*v.t.* to divide into two branches:—*pr.p.* *divaricating*; *pa.p.* *divaricated*.—*n.* *divarication*. [L. *divarico*, *divaricatus*—*dis*, asunder, and *varico*, to spread the legs—*varus*, bent.]

Dive, div, *v.i.*, to dip or plunge into water; to plunge or go deeply into any matter:—*pr.p.* *diving*; *pa.p.* *dived*. [A.S. *dufian*; Dutch, *duyken*; Ice. *disai*. See *Dip*.]

Diver, div'er, *n.*, one who dives; a bird very expert at diving.

Diving-bell, div'ing-bel, *n.* a hollow vessel orig. bell-shaped, air-tight except at the bottom, in which one may descend into and work under water.

Diverge, di-vérj', *v.i.*, to incline or turn asunder; to tend from a common point in different directions:—*pr.p.* *diverging*; *pa.p.* *diverged*.—*adv.* *divergently*. [L. *dis*, asunder, *vergo*, to incline.]

Divergence, di-vérj'ens, *divergency*, di-vér'jen-si, *n.*, act of diverging or separating; tendency to recede from one point.

Divergent, di-vérj'ent, *adj.*, tending to diverge; receding from one point.

Divers, **Diverse**, **Diversity**. See under *Divers*.

Divert, di-vert', *v.t.*, to turn aside; to change the direction of: to turn the mind from business or study; to amuse:—*pr.p.* and *adj.* *diverting*; *pa.p.* *diverted*.—*adv.* *divertingly*. [L. *diverto*, *divertus*—*dis*, aside, and *verto*, to turn.]

Diverse, di-vér's, or di-vér's, *adj.* lit. turned different ways; different; unlike; multifarious; various.—*adv.* *diversely* or *diversity*.

Divers, di-vér's, *adj.* several; more than one: in *B.*, same as *diverse*.

Diversion, di-vér'shun, *n.*, act of diverting or turning aside; that which diverts; amusement, recreation; something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

Diversity, di-vér'si-ti, *n.*, state of being diverse; difference; unlikeness; variety.

Diversify, di-vér'si-fi, *v.t.*, to make diverse or different; to give variety to:—*pr.p.* *diversifying*; *pa.p.* *diversified*.—*n.* *diversification*. [L. *diversus*, and *facio*, to make.]

Divest, di-vest', *v.t.* lit. to take off the vesture from; to strip or deprive of anything:—*pr.p.* *divesting*; *pa.p.* *divested*. [L. *dis*, privative, and *vestio*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]

Divide, di-vid', *v.t.*, to part asunder; to separate; to keep apart; to part among, to allot; to disunite in opinion, &c.; to set at variance; to separate into two parts (as in voting).—*v.i.* to part or open; to break friendship; to vote by separating into two bodies:—*pr.p.* *dividing*; *pa.p.*

*divid'*ed.—*adv.* *divid'*edly. [L. *divido*, *divisus*—*dis*, asunder, and root *vid*, to separate.]

Dividend, div'i-dend, *n.*, that which is to be divided; the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual. [L. *dividendum*—*divido*.]

Divisible, di-vid'ér, *n.*, he or that which divides.

Divisible, di-vid'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being divided or separated.—*adv.* *divisibly*.

Divisibility, di-vid'i-bil'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being divisible or separable.

Division, di-vid'jun, *n.*, act of dividing; state of being divided; that which divides; a partition; a barrier; the portion divided or separated; separation; difference in opinion, &c.; disunion; in *arith.*, the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

Divisional, di-vid'jun-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or marking a division or separation.

Divisive, di-vid'iv, *adj.*, forming division or separation; creating discord. [divides the dividend.]

Divisor, di-vid'or, *n.*, in *arith.*, the number which

Divine, di-vin', *adj.*, belonging to or proceeding from God; devoted to God's service; holy; sacred; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary.—*n.* one skilled in divine things, a minister of the gospel; a theologian.—*v.t.* to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired; to guess or make out.—*v.i.* to profess or practise divination; to have forebodings:—*pr.p.* *divining*; *pa.p.* *divined*.—*adv.* *divinely*. [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, *deus*, a god.]

Divination, div'i-nā'shun, *n.*, the act or practice of divining or predicting; prediction; conjecture.

Diviner, di-vin'ér, *n.*, one who divines or professes divination; a conjurater.

Divinity, di-vin'i-ti, *n.*, state of being divine; god-head; the nature or essence of God; God; a celestial being; any god; the science of divine things; theology.

Diving-bell. See under *Dive*.

Divisible, **Division**, &c. See under *Divide*.

Divorce, di-vórs', *n.* the legal separation of husband and wife; the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.—*v.t.* to separate; to sunder; to dissolve the marriage-contract of: to put away:—*pr.p.* *divorcing*; *pa.p.* *divorced*.—*n.* *divorce*. [Fr.—L. *divortium*, from root of *Divert*.]

Divorcement, di-vórs'ment, *n.* in *B.*, divorce.

Divulge, di-vulj'ij, *v.t.*, to spread abroad among the vulgar or the people; to make public; to reveal:—*pr.p.* *divulging*; *pa.p.* *divulged*. [L. *dis*, among, and *vulgus*, the common people.]

Divulsion, di-vul'shun, *n.*, act of pulling or rending asunder or away. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *vellere*, *vulsum*, to pull.]

Divulsive, di-vul'siv, *adj.*, tending to pull asunder.

Dizzy, diz'i, *adj.*, dazed; giddy; confused; causing giddiness; unthinking; heedless.—*v.t.* to make dizzy; to confuse. [A.S. *dysig*, foolish, dizzy; Dutch, *dysig*; Dan. *disig*, drowsy; connected with E. *Dass*, *Doms*.]

Dismissal, dis'mis-sal, *n.*, state of being dizzy.

Do, dō, *v.t.*, to perform any action; to bring about or effect; to accomplish or finish; to prepare; to put or bring into any form or state.—*v.i.* to act or behave: to fare or get on as to health; to succeed; to suit or answer an end:—*pr.p.* *do'ing*; *pa.t.* *did*; *pa.p.* *done* (dun). [A.S. *don*; Dutch, *doen*; Ger. *thun*; perhaps connected with L. *do*, Gr. *didomi*, Sans. *da*, to give.] [our. *doings*, *do'ing*, *n.pl.*, things done, events; behavi-

Doelle, dos'il, *adj.*, *teachable*; ready to learn; easily managed. [L. *docilis*—*doceo*, to teach.]
docility, do-sil'i-ti, *n.*, *teachableness*; aptness.
Dock, dok, *n.*, a troublesome weed with large leaves, and a long root, difficult to eradicate. [A.S. *docca*; perhaps allied to L. *daucus*, Gr. *daukos*, a kind of carrot, as also to the next word from its broad short leaves.]
Dock, dok, *v. t.*, to cut short; to curtail; to cut off; to clip; to bar.—*pr. p.* dock'ing; *pa. p.* docked'.—*n.* the part of a tail left after clipping. [W. *sociaw*, to cut short, from *toc*, a short thing; Gr. *docke*, a short thick column; Ice. *dochr*, a stumpy tail.]
docket, dok'et, *n.* lit. a *docked* or short piece of paper; a summary of a larger writing; a bill or ticket affixed to anything; a label; a list or register of cases in court.—*v. t.* to make a summary of the heads of a writing; to enter in a book; to mark the contents of papers on the back:—*pr. p.* dock'eting; *pa. p.* dock'eted. [dim. of *Dock*.]
Dock, dok, *n.* a place *dug*; an enclosure or artificial basin near a harbour or river, for the reception of vessels: the box in court where the accused stands.—*v. t.* to place in a dock:—*pr. p.* dock'ing; *pa. p.* docked'. [Ger. *docke*; Dutch, *dok*; from root of *Dig*, *Ditch*.]
dockage, dok'aj, *n.*, a charge for the use of a *dock*.
dockyard, dok'yard, *n.*, a yard or store near a *dock*, where ships are built and naval stores kept.
Doctor, dok'tur, *n.* lit. a *teacher*; one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty; a physician. [L.—*doceo*, to teach.]
doctarata, dok'tur-at, *n.*, a *doctor's degree*.
doctrine, dok'trin, *n.*, a *thing taught*; a principle of belief; what the Scriptures teach on any subject: in *B.*, act or manner of teaching.
doctrinal, dok'trin-al, *adj.*, relating to or containing *doctrines*; relating to the act of teaching.—*adv.* *doctrinally*.
document, dok'u-ment, *n.* orig. *something taught*; a paper containing information or the proof of anything. [L. *documentum*—*doceo*.]
documental, dok-u-ment'al, *documentary*, dok-u-ment'ar-i, *adj.*, relating to or found in *documents*.
Dodecagon, dō-dek'a-gon, *n.* a solid figure having *twelve equal angles* and sides. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle.]
Dodecahedron, dō-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure, having *twelve equal pentagonal sides*. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base, a side.]
Dodge, doj, *v. i.* lit. to follow a person like a *dog*; to start aside; to evade an argument; to quibble.—*v. t.* to evade by a sudden shift of place:—*pr. p.* dodg'ing; *pa. p.* dodged'.—*n.* an evasion; a trick; a quibble.—*n.* *dogger*. [from *Dog*.]
Dodo, dō'dō, *n.* a large, clumsy bird, now extinct, once found in the Mauritius and Madagascar. [Ger. *dodo*, *dudu*; Port. *doudo*.]
Doe, dō, *n.* lit. the *timid animal*; the female of the fallow-deer or buck. [A.S. *da*, L. *dama*, prob. akin to Gr. *damaō*, Sans. *daw*, to tame.]
doekin, dō'skin, *n.*, the *skin of a doe*; a twilled cloth, named from its likeness to the skin of a doe.
Does, duz, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *Do*.
Doff, dof, *v. t.*, to do or take off; to rid one's self of:—*pr. p.* doff'ing; *pa. p.* doffed'. [a contr. of *do off*.]
Dog, dog, *n.* lit. the *biting animal*, a domestic quadruped; a term of contempt; one of two constellations of stars: an andiron; an iron hook for holding logs of wood.—*v. t.*, to follow as a

dog; to follow and watch constantly; to worry with impertunity:—*pr. p.* dogg'ing; *pa. p.* dogged'.—*n.* *dogger*. [Dutch, *dog*, Ger. *dogge*, *dog*; perh. from Sans. *dak*, to bite.]
dog-brier, dog'-bri-er, *n.*, the *brier dog-rose*.
dog-cart, dog'-kart, *n.* a one-horse carriage for sportsmen, so called from *dogs* being carried inside. [very cheap.]
dog-cheap, dog'-chēp, *adj.*, cheap as *dog's meat*;
dog-day, dog'-dā, *n.* one of the *days* when the *Dog-star* rises and sets with the sun, between the end of July and the beginning of September.
dog-fish, dog'-fish, *n.* a species of British shark, so named from their habit of following their prey like *dogs* hunting in packs.
dogged, dog'ed, *adj.* surly like an angry *dog*; sullen.—*adv.* dogg'edly.—*n.* dogg'edness.
doggeral, dog'ēr-el, *n.* irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt; worthless verses.—*adj.* irregular; mean.
dogglah, dog'ish, *adj.*, like a *dog*; churlish; brutal.—*adv.* dogg'ishly.—*n.* dogg'ishness.
dog-rose, dog'-rōz, *n.*, the *rose of the dog-brier*.
dog's-ear, dog'-ēr, *n.* the corner of the leaf of a book turned down, like a *dog's ear*.—*v. t.* to turn down the corners of leaves:—*pa. p.* dog's-ear'd.
dog-star, dog'-stār, *n.* Sirius, a *star* of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the *dog-days*.
Doge, dōj, *n.*, a *duke or leader*; formerly, the chief-magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It. for *duco*—L. *dux*, a leader—*duco*, to lead.]
Dogged, Doggeral, Dogglah. See under *Dog*.
Dogma, dog'ma, *n.* lit. *something thought or decreed*; a settled opinion; a principle or tenet; a doctrine laid down with authority. [Gr., a decree, from *dōkeō*, to think—Sans. *dā*, to shew.]
dogmatic, dog-mat'ik, *dogmatical*, dog-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a *dogma*; asserting a thing as if it were a *dogma*; asserting positively: overbearing.—*adv.* dogmat'ically.
dogmatize, dog-ma-tiz, *v. t.*, to state one's opinion dogmatically or arrogantly:—*pr. p.* dogmat'izing; *pa. p.* dogmat'ised.—*n.* dogmat'iser.
dogmatism, dog-mat-izm, *n.*, *dogmatic* or positive assertion of opinion.
dogmatist, dog-ma-tist, *n.*, one who *dogmatizes* or makes positive assertions.
Dog-rose, Dog's-ear, Dog-star. See under *Dog*.
Dolly, dō'l'i, *n.* orig. a kind of woollen stuff; a small napkin used at dessert. [prob. from Dutch, *douwe* a towel, perh. conn. with Fr. *toile*, linen-cloth—L. *tela*, a web.]
Doit, doit, *n.* as much as the *tip of the finger* can cover: a small Dutch coin worth about half a farthing. [Fr. *doigt*, L. *digitus*, a finger.]
Dole, dōl, *v. t.*, to deal out in small portions:—*pr. p.* dōl'ing; *pa. p.* dōled'.—*n.* a share distributed; something given in charity; a small portion. [from root of *Deal*, to divide.]
Dole, dōl, *n.* (obsolete), *pain*; *grief*; heaviness at heart. [L. *doleo*, to feel pain.]
doleful, dō'l'fool, *adj.*, full of *dole* or grief; melancholy.—*adv.* dole'fully.—*n.* dole'fulness.
doleesome, dōl'sum, *adj.*, full of *dole*; dismal; gloomy.—*adv.* dole'somely.
dolor, dō'lor, *n.*, *pain*; *grief*; anguish. [L.]
dolorific, dō-lor-ī'fik, *adj.*, causing or expressing *dolor*, pain, or grief. [L. *dolor*, *facio*, to make.]
dolorous, dō'lor-us, *adj.*, full of *dolor*, pain, or grief; doleful.—*adv.* dolor'ously. [L. *dolorosus*.]

Doll, *dol*, *n.* a puppet or toy-baby for a child. [a corruption of *idol*, or more probably of *Dorothy*.]
Dollar, *dol'ar*, *n.* a silver coin of the United States, worth 100 cents, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ *sd.* sterling. [Ger. *thaler*—*thal*, a valley, because thalers were first coined in the Valley of St Joachim, in Bohemia: more prob. from *thail*, a part. See *Deal*.]
Dolomite, *dol'o-mit*, *n.* a limestone resembling white marble, so called from the French geologist *Dolomieu*.
Dolorise, *Dolorous*. See under *Dole*.
Dolphin, *dol'fin*, *n.* an animal of the whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long, and extremely rapacious: the coryphene, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colours when dying. [L. *delphinus*, Gr. *delphin*.]
Doll, *dolt*, *n.* a dull or stupid fellow. [A.S. *dol*, erring, stupid.] See *Dull*.
doltish, *dolt'ish*, *adj.*, like a *dolt*; dull; stupid. —*adv.* *dolt'ishly*. —*n.* *dolt'ishness*.
Domain, *do-mān*, *n.*, what one is master of or has dominion over; an estate; territory. [Fr. *domaine*—L. *dominus*, a master—*domus*, a house.]
Dome, *dōm*, *n.* lit. a building; a roof; a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical: a cathedral.—*adj.* *domed*, having a dome. [Gr. *dōma*, a roof—*dōmb*, to build.]
Domestic, *dō-mes'tik*, *adj.*, belonging to the house; remaining much at home, private; tame; not foreign.—*n.* a servant in the house.—*adv.* *domestically*. [L. *domesticus*—*domus*, a house.]
domesticate, *dō-mes'tik-āt*, *v. t.*, to make domestic; to make familiar; to tame:—*pr. p.* *domesticating*; *pa. p.* *domesticated*. —*n.* *domestication*.
domicile, *dom'i-sil*, *n.*, a house; an abode.—*v. t.* to establish a fixed residence:—*pr. p.* *domiciling*; *pa. p.* *domiciled*.—*adj.* *domiciliary*. [L. *domicilium*—*domus*.]
domiciliate, *dom-i-sil'yāt*, *v. t.*, to establish in a domicile or permanent residence.—*pr. p.* *domiciliating*; *pa. p.* *domiciliated*. —*n.* *domiciliation*.
Dominant, *dom'in-āt*, *v. t.*, to be lord over; to govern; to prevail over:—*pr. p.* *dominating*; *pa. p.* *dominated*. [L. *dominor*, to be master—*domus*, a house.]
dominant, *dom'in-ant*, *adj.*, being master; prevailing; predominant.—*n.* in music, the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L. *dominans*, *-antis*, pr. p. of *dominor*.]
domination, *dom-in-ā'shun*, *n.*, government; absolute authority; tyranny. [L. *dominatio*.]
dominative, *dom'in-ā-tiv*, *adj.*, governing; arbitrary.
domineer, *dom'in-ēr*, *v. t.*, to rule arbitrarily; to command haughtily:—*pr. p.* *domineering*; *pa. p.* *domineered*.
dominical, *dō-min'ik-al*, *adj.*, belonging to Our Lord, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day. [L. *dominicus*—*dominus*.]
dominion, *dō-min'yun*, *n.*, lordship; highest power and authority; control: the country or persons governed.—*pl.* angelic and powerful spirits.
domino, *dom'i-no*, *n.*, a gown worn by a master or by a priest; a long cloak of black silk, with a hood, used for disguise.—*pl.* *dominoes* (*ōz*), the name of a game. [L. *dominus*, a master.]
don, *don*, *n.* lit. a lord; a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes.—*fem.* *doña*. [Sp., from L. *dominus*.]
Don, *don*, *v. t.*, to do or put on; to assume:—*pr. p.* *donning*; *pa. p.* *donned*. [a contr. of *do on*.]

Donation, *dō-nā'shun*, *n.*, act of giving; that which is given, a gift of money or goods: in law, the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another. [L. *donatio*—*dono*, *donatum*—*donum*, a gift—*do*, to give.]
donative, *don'a-tiv*, *n.*, a gift; a gratuity: a benefice presented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop.—*adj.* vested or vesting by donation. [L. *donativum*.]
donee, *dō-nē*, *n.*, one who receives a gift.
donor, *dō-nor*, *n.*, a giver; a benefactor.
Dona, *dun*, *pa. p.* of *De*.
Donjon, *dun'jun*, *n.* orig. the principal building of a district, or fortress, which commanded the rest; a strong, central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [Fr., low L. *donjon*, *domnio*, *dominio*, from root of *dominate*: acc. to Dies, from Ir. *dān*, a fortified place. See *Dungess*.]
Donkey, *dong'kē*, *n.* lit. the dun-coloured animal, the ass. [perh. from *Dun*, and dim. *key*.]
Donar. See under *Donation*.
Doom, *dōom*, *n.*, judgment; condemnation: destiny; ruin; final judgment.—*v. t.* to pronounce judgment on; to sentence; to condemn:—*pr. p.* *dōoming*; *pa. p.* *dōomed*. [A.S. *dom*, judgment.]
doomsday, *dōomz'dā*, *n.*, the day of doom, the day when the world will be judged.
doomsday-book, *dōomz'dā-book*, *n.*, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, &c. so called from its authority in *doom* or judgment on the matters contained in it.
Door, *dōr*, *n.* lit. an opening; the usual entrance into a house or into a room: the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance: a means of approach or access. [A.S. *dor*, *duru*, Gr. *thura*, a door, allied to Sans. *dvar*, an opening.]
Doquet, *dok'et*, a form of *doctet*.
Dor, *Deer*, *dor*, *n.* a species of beetle, so called from its *droning* sound. [A.S. *dora*, a drone, locust.]
Doree, *do-rē*, or *dōr'a*, *n.* a fish of a golden yellow colour, called also *deary* and *John doree*. [a corruption of Fr. *jaune-dorée*, golden-yellow.]
Doris, *dōr'ik*, *adj.*, belonging to *Doris* in Greece; denoting one of the Grecian orders of architecture. [Fr. *dorique*, from L. *Doricus*—Gr. *Dōris*.]
Dormant, *dor'mant*, *adj.*, sleeping; at rest; not used: in a sleeping posture: in arch., leaning.—*n.* a cross-beam; a joist. [Fr., pr. p. of *dormir*, from L. *dormio*, to sleep.]
dormancy, *dor'man-si*, *n.*, state of being dormant; quiescence.
dormer, *dor'mēr*, *n.* lit. the window of a sleeping-room; a vertical window on the sloping roof of a house.
dormitory, *dor'mi-tōr-i*, *n.*, a place to sleep in; a large sleeping-chamber with many beds. [L. *dormitorium*—*dormio*.]
dormouse, *dor'mous* (*pl.* *dormice*), *n.* lit. the sleeping mouse, a gnawing animal, intermediate between the squirrel and the rat, and so called because it is torpid in winter. [L. *dormio*, to sleep, and *Mous*: prob. adapted from Fr. *dormouse*, the sleeper.]
Dorsal, *dor'sal*, *adj.*, pertaining or belonging to the back. [L. *dorsum*, the back.]
Dory. See *Doree*.
Dose, *dōs*, *n.* the quantity of medicine given to be taken at one time; a portion: anything disagree-

âte, *stā*; *mē*, *hēr*; *mānc*; *mōte*; *mūte*; *mōōn*; *thēn*.

able that must be taken.—*v.t.* to order or give in doses; to give anything nauseous to:—*pr.p.* dos'ing; *pa.p.* dosed'. [Fr., from Gr. *dosis*, a giving—*diabomi*, to give.]

Dost, dust, second pers. sing. pres. ind. of De.

Dot, dot, *n.* lit. *what closes up*; any small mark made with a pen or sharp point.—*v.t.* to mark with dots; to diversify with objects.—*v.i.* to form dots:—*pr.p.* dot'ting; *pa.p.* dot'ted'. [A.S. *dyttan*, to close up.]

Dotal, Dotation. See under Dewry.

Dote, dot, *v.i.*, to be silly; to be weakly affectionate; to show excessive love:—*pr.p.* dot'ing; *pa.p.* dot'ed'.—*adv.* dot'tagly. [Dutch, *doten*, to be silly; Scot. *dotlet*, stupid; Fr. *radoter*, to rave.]

dotage, dot'aj, *n.*, a dotting; childishness of old age; excessive fondness.

dotard, dot'ard, *n.*, one who dotes; one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness.

Doth, duth, third pers. sing. pres. ind. of De.

Double, dub'l, *adj.*, two'fold; twice as much: two of a sort together; in pairs: acting two parts, insincere. [Fr.—L. *duplus—duplex—duo*, two, and *alico*, to fold.]

double, dub'l, *v.t.* to multiply by two; to fold.—*v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; to wind in running:—*pr.p.* doub'ling; *pa.p.* doub'led'.—*n.* twice as much; a doubling; a trick.

double-base, dub'l-bās, *n.*, the lowest-toned musical instrument of the violin form.

double-entry, dub'l-en'tri, *n.*, a mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. or left-hand side of one account, and the other on the Cr. or right-hand side of another account, in order that the one entry may check the other.

doublement, dub'l-men, *n.*, the being double: duplicity.

doublet, dub'let, *n.*, a pair; an inner garment. [old Fr., dim. of *double*.]

Doublets, dub-loen', *n.*, a Sp. and Port. coin, worth *scd.*, double the value of a pistole.

Doubt, dout, *v.t.*, to move between two points; to waver in opinion; to be uncertain; to hesitate; to suspect.—*v.t.* to hold in doubt; to distrust:—*pr.p.* doub'ting; *pa.p.* doub'ted'. [Fr. *douter*, from L. *subito—duo*, two, and (obs.) *bito*, to go.]

doubt, dout, *n.*, uncertainty of mind; suspicion; fear; a thing doubted or questioned.—*n.* doub'tw.—*adv.* doub'tagly.

doubtful, dou'tfool, *adj.*, full of doubt; undetermined; not clear: not secure; suspicious; not confident.—*adv.* doub'tfully.—*n.* doub'tfulness.

doubtless, dou'tles, *adv.*, without doubt; certainly.—*adv.* doub'tlessly.

dubious, du'bi-us, *adj.*, doubtful; undetermined: causing doubt: of uncertain event or issue.—*adv.* du'biously.—*n.* du'biousness.

Douceur, doo-sēr, *n.*, that which sweetens; a gift intended to procure favour. [Fr., from *doux*, douce—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

Douche, doosh, *n.*, a jet of water directed upon a diseased part of the body; a shower-bath. [Fr.; It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, from L. *duco*, to lead.]

Dough, dô, *n.* lit. damped flour; a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A.S. *dah—deawian*, to moisten; Ice. *deig*, dough—*deigia*, to wet.]

doughy, dô'i, *adj.*, like dough; soft.

Doughty, dou'ti, *adj.*, able, strong; brave. [A.S. *doktig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong; Ger. *fäch-tig*, solid, able—*taugen*, to be strong.]

Douse, dous, *v.t.*, to plunge into water; to slacken suddenly, as a sail.—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water:—*pr.p.* dous'ing; *pa.p.* doused'. [1]

Dove, duv, *n.* lit. the diver, from its rapid rising and falling in the air; a pigeon: a word of endearment. [A.S. *duwa—dāfan*, to dive.]

dove-cot, duv'-kot, dove-cote, duv'-kôt, *n.*, a cot or box raised above the ground, in which pigeons breed.

dovelet, duv'let, *n.*, a young or small dove.

dovetail, duv'tail, *n.*, a mode of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a dove's tail spread out into corresponding cavities.—*v.t.* to fit one thing into another:—*pr.p.* dove'tailing; *pa.p.* dove'tailed.

Dowable, Dowager, Dower. See under Dewry.

Dowa, down, *n.*, the soft hair under the feathers of fowls; the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants: anything which soothes or invites to repose. [Ger. *dawne*, the lightest kind of feather, conn. with Ice. *daw*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour, mist.]

doway, down'i, *adj.*, covered with or made of down; like down: soft; soothing.

Dewa, down, *n.*, a hill; a bank of sand thrown up by the sea.—*pl.* a tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep. [Sax. *dun*, a hill.]

Dewa, down, *adv.* lit. off or from a hill; in a descending direction; from a higher to a lower position: on the ground: from earlier to later times.—*prop.* along a descent; from a higher to a lower position or state. [A.S. *adūn—s*, from, *dun*, a hill: or *dūfan*, *pa.p.* of *dūfan*, to sink.]

downcast, down'kast, *adj.*, cast or bent downward; dejected; sad.

downfall, down'fal, *n.*, a falling down of anything; sudden loss of rank or reputation; ruin.

downhearted, down'hart-ed, *adj.* dejected in spirits.

downhill, down'hil, *adj.* descending; sloping; easy.

downright, down'rit, *adj.*, right down; plain; open: artless; unceremonious.—*adv.* down'right.

downward, down'ward, downwards, down'wardz, *adv.*, in a direction down; towards a lower place or condition: from the source; from a time more ancient. [A.S. *adūnward—adūn*, *ward*, direction.]

downward, down'ward, *adj.*, moving or tending down (in any sense); dejected.

Dowry. See under Dowa, soft hair.

Dowry, dow'ri, *n.*, a gift or endowment: the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage—sometimes used for dower. [Fr. *douaire*, low L. *doarium*, *dotarium*—L. *doti*, to endow—*dos*, *dotis*, a dowry—*do*, Gr. *diddmi*, to give.]

dowry, dow'ri, *n.*, that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life—sometimes used for dower.—*adj.* dow'ryed, furnished with dower, dowerless, without dower.

dotal, dô'tal, *adj.*, pertaining to dowry or to dower. [L. *dotalis—dos*.]

dotation, dô-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of bestowing a dowry on a woman; an endowment. [low L. *dotatio*.]

dowable, dow'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be endowed; entitled to dower.

dowager, dow'a-jēr, *n.*, a widow with a dower; a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir.

Doxology, doka-ol'o-ji, *n.*, the utterance of praise; a form of hymn expressing praise and honour to God. [Gr. *doxologia—doxologos*, giving glory—*daxa*, glory—*doket*, to think, and *legō*, to speak.]

Dose, dôz, *v.t.*, to sleep lightly or to be half asleep; to be in a dull or stupefied state.—*v.t.* to spend in drowsiness:—*pr.p.* dôz'ing; *pa.p.* dôzed'.—*n.* a

short light sleep. [Dan. *doss*, to make drowsy; A.S. *dwasst*, dull; Scot. *doss*, apparently to fall asleep.]—*n.* *doss'er*.

Dossan, *duz'n*, *adj.* *two and ten or twelve*.—*n.* a collection of twelve articles. [Fr. *doussaine*—*L. duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

Drab, *drab*, *n.* lit. *dregs*; a low, slutish woman. [A.S. *drabbe*, dregs; Ger. *trüber*, husks, refuse—*traben*, to tread.]

drabble, *drab'l*, *v.t.*, to dirty with dregs; to besmear with mud and water:—*pr. p.* *drabbling*; *pa. p.* *drabbled*.

Drab, *drab*, *n.* thick, strong gray cloth; a gray or dull brown colour, like drab cloth. [Fr. *drap*, cloth, allied with Ger. *derb*, firm, close.]

Drachm, *dram*, *n.* lit. *a handful*; a weight, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. [Gr. *drachmē*, from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand.]

Druff, *druf*, *n.* lit. *dregs*, waste matter; the refuse of malt that has been brewed from.—*adj.* *druff* 'ish, *druff* 'y, worthless. [A.S. *drof*, akin to *drabbe*.] See *Drab*, *dregs*.

Draft, *draft*, *n.*, the act of drawing; anything drawn: a selection of men from an army, &c.: an order for the payment of money: lines drawn for a plan; a rough sketch: the depth to which a vessel sinks in water. [a corr. of *Dracht*.]

draft, *draft*, *v.t.*, to draw an outline of; to compose and write: to draw off; to detach:—*pr. p.* *drafting*; *pa. p.* *drafted*.

draftsman, *draftsman*, *n.*, one who draws plans or designs.

Drafts, *drafts*, a game. See *draughts*—under *Draw*.

Drag, *drag*, *v.t.*, to draw by force; to draw slowly; to pull roughly and violently; to explore with a drag-net.—*v.i.* to hang so as to trail on the ground; to be forcibly drawn along; to move slowly and heavily; to fish with a drag-net:—*pr. p.* *dragging*; *pa. p.* *dragged*. [A.S. *dragan*, to draw; Ger. *tragen*, allied to *L. traho*, to draw.]

drag, *drag*, *n.* a net or hook for dragging along to catch things under water; a heavy harrow; a low car or cart; a contrivance for retarding carriage wheels in going down slopes; any obstacle to progress.

draggie, *drag'l*, *v.t.* or *i.*, to make or become wet and dirty by dragging along the ground:—*pr. p.* *draggling*; *pa. p.* *draggled*.

drag-net, *drag-net*, *n.*, a net to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of water to catch fish.

Dragoman, *drag'o-man*, *n.*, an interpreter, in Eastern countries. [It. *dragomanno*, from Ar. *tardjuman*—*tardjama*, to interpret.]

Dragon, *drag'un*, *n.* a fabulous winged serpent, so named from its terrible eyes; the constellation Draco: a fierce person; the flying lizard of the E. Indies. [Gr. *drakōn*—*derkomai*, *edracon*, Sans. *drīc*, to see.]—*adj.* *drag'onish*, *drag'onlike*.

dragonet, *drag'un-et*, *n.*, a little dragon; a genus of fishes of the goby family, two species of which are found on the coast of England.

dragonfly, *drag'un-flī*, *n.*, an insect with very large eyes, a long body, and brilliant colours.

dragon's-blood, *drag'un-blud*, *n.* the red juice or blood of several trees in S. America and the E. Indies, used for colouring.

dragon, *dra-goon*, *n.* a horse-soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot.—*v.t.* to give up to the rage of soldiers; to compel by violent measures:—*pr. p.* *drag'ooning*; *pa. p.* *drag'ooned*.

[Fr. *dragon*, prob. so called from having originally carried a musket called a *dragon*.]

dragoman, *drag-on-ad'*, *n.* the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV. and his successors, by an armed force, usually of dragons. [Fr.—*dragon*, dragon.]

dragomade, *drag-oon-ad'*, *n.* abandonment of a place to the rage of soldiers.

Drain, *drān*, *v.i.*, to trickle away; to drop; to flow off gradually.—*v.t.* to draw off by degrees; to filter; to clear of water by drains; to make dry; to exhaust:—*pr. p.* *draining*; *pa. p.* *drained*.—*n.* a water-course; a ditch; a sewer. [A.S. *dreknigan*, to strain; old Ger. *drakan*, Ger. *thrane*, a drop, a tear.]—*adj.* *drain'able*.

drainage, *drān'ā*, *n.* the gradual draining or flowing off of a liquid; the drawing off of water by rivers; the system of drains in a town.

drainer, *drān'er*, *n.*, one who drains; a utensil on which articles are placed to drain.

Drake, *drāk*, *n.*, the lord or male of the duck. [Sw. *andrake*, Dan. *andrik*—A.S. *ened*, *L. anat*, a duck, and old Ger. *rih*, Goth. *reiks*, ruler, chief.]

Dram, *dram*, *n.* a contraction of *Drachm*; $\frac{1}{48}$ th of an oz. *avoirdupois*: as much raw spirits as is drunk at once.

Drama, *drām'a*, or *drā'ma*, *n.* a representation of actions in human life; a series of deeply interesting events: a composition intended to be spoken and represented on the stage; dramatic literature. [L. *drama*, Gr. *drama*—*drab*, to do.]

dramatic, *dra-mat'ik*, *dramatical*, *dra-mat'ik-al*, *adj.* belonging to the drama; appropriate to or in the form of a drama.—*adv.* *dramat'ically*.

dramatist, *dra-ma-tist*, *v.t.* to compose in or turn into the form of a drama or play:—*pr. p.* *dramat'ising*; *pa. p.* *dramat'ised*. [Gr. *dramatistēs*.]

dramatist, *dra-ma-tist*, *n.*, the author of a dramatic composition, a writer of plays.

Drank, *drangk*—*past tense* of *Drink*.

Drape, *drāp*, *v.t.*, to cover with cloth:—*pr. p.* *drāp'ing*; *pa. p.* *drāped*. [Fr. *drap*, cloth. See *Drab*.]

draper, *drāp'er*, *n.*, one who deals in drapery or cloth. [Fr. *drapier*—*drap*.]

drapery, *drāp'er-i*, *n.*, cloth-making; cloth goods; hangings of any kind. [Fr. *draperie*—*drap*.]

Drastic, *drast'ik*, *adj.*, active, powerful.—*n.* a medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly. [Gr. *drastikos*—*drab*, to act, to do.]

Draught, *Draughts*. See under *Draw*.

Drave, *drāv*, old *pa. t.* of *Drive*.

Draw, *draw*, *v.t.*, to drag or pull along; to bring forcibly towards one; to entice; to inhale; to take out; to deduce; to lengthen; to make a picture of, by lines drawn; to describe; to require a depth of water for floating.—*v.i.* to pull; to practise drawing; to move or approach:—*pr. p.* *draw'ing*; *pa. t.* *drew* (drōb); *pa. p.* *drawn*.—*n.* the act of drawing; anything drawn.—*adj.* *draw'able*. [A.S. *dragan*. See *Drag*.]

drawback, *drawbak*, *n.*, a giving back of some part of the duty on goods on their exportation; any loss of advantage. [Draw, and *Back*.]

drawbridge, *drawbrīj*, *n.*, a bridge that can be drawn up or let down at pleasure.

drawee, *draw-ē'*, *n.* the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

drawer, *draw'er*, *n.*, he or that which draws; a thing drawn out, like the sliding box in a case.—*pl.* a close under-garment for the lower limbs.

drawing, *draw'ing*, *n.* the art of representing objects

by lines *drawn*, shading, &c.: a picture: the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery.

Drawing-room, drawing-room, *n.* orig. a *withdrawing room*; a room to which the company or a part of it withdraws after dinner: the company that meets there: a reception of company in it.

draw-well, draw-wel, *n.*, a well from which water is drawn up by a bucket and apparatus.

draught, draft, *n.*, act of drawing; force needed to draw: the act of drinking; the quantity drunk at a time: outline of a picture: that which is taken in a net by drawing: a chosen detachment of men: a current of air: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water.—*v.t.* more commonly *Draw*, to draw out:—*pr.p.* draughting; *pa.p.* draught'ed. [A.S. *draht*—*dragan*, to draw.]

draught, draft, draught-house, *n.* in *B.*, a privy.

draughts, drafts, *n.* a game played by two persons, on a checked board, called the draught-board (from the pieces being drawn along it), with pieces called draughtsmen.

draughtsman, draftsman, *n.* See *draughtsman*.

dray, drā, *n.* a low strong cart for heavy goods, which is dragged or drawn. [A.S. *draege*, a drag, from *dragan*.]

Drawl, drawl, *v.i.* lit. to linger; to speak in a slow, lengthened tone.—*v.t.* to utter words in a slow and sleepy manner:—*pr.p.* drawling; *pa.p.* drawled.—*n.* a slow, lengthened utterance of the voice. [Dutch, *draalen*, to linger.]—*adv.* drawlingly.—*n.* drawlingness.

Draw, See under *Draw*.

Dread, dred, *n.*, fear: overwhelming terror; awe; the objects that excite fear.—*adj.* exciting great fear or awe.—*v.t.* in Fr. Bk., to fear with reverence: to regard with terror.—*v.i.* to be in great fear:—*pr.p.* dreading; *pa.p.* dread'ed. [A.S. *dræad*, fear, Scot. *rad*, *rad*, afraid; old Sw. *rædas*, to be afraid.]

dreadful, dred'fool, *adj.* orig. full of dread; producing great fear or awe; terrible.—*adv.* dreadfully.—*n.* dreadfulness.

dreadless, dred'les, *adj.*, free from dread; intrepid.—*adv.* dreadlessly.—*n.* dreadlessness.

Dream, drēm, *n.* a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision: something which has only an imaginary reality. [Ger. *traum*, a dream; old S. *drōm*, Dutch, *droom*, sleep; akin to L. *domnī*, Sans. *drā*, to sleep: or to Gael. *drēm*, an appearance.]

dream, drēm, *v.i.* to fancy things during sleep: to think idly.—*v.t.* to see in, or as in a dream:—*pr.p.* dreaming; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dreamt (dreamt).—*n.* dream'er.—*adv.* dreamingly.

dreamless, drēm'les, *adj.*, free from dreams.

dreamy, drēm'ī, *adj.*, full of dreams; appropriate to dreams; dreamlike.—*n.* dreaminess.

Drear, drēr, dreary, drēr'ī, *adj.* lit. dejected, sorrowful; gloomy; cheerless.—*adv.* drearily.—*n.* dreariness. [A.S. *dræorig*—*dræoran*, to fall, become weak; Ger. *traurig*—*trauern*, to mourn.]

Dredge, drej, *n.* an instrument for dragging; a drag-net for catching oysters, &c.; a machine for taking up mud from a harbour or other water.—*v.t.* to gather with a dredge; to deepen with a dredge:—*pr.p.* dredging; *pa.p.* dredged'. [A.S. *dræge*—*dragan*, to drag.]

dredger, dredj'er, *n.*, one who fishes with a dredge: a dredging-machine.

Dredge, drej, *v.t.*, to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting:—*pr.p.* dredging; *pa.p.* dredged'. [Dan.

drøsse, conn. with Scot. *drush*, atoms, fragments.]

—*n.* dredger, a utensil for dredging.

Dregs, dregz, *n.pl.*, refuse matter; impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: dross; the vilest part of anything. [Ice. *drugg*; Ger. *druck*, excrement, mud; allied with Gr. *trux*, *trugos*, the dregs of wine, *trugō*, to dry.]

druggy, dreg'ī, *adj.*, containing dregs; muddy; foul.—*ns.* drugginess; drugginess.

Drench, drens, *v.t.* lit. to cause to drink; to fill with drink or liquid; to wet thoroughly: to physic by force:—*pr.p.* drenching; *pa.p.* drenched.—*n.* a draught: a dose of physic forced down the throat. [A.S. *drincan*, to give to drink, from *drincan*, to drink. See *Drink*.]

Dress, dres, *v.t.*, to make direct or straight; to put in order: to put clothes upon: to prepare; to cook: to trim: to deck: to cleanse a sore.—*v.i.* to arrange in a line: to put on clothes:—*pr.p.* dressing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dressed or drest.—*n.* the covering or ornament of the body; a lady's gown: style of dress. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to prepare, from L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to direct.]

dresser, dres'tr, *n.*, one who dresses; a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use.

dressing, dress'ing, *n.*, dress or clothes: manure given to land: matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth; the bandage, &c. applied to a sore: an ornamental moulding.

dressing-case, dress'ing-cās, *n.*, a case of articles used in dressing one's self.

dressy, dres'ī, *adj.*, showy in or fond of dress.

Draw, drō—did draw—*pa.t.* of *Draw*.

Dribble, drib'l, *v.t.*, to fall in small drops: to drop quickly: to slaver, as a child or an idiot.—*v.i.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dribbling; *pa.p.* dribbled.—*n.* dribbl'ac. [dim. of *Drip*.]

dribbles, driblet, drib'let, *n.*, a very small drop; a small quantity; a small sum of money.

Drift, drift, *n.*, that which is driven; a heap of matter driven together; the force that drives; the direction in which a thing is driven: the object aimed at; the meaning of words used.—*v.t.* to drive into heaps, as snow.—*v.i.* to be floated along; to be driven into heaps:—*pr.p.* drifting; *pa.p.* drift'ed. [See *Drive*.]

driftless, drift'les, *adj.*, without drift or aim.

drift-wood, drift'-wood, *n.*, wood drifted by water.

Drill, dril, *v.t.*, to thrill or pierce through, implying vibration or shaking; hence—to *trill*, *trill*, or brandish the pike; to train soldiers by repeated exercise.—*v.i.* to muster for exercise, as soldiers:—*pr.p.* drilling; *pa.p.* drilled.—*n.* an instrument that bores; act of training soldiers. [Dutch, *drillen*, *trillen*, to shake, *drillen*, to shake a pike, to drill soldiers; A.S. *thirlian*, to make a hole. See *Drill*, *Trill*, *Trill*.]

drill-press, dril'-pres, *n.*, a press or machine for drilling holes in metals.

drill-serjeant, dril'-sār-jent, *n.*, a serjeant or non-commissioned officer who drills soldiers.

Drill, dril, *n.*, a row or furrow to put seed into in sowing.—*v.t.* to sow in rows. [W. *rhil*, a row.]

Drilling, drif'ing, *n.* lit. a triple-corded cloth; a coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trousers. [Ger. *drillich*—*dril*, three, L. *tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp.]

Drink, drink, *v.t.*, to suck in; to swallow, as a liquid; to take in through the senses.—*v.i.* to swallow a liquid; to take intoxicating liquors to

excess—*pr. p.* drinking; *pa. t.* drank; *pa. p.* drunk.—*n.* something to be drunk; intoxicating liquor. [A.S. *drincan*, Ger. *trinken*, from Ice. *dricka*, low Sax. *trecken*, to draw.]

drinkable, drink'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be drunk; fit to be drunk.—*n.* drinkableness.

drinker, drink'er, *n.*, one who drinks; a tippler. drink-offering, drink'-of-er-ing, *n.*, a Jewish offering of wine, &c. in their religious services.

drunk, drungk, *adj.*, intoxicated; saturated. drunkard, drungk'ard, *n.*, one who frequently drinks to excess; one habitually drunk.

drunken, drungk'n, *adj.*, intoxicated; given to excessive drinking; resulting from intoxication. drunkenness, drungk'n-ness, *n.*, intoxication; habitual intemperance.

Drip, drip, *v. i.*, to fall in drops; to let fall drops.—*v. t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr. p.* dripping; *pa. p.* dripped.—*n.*, a falling in drops; that which falls in drops: the edge of a roof. [A.S. *drypan*, *drropan*, to drop.] See Drop.

drizzling, drip'ing, *n.*, that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

Drive, driv, *v. t.*, to push forward; to force along; to hurry one on: to hunt: to guide, as horses drawing a carriage; to distress or straiten.—*v. i.* to press forward with violence; to be forced along; to go in a carriage; to tend towards a point:—*pr. p.* driving; *pa. t.* drove; *pa. p.* driven.—*n.*, an excursion in a carriage; a road for driving on.—*n.* driver. [A.S. *drifan*, to drive; Ger. *treiben*, to push; allied with Gr. *tribō*, to rub.]

drove, drōv, *n.*, a number of cattle, or other animals, driven.

driver, drōv'er, *n.*, one who drives cattle.

Drival, driv'l, *v. i.*, to slaver or let spittle dribble, like a child: to be foolish; to speak like an idiot:—*pr. p.* driv'elling; *pa. p.* driv'elled.—*n.*, slaver; nonsense. [a form of dribble.]—*n.* driv'eller, a fool.

Drizzle, driz'l, *v. t.*, to make a rustling noise in dripping or falling; to rain in small drops:—*pr. p.* drizzling; *pa. p.* drizzled.—*n.*, a small, light rain.—*adj.* drizzly. [prov. Ger. *drizella* for *rieseln*, to drip; Swiss, *drözeln*, to fall with a rustling noise; Dan. *drasle*, to patter.]

Droll, dröl, *adj.*, causing mirth by strange appearances like a troll or dwarf; odd; amusing; laughable.—*n.*, one who excites mirth; a jester.—*v. t.* to practise drollery; to jest:—*pr. p.* dröll'ing; *pa. p.* dröiled.—*adj.* dröll'ish, somewhat droll.—*n.* drollery. [Fr. *drôle*; Ger. *drollig*, funny, trolle, awkward; Ice. *tröll*, a giant, a sorcerer.]

Dromedary, drum'e-dar-i, *n.*, the Arabian camel, which has one hump on its back, so named from its speed. [L. *dromedarius*, and *dromas*, from Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running—*drāmō*, to run.]

Drona, drōn, *n.*, a low, humming sound; that which makes such a sound, as the male of the honey-bee, or the largest tube of the bagpipe: one who lives on the labour of others, like the drone-bee; a lary, idle fellow.—*v. t.* to make a low, humming noise; to live in idleness:—*pr. p.* drōn'ing; *pa. p.* drōned'. [A.S. *drōn*, the bee; Ice. *drōnr*, Dan. *drōn*, din, a rumbling noise, Gael. *drōnadas*, humming; from the sound.]

drōnish, drōn'ish, *adj.*, like a drone; lary, idle.—*adv.* drōn'ishly.—*n.* drōn'ishness.

Drop. See under Drop.

Drop, drop, *v. t.* to fall in small particles; to let

drops fall: to fall suddenly; to die suddenly; to come to an end; to fall or sink lower.—*v. t.* to let fall in drops; to cover with drops: to let fall; to let go, or dismiss; to utter casually: to lower:—*pr. p.* dropp'ing; *pa. p.* dropp'ed'. [A.S. *dropan*, *drofpan*; Ice. *drupa*, to drip, to hang the head; Ger. *tropfen*, akin to *triefen*, to drop, to trickle.]

drop, drop, *n.*, a small particle of liquid which falls at one time; a very small quantity of liquid; anything hanging like a drop; anything arranged to drop.—*n.* droplet, a little drop.

droop, droop, *v. i. lit.* to droop or hang the head; to sink or hang down; to grow weak or faint; to decline:—*pr. p.* droop'ing; *pa. p.* droop'ed'.

Droopy, droop'si, *n.*, an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body. [corr. from *hydrophy*—Gr. *hydor*, water.]

droptical, droop'sik'al, *adj.*, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with droopy.—*n.* dropticness.

Drosky, dros'ki, *n.*, a low four-wheeled, open carriage, much used in Russia. [Russ. *drozskti*, dim. of *drogi*, a kind of carriage, properly pl. of *droga*, the pole of a carriage.]

Dross, dros, *n.*, what falls down, dregs; the scum which metals throw off when melting; waste matter; refuse; rust. [A.S. *dros*, from *droosan*, to fall; Ger. *druse*, ore decayed by the weather.]

drossy, dros'i, *adj.*, full of dross; like dross; impure; worthless.—*n.* dross'iness.

Droshka. See under Drive.

Drove, Drove. See under Drive.

Drown, drown, *v. t.*, to drench or sink in water; to kill by placing under water; to overpower; to extinguish.—*v. i.* to be suffocated in water:—*pr. p.* drown'ing; *pa. p.* drown'ed'. [A.S. *drōncian*, to drown—*drōncan*, pa. p. of *drincan*, to drink.] See Drunk.

Drowse, drows, *v. i.*, to droop the head; to nod the head, as when heavy with sleep; to look heavy and dull.—*v. t.* to make heavy with sleep; to stupefy:—*pr. p.* drows'ing; *pa. p.* drows'ed'. [A.S. *drōosan*, to fall; Dutch, *drōosen*, to fall asleep.]

drowsy, drows'i, *adj.*, sleepy; heavy; dull.—*adv.* drows'y.—*n.* drows'iness.

Drub, drub, *v. t.*, to strike; to beat or thrash:—*pr. p.* drubb'ing; *pa. p.* drubb'ed'.—*n.*, a blow. [prov. Eng. *drab*, A.S. *drepan*, Ice. *drabba*.]

Drudge, druj, *v. i.*, to drag or pull forcibly; to work hard; to do very mean work:—*pr. p.* drudg'ing; *pa. p.* drudg'ed'.—*n.*, one who works hard; a slave; a menial servant.—*adv.* drudg'ingly. [A.S. *drōrgan*, to work; Scot. *drug*, to drag; akin to *drag*.]

drudgery, druj'er-i, *n.*, the work of a drudge; hard or humble labour.

Drug, drug, *n.*, an herb dried for use as medicine; any substance used in medicine, or in dyeing; an article that sells slowly, like medicines.—*v. t.* to mix or season with drugs; to dose to excess.—*v. i.* to prescribe drugs or medicines:—*pr. p.* drugg'ing; *pa. p.* drugg'ed'. [A.S. *drig*, dry.]

druggist, drug'ist, *n.*, one who deals in drugs.

Druggat, drug'it, *n.*, a coarse woollen cloth, used as a protection for carpets. [Fr. *druggat*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.]

Druid, drō'id, *n.*, a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under oak-trees.—*fm.* Druid'ism.—*adj.* druid'ical. [Gael. *druidh*; W. *drwydd*—*derws*, oak, odd, master, Gr. *drus*, an oak, Sans. *drus*,

a tree: according to Ampère, Celt. *die*, God, and root *re*, to speak, thus = theologian.]
druidism, drú'id-izm, *n.*, the doctrines which the *Druids* taught; the ceremonies they practised.
Drum, drum, *n.*, a cylindrical musical instrument: anything shaped like a drum; the tympanum or middle portion of the ear: in *arch*, the upright part of a cupola; in *war*, a revolving cylinder. [A.S. *dræam*, *dryms*, music; Dan. *tromme*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum: from the sound.]
drum, drum, *v.t.*, to beat a drum; to beat with the fingers: to throb.—*v.t.*, to drum out, to expel:—*pr.p.* drumming; *pa.p.* drummed.—*n.* drummer.
drumhead, drum'head, *n.*, the head of a drum: the top part of a capstan.
drum-major, drum'-má-jér, *n.*, the major or chief drummer of a regiment.
drum-stick, drum'-stik, *n.*, the stick with which the drum is beat.
Drunk, Drunken, &c. See under **Drink**.
Drupe, droop, *n.*, a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, &c. which falls when ripe. [L. *drupis*, Gr. *druppa*, an overripe olive; *drupetis*, quite ripe, from *drye*, a tree, and *phlo*, to fall.]
drupaceous, drúo-pá-shus, *adj.*, producing or pertaining to *drupes* or stone-fruits.
Dry, drí, *adj.* free from moisture; without rain or damp; without sap; not green: not giving milk: thirsty: uninteresting; severe; sarcastic; frigid; precise.—*adv.* dryly.—*n.* dryness. [A.S. *drí*, *drig*, dry, *drigian*, to dry; Ger. *trocken*, *bruggen*, Gr. *trugó*, to dry.]
dry, drí, *v.t.* to free from water or moisture; to scorch; to exhaust.—*v.t.* to become dry; to become free from juice; to evaporate entirely:—*pr.p.* drying; *pa.p.* dried.—*n.* drí'er.
dry-goods, drí'-goods, *n.pl.* drapery, &c. as distinguished from groceries.
dry-nurse, drí'-nurs, *n.*, a nurse who feeds a child without milk from the breast.
dry-rot, drí'-rot, *n.*, a decay of timber, caused by fungi which reduce it to a dry, brittle mass.
drysalter, drí'sawlt-ér, *n.*, a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, &c.; or in gums, dyes, drugs, &c.
drysaltery, drí'sawlt-ér-í, *n.*, the articles kept by a *drysalter*; the business of a *drysalter*.
drought, drou't, *n.*, dryness; want of rain or of water; thirst. [A.S. *dryguth*, dryness—*drig*.]
droughty, drou'tí, *adj.*, full of drought; very dry; wanting rain, thirsty.—*n.* droughtiness.
Dryad, drí'ad, *n.* in Greek myth, a nymph of the woods. [Gr. *dryades*, pl., from *drye*, a tree.]
Dual, dú'al, *adj.*, consisting of two, as the dual number in Greek. [L. *dualis*—*duo*, two.]
dualism, dú'al-izm, *n.*, the doctrine of two gods, one good, the other evil.
dualist, dú'al-ist, *n.*, a believer in dualism.
duality, dú'al-ít-í, *n.*, that which gives the idea of two, or doubleness; state of being double.
Duarey, dú'ark-í, *n.*, government by two persons. [Gr. *duo*, two, and *arché*, government.]
Dub, dub, *v.t.* to confer knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; to confer any dignity:—*pr.p.* dubbing; *pa.p.* dubbed. [A.S. *debban*, Ice. *debb*, Ger. *tipfel*, to strike.]
Dubious, Dubiousness. See under **Doubt**.
Dual, **Duam**, **Duam**, **Duam**. See under **Duba**.
Duck, duk, *n.*, a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sackings, &c. [Scot. *duck*; Sw. *duv*, cloth; Ger.

duck, a form of *seug*—*seugen*, to make; allied with Gr. *tykton*—*tykchos*, to make.]
Duck, duk, *v.t.*, to dip for a moment in water.—*v.t.* to dip or dive; to lower the head suddenly:—*pr.p.* duck'ing; *pa.p.* ducked.—*n.* a well-known water-bird, so named from its *ducking* or dipping its head: a dipping or stooping of the head. [Ger. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop.]
duckling, duk'ling, *n.*, a young duck.
Duct, duk't, *n.*, that which conducts or leads; a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants. [L. *ductus*—*duco*, to lead.]
ductile, duk'til, *adj.*, that may be led; easily led; yielding: capable of being drawn out into wires or threads. [L. *ductilis*—*duco*, *ductus*, to lead.]
ductility, duk-tíl-ít-í, *n.*, the quality of being ductile; capacity of being drawn out without breaking; pliability.
Dudgeon, dúj'un, *n.*, grudge; resentment; ill-will; sullenness. [W. *dygen*, anger—*dygn*, painful.]
Due, dú, *adj.*, owed; that ought to be paid or done to another: proper; enforced by conscience; becoming; appointed; exact.—*adv.* exactly; directly.—*n.* that which is owed; what one has a right to; perquisite; fee or tribute: just title. [Fr. *dú*, pap. of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, to owe.]
duly, dú'lí, *adv.*, properly; fitly; at the proper time.
duty, dú'tí, *n.*, that which is due; what one is bound by any obligation to do; obedience; military service; one's proper business; tax on goods.
duet, dú'to-us, *adj.*, devoted to duty; obedient.—*adv.* dutiously.—*n.* dutiousness.
dutiful, dú'tí-fool, *adj.*, attentive to duty; obedient; respectful; expressive of a sense of duty.—*adv.* dutifully.—*n.* dutifainess.
Duel, dú'el, *n.*, a combat between two persons; single combat to decide a quarrel.—*v.t.* to fight in single combat:—*pr.p.* duelling; *pa.p.* duelled.—*n.* dueller or duellist. [Fr., It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, the orig. form of *bellum*—*duo*, two.]
duelling, dú'el-ing, *n.*, fighting in a *duel*; the practice of fighting in single combat.
Duenna, dú-en'a, *n.*, an old lady who acts as guardian to a younger. [Sp., a form of *doña*.]
Duet, dú-et, **Duetto**, dú-et'to, *n.*, a piece of music for two. [It. *duetto*—L. *duo*, two.]
Duffel, dú'el, *n.*, a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a nap. [prob. from *Duffel*, a town in Belgium.]
Dug, dug, *n.*, the nipple of the pap, esp. applied to that of a cow or other beast. [Sw. *dagga*, Dan. *dagge*, to suckle a child.]
Dug, dug, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **Dig**.
Dugong, dú-gong, *n.*, a kind of herb-eating whale, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas. The fable of the mermaid is said to be founded on this animal. [Malayan, *dýong*.]
Duke, dúk, *n.* lit. a leader, a chieftain, so in B.; the highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales; on the continent, a sovereign prince.—*fern.* **Duchess**—*adj.* **ducal**. [Fr. *duc*; L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader—*duco*, to lead.]
dukedom, dúk'dum, *n.*, the title, rank, or territories of a *duke*. [Duke, and A.S. *dom*, power.]
ducat, duk'at, *n.* orig. a coin struck by a *duke*; a coin worth, when silver, *ss. 6d.*, when gold, twice as much. [Fr. *ducat*; It. *ducato*.]
duchess, dúch'es, *n.*, the consort or widow of a *duke*; a lady who possesses a duchy in her own right. [Fr. *duchesse*—*duc*.]

duchy, *duçh'i*, *n.*, the territory of a duke, a dukedom. [Fr. *duché*—*duc*.]

Dulcet, *dul'set*, *adj.*, sweet to the taste, or to the ear; melodious, harmonious. [old Fr. *dolcet*, dim. of *dols* = *doux*—*L. dulcis*, sweet.]

dulcetness, *dul-sit'soo-us*, *adj.*, flowing sweetly. [*L. dulcis*, and *fluo*, to flow.]

dulcimer, *dul'si-mér*, *n.*, a musical instrument, so named from the sweetness of its sound—it is triangular, with 50 brass wires, which are struck with small rods; a Jewish musical instrument, acc. to Gesenius, a double pipe with a bag.

Dull, *dul*, *adj.*, stupid, from wandering of the mind; slow of hearing, or of learning, or of understanding; insensible; without life or spirit; slow of motion; drowsy; sleepy; sad; downcast; cheerless; not bright or clear; cloudy; dim, obscure; obtuse; blunt.—*adv.* *dully*.—*n.* *dulness*. [A.S. *dol*—*dwoolian*, to err; Dutch, *dol*, mad—*dolen*, to wander, to rave; Ger. *toll*, mad.]

dull, *dul*, *v.t.*, to make dull; to make stupid; to blunt; to damp; to cloud.—*v.i.* to become dull:—*pr.p.* dulling; *pa.p.* dulled.

dullard, *dul'ard*, *n.*, a dull and stupid person; a dunce. [*sight*.]

dull-sighted, *dul'sit-ed*, *adj.* having dull or weak dull-witted, *dul-wit-ed*, *adj.* not smart; heavy.

Duly. See under *Due*.

Dumb, *dum*, *adj.*, dull; silent; unable to speak; without the power of speech; soundless.—*n.* *dumbness*. [A.S. *dumb*, Ger. *dumms*, dead (of sound), *dumm*, stupid; Dutch, *dumm*, dull, deaf.]

dumb-bells, *dum'belz*, *n.pl.* weights swung in the hands for exercise. [*pantomime*.]

dumb-show, *dum'shò*, *n.* gesture without words; **dumfound**, *dum'found*, *v.t.*, to strike dumb; to confuse greatly.

dumsey, *dum'i*, *n.*, one who is dumb; a sham package in a shop; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist.

Dumps, *dumps*, *n.pl.*, dullness or gloominess of mind; ill-humour. [Ger. *dumps*, gloomy—*dumm*, dull.] See *Damp*.

dumple, *dumple*, *adj.*, given to dumps; depressed in spirits.—*adv.* *dumplely*.—*n.* *dumplehness*.

Dumpy, *dump'i*, *adj.*, short and thick. [Ice. *doomp*, a short, stout, servant-maid, from *dempa*, to check; or from *Dab* or *Dab*.]

dumpling, *dumpling*, *n.* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste.

Dun, *dun*, *adj.*, of a dark colour, partly brown and black.—*v.t.* to make of a dun colour:—*pr.p.* dunning; *pa.p.* dunned'. [A.S. *dun*, W. *dun*, dusky; Gael. *don*, brown.]

dunish, *dun'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat dun.

Dun, *dun*, *v.t.* to demand a debt with *din* or noise; to urge for payment:—*pr.p.* dunning; *pa.p.* dunned'.—*n.*, one who duns; a demand for payment. [A.S. *dynian*, Ice. *dynia*, to make a noise, to clamour, from A.S. *dyn*, Ice. *dyn*, noise.]

Dunes, *duns*, *n.*, one opposed to learning; one slow at learning; a stupid person; one of weak intellect. [*Duns* (Scotus), the leader of the schoolmen from him called *Dunnes*, who opposed classical studies in the revival of learning.]—*adj.* *dunish*, *dunishly*.

Dune, *dòon*, *n.* a low hill of sand on the sea-shore. [A.S. and Gael. *dun*, a hill.]

Dung, *dung*, *n.*, a wet heap; the excrement of animals; refuse litter mixed with excrement.—*v.t.*

to manure with dung.—*v.i.* to void excrement:—*pr.p.* dunging; *pa.p.* dunned'.—*adj.* *dungy*. [A.S. *dung*, Ger. *dung*, *dunnger*.]

dung-hill, *dung'hil*, *n.*, a hill or heap of dung; any mean situation.

Dungeon, *dun'jun*, *n.*, the commanding building of a fortress; a close, dark prison; a cell underground. [from root of *Danjon*.]

Dunlin, *dun'lin*, *n.* a kind of sandpiper, so called from its frequenting the dunes and pools by the sea-side. [Gael. *dun*, hill, and *linne*, a pool.]

Duo, *dù'o*, *n.* a song in two parts. [*L. duo*, two.]

duodecimal, *dù-o-des'i-mal*, *adj.*, computed by twelves; twelfth.—*pl.* a rule of arithmetic, in which the denominations rise by twelve. [*L. duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

duodecimo, *dù-o-des'i-mo*, *adj.* formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.—*n.* a book of such sheets—usually written 12mo.

duodecennial, *dù-o-de-sen'yal*, *adj.* occurring every twelve years. [*L. duodecim*, annus, a year.]

duodeuple, *dù-o-dek'ù-pl*, *adj.*, twelvefold; consisting of twelve. [*L. duodecim*, *plico*, to fold.]

Duodenum, *dù-o-dè-num*, *n.* the first of the small intestines, so called because about twelve fingers' breadth in length. [*L. duodeni*, twelve each.]

Dupe, *dùp*, *n.*, one easily cheated; one who is deceived or misled.—*v.t.* to deceive; to trick:—*pr.p.* dupping; *pa.p.* dupped'.—*adj.* *dupable*. [Fr. *dupé*, from *duppe*, a hoopoe, a foolish bird; or corrupted from *L. decipio*, to catch.]

Duple, *dù'pl*, *adj.*, double; twofold. [*L. duplex*, twofold, from *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold.]

duplicate, *dù'plik-ät*, *adj.*, double; twofold.—*n.* another thing of the same kind; a copy or transcript.—*v.t.* to double; to fold:—*pr.p.* duplicating; *pa.p.* duplicated. [*L. duplico*, *duplicatus*—*duplex*.]—*n.* *duplication*.

dupletty, *dù-plis'it-i*, *n.*, doubleness; insincerity of heart or speech; deceit. [*L. duplicitas*—*duplex*.]

Dure, *dür*, *v.i.* (obs.), to endure, last, or continue. [*L. duro*—*durus*, hard.]

durable, *dür'a-bl*, *adj.*, able to last or endure; hardy; permanent.—*adv.* *durably*.—*n.* *durableness*. [*L. durabilis*—*duro*, to last.]

durability, *dür-a-bil'it-i*, *n.*, quality of being durable, power of resisting decay.

durans, *dür'ans*, *n.*, continuance; imprisonment; durance. [*L. durans*, *pr.p.* of *duro*.]

duration, *dù-rä'shun*, *n.*, continuance in time; time indefinitely; power of continuance.

durres, *dür'es*, *n.*, hardship; constraint; imprisonment. [old Fr. *durresse*—*dur*, *L. durus*, hard.]

dureth, *dür'eth*, in *B.*, 3d pers. sing. of obs. *Dure*.

during, *dür'ing*, *prep.*, for the time a thing lasts. [*pr.p.* of obs. *Dure*, to last.]

Durst, *durst*, *pa.t.* of *Dare*. [A.S. *darste*, *pa.t.* of *dare*, to dare.]

Dark, *dusk*, *adj.*, dull; darkish; of a dark colour.—*n.* twilight; partial darkness; darkness of colour.—*adj.* *dusky*.—*n.* *duskness*. [Sw. *dusk*, dull weather; Dan. *dusk*, dull.]

dusky, *dusk'i*, *adj.*, dark or obscure; dark-coloured; sad; gloomy.—*adv.* *duskily*.—*n.* *duskiness*.

duskyish, *dusk'ish*, *adj.*, rather dusky; slightly dark or black.—*adv.* *duskishly*.—*n.* *duskishness*.

Dust, *dust*, *n.* fine particles of anything like smoke or vapour; powder; earth; the grave, where the body becomes dust; a mean condition.—*v.t.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust:—*pr.p.*

dust'ing; *pa.p.* dust'ed. [A.S. *dust*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour; Dutch, *donst*, vapour, flour.]
 duster, dust'er, *n.* a utensil to clear from dust.
 dusty, dust'y, *adj.*, covered or sprinkled with dust; like dust.—*n.* dust'iness.
 Dutch, *duch*, *adj.* belonging to Holland, or its people. [Ger. *deutsch*—*deut*, old Ger. *diot*, A.S. *theod*, the people.]
 Duteous, Dutiful, Duty, &c. See under *Dut*.
 Duumvirate, dū-um'vī-rāt, *n.*, the union of two in the same office; a form of government in ancient Rome. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]
 Dwale, dwāl, *n.* the deadly nightshade, which poisons, dulls, or stupefies; in *her.*, a black colour. [A.S. *dwæl*, foolish—*dwælan*, to be dull, stupid.]
 Dwarf, dwarf'it, *n.* anything crooked or deformed; an animal or plant that does not reach the ordinary height; a diminutive man.—*v.t.* to hinder from growing;—*pr.p.* dwarf'ing; *pa.p.* dwarfed'. [A.S. *dweorg*—*dweor*, crooked.]
 dwarfish, dwarf'ish, *adj.*, like a dwarf; very small; despicable.—*adv.* dwarf'ishly.—*n.* dwarf'ishness.
 Dwell, dwell, *v.i.*, to delay, to linger; to abide in a place; to inhabit; to rest the attention; to continue long;—*pr.p.* dwell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dwelled' or dwel'd'.—*n.* dwell'ing. [A.S. *dwelan*, to wander; old Sw. *dwelan*, to delay.]
 dwelling, dwell'ing, *n.*, the place where one dwells; habitation; continuance.
 Dwindle, dwir'dl, *v.i.*, to waste away; to grow less; to grow feeble; to become degenerate.—*v.t.* to lessen;—*pr.p.* dwir'dling; *pa.p.* dwir'dled. [A.S. *dwinan*, to fade; Dan. *winne*, to pine away.]
 Dye, *di*, *v.t.*, to soak; to stain; to give a new colour to;—*pr.p.* dye'ing; *pa.p.* dyed'.—*n.* colour; tinge; stain; a colouring liquid. [A.S. *deagan*, to dye; Dan. *dygge*, to sprinkle with water; prob. akin to L. *tingo*, Gr. *teuggō*, to wet.]
 dyer, di'er, *n.* one whose trade is to dye cloth, &c.
 dyeing, di'ing, *n.*, the art or trade of colouring cloth, &c.
 dye-stuff, di'-stuf, *n.pl.* material used in dyeing.
 Dying, di'ing, *pr.p.* of Die.—*adj.* destined for death, mortal; occurring immediately before death, as dying words; supporting a dying person, as a dying bed; pertaining to death.—*n.* death.
 Dyke, same as Dike.

Dynamic, di-nam'ik, Dynamical, di-nam'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to power; relating to the effects of forces in nature. [Gr. *dynamikos*—*dynamis*, power—*dynamai*, to be able.]—*adv.* dynam'ically.
 dynamics, di-nam'iks, *n.*, the science of forces producing motion in bodies.
 dynamometer, din-am-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring strength, esp. that of animals. [Gr. *dynamis*, and *metron*, a measure.]
 Dynasty, di-nas-ti, or dir', *n.* lit. *lordship*; a succession of kings of the same family.—*adj.* dynast'ic, belonging to a dynasty. [Gr. *dynastis*, a lord—*dynamai*.]
 Dysentery, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* a disease of the entrails or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood.—*adj.* dysent'er'ic. [Gr. *dysenteria*, from *dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.]
 Dyspepsy, dis-pep'si, Dispepsia, dis-pep'si-a, *n.*, difficult digestion; indigestion. [Gr. *dyspepsia*—*dys*, hard, difficult, and *pepsō*, *pepoō*, to digest.]
 dyspeptic, dis-pep'tik, *adj.*, afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion.—*n.* a person afflicted with dyspepsia.

E

Each, ēch, *adj.*, every one in any number separately considered. [A.S. *ēc*, from *a*, *ea*, ever, and *lic*, like; Scot. *ilk*, *ilka*.]
 Eager, ē'gēr, *adj.* lit. sharp, keen; excited by desire; ardent to do or obtain; earnest.—*adv.* eagerly.—*n.* eagerness. [old Eng. *egre*, Fr. *aigre*, Prov. *agre*, from L. *acer*, sharp—root *ac*, sharp.]
 Eagle, ē'gl, *n.* lit. the swift one; a large bird of prey; a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle; a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars or 43s. [Fr. *aigle*, Sp. *aguila*, L. *aquila*, from root *ac*, sharp, swift.]
 eagle-eyed, ē'gl-id, *adj.*, sharp-eyed as an eagle; having a piercing eye; discerning.
 eaglet, ē'glēt, *n.*, a young or small eagle.
 Eager, ē'gēr, *n.* rise of the tide, same as Bora. [A.S. *egor*, water, sea.]
 Ear, ēr, *n.* the organ of hearing or the external part merely; the sense or power of hearing; the faculty of distinguishing sounds; attention; anything like an ear. [A.S. *earr*; L. *auris*; Ger. *ohr*.]—*adj.* eared', having ears; ear'less, wanting ears.
 ear-ache, ēr'-āk, *n.*, an ache or pain in the ear.
 ear-drop, ēr'-drop, ear-ring, ēr'-ring, *n.*, a ring or ornament drooping or hanging from the ear.
 ear-drum, ēr'-drum, *n.*, the drum or middle cavity of the ear.
 ear-mark, ēr'-mārk, *n.*, a mark on a sheep's ear.
 ear-shot, ēr'-shot, *n.* hearing distance.
 ear-trumpet, ēr'-trump-et, *n.*, a tube to aid in hearing.
 ear-wax, ēr'-waks, *n.* a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.
 earwig, ēr'-wig, *n.* a common insect with forceps at its tail, incorrectly supposed to creep into the brain through the ear; one who gains the ear of another by stealth for a bad end. [Ear, and A.S. *twiġga*, a worm.]
 ear-witness, ēr'-wit-nes, *n.*, a witness that can testify from his own hearing; one who hears a thing.
 Ear, ēr, *n.* a spike, as of corn.—*v.i.* to put forth ears, as corn;—*pr.p.* ear'ing; *pa.p.* eared'. [A.S. *ear*, Ger. *ähre*.]
 Ear, ēr, *v.t.* (obs.) to plough or till. [A.S. *erian*; L. *aro*; Gr. *arōō*—root *ar*, to plough.]
 earing, ēring, *n.* (obs.) ploughing.
 Earl, ērl, *n.* lit. a chief; a count; an English nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount. [A.S. *eorl*, Ice. *iarl*, a chief, count, leader.]
 earldom, ēr'l-dum, *n.*, the dominion or dignity of an earl. [Earl, and A.S. *dom*, power.]
 Early, ēr'li, *adj.*, before, in time; in good season; at or near the beginning of the day.—*adv.* soon.—*n.* ear'liness. [A.S. *arlice*—*ar*, before.]
 Earn, ērn, *v.t.*, to gain by labour; to acquire; to deserve;—*pr.p.* earn'ing; *pa.p.* earned'. [A.S. *earnian*, to earn; Dutch, *ernem*, to reap, *erne*, harvest—root *er*, to plough.]
 earnings, ērningz, *n.pl.*, what one has earned; money saved.
 Earnest, ēr'nest, *adj.*, showing strong desire; determined; eager to obtain; intent; sincere.—*n.* seriousness; reality.—*adv.* earnestly.—*n.* earnestness. [A.S. *earnest*, serious; Dutch, *ernst*, to endeavour; Ger. *ernst*, ardour, zeal, *germ*, willingly.]
 Earnest, ēr'nest, *n.* money given in token of a bar-

gain made; a pledge; first-fruits. [Old Fr. *ermis*; L. *arria*; Scot. *arles*.]

Earth, *erth*, *n.* lit. *the ploughed land*; the matter on the surface of the globe; soil: dry land, as opposed to sea: the world; the people of this world. [A.S. *eorþ*; Gr. *erde*; Ger. *er*, Sans. *ira*—root *ar*, to plough.]

earth, *erth*, *v.t.* to hide or cause to hide *in the earth*; to bury.—*v.i.* to burrow:—*pr.p.* earth'ing; *pa.p.* earthed'.

earth-born, *erth'-bawn*, *adj.*, *born from the earth*.

earth-bound, *erth'-bound*, *adj.*, *bound or held by the earth*, as a tree.

earthen, *erth'n*, *adj.*, *made of earth or clay*; earthily; frail.—*n.* earthenware, crockery.

earth-flax, *erth'-flaks*, *n.* asbestos.

earthling, *erth'ling*, *n.*, *a dweller on the earth*.

earthly, *erth'li*, *adj.*, *belonging to the earth*; vile; worldly.—*n.* earthliness.

earthly-minded, *erth'li-mind-ed*, *adj.* having the mind intent on *earthly things*.

earth-nut, *erth'-nut*, *n.*, the popular name of certain tuberous roots growing underground.

earthquake, *erth'kwak*, *n.*, *a quaking or shaking of the earth*; a heaving of the ground.

earthward, *erth'ward*, *adv.*, *toward the earth*.

earth-work, *erth'wurk*, *n.*, *the removing of earth in making railways, &c.*; a fortification of earth.

earth-worm, *erth'-wurm*, *n.*, *the common worm*; a mean, nigardly person.

earthly, *erth'li*, *adj.*, *consisting of*; relating to; or resembling *earth*; inhabiting the earth; gross; unrefined.—*n.* earthliness.

Ease, *ez*, *n.*, *state of quiet*; freedom from pain or disturbance; rest from work; quiet; freedom from difficulty; naturalness.—[A.S. *eas*], gentle, *ead*, prosperity; Fr. *aise*; L. *otium*.]

ease, *ez*, *v.t.*, *to give ease to*; to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety; to relieve; to calm.—*pr.p.* eas'ing; *pa.p.* eased'.

easement, *erment*, *n.*, *that which gives ease*; relief; assistance; support.

easy, *ez'i*, *adj.*, *as ease*; free from pain; tranquil; unconstrained; giving ease; not difficult; yielding; not straitened.—*adv.* eas'ily.—*n.* easiness.

Easel, *ez'l*, *n.* the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting. [Ger. *esl*, an ass.]

East, *est*, *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun *first shines or rises*; one of the four cardinal points of the compass; the countries to the east of Europe.—*adj.* towards the rising of the sun. [Ger. *est*; akin to Gr. *hes*, the dawn; Sans. *ushas*, the dawn—*ush*, to burn.]

eastering, *est'er-ling*, *n.* a native of a country lying to the east of us, esp. a trader from the shores of the Baltic.

eastward, *est'er-ld*, *adj.*, *coming from the eastward*; looking toward the east.—*adv.*, *on the east*; toward the east.

eastern, *est'ern*, *adj.*, *connected with the East*; dwelling in the East; towards the East.

eastward, *est'ward*, *adv.*, *toward the east*.

Easter, *est'er*, *n.* a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good Friday in April. [A.S. *Easter*, from *Eastre*, a goddess in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April.]

Eazy. See under *Ease*.

Eat, *et*, *v.t.* to chew and swallow; to consume; to corrode.—*v.i.* to take food; to taste; to corrode:—*pr.p.* eat'ing; *pa.p.* eat (et) or ate; *pa.p.*

eat (et) or eaten (et'n).—*n.* eat'er. [A.S. *etan*, Ger. *essen*, L. *edo, esse*, Gr. *edō*, Sans. *ad*, to eat.]

estable, *est'a-bl*, *adj.*, *that can be eaten*; fit to be eaten.—*n.* anything used as food.

Eaves, *evz*, *n.pl.*, *the edge of the roof projecting over the wall*. [Sax. *efes*, the edge.]

eavesdrop, *evz'drop*, *n.* the water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.—*v.i.* to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen.—*n.* eaves-dropper, one who thus listens; one who tries to overhear private conversation.

Ebb, *eb*, *n.*, *the going back or retiring of the tide*; a decline or decay.—*v.i.* to flow back; to sink; to decay:—*pr.p.* ebb'ing; *pa.p.* ebbed'. [A.S. *ebba*, Gr. *ebbo*, akin to L. *ab*, from.]

ebb-tide, *eb'-tid*, *n.* the ebbing or retiring tide.

Ebony, *eb'on-i*, *n.* a kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as stone, usually black, admitting of a fine polish. [L. *ebanus*, Gr. *ebanos*, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobni*, *obni*—*eben*, a stone.]

ebony, *eb'on*, *adj.*, *made of ebony*; black as ebony.

Ebriety, *eb-ri'e-ti*, *n.* drunkenness. [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.]

Ebullient, *eb'-bul'yent*, *adj.*, *boiling up or over*. [L. *ebulliens*, *ebulio*—*e*, up, and *bullo*, to boil.]

ebullition, *eb-ul'ish'un*, *n.*, *act of boiling*; agitation; a display of feeling; an outbreak.

Ecarte, *e-kar'te*, *n.* a game at cards played by two, one of whom may discard or exchange his cards for others. [Fr.—*out, carte*, a card. See *Card*.]

Eccentric, *ek-sen'trik*, *Eccentrical*, *ek-sen'trik-al*, *adj.*, *departing from the centre*; not having the same centre as another, said of circles; out of the usual course; not conforming to common rules; odd.—*adv.* *eccen'trically*. [L. *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, the centre.]

eccentric, *ek-sen'trik*, *n.* a circle not having the same centre as another; in *mech.*, a wheel having its axis out of the centre.

eccentricity, *ek-sen'tris'i-ti*, *n.*, *the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun*; singularity of conduct; oddness.

Ecclesiastic, *ek-kle-z'i-as'tik*, **Ecclesiastical**, *ek-kle-z'i-as'tik-al*, *adj.*, *belonging to the church*.—*n.* *ecclesiastic*, one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman. [Gr. *ekklesiastikos*, from *ekklesia*, an assembly called out, the church—*ek*, out, and *kaleo*, to call.]

Ecclesiastes, *ek-kle-z'i-as'tez*, *n.* lit. *a preacher*; one of the books of the Old Testament. [Gr.]

Ecclesiastical, *ek-kle-z'i-as'tik-us*, *n.* lit. *a preacher*; a book of the Apocrypha. [L.]

eccelesiology, *ek-kle-z'i-ol'o-j-i*, *n.*, *the science of building and decorating churches*. [Gr. *ekklesia*, a church, *logos*, a discourse.]

Echo, *ek'o*, *n.*—*pl.* *Echoes*, *ek'o'z*, the repetition of a sound from some object.—*v.i.* to reflect sound; to be sounded back; to resound.—*v.t.* to send back the sound of; to repeat a thing said:—*pr.p.* ech'ing; *pa.p.* ech'ed. [L. *echo*; Gr. *ekho*, a sound.]

Eclaircissement, *ek-lar'sis-mong*, *n.*, *the act of clearing up anything*; explanation. [Fr.—*eclaircir*, *pr.p. eclairsirans*—*clair*, L. *clarus*, clear.]

Eclat, *e-klaz*, *n.* lit. *a braving, a bursting forth*; a striking effect; applause; splendour. [Fr. *éclat*, from old Fr. *exclater*, to break, to shine; Gr. *klab*, Gr. *schleissen*, to break.]

Ecclectic, *ek-lek'tik*, *adj.*, *electing or choosing out*; picking out.—*n.* one who selects opinions from

different systems.—*adv.* eclectically. [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, out, *legō*, to choose.]
eclecticism, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.*, the practice of an eclectic; the doctrine of the Eclectics, certain ancient philosophers who professed to choose from all systems the parts they thought true.
ecloga, ek'log, *n. lit.* a selection; a pastoral poem. [Fr.—L. *ecloga*, Gr. *eklogē*—*ek*, and *legō*.]
Eclipse, ek-lips', *n. lit.* a failure; the interception of the light of one celestial body by another: loss of brilliancy; darkness.—*v.t.* to hide a luminous body wholly or in part; to darken:—*pr.p.* eclipsing; *pa.p.* eclipsed. [L. *eclipse*; Gr. *ekleipsis*—*ekleipsis*, to fall—*ek*, out, *leipō*, to leave.]
ecliptic, ek-lip'tik, *n.*, the line in which eclipses take place, the apparent path of the sun round the earth; a great circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic.—*adj.* pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. [Gr. *ekleiptikos*.]
Ecloga. See under Eclectia.
Economy, ē-kon'ō-mī, *n.*, the management of a household or of money-matters; a frugal and judicious expenditure of money; a system of rules or ceremonies; regular operations, as of nature. [L. *oconomia*—Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, a law.]
economical, ek-o-nom'ik, economical, ek-o-nom'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to economy; frugal; careful.—*adv.* economically.
economist, ek-o-nom'iks, *n. sing.*, the science of household management; political economy.
economist, ē-kon'ō-mist, *n.*, one who is economical; one who studies or teaches political economy.
economize, ē-kon'ō-miz, *v.t.*, to manage with economy; to spend money carefully; to save.—*v.t.* to use prudently; to spend with frugality:—*pr.p.* economizing; *pa.p.* economized.
Ecstasy, ek-stā-si, *n. lit.* the state of being beside one's self, or in which the powers of the senses are suspended: excessive joy; enthusiasm. [Gr. *ekstasis*—*ek*, aside, *histō*, to make to stand.]
ecstatic, ek-stā'tik, ecstatical, ek-stā'tik-al, *adj.*, causing ecstasy; amounting to ecstasy; rapturous.—*adv.* ecstatically.
Eccumenia, ek-ti-men'ik, Eccumenical, ek-ti-men'ik-al, *adj.*, belonging to the whole inhabited world; general. [L. *ecumenicus*, from Gr. *oikoumenē* (*gē*), the inhabited (world)—*oikos*, to inhabit.]
Edacious, ē-dā'shi-us, *adj.*, given to eating; greedy; gluttonous.—*adv.* edaciously.—*n.* edacity, ē-das'it-i. [L. *edax*, *edacis*—*ed*, to eat.]
Eddy, ed'ī, *n.*, a current of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion; a whirlpool; a whirlwind.—*v.t.* to move round and round:—*pr.p.* eddying; *pa.p.* eddied. [A.S. *ed*, back, *ea*, a stream: acc. to Wedgwood, A.S. *yih*, rush of water—*yithian*, to overflow; Ice. *yda*, a whirlpool—*yda*, to rush.]
Edematous, ē-dem'a-tūs, Edematous, ē-dem'a-tūs, *adj.*, swelling with watery humour; dropsical. [Gr. *oedema*, a swelling—*oiedō*, to swell.]
Eden, ē-den, *n.*, a place of pleasure; the garden where Adam and Eve lived; a paradise. [Heb. *eden*, delight, pleasure.]
Edentate, ē-den'tāt, Edentated, ē-den'tāt-ed, *adj.*, without teeth; wanting front teeth. [L. *edentatus*—*e*, neg., and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]
Edge, ej, *n.*, the border of anything; the brink; the cutting side of an instrument; something that wounds or cuts; sharpness of mind or appetite;

keenness.—*v.t.* to put an edge on; to place a border on; to exasperate; to urge on; to move by little and little.—*v.t.* to move sideways:—*pr.p.* edging; *pa.p.* edged'. [A.S. *eg*; Ger. *ech*, akin to *egg*, L. *acies*—root *ac*, sharp.]
edge-tool, ej-'tūl, *n.*, a tool with a sharp edge.
edgewise, ej'wiz, *adv.*, in the direction of the edge; sideways. [Edge, and *wise*—A.S. *wisa*, manner.]
edging, ej'ing, *n.*, that which forms the edge; a border; fringe.
Edible, ed'ī-bl, *adj.*, fit to be eaten. [L. *edo*, to eat.]
Edict, ē'dikt, *n.*, something spoken or proclaimed by authority; an order issued by a king or lawgiver. [L. *edictum*—*e*, out, and *dicto*, *dictum*, to say.]
Edify, ed'ī-fl, *v.t.*, to build up in knowledge and goodness; to improve the mind:—*pr.p.* edifying; *pa.p.* edified.—*n.* edifyer. [Fr. *edifier*, L. *edifico*—*edes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]
edifying, ed'ī-fl'ing, *adj.*, instructive; improving.—*adv.* edifyingly.
edification, ed-ī-f-kā'shun, *n.*, act of edifying; instruction; progress in knowledge or in goodness.
edifice, ed-ī-fis, *n.*, a large building or house.
edile, ē'dil, *n.*, a Roman magistrate who had the charge of public buildings and works. [L. *edilis*—*edes*, a building.]—*n.* edileship.
Edify, ed'ī-fl, *v.t. lit.* to give out, to publish; to superintend the publication of; to prepare for publication:—*pr.p.* edifying; *pa.p.* edified. [L. *edo*, *editum*—*e*, out, and *do*, to give.]
edition, ē-dish'un, *n.*, the publication of a book; the number of copies of a book printed at a time.
editor, ed'ī-tur, *n.*, one who edits a book or journal.—*sem.* ed'itress.—*adj.* editorial, ed-ī-tō'rī-al.—*adv.* editorially.—*n.* editorship.
Educate, &c. See under Educate.
Educe, ē-dūs, *v.t.*, to lead or draw out; to extract; to cause to appear:—*pr.p.* educating; *pa.p.* educated. [L. *educō*, *educatus*—*e*, and *duco*, to lead.]
educible, ē-dūs'ibl, *adj.*, that may be educed or brought out and shewn.
educt, ē'dukt, *n.*, that which is educed.
education, ē-duk'ashun, *n.*, the act of educating.
educator, ē-duk'tor, *n.*, he or that which educes.
educate, ed'ū-kāt, *v.t.*, to educate or draw out the mental powers of, as a child; to train; to teach; to cultivate any power:—*pr.p.* educating; *pa.p.* educated.—*n.* educator. [L. *educō*, *educatus*.]
education, ed-ū-kā'shun, *n.*, the bringing up or training, as of a child; instruction; strengthening of the powers of body or mind.—*adj.* educational.
educationalist, ed-ū-kā'shun-ist, *n.*, one skilled in methods of educating or teaching; one who promotes education.
Eel, ēl, *n.*, a serpent-like fish, with a slimy body, living chiefly in mud. [A.S. *æl*, Ger. *aal*; akin to L. *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis*, a snake.]
Eel, ēn, a contraction of Ewe.
Eer, ēr, a contraction of Ever.
Eface, ef-fās, *v.t.*, to destroy the face or surface of a thing; to blot or rub out; to wear away:—*pr.p.* effacing; *pa.p.* effaced'.—*n.* effacement. [Fr. *effacer*, L. *ef*; from, and *facies*, the face.]
effaceable, ef-fās'a-bl, *adj.*, that can be rubbed out.
Effect, ef-fekt', *n.*, a thing done; the result of an action; impression produced; perfection; reality; the consequence intended.—*pl.* goods; property.—*v.t.* to produce; to accomplish:—*pr.p.* effecting; *pa.p.* effected. [L. *efficio*, *effectum*, to accomplish—*ef*, out, and *facio*, to do or make.]

effectible, ef-fek'tibl, *adj.*, that may be effected.
effection, ef-fek'shun, *n.*, a doing; creation: in *geom.*, the construction of a proposition.
effective, ef-fek'tiv, *adj.*, having power to effect; causing something: powerful; serviceable.—*adv.* **effectively**.—*n.* **effectiveness**.
effectual, ef-fek'tü'al, *adj.*, producing an effect; successful in producing the desired result.—*adv.* **effectually**.
effectuate, ef-fek'tü-ät, *v. t.*, to bring into effect; to accomplish:—*pr. p.* effectuating; *pa. p.* effectuated.
efficacy, ef-fi-ka-si, *n.*, power to produce effects; virtue; energy.
efficacious, ef-fi-kä'shi-us, *adj.*, having efficacy; able to produce the result intended.—*adv.* **efficaciously**.—*n.* **efficaciousness**. [L. *efficax*—*efficio*.]
efficient, ef-fish'ent, *adj.*, effecting; causing effects: capable; effective.—*n.* the person or thing that effects. [L. *efficiens, -entis*, *pr. p.* of *efficio*.]—*adv.* **efficiently**.
efficiency, ef-fish'ens, *efficiency*, ef-fish'n-si, *n.*, quality of being efficient or causing effects; power to produce the effect intended.
effeminate, ef-fem'in-ät, *adj.*, womanish; unmanly: weak & tender: cowardly: voluptuous.—*v. t.* to make womanish; to unman: to weaken.—*v. i.* to become effeminate:—*pr. p.* effeminating; *pa. p.* effeminated.—*adv.* **effeminately**.—*n.* **effeminateness**. [L. *effeminatus*, *pa. p.* of *effemino*, to make womanish—*e*, sig. change, and *femina*, a woman.]
effeminacy, ef-fem'in-a-si, *n.*, the possession of a womanish softness or weakness; indulgence in unmanly pleasures.
Effendi, ef-fen'di, *n.*, a master; a Turkish title of distinction. [Turk.; modern Gr. *aphentes*—Gr. *authentes*, an absolute master.]
Effervesce, ef-er-ves', *v. i.*, to boil up; to bubble and hiss; to froth up:—*pr. p.* effervescing; *pa. p.* effervesced'.—*adj.* **effervescible**. [L. *effervesco*—*ef*, *inten.*, and *ferveo*, to boil.] See **Ferveat**.
effervescent, ef-er-ves'ent, *adj.*, boiling or bubbling from the disengagement of gas.—*n.* **effervescence**.
Effete, ef-fet', *adj.* lit. weakened by bringing forth young; barren: exhausted; worn out with age. [L. *effetus*—*ef*, *out*, *setus*, a bringing forth young.]
Efficacious, **Efficacy**, **Efficient**, &c. See under **Effect**.
Effigy, ef-i-ji, *n.*, a likeness or figure of a person; the head or impression on a coin; resemblance. [L. *effigies*—*effingo*—*ef*, *inten.*, *fungo*, to form.]
effigial, ef-ij'i-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or exhibiting an effigy.
Effloresce, ef-flo-res', *v. i.*, to blossom forth; to flourish: in *chem.*, to become covered with a white dust; to form minute crystals:—*pr. p.* efflorescing; *pa. p.* effloresced'. [L.—*ef*, forth, *florere*, to begin to blossom—*floro*—*flas*, a flower.]
efflorescent, ef-flo-res'ent, *adj.*, forming a white dust on the surface; shooting into white threads. [L. *efflorescens, -entis*, *pr. p.* of *effloresco*.]
efflorescence, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.*, production of flowers; the time of flowering: a redness of the skin: the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies, or of minute crystals.
Effluent, ef'flü-ent, *adj.*, flowing out.—*n.* a stream that flows out of another stream or lake. [L. *effluens, -entis*, *pr. p.* of *effluo*—*ef*, out, *fluo*, to flow.]
effluvia, ef'flü-ens, *n.*, a flowing out; that which flows from any body; issue.
effluvium, ef'flü-vi-um, *n.*, that which flows out; minute particles exhaled from bodies; disagree-

able vapours rising from decaying matter.—*pl.* **effluvia**, ef'flü-vi-a.—*adj.* **effluvial**. [L.—*effluo*.]
efflux, ef'flüks, *n.*, act of flowing out; that which flows out. [L. *effluo, effluxum*.]
Effort, ef'ört, *n.*, a putting forth of strength; exertion; attempt; struggle. [L. *ef*, out, forth, and *fortis*, strong.]
Effrontery, ef-frunt'er-i, *n.* lit. a pushing out of the front or forehead; shamelessness; impudence. [L. *effrons, effrontis*—*ef*, forth, and *frons, frontis*, the forehead.] See **Front**.
Effulgent, ef-fül'jent, *adj.*, shining forth; extremely bright; splendid. [L. *effulgens, -entis*—*ef*, out, and *fulgeo*, to shine.]—*adv.* **effulgently**.
effulgence, ef-fül'jens, *n.*, state of being effulgent; great lustre or brightness; a flood of light.
Effuse, ef-füz', *v. t.*, to pour out; to pour forth, as words; to shed:—*pr. p.* effusing; *pa. p.* effused'. [L. *effundo, effusus*—*ef*, out, and *fundo*, to pour.]
effusion, ef-füz-shun, *n.*, act of pouring out; that which is poured out or forth.
effusively, ef-füz'iv, *adj.*, pouring forth abundantly.—*adv.* **effusively**.—*n.* **effusiveness**.
Eft, eft, *n.*, a lizard; the newt. [A.S. *efete*, prob. akin to Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, Sans. *apada*, a reptile—*a*, neg., and *pad*, a foot.]
Egg, eg, *n.*, an oval body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young is produced; anything shaped like an egg. [A.S. *aeg*, Ger. *ei*, L. *ovum*, Gr. *don*.]
Eglantine, eg'lan-tin, *n.*, a name given to the sweetbrier, and some other species of rose, whose branches are covered with sharp prickles. [Fr. *eglantine, glantier*, for *aiglantier*—*aiguille*, a needle, as if L. *aculeus*, prickly, from *acus*, a needle—*root* ac, sharp.]
Egotism, e'go-izm, or eg', *n.*, an excessive love of one's self; the doctrine of the Egotists. [L. *ego*, I.]
Egotist, e'go-ist, or eg', *n.*, one of a class of philosophers who doubt everything but their own existence.
egotism, e'got-izm, or eg', *n.*, a frequent use of the pronoun I; speaking much of one's self; self-exaltation.
egotist, e'got-ist, or eg', *n.*, one full of egotism.
egotistic, e'got-ist'ik, **egotistical**, e'got-ist'ik-al, or eg', *adj.*, showing egotism; self-important; conceited.—*adv.* **egotistically**.
egotize, e'got-iz, or eg', *v. i.*, to talk much of one's self:—*pr. p.* e'gotizing; *pa. p.* e'gotised.
Egregious, e'gre-jius, *adj.*, from or out of the flock; prominent; enormous.—*adv.* **egregiously**.—*n.* **egregiousness**. [L. *e*, out of, *greg*, *gregis*, a flock.]
Egress, e'gres, *n.*, act of going out; departure: the power or right to depart. [L. *egredior, egressus*—*e*, out, forth, and *gradior*, to go.]
Egyptian, e-ji'p-shi-an, *adj.*, belonging to Egypt.—*n.* a native of Egypt; a gipsy. [L. *Aegyptius*—*Aegyptus*, Egypt, Gr. *Aigyptos*.]
Ek, ä, *int.* expressing inquiry or slight surprise.
Elder, I'dér, **Elder-duck**, I'dér-duk, *n.*, a kind of sea-duck, found chiefly in northern regions, and sought after for its fine down. [Sw. *eider*, Ger. *eider*, prob. from old Ger. *eiten*, to shine.]
elder-down, I'dér-down, *n.*, the down of the elder-duck.
Elidograph, I'do-graf, *n.*, an instrument for copying drawings. [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *grapho*, to write.]
Eight, ät, *adj.*, twice four.—*n.* the figure denoting 8. [A.S. *eahtra*, Scot. *aucht*, Ger. *aacht*, Gael. *ocht*, L. *octo*, Gr. *okto*, Sans. *ashtam*.]

eighth, 8'th, *adj.* next in order after the seventh.—*n.* an eighth part.

eighthly, 8'th-li, *adv.* in the eighth place.

eighteen, 8'tēn, *adj.* eight and ten; twice nine.

eighteenth, 8'tēn-mō, *n.* See *Tenodectimo*.

eighteenth, 8'tēnth, *adj.* next in order after the seventeenth. [*rahta*, and *sig*, ten.]

eighty, 8'tī, *adj.* eight times ten; fourscore. [A.S. *eightieth*, 8'tī-eth, *adj.* the eighth tenth; next after the seventy-ninth.]

eightfold, 8't'fōld, *adj.* eight times any quantity.

either, 8'thēr, or 8'thēr, *adj.* or *pron.*, the one or the other; one of two: in *B.* each of two.—*conj.* correlative to *Or*: in *B.*, or. [A.S. *ægher*.]

Ejaculate, 8-jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.*, to throw out; to utter with suddenness.—*v.i.* to utter ejaculations:—*pr.p.* 8-jac'ūlāting; *pa.p.* 8-jac'ūlātēd. [*E. e*, out, and *jaculator*, *jaculator*—*facio*, to throw.]

Ejaculatory, 8-jak'ū-lā-tōr-i, *adj.* casting or throwing out; uttered in short, earnest sentences.

Eject, 8-jekt', *v.t.*, to throw out; to dismiss; to dispossess of; to expel:—*pr.p.* 8-ject'ing; *pa.p.* 8-ject'ed. [*L. eicio*, *ejectum*—*e*, out, *facio*, to throw.]

Ejection, 8-jek'shun, *n.*, act of thrusting out; discharge; expulsion: state of being ejected; dismissal: vomiting: that which is ejected.

Ejectionment, 8-jekt'ment, *n.*, a casting out: expulsion; dispossession: in *law*, an action for the recovery of the possession of land.

Ejector, 8-jekt'or, *n.*, one who ejects, or dispossesses another of his land.

Ek, ek, *v.t.*, to add to or increase: to lengthen:—*pr.p.* 8-king; *pa.p.* 8-ke'd. [A.S. *eccan*—*ec*, Ger. *such*, also, akin to *L. augere*, to increase.]

eka, Ek, *adv.*, in addition to; likewise.

Elaborate, 8-lab'or-āt, *v.t.*, to labour on; to produce with labour: to take pains with; to improve by successive operations:—*pr.p.* 8-lab'orāt'ing; *pa.p.* 8-lab'orāt'ed. [*L. e*, inten, and *laboro*, *laboratus*, to labour—*labor*, labour.]

elaborate, 8-lab'or-āt, *adj.*, wrought with labour; done with fullness and exactness; highly finished.—*adv.* 8-lab'orātely.—*n.* 8-lab'orātēment.

elaboration, 8-lab'or-āt'shun, *n.*, act of elaborating; refinement: the process by which substances are formed in the organs of animals or plants.

Eland, 8'land, *n.* the S. African antelope, resembling the *elk* in having a protuberance on the larynx. [Dutch; Ger. *eland*, the elk.]

Elapse, 8-laps', *v.t.*, to slip or glide away; to pass silently, as time:—*pr.p.* 8-laps'ing; *pa.p.* 8-laps'ed. [*L. e*, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide.]

Elastic, 8-las'tik, *adj.*, springing back; having a tendency to recover the original form; springy: able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock.—*adv.* 8-elasticly. [Fr. *élastique*; from Gr. *elastōs*, *elastō*, to drive.]

Elasticity, 8-las'tis'it-i, *n.*, quality of being elastic; springiness; power to recover from depression.

Elate, 8-lāt', *adj.*, elevated or lifted up; puffed up with success.—*v.t.* to raise or exalt; to elevate; to make proud:—*pr.p.* 8-lāt'ing; *pa.p.* 8-lāt'ed.—*adv.* 8-lāt'edly.—*n.* 8-lāt'edness. [*L. elatus*—*effero*, to lift up—*e*, upward, and *fero*, to bear.]

elation, 8-lāt'shun, *n.*, a raising up; pride resulting from success; a puffing up of the mind.

Elbow, el'bō, *n.* the joint where the arm bows or bends; any sharp turn or bend.—*v.t.* to push with the elbow; to encroach on.—*v.i.* to jut into

an angle; to push rudely:—*pr.p.* el'bowing; *pa.p.* el'bowed. [A.S. *elboga*—*eln* = *L. ulna*, the arm, *boga*, a bow or bend, *bogan*, to bend.]

elbow-room, el'bō-rōōm, *n.*, room to extend the elbows; space enough for moving or acting.

Elder, el'dēr, *adj.*, older; having lived a longer time; prior in origin.—*n.* one who is older; an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age: one of the office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church. [A.S. *ealdor*, comp. of *eald*, old.]

elderly, el'dēr-li, *adj.*, somewhat old; bordering on old age.

eldership, el'dēr-ship, *n.*, state of being older; the office of an elder.

eldest, el'dēst, *adj.* oldest. [A.S. *ildest*, superl. of *eald*.]

Elder, el'dēr, *n.* lit. the hollow tree; a small tree with a spongy pith, bearing useful purple berries. [A.S. *ellarn*; Ger. *holunder*, *holder*—*höhl*, hollow, and *tar*, a tree.]

Elect, 8-lekt', *v.t.*, to choose out; to select for any office or purpose; to select by vote:—*pr.p.* 8-lect'ing; *pa.p.* 8-lect'ed. [*L. eligo*, *electus*—*e*, out, *lego*, to choose.]

elect, 8-lekt', *adj.* elected; chosen; taken by preference from among others; chosen for an office but not yet in it.—*n.* one chosen or set apart.—The *elect*, in *theol.*, those chosen by God for salvation.

election, 8-lek'shun, *n.*, the act of electing or choosing; the public choice of a person for office: free-will: in *theol.*, the predetermination of certain persons as objects of divine mercy: those who are elected.

electioneer, 8-lek-shun-ēr', *v.t.* to make exertions for the election of a candidate:—*pr.p.* 8-electioneer'ing; *pa.p.* 8-electioneer'ed.

elective, 8-lekt'iv, *adj.*, pertaining to, dependent on or exerting the power of choice.—*adv.* 8-electively.

elector, 8-lekt'or, *n.*, one who elects; one who has a vote at an election.

electoral, 8-lekt'or-al, *adj.*, pertaining to elections or to electors; consisting of electors.

elegant, el'ē-gant, *adj.* lit. choice, select; pleasing to good taste; graceful; neat; refined; nice; discriminating beauty; richly ornamental.—*adv.* 8-ēgantly. [Fr.—*L. elegans*, *antis*—*eligo*.]

elegance, el'ē-gans, *n.*, elegance, el'ē-gans-i, *n.*, the state or quality of being elegant; the beauty of propriety; neatness; refinement: that which is elegant. [Fr., from *L. elegantia*—*elegans*.]

eligible, el'i-jib'l, *adj.*, that may be elected or chosen; fit to be chosen; legally qualified: worthy of choice; suitable; desirable.—*adv.* 8-eligibly.

eligibility, el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.*, eligibility, el'i-jib'l-nes, *n.*, fitness to be elected or chosen: the state of being preferable to something else; desirableness.

elite, 8-lēt', *n.*, a chosen or select part; the best part of anything. [Fr.—*L. electus*.]

Electric, 8-lek'trik, *Electrical, 8-lek'trik-al, *adj.*, having the property of amber, namely, that of attracting and repelling light bodies when rubbed; pertaining to or produced by electricity.—*n.* any electric substance; a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, &c.—*adv.* 8-electrically. [*L. electrum*, Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]*

electrician, 8-lek-trish'yan, *n.*, one who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity.

electricity, 8-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* the property of attracting light bodies, so called because first observed in amber; the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of this property.

electrify, ɛ-lek'trī-fī, *v. t.*, to make electrical; to communicate electricity to; to excite suddenly; to astonish:—*pr. p.* electrifying; *pa. p.* electrified.—*adj.* electrifiable—*n.* electrification. [L. *electrum*, and *facio*, to make.]

electrometer, ɛ-lek'trom-ē-ter, *n.*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity. [Gr. *ēlektron*, and *metron*, a measure.]

electroplate, ɛ-lek'trō-plāt, *v. t.*, to plate or cover with a coating of metal by electricity.

electrotype, ɛ-lek'trō-tīp, *n.*, the art of copying an engraving or type on a metal deposited by electricity.

Electuary, ɛ-lek'tū-ār-i, *n.*, a composition of medicinal powders with honey or sugar, &c. so named because made pleasant to be licked up or taken with ease. [low L. *electuarium*, Gr. *ēlektron*—*ēlektron*, to lick up.]

Eleemosynary, el-ɛ-mōs'i-nār-i, *adj.*, relating to charity or almsgiving; given in charity. [Gr. *eleemosynē*, compassionateness—*eleos*, pity.]

Elegance, *Elegant*, &c. See under *Eleg*.

Elegy, el'ɛ-ji, *n.*, a song of mourning; a lament; a funeral song. [L. *elegia*—Gr. *eleos*, a lament—*el el legros*, to cry woe! woe!]

elegiac, ɛ-lɛ'ji-ak, or el-ɛ'ji'ak, *adj.*, belonging to *elegy*; mournful; expressing sorrow: used in *elegiacs*.—*n.* elegiac verse.—*adj.* elegiacal, el-ji'ak-al. [L. *elegiacus*.]

elegist, el'ɛ-jist, *n.*, a writer of *elegies*.

Element, el'ɛ-ment, *n.*, a first principle; one of the essential parts of anything; an ingredient; the proper state or sphere of any thing or being.—*pl.* the rudiments of anything: in *chem.*, the simple bodies that have not been decomposed; among the ancients, fire, air, earth, and water, supposed to be the constituents of all things; the bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. *elementum*, *pl. elementa*, first principles.]

elemental, el-ɛ-ment'āl, *adj.*, pertaining to elements, or first principles; belonging to or produced by elements or the elements.—*adv.* elementally.

elementary, el-ɛ-ment'ār-i, *adj.*, of a single element; primary; uncombined; pertaining to the elements: treating of elements or first principles.

Elephant, el'ɛ-fant, *n.*, the largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks. [A.S. *elep*, L. *elephantus*, Gr. *elephas*, Sans. *ibha*, elephant; Heb. *aleph Hindi*, Indian bull.]

elephantine, el-ɛ-fan'tīn, *adj.*, pertaining to the elephant; like an elephant; very large.

Elevate, el'ɛ-vāt, *v. t.*, to raise to a higher position; to promote; to raise in mind and feelings; to improve; to cheer:—*pr. p.* elevating; *pa. p.* elevated. [L. *elevo*, *elevatum*—*e*, up, *levo*, to raise.]

elevation, el-ɛ-vā'shun, *n.*, the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised; exaltation: that which is raised; an elevated place or station; a rising-ground; height: in *arch.*, a geometrical view of the side of a building: in *gun.*, the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon.

elevator, el'ɛ-vā-tor, *n.*, the person or thing that elevates or lifts up; a machine for raising grain to a higher floor in a mill; a muscle that raises any part of the body.

elevatory, el'ɛ-vā-tor-i, *adj.*, able or tending to raise.

Eleven, ɛ-lev'n, *adj. lit. one left*, that is, after counting ten; ten and one.—*n.* the number 11. [A.S. *endleofon*, *endlefen*—*en*, one, and root of *leave*.]

eleventh, ɛ-lev'nth, *adj.*, the next after the tenth. [A.S. *endlefta*, *endlyfta*.]

Elf, elf, *n.*, a little spirit formerly believed to haunt woods and wild places; a dwarf.—*pl.* Elves, elvz. [A.S. *elf*, *elf*; Ger. *elfe*.]

elms, el'f'n, *adj.*, of or relating to *eloes*.—*n.*, a little *elf*; a child.

elish, el'f'ish, elv'm, elv'an, *adj.*, *elf-like*; disguised.

elicit, ɛ-lis'it, *v. t.*, to entice or draw out; to bring to light; to deduce:—*pr. p.* eliciting; *pa. p.* elicited. [L. *elicio*, *elicitum*—*s*, out, *lacio*, to entice.]

elide, ɛ-lid', *v. t.*, to strike out or cut off, as a syllable:—*pr. p.* eliding; *pa. p.* elided. [L. *elido*, *elidum*—*s*, out, *lido*, to strike.]

elision, ɛ-liz'hun, *n.*, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

Eligibility, Eligible. See under *Elect*.

Eliminate, ɛ-lim'in-āt, *v. t.*, lit. to turn out of doors, to thrust out; to leave out of consideration:—*pr. p.* eliminating; *pa. p.* eliminated. [L. *elimino*, *eliminatus*, to turn out of doors—*s*, out, and *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold.]

elimination, ɛ-lim-i-nā'shun, *n.*, the act of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging by the pores; separation.

Elision. See under *Elide*.

Elite. See under *Elect*.

Elixir, ɛ-lik'ēr, *n.*, the philosopher's stone; a liquor once supposed to have the power of prolonging life: the quintessence of anything; a substance which invigorates: in *med.*, a compound tincture. [Fr., Sp., Port.—Ar. *al-ikshir*, philosopher's stone.]

Elizabethan, ɛ-liz-a-beth'an, or ɛ-liz' adf., pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her time.

Elk, elk, *n.*, lit. the bold, strong animal; the largest species of deer, found in N. of Europe and in N. America. [A.S. *elch*, Sw. *elg*, L. *alces*, Gr. *alkē*—*alkē*, strength.]

El, el, *n.*, a measure of length orig. taken from the arm; a cloth measure equal to 1½ yds. [A.S. *ela*, Scot. *elne*, Fr. *aulne*; L. *ulna*, Gr. *elēnē*, the elbow, the arm.]

Elipsis, el-lip'sis, *n.*, a deficiency: in *gram.*, a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied.—*pl.* *Elipses*, el-lip'sēz. [L.—Gr. *elleipsis*—*en*, in, and *leipsis*, to be deficient.]

ellipses, el-lip's, *n.*, an oval: in *geom.*, a figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through the opposite sides. [Gr. *elleipsis*, a defect, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of the parabola.]

elliptic, el-lip'tik, elliptical, el-lip'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to an *ellipse*; oval: pertaining to *ellipsis*; having a part understood.—*adv.* elliptically.

Elm, elm, *n.*, a forest tree prized for its timber. [A.S. *elim*, Ger. *ulme*, L. *ulmus*.]

elmy, elm'i, *adj.*, abounding with *elms*.

Elocution, el-ɔ-ku'shun, *n.*, the act of speaking out; distinct utterance; fluency; style or manner of speaking. [Fr.—L. *elocutio*—*eloquor*—*s*, out, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

elocutionary, el-ɔ-ku'shun-ār-i, *adj.*, pertaining to *elocution*.

elocutionist, el-ɔ-ku'shun-ist, *n.*, one versed in *elocution*; a teacher of *elocution*.

eloquent, el'ɔ-kwent, *adj.*, having the power of speaking with fluency, elegance, and power; containing eloquence; persuasive.—*adv.* eloquently. [L. *eloquens*, *entis*—*eloquor*.]

eloquence, el'ɔ-kwens, *n.*, the utterance of strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and

fluent language; the art which produces fine speaking; persuasive speech.

Elongate, 3-long'gát, *v. t.*, to make longer; to extend:—*pr. p.* elong'gátting; *pa. p.* elong'gáted. [L. *elongo*—*e*, out, and *longus*, long.]

elongation, 3-long'gáshun, *n.*, act of lengthening out; state of being lengthened; extension; continuation; distance.

elope, 3-lóp', *v. i.*, to leap or run away; to escape privately, said esp. of a woman with a lover:—*pr. p.* elóp'ing; *pa. p.* elóp'ed'. [A.S. *hloegan*, to leap, to run.] See **Leap**.

elopement, 3-lóp'ment, *n.*, a secret departure, esp. of a woman with a man.

Elouage, **Elouageant**. See under **Elouage**.

Elsa, *els*, *adj.*, other; something besides.—*adv.* otherwise; besides; except that mentioned. [A.S. *elles*, otherwise—*el*, other; old Ger. *ali*, *L. alius*, Gr. *allos*, another.]

elsewhere, 3-él'shwár, *adv.*, in another place; in other places.

Elucidate, 3-él'si-dít, *v. t.*, to make lucid or clear; to throw light upon; to explain; to illustrate:—*pr. p.* él'si-dítting; *pa. p.* él'si-dít'ted.—*ns.* él'si-dít'tion, él'si-dít'tor. [low L. *elucido*, *elucidatus*—*el*, inten., and *lucido*, clear.] See **Lucid**.

elucidative, 3-él'si-dít-tiv, él'si-dít'tor-i, *adj.*, making lucid or clear; explanatory.

Elude, 3-lú'd', *v. t.* lit. to play or win from one at play; to avoid or escape by stratagem; to baffle:—*pr. p.* élú'd'ing; *pa. p.* élú'd'ed'. [Fr. *éluder*, from *élude*, *élusus*—*e*, away from, *lude*, to play.]

elusion, 3-él'sh'un, *n.*, act of eluding; escape by artifice; evasion.

elusive, 3-él'siv, *adj.*, fracturing elusion; deceptive.—*adv.* él'siv'tly.

elusive, 3-él'sor-i, *adj.*, tending to elude or cheat; evasive; deceitful.

Elva, **Elvas**. See under **Elf**.

Elysium, 3-liz'h'yum, *n.*, in myth, the abode of the blessed after death; any delightful place. [L. *elysium*, Gr. *Elysion*.]

elysian, 3-liz'h'yan, *adj.*, pertaining to Elysium; exceedingly delightful.

Emaciate, 3-má'shi-ét, *v. t.*, to make meagre or lean; to deprive of flesh; to waste.—*v. i.* to become lean; to waste away:—*pr. p.* émá'si-átting; *pa. p.* émá'si-át'ted. [L. *emacio*, *emaciatus*—*e*, intensive, *macio*, to make lean—*macies*, leanness.]

emaciation, 3-má'shi-ét'shun, *n.*, the condition of becoming emaciated or lean; leanness.

Emanate, 3-má-nát, *v. t.*, to flow out or from; to proceed from some source; to arise:—*pr. p.* émá-nát'ting; *pa. p.* émá-nát'ted. [L. *emanare*, *emanatum*—*e*, out from, *manare*, to flow.]

emanation, 3-má-nát'shun, *n.*, the act of emanating; that which issues or proceeds from some source.

emanative, 3-má-nát-tiv, *adj.*, issuing from another.

Emanipate, 3-má-ní-pát, *v. t.*, to set free from servitude; to free from any restraint or bondage of any kind:—*pr. p.* éman'ípátting; *pa. p.* éman'ípát'ted.—*ns.* éman'ípát'tor. [L. *e*, away from, *mancipium*, sale, the condition of a slave—*manus*, the hand, *capio*, to take.]

emancipation, 3-má-ní-pát'shun, *n.*, the act of setting free from slavery or bondage of any kind; the state of being set free.

emancipator, 3-má-ní-pát'shun-íst, *n.*, one who advocates the emancipation of slaves.

Emasculate, 3-má'skú-lít, *v. t.*, to deprive of the

properties of a male, to castrate; to deprive of masculine strength or vigour; to render effeminate:—*pr. p.* émas'kú-lítting; *pa. p.* émas'kú-lít'ted.—*ns.* émas'kú-lít'tion. [low L. *emasculio*, *emasculatus*—*e*, priv., and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.]

Embale, 3-má-l', *v. t.*, to make up into a bale or bundle; to bind or enclose. [Fr. *emballer*—*em*, into, *balle*, a bale.] See **Bale**.

Embalm, 3-má-l'm', *v. t.*, to anoint with balms; to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body; to perfume; to preserve with care and affection:—*pr. p.* émbá-l'm'ing; *pa. p.* émbá-l'm'ed'.—*ns.* émbá-l'm'er. [em, in, and *Balm*.]

Embank, 3-má-bá'ngk', *v. t.*, to enclose or defend with a bank or dike. [em, in, and *Bank*.]

embankment, 3-má-bá'ngk'ment, *n.*, the act of embanking; a bank or mound.

Embargo, 3-má-bá'rgó, *n.*, a barring or stopping; a prohibition of ships to leave port; a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority.—*v. t.* to lay an embargo on:—*pr. p.* émbá'rgó'ing; *pa. p.* émbá'rgó'ed'. [Sp.—*embargar*, to impede, to restrain—*em*, intensive, *barra*, a bar.]

Embark, 3-má-bá'rk', *v. t.*, to put on board a bark or ship; to engage in any affair.—*v. i.* to go on board ship; to engage in a business; to enlist:—*pr. p.* émbá'rk'ing; *pa. p.* émbá'rk'ed'. [em, in, and *Bark*.]

embarkation, 3-má-bá'rk'í-sh'un, *n.*, act of putting or of going on board a vessel; that which is embarked.

Embarrass, 3-má-bá'ras, *v. t.* lit. to put a bar or difficulty in the way of; to encumber; to involve in difficulty, esp. in money-matters; to perplex:—*pr. p.* émbá'ras'sing; *pa. p.* émbá'ras'sed'. [Fr. *embarrasser*, from low L. *barra*, a bar.] See **Bar**.

embarrassment, 3-má-bá'ras'ment, *n.*, difficulty; a state of perplexity or confusion; difficulties in money-matters.

Embassy, 3-má-bá's-i, *n.*, the charge or function of an ambassador; the person or persons sent on an embassy. [low L. *ambascia*. See **Ambassador**.]

Embattle, 3-má-bá't', *v. t.*, to arrange in order of battle; to furnish with battlements.—*v. i.* to be ranged in order of battle. [em, in, and *Battle*.]

Embay, 3-má-bá', *v. t.*, to enclose in a bay; to land-lock:—*pr. p.* émbá'y'ing; *pa. p.* émbá'y'ed'. [em, in, into, and *Bay*.]

Embed, 3-má-béd'. Same as **Embed**.

Embellish, 3-má-bél'ish, *v. t.*, to make beautiful with ornaments; to decorate; to make graceful; to illustrate pictorially, as a book:—*pr. p.* émbél'ish'ing; *pa. p.* émbél'ish'ed'.—*ns.* émbél'ish'er. [Fr. *embellir*, *embellissant*—*em*, to make, *bél*, beau, beautiful.] See **Beau**.

embellishment, 3-má-bél'ish'ment, *n.*, act of embellishing or adorning; decoration; ornament.

Ember-days, 3-má-bér-dáz, *n. pl.* in R. Catholic and English Church, three Fast-days in each quarter. [a contr. from Ger. *quaternber*, a quarter—L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons.]

Embers, 3-má-bé'rs, *n. pl.*, red-hot ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire. [A.S. *æmyris*, Scot. *æmyris*, Norse, *elmýrja*, oldnorrja—*eld*, fire.]

Embezzle, 3-má-béz', *v. t.*, to steal; to appropriate what has been intrusted; to waste or dissipate:—*pr. p.* émbéz'z'ing; *pa. p.* émbéz'z'ed'.—*ns.* émbéz'z'ler. [obs. *bezzle*, to drink hard, to squander; acc. to Wedgwood, from an imitation of the sound made in greedy eating and drinking.]

embezzlement, em-ber'z-ment, *n.*, *act of embezzling* or appropriating what has been intrusted to one.

Embitter. See **Imbitter**.

Emblazon, em-blā'z-n, *v.t.* to deck in *blazing* colours; in *her.* to *blazon* or adorn with figures. [*em.* and *blazon*.]—*n.* emblaz'nement, an emblazoning.

emblazony, em-blā'z-n-ri, *n.*, *the art of emblazoning* or adorning; devices on shields.

Emblem, em'blem, *n.* lit. *something inserted* in a surface as ornament; a picture representing to the mind something different from itself; a type or symbol. [*Fr. emblème—Gr. emblemā, inlaid work—em, in, ballō, to lay, to cast.*]

emblematic, em-blem-a't'ik, *emblematical*, em-blem-a't'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to or containing emblems*; representing.—*adv.* emblematically.

embolism, em-bol'izm, *n.*, *the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time to produce regularity.* [*Gr. embolisma—emballō.*]

embolismal, em-bol-iz'm-al, *embolismic*, em-bol-iz'm-ik, *adj.*, *inserted*; relating to intercalation.

Emblomb, em-blōm'v, *v.t.*, *to cover or enrich with bloom.* [*em, in, and Bloom.*]

Embody, em-bod'f, *v.t.*, *to form into a body*; to make corporeal; to make tangible.—*v.i.* to unite in a body or mass. [*em, in, and Body.*]

embodiment, em-bod'f-ment, *n.*, *act of embodying*; state of being embodied.

Emboguing, em-bōg'ing, *n.*, *the mouth of a river.* [See **Disembogue**.]

Embolden, em-bōld'n, *v.t.*, *to make bold or courageous*:—*pr.p.* embold'en'ing; *pa.p.* embold'ened. [*em, to make, and Bold.*]

Embolism, &c. See under **Emblem**.

Emborder, em-bor'd'ér, *v.t.*, *to border.*

Embosom, em-bōz'um, *v.t.*, *to take into the bosom*; to receive into the affections: to enclose or surround:—*pr.p.* embos'om'ing; *pa.p.* embos'omed. [*em, in, into, and Bosom.*]

Emboss, em-bos', *v.t.*, *to form bosses or protuberances upon*; to ornament with raised work:—*pr.p.* emboss'ing; *pa.p.* embossed'.—*n.* emboss'er. [*em, to make, and Boss.*]

embossment, em-bos'ment, *n.*, *a prominence like a boss*; raised work.

Embottle, em-bot'l, *v.t.*, *to put into bottles.* [*em, in, into, and Bottle.*]

Embouchure, em-bōš'ūr, *n.*, *the mouth of a river, of a cannon, &c.*; the mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. [See **Debouchure**.]

Embow, em-bō', *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *to bow or arch.* [*em, inten., and Bow.*]

Embowel, em-bow'el, *v.t.* to remove the bowels or entrails from, [*em, priv., and Bowel*]; to enclose in another substance. [*em, in, into, and Bowel.*]
—*pr.p.* embow'elling; *pa.p.* embow'elled.—*n.* embow'elment.

Embower, em-bow'ér, *v.t.*, *to place in a bower*; to shelter, as with trees:—*pr.p.* embow'ering; *pa.p.* embow'ered. [*em, in, and Bower.*]

Embrace, em-brās', *v.t.*, *to take in the arms*; to press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to enclose or comprise: to admit or receive.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace:—*pr.p.* embrāc'ing; *pa.p.* embrāc'ed'. [*Fr. embrasser—em, L. in, in, into, and bras, L. brachium, an arm.*]

embrace, em-brās', *n.*, *the act of embracing*; fond pressure in the arms.

Embrasure, em-brāz'hūr, *n.*, *the widening of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside; an*

opening in a wall for cannon. [*Fr.—embrasser, for ébrasser, to widen an opening.*]

Embrocate, em-brō-kāt, *v.t.*, *to moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion*:—*pr.p.* em-brōcāt'ing; *pa.p.* em-brōcāt'ed. [*low L. embroco, embrocatum, from Gr. embrochō=embregma, a lotion—embrochō, to soak in—em, in, into, brōchō, to wet.*]

embrocation, em-brō-kā'shun, *n.*, *act of embrocating*: the lotion used.

Embroider, em-broid'ér, *v.t.* to ornament with designs in needle-work, *orig. on the border*:—*pr.p.* embroid'ér'ing; *pa.p.* embroid'ér'ed.—*n.* embroid'ér'ed. [*em, on, old E. broider—root of Barder.*]

embroidery, em-broid'ér-i, *n.*, *the act or art of embroidering*; ornamental needle-work: variegation or diversity; artificial ornaments.

Embroil, em-broil', *v.t.*, *to involve in a broil, or in perplexity*; to entangle; to distract: to throw into confusion:—*pr.p.* embroil'ing; *pa.p.* embroil'ed'. [*em, in, and Broil, a noisy quarrel.*]

embroilment, em-broil'ment, *n.*, *a state of embroiling, perplexity, or confusion*; disturbance.

Embryo, em'bri-ō, Embryon, em'bri-on, *n.* the offspring while *swelling or growing* in the womb; the part of a seed which forms the future plant; the beginning of anything.—*adj.* also embryonal, of or relating to anything in an imperfect state; rudimentary. [*Gr.—em, in, bryō, to swell.*]

Emendation, em-en-dā'shun, *n.*, *a mending or removal of an error or fault*; correction. [*L. emendatio—emendo, emendatus—e, from, mendum, a fault.*]

emendator, em'en-dā-tor, *n.*, *a corrector of errors* in writings; one who corrects or improves.

emendatory, e-men'da-tor-i, *adj.*, *mending or contributing to correction.*

Emerald, em'er-ald, *n.*, a precious stone of a green sparkling colour; a small printing type. [*Fr. émeraude, old Fr. emeraulde, It. smeraldo, from L. smaragdus; Gr. smaragdōs, maragdōs, prob. from marmarugē, a sparkling.*]

Emerge, ē-mérj, *v.t.*, *to rise out of a fluid or other substance*; to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed: to come into view:—*pr.p.* émerg'ing; *pa.p.* émerg'ed'. [*L. emergo—e, out of, mergo, to plunge.*]

emergence, ē-mér'jens, emergency, ē-mér'jen-si, *n.*, *act of emerging*; sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence; pressing necessity.

emergent, ē-mér'jent, *adj.*, *emerging*; suddenly appearing; arising unexpectedly: urgent.—*adv.* emerg'ently. [*L. emergens, -entis, pr.p. of emergo.*]

emersion, ē-mér'shun, *n.*, *act of emerging*; in *astr.*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness.

Emerods, em'e-rodz, *n.pl.* (in *B.*) now Hemorrhoids.

Emery, em'er-i, *n.*, a very hard mineral, used as powder for *polishing*, &c. [*Fr. emeri, emeril, It. smeriglio, Ger. schmergel (stein, a stone), akin to schmerzen, to smear; Gr. smeris—smas, to smear.*]

Emetie, ē-met'ik, *adj.*, *causing vomiting*.—*n.* a medicine that causes vomiting. [*Fr. émetique, from Gr. emetikos—emetō, to vomit.*]

Emu, Ema, ē'mō, *n.* the Australian ostrich.

Emulation, em-i-kā'shun, *n.*, *a sparkling*; a flying off in small particles, as from red-hot iron. [*L. emulatio—e, out, and mico, to sparkle.*]

Emigrate, em'igrāt, *v.i.*, *to migrate or remove from one's native country to another*:—*pr.p.* em'ig-

grating; *pa. p.* emigrated.—*n.* emigration. [L. *emigro, emigratus*—*s.* from, *migro*, to remove.]

emigrant, em'i-grant, *adj.*, *emigrating* or having emigrated.—*n.* one who emigrates. [L. *emigrans, -antis*, *pr. p.* of *emigro*.]

Eminent, em'i-nent, *adj.* lit. *jutting out*; rising above others; conspicuous; distinguished above others; exalted in rank; high in office.—*adv.* em'i-nently. [L. *eminens, -entis*—*e.* out, *minuo*, to project.]

eminence, em'i-nens, *n.* a part eminent or rising above the rest; a rising-ground; a hill; height: a summit: distinction: a title of honour.

Emir, ē'mir, or em'ir, *n.* lit. a commander; a Turkish title given especially to descendants of Mahomed. [Ar. *amir*; Heb. *amar*, to command.]

Emit, ē-mit', *v. t.*, to send out; to throw or give out; to issue:—*pr. p.* emitting; *pa. p.* emitted. [L. *emitto, emissus*—*e.* out of, *mitto*, to send.]

emissary, em'is-sar-i, *n.*, one sent out on a secret mission; a spy. [L. *emissarius*—*emitto*.]

emission, ē-mish'un, *n.*, the act of emitting: that which is issued at one time.

Emmet, em'et, *n.* lit. the industrious animal; the ant. [A.S. *emete, ametta*, Ger. *ameise*—*emsig*, diligent, Ice. *amr*, work.]

Emollate, ē-mol'i-āt, *v. t.*, to soften; to render effeminate:—*pr. p.* emoll'iating; *pa. p.* emoll'iated. [L. *emollio, emollitus*—*e.* inten., and *mollis*, to soften—*mollis*, soft.]

emollient, ē-mol'yent, *adj.*, softening; making supple.—*n.* a medicine which relaxes and softens. [L. *emolliens, emollientis*, *pr. p.* of *emollio*.]

Emolument, ē-mol'u-ment, *n.* lit. labour accomplished; advantage; gain; profit arising from employment. [L. *emolumentum*, for *emolumentum*—*emolior*, to work out—*e.* sig. completeness, and *molior*, to exert one's self, to toil: usually given from L. *mola*, meal, thus = the allowance of meal, as *salary* = the allowance of salt.]

Emotion, ē-mō'shun, *n.*, a moving of the feelings; agitation of mind. [L. *emotio*—*emoveo, emotus*, to stir up, agitate—*e.* forth, and *moveo*, to move.]

emotional, ē-mō'shun-al, *adj.*, pertaining to emotion.

Empale, em-pāl', *v. t.* to fence in with pales or stakes; to shut in: to put to death by spitting on a stake:—*pr. p.* empāl'ing; *pa. p.* empāl'ed.—*n.* empale'ment. [em, in, and *pala*, a stake.]

Empennal. Same as Impennal.

Empark. Same as Impark.

Emperor. See under Empire.

Emphasis, em'fa-sis, *n.* stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear; impressiveness of expression or weight of thought.—*pl.* em'phases (—ēz). [Gr.—*em*, in, into, and *phaino*, to shew, to make clear.]

emphatic, em'fa-siz, *v. t.*, to make emphatic:—*pr. p.* em'phasizing; *pa. p.* em'phasized.

emphatic, em-fat'ik, *emphatical*, em-fat'ik-al, *adj.*, uttered with or requiring emphasis; forcible; impressive.—*adv.* empha'tically.

Empire, em'pir, *n.*, sovereignty, dominion; supreme control: the territory under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr., L. *imperium*—*impero*, to command.]

emperor, em'pēr-or, *n.* lit. a commander; one ruling an empire.—*fem.* em'press. [Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperator*, a commander—*impero*.]

Empiric, em-pir'ik, *Empirical*, em-pir'ik-al, *adj.*, resting on trial or experiment; known only by

experience. [L. *empiricus*, from Gr. *empirikos* = *empeiros*—*em*, in, and *peira*, a trial.]

empiric, em-pir'ik, *n.*, one who makes trials or experiments; one whose knowledge is got from experience only; a quack.—*adv.* empir'ically.

empiricism, em-pir'i-siz-m, *n.*, dependence of a physician on his experience alone without a regular medical education; the practice of medicine without a regular education; quackery.

Employ, em-ploy', *v. t.* orig. to infold or enclose; to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent:—*pr. p.* employing; *pa. p.* employed.—*n.* a poetical form of employment. [Fr. *employer*, L. *implicare*, to infold—in, in, and *plico*, to fold.—*n.* employ'er.

employee, em-ploy'ē, *n.*, one who is employed. [Fr. *employé*, *pa. p.* of *employer*.]

employment, em-ploy-ment, *n.*, act of employing: that which engages or occupies; occupation.

Emporium, em-pō'ri-um, *n.*, a place of extensive trade or commerce. [L.—Gr. *emporion*—*emporos*, a trader—*em*, in, and *poros*, a way—*peras*, to pass through.]

Empower, em-pow'ēr, *v. t.*, to give power to:—*pr. p.* empowering; *pa. p.* empowered. [em, and Power.]

Empress. See under Empire.

Empty, em'ti, *adj.* having nothing in it; unfurnished; without effect; unsatisfactory; wanting substance or existence.—*v. t.* to make empty; to deprive of contents.—*v. i.* to become empty; to discharge its contents:—*pr. p.* empty'ing; *pa. p.* empty'ed. [A.S. *æmtig*, empty, *æmtian*, to empty—*æmta*, leisure, rest.]

emptiness, em'ti-nes, *n.*, state of being empty; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness.

Empurple, em-pur'pl, *v. t.*, to put into purple, to dye purple. [em, in, and Purple.]

Empyreal, em-pir'ē-al, *adj.*, formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [Fr. *empyreé*—Gr. *empyros*, in fire—*em*, in, in, and *pyr*, fire.]

empyrean, em-pl'rē-an, or em-pir', *adj.*, *empyrean*.—*n.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

Emu. Same as Emu.

Emulate, em'u-lāt, *v. t.*, to strive to equal or excel; to imitate, with a view to equal or excel; to rival:—*pr. p.* em'ulating; *pa. p.* em'ulated. [L. *emulor*—*emulus*, striving with.]—*n.* em'ulator.

emulation, em'u-lā'shun, *n.*, act of emulating or attempting to equal or excel; rivalry; competition; contest: in B., sinful rivalry.

emulative, em'u-lā-tiv, *adj.*, inclined to emulation, rivalry or competition.

emulous, em'u-lus, *adj.*, eager to emulate; desirous of like excellence with another: engaged in competition or rivalry.—*adv.* em'ulously.

Emulsion, ē-mul'shun, *n.*, a milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both. [Fr.—L. *emulgeo, emulsio*, to milk out—*e.* out, and *mulgeo*, to milk.]

emulsive, ē-mul'siv, *adj.*, milk-like; softening; yielding a milk-like substance.

Enable, en-ā'bl, *v. t.*, to make able; to give power, strength, or authority to:—*pr. p.* enā'bling; *pa. p.* enā'bled. [en, to make, and Able.]

Enact, en-akt', *v. t.* to put in act or into action; to perform; to act the part of: to establish by law; to decree. [L. *en*, in, and *act*.]

enactive, en-akt'iv, *adj.*, having power to enact or establish by law.

enactment, en-akt'ment, *n.*, the enacting or passing of a bill into law; that which is enacted; a law.

Enallage, en-äl-a-jë, *n.*, in *gramm.* the interchange of one case, mood, or tense for another. [Gr.—*en*, and, and *ällasso*, to make other—*ällos*, another.]

Enamel, en-am'el, *n.*, a substance like glass, which is melted and used for inlaying jewellery, &c.; any smooth hard coating, esp. that of the teeth; anything enamelled.—*v.t.* to coat with, or paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel.—*fr. p.* enam'elling; *pa. p.* enam'elled. [L. *en*, in, and old E. *amail*, Fr. *email*, *osmail*, Ger. *schmelz*—*schmelzen*, to melt.]—*n.* enam'eller.

Enamour, en-am'ur, *v.t.*, to inflame with love; to charm:—*fr. p.* enam'ouring; *pa. p.* enam'oured. [Fr. *en*, L. *in*, in, Fr. *amour*, L. *amor*, love.]

Enarge, en-ärj', *v.t.* to shut up in a cage:—*fr. p.* en-är'ging; *pa. p.* en-är'ged. [en, in, and Gega.]

Encamp, en-kamp', *v.t.* to form into a camp.—*v.i.* to pitch tents; to halt on a march. [en, in, Camp.]

encampment, en-kamp'ment, *n.*, the act of encamp'ing; the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

Encase, en-käs', Same as *Encase*.

Encasement, en-kaw'stik, *adj.*, burned in or done by heat.—*n.* an ancient method of painting in melted wax. [en, in, and Casate.]

Enceave, en-käv', *v.t.* to hide in a cave:—*fr. p.* en-cäv'ing; *pa. p.* en-cäv'ed. [en, in, and Cava.]

Enceinte, ing-änt', *adj.*, not girl; pregnant, with child. [Fr.—L. *incincta*—*in*, not, *cinctus*, cinctum, to gird.]

Enchain, en-chän', *v.t.* to put in chains; to hold fast; to link together. [en, in, and Chain.]—*n.* enchain'ment.

Enchant, en-chant', *v.t.*, to act on by songs of sorcery; to charm; to delight in a high degree:—*fr. p.* enchan'ting; *pa. p.* enchan'ted. [Fr. *enchanter*—L. *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—in, on, *canto*, to sing.] See *Chant*.

enchanter, en-chant'ër, *n.*, one who enchants; a sorcerer or magician: one who charms or delights.—*fm.* enchan'tress.

enchantment, en-chant'ment, *n.*, act of enchanting; use of magic arts: that which enchants.

Enchase, en-chäs', *v.t.*, to encase or fix in a border or rim; to adorn with raised or embossed work:—*fr. p.* enchäs'ing; *pa. p.* enchäs'ed. [Fr. *enchâsser*—*en*, in, *châssis*, *coisse*, a case.] See *Chase*.

Encircle, en-ärk'l', *v.t.* to enclose in a circle or ring; to embrace; to pass around. [en, in, and Circle.]

Enclitic, en-klit'ik, *adj.*, that inclines or leans upon.—*n.* in *gramm.*, a word or particle so united to another as to seem a part of it; a particle or word that throws the accent upon the former syllable. [Gr. *enklitibos*—*en*, in, *klînô*, to bend.]

Encomia, en-clöz'. Same as *Encomia*.

Encomium, en-kö'mi-um, *n.*, high commendation.—*pl.* *encomiäna*. [L.—Gr. *enkomion*, a song in praise of Bacchus—*en*, in, *komos*, a festivity.]

encomiast, en-kö'mi-äst, *n.*, one who praises, or one who utters or writes encomiums.

encomiastic, en-kö-mi-ästik, *encomiastical*, en-kö-mi-ästik'al, *adj.*, containing encomiums or praise; bestowing praise.—*adv.* *encomiastically*.

Encumber, en-kum'pas, *v.t.*, to compass or go round; to surround or enclose. [en, in, and Com-pas.]—*n.* encum'pament.

Encore, ing-kör', *adv.* lit. *till this hour*; again; once more.—*v.t.* to call for a repetition of:—*fr. p.* encör'ing; *pa. p.* encör'ed. [Fr., It. *ancora*—L. *in hanc horam*, till this hour.]

Encounter, en-kount'ër, *v.t.* to run counter to or against; to meet face to face, esp. unexpectedly; to meet in contest; to oppose.—*fr. p.* en-count'ering; *pa. p.* encoun'tered.—*n.* a meeting unexpectedly; an interview; a fight. [old Fr. *encouter*—L. *in*, in, and *contra*, against.]

Encourage, en-kur'aj, *v.t.* to put courage in; to inspire with spirit, or hope; to incite:—*fr. p.* encour'aging; *pa. p.* encour'aged.—*n.* encour'ager.—*adv.* *encour'agingly*. [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, in, and *courage*.] See *Courage*.

encouragement, en-kur'aj-ment, *n.*, act of encour'aging; that which encourages or incites.

Encrinite, en-kri-nit, *n.*, the stone-lily; a fossilised animal on a long stem or stalk, with a lily-shaped head. [Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily.]

encrinite, en-kri-nit'al, *encrinitic*, en-kri-nit'ik, *encrinitic*, encrinit'ic'al, *adj.*, relating to or containing encrinites.

Encroach, en-kröch', *v.i.* lit to draw away as by a hook; to seize gradually on the rights of others; to intrude; to trespass:—*fr. p.* encroach'ing; *pa. p.* encroached'.—*n.* encroach'er.—*adv.* encroach'ingly. [old Fr. *encrouer*; Fr. *accrocher*, to hook—Fr. *croc*, *crochet*, a hook.] See *Grochet*.

encroachment, en-kröch'ment, *n.*, act of encroach'ing; that which is taken by encroaching.

Encrust, en-krust'. Same as *Encrust*.

Encumber, en-kum'ber, *v.t.* to impede the motion of, with something cumbersome as a heap; to embarrass; to load with debts:—*fr. p.* encum'bering; *pa. p.* encum'bered. [Fr. *encombrer*, low L. *in-combrare*—*combrus*, a mound.] See *Comber*.

encumbrance, en-kum'brans, *n.*, that which encumbers or hinders; a legal claim on an estate.

Encyclical, en-sik'lik'al, *adj.*, lit. in a cycle or circle; sent to many persons or places as a letter. [Gr. *en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.]

Encyclopaedia, Encyclopaedia, en-si-klö-pä'di-a. Same as *Cyclopaedia*.

encyclopaedian, en-si-klö-pä'di-an, *adj.*, embracing the whole circle of learning.

encyclopedic, en-si-klö-ped'ik, *encyclopedical*, en-si-klö-ped'ik'al, *adj.*, pertaining to an encyclo-pædia.

encyclopedist, en-si-klö-ped'ist, *n.*, the compiler or one who assists in the compilation of an encyclo-pædia.

Encysted, en-sist'ed, *adj.*, enclosed in a cyst or bag. [en, in, and Cyst.]

End, end, *n.*, the last point or portion; termination or close; limit; termination of being; death; conclusion; consequence; object aimed at; purpose; a fragment.—*v.t.* to bring to an end; to destroy.—*v.i.* to come to an end; to cease:—*fr. p.* end'ing; *pa. p.* end'ed. [A.S. and Ger. *ende*; Goth. *andis*; Sans. *anta*.]

ending, end'ing, *n.*, termination; in *gramm.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

endless, end'les, *adj.*, without end; continual: ever-lasting; objectless.—*adv.* *end'lessly*.—*n.* *end'lessness*.

endwise, end'wis, *adv.*, end ways; on the end; with the end forward. [End, and Wise.]

Endamage, en-dam'aj, *vt.* (in B.) same as *Damage*.

Endanger, en-dän'jër, *v.t.* to place in *danger*; to

expose to loss or injury:—*pr. p.* endā'ng'ring; *pa. p.* endā'ng'ered. [*en, in, and Deager.*]
Endear, en-dēr', v. t., to make dear or more dear:—*pr. p.* endear'ing; *pa. p.* endearod'. [*en, to make, and Dear.*]
endearment, en-dēr'ment, n., act of endearing; state of being endear'd; that which excites or increases affection.
Endeavour, en-dē'vur, v. t. lit. to make it one's duty to do a thing; to strive to accomplish an object; to attempt or try.—*v. i.* in *Pr. Bk.*, to exert:—*pr. p.* endeav'ouring; *pa. p.* endeav'oured.—*n.* an exertion of power towards some object; attempt or trial. [old *E. endeover*—*Fr. en devoir*—*en, in, and devoir, duty.*] See *Devoir*.
Endeogon, en-dek'a-gon, n. same as Hemideogon.
Endemic, en-dem'ik, Endemial, en-dem'ik-al, Endemial, en-dē'mi-al, adj., peculiar to a people or a district, as a disease.—n. a disease of an endemic character.—*adv.* endem'ically. [*Gr. endēmiōs*—*en, in, and dēmos, a people.*]
Endogen, en-dō'jen, n. a plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the palm, grasses, &c. [Gr. endōn, within, and gen, root of ginōmai, to grow.]
endogenous, en-dō'jē-nus, adj., increasing like endogen, or by internal growth.
Endorse, en-dors'. Same as Endorse.
Endow, en-dow', v. t. to give a dowry or marriage-portion to; to settle a permanent provision on; to enrich with any gift, or faculty—*pr. p.* endow'ing; *pa. p.* endowed'.—*n.* endow'ee. [*Fr. en, and dower, to endow.*] See *Dowry*.
endowment, en-dow'ment, n., act of endowing; that which is settled on any person or institution; a quality or faculty bestowed on any one.
Endue, en-dū'. Same as Endue.
Endure, en-dūr', v. i., to be durable; to remain firm; to last.—*v. t.* to remain firm under; to bear without sinking—*pr. p.* endūr'ing; *pa. p.* endūr'ed'. [*Fr. endurer; L. indurare, to make hard—en, and durus, hard.*]
endurable, en-dūr'a-bl, adj., that can be endured or borne.—adv. endur'ably.—n. endur'ablem.
endurance, en-dūr'ans, n., state of enduring or bearing; continuance; a suffering patiently without sinking; patience.
Enema, ē-nē'ma, or en', n. a liquid medicine thrown into the rectum; an injection. [Gr.—enēmi, to send in—en, in, and hēmi, to send.]
Enemy, en'ē-mi, n., one who is not amicable or friendly; one who hates or dislikes; a foe; a hostile army. [Fr. ennemi—L. inimicus—in, negative, and amicus, a friend.]
enmity, en-mi-ti, n., the quality of being an enemy; unfriendliness; ill-will; hostility. [old *E. enmytes*—*enmyty; Fr. inimicit; L. inimicitia.*]
Energy, en'er-jī, n. inherent power for work; power exerted; vigorous operation: strength. [*Gr. energia*—*en, in, and ergon, work.*]
energetic, en-er-jet'ik, energetical, en-er-jet'ik-al, adj., having or showing energy; active; forcible; effective.—*adv.* energet'ically.
Enervate, ē-nēr'vāt, v. t., to deprive of nerve, strength, or courage; to weaken:—*pr. p.* enēr'vāt'ing; *pa. p.* enēr'vāt'ed. [*L. enervare, enervatus—e, out of, and nervus, a nerve.*—*n.* enervation, en-ēr'vā'shun.
Enfeeble, en-fē'bl, v. t., to make feeble; to deprive

of strength, to weaken:—*pr. p.* enfee'bling; *pa. p.* enfee'bled. [*en, to make, and Feeble.*]
enfeeblement, en-fē'bl-ment, n., act of enfeebling or weakening; weakness.
Enfeoff, en-fē'f, or -fel', v. t. to give a fief or feud to; to invest with a possession in fee:—*pr. p.* enfeoff'ing; *pa. p.* enfeoff'ed. [*en, and Feoff.*]
enfeoffment, en-fē'f-ment, or -fel', n., act of enfeoffing; the deed which invests with the fee of an estate.
Enfilade, en-fi-lād', n., a file, line, or straight passage; a situation or a body open from end to end.—*v. t.* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line:—*pr. p.* enfilād'ing; *pa. p.* enfilād'ed. [*Fr. en, and fil, a line.*] See *File*.
Enforce, en-fōrs', v. t., to put force upon; to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force; to give effect to: to urge. [*en, and Force.*]
enforcement, en-fōrs'ment, n., act of enforcing; compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces.
Enfranchise, en-fran'chis, v. t., to give a franchise or political privileges to:—*pr. p.* enfran'chising; *pa. p.* enfran'chised. [*en, and Franchise.*]
enfranchisement, en-fran'chis-ment, n., act of enfranchising; admission to civil or political privileges.
Engage, en-gāj', v. t. to bind by a gift or pledge; to render liable: to gain for service; to enlist: to gain over; to win; to occupy: to enter into contest with.—*v. i.* to pledge one's word; to become bound: to take a part: to enter into conflict:—*pr. p.* engāj'ing; *pa. p.* engāj'ed. [*en, and Gage.*]
engagement, en-gāj'ment, n., act of engaging; state of being engaged: that which engages; promise; employment; a fight or battle.
engaging, en-gāj'ing, adj. winning; attractive.—adv. engag'ingly.
Engender, en-jen'dēr, v. t., to gender or beget; to breed: to sow the seeds of; to produce.—*v. i.* to be caused or produced:—*pr. p.* engend'er'ing; *pa. p.* engend'er'ed. [*en, and Gender.*]
Engin, en-jin, n., an ingenious or skillful contrivance; a complex machine; a military machine: anything used to effect a purpose. [*Fr. engin—L. ingenium, skill.*] See *Ingenious*.
engineer, en-jin-ēr', n., an engine-maker or manager; one who has charge of military works and engines; a civil engineer, or one who superintends the construction of public works.
engineering, en-jin-ēr'ing, n., the art or profession of an engineer.
Engird, en-gerd', v. t., to gird round. [en, and Gird.]
English, ing'lish, adj., belonging to England or its inhabitants.—n. the language or the people of England. [*A.S. Englic, from Engle, Angle, from the Angles who settled in Britain.*]
Engrain, en-grān'. Same as Ingrain.
Engrave, en-grāv', v. t., to cut a groove into; to cut out with a graver a representation of anything on wood, steel, &c.; to imprint; to impress deeply.—*n.* engrav'ee. [*en, and Grava.*]
engraving, en-grāv'ing, n., act or art of cutting designs on wood, &c.: an impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.
Engross, en-grōs', v. t. lit. to make gross or large; to seize in the gross: to purchase in large quantities to create a demand, and sell again dear; to take or assume in undue quantity: to copy a writing in a large hand or in distinct characters:

engrossment

to occupy wholly:—*pr. p.* engrossing; *pa. p.* engrossed.—*n.* engrosser. [*en*, and *Gross*.]

engrossment, en-grōs'ment, *n.*, *act of engrossing*: that which has been engrossed; a fair copy.

Engulf. See *Ingulf*.

Enhance, en-hans', *v. t.* lit. to put forward; to raise or heighten; to add to; to increase.—*v. i.* to be raised; to swell:—*pr. p.* enhancing; *pa. p.* enhanced. [*Prov. enansar—enans*, forward—*ans*, *L. ante*, before.]

enhancement, en-hans'ment, *n.*, *act of enhancing*: state of being enhanced; increase; aggravation.

Enigma, ɛ-nig'ma, *n.*, a statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed; anything very obscure; a riddle. [*Fr. énigme*; *L. enigma*; *Gr. aínigma—ainissomai*, to speak darkly—*ainas*, a tale.]

enigmatic, ɛ-nig-mat'ik, enigmatic, ɛ-nig-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma; obscure; puzzling.—*adv.* enigmatically. enigmatis, ɛ-nig-ma-tiz, *v. t.*, to utter or deal in riddles:—*pr. p.* enigmatising; *pa. p.* enigmatised. enigmatist, ɛ-nig-ma-tist, *n.*, one who enigmatises.

Enjoin, en-join', *v. t.* lit. to join to; to lay upon, as an order; to order or direct with authority or urgency. [*en*, and *Joia*.]

Enjoy, en-joy', *v. t.*, to joy or delight in; to feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess or use with satisfaction or delight. [*en*, and *Joy*.]

enjoyment, en-joy'ment, *n.*, state or condition of enjoying; satisfactory possession or use of anything; pleasure; happiness.

Enkindle, en-kin'dl, *v. t.*, to kindle or set on fire; to rouse. [*en*, intensive, and *Kindle*.]

Enlarge, en-larj', *v. t.*, to make larger; to increase in size or quantity; to expand; to amplify or spread out discourse: in *B.*, to set at large or free.—*v. i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate:—*pr. p.* enlarging; *pa. p.* enlarged. [*en*, to make, and *Large*.]

enlargement, en-larj'ment, *n.*, *act of enlarging*: state of being enlarged; increase; extension; diffuseness of speech or writing; a setting at large; release.

Enlighten, en-lit'n, *v. t.*, to lighten or shed light on; to make clear to the mind; to impart knowledge to; to elevate by knowledge or religion. [*en*, intensive, and *lighten*.]

enlightenment, en-lit'n-ment, *n.*, *act of enlightening*: state of being enlightened.

Enlist, en-list', *v. t.* to enter on a list; to enroll; to engage in public service; to employ in advancing an object.—*v. i.* to engage in public service: to enter heartily into a cause:—*pr. p.* enlisting; *pa. p.* enlisted. [*en*, on, and *List*.]

enlistment, en-list'ment, *n.*, *act of enlisting*: state of being enlisted.

Enliven, en-liv'n, *v. t.*, to put life into; to excite or make active; to make sprightly or cheerful; to animate:—*pr. p.* enlivening; *pa. p.* enlivened.—*n.* enliver. [*en*, to make, and *Live*.]

Enmity. See under *Enmity*.

Ennoble, en-nō'bl, *v. t.*, to make noble; to elevate: to raise to nobility:—*pr. p.* ennobling; *pa. p.* ennobled. [*en*, to make, and *Noble*.]

Ennui, ɛn'wē, *n.* lit. annoyance; a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, &c. [*Fr. ennui*; *Sp. enojo*; from root of *Annoy*.]

Enormous, ɛ-nor'mus, *adj.*, out of rule or measure; excessive; atrocious.—*adv.* enormously. [*L. enormis—e*, out of, and *norma*, rule.]

Entangle

enormity, ɛ-nor'mi-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being enormous: that which is enormous: a great crime; great wickedness.

Enough, ɛ-nuf', *adj.*, sufficient; giving content; satisfying want.—*adv.* sufficiently.—*n.* sufficiency; as much as satisfies desire or want. [*A.S. ge-noh*, *ge-nog*, *nog*; *Ger. ge-nug*; *Ice. nog*.]

Enquire. See *Inquire*.

Enrage, en-rāj', *v. t.*, to put in a rage; to make furious. [*en*, in, and *Rage*.]

Enrapture, en-rap'tūr, *v. t.*, to put in rapture; to transport with pleasure or delight:—*pr. p.* enrapturing; *pa. p.* enraptured. [*en*, and *Rapture*.]

Enrich, en-rič', *v. t.*, to make rich; to fertilise; to adorn:—*pr. p.* enriching; *pa. p.* enriched. [*en*, to make, and *Rich*.]

enrichment, en-rič'ment, *n.*, *act of enriching*: that which enriches.

Enroll, en-rōl', *v. t.* to insert in a roll or register; to record; to leave in writing:—*pr. p.* enrolling; *pa. p.* enrolled. [*en*, in, and *Roll*.]

enrollment, en-rōl'ment, *n.*, *act of enrolling*: that in which anything is enrolled; a register.

Ensample, en-sam'pl, old form of *Example*.

Ensnare, en-skons', *v. t.* to cover or protect, as with a snare or fort; to hide safely:—*pr. p.* ensnaring; *pa. p.* ensnared. [*en*, in, and *Snare*.]

Enshrine, en-shrin', *v. t.* to enclose in or as in a shrine; to preserve with affection:—*pr. p.* enshrining; *pa. p.* enshrined. [*en*, in, and *Shrine*.]

Enshroud, en-shroud', *v. t.*, to cover with a shroud; to cover up. [*en*, in, and *Shroud*.]

Ensign, en'sin, *n.*, the sign or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment: the officer who carries the flag of a regiment. [*Fr. enseigne*, *L. insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, a distinctive mark—*in*, on, *signum*, a mark.]

ensigny, en'sin-ɛ, ensignship, en'sin-ship, *n.*, the rank or commission of an ensign in the army.

Enslave, en-slāv', *v. t.*, to make a slave of; to subject to the influence of:—*pr. p.* enslaving; *pa. p.* enslaved. [*en*, to make, and *Slave*.]

enslavement, en-slāv'ment, *n.*, *act of enslaving*: state of being enslaved; slavery; bondage.

Ensnare. Same as *Ensnare*.

Enstamp, en-stamp', *v. t.*, to mark as with a stamp. [*en*, on, and *Stamp*.]

Ensure, en-sū', *v. t.*, to follow; to succeed or come after: to result from.—in *B.*, *v. t.* to follow after.—*pr. p.* ensuiring; *pa. p.* ensured. [old *Fr. ensuir*, *Fr. ensuivre*, *Prov. ensuquir—L. in*, after, and *sequor*, to follow.]

Ensure, en-shōor'. Same as *Ensure*.

Entablature, en-tab'lā-tūr, Entablement, en-tā'bl-ment, *n.* in *arch.*, the part, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, that surmounts the columns, and rests upon the capital of a pillar. [*Fr. entablement*, old *Fr. entablature*, from *L. in*, in the manner of, *tabula*, a table.]

Entail, en-tāl', *v. t.*, to cut off an estate from the heirs general, and settle it on a particular heir or series of heirs: to bring on as an inevitable consequence:—*pr. p.* entailing; *pa. p.* entailed.—*n.* an estate entailed: the rule of descent of an estate. [*Fr. entailleur*, to cut into—*en*, in, into, and *tailleur*, to cut—*L. talca*, a cutting.]

entailment, en-tāl'ment, *n.*, *act of entailing*: state of being entailed.

Entangle, en-tang'gl, *v. t.* to twist into a tangle, or

so as not to be easily separated; to involve in complications; to perplex; to insnare.

entanglement, en-tangl-ment, *n.*, state of being entangled; a confused state; perplexity.

Enter, en'tér, *v. t.*, to come or go into; to join or engage in; to begin; to put into; to enroll or record.—*v. i.* to go or come in; to penetrate; to engage in; to form a part of:—*pr. p.* enter'ing; *pa. p.* enter'ed. [Fr. *entrer*, *L. intrare*, to go into—*intro*, within, to the inside.]

entrance, en'trans, *n.*, act of entering; power or right to enter: the place for entering, the door: the beginning. [L. *intrans*, *pr. p.* of *intrare*.]

entry, en'tri, *n.*, act of entering: a passage into; act of committing to writing; the thing entered or written: in law, the taking possession of.

Enteric, en-ter'ik, *adj.*, belonging to the intestines. [Gr. *enterikos*—*enteron*, intestine.]

Enterprise, en'tér-priz, *n.*, that which is taken hold of, entered on, or attempted: a bold or dangerous undertaking; an adventure; daring. [Fr. *entreprise*, *pa. p.* of *entreprendre*—*entre*, in, into, and *prendre*, to take—*L. prehendo*, to seize.]

enterprising, en'tér-príz-ing, *adj.*, forward in undertaking; adventurous.—*adv.* enterprisingly.

Entertain, en-tér-táin, *v. t.* lit. to hold together; to admit; to receive and treat hospitably: to hold the attention of and amuse by conversation: to receive and take into consideration; to keep or hold in the mind:—*pr. p.* entertain'ing; *pa. p.* entertained'.—*n.* entertain'er.—*adv.* entertain'ingly. [Fr. *entretenir*—*entre*, among, and *tenir*, *L. teneo*, to hold.]

entertainment, en-tér-táin'ment, *n.*, act of entertain'ing; hospitality at table: that which entertains; the provisions of the table; a banquet; amusement; a performance which delights.

Enteral, en-thrál', Same as *Interal*.

Enthrona, en-thrón', *v. t.*, to place on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty; to install as a bishop.

enthronement, en-thrón'ment, *n.*, the act of enthron'ing, or of being enthroned.

enthronisation, en-thrón-i-zá'shun, *n.*, the enthronement of a bishop.

Enthusiasm, en-thú-zí-arm, *n.* lit. inspiration by a god; heat of imagination: intense interest; passionate zeal. [Gr. *enthousiasmos*—*enthousias*—to be inspired by a god—*en*, in, and *theos*, a god.]

enthusiast, en-thú-zí-ast, *n.*, one inspired by *enthousiasm*; one who admires or loves intensely.

enthusiastic, en-thú-zí-ast'ik, *enthusiastical*, en-thú-zí-ast'ik-al, *adj.*, filled with *enthousiasm*; zealous; ardent.—*adv.* enthusiastically.

Entice, en-tis', *v. t.*, to stir up; to excite: to induce by exciting hope or desire; to tempt; to lead astray:—*pr. p.* entic'ing; *pa. p.* enticed'. [Fr. *attiser*, to stir the fire; old Fr. *entiser*—*L. titio* (Fr. *tison*), a firebrand—acc. to Wedgwood, from the sound *stl tsi* by which dogs are incited to fight.]-*adv.* entic'ingly.—*n.* entice'er.

entice'ment, en-tis'ment, *n.*, act of entic'ing: that which entices or tempts; allure'ment.

entic'eable, en-tis'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being enticed.

Entire, en-tír', *adj.*, untouched; whole; complete; unmingled.—*adv.* entirely.—*n.* entire'ness. [Fr. *entier*, *It. intero*—*L. integer*, whole, from *in*, not, and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]

entirety, en-tír'ti, *n.*, state of being entire; completeness; the whole.

Entitle, en-tít'l, *v. t.*, to give a title to; to style; to give a claim to. [en, and Title.]

Entity, en'tit-i, *n.*, being; existence; a real substance. [Fr. *entité*—*L. ens, entis*, being—*esse*, to be.]

Entomb, en-tómb', *v. t.*, to place in a tomb, to bury:—*pr. p.* entomb'ing; *pa. p.* entombed'. [en, Tomb.]

entombment, en-tómb'ment, *n.*, burial.

Entomology, en-tóm-ol'ó-ji, *n.*, the science which treats of insects.—*adj.*, entomolog'ic, entomolog'ical.—*adv.* entomolog'ically. [Gr. *entoma*, insects (animals nearly cut in two—*temno*, to cut), and *logos*, a discourse.] [entomology.]

entomologist, en-tóm-ol'ó-jist, *n.*, one learned in

Entrails, en'tráil, *n. pl.*, the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels. [Fr. *entrailles*—Gr. *entera*, intestines—*entos*, within—*en*, in.]

Entrance, en'trans. See under *Enter*.

Entrance, en-trans', *v. t.*, to put into a trance; to fill with rapturous delight:—*pr. p.* entranc'ing; *pa. p.* entranced'. [en, in, and *trance*.]

entrancement, en-trans'ment, *n.*, state of trance or of excessive joy.

Entrap, en-trap', *v. t.* to catch as in a trap; to insnare; to entangle. [en, and *Trap*.]

Entreat, en-tré', *v. t.* orig. to treat, to deal with—so in *B.*: to ask earnestly; to pray for.—*v. i.* to pray. [en, and *Treat*.] [prayer.]

entreaty, en-tré'ti, *n.*, act of entreat'ing; earnest

Entrench. Same as *Intrench*.

Entrust. Same as *Intrust*.

Entry. See under *Enter*.

Entwine, en-twín', *v. t.*, to twine. [en, and *Twine*.]

Entwist, en-twíst', *v. t.*, to twist round. [en, *Twist*.]

Enumerate, é-núm'er-át, *v. t.* to count the number of; to name over:—*pr. p.* énum'érating; *pa. p.* énum'érated. [L. *e*, out, and *numero*, *numerus*, to number.] See *Number*.

enumeration, é-núm'er-á'shun, *n.*, act of number'ing; a detailed account; a summing up.

Eunuciate, é-nun'si-át, or 'shi, *v. i. p.* to utter; to pronounce distinctly:—*pr. p.* énun'ciating; *pa. p.* énun'ciated.—*n.* eunuc'iator, one who eunuciates. [L. *enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, and *nuncio*, to tell—*nunci*, a messenger.]

enunciation, é-nun-si- (or -shi) á'shun, *n.*, act of enunciating; manner of uttering or pronouncing; a distinct declaration; the words in which a proposition is expressed.

enunciative, é-nun-si- (or shi) á-tiv, *enunciatory*, é-nun'si- (or shi) á-t-or-á, *adj.*, containing enunciation or utterance; declarative.

Envelop, en-vel'up, *v. t.*, to roll or fold in; to cover by wrapping; to surround entirely; to hide:—*pr. p.* envelop'ing; *pa. p.* envelop'ed. [Fr. *envelopper*; old E. *elap*, E. *lap*; or L. *involutio*, and *volvo*, to roll.]

envelope, en-vel'op, *n.*, that which envelops, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter.

envelopment, en-vel'op'ment, *n.*, a wrapping or covering on all sides.

Envenom, en-ven'um, *v. t.*, to put venom into; to poison; to taint with bitterness or malice:—*pr. p.* enven'om'ing; *pa. p.* enven'omed. [en, in, *Venom*.]

Envious, Envious. See under *Envy*.

Environ, en-ví-run, *v. t.*, to surround; to encircle; to invest:—*pr. p.* envír'oning; *pa. p.* envír'on'ed.—*n.* envír'on'ment, a surrounding. [Fr. *environner*—*environ*, around—*vivre*, to turn round, from root of *Veer*; but prob. from a lost Celtic root.]

environs, en-vi-runz, or en-ví', *n. pl.*, the places that environ; the outskirts of a city; neighbourhood.

Envoy, en'voy, *n.*, one sent on his way; a messenger; one sent to transact business with a foreign government. [Fr. *envoyé*—*envoyer*, to send—*en*, on, and *voie*, *L. via*, a way.]—*n.* *envoyé*.
Envy, en'vi, *v. t.*, to look upon with a grudging eye; to hate on account of prosperity; [*fr. p.* *envy*; *fr. p.* *en'vied*—*n.* pain at the sight of another's success; a wicked desire to supplant one: in *B.*, ill-will. [Fr. *envie*; *envier*, to envy; *L. invidia*—*in*, on, and *video*, to look.]
envying, en'vi-ing, *n.* in *B.*, envy, ill-will.
enviable, en'vi-a-bl, *adj.*, that excites envy; capable of awakening desire to possess.—*adv.* *enviably*.
envious, en'vi-us, *adj.*, feeling envy; directed by envy.—*adv.* *enviously*.—*n.* *enviuousness*.
Envwrap. See *lawrap*.
Eocene, ē'ō-sēn, *adj.* in *geol.* first in time of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formation. [Gr. *ōsē*, daybreak, *hainos*, recent.]
Eolian, ē'ō-lī-an, *Eolie*, ē'ō-līk, *adj.*, belonging to *Eolia*, in Asia Minor, or to the Greek dialect of *Eolia*: pertaining to *Eolus*, the god of winds.
Epaet, ē'pakt, *n.* the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar. [Gr. *epaktos*, brought on—*epi*, on, *agō*, to bring.]
Epaulet, ep'awl-et, *n.*, a shoulder-piece; a badge of a military or naval officer. [Fr. *épaulettes*—*épaule*, the shoulder, *L. scapula*, the shoulder-blades.]
Epargne, ē'pārn, *n.* an ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table. [Fr. *épargne*, saving—*épargner*, to save; Ger. *sparen*, to spare.]
Epha, ē'phā, ē'fā, *n.* a Hebrew measure for dry goods. [Heb.—Coptic, *ēph*, measure—*ēph*, to count.]
Ephemera, ef-em'er-a, *n.* a fly that lives one day only; the Mayfly, a genus of short-lived insects: a fever of one day's continuance only. [Gr. *ephēmeros*, living a day—*epi*, in, *hēmera*, a day.]
ephemeral, ef-em'er-al, *adj.*, existing only for a day; daily; short-lived.
ephemeris, ef-em'er-is, *n.* an account of daily transactions; a journal; an astronomical almanac.—*pl.* *ephemerides*, ef-e-mor'i-dēs.
ephemerist, ef-em'er-ist, *n.*, one who studies the daily motions of the planets.
Ephod, ē'fōd, *n.* lit. that which is put on; a part of the Jewish priests' dress which served as a girdle to the tunic. [Heb. *ephod*—*aphad*, to put on.]
Epia, ep'ik, *adj.*, containing narration; relating the history of great events.—*n.* an epic or heroic poem. [*L. epicus*; Gr. *epikos*—*epos*, a word.]
Epicea, ep'i-sēn, *adj.* or *n.*, common to both sexes; in *gram.*, of either gender. [Gr. *epichinos*—*epi*, and *hoinos*, common.]
Epicure, ep'i-kūr, *n.*, a follower of *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good; one given to sensual enjoyment; one devoted to the luxuries of the table. [*L. Epicurus*; Gr. *Ephikouros*.]
epicurean, ep-i-kūr-ē-an, *adj.*, pertaining to *Epicurus*; given to luxury.—*n.*, a follower of *Epicurus*; one given to the luxuries of the table.
epicureanism, ep-i-kūr-ē-an-izm, *n.*, the doctrines of *Epicurus*; attachment to these doctrines.
epicureism, ep'i-kūr-izm, *n.*, the doctrines of *Epicurus*; luxury; sensual enjoyment.
Epicycle, ep'i-sī-kl, *n.* a circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle, on which it moves. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kyklos*, a circle.]
Epitaphic, ep-i-dem'ik, **Epitaphical**, e-pi-dem'ik-al,

adj., affecting a whole people; general.—*n.* a disease falling on great numbers.—*adv.* *epidem'ically*. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *dēmos*, the people.]
Epidermis, ep-i-dēr-mis, *n.* that which lies on the true skin; the cuticle or outer skin of animals. [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin.]
Epiglottis, ep-i-glō'tis, *n.* the cartilage at the root of the tongue that falls upon the glottis, or opening of the larynx. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, and *Glottis*.]
Epigram, ep'i-gram, *n.* lit. a writing upon a monument; a short poem on one subject ending with a witty thought. [Gr. *epigramma*—*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphein*, to write.]
epigrammatic, ep-i-gram-mat'ik, **epigrammatical**, ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to or dealing in *epigrams*; like an *epigram*; concise and pointed.—*adv.* *epigrammatically*.
epigrammatist, ep-i-gram-mat'iz, *v. t.*, to make an *epigram* on.—*epigrammatist*, ep-i-gram-mat'ist, *n.*, one who writes *epigrams*.
Epigraph, ep'i-graf, *n.*, a writing, esp. on a building; a citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts. [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, upon, and *graphein*, to write.]
Epilepsy, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* a disease of the brain attended by convulsions, which seizes on one suddenly, causing him to fall.—*adj.* *epileptic*. [Gr. *epilepsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, *līpōmai*, to seize, Sans. *labh*, to get.]
Epilogue, ep'i-log, *n.*, the conclusion of a discourse; a speech or short poem at the end of a play.—*adj.* *epilogical* (-log'). [Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, and *legō*, to speak.]
Epiphany, ē'pif'an-i, *n.* a church festival celebrated on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the appearance of Christ to the wise men of the East. [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance—*epi*, and *phanō*, to show, from *phainō*, to shine.]
Episcopacy, ē'pis-kō-pas-i, *n.* the government of the church by bishops. [*L. episcopus*—Gr. *episkopos*, overseer, bishop.] See *Bishop*.
episcopal, ē'pis-kō-pal, *adj.* governed by bishops; belonging to or vested in bishops.—*adv.* *episcopally*.
episcopalian, ē'pis-kō-pā'l-an, *adj.*, belonging to bishops, or government by bishops.—*n.* one who belongs to the Episcopal Church.
Episcopalianism, ē'pis-kō-pā'l-an-izm, *n.*, *episcopalian* government and doctrine.
episcopate, ē'pis-kō-pāt, *n.*, a bishopric; the office of a bishop; the order of bishops.
Episode, ep'i-sōd, *n.* a story coming in or introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety; an interesting incident. [Gr. *episodion*—*epi*, upon, *isodos*, a coming in—*is*, into, *hodos*, a way.]
epitaphic, ep-i-sōd'ik-al, **epitaphical**, e-pi-sōd'ik-al, **epitaphial**, e-pi-sōd'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or contained in an *episode*; brought in as a digression.
epitaphically, ep-i-sōd'ik-al-ly, *adv.*, by way of *epitaph*; incidentally.
Epistle, ē'pl'st, *n.* a writing sent to one, a letter. [*L. epistola*; Gr. *epistolē*—*epi*, and *stellō*, to send.]
epistolary, ē'pis-tō-lar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of *epistles* or letters; suitable to an *epistle*; contained in letters.
epitolar, ep-is-tō'lik, **epitollal**, ep-is-tō'lik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *epistles* or letters; designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.
Epitaph, ep'i-taf, *n.* that which is written upon a tomb; an inscription upon a monument. [Gr.

epitaphion—*epi*, upon, and *taptos*, a tomb.—*adj.* *epitaphian*, *epitaphia*.

Epithalamium, *ep-i-tha-lá-mi-um*, *n.* a song upon a marriage. [Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber, marriage.]

Epithet, *epi-thet*, *n.* lit. anything added to; an adjective expressing some real quality of the object to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it. [Gr. *epithetos*, added—*epi*, on, and *titheōi*, to place.]

epitheta, *ep-i-thet-ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to an epithet; abounding with epithets.

Epitome, *e-pit'o-me*, *n.*, that which is cut short; an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book. [Gr.—*epi*, and *temno*, to cut.]

epitomis, *e-pit'o-mis*, *v. t.*, to make an epitome of; to shorten; to condense.—*pr. p.* *epitómising*; *pa. p.* *epitómised*.

epitomiser, *e-pit'o-mis-er*, *epitomist*, *e-pit'o-mist*, *n.*, one who epitomises or abridges.

Epoch, *ep'ok*, or *ē*, *n.* a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned; a period remarkable for important events. [Gr. *epochē*—*epochō*, to stop—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, to hold.]

Epode, *ep'od*, or *ē*, *n.* lit. an after song; a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.—*adj.* *epod'ic*. [Gr. *epodos*—*epi*, on, and *ōdē*, an ode or song.] See *Ode*.

Epopoe, *ep-o-pē*, *n.*, the writing of epic poetry; the epic poem; the subject of an epic. [Gr. *epopoiia*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, *poieō*, to make.]

Equal, *ē'kwál*, *adj.*, one or the same in regard to any quality; adequate; in just proportion; fit; equitable; not variable; uniform; equitable; evenly balanced; just.—*n.* one of the same age, rank, quantity, &c.—*v. t.* to be or to make equal to.—*pr. p.* *Equaling*; *pa. p.* *Equalled*. [L. *equalis*—*æquus*, equal; *Sans.* *thū*, one.]—*adv.* *equally*.

equable, *ē'kwa-bl*, *adj.*, equal and uniform; smooth; not variable. [L. *equabilis*.]—*adv.* *equably*.

equability, *ē'kwa-bl'i-ti*, *n.*, state or condition of being equable or not variable.

equality, *ē'kwol'i-ti*, *n.*, the quality or condition of being equal; sameness; evenness. [L. *æqualitas*.]

equalise, *ē'kwál-iz*, *v. t.*, to make equal.—*pr. p.* *Equalising*; *pa. p.* *Equalised*.

equalisation, *ē'kwál-iz-shun*, *n.*, the act of making equal; state of being equalised.

equation, *ē'kwál'shun*, *n.* in *alg.*, a statement of the equality of two quantities; reduction to a mean proportion.

equator, *ē'kwá'tor*, *n.*, that which divides equally; in *geog.*, a great circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two equal parts; in *astr.*, the equinoctial.—*adj.* *equatorial*.

equity, *ē'kwí-ti*, *n.*, equality or rightness; right as founded on the laws of nature; fairness; justice.

equitable, *ē'kwí-tá-bl*, *adj.*, possessing or exhibiting equity; held or exercised in equity.—*adv.* *equitably*.—*n.* *equitableness*.

Equanimity, *ē'kwa-nim'i-ti*, *n.*, equality or evenness of mind or temper. [L. *æquanimitas*—*æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind.]

Equator. See under *Equal*.

Equery, **Equerry**, *ē'kwé-ri*, or *ē'kwé-ri*, *n.*, one who has the charge of horses; in England, an officer under the sovereign's master of the horse. [low L. *equarius*—L. *æquus*, a horse.]

equestrian, *ē'kwes'tri-an*, *adj.*, pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback.—*n.*, one who

rides on horseback. [L. *equester*, *equestris*—*æquus*, a horseman—*æquus*.]

equine, *ē'kwín*, *equinal*, *ē'kwín'al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a horse or horses. [L. *equinus*—*æquus*.]

Equiangular, *ē'kwí-ang'gú-lar*, *adj.*, consisting of or having equal angles. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *angular*.]

Equidistant, *ē'kwí-dis'tant*, *adj.*, equally distant from.—*adv.* *equidistantly*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distant*.]

Equilateral, *ē'kwí-lat'ér-al*, *adj.*, having all the sides equal. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *lateral*.]

Equilibrate, *ē'kwí-lí-brát*, *v. t.*, to balance two scales equally. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *librate*.]—*n.* *equilibra'tion*.

equilibrium, *ē'kwí-lib'ri-um*, *n.*, equal balancing; equality of weight or force; level position. [L. *æquus*, and *libra*, a balance.]

Equimultiple, *ē'kwí-mul'ti-pl*, *adj.*, multiplied by the same or an equal number.—*n.* a number multiplied by the same number as another. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *multiple*.]

Equina. See under *Equary*.

Equinox, *ē'kwí-noks*, *n.* the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal in length to the day, about 21st March and 23d Sept. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.]

equinoctial, *ē'kwí-nok'shál*, *adj.*, pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator.—*n.* a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and nights are equal.

equinoctially, *ē'kwí-nok'shál-ly*, *adv.*, in the direction of the equinox.

Equip, *ē'kwíp*, *v. t.*, to fit out as a ship for sea; to furnish with everything needed for any service or work.—*pr. p.* *Equipping*; *pa. p.* *Equipped*. [Fr. *équiper*, for *equipper*, to attire; A.S. *scýppan*, to form—A.S., Goth., Ice. *skip*, a ship.]

equipage, *ē'kwí-pá*, *n.*, that with which one is equipped; furniture required for any service, as armour of a soldier, &c.; a carriage and attendants, retinue.—*adj.*, *equipaged*, furnished with an equipage.

equipment, *ē'kwíp'ment*, *n.*, the act of equipping; the state of being equipped; things used in equipping or furnishing.

Equipotent, *ē'kwí-póis*, *n.*, equality of weight or force; the state of a balance when the two weights are equal. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *Poise*.]

Equipollent, *ē'kwí-póllent*, *adj.*, having equal power or force; equivalent.—*n.* *equipollences*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, *pollentis*, *pr. p.* of *pollere*, to be able.]

Equiponderant, *ē'kwí-pon'dér-ant*, *adj.*, equal in weight.—*n.* *equiponderance*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.]

equiponderate, *ē'kwí-pon'dér-át*, *v. t.*, to be equal in weight; to balance.—*pr. p.* *equiponderating*; *pa. p.* *equiponderated*.

Equitable, *Equity*. See under *Equal*.

Equivalent, *ē'kwí-vá-lent*, *adj.*, equal in value, power, effect, meaning, &c.—*n.* a thing equal in value, &c.—*adv.* *equivalently*.—*n.* *equivalence*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, *pr. p.* of *valere*, to be strong.]

Equivocal, *ē'kwí-vó-kal*, *adj.*, meaning equally two or more things; of doubtful meaning; capable of a double explanation.—*adv.* *equivocally*.—*n.*

equivocalness. [*L. agnus, equal, and vocalis—vox, vocis, the voice, a word.*]
equivocate, ɛ-kwiv-ō-kāt, *v.t.*, to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead:—*pr.p.* equivōcating; *pa.p.* equivōcated.
equivocation, ɛ-kwiv-ō-kā'shun, *n.*, act of equivocating or using ambiguous words to mislead.—*n.* equivocator.
Era, ɛ'ra, *n.*, a series of years reckoned from a particular point. [*L. era; Fr. ère; allied to A.S. gear, a year.*]
Eradicate, ɛ-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* to pull up by the roots; to destroy:—*pr.p.* erad'icating; *pa.p.* erad'icated. [*L. eradicō, to root out—; and radix, radix, a root.*]
eradication, ɛ-rad-i-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of eradicating: state of being eradicated.
Erase, ɛ-rās', *v.t.*, to rub or scrape out; to efface; to destroy:—*pr.p.* erās'ing; *pa.p.* erās'ed.—*adj.* erās'able.—*n.* erās'er. [*L. erado—e, out, and rado, rasus, to scrape.*]
erasure, ɛ-rā'zhun, **eracement**, ɛ-rā'ment, **erasure**, ɛ-rā'zhūr, *n.*, the act of erasing; a rubbing out: the place where something written has been rubbed out.
Erastian, ɛ-ras't'yan, *n.*, a follower of Thomas Erastus, a German physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its existence and authority.—*adj.* relating to the Erastians or their doctrines.
erastianism, ɛ-ras't'yan-izm, *n.*, principles of the Erastians; control of the church by the state.
Era, ɛr, *adv.*, before; sooner than.—*prep.*, before. [*A.S. ar, Goth. air, early.*]
erect, ɛr-ət, *adv.*, first; at first; formerly. [*A.S. arast, superl. of ar.*]
erect, ɛ-rekt', *v.t.*, to set upright; to raise; to build: to exalt; to establish:—*pr.p.* erect'ing; *pa.p.* erect'ed. [*L. erectus, from erigo, to set upright—e, out, and regio, to make straight.*]
erect, ɛ-rekt', *adj.*, upright; directed upward: unshaken; bold.—*adv.* erectly.—*n.* erectness.
erection, ɛ-rek'shun, *n.*, act of erecting or raising: state of being erected; exaltation: anything erected; a building of any kind.
Ermita, ɛr'ɛ-mī-ta, *n.*, now Hermit.
Ermine, ɛr'mīn, *n.*, a northern animal of the weasel tribe, valued for its fur: its white fur, an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates, whose robes are lined with it.—*adj.* ermined, adorned with ermine. [usually given, the Armenian rat: but *Fr. hermine, Ger. hermschen, a weasel.*]
Erode, ɛ-rōd', *v.t.*, to eat away:—*pr.p.* erōd'ing; *pa.p.* erōd'ed. [*L. e, and rodo, rasus, to gnaw.*]
erosive, ɛ-rō'siv, *adj.*, having the property of eroding or eating away.
erosion, ɛ-rō'zhun, *n.*, the act of eroding or eating away: the state of being eaten away.
Erotic, ɛ-ro'tik, **erotic**, ɛ-ro'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to love. [*Gr. erotikos—eros, eros, love.*]
Err, ɛr, *v.t.*, to wander from the right way; to go astray: to mistake; to sin. [*L. erro, to stray.*]
errant, ɛr'ant, *adj.*, erring or wandering; roving; wild. [*L. errans, errantis, pr.p. of erro.*]
errantry, ɛr'ant-ri, *n.*, an errant or wandering state; a rambling about like a knight-errant.
erratic, ɛr-at'ik, **erratical**, ɛr-at'ik-al, *adj.*, wandering; having no certain course; not stationary.—*adv.* errat'ically.
erratum, ɛr-ā'tum, *n.*, an error in writing or printing.—*pl.* errata, ɛr-ā'ta. [*L.—erro.*]

error, ɛr'or, *n.*, a wandering or deviation from truth, right, &c.; a blunder or mistake; a fault; sin. [*L.—erro.*]
erroneous, ɛr-ō'nē-us, *adj.*, wandering; erring: full of error; wrong; mistaken.—*adv.* erro'neously.—*n.* erro'neousness.
Errand, ɛr'and, *n.*, a message; an order; a commission to say or do something. [*A.S. arand—ar, Ice. ári, Goth. aris, a messenger: acc. to Müller, from root ar, to plough.*]
Eras, ɛrs, *n.*, corr. of Irish, the name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W. Highlands, as being of Irish origin.
Ere. See under Ere.
Erubescant, ɛr-ōb-ɛs'ent, *adj.*, growing red; red or reddish; blushing.—*n.* erubescence. [*L. erubescens, entis, pr.p. of erubesco, to grow red—e, and ruber, red.*]
Erection, ɛr-uk-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of belching or rejecting wind from the stomach: a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. [*L. eructo, eructatus—e, and ructo, to belch forth—rugo, to belch; Gr. erugomai, to vomit.*]
Erudite, ɛr'ū-dit, *adj.* lit. freed from rudeness; instructed; polished; learned.—*adv.* eruditely. [*L. erudio, eruditus, to free from rudeness—e, from, and rudis, rude.*]
erudition, ɛr-ō-dī'shun, *n.*, state of being erudite or learned; knowledge gained by study; learning, esp. in literature.
Eruginous, ɛ-rōv'jin-us, *adj.*, resembling the rust of copper or brass; rusty. [*L. eruginosus—arugo, rust of copper—es, aris, metal, copper.*]
Eruption, ɛ-rup'shun, *n.*, a breaking or bursting forth; that which bursts forth: a breaking out of spots on the skin. [*L. eruptio—erumpo, eruptus—e, out, and rumpto, to break.*]
erupted, ɛ-rup't'ed, *adj.*, suddenly and forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.
eruptive, ɛ-rup'tiv, *adj.*, breaking forth; attended by or producing eruption: produced by eruption.
Erysipelas, ɛr-i-sip'e-las, *n.* lit. red skin; an eruptive inflammation of the skin, chiefly on the face. [*Gr.—erythros, red, and pella, skin.*]
Escalade, ɛs-ka-lād', or ɛs', *n.*, the scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders.—*v.t.*, to scale; to mount and enter by means of ladders:—*pr.p.* escalād'ing; *pa.p.* escalād'ed. [*Fr. from L. scala, a ladder.*]
Escalop, ɛs-ko'l'up. Same as Scallop.
Escapade. See under Escape.
Escape, ɛs-kāp', *v.t.*, to skip or flee from; to pass unobserved; to evade.—*v.i.* to flee and become safe from danger; to be passed without harm:—*pr.p.* escap'ing; *pa.p.* escap'ed.—*n.*, act of escaping; flight from danger or from prison. [*Fr. échapper, It. scappare, E. skip.*]
escapade, ɛs-ka-pād', *n.*, the fling of a horse or kicking back of his heels; an impropriety of speech or behaviour which escapes unconsciously from any one. [*Fr.—It. scappata—scappare.*]
escapement, ɛs-kāp'ment, *n.*, part of a time-piece connecting the wheel-work with the pendulum, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.
Escarp, ɛs-kārp', *v.t.* to make into a scarp or sudden slope:—*pr.p.* escarp'ing; *pa.p.* escarp'ed.—*n.* a scarp or steep slope; in fort., the side of the ditch next the rampart. [*Fr. escarper, to cut down steep, from root of Scarp.*]

escarpment, es-kārp'ment, *n.*, a steep declivity; the precipitous side of any hill or rock.

Eschalon, esh-a-lot', *n.*, a kind of small onion, formerly found at *Ascalon* in Palestine. [Fr. *eschalotte*, *escalotte*—*L. Ascalonius*, of *Ascalon*.]

Escheat, es-chét', *n.*, property which falls to the state for want of an heir, or by forfeiture.—*v. t.*, to fall to the lord of the manor or to the state:—*pr. p.* escheat'ing; *pa. p.* escheat'ed. [old Fr. *escheate*; low *L. schela*, from *escado*—*L. ex*, out, and *cado*, to fall.]

Eschew, es-chōw', *v. t.*, to shy at or shun; to flee from:—*pr. p.* eschewing; *pa. p.* eschewed'. [old Fr. *eschaver*; Ger. *scheuen*.]

Escort, es-kort', *n.*, a guide; an attendant; a guard; a body of armed men as a guard. [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a guide—*scorgere*, to guide—*L. ex*, and *corrige*, to set right.]

escort, es-kort', *v. t.* to attend as a guard.—*pr. p.* escort'ing; *pa. p.* escorted.

Escritoire, es-kri-twor', *n.*, a writing-desk. [Fr. *écriture*; old Fr. *scriptoire*; low *L. scriptorium*—*scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

Esculapian, es-kū-lā'pi-an, *adj.*, pertaining to *Esculapius*, and hence—to the art of healing. [*Esculapius*, the god of the healing art.]

Esculent, es-kū-lent, *adj.*, eatable; fit to be used for food by man.—*n.* something that is eatable. [*L. esculentus*, eatable—*esca*, food, from *edo*, to eat.]

Escutcheon, es-kuch'un, *n.*, a shield on which a coat of arms is represented; a family shield; the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name.—*adj.* escutcheoned ('und), having an escutcheon. [old Fr. *escuson*; It. *scudo*; *L. scutum*, a shield.]

Esophagus, ē-sof-a-gus, *n.* the passage through which food is carried to the stomach, the gullet. [Fr. *œsophage*; Gr. *oisophagos*—*oisō*, fut. of *phero*, to carry, and *phagō*, to eat.]

Eoteric, es-ō-ter'ik, *adj.*, inner; secret; mysterious; in *phil.*, taught to a select few—opposed to *Exoteric*—*adv.* esoterically. [Gr. *esōterikos*—*esōteros*, inner—*eisō*, into—*eis*, into.]

Espalier, es-pal'yér, *n.* a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees; a row of trees so trained. [Fr.—*épaule*, old Fr. *espalde*, It. *spalla*—*L. spatula*, dim. of *spatha*, the shoulder-blade.]

Especial, es-peah'al, *adj.*, special; particular; principal; distinguished.—*adv.* especially. [old Fr.—*L. specialis*.] See *Special*.

Espionage. See under *Espy*.

Esplanade, es-pla-nād', *n.*, a plane or level space between a citadel and the first houses of the town; any space for walking or driving in. [Fr.—*esplaner*, to lay level—*L. planus*, plain.]

Espouse, es-pouz', *v. t.*, to give as spouse or betrothed; to give in marriage; to take as spouse; to wed; to take with a view to maintain; to embrace, as a cause:—*pr. p.* espousing; *pa. p.* espoused'.—*n.* spouse. [Fr. *épouser*; old Fr. *espouser*; *L. spondeo*, *sponsus*, to promise solemnly.]

esposal, es-pouz'al, *n.*, the act of espousing or betrothing; the taking upon one's self, as a cause:—in *pl.* a contract or mutual promise of marriage. [old Fr. *esposailles*.]

Espy, es-pī', *v. t.*, to see at a distance; to spy or catch sight of; to observe; to discover unexpectedly. [old Fr. *espier*, from root of *Spy*.]

espionage, es-pi-on-āj', *n.*, practices or employment of spies. [Fr. *espionnage*—*espion*, a spy.]

Esquire, es-kwīr', *n.* orig. a squire or shield-bearer; an attendant on a knight; a title of dignity next below a knight; a title given to younger sons of noblemen, &c.; a general title of respect in addressing letters. [old Fr. *escuyer*, from *escu*, now *écu*, *L. scutum*, a shield.]

Essay, es-sā', *v. t.*, to try; to attempt; to make experiment of:—*pr. p.* essay'ing; *pa. p.* essayed'. [from root of *Assay*.]

essay, es-sā', *n.*, a trial; an experiment; a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.

essay, es-sā'ér, essayist, es-sā-ist, *n.* a writer of essays.

Essence, es'ens, *n.*, being; a being; an existing person or substance; the qualities which make any object what it is: the extracted virtues of any drug; the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil; a perfume. [Fr.—*L. essentia*—*essens*, *essentia*, old *pr. p.* of *esse*, A.S. *weosan*, Sans. *as*, to be.]

essential, es-ens'hā', *adj.*, relating to or containing the essence; necessary to the existence of a thing; indispensable or important in the highest degree; highly rectified; pure.—*n.* something essential or necessary; a leading principle.—*adv.* essentially.

essentiality, es-ens-ah'i-ā'ti-ti, *n.*, the quality of being essential; an essential part.

Establish, es-tab'lish, *v. t.*, to make stable or firm; to settle or fix; to ordain; to found; to set up (in business):—*pr. p.* establish'ing; *pa. p.* established. [old Fr. *établir*—*L. stabilis*, firm—*sto*, to stand.]—*n.* establish'er.

establishment, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.*, act of establishing; fixed state; that which is established; a permanent civil or military force; one's residence, and style of living; the church established by law.

Estate, es-tāt', *n.*, a standing; condition; rank; property, esp. landed property; fortune; an order or class of men in the body-politic.—*pl.* dominions; possessions; the legislature—king, lords, and commons. [Fr. *état*, old Fr. *estat*—*L. status*, a standing, from *sto*, to stand.]

Estimate. See under *Estimate*.

Estimate, es'tim-āt, *v. t.* to reckon the value of its money; to judge of the worth of a thing; to calculate; to prize:—*pr. p.* estimat'ing; *pa. p.* estimat'ed. [Fr. *estimer*—*L. aestimo*, *aestimatum*, to value—*as*, copper, money.]

estimate, es'tim-āt, *n.* a valuing in the mind, judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything; a rough calculation.

esteem, es-tēm', *v. t.* to set a high estimate or value on; to regard with respect or friendship; to consider or think:—*pr. p.* esteem'ing; *pa. p.* esteemed'.—*n.* high estimation or value; favourable regard.

estimable, es'tim-a-bl, *adj.*, that can be estimated or valued; worthy of esteem; deserving our good opinion.—*adv.* estimably.

estimation, es-tim-ā'shun, *n.*, act of estimating; a reckoning of value; esteem, honour.

Ethetics, *Ethetics*, same as *Esthetics*, *Esthetics*.

Estrange, es-trānj', *v. t.*, to make strange; to alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor:—*pr. p.* estrānj'ing; *pa. p.* estrānj'ed.—*n.* estrānj'ment. [old Fr. *estranger*, from root of *Stranger*.]

Estuary, es-tū-ā-ri, *n.* a narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tides meets the current, so called from the boiling or foaming caused

- by their meeting. [*L. astuarium*, from *astus*, *astuary*, to boil up—*astus*, a burning.]
- Etch**, ech, *v.t.* or *i.* to make designs on metal, glass, &c. by *etching* out the lines with an acid:—*pr.p.* etching; *pa.p.* etched'. [*Ger. ätzen*, to corrode by acid; *Coth. atjan*, *Sans. ad.*, to eat.] See *Etch*.
- etching**, ech'ing, *n.*, the act or art of etching or engraving; the impression from an etched plate.
- Eternal**, 8-tér-nál, *adj.*, throughout all time; everlasting: without beginning or end of existence; immortal; ceaseless: unchangeable.—*n.* The Eternal, an appellation of God.—*adv.* eternally. [*Fr. éternel*; *L. aeternus*, *aviternus*—*avum*, *Gr. aión*, a period of time, an age.]
- eternity**, 8-tér-ni-ti, *n.* eternal duration: the state or time after death. [*Fr. éternité*; *L. aeternitas*.]
- eternise**, 8-tér-nis, *v.t.*, to make eternal; to immortalise; to perpetuate. [*Fr. éterniser*.]
- Etesian**, 8-té-zhan, *adj.*, yearly; periodical; blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds. [*Fr. étesien*, *L. etesius*, *Gr. etesios*, annual—*etos*, a year.]
- Ether**, 8-thér, *n.*, the clear, upper air; the medium supposed to fill all space above the atmosphere; a light, volatile, inflammable fluid. [*Fr. éther*; *L. aether*; *Gr. aithér*, from *aitho*, to light up.]
- ethereal**, 8-thér-é-al, *adj.*, consisting of ether; heavenly; spirit-like.—*adv.* ethereally.
- etherialise**, 8-thér-é-al-iz, *v.t.*, to convert into ether, or the fluid ether; to render spirit-like:—*pr.p.* éthéréalising; *pa.p.* éthéréalised.
- etherise**, 8-thér-iz, *v.t.*, to convert into ether; to stupefy with ether:—*pr.p.* éthérising; *pa.p.* éthérised.
- Ethic**, eth'ik, **Ethical**, eth'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to manners or morals; treating of morality or duty.—*adv.* ethically. [*Gr. êthikos*—*êthos*, custom.]
- ethics**, eth'iks, *n. sing.*, the doctrines of morality; the science of duty; a system of principles and rules of duty.
- Ethiopian**, 8-thi-ó-pi-an, **Ethiopic**, 8-thi-óp'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to Ethiopia, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the negro races. [*Gr. Aithiops*, sunburnt, Ethiopian—*aitho*, to burn, and *ops*, the face.]
- Ethnic**, eth'nik, **Ethnic**, eth'nik-al, *adj.*, relating to a nation or people; concerning nations or races; pertaining to the heathen. [*L. ethnicus*; *Gr. ethnikos*, from *ethnos*, a nation.]
- ethnography**, eth-nog-ra-fí, *n.*, a description of the nations of the earth. [*Gr. ethnos*, and *grapho*, to describe.]—*adj.* ethnographic.
- ethnology**, eth-nol-ó-ji, *n.*, the science that treats of the varieties of the human race. [*Gr. ethnos*, and *logos*, an account—*logos*, to speak.]—*adj.* ethnological.—*adv.* ethnologically.
- Etiolate**, 8-ti-ó-lít, *v.t.* to become white or whiter; to be blanched by excluding the light of the sun; to become pale from disease or absence of light.—*v.t.* to blanch; to cause to grow pale:—*pr.p.* étiolating; *pa.p.* étiolated.—*n.* etiolation. [*Fr. étioiler*, old *Fr. estioler*, to become slender, prob. from *Ger. stiel*, stalk.]
- Etiology**, 8-ti-ó-ji, *n.*, the science of the causes of disease. [*Gr. aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, an account—*logos*, to speak.]
- Etiquette**, et-i-ket', *n.* orig. a ticket on which the forms to be observed at court on particular occasions were inscribed; forms of ceremony or decorum; ceremony. [*Fr.*] See *Etiquet*.
- Ethymon**, et'i-mon, *n.*, the true origin of a word;
- an original root; the genuine or literal sense of a word. [*Gr.*—*etymos*, *etios*, true.]
- etymology**, et-i-mol-ó-ji, *n.*, an account of the etymons or true origin of words; the science that treats of the origin and history of words: the part of Grammar relating to inflection.—*adj.* etymological.—*adv.* etymologically. [*Gr. etymon*, and *logos*, an account.]
- etymologist**, et-i-mol-ó-jist, *n.*, one skilled in or who writes on etymology.
- Eucharist**, 8'ka-rist, *n.* orig. the giving of thanks; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.—*adj.* eucharistic, eucharistical. [*Gr. eucharistia*—*eu*, well, and *charis*, grace, thanks.]
- Eulogium**, 8-ló-ji-um, **Eulogy**, 8-ló-ji, *n.*, a speaking well of; praise; a speech or writing in praise of. [*Gr. eulogia*—*eu*, well, and *logos*, a speaking.]
- eulogie**, 8-ló'ik, **eulogical**, 8-ló'ik-al, *adj.*, containing eulogy or praise.—*adv.* eulogically.
- eulogise**, 8-ló-jiz, *v.t.*, to speak well of; to praise:—*pr.p.* eulogising; *pa.p.* eulogised.
- eulogist**, 8-ló-jist, *n.*, one who praises or extols another.—*adj.* eulogistic, full of praise.—*adv.* eulogistically.
- Eunuch**, 8'nuk, *n.*, a guardian of the couch; a castrated man appointed to this office in the East. [*Gr. eunuchos*—*euno*, a couch, and *echó*, to have charge of.]
- eunuchism**, 8'nuk-izm, *n.*, the state of being a eunuch.
- Euxepy**, 8-pep'si, *n.*, good digestion—opposed to *Dyspepy*. [*Gr. eupsepsia*—*eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *pepsō*, *pepto*, to digest.]—*adj.* eupseptic, having good digestion.
- Euphemism**, 8'fem-izm, *n.* lit. a speaking well; a soft or pleasing term employed to express what is disagreeable.—*adj.* euphemistic. [*Gr. euphēmismos*—*eu*, well, and *phēmō*, to speak.]
- Euphony**, 8'fó-ni, *n.*, an agreeable sound; a pleasing, easy pronunciation. [*Fr. euphonie*, *Gr. euphonia*—*eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound.]
- euphonic**, 8-fon'ik, **euphonical**, 'ik-al, **euphonic**, 8-fó-ni-us, *adj.*, pertaining to euphony; agreeable in sound.—*adv.* euphonicly.
- euphonise**, 8'fon-iz, *v.t.*, to make euphonic:—*pr.p.* euphonising; *pa.p.* euphonised.
- Euphras**, 8'fra-zi, *n.* in bot., the plant Eye-bright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eyes. [*Gr. euphrasia*, delight, from *euphrasinō*, to cheer—*eu*, well, *phrōn*, the heart.]
- Euphuism**, 8'fú-izm, *n.* an affectation of excessive refinement of language; a high-flown expression.—*n.* euphuist.—*adj.* euphuistic. [*from Euphuus*, a book by Lyly in time of Q. Elizabeth, which brought the style into vogue—*Gr. euphyis*, graceful—*eu*, well, *phus*, growth—*phus*, to produce.]
- Eurolydes**, 8-rol'i-don, *n.* a tempestuous south-east wind raising great waves in the Mediterranean Sea. [*Gr. euros*, the south-east wind, and *lydos*, a wave, from *lyzo*, to dash over.]
- European**, 8-ró-pe'an, *adj.*, belonging to Europe.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Europe.
- Eurythmy**, 8'rit-mi, *n.* lit. good rhythm; just proportion or symmetry in anything. [*Gr. eurythmia*—*eu*, well, and *rythmos*, measured motion.]
- Euthanasia**, 8-than-á-si-a, **Euthannay**, 8-than-á-si, *n.*, an easy, pleasant mode of death. [*Gr. euthanasia*—*eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.]
- Evacuate**, 8-vak'8-it, *v.t.*, to make vacant or empty; to throw out the contents of; to discharge: to

withdraw from:—*pr.p.* évac'ûting; *pa.p.* évac'û-
 ited. [L. *e*, out, *vacuo*, *vacuatus*, to empty—
vaco, to be empty.]
 évacuation, 8-vak-û-â-shun, *n.*, *act of emptying out*;
 a withdrawing from: that which is discharged;
 évacuator, 8-vak-û-ât-or, *n.*, *one who evacuates*; in
law, one who nullifies or makes void.
 Evade, 8-vâd, *v.t.*, *to go away from*; to escape
 artfully; to avoid cunningly:—*pr.p.* évâding;
pa.p. évâd'ed. [L. *evado*—*e*, out, *vado*, to go.]
 evasion, 8-vâ-shun, *n.*, *act of evading* or eluding;
 an attempt to escape the force of an argument
 or accusation; an excuse.
 evade, 8-vâ'siv, *adj.*, *that evades* or seeks to
 evade; not straightforward; shuffling.—*adv.*
 évâ'sively.—*n.* évâ'siveness.
 Evanescent, ev-an-és-ent, *adj.*, *vanishing*; liable to
 pass away; fleeting; imperceptible.—*adv.* évâ-
 cés'ently.—*n.* évânes'ence. [L. *evanesco*, *-entis*
-e, and *vanesco*, to vanish—*vanus*, empty.]
 Evangelia, 8-van-jel'ik, évangelical, 8-van-jel'ik-al,
adj., *belonging to* or consisting of *good tidings*;
 relating to the four gospels; according to the
 doctrine of the gospel; maintaining the truth
 taught in the gospel.—*adv.* évâ'gél'ally.—*n.*
 évâ'gél'icalness. [L. *evangelicus*; Gr. *evan-*
gelikos—*eu*, well, and *aggello*, to bring news.]
 évâ'gél'ism, 8-van-jel'-isim, *n.*, *evangelical prin-*
ciples.
 évâ'gél'ize, 8-van-jel'-iz, *v.t.*, *to make known the*
good news; to make acquainted with the gospel.
 —*v.i.* to preach the gospel from place to place:
 —*pr.p.* évâ'gél'izing; *pa.p.* évâ'gél'ized.
 évâ'gél'ization, 8-van-jel'-iz-â-shun, *n.*, *act of evan-*
gelizing or proclaiming the gospel.
 évâ'gél'ist, 8-van-jel'-ist, *n.*, *one who evangelizes*;
 one of the four writers of the gospels; an assist-
 ant of the apostles; one authorised to preach.
 Evaporate, 8-vap'or-ât, *v.i.*, *to fly off in vapour*;
 to pass into an invisible state.—*v.t.* to convert into
 steam or gas:—*pr.p.* évâ'p'or'ât'ing; *pa.p.* évâ'p'or-
 âted. [L. *e*, off, *vaporis*, *atum*—*vapor*, vapour.]
 évâ'p'or'able, 8-vap'or-a-bl, *adj.*, *able to be évâ'p'or-*
ated or converted into vapour.
 évâ'p'or'ation, 8-vap'or-â-shun, *n.*, *act of évâ'p'or'at-*
ing or passing off in steam or gas.
 Evasion, Evasive. See under Evade.
 Eva, 8v, Evan, 8v'n, *n.*, *the going away of the day*;
 the night before a day of note; the time just preced-
 ing a great event. [A.S. *even*; Dutch, *avond*; Ger.
abend, the sinking of the day, from *ab*, away.]
 evening, 8v'ing, *n.*, *the sinking of the day*; the
 close of the daytime: the decline or end of life.
 even-song, 8v'n-song, *n.*, *the evening service* in church,
 so called because formerly chanted or sung.
 even-tide, 8v'n-tid, *n.*, *the tide or time of evening*.
 Even, 8v'n, *adj.*, *equal*; level; uniform; parallel;
 equal on both sides; not odd, able to be divided
 by 2 without a remainder. [A.S. *even*; Dutch,
even; Ger. *eben*—*ebenen*, to make smooth; allied
 to L. *aequus*, equal.]—*adv.* évâ'sly.—*n.* évâ'sness.
 even, 8v'n, *v.t.*, *to make even* or smooth.—*adv.*
 exactly so; indeed; so much as; still.
 even-handed, 8v'n-hand-ed, *adj.*, *with an equal*,
 fair, or impartial hand; just.
 even-minded, 8v'n-mind-ed, *adj.*, *having an even* or
 calm mind; equable.
 Evening. See under Eve.
 Event, 8-vent, *n.*, *that which comes out* or happens;
 the result; any incident or occurrence. [L.
eventus—*evenia*—*e*, out, and *vensis*, to come.]

eventful, 8-vent'fûl, *adj.*, *full or fruitful of events*.
 eventual, 8-vent'û-al, *adj.* happening as a conse-
 quence, ultimate or final.—*adv.* évâ't'ually,
 finally; at length.
 Ever, ev'er, *adv.* lit. *during an age*; always; eter-
 nally; at any time; in any degree. [A.S. *æfer*,
 always; Ice. *æfi*; L. *ævum*; Gr. *aion*, an age.]
 evergreen, ev'er-grën, *adj.*, *ever or always green*.—
n. a plant that remains green all the year.
 everlasting, ev-ër-last'ing, *adj.*, *lasting for ever*;
 endless; perpetual; eternal.—*n.* eternity.—*adv.*
 évâ'last'ingly.—*n.* évâ'last'ingness.
 evermore, ev-ër-môr, *adv.*, *more for ever*; unceas-
 ingly; eternally.
 every, ev'er-i, *adj.*, *each one of a number*; all taken
 separately. [A.S. *æfer*, *ever*, *æsk*, each.]
 everywhere, ev'er-i-hwâr, *adv.*, *in every place*.
 Evict, Eviction. See under Evince.
 Evident, ev'i-dent, *adj.*, *that is visible or can be*
seen; clear to the mind; obvious.—*adv.* év'i-
 déntly, in New Test., visibly. [L. *evidens*,
-entis—*e*, and *video*, to see.]
 evidence, ev'i-dens, *n.*, *state of being evident*: that
 which makes evident; proof or testimony; a
 witness.—*v.t.* to render evident; to prove:—
pr.p. év'idencing; *pa.p.* év'idenced.
 evidential, ev-i-dén'shal, *adj.*, *furnishing evidence*;
 tending to prove.—*adv.* év'idén'tially.
 Evil, 8v'l, *adj.* wicked; bad; mischievous; un-
 fortunate.—*adv.* in an evil manner; badly.—*n.*
 that which produces unhappiness or calamity;
 mischief; harm; wickedness; depravity. [A.S.
ýfel; Dutch, *evil*; Ger. *übel*.] See III.
 evil-doer, 8v'l-dô-ër, *n.*, *one who does evil*.
 evil-eye, 8v'l-i, *n.*, a supposed power to cause evil
 or harm by the look of the eye.
 evil-favouredness, 8v'l-fâ'vurd-ness, *n.* in B., ugliness,
 deformity.
 evil-minded, 8v'l-mînd-ed, *adj.*, *inclined to evil*;
 malicious; wicked.
 evil-speaking, 8v'l-spék-ing, *n.*, *the speaking of evil*;
 slander. [ev'il].
 evil-worker, 8v'l-wurk-ër, *n.*, *one who works or does*
 evil.
 Evince, 8-vins, *v.t.* lit. *to conquer completely*;
 to prove beyond doubt; to shew clearly; to make
 evident:—*pr.p.* év'incing; *pa.p.* év'incéd. [L.
evinco—*e*, inten., and *vincio*, to conquer.]
 evincible, 8-vins'î-bl, *adj.*, *capable of being evinced*
 or made evident.—*adv.* év'inc'ibly.
 év'insive, 8-vins'iv, *adj.*, *tending to evince*, prove, or
 demonstrate.
 evict, 8-vikt', *v.t.* lit. *to conquer completely*; to dis-
 possess by law; to expel from:—*pr.p.* év'ict'ing;
pa.p. év'ict'ed.
 eviction, 8-vik'â-shun, *n.*, *the act of evicting* from
 house or lands; the lawful recovery of lands.
 Eviscerate, 8-vîs'ér-ât, *v.t.*, *to tear out the viscera*
 or bowels:—*pr.p.* év'is'ér'ât'ing; *pa.p.* év'is'ér-
 âted. [L. *e*, out, and *viscera*, the bowels.]—*n.*
 év'is'ér'ation.
 Evoke, 8-vôk', *v.t.*, *to call out*; to draw out or
 bring forth:—*pr.p.* év'ôking; *pa.p.* év'ôk'ed. [L.
evoco—*e*, out, and *voco*, to call.]
 Evolve, 8-vôlv, *v.t.*, *to roll out* or unroll; to dis-
 close; to develop; to throw out; to unravel.—
v.t. to disclose itself:—*pr.p.* év'olving; *pa.p.*
 év'olv'ed. [L. *evolvere*—*e*, out, *volvō*, to roll.]
 evolution, ev-o-lû'shun, *n.*, *the act of unrolling* or
unfolding; gradual working out or development;
 a series of things unfolded; in *arith.* and *alg.*,
 the extraction of roots; the orderly movements

of a body of troops or of ships of war.—*adj.* evolutionary, pertaining to evolution.

evolutionist, ev-ol-ū'shun-ist, *n.*, one skilled in evolutions or military movements.

Evision, ē-vū'shun, *n.*, a plucking out by force. [L. *e.*, out, and *vellō*, vultus, to pluck.]

Ewe, ū, *n.*, a female sheep. [A.S. *cowu*; L. *ovis*; Gr. *ov*; Sans. *avi*, a sheep.]

Ewer, ū'ēr, *n.*, a large jug placed on a wash-stand to hold water. [A.S. *awer*; Fr. *aiguire*, a water vessel, from L. *aqua*, water.]

Exacerbate, egz-as'ēr-bāt, *v.t.*, to make acrid or harsh; to imbitter; to provoke; to render more violent or severe, as a disease.—*pr.p.* exacerbāt-ing; *pa.p.* exacerbāted. [L. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatus*—*ex*, and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, bitter. See Acerbity.]

exacerbation, egz-as'ēr-bā'shun, exacerbation, egz-as'ēr-be'shens, *n.*, increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease.

Exact, egz-akt', *adj.* lit. pressed out to a standard or measure; precise; careful; punctual; true; certain or demonstrable.—*adv.* exactly.—*n.* exactness. [L. *exactus*, *pa.p.* of *exigo*, to drive out, to measure—*ex*, and *ago*, to drive, to do.]

exact, egz-akt', *v.t.*, to force from; to compel full payment of; to make great demands or to demand urgently; to extort.—*v.i.* to practise extortion;—*pr.p.* exact-ing; *pa.p.* exacted.

exaction, egz-ak'shun, *n.*, the act of exacting or demanding strictly; a levying unjustly; an oppressive demand; that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.

Exaggerate, egz-a'j'ēr-āt, *v.t.*, to heap up; to magnify unduly; to represent too strongly.—*pr.p.* exaggerāt-ing; *pa.p.* exaggerāted. [L. *exaggero*, *exaggeratus*—*ex*, and *aggero*, to heap up—*agger*, a heap.]

exaggerative, egz-a'j'ēr-āt-iv, exaggeratory, egz-a'j'ēr-a-tor-i, *adj.*, containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.

exaggeration, egz-a'j'ēr-āt'shun, *n.*, the act of heaping up; extravagant representation; a statement in excess of the truth.

Exalt, egz-awlt', *v.t.*, to raise very high; to elevate to a higher position; to elate or fill with the joy of success; to praise or extol; in *chem.*, to refine or sublimate.—*pr.p.* exalt-ing; *pa.p.* exalt'ed.—*n.* exalt'edness, [L. *exalto*—*ex*, and *altus*, grown great by nourishing, high, from *alo*, to nourish; Gr. *alithō*, to cause to grow.]

exaltation, egz-awlt'āt'shun, *n.*, the act of exalting; elevation in rank or dignity; high estate.

Examine, egz-am'in, *v.t.*, lit. to test by a balance; to test; to scrutinize; to inquire into; to question.—*pr.p.* examin-ing; *pa.p.* examin'ed. [L. *examen*, the tongue of a balance.]

examination, egz-am-i-nā'shun, *n.*, act of examining; careful search or inquiry; trial.

examiner, egz-am'in-ēr, *n.*, one who examines.

Example, egz-am'pl, *n.*, that which is taken out as a sample or specimen of the rest, or as an illustration of a rule, &c.: the person or thing to be imitated or avoided; a pattern; a warning; a former instance; a precedent. [L. *exemplum*—*eximo*, to take out—*ex*, out of, and *emo*, to take.]

exemplar, egz-em'plar, *n.*, an example; a person or thing to be imitated; the ideal model of an artist.

exemplary, egz'em-plar-i, *adj.*, serving for an exemplar or example; worthy of imitation or notice; commendable.—*adv.* exemplarily.

exemplify, egz-em'pli-fi, *v.t.*, to give as an example; to illustrate by example; to make an attested copy of; to prove by an attested copy.—*pr.p.* exemplify-ing; *pa.p.* exemplified. [L. *exemplum*, and *facio*, to do or make.]

exemplification, egz-em-pli-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, act of exemplifying; that which exemplifies; a copy or transcript.

Exasperate, egz-as'pēr-āt, *v.t.*, to make very rough or angry; to irritate in a high degree; to imbitter.—*pr.p.* exas'pēr-āt-ing; *pa.p.* exas'pēr-āt-ed. [L. *ex*, intensive, and *aspero*, to make rough—*asper*, rough.]

exasperation, egz-as-pēr-āt'shun, *n.*, act of exasperating or irritating; state of being exasperated; provocation; rage; aggravation.

Excavate, eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.*, to make a cavity in, to hollow or scoop out.—*pr.p.* excavāt-ing; *pa.p.* excavāted. [L. *excavo*—*ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow.]

excavation, eks-ka-vā'shun, *n.*, act of excavating; a hollow or cavity made by excavating.

excavator, eks'ka-vā-tor, *n.*, one who excavates.

Exceed, eks-sēd', *v.t.*, to go beyond the limit or measure of; to surpass or excel.—*v.i.* to go beyond a given or proper limit.—*pr.p.* exceed-ing; *pa.p.* exceed'ed. [L. *ex*, beyond, *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

exceeding (obs.), exceedingly, eks-sēd'ing-li, *adv.*, in an exceeding degree; very much; greatly.

excess, eks-sēs, *n.*, state of exceeding; a going beyond what is usual, or proper; intemperance; that which exceeds; the degree by which one thing exceeds another.

excessive, eks-sēs-iv, *adj.*, showing excess; beyond the ordinary or any particular degree, or limit; beyond what is right and proper; immoderate; violent.—*adv.* excessively.—*n.* excessiveness.

Excel, eks-sel', *v.t.*, to rise beyond; to exceed; to surpass.—*v.i.* to have good qualities in a high degree; to perform very meritorious actions; to be superior.—*pr.p.* excel'ling; *pa.p.* excel'led'. [L. *excellō*—*ex*, out, up, and a root *cello*, same as Gr. *hells*, to drive, to urge.]

excellent, eks-sel-lent, *adj.*, excelling; surpassing others in some good quality; of great virtue, worth, &c.; superior; valuable.—*adv.* excellently. [L. *excellens*, *-entis*—*excello*.]

excellence, eks-sel-lens, excellency, eks-sel-len-si, *n.*, state or quality of being excellent; great merit; any excellent quality; worth; greatness; a title of honour given to persons high in rank or office.

Except, ek-sept', *v.t.*, to take or leave out; to exclude.—*v.i.* to object.—*pr.p.* except'ing; *pa.p.* except'ed. [L. *excipio*, *exceptum*—*ex*, out, and *capio*, to take.]

except, ek-sept', excepting, ek-sept'ing, *prep.*, leaving out; excluding; but.

exception, ek-sep'shun, *n.*, act of excepting; that which is excepted; exclusion; objection; offence.

exceptionable, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj.*, liable to exception; objectionable.

exceptional, ek-sep'shun-al, *adj.*, forming an exception; peculiar.

exceptive, ek-sep'tiv, *adj.*, including, making, or being an exception.

exceptor, ek-sept'or, *n.*, one who excepts or objects.

Excerpt, ek-sept', *n.*, a passage picked out or selected from a book, an extract. [L. *excerpiō*, *pa.p.* of *excerpo*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.]

Excess, Excessive, &c. See Exceed.

Exchange, eks-chānj', *v.t.*, to change from one to

exchange

excusatory

another; to give or leave one place or thing for another; to give and take mutually; to barter. [Fr. *échanger*—*ex*, from, and root of *Change*.]

exchange, eks-chān', *n.*, act of exchanging or of giving and taking one thing for another; barter: the thing exchanged; process by which accounts between distant parties are settled by bills instead of money; the difference between the value of money in different places; the place where merchants, &c. meet for business.

exchangeable, eks-chān'j'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being exchanged.—*n.* exchangeability.

exchanger, eks-chān'j'ēr, *n.*, one who exchanges or practises exchange; in *B.*, a money-changer, a banker.

Exchequer, eks-ček'é'r, *n.* a superior court which had formerly to do only with the revenue, but now also with common law, so named from the *checkerred* cloth which formerly covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned.—*v.t.* to proceed against a person in the court of exchequer.—*pr.p.* *exchequ'ering*; *pa.p.* *exchequ'ered*. [from root of *Check*, *checker*.]

Excise, eks-siz', *n.* lit. a part cut off; a tax on certain home commodities and on licences for certain trades.—*v.t.* to subject to excise duty:—*pr.p.* *excising*; *pa.p.* *excised*. [L. *excido*, *excisus*—*ex*, off, and *caedo*, to cut.]

exciseman, eks-siz'mān, *n.*, an officer charged with collecting the excise.

excision, eks-siz'h'un, *n.*, a cutting out or off of any kind; extirpation; destruction.

Excite, ek-sit', *v.t.*, to call or make to move out or forth; to call into activity; to stir up; to rouse; to irritate:—*pr.p.* *exciting*; *pa.p.* *excited*.—*n.* *excit'er*. [L. *ex*, out, and root of *Cite*.]

excitable, ek-sit'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being, or easily excited.—*n.* *excitability*.

excitant, ek-sit'ant, or *ek'*, *n.*, that which excites or rouses the vital activity of the body; a stimulant.

excitation, ek-sit'a-shun, *n.*, act of exciting.

excitative, ek-sit'a-tiv, *excitatory*, ek-sit'a-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to excite.

excitement, ek-sit'mēt, *n.*, act of exciting; state of being excited; agitation; that which excites.

Exclaim, eks-klam', *v.i.*, to cry out; to utter or speak vehemently:—*pr.p.* *exclaiming*; *pa.p.* *exclaimed*. [L. *ex*, out, *clamo*, to shout.]

exclamation, eks-klam'a-shun, *n.*, act of exclaiming; vehement utterance; outcry; that which is cried out; an uttered expression of surprise, and the like; the mark expressing this (!); an interjection.

exclamatory, eks-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.*, containing or expressing exclamation.

Exclude, eks-klōd', *v.t.*, to close or shut out; to thrust out; to hinder from entrance; to hinder from participation; to except:—*pr.p.* *excluding*; *pa.p.* *excluded*. [L. *excludo*—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut.]

exclusion, eks-klōd'zhun, *n.*, act of excluding; a shutting or putting out; ejection; exception.

exclusionist, eks-klōd'zhun-ist, *n.*, one who excludes, or would exclude another from a privilege.

exclusive, eks-klōd'siv, *adj.*, excluding; able or tending to exclude; debarring from participation; sole; not taking into account.—*n.* one of a number who exclude others from their society.—*adv.* *exclu'sively*.—*n.* *exclu'siveness*.

Excogitate, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v.t.*, to cogitate or think out; to discover by thinking. [L. *ex*, out, and *Cogitare*.]

excogitation, eks-koj-i-tāt'shun, *n.*, act of excogitating; invention; contrivance.

Excommunicate, eks-kom-mūn'i-kāt, *v.t.*, to put out of or expel from the communion of the church; to deprive of church privileges. [L. *ex*, out of, and *communicate*.]

excommunication, eks-kom-mūn-i-kā'shun, *n.*, act of excommunicating or expelling from the communion of a church.

Excoriate, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v.t.* to strip the skin from:—*pr.p.* *excō'riating*; *pa.p.* *excō'riated*. [L. *excorio*, *excoriatus*—*ex*, from, *corium*, the skin.]

Excrement. See under *Excrete*.

Excreescence, eks-kre'sens, *n.*, that which grows out unnaturally from anything else; an out-break; a wart or tumour; a superfluous part. [L. *excreco*—*ex*, out, and *creco*, to grow.]

excreescent, eks-kre'sent, *adj.*, growing out; superfluous.

Excrete, eks-kre't', *v.t.*, to separate from, or discharge; to eject:—*pr.p.* *excrē'ting*; *pa.p.* *excrē'ted*. [L. *ex*, from, and *cerno*, *cretus*, to separate.]

excretion, eks-kre't'shun, *n.*, act of excreting matter from the animal system; that which is excreted.

excretive, eks-kre't'iv, *adj.*, able to excrete.

excretory, eks-kre'tor-i, *adj.*, having the quality of excreting.—*n.* a duct or vessel that helps to receive and excrete matter.

excrement, eks-kre'mēt, *n.*, that which is excreted; useless matter discharged from the animal system; dung.—*adj.* *excrement'al*. [L. *excrementum*—*excerno*, *excretus*.]

excrementitious, eks-kre'men-tish'us, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing excrement.

Excruciate, eks-kro'shi-āt, *v.t.*, to torture as if on a cross; to rack:—*pr.p.* *excrū'ciating*; *pa.p.* *excrū'ciated*. [L. *ex*, out, and *crucio*, *cruciatius*, to crucify—*crux*, *crucis*, a cross.]

excruciation, eks-kro'shi-āt'shun, *n.*, act of excruciating; torture; vexation.

Exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *v.t.* to clear from the charge of a fault or crime; to absolve; to vindicate:—*pr.p.* *exculpā'ting*; *pa.p.* *exculpā'ted*. [L. *exculpo*, *exculpatus*—*ex*, from, *culpa*, a fault.]

exculpation, eks-kul-pā'shun, *n.*, act of exculpating or excusing.

exculpatory, eks-kul'pā-tor-i, *adj.*, exculpating or freeing from the charge of fault or crime.

Excursion, eks-kur'shun, *n.* lit., a running out; a going forth; an expedition; a trip for pleasure or health; a wandering from the main subject; a digression. [L. *excursio*—*ex*, out, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

excursionist, eks-kur'shun-ist, *n.*, one who goes on an excursion or pleasure-trip.

excursive, eks-kur'siv, *adj.*, prone to make excursions; rambling; deviating.—*adv.* *excurs'ively*.—*n.* *excursiveness*.

Excuse, eks-kūz', *v.t.* lit. to free from a cause or accusation; to free from blame or guilt; to forgive; to free from an obligation; to release; to make an apology or ask pardon for:—*pr.p.* *excūs'ing*; *pa.p.* *excūs'ed*. [L. *excuso*—*ex*, from, *causor*, to plead—*causa*, a cause, an accusation.

excuse, eks-kūs', *n.*, that which excuses; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault.

excusable, eks-kūz'a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being excused; admitting of justification.

excusatory, eks-kūz'a-tor-i, *adj.*, making or containing excuse.

Execrate, eks'è-krát, *v. i.* lit. to exclude from what is sacred: to curse: to denounce evil against; to detest utterly:—*pr. p.* ex'écra'ting; *pa. p.* ex'écra'ted. [*L. execror, execratus*, to curse—*ex*, from, and *sacer*, sacred.]

execration, eks-è-krá'shun, *n.*, act of execrating: a curse pronounced: that which is execrated.

execrable, eks'è-krabl, *adj.*, deserving to be execrated; detestable; accursed.—*adv.* execrably.

Execute, eks'è-kút, *v. t.* lit. to follow out to the end; to complete; to give effect to: to carry into effect the sentence of the law; to put to death by law:—*pr. p.* ex'écúting; *pa. p.* ex'écúted.—*n.* ex'écúter. [*Fr. exécuter*; *L. exsequor, exsecutus*—*ex*, out, and *sequor*, to follow.]

execution, eks-è-kú'shun, *n.*, act of executing or performing; accomplishment; completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law: the warrant for so doing.

executioner, eks-è-kú'shun-ér, *n.*, one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.

executive, egz-ék'ú-tív, *adj.*, that executes; designed or fitted to execute; active: qualifying for or pertaining to the execution of the law.—*adv.* ex'écú'tívely. [*Fr. exécutif*.]

executive, egz-ék'ú-tív, *n.*, the power or authority in government that carries the laws into effect; the persons who administer the government.

executor, egz-ék'ú-tór, *n.*, one who executes or performs: the person appointed to see a will carried into effect.—*fem.* ex'écú'trix.—*n.* ex'écú'torship.

executory, egz-ék'ú-tór-l, *adj.*, executing official duties; designed to be carried into effect.

exequies, eks'è-kwíz, *n. pl.*, the following a corpse; a funeral procession; the ceremonies of burial. [*L. exsequia*—*ex*, out, *sequor*, to follow.]

Exegesis, eks-è-jé'sis, *n.*, a leading or bringing out of the meaning, exposition; the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [*Gr. exégesis*—*exigromas*—*ex*, out, *hégromai*—*ago*, to lead.]

exegetic, eks-è-jé'tík, exegetic, eks-è-jé'tík-al, *adj.*, pertaining to exegesis; explanatory.—*adv.* ex'écú'tívely.—*n. sing.* exegetic's, the science of exegesis.

Exemplar, Exemplary, Exemplify, &c. See under Example.

Exempt, egz-emt' , *v. t.*, to buy or take out; to free, or grant immunity from:—*pr. p.* exempt'ing; *pa. p.* exempt'ed.—*adj.* taken out; not liable to; released. [*L. eximo, exemptus*—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

exemption, egz-em'shun, *n.*, act of exempting: state of being exempt; freedom from any service, duty, &c.; immunity. [*L. exemptio*.]

Exequies. See under Exequia.

Exercise, eks'è-síz, *v. i.* lit. to drive out of an enclosure, to drive on; to set in action; to train by use; to improve by practice: to afflict: to put in practice; to use:—*pr. p.* ex'ér'cising; *pa. p.* ex'ér'cised. [*L. exerceo*—*ex*, out, and *arceo*, to drive.]

exercises, eks'è-síz, *n.*, act of exercising; a setting in action; a putting in practice: exertion of the body for health or amusement; discipline; a lesson or task.

Exert, egz-ért, *v. t.*, to thrust out; to bring into active operation: to do or perform.—*pr. p.* ex'ért'ing; *pa. p.* ex'ért'ed. [*L. exero, exertum*—*ex*, out, and *eruo*, to join.]

exertion, egz-ér'shun, *n.*, act of exerting; a bringing into active operation; effort; attempt.

Exfoliate, eks-fó'lí-át, *v. i.* lit. to strip off in leaves;

to come off in scales:—*pr. p.* ex'fó'líating; *pa. p.* ex'fó'líated. [*L. exfolio, exfoliatus*—*ex*, off, and *folium*, a leaf.]—*n.* ex'fó'lí'ation.

Exhale, egz-hál, *v. t.*, to breathe out; to emit or send out, as vapour; to evaporate.—*v. i.* to rise or be given off, as vapour:—*pr. p.* exhál'ing; *pa. p.* exhál'ed'. [*L. ex*, out, *halo, halatus*, to breathe.]

exhalation, egz-hál-è'shun, *n.*, act or process of exhaling; evaporation: that which is exhaled; vapour; steam. [*L. exhalatio*.]

Exhaust, egz-haus't, *v. t.*, to draw out the whole of; to use the whole strength of; to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely.—*pr. p.* exhaust'ing; *pa. p.* exhaust'ed. [*L. exhausto, exhaustus*—*ex*, out, and *haurio*, to draw.]

exhausted, egz-haus't'ed, *adj.*, drawn out; emptied; consumed; tired out.

exhauster, egz-haus't'ér, *n.*, he who or that which exhausts.

exhaustible, egz-haus'tí-bl, *adj.*, that may be exhausted.

exhaustion, egz-haus't'yun, *n.*, act of exhausting, or consuming: state of being exhausted; extreme fatigue.

exhaustive, egz-haus'tív, *adj.*, tending to exhaust.

exhaustless, egz-haus'tí'les, *adj.*, that cannot be exhausted.

Exhibit, egz-híb'it, *v. t.*, to hold forth or present to view; to present formally or publicly:—*pr. p.* exhib'iting; *pa. p.* exhib'ited. [*L. exhibeo, exhibitum*—*ex*, out, *habeo, habitum*, to have or hold.]

exhibitor, egz-híb'it-ér, *n.*, one who exhibits.

exhibition, eks-hí-bish'un, *n.*, act of exhibiting; presentation to view; display; a public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, &c.: that which is exhibited: an allowance or bounty to scholars in a university. [*L. exhibitio*.]

exhibitioner, eks-hí-bish-un-ér, *n.*, one who enjoys an exhibition or benefaction.

exhibitory, egz-híb'it-ór-l, *adj.*, exhibiting.

Exhilarate, egz-híl'a-rát, *v. t.* to make hilarious or merry; to enliven; to cheer:—*pr. p.* exhíl'arát'ing; *pa. p.* exhíl'arát'ed. [*L. exhilaro, exhilaratus*—*ex*, intensive, *hilaris*, cheerful.]

exhilarating, egz-híl'a-rát'ing, *adj.*, making merry; cheering; gladdening.—*adv.* exhíl'arát'ingly.

exhilarant, egz-híl'a-rant, *adj.*, exhilarating; exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

exhilaration, egz-híl'a-rá'shun, *n.*, act of exhilarating or making cheerful: state of being exhilarated; joyousness; gladness.

Exhort, egz-hort', *v. t.*, to urge strongly to good deeds, esp. by words or advice; to animate; to advise or warn:—*pr. p.* exhort'ing; *pa. p.* exhort'ed'. [*L. exhortor, exhortatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *hortor*, to urge.]

exhortation, eks-hor-tá'shun, *n.*, act or practice of exhorting to laudable deeds; language intended to exhort; counsel. [*L. exhortatio*.]

exhortative, egz-hor'ta-tív, exhortatory, egz-hor'ta-tór-l, *adj.*, tending to exhort or advise.

Exhume, eks-húm', *v. t.* to take out of the ground, or place of burial; to disinter:—*pr. p.* exhúm'ing; *pa. p.* exhúm'ed'. [*L. ex*, out, of, *humus*, the ground.]

exhumation, eks-hú-má'shun, *n.*, act of exhuming; disinterment.

Exigent, eks'í-jent, *adj.*, exacting or driving out; demanding immediate attention or action; pressing. [*L. exigens*—*exigo*—*ex*, out, *ago*, to drive.]

exigence, eks'í-jens, exigency, eks'í-jen-sí, *n.*, state

of being exigent or urgent; pressing necessity; urgent need; emergency; distress.

Exile, eks'īl, *n.* state of being sent out of one's native soil or country; expulsion from home; banishment: one away from his native country.—*v. t.* to expel from one's native country, to banish:—*pr. p.* ex'iling; *pa. p.* ex'iled. [Fr. *exil*—*L. exiliūm*, banishment, *exil*, an exile—*ex*, out of, and *solus*, soil, land: or from root *sol* = *sed*, a seat, and thus = one who is out of his seat.]

Exist, egs-ist', *v. i. lit.* to stand out; to have an actual being; to live; to continue to be:—*pr. p.* exist'ing; *pa. p.* exist'ed. [*L. existo, existis*—*ex*, out, and *sisto*, to stand.]

existence, egs-ist'ens, *n.*, state of existing or being; continued being; life: anything that exists; a being. [*L. existens, ontis*, *pr. p.* of *existo*.]

existent, egs-ist'ent, *adj.*, having existence or being.

Exit, eks'it, *n. lit.* he goes out, orig. a direction in play-books to an actor to go off the stage; the departure of a player from the stage; any departure; a way of departure; a passage out; a quitting of the world's stage, or life; death. [*L. exit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. of *exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo, isum*, to go.]

Exodus, eks'o-dus, *n.*, a going out or departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt; the second book of the Old Testament narrating this event. [*L.*; Gr. *exodos*—*ex*, out, and *hodos*, a way.]

Exogen, eks'o-jen, *n.*, a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers growing on the outside of the wood. [Fr. *exogene*—Gr. *exo*, outside, and *genn*, root of *gennas*, to produce.]

exogenous, eks'o-jen-us, *adj.*, pertaining to *exogenis* or plants that grow on the outside; growing by successive additions to the outside.

Exonerate, egs-on'er-āt, *v. t.* to free from the burden of any blame, or obligation; to acquit:—*pr. p.* exon'erating; *pa. p.* exon'erated. [*L. exonerare, exoneratus*—*ex*, from, *onus, oneris*, a burden.]

exoneration, egs-on'er-ā'shun, *n.*, act of *exonerating* or freeing from a charge or blame.

exonerative, egs-on'er-ā-tiv, *adj.*, tending to *exonerate*; freeing from a burden or obligation.

Exorbitant, egs-or'bi-tant, *adj. lit.* going out of the orbit or track; going beyond the usual limits; excessive; extravagant.—*adv.* exor'bitantly. [*L. exorbitans*, *pr. p.* of *exorbite*—*ex*, out of, and *orbita*, a track—*orbis*, a circle.]

exorbitance, egs-or'bi-tans, *n.*, *exorbitancy*, egs-or'bi-tan-si, *n.*, state or quality of being *exorbitant*; extravagance; enormity.

Exorcise, eks-or-siz, *v. t.*, to *adjure* by some holy name; to call forth or drive away, as a spirit; to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit:—*pr. p.* ex'orcising; *pa. p.* ex'orcised. [Gr. *exorkizo*—*ex*, out, *horkos*, to bind by an oath—*horkos*, an oath.]

exorcism, eks-or-sizm, *n.*, act of *exorcising* or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies. [Fr. *exorcisme*; Gr. *exorkismos*.]

exorciser, eks-or-siz-er, *exorcist*, eks-or-sist, *n.*, one who *exorcises* or pretends to expel evil spirits by adjurations. [Fr. *exorciste*; Gr. *exorkistēs*.]

Exordium, egs-or'di-um, *n. lit.* the warp of a web, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse or composition. [*L. exordior*, to begin a web—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, to weave.]

exordial, egs-or-di-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the *exordium*.

Exotaria, eks-o-ter'ik, **Exoterial**, eks-o-ter'ik-al,

adj., *external*; fit to be communicated to the public or multitude;—opposed to *Esoteria*. [Gr. *exotērikos*—*exō*, without.]

Exotic, egs-ō'tik, *adj.*, *outward*; introduced from a foreign country.—*n.* anything of foreign origin; something not native to a country, as a plant, &c. [Gr. *exōtikos*—*exō*, outward.]

exotical, egs-ō'tik-al, *adj.* same as *Exotic*.

Expand, eks-pan'd', *v. t.*, to spread out; to open or lay open; to enlarge in bulk or surface.—*v. i.* to become opened; to enlarge:—*pr. p.* expand'ing; *pa. p.* expand'ed. [*L. expando*—*ex*, out, and *pando, pansus*, to spread.]

expansive, eks-pan's, *n.*, that which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body; the firmament.

expandible, eks-pan'si-bl, *adj.*, capable of being expanded or extended.—*n.* expansibility.—*adv.* expansibly.

expansion, eks-pan'shun, *n.*, act of *expanding*; state of being expanded; enlargement; that which is expanded; immensity.

expansive, eks-pan'siv, *adj.*, able or tending to *expand*; widely extended; diffusive.—*adv.* expansively.—*n.* expansiveness.

Expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v. i. lit.* to wander out of the space or course; to range at large; to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing:—*pr. p.* expā'triating; *pa. p.* expā'triated. [*L. expatriare, expatriatus*—*ex*, out of, and *patria*, space.]

expatriation, eks-pā'tri-ā'shun, *n.*, act of *expatriating* or enlarging in discourse.

Expatriate, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v. i.* to send out of one's fatherland or native country; to banish or exile:—*pr. p.* expā'triating; *pa. p.* expā'triated. [*L. ex*, out of, *patria*, fatherland—*pater*, a father.]

expatriation, eks-pā'tri-ā'shun, *n.*, act of *expatriating*; exile, voluntary or compulsory.

Expect, eks-pek't', *v. t.*, to look out for; to wait for; to look forward to as something about to happen; to anticipate; to hope:—*pr. p.* expect'ing; *pa. p.* expect'ed. [*L. ex*, out, and *specio*, intensive, from *specio*, to look.]

expectance, eks-pek't'ans, **expectancy**, eks-pek't'an-si, *n.*, act or state of *expecting*; that which is expected; hope.

expectant, eks-pek't'ant, *adj.*, *expecting*; looking or waiting for.—*n.* one who expects; one who is looking or waiting for some benefit.

expectation, eks-pek-tā'shun, *n.*, act or state of *expecting*, or of looking forward to as about to happen; prospect of future good; that which is expected: the ground or qualities for anticipating future benefits or excellence; promise; the value of something expected.

expectingly, eks-pek'ting-ly, *adv.*, in a state of *expectation*.

Expectorate, eks-pek'to-rāt, *v. t.*, to expel from the breast or lungs, by coughing, &c.; to spit forth.—*v. i.* to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat:—*pr. p.* expectorating; *pa. p.* expectorated. [*L. expectorare, expectoratus*—*ex*, out of, from, and *pectoris, pectoris*, the breast.]

expectoration, eks-pek-to-rā'shun, *n.*, act of *expectorating*; that which is expectorated; spittle.

expectorativa, eks-pek'to-rā-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of *promoting expectoration*.

expectorant, eks-pek'to-rant, *adj.*, tending to promote *expectoration*.—*n.* a medicine which promotes *expectoration*.

Expedience, &c. See under *Expedita*.

Expedite, eks'pē-dīt, *v. t.* lit. to free the feet from a snare; to free from impediments; to hasten; to send forth.—*adj.* free from impediment; quick; prompt.—*adv.* expeditely. [L. *expedio*, *expeditus*—*ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

expedition, eks-pē-dish'ūn, *n.*, the quality of being expedite or speedy; speed; any undertaking by a number of persons; a hostile march or voyage; those who form an expedition. [L. *expeditio*.]

expeditious, eks-pē-dish'ūs, *adj.*, characterized by expedition or rapidity; speedy; prompt.—*adv.* expeditiously.

expedient, eks-pē-di-ent, *adj.*, expediting or hastening forward; tending to promote an object; suitable; advisable—*n.* that which serves to promote; means suitable to an end; contrivance.—*adv.* expeditently. [L. *expediens*—*expedio*.]

expediens, eks-pē-di-ens, *expediency*, eks-pē-di-ēn-si, *n.*, state or quality of being expedient; fitness; desirableness; self-interest.

Expel, eks-pel', *v. t.*, to drive out from or cut off connection with a society; to banish:—*pr. p.* expelling; *pa. p.* expelled'. [L. *expello*, *expulsus*—*ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive.]

expulsion, eks-pul'shūn, *n.*, act of expelling; state of being expelled; banishment. [L. *expulsio*.]

expulsive, eks-pul'siv, *adj.*, able or serving to expel.

Expend, eks-pend', *v. t.* lit. to weigh out; to lay out; to employ or consume in any way; to spend:—*pr. p.* expending; *pa. p.* expended'. [L. *expendo*—*ex*, out, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh.]

expensiture, eks-pend'i-tūr, *n.*, act of expending or laying out; that which is expended; money spent.

expense, eks-pens', *n.*, the act or habit of expending; that which is expended; outlay; cost.

expensive, eks-pen'siv, *adj.*, causing or requiring much expense; extravagant.—*adv.* expensively. —*n.* expensiveness.

Experience, eks-pē-ri-ēns, *n.*, thorough trial of; practical acquaintance with any matter, gained by trial; repeated trial; long and varied observation, personal or general; wisdom derived from the changes and trials of life.—*v. t.* to make trial of, or practical acquaintance with; to prove or know by use; to suffer:—*pr. p.* experiencing; *pa. p.* experienced'. [L. *experientia*, from *experior*—*ex*, intensive, and old verb *perior*, to try.]

experienced, eks-pē-ri-ēnst, *adj.*, taught by experience; skilful; wise.

experiment, eks-per-i-ment, *n.*, a trial; something done to prove some theory, or to discover something unknown.—*v. i.* to make an experiment or trial; to search by trial:—*pr. p.* experimenting; *pa. p.* experimented'. [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*.]

experimental, eks-per-i-ment'al, *adj.*, pertaining to experiment; founded on or known by experiment; taught by experiment or experience.—*adv.* experimentally.

experimentalist, eks-per-i-ment'al-ist, *experimentalist*, eks-per-i-ment-ist, *n.*, one who makes experiments.

expert, eks-pert', *adj.*, experienced; taught by practice; having a familiar knowledge; having a facility of performance; skilful, adroit.—*n.* one who is expert or skilled in any art or science; a scientific or professional witness.—*adv.* expertly. —*n.* expertness. [L. *expertus*—*experior*.]

Expiate, eks'pi-āt, *v. t.* to annul guilt by subsequent acts of piety or self-sacrifice; to make complete atonement for; to make satisfaction or reparation for:—*pr. p.* expiating; *pa. p.* expiated.

[L. *expiō*, *expiatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *pio*, to appease, atone for—*pius*, pious.]

expiable, eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being expiated, atoned for, or done away.

expiation, eks-pi-ā'shūn, *n.*, act of expiating or atoning for: the means by which atonement is made; atonement. [L. *expiatio*.]

expiator, eks'pi-ā-tor, *n.*, one who expiates.

expiatory, eks'pi-ā-tor-i, *adj.*, having the power to make expiation or atonement.

Expire, eks-pir', *v. t.*, to breathe out; to emit or throw out from the lungs; to emit in minute particles.—*v. i.* to breathe out the breath or life; to die; to come to an end:—*pr. p.* expiring; *pa. p.* expired'. [L. *ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

expirable, eks-pir'a-bl, *adj.*, that may expire or come to an end.

expiration, eks-pi-rā'shūn, *n.*, act of expiring; a breathing out; death; end; that which is expired; exhalation. [L. *expiratio*.]

expiratory, eks-pi-rā-tor-i, *adj.*, pertaining to expiration, or the emission of the breath.

expiry, eks'pir-i, *n.*, the end or termination; expiration.

Explain, eks-plān', *v. t.* orig. to spread out flat, or make plain or flat; to make plain or intelligible; to unfold and illustrate the meaning of; to expound:—*pr. p.* explaining; *pa. p.* explained'. [L. *expiano*—*ex*, out, *plano*—*planus*, plain.]

explainable, eks-plān'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being explained or cleared up.

explanation, eks-plā-nā'shūn, *n.*, act of explaining or clearing from obscurity; that which explains or clears up; the meaning or sense given to anything; a mutual clearing up of matters.

explanatory, eks-plān'a-tor-i, *adj.*, serving to explain or clear up; containing explanations.

Explicative, eks'ple-tiv, *adj.*, filling out; added for ornament or merely to fill up.—*n.* a word or syllable inserted for ornament or to fill up a vacancy. [L. *explicativus*—*ex*, out, *pleo*, to fill.]

explosive, eks'ple-tor-i, *adj.*, serving to fill up; explosive.

Explicate, eks'pli-kāt, *v. t.*, to fold out or unfold; to lay open or explain the meaning of:—*pr. p.* explicating; *pa. p.* explicated'. [L. *explico*, *explicatus* or *explicatus*—*ex*, out, *plico*, to fold.]

explicable, eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.*, capable of being explicated, or explained. [L. *explicabilis*.]

explication, eks-pli-kā'shūn, *n.*, act of explicating or explaining; explanation. [L. *explicatio*.]

explicative, eks'pli-kā-tiv, *explicatory*, eks'pli-kā-tor-i, *adj.*, serving to explicate or explain.

explicit, eks-plis'it, *adj.*, unfolded, or explained; not implied merely, but distinctly stated; plain in language; clear; unreserved.—*adv.* explicitly. —*n.* explicitness. [L. *explicitus*, from *explico*.]

Explode, eks-plōd', *v. t.* orig. to drive an actor from the stage by clapping of hands, &c.; to drive out with violence and noise; to bring into disrepute, and reject.—*v. i.* to burst with a loud report:—*pr. p.* exploding; *pa. p.* exploded'. [L. *explodo*—*ex*, out, and *plando*, to clap the hands.]

explosion, eks-plō'shūn, *n.*, act of exploding; a sudden violent burst with a loud report.

explosive, eks-plō'siv, *adj.*, liable to or causing explosion; bursting out with violence and noise.—*adv.* explosively.

Exploit, eks-ploit', *n.* lit. something unfolded or openly done; a deed or achievement, esp. a

Explore

heroic one; a feat. [Fr. *exploit*—L. *explicitum*.] See **Explicate**.

Explore, eks-plōr', *v.t.* lit. to search out with much calling or inquiry; to search through for the purpose of discovery; to examine thoroughly:—*pr.p.* exploring; *pa.p.* explored'. [L. *exploro exploratus*—*ex*, out, and *ploro*, to cry.]

explorer, eks-plōrer', *n.*, one who explores.

exploration, eks-plō-rā'shun, *n.*, act of exploring, or searching thoroughly. [L. *exploratio*.]

exploratory, eks-plō-rā-tor-i, *adj.*, serving to explore; searching out.

Explosion, &c. See under **Explode**.

Exponent, eks-pō'nent, *n.* that which places or sets out; he or that which points out, or represents; in *alg.*, a figure which shews how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as *a³*; an index. [L. *exponens*—*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place.]

exponential, eks-pō-nen'shal, *adj.* in *alg.*, pertaining to or involving exponents.

Export, eks-pōrt', *v.t.*, to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce:—*pr.p.* exporting; *pa.p.* exported'.—*n.* export'ed'. [L. *exporto*—*ex*, out of, and *porto*, to carry.] See **Port**.

export, eks-pōrt', *n.*, act of exporting: that which is exported; a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic.

exportable, eks-pōrt'-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be exported.

exportation, eks-pōr-tā'shun, *n.*, act of exporting, or of conveying goods from one country to another. [L. *exportatio*.]

Expose, eks-pōr', *v.t.*, to place or lay forth to view; to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter; to make bare; to explain; to make liable to; to disclose:—*pr.p.* exposing; *pa.p.* exposed'.—*n.* expos'er. [Fr. *exposer*—L. *expono, expositum*—*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place.]

exposure, eks-pō'zhūr, *n.*, act of exposing or laying open or bare; state of being laid open or bare; openness to danger; position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, &c.

expound, eks-pound', *v.t.*, to expose, or lay open the meaning of; to explain:—*pr.p.* expounding; *pa.p.* expounded'. [old Fr. *expandre*—L. *expono*.]

expounder, eks-pound'ēr, *n.*, one who expounds; an interpreter.

exposition, eks-pō-zish'un, *n.*, act of exposing, or laying open; a setting out to public view; a public exhibition: act of expounding or laying open of the meaning of an author; explanation.

expositor, eks-pōz'i-tor, *n.*, one who or that which expounds or explains; an interpreter.

expository, eks-pōz'i-tor-i, *adj.*, serving to expound or explain; explanatory.

Expostulate, eks-post'ū-lāt, *v.i.* lit. to demand urgently or earnestly; to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate:—*pr.p.* expostulating; *pa.p.* expostulated'.—*n.* expost'ulator. [L. *expostulo, expostulatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *postulo*, to demand.]

expostulation, eks-post'ū-lā'shun, *n.*, act of expostulating, or reasoning earnestly with a person against his conduct; remonstrance.

expostulatory, eks-post'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.*, containing expostulation.

Exposure. See under **Expose**.

Expound. See under **Expose**.

Express, eks-pres', *v.t.*, to press or force out; to represent, or make known by a likeness, or by

Extend

words; to declare; to designate:—*pr.p.* expressing; *pa.p.* expressed'. [L. *ex*, out, and *Press*.]

express, eks-pres', *adj.*, pressed or clearly brought out; exactly representing: directly stated; explicit; clear: intended or sent for a particular purpose.—*n.* a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand; a regular and quick conveyance.—*adv.* express'ly.

expressible, eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being expressed, squeezed out, represented, or uttered.

expression, eks-presh'un, *n.*, act of expressing or forcing out by pressure: act of representing or giving utterance to: faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, &c.: that which is expressed; look; feature: the manner in which anything is expressed: tone of voice or sound in music.

expressionless, eks-presh'un-les, *adj.*, without expression.

expressive, eks-pres'iv, *adj.*, serving to express or indicate: full of expression: vividly representing; significant.—*adv.* express'ively.—*n.* express'iveness.

Expulsion, **Expulsive**. See under **Expel**.

Expunge, eks-punj', *v.t.* lit. to brick out; to blot out; to efface: to wipe out:—*pr.p.* expunging; *pa.p.* expunged'. [L. *ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick.]

Expurgate, eks-pur'gāt, or eks-pur', *v.t.*, to purge out or render pure; to purify from anything noxious or erroneous:—*pr.p.* expurgating; *pa.p.* expurgated'. [L. *expurgo, expurgatus*—*ex*, out, and *purgo*, to purge or purify, from *purus*, pure.]

expurgation, eks-pur-gā'shun, *n.*, act of expurgating or purifying.

expurgator, eks-pur-gā-tor, or eks-pur', *n.*, one who expurgates or purifies.

expurgatory, eks-pur-ga-tor-i, *adj.*, serving to expurgate or purify.

Exquisite, eks-kwi-zit, *adj.* lit. sought out or selected with care: of superior quality; excellent: of delicate perception or close discrimination; not easily satisfied; fastidious; exceeding, extreme, as pain.—*n.* one exquisitely nice or refined in dress; a fop.—*adv.* ex'quisitely. [L. *exquisitus*—*ex*, out, and *quæro, quasitus*, to seek.]

Exsanguine, eks-sang'gwi-us, **Exsanguinous**, eks-sang'gwin-us, *adj.*, without blood or red blood. [L. *ex*, priv., and *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood.]

Excise, eks-sind', *v.t.*, to cut off:—*pr.p.* excising; *pa.p.* excised'. [L. *ex*, off, and *scindo*, to cut.]

Extant, eks'tant, *adj.*, standing out, or above the rest; still standing or existing. [L. *extans, -antis*—*ex*, out, and *sto*, to stand.]

Extasy, **Extatic**. See **Ecstasy**, **Ecstatic**.

Extempore, eks-tem'pō-re, *adv.*, out of or at the time; on the spur of the moment; without preparation; suddenly. [L. *ex tempore*—*ex*, out of, and *tempus, temporis*, time.]

extemporaneous, eks-tem-pō-rā-ne-us, **extemporary**, eks-tem'pō-rar-i, *adj.*, done extempore or at the time or occasion; proceeding from the spur of the moment; done without preparation; off-hand.—*adv.* extempor'aneously. [L. *extemporaneus*—*ex*, and *tempus, temporis*, time.]

extemporise, eks-tem'pō-riz, *v.i.*, to speak extempore or without previous preparation; to discourse without notes; to speak off-hand:—*pr.p.* extemp'orising; *pa.p.* extem'porised.

Extend, eks-tend', *v.t.*, to stretch out; to prolong in any direction: to enlarge; to dilate; to widen: to hold out; to bestow or impart.—*v.i.* to stretch; to be continued in length or breadth:—

pr. p. extend'ing; *pa. p.* extend'ed. [L. *extendo*, *extensus*—*ex*, out, *tendo*, *tensus*, to stretch.]
 extensible, eks-ten'si-bl, extensible, eks-ten'sil, *adj.*, capable of being extended.—*n.* extensibility.
 extension, eks-ten'shun, *n.*, act of extending: a stretching out, prolongation, or enlargement: state of being extended: that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.
 extensive, eks-ten'siv, *adj.*, having great extension or extent: large; comprehensive.—*adv.* exten'sively.—*n.* exten'siveness.
 extent, eks-ten't, *n.*, the space or degree to which a thing is extended; bulk; compass.
 Extenuate, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v. t.*, to make very thin or lean: to lessen or diminish: to weaken the force of; to palliate:—*pr. p.* exten'uating; *pa. p.* exten'uated.—*n.* exten'suator. [L. *extenuo*, *extenuatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *tenno*, from *tenno*, thin.]
 extenuating, eks-ten'ū-āt-ing, *adj.*, lessening; palliating.—*adv.* exten'uatingly.
 extenuation, eks-ten'ū-ā'shun, *n.*, act of extenuating or making thin or lean: act of representing anything as less wrong or criminal than it is; palliation: mitigation.
 extenuatory, eks-ten'ū-a-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to extenuate; palliative.
 Exterior, eks-tē'ri-or, *adj.*, outer; outward; on or from the outside; foreign.—*n.* outward part or surface; outward form or deportment; appearance. [L. *exterior*, comp. of *exter*, outward, from *ex*, out.]
 external, eks-tēr-nāl, *adj.*, exterior, outward; that may be seen; apparent: not innate or intrinsic; derived from without; accidental: foreign.—*adv.* exter'nally. [L. *externus*—*exter*.]
 externala, eks-tēr-nāls, *n. pl.*, the outward parts; outward forms or ceremonies.
 Externalize, eks-tēr-mī-nāt, *v. t.* to drive out of the boundaries of; to drive away; to terminate or destroy utterly; to put an end to; to root out:—*pr. p.* exter'minating; *pa. p.* exter'minated.—*n.* exter'minator. [L. *externo*, *extermīnatus*—*ex*, out, and *terminus*, a boundary.]
 extermination, eks-tēr-mī-nā'shun, *n.*, act of exterminating: complete destruction or extirpation.
 exterminatory, eks-tēr-mī-nā-tor-i, *adj.*, serving or tending to exterminate.
 External. See under Exterior.
 Extinct, Extinction. See under Extinguish.
 Extinguish, eks-ting'wīsh, *v. t.* lit. to prick or scratch out; to quench; to put an end to; to destroy: to obscure by superior splendour:—*pr. p.* extin'guishing; *pa. p.* extin'guished. [L. *extinguo*, *extinctus*—*ex*, out, and *stinguo*, to quench, to prick, from root *stig*, to prick.]
 extinguishable, eks-ting'wīsh-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.
 extinguisher, eks-ting'wīsh-ēr, *n.*, one who or that which extinguishes; a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle.
 extinct, eks-tīnk't, *adj.*, extinguished; put out; no longer existing; dead.
 extinction, eks-tingk'shun, *n.*, act of extinguishing, quenching, or destroying: state of being extinguished: destruction; suppression.
 Extirpate, eks-tēr-pāt, *v. t.*, to root out; to destroy totally; to cut off; to exterminate:—*pr. p.* extir-pating; *pa. p.* extir-pated.—*n.* extir-pator. [L. *extirpo*, *extirpatus*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, a root.]
 extirpation, eks-tēr-pā'shun, *n.*, act of extirpating; extermination: total destruction.

Extol, eks-tol', *v. t.* orig. to lift up or raise on high: to raise or exalt in words or by praise; to magnify; to praise:—*pr. p.* extoll'ing; *pa. p.* extolled. [L. *extollo*—*ex*, up, *tollo*, to lift, or raise.]
 Extortive. See under Extort.
 Extort, eks-tort', *v. t.*, to twist or wrench out; to gain or draw from by compulsion or violence:—*pr. p.* extort'ing; *pa. p.* extort'ed. [L. *extorqueo*, *extortus*—*ex*, out, and *torqueo*, to twist.]
 extortive, eks-tor'siv, *adj.*, serving or tending to extort.—*adv.* extor'tively.
 extortion, eks-tor'shun, *n.*, act of extorting, or wresting from by force; illegal exaction: that which is extorted.
 extortionary, eks-tor'shun-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or implying extortion.
 extortionate, eks-tor'shun-āt, *adj.*, characterised by extortion; oppressive.
 extortioner, eks-tor'shun-ēr, *n.*, one who practises extortion.
 Extra, eks'tra, *adj.*, beyond or more than is necessary; extraordinary; additional. [L. *extra*, beyond, outside of, contracted from *extera*—*exter*—*ex*, out, and root *tar*, to cross.]
 Extract, eks-trakt', *v. t.*, to draw out by force or otherwise: to choose out or select: to find out: to distil:—*pr. p.* extract'ing; *pa. p.* extract'ed. [L. *extraho*, *extractus*—*ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw.]
 extract, eks'trakt, *n.*, that which is extracted or drawn out; anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, &c. as an essence; a passage taken from a book or writing.
 extractible, eks-trakt'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being extracted.
 extraction, eks-trak'shun, *n.*, act of extracting or drawing out: derivation from a stock or family; birth; lineage: that which is extracted.
 extractive, eks-trak'tiv, *adj.*, that may be extracted; tending or serving to extract.—*n.* an extract.
 extractor, eks-trakt'or, *n.*, he who or that which extracts.
 Extradition, eks-tra-dish'ūn, *n.*, a delivering up by one government to another of fugitives from justice. [L. *ex*, from, and *traditio*—*trado*, *traditus*, to deliver up.]
 Extra-judicial, eks-tra-jū-dish'āl, *adj.*, out of the proper court, or beyond the usual course of legal proceeding. [Extra, and judicial.]
 Extra-mundane, eks-tra-mun'dān, *adj.*, beyond the material world. [Extra, and Mundane.]
 Extra-mural, eks-tra-mū'ral, *adj.*, without or beyond the walls. [Extra, and Mural.]
 Extraneous, eks-trān'yus, *adj.*, without or beyond; external; foreign: not belonging to or dependent on a thing; not essential. [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*. See Extra.]—*adv.* extran'eously.
 Extraordinary, eks-tror'di-nar-i, *adj.*, beyond ordinary; not usual, or regular; wonderful; special.—*adv.* extraor'dinarily. [Extra, and ordinary.]
 extraordinaries, eks-tror'di-nar-i-z, *n. pl.*, things that exceed the usual order, kind, or method.
 Extravagant, eks-trav'a-gant, *adj.*, wandering beyond bounds; irregular; unrestrained; excessive; profuse in expenses; wasteful.—*adv.* extrav'agantly. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, -antis, *pr. p.* of *vago*, to wander.]
 extravagance, eks-trav'a-gans, *n.*, the act or state of being extravagant, or going beyond due limits; irregularity; excess; lavish expenditure.

extravaganza, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *n.*, an *extravagant* or wild and irregular piece of music. [It.]

Extravagante, eks-trav'a-sät, *v. i.* to let out of the proper vessels, as blood:—*pr. p.* extravasating; *pa. p.* extravasated. [L. *extra*, out of, and *vasa*, a vessel.]

Extreme, eks-trém', *adj.*, *outermost*; at the outmost point, edge, or border; most remote; last; highest in degree; greatest; most violent; most urgent.—*n.* the utmost point or verge; end; utmost or highest limit or degree: great necessity.—*adv.* *extremely*. [Fr. *extrême*—L. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, on the outside, outward.]

extremity, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.*, that which is *extreme*; the utmost limit, point, or portion: the highest degree: greatest necessity, emergency, or distress. [Fr. *extrémité*, L. *extremitas*.]

Extricate, eks'tri-kät, *v. i.*, to free from hindrances or perplexities; to disentangle: to emit:—*pr. p.* extricating; *pa. p.* extricated. [L. *extricare*, *extricare*—*ex*, out, *tricare*, trifles, hindrances.]

extrication, eks-tri-kä'shun, *n.*, act of *extricating*; disentangling: act of sending out or evolving.

extricable, eks'tri-käbl, *adj.*, that can be *extricated*.

External, eks-trin'sik, **External**, eks-trin'sik-al, *adj.* on the outside or outward; external; not contained in or belonging to a body; foreign; not essential:—opposed to **Internal**.—*adv.* *externally*. [L. *externus*—*exter*, outward, and *acus*, from *agere*, to follow.]

Extrude, eks-trööd', *v. i.*, to thrust out; to force or urge out; to expel: to drive off:—*pr. p.* extruding; *pa. p.* extruded. [L. *extrudo*, *extrudere*—*ex*, out, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

extrusion, eks-tröözhun, *n.*, act of *extruding*, thrusting, or throwing out; expulsion.

Exuberant, eks-ü'bér-ant, *adj.*, exceedingly rich or abundant; plenteous; overflowing; superfluous.—*adv.* *exuberantly*. [L. *exuberans*, *pr. p.* of *exuberare*—*ex*, intensive, and *uber*, rich, abundant.]

exuberance, eks-ü'bér-ans, **exuberancy**, eks-ü'bér-ans-i, *n.*, state of being *exuberant*; an overflowing quantity; richness; superfluity.

Exude, eks-üd', *v. i.*, to sweat out or discharge by sweating; to discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, &c.—*v. i.* to flow out of a body through the pores:—*pr. p.* exuding; *pa. p.* exuded. [L. *ex*, out, *sudo*, to sweat.]

exudation, eks-ü-dä'shun, *n.*, act of *exuding* or discharging through pores: the sweat, &c. exuded.

Exult, egz-ült', *v. i.*, to leap for joy; to rejoice exceedingly; to triumph:—*pr. p.* exulting; *pa. p.* exulted.—*adv.* *exultingly*. [L. *exsulto*, from *exsillo*—*ex*, out or up, and *sallo*, to leap.]

exultant, egz-ült'ant, *adj.*, *exulting*; expressing exultation; triumphant. [L. *exultans*.]

exultation, egz-ült-tä'shun, *n.*, act of *exulting*; lively joy at any advantage gained; rapturous delight; transport. [L. *exultatio*.]

Exuvia, eks-ü'vi-ä, *n. pl.*, cast off skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; in *geol.*, fossil shells and other remains of animals. [L., from *exuvie*, to draw or put off.]

Eye, I, *n.* lit. the seeing thing; the organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing; sight: power of perception; oversight; observation: anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop or ring for a hook, &c.—*v. i.*, to fix the eye on; to look on; to observe narrowly:—*pr. p.* *eying*;

pa. p. eyed' (td). [A.S. *age*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; Slav. *oko*; allied to Gr. *okos*; *osse*, the two eyes, connected with *ossomai*, to see; L. *oculus*; Sans. *akshi*.]

eyeball, I'baw', *n.*, the ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

eyebright, I'brít, *n.*, a beautiful little plant of the genus *Euphrasia*, formerly used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

eyebrow, I'brow, *n.*, the brow or hairy arch above the eye.

eyelash, I'lash, *n.*, the line of hairs that edges the eyelid. [Eye, and Ger. *lasche*, Ice. *laska*, a flap.]

eyelid, I'les, *adj.*, without eyes, or sight.

eyolet, I'let, **eyolet-hole**, I'let-höl, *n.*, a small eye or hole to receive a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, &c. [Fr. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*, an eye.]

eyelid, I'lid, *n.*, the lid or cover of the eye; the portion of movable skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure.

eye-service, I'ér-vís, *n.*, service performed only under the eye, or inspection of an employer.

eyesight, I'sít, *n.*, the sight of the eye; power of seeing; view; observation.

eyesore, I'sör, *n.*, anything that is *sores* or offensive to the eye.

eye-tooth, I'töth, *n.*, a tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders, with a long fang pointing towards the eye.

eye-witness, I'-wit-nes, *n.*, one who sees a thing done.

Eyre, ár, *n.*, a journey or circuit; a court of itinerant justices. [old Fr. *eyre*, journey, from L. *iter*, a way, a journey—*eo*, *itum*, to go.]

Eggs, Aeria, É're, or Á're, *n.* lit. an *eggy* or a place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their eggs. [old E. *gyrn*, eggs, Teut. *ey*, A.S. *æg*, an egg; or A.S. *ari*, Ger. *aar*, an eagle, and suffix *ry*, denoting a collection; or Fr. *aire*—low L. *area*—L. *area*, an open space, or from *ær*, the air.]

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Fable, fá'bl, *n.* lit. that which is spoken or told; a feigned story or tale intended to instruct or amuse; the plot or series of events in an epic or dramatic poem: fiction; a falsehood.—*v. t.* to feign; to invent:—*pr. p.* fá'bling; *pa. p.* fá'bled. [Fr. *fable*, L. *fabula*, from *fabri*, to speak.]

fabulise, fab'ü-líz, *v. t.*, to write *fables*, or to speak in *fables*:—*pr. p.* fab'ülising; *pa. p.* fab'ülised.

fabulist, fab'ü-list, *n.*, one who invents *fables*.

fabulous, fab'ü-lus, *adj.* feigned, as a *fable*; related in *fable*; false.—*adv.* *fabulously*. [L. *fabulosus*.]

Fabrica, fab'rik, or fá'brik, *n.*, *workmanship*; the manner in which the parts of a thing are put together; texture; anything framed by art and labour; building; manufactured cloth; any system of connected parts. [L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a worker in hard materials—*facio*, to make.]

fabricate, fab'ri-kät, *v. t.*, to put together by art and labour; to manufacture; to produce: to devise falsely:—*pr. p.* fá'brikáting; *pa. p.* fá'brikáted.—*n.* fá'brikátor. [L. *fabrico*, *fabricatus*, from *fabrica*.]

fabrication, fab-ri-kä'shun, *n.*, act of *fabricating*; construction; manufacture; that which is fabricated or invented; a story; a falsehood.

Fabulise, **Fabulous**, &c. See under **Fable**.

Facade. See under **Face**.

Face, fá, *n.* the outside *make* or appearance; that which presents itself to a spectator: front; the

visible forepart of the head: cast of features; look: confidence; boldness; effrontery; presence: in *B.*, anger or favour. [Fr. *face*, L. *facies*, form, face—*facio*, to make, akin to Gr. *phuo*, to produce, Sans. *bhā*, to be.]

face, *fās*, *v.t.* to meet *in the face* or in front; to stand opposite to; to oppose with firmness; to resist: to put an additional face or surface on; to cover in front.—*v.i.* to turn the face:—*pr.p.* *fac'ing*; *pa.p.* *fac'ed*.

facade, *fā-sād'*, *n.*, the face or front of a building. [Fr., from L. *facies*.]

facet, *fās'et*, *n.* lit. a little face; a small surface. [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.]

facial, *fā'shāl*, *adj.*, of or relating to the face.—*adv.* *fā'dially*.

facings, *fās'ing*, *n.* a covering in front for ornament or protection.

facetious, *fā-sē'shūs*, *adj.* lit. well-made; witty, humorous, jocose.—*adv.* *facēt'iously*.—*n.* *facēt'iousness*. [L. *facetus*—*factus*, *pa.p.* of *facio*, to make.]

facile, *fās'īl*, *adj.*, that may be done, easily done: easy of access or converse; courteous: easily persuaded; yielding. [L. *facilis*, that may be done, easy, from *facio*, to do.]

facility, *fā-sī'l'i-ti*, *n.*, quality of being facile or easily done: dexterity: easiness to be persuaded; pliancy: easiness of access; affability.—*pl.* *facilit'ies*, means that render anything easy to be done. [L. *facilitas*.]

facilitate, *fā-sī'l'i-tāt*, *v.t.*, to give facility to or to make easy; to lessen difficulty:—*pr.p.* *facilit'ating*; *pa.p.* *facilit'ated*.

fac-simile, *fāk-sim'i-le*, *n.* that which is made similar; an exact copy. [L. *fac*, contr. of *factum*, made—*facio*, to make, and *similis*, like.]

Fact, *fākt*, *n.*, a deed or anything done; anything that comes to pass: reality; truth: the assertion of a thing done. [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make.]

faction, *fāk'shūn*, *n.* lit. a doing; a company of persons associated together, in opposition to the government: dissension. [L. *factio*, from *facio*.]

factious, *fāk'shūs*, *adj.*, given to faction; turbulent; disloyal.—*adv.* *facēt'iously*.—*n.* *facēt'iousness*. [L. *factiosus*—*facio*.]

factitious, *fāk-tish'ūs*, *adj.*, made by art, in opposition to what is natural.—*adv.* *facēt'iously*. [L. *factitious*, from *facio*, to make.]

factor, *fāk'tor*, *n.*, a doer or transactor of business for another; one who buys and sells goods for others, on commission: one of two or more quantities which multiplied together, form a product. [L., from *facio*.]—*n.* *fāct'orship*.

factorage, *fāk'tor-āj*, *n.* the fees or commission of a factor.

factory, *fāk'tor-i*, *n.*, the place of business of a factor; the body of factors in a place: a manufactory.

factorial, *fāk-tō'ri-āl*, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting in a factory.

factotum, *fāk-tō'tūm*, *n.* a person employed to do all kinds of work. [L. *facio*, and *totus*, all.]

Faculty, *fāk'ul-ti*, *n.*, facility or power to act: an original power of the mind: personal quality or endowment: right, authority, or privilege to act; licence: a body of men to whom any privilege is granted; the professors constituting a department in a university; the members of a profession. [L. *facultas*, from *facul*, easily—*facilis*, easy.]

Fade, *fād*, *v.t.* to become insipid or weak; to lose strength, freshness, or colour gradually; to grow

dim; to vanish.—*v.t.* to cause to wither:—*pr.p.* *fād'ing*; *pa.p.* *fād'ed*. [old E. *fade*, *vade*, Fr. *fade*, insipid; Dutch, *vadden*, to wither; Prov. *fat*; prob. from L. *fatuus*, silly, insipid.]

fadeless, *fād'les*, *adj.*, *unfading*.

Faeces, *fē'sēs*, *n.pl.*, grounds; sediment after infusion or distillation: excrement. [L., pl. of *faex*, *facis*, grounds.]

fecal, *fē'kāl*, *adj.* relating to, consisting of faeces.

feculent, *fēk'ū-lent*, *adj.*, containing faeces or sediment; muddy; foul.—*n.* *fec'ulences* or *fec'ulency*.

Flag, *fag*, *v.i.*, to flag or become weary or tired out; to work as a flag.—*v.t.* to cause to labour like a drudge; to exhaust by labour:—*pr.p.* *fag'ging*; *pa.p.* *fag'ged*.—*n.* one who labours like a drudge; a school-boy forced to do menial offices for one older. [low Ger. *fakk*, wearied; A.S. *fage*, Ger. *feig*, dying, weak; Scot. *sey*, on the verge of death: connected with *Flag*.]

Flag-end, *fag'end*, *n.*, the end of a web of cloth that flags or hangs loose; the untwisted end of a rope: the refuse or meaner part of a thing.

Fagot, *fagot*, *fag'ut*, *n.*, a bundle of sticks used for fuel; a stick: anything like a faggot.—*v.t.* to tie or bundle together:—*pr.p.* *fag'ot'ing*; *pa.p.* *fag'oted*. [W. *ffagod*; *ffagus*, to bind; allied to Gr. *phakolos*, a bundle, L. *fax*, *facis*, a torch.]

Fahrenheit, *fā'ren-hīt*, *n.* the name applied to a thermometer, the freezing-point of which is marked at 32 and the boiling-point at 212 degrees. [named from the inventor, a German.]

Fall, *fāl*, *v.i.*, to fall, slip, err; to fall short or be wanting: to fall away; to decay; to die: to miss; to be disappointed or baffled; to be unable to pay one's debts.—*v.t.* to be wanting to; not to be sufficient for:—*pr.p.* *fāl'ling*; *pa.p.* *fāl'led*.—*n.* failure. [Fr. *fallir*, It. *fallire*—L. *fallō*, Gr. *sphallo*, to deceive; connected with W. *faeln*, Ger. *fehlen*, to fail.]

falling, *fāl'ing*, *n.*, the act of one who falls; a fault, weakness, or deficiency; a foible.

fallure, *fāl'ūr*, *n.*, a failing, falling short, or cessation: omission: decay: bankruptcy.

Fain, *fān*, *adj.*, joyful; eager; inclined; content or compelled to accept, for want of better.—*adv.* gladly. [A.S. *fægen*, joyful; Goth. *faginon*, to rejoice; Ice. *fagna*, to be glad.]

Faint, *fānt*, *adj.*, weak; wanting in strength: *fainting*; lacking distinctness; not bright or forcible: weak in spirit; lacking courage; depressed: done in a feeble way.—*v.i.* to become feeble or weak; to lose strength, colour, &c.; to swoon: to fade or decay: to vanish: to lose courage or spirit; to become depressed:—*pr.p.* *fāin't'ing*; *pa.p.* *fāin't'ed*.—*adv.* *fāin't'ly*. [In sense of losing the powers of life, Fr. *se fainer*, to fade, *s'évanouir*, to faint, *vain*, L. *vanus*, empty, Gael. *fann*, weak; in other senses, Fr. *se fandre*, L. *finger*, to feign or dissemble, to do a thing not heartily but faintly, and thus conn. with *Foign*, *feint*.)

faintish, *fānt'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat or slightly faint.—*n.* *fāin't'ishness*.

faintness, *fānt'nēs*, *n.*, state of being faint; feebleness; want of strength: feebleness of colour, light, &c.: dejection.

Fair, *fār*, *adj.*, bright; clear: free from blemish; pure: pleasing to the eye; beautiful: free from a dark hue; of a light shade: free from clouds or rain; favourable: unobstructed; open: prosperous: frank; impartial; pleasing; hopeful: moderate.—*adv.* *fār'ly*.—*n.* *fār'nēs*. [A.S. *fæger*;

Ice. *fagr*, bright; Dan. *fauer*, *faur*; perhaps connected with Sans. *bhā*, to shine.]
fair, *fā*, *n.*, a *fair woman*. The *fair*, *n. pl.*, the female sex.
Fair, *fā*, *n.*, lit. *a feast, fast, or holiday*: a stated market. [old Fr. *ferre*, from L. *feria*, or *ferias*, holidays, conn. with *festus*, festive. See *Faast*.]
Fairy, *fā'fī*, *Fay*, *fā*, *n.*, a supernatural being, said to assume a human form, and to influence the *fate* of man. [Fr. *fee*; *ferie*, old Fr. *faerie*, enchantment; It. *faia*; low L. *fatavia*—L. *fatum*, an oracle, fate.]
fatry, *fā'fī*, *adj.*, of or belonging to *fairies*.
Faith, *fāth*, *n.*, *trust or confidence* in any person; belief in the statement of another: belief in the truth of revealed religion; confidence and trust in God; reliance on Christ as the Saviour: that which is believed; any system of religious belief: fidelity to promises; honesty: word or honour pledged. [old E. *feith*, *sayeth*, *say*; old Fr. *feid*, *foi*; It. *fedo*; L. *fides*—*fidō*, to trust; connected with Gr. *peithō*, to persuade.]
faithful, *fāth'fūl*, *adj.*, full of *faith*, believing; firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, &c.; loyal: conformable to truth: worthy of belief; true.—The *faithful*, believers.—*adv.* *faithfully*.—*n.* *faithfulness*.
faithless, *fāth'les*, *adj.*, without *faith* or belief; not believing, esp. in God or Christianity; not adhering to promises, allegiance, or duty: delusive.—*adv.* *faithlessly*.—*n.* *faithlessness*.
Falcate, *fālkāt*, *Falcated*, *fālkāt-ed*, *adj.* in *astr.* and *bot.*, bent like a *sickle*, as the crescent moon, and certain leaves. [L. *falcatus*, from *fals*, a sickle.]
falcated, *fāw'shūn*, *n.*, a short crooked sword, *falcated* or bent somewhat like a sickle. [It. *falcione*; low L. *falcio*, from L. *fals*.]
falcon, *fāw'kn*, *n.*, a family of birds of prey with short hooked beak, especially a hawk trained to the pursuit of game. [Fr. *faucon*; It. *falcone*; L. *falco*, from *fals*.]
falconer, *fāw'kn-ēr*, *n.*, one who sports with, or who breeds and trains *falcions* or hawks for taking wild fowl. [Fr. *fauconnier*.]
falconry, *fāw'kn-ri*, *n.*, the *art of training* or hunting with *falcions*. [Fr. *fauconnerie*.]
Faldstool, *fāwld'stūl*, *n.*, a *folding* or camp-stool; a kind of stool for the king to kneel on at his coronation; a bishop's seat within the altar; a small desk at which the litany is sung or said. [A.S. *fald*, fold, and *stool*.]
Fall, *fawl*, *v. i.*, to *drop down*; to descend by the force of gravity; to become prostrate: of a river, to discharge itself: to sink as if dead; to vanish: to die away; to lose strength: to decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation: to sink into sin; to depart from the faith: to become dejected: to pass gently into any state: to befall; to issue: to enter upon with haste or vehemence; to rush.—*pr. p.* falling; *pa. t.* fell; *pa. p.* fallen (*fawl'n*). [A.S. *feallan*; Ger. *fallen*; connected with L. *fallo*, to deceive, Gr. *phallō*, to cause to fall, Sans. *phal*, to tremble.] See *Fall*.
fall, *fawl*, *n.*, the *act of falling*, in any of its senses; descent by gravity; a dropping down: overthrow; death: descent from a better to a worse position; slope or declivity: descent of water; a cascade: length of a fall: outlet of a river: decrease in value: a sinking of the voice: the time when the leaves fall, autumn: that which

falls: a lapse into sin, especially that of Adam and Eve, called *The Fall*:—*pl.* in Apocrypha, death, overthrow.
Fallacious, *fāl-lā'shūs*, *adj.*, *false*; *calculated* to *deceive* or *mislead*; not well founded: causing disappointment; delusive.—*adv.* *fallaciously*.—*n.* *fallaciousness*. [low L. *fallaciosus*, from L. *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful—*fallō*, to deceive.]
fallacy, *fāl-lā-sī*, *n.*, something *fallacious*; deceptive appearance; an apparently genuine but really illogical argument.
fallible, *fāl'bl*, *adj.*, lit. *liable to deceive* or *to be deceived*; liable to error or mistake.—*adv.* *fallibly*. [low L. *fallibilis*, from *fallo*.]
fallibility, *fāl-i-bif-i-tī*, *n.*, *state or quality of being fallible*; liability to err.
Fallow, *fāl'ŏ*, *adj.* lit. *pale yellow* or red: left with the red or yellowish earth exposed—i. e., untilled.—*n.*, land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown after having been ploughed.—*v. t.* to plough land without seeding it:—*pr. p.* fallowing; *pa. p.* fallowed. [A.S. *falo*; Ger. *fals*, *fals*; allied to Slav. *plav*, yellow, L. *pellidus*, pale, *fulvus*, yellow, Gr. *phelidnos*, *pholios*, livid, Sans. *palita*, gray.]
fallow-deer, *fāl'ŏ-dēr*, *n.*, a species of deer smaller than the red deer, with broad flat antlers, and of a yellowish-brown colour. [untilled.]
fallowness, *fāl'ŏ-nes*, *n.*, *state of being fallow* or [untilled.]
False, *fawls*, *adj.*, *deceptive* or *deceiving*; untruthful; unfaithful to obligations; treacherous: untrue; not genuine or real; hypocritical: not well founded.—*adv.* *falsely*.—*n.* *falsehood*. [A.S. *fals*; Ger. *falsch*; Ice. *falskr*; L. *falsus*, *pa. p.* of *fallo*, to deceive.] See *Fall*, *Fall*, *Fallacious*.
falsehood, *fawls'hood*, *n.*, *state or quality of being false*; want of truth: want of honesty; deceitfulness: false appearance: an untrue statement; a lie. [*False*, and *hood*, A.S. *had*, state.]
falsette, *fawl'set'*, *falsette*, *fawl'set'-tē*, *n.*, a *false* or artificial voice; a range of voice beyond the natural compass. [It. *falsette*, from root of *False*.]
falsety, *fawls'i-ty*, *v. t.*, to *make false*; to forge or counterfeit: to prove untrustworthy: to break by falsehood:—*pr. p.* falsifying; *pa. p.* falsified. [L. *falsus*, and *facio*, to make.]
falsification, *fawls-i-fikā'shūn*, *n.*, the *act of making false*; the giving to a thing the appearance of something which it is not.
falsifier, *fawls-i-fī-ēr*, *n.*, one who *falsifies* or gives to a thing a false appearance.
falsety, *fawls'i-tī*, *n.*, *quality of being false*: a false assertion. [L. *falsitas*, from *falsus*.]
Falter, *fawl'tēr*, *v. i.*, to *fail* or *stutter* in speech: to tremble or totter: to be feeble or irresolute.—*pr. p.* faltering; *pa. p.* faltered. [from root of *Fault*, or formed from the halting or stammering sound.]
falteringly, *fawl'tēr-ing-lī*, *adv.*, in a *faltering* or *hesitating manner*.
Fame, *fām*, *n.* lit. a *bringing to light* or making known; public report or rumour; renown or celebrity, good or bad. [L. *fama*; Gr. *phēmē*, from *phēmō*, to say, make known—*phō*, to bring to light, Sans. *bhā*, to shine.]
famed, *fām-d*, *adj.*, *having fame*; renowned.
famous, *fā'mūs*, *adj.*, known to *fame*; renowned; noted.—*adv.* *famously*. [L. *famulus*, from *fama*.]
Familiar, &c. See under *Family*.
Family, *fām'i-lī*, *n.* lit. the whole collection of *slaves* or *servants* in one house; the household, or all those who live in one house under one head; the

descendants of one common progenitor; race: honourable or noble descent; a group of animals, plants, languages, &c. more comprehensive than a genus. [*L. familia—famulus*, a servant.]

familiar, fa-mil'yar, *adj.*, pertaining to a family; domestic: well acquainted or intimate; shewing the manner of an intimate; free; having a thorough knowledge of; well known or understood.—*n.* one well or long acquainted: a demon supposed to attend at call.—*adv.* familiarly. [*L. familiaris*, from *familia*.]

familiarity, fa-mil-ye-ar'i-ti, *n.*, state of being familiar; intimate acquaintanceship; freedom from constraint. [*L. familiaritas*.]

familiarise, fa-mil'yar-iz, *v.t.*, to make familiar; to make thoroughly acquainted; to accustom; to make easy by practice or study.—*pr. p.* familiarising; *pa. p.* familiarised.

famine, fam'in, *n.*, lit. *great desire for food*; general scarcity of food. [*Fr.*, from *L. famēs*, hunger, akin to *Gr. phagōn*, Sans. *bhaksh*, to eat.]

famish, fam'ish, *v.t.*, to kill, distress, or weaken with famine; to starve.—*v.i.* to die or suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer from exposure:—*pr. p.* fam'ishing; *pa. p.* fam'ished.

famishment, fam'ish-ment, *n.*, the state of being famished, or of extreme hunger or thirst.

Famous. See under *Fama*.

Fan, fan, *n.*, lit. *that which blows*; a broad, flat, instrument used by ladies to cool themselves; anything of this form, as for winnowing grain, &c.; a small sail to keep a wind-mill to the wind.—*v.t.* to cool with a fan; to winnow; to ventilate.—*pr. p.* fan'ning; *pa. p.* fanned'. [*A.S. fann*; *Ger. fenne*; *Fr. van*; *L. vannus*; allied to *L. ventus*, wind.]

fanner, fan'ner, *n.*, one who or that which fans; a machine with revolving fans, used for winnowing grain, &c.

fan-light, fan'-lit, *n.*, a window resembling in form an open fan.

fan-palm, fan'-palm, *n.*, a species of palm 60 or 70 ft. high, with fan-shaped leaves used for umbrellas, tents, &c.

Fanatic, fa-na'tik, Fanatical, fa-na'tik-al, *adj.*, lit. pertaining to a fan or temple—inspired by a divinity, as the priests in heathen temples: frantic; extravagant in opinions, esp. on religious subjects.—*adv.* fanatically. [*L. fanaticus*, from *fannum*, a temple.] See *Fane*.

fanatic, fa-na'tik, *n.*, a person frantically or excessively enthusiastic, esp. on religious subjects.

fanaticism, fa-na'ti-sizm, *n.*, wild and excessive religious enthusiasm.

Fancy, fan'si, *n.*, orig. *phantasy*; that faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or makes to appear past images or impressions; an image or representation thus formed in the mind; an unreasonable or capricious opinion; a whim; capricious inclination or liking.—*adj.* pleasing to, or guided by fancy or caprice.—*The fancy*, *n. pl.* sporting characters generally. [contracted from *fantasy*, *Fr. fantaisie*, *Gr.* and *L. phantasia—Gr. phantazō*, to make visible—*phainō*, to bring to light, to shew, Sans. *bhā*, to shine.]

fancy, fan'si, *v.t.*, to form a fancy, image, or conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to have a fancy or liking for; to be pleased with.—*pr. p.* fan'cying; *pa. p.* fan'cied.

fanatical, fan'si-fool, *adj.*, full of fancy; guided or created by fancy; imaginative; whimsical; wild.—*adv.* fan'cifully.—*n.* fan'cifulness.

fantasy, fan'ta-si, *n.*, old form of *Fancy*.

fantasia, fan-tā'zi-a, *n.*, a fanciful or fantastic musical composition, not governed by the ordinary musical rules. [*It.*, from *Gr. phantasia*.]

fantastical, fan-tas'tik, fantastical, fan-tas'tik-al, *adj.*, fanciful; produced by the fancy; imaginary; not real; characterised by fancy or caprice; whimsical; wild.—*adv.* fantastically.

Fane, fan, *n.*, a place dedicated or consecrated to a deity; a temple. [*L. fannum*, from *fari*, to speak.]

Fanfara, fan'fär, *n.*, a flourish of trumpets on entering the lists; a boast; a bravado. [*Fr. fanfare*; *Sp. fanfarria*: from the sound.]

fanfaron, fan'fa-ron, *n.*, one who uses fanfare or bravado; a bully. [*Fr.*, from *fannare*.]

fanfaronade, fan-far-on-äd, *n.*, vain boasting; bluster. [*Fr. fanfaronnade*, from *fannare*.]

Fang, fang, *n.*, that which seizes or clutches; the tooth of a ravenous beast; a claw or talon. [*A.S. fang*, from *fem*, to seize; *Ger. fangen*, to catch.]

fanged, fangd, *adj.*, having fangs, clutches, or anything resembling them.

Fanner, Fan-light, Fan-palm. See under *Fan*.

Fantastic, Fantasy, &c. See under *Fancy*.

Far, fär, *adj.*, lit. *before*, to or at a distance; remote; more distant of two; remote from or contrary to purpose or design.—*adv.* to a great distance in time, space, or proportion; remotely; considerably or in great part; very much; to a great height; to a certain point, degree, or distance. [*A.S. feor*; *Dutch. ver, verre*; *Ice. fjarri*; *Ger. fern*; allied to *Gr. phorō*, at a distance, *pro*, before, Sans. *prō*, before, and perhaps to *A.S. faran*, *Ger. fahren*, old *E. fare*, to go.]

farther, fär'ther, *adj.* (comp. of *Far*), more far or distant; tending to a greater distance; longer; additional.—*adv.* at or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover. [*A.S. fyrr*, comp. of *feor*, the euphonic *th* being inserted from the analogy of *farther*.]

farthest, fär'thest, *adj.* (superl. of *Far*), most far, distant, or remote.—*adv.* at or to the greatest distance. [*A.S. feorrest, fyrrrest*, superl. of *feor*.]

far-fetched, fär'fetched, *adj.*, fetched or brought from far, or from a remote place; forced, unnatural.

Faree, fär's, *n.*, a style of comedy, stuffed with low humour and extravagant wit; ridiculous or empty show. [*Fr. farce*, the stuffing in meat, from *L. farcio*, to stuff.]

farical, fär'si-kal, *adj.*, of or relating to a farce; ludicrous.—*adv.* far'ically.

Fare, fär, *v.i.*, to, go, to travel; to get on or succeed; to happen well or ill; to feed:—*pr. p.* fär'ing; *pa. p.* fär'ed'.—*n.* orig. a course or passage; the price of passage; food or provisions for the table. [*A.S. faran*, *Ger. fahren*, to go.]

farewell, fär-wel', or fär', *int.* may you fare well! an affectionate prayer for safety or success.—*n.* well-wishing at parting; the act of departure.—*adj.* parting; final.

ferry, fer'i, *v.t.*, to carry or convey over a water in a boat.—*pr. p.* fer'rying; *pa. p.* fer'ried'.—*n.* a place where one may be rowed across a water: the right of conveying passengers: the ferry-boat. [*A.S. ferian*, to convey, *faran*, to go; *Ger. fähr*, a ferry—*fahren*, to go, to carry.]

Far-fetched. See under *Far*.

Farina, fa-rī'na, *n.*, ground corn; meal; starch; pollen of plants. [*L.—far*, a sort of grain.]

farinaceous, far-in-ä'shus, *adj.*, consisting of or containing meal or flour; mealy.

Farm, *fārm*, *n.* lit. *food, entertainment*; afterwards, *rent, the land rented*; ground let for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings. [A.S. *feorm, feormas*, food, goods, *feormian*, to feed, rent being orig. paid in entertainment: the word *feorme*, Latinised into *ferma*, was next applied to the money paid and then to the land rented.]

Farm, *fārm*, *v.t.* to let out as lands to a tenant; to take on lease; to grant certain rights in return for a portion of what they yield, as to farm the taxes: to cultivate, as land:—*pr.p.* *fārm'ing*; *pa.p.* *fārm'ed*.

Farmer, *fārm'ēr*, *n.*, *one who farms or cultivates land*; the tenant of a farm: one who collects taxes, &c. for a certain rate per cent.—*n.* *fārm'ing*, the business of cultivating land.

Farrage, *fār-rā'gō*, *n.* lit. *mixed fodder for cattle*; a confused mass. [L.—*far*, a sort of grain.]

Farrrier, *fār'ri-ēr*, *n.* lit. *a worker in iron*; one who shoes horses; one who cures the diseases of horses. [old Fr. *ferrier*; Fr. *ferrier*, to shoe a horse—*fer*, L. *ferrum*, iron.]

Farrrier, *fār'ri-ēr-l*, *n.*, *the business of a farrrier*; the art of curing the diseases of cattle.

Farrow, *fār'rō*, *n.* a litter of pigs.—*v.t.* to bring forth pigs:—*pr.p.* *fār'rowing*; *pa.p.* *fār'rowed*. [A.S. *feorh*, a pig; Dan. *farr*, to farrow; Ger. *ferkel*, allied to L. *porcus*, pig, *verres*, boar.]

Farther, *fār'thest*. See under *Far*.

Farthing, *fār'thing*, *n.*, *the fourth of a penny*: in New Test. = 3 farthings, sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of our farthing. [A.S. *feorthing*, *feorthing*, a fourth part—*feortha*, the fourth—*feor*, four.]

Farthingale, *fār'thing-gāl*, *n.* a kind of crinoline made of whalebone for distending the dress, introduced by Q. Elizabeth. [Fr. *vertugade*, *verdugalle*; Sp. *verdugado*—*verdugo*, a rod, a plait.]

Fascas, *fās'sēs*, *n.pl.* in Roman antiquities, a bundle of rods with an axe in the middle, borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority. [L. *fascis*, a bundle.]

Fascicle, *fās'si-kl*, *n.* lit. *a little bundle*; in bot., a close cluster, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william. [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*.]

Fasciculated, *fās-sik'ū-lar*, *fasciculate*, *fās-sik'ū-lāt*, *adj.* united as in a bundle.

Fascina, *fās-sen'*, or *fās'*, *n.*, *a fagot or bundle of rods*, used in *fort.* to raise batteries, fill ditches, &c. [Fr.; L. *fascina*—*fascis*.]

Fascinate, *fās'si-nāt*, *v.t.* lit. *to bewitch by the evil eye*; to fix or control by the glance; to charm; to enchant:—*pr.p.* and *adj.* *fās'sināt'ing*; *pa.p.* *fās'sināt'ed*. [L. *fascino*, *fascinatus*, Gr. *bakainō*, to bewitch, akin to Sans. *bhāsh*, to speak.]

Fascination, *fās-si-nā'shun*, *n.*, *the act of fascinating or charming*; supposed power to harm by looks or spells: mysterious attractive power exerted by a man's words or manner: irresistible power of alluring. [L. *fascinatio*.]

Fascina. See under *Fascos*.

Fashion, *fāsh'un*, *n.*, *the make or cut of a thing*; form or pattern; prevailing mode or shape of dress: a prevailing custom: manner: genteel society: in New Test., appearance.—*v.t.* to make; to mould according to a pattern: to suit or adapt:—*pr.p.* *fāsh'ion'ing*; *pa.p.* *fāsh'ion'ed*.—*n.* *fāsh'ion'ar*. [Fr. *façon*—L. *factio*—*facio*, to make.]

fashionable, *fāsh'un-a-bl*, *adj.*, *made according to prevailing fashion*: prevailing or in use at any period: observant of the fashion in dress or living;

genteel; moving in high society.—*adv.* *fāsh'ion-ably*.—*n.* *fāsh'ionableness*.

Fast, *fāst*, *adj.* lit. *seized*; held; close-pressed; firm; fixed: steadfast.—*adv.* firmly: soundly or sound (asleep).—*Fast* by, close to. [A.S. *faest*; Ger. *fest*: allied to *fassen*, to seize.]

fasten, *fās'n*, *v.t.*, *to make fast or tight*; to fix securely: to attach firmly one thing to another.—*v.i.* to fix itself:—*pr.p.* *fās'ten'ing*; *pa.p.* *fās'ten'ed*.—*n.* *fās'ten'ing*, *that which fastens*.

fastness, *fās'nes*, *n.*, *the state of being fast or firm*; security: a stronghold, fortress, castle.

Fast, *fāst*, *adj.*, *hastening*; quick: rash: dissipated.—*adv.* swiftly: in rapid succession: extravagantly. [W. *fast*, quick, *fastu*, to hasten; L. *festino*, to hasten.]

Fast, *fāst*, *v.i.*, *to keep from food*; to go hungry: to abstain from food in whole or part, as a religious duty.—*n.* abstinence from food: special abstinence enjoined by the church: the day of fasting.—*n.* *fās'ter*, one who fasts; *fās't'ing*, religious abstinence; *fās't-day*, a day of religious fasting. [A.S. *fastan*, to fast; Goth. *fastan*, to keep; allied with *Fast*, firm.]

Fastidious, *fās'tid'ius*, *adj.*, *feeling disgust or pain at trifling defects*; affecting superior taste; over-nice; difficult to please.—*adv.* *fās'tid'iously*.—*n.* *fās'tid'iousness*. [L. *fastidiosus*—*fastidium*, loathing—*fastus*, pride.]

Fat, *fāt*, *adj.*, *fod*; not lean: fruitful: gross.—*n.* an oily substance under the skin: solid animal oil: the richest part of anything.—*v.t.* to make fat.—*v.i.* to grow fat:—*pr.p.* *fāt't'ing*; *pa.p.* *fāt't'ed*. [Ger. *fett*; A.S. *fett*, from *fedan*, to feed.]

fatling, *fāt'ing*, *n.*, *a young animal fattened for slaughter*.

fatness, *fāt'nes*, *n.*, *quality or state of being fat*; fulness of flesh: richness; fertility: that which makes fertile.

fatten, *fāt'n*, *v.t.*, *to make fat or fleshy*; to make fertile.—*v.i.* to grow fat:—*pr.p.* *fāt'ten'ing*; *pa.p.* *fāt'ten'ed*.—*n.* *fāt'ten'ar*, *he who or that which fattens*; *fāt'ten'ing*, *the process of making fat*; state of growing fat.

fatty, *fāt'i*, *adj.*, *containing fat or having the qualities of fat*.—*n.* *fāt't'iness*.

Fāt, *fāt*, *n.* a vat. See *Vat*.

Fate, *fāt*, *n.*, *the thing spoken by a prophet or oracle*; inevitable destiny or necessity; appointed lot: ill-fortune; doom; final issue. [L. *fatum*, a prediction—*fatus*, spoken—*fari*, to speak.]

Fates, *fāts*, *n.pl.* the three goddesses of *fate*, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who were supposed to determine the birth, life, and death of men.

fatal, *fāt'al*, *adj.*, *belonging to or appointed by fate*: causing ruin or death; mortal: calamitous.—*adv.* *fāt'al'ly*.

fatalism, *fāt'al-izm*, *n.* the doctrine that all events are subject to *fate*, and happen by unavoidable necessity.—*n.* *fāt'al'ist*, *one who believes in fatalism*.—*adj.* *fāt'al'istic*, *belonging to or partaking of fatalism*.

fatality, *fāt'al'i-ti*, *n.*, *the state of being fatal or unavoidable*; the decree of fate: fixed tendency to disaster or death; mortality.

fated, *fāt'ed*, *adj.*, *decreed by fate*; doomed; destined.

Father, *fā'thēr*, *n.* lit. *the nourisher*: a male parent; an ancestor or forefather: a contriver or originator: a title of respect: an ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries: the first Person of the

Trinity.—*v.t.* to adopt; to ascribe to one as his offspring or production:—*pr.p.* fa'thering; *pa.p.* fa'thered. [A.S. *fæder*, L. *pater*, Gr. *pater*, Sans. *pitrī*, from root *pa*, to feed.]

Fatherhood, fā'thēr-hood, *n.*, state of being a father; fatherly authority.

Father-in-law, fā'thēr-in-law, *n.* the father of one's husband or wife. [*Fathers.*]

Fatherland, fā'thēr-land, *n.*, the land of one's fatherhood, fā'thēr-les, *adj.*, destitute of a living father; without a known author.—*n.* fa'thēr-lessness.

Fatherly, fā'thēr-li, *adj.*, like a father in affection and care; paternal.—*n.* fa'thērliness.

Fathom, fā'tūm, *n.* the distance between the extremities of both arms extended or held out: a nautical measure = 6 feet.—*v.t.* to try the depth of: to comprehend or get to the bottom of:—*pr.p.* fath'oming; *pa.p.* fath'omed. [A.S. *fæthm*; Dutch, *voedem*; Dutch, *watten*, Ger. *fassen*, to hold; L. *patio*, to stretch.]

fathomable, fā'tūm-ə-bl, *adj.*, able to be fathomed.

fathomless, fā'tūm-less, *adj.*, that cannot be fathomed.

Fatigue, fa-tēg, *n.*, weariness from labour of body or of mind: toil: military work, distinct from the use of arms.—*v.t.* to reduce to a state of weariness; to exhaust one's strength; to harass:—*pr.p.* fatiguing; *pa.p.* fatigued'. [Fr., from L. *fatigā*, to weary.]

Fatigue, *fatness*, &c. See under **Fat**.

Fatuous, fā'tū-us, *adj.*, feeble in mind; silly: without reality; deceptive, like the *ignis-fatuus*. [L. *fatuus*, foolish.]

fatuity, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.*, the state of being fatuous or feeble in intellect; imbecility.

Fauces, fā'u'sēs, *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet. [L.]

Faucet, fā'u'set, *n.* a pipe inserted in a barrel to draw liquid. [Fr. *fausset*—*fausser*, to pierce.]

Faugh, fāu, *int.* an exclamation of contempt or disgust. [perhaps from A.S. *fian*, to hate.]

Fault, fāult, *n.*, a failing; error; blemish: a slight offence: in *geol.* and *mining*, a displacement of strata or veins. [L. *fallō*, to deceive.]

faultless, fāult'les, *adj.*, without fault or defect.—*adv.* fāult'lessly.—*n.* fāult'lessness.

faulty, fāult'i, *adj.*, containing faults or defects; imperfect: guilty of a fault; blamable.—*adv.* fāult'ly.—*n.* fāult'iness.

Faun, fāun, *n.* a rural deity among the Romans—the protector of shepherds and agriculture. [L. *faunus*, from *favō*, *favatum*, to favour.]

fauna, fāun'a, *n.* the animals of any region or epoch, so called because protected by the *Faunus*.

Favour, fā'vūr, *n.*, a regarding kindly; countenance; good-will: a kind deed: an act of grace or lenity: a knot of white ribbons worn at a wedding.—*v.t.* to regard with good-will: to be on the side of: to treat indulgently: to afford advantage to:—*pr.p.* fā'vouring; *pa.p.* fā'voured. [L. *favō*—*favō*, to favour, befriend.]—*n.* fā'vourer.

favourable, fā'vūr-ə-bl, *adj.*, full of favour; friendly; propitious: conducive to: convenient; advantageous.—*adv.* fā'vourably.—*n.* fā'vourableness.

favourite, fā'vūr-it, *n.* a person or thing regarded with favour: one unduly loved.—*adj.* esteemed, beloved, preferred.—*n.* fā'vouritism, the practice of favouring or shewing partiality.

Fawn, fāwn, *n.* lit. the young of an animal: a young deer.—*adj.*, resembling a fawn in colour.—*v.t.* to bring forth a fawn:—*pr.p.* fawn'ing; *pa.p.* fawned'. [Fr. *faon*, perhaps through obs. *foon*, *fedon*, from L. *fetus*, offspring.]

Fawn, fāwn, *v.i.* lit. to rejoice: to cringe; to flatter in a servile way (followed by upon):—*pr.p.* fawn'ing; *pa.p.* fawned'.—*n.* a servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.—*n.* fawn'er, one who flatters to gain favour.—*adv.* fawn'ingly. [old E. *fawhase*; A.S. *fagnūn*, to rejoice.]

Fay. See under **Fairy**.

Faith, fē'al-ti, or fē'l'ti, *n.*, fidelity or faithfulness; the oath sworn by the vassal to be faithful to his feudal lord: loyalty. [old Fr. *fealté*; L. *fidelitas*—*fidelis*, faithful—*fido*, to trust.]

Fear, fēr, *n.* a painful emotion excited by danger; apprehension of danger or pain; alarm: the object of fear: in *B.*, deep reverence; piety towards God.—*v.t.* to regard with fear; to expect with alarm: in *B.*, to stand in awe of; to venerate: (obs.) to terrify, to make afraid:—*pr.p.* fearing; *pa.p.* feared'. [A.S. *faer*, fear; Ger. *gefahr*, Sw. *fara*, danger.]

fearful, fēr'fūl, *adj.*, full of fear; timorous: exciting intense fear; terrible.—*adv.* fear'fully.—*n.* fear'fulness.

fearless, fēr'les, *adj.*, without fear; daring; brave.—*adv.* fear'lessly.—*n.* fear'lessness.

feasible, fē'z-i-bl, *adj.*, that can be effected or done; practicable.—*adv.* fear'ably.—*n.* fear'ableness.

feasibility. [Fr. *faire*, that can be done—*faire*, *faisant*, L. *facere*, to do, to make.]

Feast, fēst, *n.*, a holiday: a day of unusual solemnity or joy: a rich and abundant repast: rich enjoyment for the mind or heart.—*v.t.* to hold a feast: to eat sumptuously: to receive intense delight.—*v.t.* to entertain sumptuously:—*pr.p.* feasting; *pa.p.* feasted.—*n.* feaster. [old Fr. *feste*; L. *festum*, a holiday, *festus*, solemn, festal.]

festal, fēst'al, *adj.*, pertaining to a feast or holiday; joyous: gay.—*adv.* fest'ally.

festive, fēst'iv, *adj.*, relating to or like a feast; festive: mirthful.—*adv.* fest'ively. [L. *festivus*.]

festival, fēst'i-val, *n.*, a festive day: a joyful celebration: a feast. [fulness, gaiety.]

festivity, fēst'iv-i-ti, *n.* social mirth at a feast; joyfulness, fes-tōōn', *n.* an ornament for a festival: a garland suspended between two points: in *arch.*, an ornament like a wreath of flowers, &c.—*v.t.* to adorn with festoons:—*pr.p.* festōōn'ing; *pa.p.* festōōned'. [Fr. *feston*, from L. *festum*.]

fete, fēt, *n.*, a festival or feast: a holiday.—*v.t.* to entertain at a feast:—*pr.p.* fet'ing; *pa.p.* fet'ed. [Fr.—L. *festum*.]

Feat, fēt, *n.*, something done: a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill, or courage. [Fr. *fait*; old Fr. *faict*, L. *factus*, done—L. *facio*, to do, to make.]

feature, fē'čūr, *n.* lit. the make or fashion of a thing: the marks by which anything is recognised; the prominent traits of anything: the cast of the face.—*pl.* the countenance.—*adj.* feat'ured, with features well marked; feat'ureless, destitute of distinct features. [old Fr. *faicture*—*faict*.]

Feather, fē'čūr, *n.* lit. that which flutters; one of the growths, generally formed of a quill with a vane or beard on each side of it, which form the covering of a bird: a feather-like ornament.—*v.t.* to furnish or adorn with feathers:—*pr.p.* feath'ering; *pa.p.* feath'ered. To feather an ear, to

bring it out of the water in a flat or horizontal position. [A.S. *fether*; Ger. *feder*; Dutch, *veder*; connected with L. *penna*, Gr. *pteron*, Sans. *patatra*—*pat*, to fly.]

feathery, *feik'ér-i*, *adj.*, pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers.

Feature. See under *Feat*.

Febrile, *fé'bril*, or *febr'íl*, *adj.*, pertaining to fever; feverish. [Fr. *fébrile*, from L. *febris*, fever.]

febrifuge, *fé'brí-fúj*, *n.*, a medicine for removing fever. [L. *febris*, and *fugo*, to put to flight.]

February, *fé'brú-á-rí*, *n.*, the month when the ancient Romans offered sacrifices of expiation, because then the last month of the year: the second month. [L. *Februarius*—*februa*, the festival of expiation—*februa*, to purify.]

Feces, *Feculent*, &c. See *Feces*.

Fecund, *fé'kúnd*, or *fé'*, *adj.*, fruitful; fertile: prolific. [L. *fecundus*—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

fecundate, *fé'kúnd-át*, *v. t.*, to make fruitful: to impregnate:—*pr. p.* *fé'kúndátíng*; *pa. p.* *fé'kúndátéd*. **fecundation**, *fé'kúnd-át'shun*, *n.*, the act of impregnating: the state of being impregnated.

fecundity, *fé'kúnd'í-tí*, *n.*, fruitfulness: prolificness in female animals.

Fed, *fed*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Feed*.

Federal, *fé'dér-ál*, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of a treaty or covenant: founded upon mutual agreement, as a federal union. [Fr. *fédéral*; L. *foedus*, *foederis*, a treaty, akin to *foedo*, to trust.]

federalist, *fé'dér-ál-íst*, *n.*, a supporter of a federal constitution or union, as that of the United States, Switzerland, &c.—*n.* *fédéralism*, the principles or cause maintained by federalists.

federate, *fé'dér-át*, *adj.*, united by league; confederated.—*adj.* *fédératíve*, uniting in league.

Fee, *fé*, *n.*, lit. *cattle or money; a grant of land for feudal service*: an estate inherited: recompense; price paid for services, as to a lawyer.—*v. t.* to pay a fee to; to hire:—*pr. p.* *fé'cíng*; *pa. p.* *fé'ed'*. [A.S. *feoh*, cattle, money; Fr. *fiéffer*, to grant in fee; allied to L. *pecus*, cattle, *pecunia*, money.]

feif, *féf*, *n.*, land held of a superior in fee or on condition of military service; a feud.

feoff, *féf*, *n.*, a *feif*:—*v. t.* to grant possession of a *feif* or property in land.—*n.* *feoff'ment*, the gift of a *feif* or *feoff*; *feoff'ér*, he who grants the *feif*.

feud, *fú'd*, *n.*, a *feif* or land held on condition of service.—*adj.* *féud-ál*, pertaining to feuds or feifs: belonging to feudalism; *féud-íst-óry*, holding lands in fee. [low L. *feudum*, from root of *Fee*.] **feudalism**, *fé'd-ál-ízm*, *n.*, the system, during the middle ages, by which vassals held lands from lords-superior on condition of military service.

Feeble, *fé'bl*, *adj.*, weak; wanting in strength of body: shewing weakness or incapacity: faint: dull.—*adv.* *fé'blí*.—*n.* *fé'blíness*. [Fr. *faible*; It. *fiavole*; old Fr. *foible*; L. *febilis*, lamentable, sometimes = *debilis*, weak.]

feeble-minded, *fé'bl-mínd-ed*, *adj.*, feeble in mind: without firmness; irresolute.

Feed. See under *Food*.

Feel, *féf*, *v. t.* to perceive by the touch; to handle: to be conscious of: to be keenly sensible of: to have an inward persuasion of.—*v. i.* to know by the touch: to have the emotions excited: to produce a certain sensation when touched, as to feel hard or hot:—*pr. p.* *féel'íng*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.*

felt. [A.S. *felean*, to feel; Ger. *fühlen*; Ice. *fialla*, to touch with the palm of the hand.]

feeler, *fé'l'ér*, *n.*, one who or that which feels: a remark cautiously dropped to sound the opinions of others.—*pl.* jointed fibres in the heads of insects, &c. possessed of a delicate sense of touch, termed *antennae*.

feeling, *fé'líng*, *n.*, the sense of touch; perception of objects by touch: consciousness of pleasure or pain: tenderness: emotion.—*pl.* the affections or passions.—*adj.* expressive of great sensibility or tenderness: easily affected.—*adv.* *féel'íngly*.

Feet, plural of *Foot*.

Feign, *féin*, *v. t.* lit. to make or fashion; to invent: to imagine: to make a show or pretence of:—*pr. p.* *féign'íng*; *pa. p.* *féign'éd*.—*adv.* *féign'édly*.—*n.* *féign'édness*. [Fr. *feindre*, *pr. p.* *feignant*, to feign—L. *fingo*, *fictum*, to form.]

feint, *féint*, *n.*, something feigned; a false appearance; a pretence: a mock assault; a deceptive movement in fencing. [Fr. *feint*, *pa. p.* of *feindre*.]

fiction, *fik'shun*, *n.*, the act of feigning or inventing: a feigned or false story: a falsehood: romance. [L. *fictio*—*fictus*, *pa. p.* of *fingo*.]

fictitious, *fik'ish-us*, *adj.*, containing fiction; imaginary: not real; forged.—*adv.* *fékt'íshusly*.

fictile, *fik'tíl*, *adj.*, formed; moulded: earthen; fashioned by the potter. [L. *fictilis*—*fingo*.]

figment, *fig'mént*, *n.*, anything feigned or imagined: a fabrication or invention.

Feldspar, *féld'spár*, **Feldspath**, *féld'spáth*, *n.*, *field spar*: a crystalline mineral found in granite, &c. [Ger. *feld*, a field, *spáth*, spar. See *Spar*.] **feldspathic**, *féld'spáth'ík*, **feldspathous**, *féld'spáth'ús*, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of *feldspar*.

Felicitate, *fé-lis'ít-át*, *v. t.* lit. to give felicity to or make happy: to express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate:—*pr. p.* *félic'ítatíng*; *pa. p.* *félic'ítatéd*. [L. *felicitas*, from *felix*, *felicitis*, happy.] **felicitation**, *fé-lis'ít-át'shun*, *n.*, the act of felicitating or congratulating.

felicity, *fé-lis'í-tí*, *n.*, happiness; delight: a blessing; a happy event.

felicitous, *fé-lis'í-tus*, *adj.*, happy; prosperous; delightful: appropriate.—*adv.* *félic'ítusly*.

Feline, *fé-lín*, *adj.*, pertaining to the cat or the cat-kind: like a cat. [L. *felinus*—*foles*, a cat.]

Fell, *fél*, *n.*, a barren or stony hill. [Ice.]

Fell, *fél*, *pa. t.* of *Fall*.

Fell, *fél*, *v. t.*, to cause to fall; to cut down:—*pr. p.* *féll'íng*; *pa. p.* *féll'éd'*. [A.S. *fellan*, from *feallan*, to fall. See *Fall*.]

feller, *fé'l'ér*, *n.*, one who fells; a cutter of wood.

Fell, *fél*, *adj.*, bad; cruel; fierce; bloody. [A.S. *fell*; Dutch, *fel*; It. *fello*. prob. from Celt. *fall*, bad, wicked.]—*n.* *féll'ness*.—*adv.* *féll'y*.

felon, *fé'l'on*, *n.*, a wicked, cruel person: one guilty of felony; a convict.

felony, *fé-l'on-í*, *n.* lit. a *fell* or wicked deed; orig. a crime punished by total forfeiture of lands, &c.: a crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

felonious, *fé-l'on-í-us*, *adj.*, wicked; depraved: done with the deliberate intention to commit crime.

Felloe. See *Felly*.

Fellow, *fé'l'ó*, *n.* lit. a partner in goods; an associate: a companion and equal: one of a pair, a mate: a member of a university who enjoys a fellowship; a member of a scientific or other society: a worthless person. [old E. *fellawe*; Ice. *fellagi*, a partner in goods, from *fé*, money, goods, and *lag*, society, community.]

fellow-feeling, fel'lo-feel-ing, *n.*, feeling between fellows or equals; sympathy.

fellowship, fel'lo-ship, *n.*, the state of being a fellow or partner; friendly intercourse; communion; an association; an endowment in a university for the support of graduates called fellows; the position and income of a fellow: in *arithmetic*, the proportional division of profit and loss among partners.

Felly, fel'i, Fellos, fel'lo, *n.* one of the curved pieces in the circumference of a wheel. [A.S. *felg*.]

Felon, Felony, &c. See under *Fell*, *adj.*

Felspar, same as *Feldspar*.

Felt, felt, *ps. s.* and *ps. p.* of *Feel*.

Felt, felt, *n.* cloth made of wool united without weaving.—*v. t.* to make into felt: to cover with felt:—*pr. p.* felting; *ps. p.* felt'ed. [Ger. *felt*, woollen cloth, allied to Gr. *felos*, wool wrought into felt, L. *pileus*, a felt hat.]

felter, felt'er, *v. t.* to clot together like felt:—*pr. p.* felt'ering; *ps. p.* felt'er'ed.

felting, felting, *n.*, the art or process of making felt.

Felucosa, fe-luk'ka, *n.*, a boat with oars and broad three-cornered sails, used in the Mediterranean. [It. *feluca*; Fr. *felouque*: from Ar. *fulh*, a ship.]

Female, fe'mäl, *adj.* of the sex that produces young: pertaining to females: in *bot.*, having a pistil or fruit-bearing organ.—*n.* one of the female sex. [Fr. *féminelle*, dim. of L. *femina*, a woman—obs. *feo*, to bring forth.]

femalinity, fem-i-näl'i-ti, *n.*, the female nature.

feminine, fem'i-nin, *adj.*, pertaining to women: tender, delicate; womanly: in *gram.*, the gender denoting females.—*adv.* fem'i-nä'ty.

Femoral, fem'o-räl, *adj.*, belonging to the thigh. [L. *femorialis*—*femur*, *femoris*, the thigh.]

Fen, fen, *n.* land covered with mud from the overflowing of water; a morass or bog.—*adj.* fen'ny, fen'näl. [A.S. *fenn*, Ice. *fenn*, Goth. *fani*, mud.]

Fence, &c. See under *Fend*.

Fend, fend, *v. t.*, to defend; to ward off: to shut out:—*pr. p.* fend'ing; *ps. p.* fend'ed. [L. obs. *fendo*, root of *defendo*, to fend or ward off, akin to Sans. *han*, to beat.]

fender, fend'er, *n.*, that which fends or defends: a metal guard before a fire to confine the ashes: a protection for a ship's side.

fence, fens, *n.*, that which fends or guards: a wall or hedge for enclosing animals or for protecting land: the art of fencing: defence.—*v. t.* to enclose with a fence: to fortify.—*v. i.* to practise fencing:—*pr. p.* fence'ing; *ps. p.* fence'd.

fencing, fence'ing, *adj.*, defending or guarding.—*n.* the act of erecting a fence: the art of attack and defence with a sword or other weapon.—*n.* fence'er, one who practises fencing with a sword.

fencible, fens'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being fenced or defended.—*n. pl.* fenc'ibles, volunteer regiments raised for local defence during a special crisis: militia enlisted for home service.

Fenestral, fe-nes'träl, *adj.*, belonging to windows. [L. *fenestralis*—*fenestra*, a window, allied to Gr. *phaino*, to shine.]

Fennel, fen'el, *n.* a fragrant plant with yellow flowers. [A.S. *fenol*; Ger. *fenchel*; allied to L. *feniculum*, fennel, from *fennum*, hay.]

Fennel. See under *Fee*.

Feretary, fer'e-tor-i, *n.* a place in a church for a *bier*. [L. *feretrum*—*fero*, Gr. *phero*, to bear.]

Ferine, fer'in, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a wild

boast; savage. [L. *ferinus*—*ferus*, a wild beast—*ferus*, wild; akin to Gr. *thér*, Ger. *thier*, a beast.]

Ferment, fer'ment, *n.* lit. that which makes ferment or boiling; what excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven: internal motion amongst the parts of a fluid: agitation; tumult. [L. *fermentum*, for *fervimentum*—*fervo*, to boil.]

ferment, fer-ment, *v. t.*, to excite fermentation: to inflame.—*v. i.* to rise and swell by the action of fermentation: to work, used of wine, &c.: to be in excited action; to be stirred with anger:—*pr. p.* ferment'ing; *ps. p.* ferment'ed.

fermentable, fer-ment'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of fermentation.—*n.* fermentability.

fermentation, fer-ment'a-shun, *n.*, the act or process of fermenting: the change which takes place in liquids, when exposed to air; putrefaction which produces alcohol or vinegar: restless action of the mind or feelings.

fermentative, fer-ment'a-tiv, *adj.*, causing or consisting in fermentation.—*n.* ferment'ativeness.

Fern, fern, *n.* a plant which becomes a tree in the tropics, producing feather-like leaves called fronds, so named from the seeds having been supposed to give the magic power of going invisible. [A.S. *ferm*—*ferus*, to go.]

ferny, fern'i, *adj.*, full of or overgrown with ferns.

Ferocious, fe-ro'shüs, *adj.*, wild; barbarous: inclined to savage fierceness: indicating great cruelty.—*adv.* fer'o'shö'sly.—*n.* fer'o'shö'sness. [Fr. and It. *feroco*—L. *ferus*, wild—*ferus*, wild.]

ferocity, fe-ro's'i-ti, *n.*, wildness; fury: savage cruelty of disposition: untamed fierceness.

feroz, fers, *adj.*, ferocious; violent; angry.—*adv.* fer'o'sly.—*n.* fer'o'sness. [Fr. *feroc*; L. *ferox*.]

Ferrous, fer'rus, *adj.*, pertaining to or made of iron. [L. *ferrous*—*ferrum*, iron.]

ferretious, fer-ri'ter-us, *adj.*, bearing or yielding iron. [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *fero*, to bear.]

ferrous, fer-ru'shin-us, *adj.*, of the colour of iron-rust: impregnated with iron. [L. *ferrugineus*—*ferro*, iron-rust—*ferrum*.]

Ferret, fer'et, *n.* ribbon woven from spun silk. [Fr. *ferret*, coarse silk thread.]

Ferret, fer'et, *n.* a tame animal of the weasel kind employed in unearthing rabbits. [Ger. *furet*; Fr. *ferret*—*furetor*, to ferret, to search carefully.

ferret, fer'et, *v. t.* to search out carefully and minutely like a ferret: to drive out by patient effort:—*pr. p.* fer'et'ing; *ps. p.* fer'et'ed.

Ferrikerous, Ferruginous. See under *Ferrous*.

Ferrule, fer'rool, *n.* a metal ring on a staff, &c. to keep it from splitting. [Fr. *virgole*, L. *viriola*, a bracelet.]

Ferry. See under *Fare*.

Fertile, fer'til, *adj.*, fruit-bearing: able to produce abundantly: rich in resources; inventive.—*adv.* fer'tilä'ty. [L. *fertilis*—*fero*, to bear.]

fertility, fer-til'i-ti, *n.*, the state of being fertile; fruitfulness: richness: abundance.

fertilise, fer'til-iz, *v. t.*, to make fertile or fruitful: to enrich:—*pr. p.* fer'tilising; *ps. p.* fer'tilised.

Ferula, fer'rool, *n.* a rod used for striking children in punishment. [L. *ferula*, a cane—*fero*, to strike.]

Fervent, fer'vent, *adj.* lit. heated, boiling: ardent; zealous: warm in feeling.—*adv.* fer'vently. [L. *ferveo*, to boil, akin to Gr. *thero*, to heat, E. and Ger. *warm*, Sans. *gharma*, heat.]

fervercy, fer'ven-si, *n.*, state of being fervent; heat of mind; eagerness; warmth of devotion.

fervid

- Fervid**, fĕr'vĭd, *adj.* lit. *boiling*; fiery; very hot: having burning desire or emotion.—*adv.* fĕr'vidly.
—*n.* fĕr'vidness. [L. *fervidus*.]
- Fervour**, fĕr'vur, *n.*, *state of being fervid* or boiling hot: heat of mind; zeal.
- Festal**. See under **Feast**.
- Fester**, fĕs'tĕr, *v. i.* to corrupt or rankle; to suppurate: to become malignant.—*v. t.* to cause to fester:—*pr. p.* fĕs'tĕring; *pa. p.* fĕs'tĕred.—*n.* a wound discharging corrupt matter. [?]
- Festival**, Fĕstoom. See under **Feast**.
- Fetah**, fĕch, *v. t.* lit. *to seize*; to bring; to go and get: to obtain as its price: to accomplish in any way: to reach or attain.—*v. i.* to turn: to arrive at (*naut.*):—*pr. p.* fĕt'ching; *pa. p.* fĕt'ched'. [A.S. *fĕtĭan*, to fetch; Ger. *fassen*, to seize.]
- Fetah**, fĕch, *n.*, *a trick*. [A.S. *fæcen*, deceit; Ger. *fæzen*, tricks.]
- Fetch**, fĕch, **Fetch-candle**, fĕch'-kan-dl, *n.* the apparition of a living person: a nocturnal light, as of a moving candle, supposed to portend a death. [prob. from Norwegian *Vatte-lys*, the Vætt's or goblin's candle = *ignis-fatuus*.]
- Fete**. See under **Feast**.
- Fĕtĭsh**, fĕ'tĭsh, *n.* anything in nature or art to which a *magical* power is ascribed, and which is superstitiously worshipped, as among certain African tribes. [Fr. *fĕtiche*—Port. *fĕtĭcao*, magic; from L. *fĕticinus*, counterfeit—*fingo*, *fictus*, to form by art: or *fĕtidicus*, telling fate—*fatum*, *fate*, *dico*, to tell: or from *facio*, to make.]
- Fĕtĭchism**, fĕ'tĭsh-izm, **fĕtĭchism**, fĕ'tĭs-izm, *n.* the worship of a *fĕtich*; a belief in charms.
- Fĕtid**, fĕ'tĭd, or fĕ'tĭd, *adj.*, *stinking*; having a strong offensive odour. [L. *fĕtidus*—*facio*, to stink.]—*n.* fĕ'tĭdness.
- Fĕtlock**, fĕt'lok, *n.* a tuft of hair that grows behind on horse's feet; the part where this hair grows. [Foot, and lock: or perhaps Dutch, *vĕtlok*, Swiss, *fĕtlock*, pastern of a horse, low Dutch, *fĕs*, fibres, Swiss, *fĕsel*, unravelled threads, a horse's fetlock.]
- Fetter**. See under **Foot**.
- Fetus**, fĕ'tus, *n.* lit. *a bringing forth*: the young in the womb, esp. in its advanced stages. [L., from obs. *fer*, to bring forth.]
- Fĕm**, fĕ, *n.* lit. land held on *feudal* tenure; in Scotland, a tenure where the vassal, in place of military services, makes a return in grain or in money; a sale of land for a stipulated annual payment. [low L. *fĕndum*—root of **Fee**.]
- Fĕnd**, fĕd, *n.* lit. *revenge*, *hatred*: a deadly quarrel between tribes or families; a bloody strife. [A.S. *fĕhdh*; Ger. *fĕhde*: A.S. *fĕm*, to hate.]
- Fĕnd**, **Fĕndalism**, &c. See under **Fee**.
- Fever**, fĕv'ĕr, *n.* a disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse: extreme excitement of the passions; a painful degree of anxiety.—*v. t.* to put into a fever.—*v. i.* to become fevered:—*pr. p.* fĕv'ĕring; *pa. p.* fĕv'ĕred. [Fr. *fĕvre*; Ger. *fĕber*; L. *fĕbris*—prob. from *ferreo*, to be hot.]
- Fĕverish**, fĕv'ĕr-ish, *adj.*, *slightly fevered*; indicating fever: fidgety; fickle.—*adv.* fĕv'ĕrĭshly.—*n.* fĕv'ĕrĭshness.
- Fĕw**, fĕ, *adj.*, *small* in number; not many.—*n.* fĕw'ness. [A.S. *fĕwas*; Goth. *fĕws*; Fr. *peu*; L. *paucus*, small.]
- Fĕars**, fĕ'arz, *n. pl.* In Scotland, the prices of grain legally fixed for the year to regulate the payment of stipend, rent, and prices not expressly

field-marshal

- agreed upon. [Fr. *fĕurs*, money for tillage: or Ice. *fĕ*, *fĕar*, money.]
- Fĕat**, fĕ'at, *n.* lit. *let it be done*: a formal or solemn command; a decree. [L., 3d. pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facio*, passive of *facio*, to do.]
- Fĕb**, fĕb, *n.* lit. *a fable* or story: something said falsely; a soft expression for a lie.—*v. i.* to tell a fib or lie; to speak falsely:—*pr. p.* fĕbb'ing; *pa. p.* fĕbb'ed'. [It. *fiaba*, a story, from root of **Fable**.]
- Fĕbra**, fĕ'bĕr, *n.* one of the small *threads* composing the parts of animals or vegetables: any fine thread, or thread-like substance. [L. *fĕbra*, a thread, conn. with L. *filum*, a thread.]—*adj.* fĕ'b'ed, having fibres; fĕ'b'rous, having no fibres.
- fĕbrous**, fĕ'b'rus, *adj.*, *composed of* or containing *fĕbras*.—*n.* fĕ'b'rousness.
- fĕbril**, fĕ'b'ril, *n.*, *a small fibre*: one of the extremely minute threads composing an animal fibre. [low L. *fĕbrilla*, dim. of L. *fĕbra*.]
- fĕbrilious**, fĕ'b'ril-ius, *adj.*, *pertaining to fibres*; formed of small fibres.
- fĕbrina**, fĕ'b'rin, *n.* an organic compound, composed of *threads of fibres*, found in animals and plants.
- Fĕble**, fĕ'l, *adj.* lit. *moving quickly to and fro*; inconstant; changeable.—*n.* fĕb'lĕness. [A.S. *fĕcol*; Ger. *fĕchen*, to move quickly to and fro.]
- Fĕble**, **Fĕtion**, **Fĕctitious**, &c. See under **Faĕta**.
- Fĕddle**, fĕd'l, *n.* a *stringed* instrument of music, called also a violin.—*v. t.* or *i.* to play on a fiddle:—*pr. p.* fĕdd'ling; *pa. p.* fĕdd'led.—*n.* fĕdd'ler. [A.S. *fĕdele*; Ger. *fĕdel*: L. *fĕdes*, Gr. *epĕidē*, string, catgut.] See **Viola**.
- Fĕdĕlity**, fĕ-dĕl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.*, *faithfulness*: faithful performance of duty; honesty; firm adherence. [L. *fĕdĕlĭtas*—*fĕdĕlis*, faithful—*fĕdo*, to trust.]
- Fĕdĕt**, fĕ'ĕt, *v. i.* *lit. to make quick movements*: to be unable to rest; to move uneasily:—*pr. p.* fĕdĕ'ting; *pa. p.* fĕdĕ'tĕd.—*n.* Irregular motion; restlessness:—in *pl.* general nervous restlessness, with a desire of changing the position. [Swiss, *fĕtchen*, to flutter, *fĕgĕra*, to fidget; Ger. *fĕchen*, to move to and fro: connected with **Fĕble**.]
- Fĕdĕty**, fĕ'ĕt-ĭ, *adj.*, *having fĕdĕts*; restless; uneasy.—*n.* fĕdĕ'tĭness.
- Fĕdĕncĭal**, fĕ-dĕn'sĭ-al, *adj.*, *showing confidence* or reliance: of the nature of a trust.—*adv.* fĕdĕn'cĭally. [L. *fĕdĕncĭa*, confidence, from *fĕdo*, to trust.]
- Fĕdĕncĭary**, fĕ-dĕn'sĭ-ar-ĭ, *adj.*, *confident*; unwavering: held in trust.—*n.* one who holds anything in trust: in *theol.*, one who depends for salvation on faith without works, an Antinomian. [L. *fĕdĕncĭarius*—*fĕdĕncĭa*.]
- Fĕ**, fĕ, *int.* denoting disapprobation or disgust. [Ger. *fĕui*! Fr. *fĕ!* the sound instinctively made in presence of a bad smell.]
- Fĕt**. See under **Fee**.
- Field**, fĕld, *n.*, *the open, level country*; a piece of ground for tillage or pasture: the locality of a battle; the battle itself: room for action of any kind; a wide expanse: in *her.*, the surface of a shield; the background on which figures are drawn. [A. S. and Ger. *fĕld*; Dutch, *vĕld*, the open country; prov. Dan. *falle*, the green-ward; Scot. *fale*, *fĕal*, Gael. *fai*, a grassy clod.] [*fields*.]
- Field-book**, fĕld'-book, *n.*, *a book used* in surveying
- Field-day**, fĕld'-dĕ, *n.* *a day when* troops are drawn out for instruction in *field* exercises.
- Field-marshal**, fĕld'-mār-shal, *n.* an officer who *marshals* an army in the *field*; the highest rank of general officer in the army. [See **Marshal**.]

Field-officer, *feld'-of-i-ser*, *n.* a military officer above a captain, and competent to command a battalion.

Field-piece, *feld'-pēs*, *n.* a cannon or piece of artillery used in the field of battle.

Field-train, *feld'-trān*, *n.* a department of the Royal Artillery responsible for the safety and supply of ammunition during war.

Field-works, *feld'-wurks*, *n. pl.* temporary works thrown up by troops in the field, either for protection or to cover an attack upon a stronghold.

Fielatara, *feld'-fār*, *n.* a species of thrush, having a reddish yellow throat and breast spotted with black. [A.S. *feabur*, *feala-for*, from *fealo*, yellow, follow.]

Fiend, *fēnd*, *n.* lit. a hater, an enemy; the devil: one actuated by the most intense wickedness or hate. [A.S. *feondl-fian*, to hate.]

Fiendish, *fēnd'ish*, *adj.*, like a fiend; malicious.—*n.* *fiendishness*.

Fierce, &c. See under *Ferocious*.

Fierce, &c. See under *Fire*.

Fife, *fif*, *n.* a small pipe used as a wind-instrument for military music, an octave higher than the flute.—*v. i.* to play on the fife.—*n.* *fifer*, one who plays on a fife. [Ger. *pfife*; It. *pipara*; L. *pipa*, Gr. *pipiads*, to peep or chirp—from the sound.]

Fifteen, *fifth*, &c. See under *Five*.

Fig, *fig*, *n.* the fig-tree or its fruit, growing in warm climates: a thing of little consequence. [A.S. *fic*, Ger. *feige*, Fr. *figue*, L. *ficus*, a fig.]

Fight, *fit*, *v. i.* lit. to strike with the fist: to strive with: to contend in war or in single combat.—*v. t.* to engage in conflict with:—*pr. p.* fighting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* fought (fawt).—*n.* a struggle; a combat; a battle or engagement. [A.S. *feohthan*, Ger. *fechten*; prob. conn. with L. *pugnus*, the fist, Gr. *pus*, with clenched fist].—*n.* *fight'er*.

Fighting, *fit'ing*, *adj.* engaged in or fit for war.—*n.* the act of fighting or contending.

Figure. See under *Figura*.

Figure, *fig'ūr*, *n.* the make or form; the form of anything in outline; the representation of anything in drawing, &c.; a drawing; a design; a statue; appearance; a character denoting a number; value or price: in *rhet.*, a deviation from the ordinary mode of expression, in which words are changed from their literal signification or usage: in *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the position of the middle term: steps in a dance: a type or emblem. [L. *figura*, from *figo*, to form, conn. with *facio*, to make.]

Figure, *fig'ūr*, *v. t.*, to make or form; to make an image of: to mark with figures or designs: to imagine: to symbolise: to foreshew: to note by figures.—*v. i.* to make figures; to appear as a distinguished person:—*pr. p.* fig'ūring; *pa. p.* fig'ured. [L. *figura*, *figuratus*—figures.]

Figureable, *fig'ū-ra-bl*, *adj.*, capable of figure or form.—*n.* *figureability*.

Figureable, *fig'ū-rāt*, *adj.*, of a certain determinate figure.—*adv.* *figureably*.

Figureative, *fig'ū-rā-shun*, *n.* act of giving figure or form; in music, mixture of chords and discords.

Figureative, *fig'ū-rā-tiv*, *adj.* in *rhet.*, representing by, containing, or abounding in figures; metaphorical; flowery; typical.—*adv.* *figureatively*.

Figureed, *fig'ūrd*, *adj.*, marked or adorned with figures.

Figure head, *fig'ūr-hed*, *n.* the figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship.

Filament, *filāment*, &c. See under *Fila*, a thread.

Filbert, *fil'bērt*, *n.* the fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel. [a corr. of *FIL BEARD*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beard of the calyx.]

Filch, *filch*, *v. t.*, to steal; to pilfer:—*pr. p.* filching; *pa. p.* filched. [perhaps connected with *Flesh*, and Scot. *filth*, to steal.]

Flecher, *filch'er*, *n.*, one who filches; a thief.

Fila, *fil*, *n.* lit. a thread; a line or wire on which papers are placed in order; the papers so placed; a roll or list: a line of soldiers ranged behind one another.—*v. t.* to put upon a file; to arrange in an orderly manner: to put among the records of a court; to bring before a court.—*v. i.* to march in a file:—*pr. p.* fil'ing; *pa. p.* fil'd. [Fr. *file*, from L. *filum*, a thread.]

Filaceous, *filā'shus*, *adj.* composed of threads.

Filament, *filā-ment*, *n.*, a thread; a slender or thread-like object; a fibre. [Fr.—L. *filum*.]

Filamentous, *filā-mentus*, *adj.*, thread-like.

Filanders, *fil'an-dēr*, *n. pl.* a disease in hawks consisting of filaments of blood, also of small thread-like worms. [Fr. *filandres*—L. *filum*.]

Filature, *filā-tūr*, *n.*, a minute filament; the reeling of silk, or the place where it is done.

Filiform, *fil'i-form*, *adj.* having the form of a filament; long and slender. [L. *filum*, and *Form*.]

Filigree, *fil'i-grē*, *n.* orig. *filigrana*; extremely fine thread-like net-work, containing beads; ornamental work of gold and silver wire. [It. *filigrana*—L. *filum*, and *grana*, a grain or bead.]

Filose, *fil'os*, *adj.* ending in a thread-like process.

File, *fil*, *n.* lit. that which polishes or rubs; a steel instrument, with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or rasping metals, &c.—*v. t.* to cut or smooth with, or as with a file:—*pr. p.* fil'ing; *pa. p.* fil'd. [A.S. *feol*; Ger. *feile*; Bohem. *pila*, a saw, *pilnajt*, a file; allied to L. *polio*, to polish.]

File, *fil'ing*, *n.* a particle rubbed off with a file.

Filial, *fil'yāl*, *adj.* pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter; bearing the relation of a child.—*adv.* *filially*. [L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.]

Filiate, *fil'i-āt*, *v. t.* same as *Asiliate*.

Filiation, *fil-i-ā'shun*, *n.* same as *asiliation*.

Filibuster, *fil'ibuster*, *fil'i-bus-tēr*, *n.* a lawless military or piratical adventurer; a buccanier. [Sp. *filibuster*, perh. from E. *fly-boat*, Sp. *fibote*, a small, fast-sailing vessel: or corr. from *trebooter*.]

Filiform, *fil'ifōr*. See under *Fila*, a thread.

Filing. See under *Fila*, the tool.

Fill, *fil*, *v. t.* to make full; to put into until all the space is occupied: to supply abundantly; to satisfy; to glut: to perform the duties of; to supply a vacant office.—*v. i.* to become full; to become satiated:—*pr. p.* fill'ing; *pa. p.* fill'd.—*n.* as much as fills or satisfies; a full supply. [A.S. *fillan*, *fullan*—full, full; Ger. *fillen*; allied to Gr. *pleo*, *plētis*, full, L. *plere*, Sans. *pli*, *pur*, to fill].—*n.* *fill'er*, he who or that which fills.

Fillet, *fil'ēt*, *n.*, a little string or band, esp. to tie round the head: something tied up with a fillet, as meat; the fleshy part of the thigh of meat, esp. of veal: in *arch.*, a small space or band used along with mouldings.—*v. t.* to bind or adorn with a fillet:—*pr. p.* fill'et'ing; *pa. p.* fill'et'd. [Fr. *fillet*, dim. of *fil*, from L. *filum*, a thread.]

Fillibeg, *fil'ibeg*, *n.* lit. the little plaid; the kilt, the dress or petticoat reaching nearly to the knees, worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *filladh-beag*—*filladh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little.]

Fillip, fil'ip, *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger, forced from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk:—*pr.p.* fill'ipping; *pa.p.* fill'ipped.—*n.* a jerk of the finger suddenly let go from the thumb. [formed from the sound.]

Filly, fil'i, *n.*, a female foal; a young mare: a lively, wanton girl. [See *fyi*, colt; *W. filawg*, a filly, a wanton girl.] See *Foal*.

Film, film, *n.*, a thin skin or membrane, easily peeled off: a very slender thread.—*v.t.* to cover with a film, or thin skin.—*adj.* film'y, composed of films or membranes.—*n.* film'mess. [A.S.; *W. filen*, thin skin, *fillo*, to peel.]

filmy, film'zi, *adj.*, of the nature of a film; thin; without solidity, strength, or reason; weak.—*n.* film'sness.

Filter, fil'ter, *n.* orig. a strainer made of felt: a substance through which liquors are strained.—*v.t.* to purify liquor by a filter.—*v.i.* to pass through a filter; to percolate:—*pr.p.* fil'tering; *pa.p.* fil'tered. [Fr. *filtrer*; It. *filtrare*, to filter, from root of *Felt*.]

filtrate, fil'trat, *v.t.*, to filter or percolate:—*pr.p.* fil'trating; *pa.p.* fil'trated.

filtration, fil-trā'shun, *n.*, act or process of filtering.

Filth, filth, *n.*, foul matter; anything that defiles, physically or morally. [A.S. *fyldh-fäl*, foul.] See *Foal*.

filthy, filth'i, *adj.*, defiled with filth; foul; unclean; impure.—*adv.* filth'ily.—*n.* filth'iness.

Fimbriate, fim'bri-ät, *fimbriated*, fim'bri-ät-ed, *adj.*, having fibres on the margin; fringed. [L. *fimbriatus-fimbriæ*, fibres—from root of *Fibre*.]

fimbriate, fim'bri-ät, *v.t.*, to fringe; to hem:—*pr.p.* fim'briating; *pa.p.* fim'briated.

Fin, fin, *n.* lit. a feather: the wing-like organ by which a fish balances itself and swims. [A.S. *fin*; L. *pinna*, a fin, *penna*, a feather; connected with Gr. *petomas*, Sans. *pat*, to fly.]

fancy, fan'i, *adj.*, furnished with fins.

Final, fī'nal, *adj.*, pertaining to the end; last; decisive: respecting the end or motive.—*adv.* fī'nally. [L. *finalis-finis*, an end.]

finale, fē-nā'lā, *n.*, the end; the last passage in a piece of music; the concluding piece in a concert. [It. *finale*, final.—L. *finis*.]

finality, fī-nāl'i-ti, *n.*, state of being final.

Finance, &c. See under *Fine*, a penalty.

Finch, finsh, *n.* the name of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers. [A.S. *finc*; Ger. *finh*; allied to L. *fringilla*, and *W. pinc*: prob. formed from the sound of its note.]

Find, find, *v.t.*, to come upon or meet with; to discover, or arrive at: to perceive: to experience: to supply:—*pr.p.* find'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* found.—*n.* find'er. [A.S. *findan*; Ger. *finden*; perhaps allied to L. *venio*, to come, *in-venio*, to come upon.]

Fine, fin, *adj.* lit. either finished or brought to an end, or bright; excellent; beautiful; not coarse or heavy; subtle; thin; slender; exquisite; nice; delicate: overdone; showy; splendid.—*v.t.* to make fine; to refine; to purify:—*pr.p.* fin'ing; *pa.p.* fined'. [L. *fnitus*, finished, from *fnis*, an end; or Ice. *finn*, bright; Gael. *fiann*, white, fair.]—*adv.* fin'e'y.—*n.* fin'e'ness.

finer, fin'er, *n.* same as *finer*.

finery, fin'er-i, *n.* lit. fineness; splendour, fine or showy things: a place where anything is fined or refined; a furnace for making iron malleable.

fineness, fī-nēs, *n.* lit. fineness; subtilty of contriv-

ance; artifice.—*v.t.* to use artifice:—*pr.p.* finess'ing; *pa.p.* finessed'. [Fr., from root of *Fine*.]

finical, fin'i-kal, *adj.* affectedly fine or precise in trifles; nice; foppish.—*adv.* fin'ically.

fining, fin'ing, *n.*, process of refining or purifying.

Fine, fin, *n.* the money paid as final settlement of a suit or claim; a composition; a sum of money imposed as a punishment.—*In fine*, in conclusion.—*v.t.* to impose a fine on; to punish by fine:—*pr.p.* fin'ing; *pa.p.* fined'. [L. *fnis*, an end.]

finable, fin'a-b'l, *adj.*, liable to a fine.

finance, fī-nāns', *n.* a sum paid as final composition; revenue, esp. of a ruler or state; public money. [Fr.; low L. *financia*—L. *fnis*.]

financial, fī-nān'shal, *adj.*, pertaining to finance.—*adv.* finan'cially.

financier, fī-nān'sēr, *n.* one skilled in finance; an officer who administers the public revenue.

Finger, fing'ger, *n.* lit. the tang, or that which seizes; one of the five extreme parts of the hand; a finger's breadth; skill in the use of the hand or fingers.—*v.t.* to handle or perform with the fingers: to pilfer.—*v.i.* to use the fingers on a musical instrument:—*pr.p.* fing'ering; *pa.p.* fing'ered. [A.S., Ger., Dan., from root of *Fang*.]

finger-board, fing'ger-bōrd, *n.*, the board, or part of a musical instrument, on which the keys for the fingers are placed. [like fingers.]

fingered, fing'gerd, *adj.*, having fingers, or anything fing'ering, fing'ger-ing, *n.*, act or manner of touching with the fingers, esp. a musical instrument.

finger-post, fing'ger-pōst, *n.*, a post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road.

Final. See under *Finis*.

Final. See under *Fine*, *adj.*

Finish, fin'ish, *v.t.*, to end, or complete the making of anything; to perfect; to give the last touches to:—*pr.p.* fin'ishing; *pa.p.* fin'ished.—*n.* that which finishes or completes; last touch; the last coat of plaster to a wall. [Fr. *finir*, *finissant*, L. *finire-finis*, an end.] [perfects.]

finisher, fin'ish-ēr, *n.* one who finishes, completes, or final, fin'ial, *n.* lit. that which finishes; the bunch of foliage, &c. at the top of a pinnacle; the pinnacle itself. [from L. *finis*.]

finite, fī'nit, *adj.*, having an end or limit:—opposed to *infinite*.—*adv.* fī'nitely.—*n.* fī'niteness. [L. *fnitus*, *pa.p.* of *fnio*.]

Finny. See under *Fin*.

Fir, fēr, *n.* the name of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber. [A.S. *furh*; Ice. *furs*; Ger. *föhre*; *W. fyyr*.]

Fire, fir, *n.* lit. the purifier; the heat and light caused by burning; flame; anything burning, as fuel in a grate, &c.; a conflagration; torture by burning; severe trial; anything inflaming or provoking; ardour of passion; vigour; brightness of fancy; enthusiasm; sexual love. [A.S., Ice., and Dan. *fyr*; Ger. *feuer*; Gr. *fyyr*; allied to Sans. *pāvana*, fire, *pā*, pure.]

fire, fir, *v.t.*, to set on fire; to inflame: to irritate; to animate: to cause the explosion of; to discharge.—*v.i.* to take fire: to be or become irritated or inflamed: to discharge firearms:—*pr.p.* fir'ing; *pa.p.* fired'.

fiery, fir'i, or fir'er-i, *adj.*, consisting of or like fire: ardent; impetuous; irritable.—*n.* fir'iness.

firearms, fir'ārmz, *n.pl.*, arms or weapons which are discharged by fire exploding gunpowder.

fire-ball, fir'-bawl, *n.*, a ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor.

fire-box, fir'-boks, *n.* the *box* or chamber of a steam-engine, in which the *fire* is placed.

fire-brand, fir'-brand, *n.*, a *brand* or piece of wood on *fire*: one who inflames the passions of others.

fire-brick, fir'-brik, *n.*, a *brick* so made as to resist the action of *fire*.

fire-brigade, fir'-brig-ád, *n.*, a *brigade* or company of men for extinguishing *fires* or conflagrations.

fire-clay, fir'-klá, *n.*, a kind of *clay*, capable of resisting *fire*, used in making fire-bricks.

fire-cock, fir'-kok, *n.*, a *cock* or spout to let out water for extinguishing *fires*.

fire-damp, fir'-damp, *n.*, a *gas*, carburetted hydrogen, in coal-mines, apt to take *fire*.

fire-engine, fir'-en-jin, *n.*, an *engine* or forcing pump, used to extinguish *fires* with water.

fire-escape, fir'-es-káp, *n.*, a machine used to enable people to *escape* from *fires*.

fire-fly, fir'-flí, *n.*, a winged luminous *fly* which emits a bright light like a *fire-spark*.

firelock, fir'-lok, *n.*, a gun in which the *fire* is caused by a *lock* with steel and flint.

fireman, fir'-man, *n.*, a *man* whose business it is to assist in extinguishing *fires*; a man who tends the *fires*, as of a steam-engine.

fire-place, fir'-plás, *n.*, the *place* in a house appropriated to the *fire*; a *hearth*.

fire-plug, fir'-plug, *n.*, a *plug* placed in a pipe which supplies water in case of *fire*.

fire-proof, fir'-prúú, *adj.*, *proof* against *fire*.

fire-ship, fir'-ship, *n.*, a *ship* filled with combustibles, to set an enemy's vessel on *fire*.

fire-side, fir'-sid, *n.*, the *side* of the *fire-place*; the *hearth*: *home*.

fire-stone, fir'-stón, *n.*, a kind of *sandstone* that bears a high degree of *heat*.

fire-works, fir'-wurks, *n. pl.* artificial *works* or preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, &c. to be *fired* chiefly for display or amusement.

fire-worship, fir'-wur-ship, *n.*, the *worship* of *fire*, chiefly in Persia and India.—*n. fire-worshipper*.

fire-works, fir'-ing, *n.*, a putting *fire* to or discharge of guns: *firewood*; *fuel*.

firkin, fír'-kin, *n.*, a measure equal to the *fourth* part of a barrel; 9 ale gallons, or 7½ imperial gallons. [diminutive of *Four*.]

Firm, fírm, *adj.* lit. *supported* or made *fast*; *fixed*; *compact*; *strong*; not easily moved or disturbed; *unshaken*; *resolute*; *decided*.—*adv.* *fírmlý*.—*n.* *fír'm'sm*. [Fr. *fírme*; L. *fírminus*; allied to Sans. *dhri*, to bear, to support.]

Firma, fír'm, *n.* orig. a *fír'm* or *confirming* signature; the title under which a company transacts business. [It. *fírma*, from L. *fírminus*.]

firmament, fír'-ma-ment, *n.* lit. *that which is fír'm* or supports; the sphere in which the stars were supposed to have been *fixed*; the sky. [Fr.; L. *fír'mamentum*—*fír'mus*. The L. *fír'mamentum* is a translation of the Heb. *rábia*, meaning that which is spread out. The Hebrews supposed the firmament to be solid.]

firmamental, fír'-ma-ment'al, *adj.*, *pertaining* to the *firmament*; *celestial*.

Firmaan, fír'-man, *n.* lit. *measure*, *decree*; any decree emanating from the Turkish government. [Pers. *fírman*; Sans. *fírmaná*, *measure*, *decision*.]

First, fír'st, *adj.*, *formost*; preceding all others, in place, time, or degree; most eminent; chief.—*adv.* before anything else, in time, space, rank, &c. [A.S. *fýrst*; Ice. *fýrstr*, superl. of *fýrt*, before: from root of *Fere*.]

first-born, fír'st'-bawrn, *adj.*, *born first*.—*n.* the first in the order of birth; the eldest child.

first-fruit, fír'st'-frúút, *n.*, *first-fruits*, *first-frúúts*, *n.* the *fruits first* gathered in a season; the first profits or effects of anything.

firstling, fír'st'-ling, *n.*, the *first* produce or offspring, esp. of animals. [*Fír'st*, and dim. *ling*.]

first-rate, fír'st'-rát, *adj.* of the *first* or highest *rate* or excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size or estimation.

Firth, fírth, same as *Frith*.

Fiso, físk, *n.* lit. a *basket*, esp. *money-basket* or purse; the state treasury; the public revenue. [Fr. *fisc*; L. *fiscus*; a basket, the treasury.]

fiscal, físk'al, *adj.*, *pertaining* to the public treasury or revenue.—*n.* a treasurer; an officer in Scotland who prosecutes in petty criminal cases.

Fish, físh, *n.* an animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills; the flesh of fish.—*v. i.* to try to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice.—*v. t.* to search for fish; to search by sweeping; to draw out or up:—*pr. p.* fish'ing; *pa. p.* fished'. [A.S. *fisc*; Ger. *fisch*; Ice. *fiskr*; Goth. *fisks*; L. *piscis*; W. *pysg*; Gr. *ichthys*; Gael. *iasg*.]

fisher, físh'er, *n.*, a *fisherman*, *fish'er-man*, *n.*, one who fishes, or whose occupation is to catch fish.

fishery, físh'er-í, *n.*, the *business* of catching fish; a place for catching fish.

fishing, físh'ing, *adj.*, used in *fishery*.—*n.* the art or practice of catching fish.

fishmonger, físh'-mung-ger, *n.*, a *dealer* in fish. [*Fish*, and *Monger*.]

fishy, físh'ý, *adj.*, *fish-like*; consisting of fish; having the qualities of fish; abounding in fish.—*n.* *fishiness*.

Fission, físh'un, *n.*, a *cleaving* or breaking up into two parts. [L. *fissio*—*fudo*, *fissum*, to cleave.]

fissile, fí's'il, *adj.*, *that may be cleft* or split in the direction of the grain. [L. *fissilis*, from *fíndo*.]

fissiparous, fí'sh'pá-rus, *adj.*, *propagated* by spontaneous *fission* into minute parts. [L. *fissus*, *pa. p.* of *fíndo*, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

fistula, fí'si-rú's'tál, *adj.*, having a deeply *cleft* or gaping *beak*, as swallows, &c. [L. *fissus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

fissure, físh'úr, *n.*, a *cleft* or *slit*; a narrow opening or chasm. [L. *fissura*.]

Fist, físt, *n.*, the *closed* or *clenched* hand, orig. as used for *striking*. [A.S. *fýst*; Ger. *faust*; W. *fjuste*, to beat; L. *justis*, a club; allied to L. *jugnus*, a fist, Gr. *puce*, with clenched fist.]

Fistula, físt'ú-la, *n.* lit. a *pipe* or *whistle*; a deep, narrow, *pipe-like*, sinuous ulcer. [L. *fistula*.]

fistular, físt'ú-lar, *adj.* hollow like a *pipe*.

fistulate, físt'ú-lát, *v. i.*, to become hollow or *fistular*:—*pr. p.* físt'ulating; *pa. p.* físt'ulated.

fistulous, físt'ú-lus, *adj.*, of the nature or form of a *fistula*.

Fit, fít, *adj.* lit. made or fashioned; adapted to any particular end or standard; qualified; convenient; proper.—*v. i.* to make fit or suitable; to suit one thing to another; to be adapted to; to qualify.—*v. i.* to be suitable or becoming:—*pr. p.* fítting; *pa. p.* fít'ted'. [Fr. *fait*, made, L. *factus*—*facio*, to make].—*adv.* *fítly*.—*n.* *fít'ness*.

fitter, fít'er, *n.*, *he who* or that which makes *fit*.

fitting, fít'ing, *adj.*, *fit*; appropriate.—*n.* anything used in fitting up, esp. in *pl.*—*adv.* *fíttingly*.

Fit, fít, *n.* a sudden and sharp attack of a disease like a *stab*; a sudden attack by convulsions, as

apoplexy, epilepsy, &c.; convulsion or paroxysm: a temporary attack of anything, as laughter, &c.: an interval; a passing humour. [*It fits*, a stab or sharp pain, from *L. figo*, to pierce: or from root of *Flask*.]

Fitful, *fit'fool*, *adj.* *Full of fits*; marked by sudden impulses; spasmodic.—*adv.* *fit'fully*.—*n.* *fit'fulness*.

Fitch, *fitsh*, *n.* now *Vetch*.—in *B.*, in Isaiah, the black poppy, with a seed like cummin; in Ezekiel, a kind of bearded wheat.

Fitchet, *fitsh'et*, *Fitchew*, *fitsh'oo*, *n.* a polecat. [old Fr. *fiscus*, allied to *L. futeo*, to stink.]

Fitful, &c. See under *Fit*, *adj.*

Fitter, *Fitting*. See under *Fit*, *adj.*

Fits, *fits*, *n.* (a prefix), *sons of*; used in England, esp. of the illegitimate sons of kings and princes. [Norman, *fiscs*, *fit*, Fr. *fit*, *L. filius*, Russ. suffix, *witch*, a son.]

Five, *fitv*, *adj.* and *n.* four and one. [A.S. *fi*; Ger. *fünf*; Goth. *fiuf*; W. *pump*; L. *quinque*; Gr. *penke*, *pempt*; Sans. *panchana*.]

Fivfold, *fit'fold*, *adj.* *five times folded* or repeated; in fives.

Fives, *fitv*, *n. pl.* a game with a ball played against a wall, so named because three fives or 15 are counted to the game.

Fifteen, *fit'ten*, *adj.* and *n.*, *five and ten*. [A.S. *fif-tyn*—*fi*, five, *ty*, ten.]

Fifteenth, *fit'tenth*, *adj.*, *the fifth after the tenth*; being one of fifteen equal parts.—*n.* a fifteenth part. [A.S. *fiftotha*—*fi*, five, *totha*, tenth.]

Fifth, *fitsh*, *adj.* next after the fourth.—*n.* one of five equal parts. [A.S. *fi*.]

Fifthly, *fitsh'li*, *adv.* *in the fifth place*.

Fifty, *fit'ti*, *adj.* and *n.*, *five tens* or five times ten. [A.S. *fiftig*—*fi*, five, *tig*, ten.]

Fiftieth, *fit'ti-eth*, *adj.* the ordinal of fifty.—*n.* a fiftieth part. [A.S. *fiftigtotha*.]

Fix, *fixa*, *v. t.*, *to bind* or make firm; to establish; to drive into; to implant; to pierce; to fasten firmly; to settle; to direct steadily; to deprive of volatility.—*v. i.* to settle or remain permanently; to become firm; to congeal.—*pr. p.* *fix'ing*; *ps. p.* *fix'ed*. [*L. figo*, *fixus*; Gr. *fixnumi*; connected with Sans. *pac*, to bind.]

Fixation, *fixa-f'ahun*, *n.* *act of fixing* or state of being fixed; steadiness; firmness: state in which a body does not evaporate.

Fixed, *fixt*, *adj.*, *mado firm*; settled; not apt to evaporate.—*adv.* *fix'edly*.—*n.* *fix'edness*.

Fixity, *fixi'ti*, *n.*, *fix'edness*.

Fixture, *fixi'tur*, *n.*, *what is fixed* to anything, as to land or to a house; a fixed article of furniture.

Fix, *fix*, *fixa*, *fix'l*, *v. i.*, *to make a hissing sound*. [formed from the sound.]

Flabby, *flab'i*, *adj.*, *apt to flap*; easily moved or shaken; soft and yielding; hanging loose.—*n.* *flabb'iness*. [from *Flap*.]

Flaccid, *flak'sid*, *adj.* *flabby*; *flaccid*; *lax*; easily yielding to pressure; soft and weak. [*L. flaccidus*—*flaccus*, flabby; connected with *Flap*.]—*adv.* *flac'idly*.

Flaccidness, *flak'sid-ness*, *flaccidity*, *flak-sid'i-ti*, *n.* *state of being flaccid*; want of firmness.

Flag, *flag*, *v. i.*, *to lag* or hang loose; to grow languid; to grow spiritless.—*pr. p.* *flag'ing*; *ps. p.* *flagg'ed*.—*n.* a water-plant. [W. *llag*, slack, slow; Dutch, *flaggeren*, to be loose; akin to *L. flaccus*, drooping.]

Saggy, *flag'l*, *adj.* *flexible*; not stiff; weak; insipid: full of the plant flag.—*n.* *saggy'ness*.

Flag, *flag*, *n.* anything that *flies* or *flutters* in the wind; the ensign of a ship or of troops. [A.S. *flagan*, to fly.]

Flag, a stone. See under *Flake*.

Flagellate, *flaj'el-lat*, *v. t.*, *to whip* or scourge:—*pr. p.* *flag'ellating*; *ps. p.* *flag'ellated*.—*n.* *flagella'tion*. [*L. flagello*, *flagellatus*—*flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip—root *flag*, to burn.]

Flagellant, *flaj'el-lant*, *n.*, *one who scourges* himself in religious discipline.

Ball, *bal*, *n.* a wooden instrument for beating or threshing corn. [old Fr. *bael*, *L. flagellum*.]

Flageolet, *flaj'o-let*, *n.* a small wind-instrument like a *flute*, but with the mouthpiece at the end. [Fr.—old Fr. *flageolet*, to pipe; Prov. *flageol*, a pipe.] See *Flute*.

Flagginess, *flaggi*. See under *Flag*, to droop.

Flagitious, *fla-jiah'us*, *adj.* *disgraceful*; grossly wicked; villainous; guilty of enormous crimes.—*adv.* *flag'itiously*.—*n.* *flag'itiousness*. [*L. flagitiosus*—*flagitium*, anything disgraceful done in the heat of passion—root *flag*, to burn.]

Flagon, *flag'un*, *n.* a drinking vessel with a narrow neck. [Fr. *flacon* from *flascum*.] See *Flask*.

Flagrant, *fla'grant*, *adj.* *glaring*, *burning*; eager; glaring; enormous.—*n.* *fla'grancy*.—*adv.* *fla'grantly*. [*L. flagrans*, *flagrans*, *pr. p.* of *flagro*, to flame—root *flag*, to burn.]

Flail. See under *Flagellate*.

Flake, *flak*, *n.* a small part that *flies off*; a scale; a small layer; a very small loose mass, as of snow or wool.—*v. t.* to form into flakes.—*v. i.* to separate in layers; to scale off.—*pr. p.* *flak'ing*; *ps. p.* *flak'ed*. [A.S. *flaccra*, snow-flakes—*flagan*, to fly; Ger. *flack*—*flagen*, to fly; conn. with *L. flaccus*, a flock of wool, Scot. *flag*, a snow-flake.]

flaky, *flak'i*, *adj.* *consisting of flakes* or layers.—*n.* *flak'iness*.

Flag-stone, *flag's-ton*, *n.*, *a stone* that separates in *flakes* or layers; a flat stone used for paving.

Flambeau. See under *Flame*.

Flame, *flam*, *n.* that which *burns*; a blaze; heat; rage; ardour of temper; vigour of thought; warmth of affection; love.—*v. t.* to burn as flame; to break out in passion.—*pr. p.* *flam'ing*; *ps. p.* *flam'ed*. [Fr. *flamme*, from *L. flamma*, for *flagma*—*flag*, root of *flagro*, to burn; Gr. *phleg*, Sans. *bhrag*, to shine.]

flambeau, *flam'bo*, *n.* a *flaming torch*.—*pl.* *flam'beaux* (bò). [Fr. *flambeur*, to flame—*L. flamma*.]

flameless, *flam'less*, *adj.*, *without flame*.

flaming, *flam'ing*, *adj.* *bright like a flame*; red; gaudy; violent; vehement.—*adv.* *flam'ingly*.

flamingo, *fla-ming'o*, *n.* a tropical bird of a *flaming* or bright red colour, with long legs and neck.

flamiferous, *flam-mif'er-us*, *adj.*, *producing flame*. [*L. flamma*, and *fero*, to bear, produce.]

Flamen, *fla'men*, *n.* in ancient Rome, a priest devoted to one particular god, so called from the *fillet* which he wore round his head. [*L.*, same as *filamen*—*filum*, a fillet of wool.]

Flange. See under *Flank*.

Flank, *flangk*, *n.* the *flabby* or *weak* part or side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh; the side of anything, esp. of an army or fleet.—*v. t.* to attack or pass round the side of.—*v. i.* to be posted on the side; to touch.—*pr. p.* *flank'ing*; *ps. p.* *flank'ed*. [Fr. *flanc*, *It. fianco*, prob. from *L. flaccus*, flabby.]

flanker, *flank'er*, *n.* a fortification which commands

the flank of an assailing force.—*v.t.* to defend by flankers; to attack sideways:—*pr.p.* flank'ing; *pa.p.* flank'ered.

flange, flanj, *n.* a raised edge or flank on the rim of a wheel, as of a railway carriage.

Flannel, flanel, *n.* a soft woollen cloth of loose texture. [orig. *flannen*—*W. gwlanen*, wool.]

Flap, flap, *n.* the sound of a blow from a broad, flat object; the blow or motion of a broad loose object; anything broad and flexible hanging loose, as the tail of a coat.—*v.t.* to beat or move with a flap.—*v.i.* to move, as wings; to hang like a flap:—*pr.p.* flapping; *pa.p.* flapped'.—*n.* flapper. [from the sound, conn. with Flabby, Flaccid, Flag.]

Flare, flār, *v.i.*, to flutter or flicker; to burn with an unsteady light; to glitter: to be exposed to too much light: to spread outward.—*pr.p.* flaring; *pa.p.* flared'.—*n.* an unsteady, offensive light. [Ger. *flackern*—*flacken*, to flutter, to flare, akin to *fliegen*, to fly.]

flicker, flick'ēr, *v.i.*, to flutter and move the wings, as a bird; to burn unsteadily, as a flame:—*pr.p.* flick'ering; *pa.p.* flick'ered. [A.S. *fliccian*—*flycge*, able to fly—*fleogan*, to fly.]

Flash, flash, *n.* a momentary flood of light; a sudden burst, as of merriment; a short transient state.—*v.i.* to break forth, as a sudden light; to break out into intellectual brilliancy; to burst out into violence.—*v.t.* to cause to flash:—*pr.p.* flashing; *pa.p.* flashed'. [from the sound made by a dash of water or a sudden burst of flame.]

flashy, flash'i, *adj.*, flashing; dazzling for a moment; showy but empty.—*adv.* flash'ly.—*n.* flashiness.

Flask, flask, *n.*, a sagon or narrow-necked vessel for holding liquids; a bottle. [A.S. *flasc*, *flaxa*; Fr. *flasque*, *flacon*, *flacon*, perhaps from *L. vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.]

Flat, flat, *adj.*, having an even surface; smooth: level with the ground; wanting points of prominence and interest; monotonous; dejected: in music, opposite of sharp.—*n.* a level plain; a tract covered by shallow water: something broad: a story or floor of a house: in music, a character (♭) which lowers a note a semitone. [Dutch, *flat*, Ger. *platt*; akin to *L. latus*, Gr. *platus*, broad.]—*adv.* flat'ly.—*n.* flat'ness.

flatten, flat'n, *v.t.*, to make flat.—*v.i.* to become flat:—*pr.p.* flatt'ening; *pa.p.* flattened.

flatfish, flat'ish, *adj.*, somewhat flat.

flatwise, flat'wiz, *adj.* or *adv.*, flatways or with the flat side downward.

flatter, flat'ēr, *v.t.* orig. to stroke, and so to make flat; to soothe with praise and servile attentions; to please with false hopes:—*pr.p.* flatt'ering; *pa.p.* flat'tered'.—*n.* flatt'erer.

flattering, flat'ēr-ing, *adj.*, bestowing flattery; uttering false praise; pleasing to pride or vanity.—*adv.* flatt'eringly.

flattery, flat'ēr-i, *n.*, act of flattering; false praise.

Flatulent, flat'ū-lent, *adj.*, windy; affected with air in the stomach; apt to generate wind in the stomach; empty; vain.—*adv.* flat'ulently. [low *L. flatulentus*—*L. flo*, *flatus*, to blow.]

flatulence, flat'ū-lens, flatulency, flat'ū-len-si, *n.*, state of being flatulent; air generated in a weak stomach. [low *L. flatulentia*—*L. flatulentus*.]

flatus, flat'us, *n.* a puff of wind; air generated in the stomach or any cavity of the body. [L.]

Flatwise. See under Flat.

flaunt, flānt or flaunt, *v.i.*, to fly or wave in the wind; to move ostentatiously; to carry a saucy appearance:—*pr.p.* flaunt'ing; *pa.p.* flaunt'ed'.—*n.* anything displayed for show. [prob. from A.S. *fleogan*, contracted *fleon*, to fly.]

Flautist. See under Flute.

Flavour, flā'vur, *n.* that quality of anything which affects the smell or the palate.—*v.t.* to impart flavour to:—*pr.p.* flā'vouring; *pa.p.* flā'voured. [Fr. *flairer*, *L. fragro*, to smell.]

flavourless, flā'vur-less, *adj.*, without flavour.

flavourous, flā'vur-us, *adj.*, of a pleasant flavour.

Flaw, flaw, *n.*, a break, a crack; a defect.—*v.t.* to crack or break:—*pr.p.* flaw'ing; *pa.p.* flawed'. [A.S. *floh*, Goth. *flaga*, a fragment; *W. flawu*, a splinter.]

flawless, flaw'less, *adj.*, free from flaws.

flawy, flaw'i, *adj.*, full of flaws or cracks; faulty.

Flax, flaks, *n.* the fibres of a plant easily plaited, made into thread, and woven; the flax-plant. [A.S. *flax*, Ger. *flachs*, akin to *flechten*, to plait, and Gr. *plekō*, to plait, to weave.]

flaxen, flaks'n, *adj.*, made of or resembling flax; fair, long, and flowing.

Flay, flā, *v.t.* to cut off in flags or flakes; to skin:—*pr.p.* flay'ing; *pa.p.* flayed'. [A.S. *flean*; Ice. *flaga*, to cut turfs. See Flake.]

Flea. See under Flea.

Fleam, flēm, *n.* an instrument used for cutting the veins of cattle to let blood. [Fr. *flamme*, old Ger. *fledeme*—Gr. *phlebotomon*, a lancet—*phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *temnō*, to cut.]

Fleck, flek, Flecker, flek'ēr, *v.t.*, to spot or speckle; to streak:—*pr.p.* fleck'ing, fleck'ering; *pa.p.* flecked', fleck'ered. [Ger. *fleck*, a spot.]

Flection. Same as Flexion.

Fled, fled, flat'ed and *pa.p.* of Flea.

Fledge, flej, *v.t.* to enable to fly by furnishing with feathers:—*pr.p.* fledg'ing; *pa.p.* fledged'. [A.S. *fleogan*, Ger. *fliegen*, to fly.]

fledgeling, flej'ling, *n.* a little bird just fledged.

Flee, flē, *v.i.* to run with rapidity, as if flying; to run away.—*v.t.* to keep at a distance from:—*pr.p.* fleec'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fled. [A.S. *fleoahan*, contracted *fleon*, akin to *fleogan*, to fly; Ger. *fliehen*, akin to *fliegen*, to fly.] See Fly.

flea, flē, *n.* a small insect remarkable for its power of fleeing and troublesome bite. [A.S. *flea*—*fleoahan*.]

Fleece, flēs, *n.* lit. that which is woven; the coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.—*v.t.* to clip wool from: to plunder: to cover, as with wool:—*pr.p.* fleec'ing; *pa.p.* fleeced'. [A.S. *flys*, Dutch, *vlies*, *L. vellus*; from root of Flax.]

fleeced, flēst, *adj.*, having a fleece.

fleecer, flēs'ēr, *n.*, one who strips or plunders.

fleeceless, flēs'less, *adj.*, having no fleece.

fleecky, flēs'i, *adj.* covered with wool; woolly.

Fleer, flēr, *v.t.* or *i.*, to make wry faces in contempt, to mock:—*pr.p.* fleer'ing; *pa.p.* fleered'.—*n.* mockery. [Scot. *fleyr*, to make wry faces, Ice. *flyra*, to leer.]

Fleet, flēt, *n.* lit. that which floats; a number of ships in company, especially ships of war. [A.S. *flēt*, *floa*—*fleoatan*, to float, freq. of *fleoawan*, to flow; Ger. *flotte*—*fließen*, to flow; *L. fluito*, to float—*fluo*, to flow.]

flotilla, flō-tī'la, *n.* lit. a little fleet; a fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *floa*, Fr. *flotte*, a fleet.]

fleet, flēt, *v.i.* lit. to flow away; to pass swiftly:—

pr. p. fleet'ing; *pa. p.* fleet'ed.—*adj.* swift; nimble; fleeting or transient; superficial.—*adv.* fleet'ly.—*n.* fleet'ness. [A.S. *fleotan*, to float—*flotan*.]

fleet'ing, *adj.*, passing quickly; not lasting; temporary.—*adv.* fleet'ingly.

Flemish, *flem'ish*, *adj.* of or belonging to the *Flemings* or people of Flanders.

Flense, *flens*, *v. t.* to cut up the blubber of, as a whale. [Dan. *flense*, Scot. *flinch*.]

Flesh, *flesh*, *n.* the soft substance which covers the bones of animals; animal food; the bodies of beasts and birds, not fish; the body, not the soul; animals or animal nature; mankind; bodily appetites; the present life; the soft substance of fruit; the part of a fruit fit to be eaten. [A.S. *flesc*; Ger. *fleische*, the soft pulp of fruits, *flesh*.]

Flesh, *flesh*, *v. t.* to train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting; to accustom; to glut; to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time.

fleshed, *flesh't*, *adj.*, having flesh; fat.

fleshless, *flesh'les*, *adj.*, without flesh; lean.

fleshy, *flesh'y*, *adj.*, pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; not spiritual.—*n.* fleshy'ness.

fleshy, *flesh'y*, *adj.*, full of flesh; fat; pulpy; plump.—*adv.* fleshy'ly.—*n.* fleshy'ness.

Flex, *flex*, *past tense* of *flex*.

Flexible, *flex'i-bl*, *flexible*, *flex'ib*, *adj.*, that may be bent; pliant; docile.—*n.* flex'ibility.—*adv.* flex'ibly. [L. *flexibilis*, *flexilis*—*flexio*, *flexum*, to bend.]

flexibility, *flex-i-bil'i-ti*, *n.*, the quality of being flexible; pliancy; easiness to be persuaded.

flexion, *flex'shun*, *n.*, the act of bending; a bend; a fold. [L. *flexio*—*flexio*.]

flexor, *flex'or*, *n.*, a muscle which bends a joint.

flexuous, *flex'u-us*, *flexuose, *flex'ú-ös*, *adj.*, full of windings and turnings; variable.*

flexure, *flex'ür*, *n.*, a bending, a turning; bending of the body; a joint. [L. *flexura*.]

Flicker. See under *Flare*.

Flier, *Flight*, *Flighty*, &c. See under *Fly*.

Flinny, *Flinniness*. See under *Film*.

Flinch, *flinch*, *v. i.* to shrink back; to fail;—*pr. p.* flinch'ing; *pa. p.* flinch'ed.—*n.* flinch'er.—*adv.* flinch'ingly. [a form of *flinch* or *flicker*.]

Fling, *fling*, *v. t.*, to strike or throw from the hand; to dart; to send forth; to scatter.—*v. i.* to flounce; to act in a violent and irregular manner; to upbraid; to sneer;—*pr. p.* fling'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* flung.—*n.* a cast or throw; a taunt. [Scot. *fling*, to strike with the foot, as a horse; old Sw. *flunga*, to strike; akin to L. *figo*, to strike.]

Flint, *flint*, *n.* lit. *arrow-stone*; a very hard kind of stone, formerly used for *arrow heads*; a piece of flint used for striking fire; anything proverbially hard. [A.S. *flint*, Ger. *flint*, Fris. *flint*, *flint*, *flint*, *flint*—Ice. *flint*, A.S. *flint*, an arrow or dart, and *flint*, a stone.]

flinty, *flint'y*, *adj.*, consisting of or like *flint*; hard; not impressible; cruel.—*n.* flint'iness.

Flip, *flip*, *n.* a hot drink of beer and spirits sweetened. [W. *gwylb*, liquor.]

Flippant, *flip'ant*, *adj.*, of smooth and rapid speech; pert; thoughtless.—*adv.* flippantly. [prov. E. *flip*, to move quickly; prob. from the sound of a slight quick blow.]

flippant, *flip'an-si*, *flippantness*, *flip'ant-ness*, *n.*, the state of being *flippant*; smoothness and rapidity of speech; pertness.

Flirt, *flirt*, *v. i.* lit. to trifles; to act with giddiness, or so as to attract attention; to play at court-

ship;—*pr. p.* flirt'ing; *pa. p.* flirt'ed.—*n.* a pert, giddy girl. [A.S. *flurdian*, to trifles.]

flirtation, *flirt-ä'shun*, *n.*, the act of *flirting*.

Flit, *flit*, *v. i.*, to remove from place to place; to flutter on the wing; to fly quickly; to be unsteady or easily moved;—*pr. p.* flit'ing; *pa. p.* flit'ed. [akin to Scot. *flit*, *flyt*, to remove, Ice. *flyttia*, to transport.]

flittings, *flit'ings*, *n. pl.* in Pr. Bk., wanderings.

Flitch, *flitch*, *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured. [A.S. *flicca*; prov. E. *flich*, bacon.]

Float, *flöt*, *v. i.*, to flow or swim on a liquid; to be buoyed up; to move lightly and irregularly.—*v. t.* to cause to swim; to cover with water;—*pr. p.* float'ing; *pa. p.* float'ed.—*n.* anything swimming on water; a raft; the cork on a fishing-line.—*n.* float'er. [A.S. *fleotan*, *flotan*, to float.] See *Fleet*, *n.*, and *Flow*.

floatable, *flöt'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be floated.

floatage, *flötage*, *flöt'ä*, *n.*, things found floating on rivers or on the sea.

floating, *flöt'ing*, *adj.*, swimming; not fixed; circulating.—*adv.* float'ingly.

floatation, *flöt-ä'shun*, *n.*, the act of floating.

floatam, *flöt'sam*, *floaton*, *flöt'son*, *n.* goods lost by shipwreck, and found floating on the sea.

floats, &c. See under *Flock*, a flake.

Flock, *flök*, *n.*, a flight of birds sitting on the ground; a company; a Christian congregation.

—*v. i.* to gather in flocks or in crowds;—*pr. p.* flock'ing; *pa. p.* flock'ed'. [A.S. *flac*, a flock, a company, *flyg*, a flying—*flogan*, to fly.]

Flock, *flök*, *n.* a lock or flake, as of wool. [See *Flake*.]

floccose, *flök'ös*, *floccy*, *flök'y*, *adj.*, abounding with flocks or locks. [L. *floccosus*—*floccus*, a flock.]

flocculent, *flök'ü-lent*, *adj.*, adhering in locks or flakes.—*n.* flocc'ulence.

Floe, *flö*, *n.*, a flake or piece of ice detached from an ice-field; a large collection of floating ice. [Dan. *flæg* (*af is*, of ice).] See *Flake*.

Flog, *flog*, *v. t.*, to beat or strike; to lash; to chastise with blows;—*pr. p.* flogg'ing; *pa. p.* flogg'ed'. [akin to Scot. *flag*, a blow; L. *flag*, root of *flagrum*, a whip, *fligo*, Gr. *pleistō*, to beat.]

Flood, &c. See under *Flow*.

Floor, *flör*, *n.* lit. a flat surface; the part of a room on which we stand; a platform; the rooms in a house on the same level, a story.—*v. t.* to furnish with a floor;—*pr. p.* floor'ing; *pa. p.* floor'ed'. [A.S. *flor*, W. *lawr*, Dutch, *vloer*, a flat surface; Ger. *flur*, flat land.]

flooring, *flör'ing*, *n.*, material for floors; a platform.

Flora, *flö'ra*, *n.* in myth., the goddess of flowers; the whole of the plants of a particular country; a catalogue of plants. [L.—*flor*, a flower.]

floral, *flö'ral*, *adj.*, pertaining to *Flora* or to flowers; in bot., containing the flower.

florescence, *flör-escens*, *n.*, a bursting into flower; in bot., the time when plants flower. [L. *florescens*, pr. p. of *florere*, to begin to blossom—*florere*, to blossom—*flor*, a flower.]

floret, *flör'et*, *n.*, a little flower; in bot., a separate little flower of an aggregate flower.

floriculture, *flör-i-kul-tür*, *n.*, the culture of flowers or plants. [L. *flor*, *floris*, a flower, and *cultura*.]

—*adj.* floricult'ural.—*n.* floricult'urist, a florist.

florid, *flör'id*, *adj.* lit. flowery; bright in colour; flushed with red; containing flowers of rhetoric or lively figures; richly ornamental.—*adv.* flor'idly.—*n.* flor'idness. [L. *floridus*—*flor*.]

floriferous, flō-rif'ēr-us, *adj.*, bearing or producing flowers. [*L. flōs, flōris, and fero, to bear.*]
floriform, flō-rī-form, *adj.*, having the form of a flower, flower-shaped. [*L. flōs, and Form.*]
fiora, flō-rin, *n.*, orig. a Florentine coin stamped with the lily flower, the national badge of Florence; a silver coin, value 2s. [*Fr., from It. fiorino—fiore, a lily—L. flōs.*]
florist, flō-ris-t, *n.*, a cultivator of flowers; one who writes an account of plants.
floscule, flōs'kū-l, *n.*, a floret of an aggregate flower. [*Fr.—L. flosculus, dim. of flōs.*]
floccular, flōs'kū-lar, **flocculose**, flōs'kū-lus, *adj.*, composed of many floscules or tubular florets.
Floes, flōs, *n.*, the loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean; portions of silk broken off in unwinding it.—*adj.* **floes'y**. [*It. floscio—L. flōrus, loose—fluo, to flow.*]
floss-silk, flōs-silk, *n.*, an inferior kind of silk made from floss, or unravelled fragments of fibre.
Flotage, Flotation. See under **Floater**.
Flotilla. See under **Floater**.
Flotam, Flotcom. See under **Floater**.
Floones, flōons, *v. i.* to do anything with noise and bluster, like one plunging about in water; to throw about the limbs and body; to plunge and struggle:—*pr. p.* flōouncing; *pa. p.* flōounced. [*old Sw. flōmas, Dutch, plōmsen, to plunge in water.*]
flounder, flōun'dēr, *v. i.*, to flounce, to struggle with violent motion:—*pr. p.* flōounding; *pa. p.* flōundered. [akin to **Floones**.]
Floones, flōons, *n.* a plaited strip or border sewed to the skirt of a dress.—*v. i.* to furnish with flounces. [*Fr. froncis, a plait: prob. from low L. frontiare, to wrinkle the brow—L. frons, frontis, the brow.*]
Flounder, flōun'dēr, *n.* a small flat fish, generally found in the sea near the mouths of rivers. [*Ger. flunder, Sw. flundra.*]
Flour, Flourish. See under **Flower**.
Flout, flōut, *v. t. or i.*, to jeer, mock, or insult; to treat with contempt:—*pr. p.* flōuting; *pa. p.* flōuted.—*n.* a mock; an insult. [*Dutch, fluyten, to flatter; Goth. flautan, to boast; Scot. flyte, to scold.*]
Flow, flō, *v. i.*, to flee or run, as water; to rise, as the tide; to move in a stream, as air; to glide smoothly; to circulate, as the blood; to abound; to hang loose and waving: in *B.*, to melt.—*v. t.* to cover with water:—*pr. p.* flōwing; *pa. p.* flōwed'. [*A.S. flōwan, Ger. fließen, akin to fliehen, to flee, fliegen, to fly, L. fluo, to flow, fluo, to rain, Gr. phlōō, to overflow, Sans. plu, to swim.*]
flow, flō, *n.* a stream of water or other fluid; a stream or current; the setting in of the tide from the ocean; abundance; copiousness; free expression.
flowers, flō'ēr, *n. pl.* in *B.*, in Leviticus, menstrual discharges. [*L. fluores.*]
flowing, flō'ing, *adj.* moving as a fluid; fluent or smooth.—*adv.* flōw'ingly.—*n.* flōw'ingness.
flood, flūd, *n.* a great flow of water; a river, so in *B.*; an inundation; a deluge; the rise or flow of the tide; any great quantity.—*v. t.* to overflow; to inundate:—*pr. p.* flōoding; *pa. p.* flōod'ed.—The Flood, the deluge in the days of Noah. [*A.S. flod.*]
flood-gate, flūd-gāt, *n.*, a gate for letting water flow through, or to prevent it: an opening or passage; an obstruction.
flooding, flūd'ing, *n.* a preternatural discharge of blood from the uterus.

flod-mark, flūd-mār-k, *n.*, the mark or line to which the tide rises.
Flower, flō'ēr, *n.*, the blossom of a plant: the best of anything; the prime of life; the person or thing most distinguished; a figure of speech.—*v. t.* to adorn with figures of flowers.—*v. i.* to blossom; to flourish:—*pr. p.* flōw'ering; *pa. p.* flōw'ered. [*L. flōs, flōris, akin to flōw, Bloom.*]
flowered, flō'ēr-et, *n.*, a little flower; a floret.
flowerless, flō'ēr-les, *adj.* in bot., having no flowers.
flowery, flō'ēr-i, *adj.*, full of or adorned with flowers; highly embellished with figurative style, florid.—*n.* flōw'erness. [*Flower*.]
flower-bud, flō'ēr-bud, *n.*, a bud with the unopened flower, flour, *n.* lit. the flower or finest part of any thing; the finer part of meal; the fine soft powder of any substance.—*v. t.* to reduce into or sprinkle with flour:—*pr. p.* flōuring; *pa. p.* flōured. [*Sp. flor (della harina, of meal), fine flour; from L. flōs, flōris, a flower.*]
flourish, flūr'ish, *v. i.* lit. to flourish or blossom; to grow luxuriantly; to be prosperous; to use copious and flowery language; to make ornamental strokes with the pen.—*v. t.* to adorn with flourishes or ornaments; to swing about by way of show or triumph:—*pr. p.* flōur'ishing; *pa. p.* flōur'ished. [*old Fr. flōrishe, old Fr. flōris, Sp. florecer, from L. florere, to blossom—flōs.*]
flourish, flūr'ish, *n.* decoration; showy splendour; a figure made by a bold stroke of the pen; the waving of a weapon or other thing; a parade of words; a musical prelude.
flourishing, flūr'ish-ing, *adj.* thriving; prosperous; making a show.—*adv.* flōur'ishingly.
Flows, flōs, *pa. p.* of **Fly**.
fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, *v. i.*, to flow as a wave; to float backward and forward; to roll hither and thither: to be irresolute:—*pr. p.* flūct'uating; *pa. p.* flūct'uated. [*L. fluctuo, fluctuatus—fluctus, a wave—fluo, to flow.*] See **Flow**.
fluctuation, fluk-tū-ā'shun, *n.* a rising and falling, like a wave; motion hither and thither: agitation; unsteadiness.
Flue, flōo, *n.* a chimney or pipe by which smoke can flow or fly off. [*old Fr. flue, a flowing—fluer, L. fluo, to flow.*]
fluent, flō'ent, *adj.*, flowing or capable of flowing; ready in the use of words; voluble.—*adv.* flō'ently. [*L. fluens, fluentis, pr. p. of fluo, to flow.*]
fluency, flō'en-si, *n.*, quality of being fluent; smoothness; readiness of utterance; volubility.
fluid, flō'id, *adj.*, that flows, as water; liquid or gaseous.—*n.* a liquid, not a solid.
fluidity, flō'id-i-ti, **fluidness**, flō'id-nēs, *n.*, the state of being fluid; a liquid or gaseous state.
flume, flōm, *n.* lit. a river or stream; the channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [*A.S. flum, a stream; L. flumen, a river—fluo.*]
flour, flō-or, *n.* orig. a fluid state; a beautiful mineral, often crystallised, and usually called flour-spar. [*Fr., from L. fluo.*]
flourie, flō-or'ik, *adj.*, of or pertaining to flour.
Fluke, flōk, *n.* a flounder. [*A.S. floc, a flounder.*]
Fluke, flōk, *n.* the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. [akin to *Ger. flug, a plough, Ice. fleika, to tear.*]
Flums. See under **Flue**.
Flummery, flum'ēr-i, *n.* an acid jelly made from the husks of oats, the Scotch sowens: anything insipid; empty compliment. [*W. llymry—llymryg, harsh, raw—llym, sharp, severe.*]

Flung, flung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **Fling**.
Flunky, flung ki, *n.* a livery servant; a footman; a mean, cringing fellow. [low Ger. *flunkern*, to be gaudily dressed.]
Flur. See under **Flee**.
Flurry, flur'ri, *n.* a sudden blast or gust; a breeze of wind; violent agitation; bustle.—*v.t.* to agitate; to excite.—*pr.p.* flur'rying; *pa.p.* flur'ried. [perhaps conn. with **Flutter**, **FHT**.]
Flush, flush, *n.* a flow of blood to the face causing redness; sudden impulse; bloom; abundance.—*v.i.* to flow suddenly; to come in haste; to become red in the face.—*v.t.* to wash with flowing water; to make red in the face; to excite with joy.—*pr.p.* flush'ing; *pa.p.* flush'ed'. [Ger. *flus*—*fluss*, *pa.t.* of *fließen*, to flow; *L. flus*—*flu*, to flow.]
Flush, flush, *adj.*, flowing up to the brim; full of vigour; abounding; having the surface level.
Fluster, flus'ter, *n.*, bustling or blustering; confusion; heat.—*v.t.* to bustle; to be agitated.—*v.t.* to make hot and confused.—*pr.p.* fluster'ing; *pa.p.* fluster'ed. [akin to **Fluster**.]
Flute, flout, *n.* a musical pipe with finger-holes and keys sounded by blowing; a channel, as on a pillar, called also **flut'ing**.—*v.i.* to play the flute.—*v.t.* to form flutes or channels in.—*pr.p.* flut'ing; *pa.p.* flut'ed. [Fr., old Fr. *flaute*, *It. flauto*, from *L. flo*, *flatum*, to blow.]
Flute, flout'er, flautist, flaut'ist, *n.*, a flute player.
Flutter, flut'er, *v.t.* to move or flap the wings without flying or with short flights; to move about with bustle; to vibrate; to be in agitation or in uncertainty.—*v.t.* to throw into disorder.—*n.* quick, irregular motion; agitation; confusion. [freq. of **Flit**; Ger. *flattern*, low Ger. *flattern*.]
Fluvial, flou'vi-al, fluvialia, flou-vi-ar'ik, *adj.* of or belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds. [*L. fluvialis*, *fluvaticus*—*fluvius*, a river—*flu*, to flow.]
Flux, flux, *n.*, act of flowing; the motion of a fluid; a flow of matter; quick succession; that which flows, as the tide; matter discharged; state of being liquid.—*v.t.* to melt.—*pr.p.* flux'ing; *pa.p.* flux'ed'. [Fr.,—*L. fluxus*—*flu*, to flow.]
Fluxation, flux-ah'un, *n.*, the act of fluxing or passing away and giving place to another.
Fluxible, flux-ih-bl, *adj.*, that may be fluxed or melted.—*n.* fluxibility. [that flows.]
Fluxion, flux-ah'un, *n.*, the act of flowing; the matter
Fly, flit, *v.t.*, to float through the air; to move swiftly; to pass away; to flee; to burst; to flutter.—*v.t.* to avoid, flee from; to cause to fly, as a kite.—*pr.p.* fly'ing; *pa.t.* flew (floo); *pa.p.* flown (floo).—*n.* a small insect with two transparent wings, esp. the common house-fly: a fish-hook dressed with silk, &c. in imitation of a fly: a light double-seated carriage; in *mech.*, a fly-wheel. [A.S. *fléogan*, *fléogan*, *fléon*, Ger. *fliegen*; akin to A.S. *fléotan*, to float, *fléowan*, to flow, *L. volo*, to fly, Sans. *flu*, to swim, fly.]
Flyer, fly'er, *n.*, one who flies or flees: a fly-wheel.
Flight, flit, *n.*, the act or mode of flying; a soaring; excursion; a sally; a series of steps; a flock of birds flying together; the birds produced in the same season: a volley or shower: act of fleeing; hasty removal. [A.S. *flyht*—*fléogan*.]
Flighty, flit'i, *adj.*, indulging in flights or disordered fancies; volatile; giddy.—*adv.* flightily.—*n.* flightiness.

Fly-boat, fly-bôt, *n.* a long narrow swift boat used on canals.
Fly-blow, fly-blô, *n.*, the egg of a fly. [prov. E. *blots*, eggs of maggots.]—*adj.* fly-blown, fly-blôn, tainted with the eggs which produce maggots.
Fly-catcher, fly-kach'er, *n.* a small bird, so called from its catching flies while on the wing.
Fly-fish, fly-fish, *v.t.*, to fish with flies, natural or artificial, as bait.—*n.* fly-fishing.
Fly-leaf, fly-lêf, *n.* a blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book.
Fly-wheel, fly-whêl, *n.* a heavy wheel applied to machinery to equalise the effect of the moving power.
Flying-fish, fly'ing-fish, *n.*, a fish which can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins, as if flying.
Flying-squirrel, fly'ing-skwi'rel, *n.* a squirrel in S. Asia and N. America, which has a broad fold of skin between its fore and hind legs, by which it can take great leaps in the air, as if flying.
Foal, fôl, *n.* lit. that which is nourished; the young of a mare or of a she-ass.—*v.i.* and *t.* to bring forth a foal:—*pr.p.* foal'ing; *pa.p.* foal'ed'. [A.S. *fola*, Ger. *föhlen*; akin to Gr. *phôlos*; *L. pullus*, prob. contr. of *puellus*, dim. of *puer*, a boy, Sans. *putra*, a son—*push*, to nourish.]
Foam, fôm, *n.*, froth; the bubbles which rise on the surface of liquors.—*v.i.* to gather foam: to be in a rage.—*v.t.* in *B.* (with *end*) to throw out with rage or violence:—*pr.p.* foam'ing; *pa.p.* foam'ed'. [A.S. *fam*, *spim*, Ger. *feim*, akin to *L. spuma*—*spuo*, to spit; Sans. *phena*, froth.]—*adv.* foam'ingly.—*adj.* foam'less, without foam.
foamy, fôm'i, *adj.*, covered with foam; frothy.
Fob, fob, *n.* a small pocket for a watch. [prov. Ger. *fuppe*, a pocket.]
Focna, fô'kus, *n.* lit. a fireplace; in optics, a point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat: any central point.—*pl.* to'cesses and foci (fô'st). [*L. focus*, for *fovicus*—*fovo*, to heat.]
focal, fô'kal, *adj.*, of or belonging to a focus.
Fodder. See under **Food**.
Foe, fô, *n.* lit. one who hates another; an enemy; an ill-wisher. [A.S. *fah*—*fian*, *fogan*, to hate.]
See Foe, a quarrel.
foeman, fô'man, *n.*, an enemy in war.—*pl.* fo'e'men.
Foetus, fô'tus. See **Fetus**.
Fog, fog, *n.*, a thick mist; watery vapour rising from either land or water. [Dan. *me-fog*, thick falling snow; Ice. *fug*, mist, *fuki*, vapour.]
foggy, fog'i, *adj.*, filled with fog; damp; clouded in mind, stupid.—*adv.* fogg'ily.—*n.* fogg'iness.
fog-bank, fog-bangk, *n.* a dense mass of fog sometimes seen at sea appearing like a bank of land.
Fog, fog, **Foggage**, fog'g, *n.* long grass left uncut on pastures till winter. [low *L. fogagium*; *W. fug*, dry grass; Scot. *fog*, moss.]
Foh, fô, *int.* an exclamation of abhorrence or contempt. [a form of **Faugh**.]
Foible, fô'bl, *n.*, a feeble or weak point in one's character; a falling. [old Fr. *foible*, weak.] See **Foehla**.
Foil, foil, *v.t.* lit. to render foolish or useless; to puzzle; to disappoint:—*pr.p.* foil'ing; *pa.p.* foil'ed'.—*n.* failure after success seemed certain; defeat. [Fr. *affoler*—*fol*, *fool*, foolish, useless.]
Foil, foil, *n.* a light sword made blunt by a button at the end, used in fencing. [Fr. *rafouls*, blunted.]

Foll, foil, n., a leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil; a thin leaf of metal put under precious stones to increase their lustre or change their colour: anything that serves to set off something else. [Fr. *feuille*—L. *folium*, a leaf.]

Foist, foist, v.t., to make false; to insert wrongfully: to pass off as genuine.—*pr.p.* foist'ing; *pa.p.* foist'ed.—*n.* foist'er. [Fr. *fausser*—L. *falso, falsus*, to deceive.] See **Fall**, and **Falsus**.

Fold, fold, n., the doubling of any flexible substance: a part laid over on another: that which enfolds; an enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep: the Church.—*v.t.* to lay one part over another: to enclose; to enclose in a fold.—*v.i.* to become folded or double:—*pr.p.* fold'ing; *pa.p.* fold'ed. [A.S. *fald*—*fealdan*, to fold; Scot. *fauuld*, Ger. *falte*, akin to L. *plex*, in *duplex*, double, Ger. *-ploos*, in *diploos*, double.]

fold, in composition with numerals, = times, as in *tenfold*.

foldage, fold'aj, n., the right of folding sheep.
fold'ing, adj., that may be folded or doubled.—*n.* a fold or plait: the keeping of sheep in enclosures on arable land.

Follicaceous, fò-li-à'shi-us, adj., pertaining to or consisting of leaves or laminae. [L. *foliaceus*—*folium*, a leaf.]

foliage, fò'li-áj, n., leaves; a cluster of leaves. [Fr. *feuillage*—*feuille*, L. *folium*.]

foliaged, fò'li-áj-d, adj., having foliage.

foliate, fò'li-át, v.t. orig. to beat into a leaf: to cover with leaf metal:—*pr.p.* fò'liát'ing; *pa.p.* fò'liát'ed.

foliated, fò'li-át-ed, adj. in *min.*, consisting of plates or thin layers.

foliation, fò-li-át'shun, n., act of foliating or leafing; the leafing of plants.

folliiferous, fò-lif'ér-us, adj., bearing or producing leaves. [L. *folium*, a leaf, and *fero*, to bear.]

folio, fò'li-ò, n. lit. a leaf; a sheet of paper once folded: a book of such sheets: in *book-k.*, a page in an account-book, or two opposite pages numbered as one.—*adj.* pertaining to or containing paper only once folded.

foliols, fò'li-òl, n. in *bot.*, a single leaflet of a compound leaf. [Fr.—L. *folium*.]

foliuous, fò'li-us, adj., leafy: thin or unsubstantial: in *bot.*, having leaves mixed with the flowers.

Folk, fòk, n. lit. a crowd of people; the people; certain people:—*gen.* used in *pl.* folk or folks (fòks). [A.S. *folc*; Ger. *volk*, L. *vulgus*, the multitude, akin to Ger. *voll*, full.]

folk-lore, fòk'lòr, n., lore or knowledge of the ancient customs, superstitions, &c. of the folk or people.

Follicle, fò'li-kl, n., a little bag: in *anat.*, a gland: in *bot.*, a seed-vessel. [Fr.—L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follicis*, a wind ball or bag.]

Follow, fòl'ò, v.t. to go after or behind; to pursue: to attend: to imitate: to obey: to adopt, as an opinion: to follow with the eye or mind; to pursue, as an object of desire: to result from: in *B.*, to strive to obtain.—*v.i.* to come after another; to result:—*pr.p.* foll'ow'ing; *pa.p.* foll'ow'ed.—To follow on, in *B.*, to continue endeavour. [A.S. *folgian*, Ger. *folgen*.]

follower, fòl'ò-ér, n., one who follows; a copier; a disciple.

following, fòl'ò-ing, adj., coming next after.

Folly. See under **Fool**.

Foment, fò-mènt', v.t. to bathe with warm water:

to encourage:—*pr.p.* fòment'ing; *pa.p.* fòment'ed.—*n.* fòment'er. [L. *fomento*—*fomen*, *fovementum*—*foveo*, to warm.] See **Foot**.

Fomentation, fò-mènt-à'shun, n., act of foot or bathing with warm water; a lotion app

Fond, fond, adj. orig. foolish; foolishly and loving; weakly indulgent; very affected.—*adv.* fond'ly.—*n.* fond'ness, [for *fonnae*—old E. *fonne*, Scot. *fon*, Ice. *Jana*, to be L. *vanus*, empty.]—Fond of, relishing; fondle, fònd'l, *v.t.*, to treat with fondness;—*pr.p.* fònd'ling; *pa.p.* fònd'led.—*n.* fònd'ling, fònd'ling, *n.*, the person or thing or caressed.

Font, in baptism. See under **Font**.

Font, an assortment of types. See under **Font**.

Food, fòod, n., what one feeds on; that which digested nourishes the body: whatever growth.—*adj.* food'less, without food. [A. fodder, fod'èr, *n.*, food for cattle, as hay a—*v.t.* to supply with fodder:—*pr.p.* fod'èr'ed. [A.S. *foder*—*foda*.]

feed, féd, v.t., to give food to; to nourish with necessary material: to foster take food; to nourish one's self by—*pr.p.* feed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* fed.—*he who feeds* or that which supplies. [A. to feed, nourish—*foda*, food.]

Fool, fòol, n. one who acts stupidly; a weak mind: a jester: in *B.*, a wicked *v.t.* to deceive: to treat with contempt to play the fool: to trifle:—*pr.p.* fool'ing; fool'ed'. [Fr. *fol*, *fo*, It. *follo*—low L. to be inflated with air—*follicis*, an air-bag.]

folly, fòl'i, n., state of being a fool; we mind: a foolish act; criminal weakness sin. [Fr. *folie*—*fol*.]

foolery, fòol'èr-i, n., the behaviour of a foolishly; an act of folly; absurdity.

foolish, fòol'ish, adj. lit. like a fool; without; wanting discretion; ridiculous: with folly; deserving ridicule: in *B.*, regarding God's laws.—*adv.* fool'ishly.—ishness.

fool-hardy, fòol'här-di, adj., foolishly hardy; rash or incautious.—*n.* fool'hard'ing

foolscap, fòol'skap, n. a size of paper 17½ inches, so called from having originally the water-mark of a fool's cap and bells.

fool's-errand, fòol'z'er-rand, n., an errand of only a fool would go; search for what cannot be found.

Foot, foot, n. lit. that which goes; that part of the body on which an animal stands or walks: the lower part or base; a measure = 12 in., or length of a man's foot: foot-soldiers: a line of a line of poetry.—*pl.* feet (fèt).—*v.i.* to walk.—*v.t.* to kick:—*pr.p.* foot'ing; foot'ed'. [A.S. *fo*, *pl. fet*, Ger. *fuss*; akin *pes, pedis*, Gr. *podus, podos*, Sans. *pad*—*pes*, fetter, fet'èr, *n.* a chain or shackle for anything that restrains:—used chiefly *v.i.* to put fetters on: to restrain.—*pr.p.* fetter'ing; *pa.p.* fetter'ed. [A.S. *fetor*—*fet*, fetter, fet'èrd, *adj.*, bound by fetters; in applied to the feet of animals which bend ward and seem unfit for walking.]

foot-ball, foot'awl, n. a large ball for football kicking about in sport; play with this ball
foot-boy, foot'boy, n., lit. a boy that attends a foot; an attendant in livery.

foot-bridge

force-pump

foot-bridge, foot'-brij, *n.* a narrow *bridge* for foot-passengers.
 foot-fall, foot'-fawl, *n.*, a *falling* or placing of the foot on the ground; a footstep; a stumble.
 foot-guards, foot'-gärds, *n. pl.*, *guards* that serve on foot, the elite of the British foot-soldiers.
 foot-hold, foot'-höld, *n.*, a *holding* for the feet; that which sustains the feet.
 footing, foot'ing, *n.*, *space* for the foot to rest on; firm foundation: position; settlement: tread; dance: plain cotton lace.
 footless, foot'les, *adj.*, *having no feet*.
 foot-man, foot'-man, *n.* orig. and in *B.*, a soldier who serves on foot; a runner; a servant or attendant in livery.—*pl.* foot-men.
 foot-mark, foot'-märk, foot-print, foot'-print, *n.*, the mark or print of a foot; a track.
 foot-pad, foot'-pad, *n.*, a highwayman or robber on foot, who frequents public paths or roads. [Foot, and Pad, a path.]
 foot-passenger, foot'-pas-en-jér, *n.* one who passes or travels on foot.
 foot-rot, foot'-rot, *n.*, a rot or ulcer in the feet of sheep.
 foot-rule, foot'-rööl, *n.*, a rule or measure a foot in length.
 foot-soldier, foot'-söl-jér, *n.*, a soldier that serves on foot-stalk, foot'-stawk, *n.* in *bot.*, the little stalk at the foot of and supporting a leaf.
 foot-stall, foot'-stawl, *n.* a woman's stirrup. [Foot, and prov. E. *stall*, a case for the finger.]
 foot-step, foot'-step, *n.*, the step or impression of the foot; a track: trace of a course pursued—*pl.* foot-steps, course; example.
 Fop, fop, *n.* lit. a *vapid, worthless fellow*; an affected dandy. [It. *fiappa*, fopperies, silly talk—L. *vappa*, a worthless fellow, lit. spoiled wine.]
 fopling, fop'ling, *n.*, a *petty fop*.
 foppery, fop'pér-i, *n.*, the *behaviour of a fop*; vanity in dress or manners: affectation; folly.
 foppish, fop'ish, *adj.*, *behaving like a fop*; ostentatious in dress; affectedly refined in manners.—*adv.* foppishly.—*n.* foppishness.
 For, for, *prep.*, lit. *fore* or *before*; in the place of; for the sake of; on account of: in the direction of; with respect to; beneficial to; in quest of: in opposition to: notwithstanding: in recompense of: during.—as *for*, as far as concerns. [A.S. *for*, Ger. *für*, *vor*, *ver*, akin to L. and Gr. *pro*, Sans. *pr*, before in place or time.]
 for, for, *conj.* the word by which a reason is introduced; because; on this account.
 for all in New Test., notwithstanding.
 forasmuch, for'az-much, *conj.*, *for as much*; in consideration of; because that.
 forever, for-evér, *adv.*, *for ever, for every time* to come; to eternity; through endless ages.
 for to, in *B.*, in order to.
 Forage, for'aj, *n.*, *sodder*, or food for horses and cattle; provisions: the act of foraging.—*v. t.* to go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle, as soldiers.—*v. t.* to plunder.—*pr. p.* foraging; *pa. p.* foraged.—*n.* forager. [low L. *foragium*, fodder; It. *federro*; see fodder.]
 foray, for'ä, *n.* lit. a *foraging*; a sudden incursion into an enemy's country.
 Foramen, for-rä'men, *n.*, that which is pierced, a hole; a small opening.—*pl.* foramina, for-rä'mi-na. [L.—*foro*, to pierce.]
 foraminated, for-rä'mi-nät-ed, foraminous, for-rä'mi-nus, *adj.*, *pierced with small holes*; porous.

Forasmuch, for'az-much. See under For.
 Foray. See under Forage.
 Forbade, for-bad', *pa. t.* of Forbid.
 Forbear, for-bär', *v. i.* lit. to bear forth or away; to hold from proceeding; to keep one's self in check; to abstain.—*v. t.* to abstain from; to avoid voluntarily: to spare, to withhold. [For, away, and Bear.]
 forbearance, for-bär'ans, *n.*, the act of forbearing; exercise of patience; command of temper.
 forbearing, for-bär'ing, *adj.*, *long-suffering*; patient.—*adv.* forbearingly.
 Forbid, for-bid', *v. t.*, to bid away; to prohibit. [For, away, and Bid.]
 forbidden, for-bid'n, *adj.* prohibited; unlawful.
 forbidding, for-bid'ing, *adj.* repulsive; raising dislike; unpleasant.
 Forgo, for-gö', *v. t.*, to go away from; to give up; to quit. [For, away, and Go.]
 Forget, for-get', *v. t.*, to get or put away from the memory; to neglect. [For, away, and Get.]
 forgetful, for-get'fool, *adj.*, *apt to forget*; inattentive.—*adv.* forgetfully.—*n.* forgetfulness.
 forget-me-not, for-get'mé-not, *n.* a small herb with beautiful blue flowers, regarded throughout Europe as the emblem of friendship: a keepsake.
 Forgive, for-giv', *v. t.* orig. to give away, to resign; to remit; to pardon. [For, away, and Give.]
 forgiveness, for-giv'ness, *n.*, act of forgiving; pardon; remission: disposition to pardon.
 forgiving, for-giv'ing, *adj.*, *disposed to forgive*; merciful; compassionate.
 Forlorn, for-lorn', *adj.*, *gone away or lost from others*; forsaken; wretched. [A.S. *forloren*, *pa. p.* of *forleosan*, to lose—*for*, away, and *leosan*, to go; Ger. *verloren*, *pa. p.* of *verlieren*, to lose.]
 forlorn-hope, for-lorn'höpp, *n.* a body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger, the hope of whose safety is a forlorn one.
 Forsake, for-säk', *v. t.* lit. to put away the subject of dispute; to desert; to abandon:—*pr. p.* forsaking; *pa. t.* forsook; *pa. p.* forsak'en.—*n.* [For, away, and old E. *sake*, dispute, strife—A.S. *sacan*, to strike.]
 Forswear, for-swär', *v. t.*, to swear away from the truth; to deny upon oath: in *B.*, To forswear one's self, to swear falsely, to commit perjury. [For, away, and Swear.]
 Force, fürs, *n.*, *strength, power*; pressure; in meck, that which produces or tends to produce; a change in a body's state of rest or motion; moral power: violence; compulsion: efficacy; validity: energy; vehemence: military or naval strength (often in *pl.*); an armament. [Fr.—low L. *fortia*, *fortia*—L. *fortis*, strong.]
 force, fürs, *v. t.* to draw or push by main strength; to cause to do or to forbear: to compel: to constrain; to compel by strength of evidence: to take by violence: to ravish: to exert to the utmost; to overstrain: in *hort.*, to cause to grow or ripen rapidly.—*pr. p.* forcing; *pa. p.* forced'.
 forceful, fürs'fööl, *adj.*, *full of force* or might; driven or acting with power.—*adv.* forcefully.
 forceless, fürs'les, *adj.*, *wasting force*; weak.
 forcible, fürs'i-bl, *adj.*, *having force*; active; impetuous: done by force: efficacious; impressive.—*n.* forcibleness.—*adv.* forcibly.
 forcing, fürs'ing, *n.* in *hort.*, the art of forcing or hastening the growth of plants.
 force-pump, fürs-pump, fürs'ing-pump, *n.*, a pump which forces the water through a side pipe.

Force, *förs*, *v. t.* in *cooking*, to *stuff*, as a fowl:—*pr. p.* *för'cing*; *pa. p.* *för'ced*. [a corr. of *Forca*.] **force-meat**, *förs-mét*, *n.*, *meat* chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a *stuffing* or alone.

Forceps, *förs'eps*, *n.* a pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for *holding* anything difficult to be held with the hand. [*L.*—*foris*, an opening which the instrument makes in order to grasp, and *capis*, to hold.]

forcipated, *förs'i-pät-ed*, *adj.* formed and opening like a *forceps*. [*L.*—*foriceps*, *forcipis*.]

Ford, *förd*, *n.* a place where water may be crossed on foot.—*v. t.* to cross water on foot:—*pr. p.* *förd'ing*; *pa. p.* *förd'ed*. [*A. S.*, *faran*, to go; *Ger.* *furt*—*fahren*, to go on foot; akin to *Gr.* *poros*—root of *poras*, to cross, and to *E.* *fare* in *thoroughfare*, and *Ferry*.]

fordable, *förd'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be *forded* or passed without swimming.

Fore, *för*, *adj.*, in *front of*; advanced in position; coming first.—*adv.* at the front; in the first part; previously. [*A. S.* radically the same as *Fer*.]

Former, *form'er*, *adj.* (comp. of *Fore*), *more fore* or first; before in time or order; past; first mentioned. [*A. S.* *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and comp. suffix, *-er*.]

formerly, *form'er-li*, *adv.*, in *former times*; heretofore.

foremost, *förmöst*, *adj.* (superl. of *Fore*), *first* in place; most advanced; first in rank or dignity. [*A. S.* *forma*, first, superl. of *fore*, and superl. suffix, *-st*.]

fore-arm, *för'ärm*, *n.* the *fore* part of the *arm*, or that between the elbow and the wrist.

fore-arm, *för'ärm*, *v. t.*, to *arm* or *prepare beforehand*.

forebode, *för-böd*, *v. t.*, to *bode*, tell, or fear *beforehand*; to feel a secret sense of something future, especially of evil. [See *Bode*.]

foreboding, *för-böd'ing*, *n.*, *act of foreboding*.

foreboder, *för-böd'er*, *n.*, *one who forebodes*; a soothsayer.

foreboding, *för-böd'ing*, *n.* a *boding* or perception *beforehand*.

forecast, *för-kast*, *v. t.*, to *cast* or *contrive beforehand*; to scheme; to *foresee*; to provide against.—*v. i.* to form schemes *beforehand*.—*n.* *forecast'er*.

forecast, *för-kast*, *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight.

forecastle, *för-kas-l*, *n.* that part of the upper deck of a ship *before* the *foremast*, so called from the small turret or *castle* near the prow in ancient vessels; in merchant vessels, the forepart of the ship under the deck.

foreclose, *för-klös*, *v. t.*, to *close before* something can get in; to prevent; to stop.

foreclosure, *för-klös'ür*, *n.*, a *foreclosing*; in *law*, the deprivation of a mortgager of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

fore-date, *för-dät*, *v. t.*, to *date before* the true time.

fore-deck, *för-dek*, *n.* the *forepart* of a *deck* or ship.

fore-end, *för-end*, *n.* the *end* that goes first or that is *forward*.

forefather, *för'fä-tär*, *n.* an ancestor. [*Fore*, and *Father*.]

fore-fend, *för-fend*, *v. t.*, to *fend* or *ward off* or *sway*; to prevent the approach of; to hinder.

fore-finger, *för'fing-gör*, *n.*, the *finger before* the others or next the thumb.

fore-foot, *för'föt*, *n.* one of the *feet* of an animal in the *front*.

fore-front, *för'frant*, *n.*, the *front* or *foremost* part.

forego. See under *Forebear*.

foregoing, *för'gö-ing*, *adj.*, *going before*.

foreground, *för'grönd*, *n.*, the *ground* or space which seems to lie *before* the figures in a picture.

forehand, *för'händ*, *adj.* taken in *hand* or done *before* needed.

forehanded, *för'händ-ed*, *adj.*, *forehand*; seasonable: formed in the foreparts.

forehead, *för'höd*, *n.* the *forepart* of the *head* above the eyes, the brow.

forejudge, *för'ju'*, *v. t.*, to *judge before* hearing the facts and proof.

foreknow, *för'nö'*, *v. t.*, to *know beforehand*; to *foresee*.

foreknowledge, *för'nö'ej*, *n.*, *knowledge* of a thing *before* it happens.

foreland, *för'land*, *n.* a point of *land* running *forward* into the sea.

forelock, *för'lok*, *n.*, the *lock* of hair on the *forehead*.

foreman, *för'män*, *n.*, the *first* or *chief man*; an overseer.—*pl.* *foremen*.

foremast, *för'mäst*, *n.*, the *mast* that is *fore* or in *front*, or next the bow of a ship.

forementioned, *för'men'shünd*, *adj.*, *mentioned before* in a writing or discourse.

forenamed, *för'nämd*, *adj.*, *named* or *mentioned before*.

forenoon, *för'nöön*, *n.* the part of the day *before noon* or mid-day.

forenotice, *för'nötis*, *n.*, *notice* of anything *before* it happens.

fore-ordain, *för-or-dän*, *v. t.*, to *ordain* or *appoint beforehand*; to *predestinate*; to *predetermine*.—*n.* *fore-ordain'tion*.

forepart, *för'pärt*, *n.*, the *part before* the rest; the front; the beginning; in *B.*, the bow of a ship.

fore-rank, *för-rängk*, *n.*, the *rank* which is *before* all the others; the front.

fore-run, *för-run*, *v. t.*, to *run* or *come before*; to *precede*.

fore-runner, *för-run'er*, *n.*, a *runner* or *messenger sent before*; a sign that something is to follow.

fore-sail, *för-säl*, *n.*, a *sail* attached to the *foreyard* on the *foremast*.

foresee, *för-se'*, *v. t.* or *i.*, to *see* or *know beforehand*.

foreshadow, *för-shad'ö*, *v. t.*, to *shadow* or *typify beforehand*.

foreship, *för'ship*, *n.* in *B.*, the *bow* or *fore* part of a *ship*.

fore-shorten, *för-short'n*, *v. t.* in a picture, to represent the *shortened* appearance of an object projecting *forward*.

fore-shortening, *för-short'n-ing*, *n.* in painting, the representation of the *shortened* appearance of an object projecting *forward*.

fore-show, *för-shö'*, *v. t.*, to *show* or *represent beforehand*; to *predict*.

fore-side, *för'sid*, *n.*, the *side* towards the *front*.

fore-sight, *för'sit*, *n.*, *act of foreseeing*; wise *forethought*, *prudence*. [*Fore*, and *sight*.]

fore-skin, *för'skin*, *n.*, the *skin* that covers the *glans penis*.

fore-stall, *för-stäl'*, *v. t.* lit. to *buy goods before* they are brought to *stall* or market; to *anticipate*.

fore-taste, *för-tät*, *v. t.*, to *taste before* possession; to *anticipate*.

fore-taste, *för'tät*, *n.*, a *taste beforehand*; *anticipation*.

fore-tell, *för-tel'*, *v. t.*, to *tell before*; to *prophesy*.—*v. i.* to utter *prophecy*.—*n.* *foretell'er*.

fore-thought, *för'thät*, *n.*, a *thought* or *thinking beforehand*; *provident care*.

foretaken, for'to-kn, *n.*, a token or sign beforehand.
foretoken, for'to-kn, *v. t.*, to signify beforehand.
foretooth, for'to-oth, *n.*, a tooth in the forepart of the mouth.—*pl.* foreteeth, for'te-eth.
foretop, for'top, *n.*, *naut.*, the platform at the head of the foremast.
foretopmast, for-top-mast, *n.* in a ship, the mast erected at the top of the foremast, and at the top of which is the foretop-gallant-mast.
forewarn, for-wawrn', *v. t.*, to warn beforehand; to give previous notice.—*n.* forewarning, warning beforehand.
forward, for'ward, forwards, for'wards, *adv.*, towards what is before or in front; onward; progressively:—opposed to backward. [A.S. *for-ward*—*for*, *fora*, and *ward*, sig. direction.]
forward, for'ward, *adj.* near or at the forepart; in advance of something else: ready: too ready; presumptuous: earnest: early ripe.—*adv.* for'wardly.—*n.* for'wardness.
forward, for'ward, *v. t.* to help forward, to quicken: to send forward:—*pr. p.* for'warding; *pa. p.* for'warded.—*n.* for'warder.
Foreign, for'in, *adj.* lit. out of doors; belonging to another country; from abroad: not belonging to, unconnected; not appropriate. [Fr. *forain*, Sp. *forano*, low L. *foraneus*—*foras*, out of doors.]
foreigner, for'in-er, *n.* a native of a foreign country.
Forensic, fo-ren'sik, *adj.* belonging to courts of law, held by the Romans in the *forum*; used in law pleading. [L. *forensis*—*forum*, market-place.]
Forest, for'est, *n.*, the outlying country as opposed to the cultivated; a large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood; woody ground and rude pasture.—*adj.* pertaining to a forest; sylvan; rustic.—*v. t.* to cover with trees:—*pr. p.* for'esting; *pa. p.* for'ested. [Fr. *forêt*, old Fr. *forest*—low L. *forestum*; Ger. *forst*: prob. from L. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors.]
Forester, for'est-er, *n.*, one who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest.
Forever. See under For.
Forfeit, for'fit, *v. t.*, to do or act so as to put anything away from one's self; to lose the right to by some fault or crime:—*pr. p.* for'feiting; *pa. p.* for'feited.—*n.* that which is forfeited; a penalty for a crime; a fine: something deposited and redeemable. [Fr. *forfaire*, *ouffait*—low L. *foris facere*, to offend—*foris*, out of doors, beyond, *facere*, to do.]
forfeitable, for'fit-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be forfeited.
forfeiture, for'fit-ur, *n.*, act of forfeiting: state of being forfeited: the thing forfeited.
Forget, for-gat'—forgot—old *pa. t.* of Forget.
Forge, forj, *n.* the workshop of a *faber* or workman in hard materials; a furnace, esp. one in which iron is heated; a smithy: a place where anything is shaped or made.—*v. t.* to form by heating and hammering: to form: to make falsely; to fabricate; to counterfeit.—*v. i.* to commit forgery:—*pr. p.* for'ging; *pa. p.* for'ged. [Fr. *forger*, Prov. *farga*, L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a workman.]
forger, forj-er, *n.*, one who forges or makes; one guilty of forgery.
forgery, forj'er-ri, *n.*, act of fabricating, or producing falsely; fraudulently making or altering any writing: that which is forged or counterfeited.
Forget, Forgetful, &c. See under Forget.
Forgive, Forgiveness, &c. See under Forget.
Forgot, Forgotten, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Forget.

Fork, fork, *n.* an instrument with two or more metal prongs at the end: one of the points or divisions of anything fork-like:—in *pl.* the branches into which a road or river divides, also the point of separation.—*v. i.* to divide into two branches, as a road or tree; to shoot into blades, as corn.—*v. t.* to form as a fork: to pitch with a fork:—*pr. p.* for'king; *pa. p.* for'ked. [A.S. *forc*; W. *forch*, cloven; L. *furca*.]
forked, for'ked, for'ky, for'ki, *adj.* shaped like a fork.—*adv.* for'k'edly.—*n.* for'k'edness, for'k'iness.
Forlorn, Forlorn—hope. See under Forget.
Form, form, *n.*, figure or appearance of a body; the boundary-line of an object; a model; a mould: mode of arrangement; order; regularity; system, as of government; beauty or elegance: established practice; ceremony: in printing, the type from which an impression is to be taken arranged and secured in a chase: (in the fol. senses pron. form) a long seat, a bench; in schools, the pupils on a form, a class; the bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal's body. [Fr. *forme*—L. *forma*—*fero*, to bear, like *facies*, appearance, from *facio*, to make.]
form, form, *v. t.* to give form or shape to; to make: to contrive; to settle, as an opinion; to combine; to go to make up; to establish: in *gram.*, to make by derivation.—*v. i.* to assume a form:—*pr. p.* form'ing; *pa. p.* form'ed.
formal, formal, *adj.*, according to form or established mode; ceremonious; methodical: having the form only: having the power of making a thing what it is; essential; proper.—*adv.* form'ally.
formalism, form'al-izm, *n.*, a resting in the mere external forms of religion.
formalist, form'al-ist, *n.*, one who is content with the mere forms of religion.
formality, for-mal'i-ty, *n.*, the quality of being formal; the observance of forms or ceremonies: established order. [L. *formalitas*—*forma*.]
formation, for-mā'shun, *n.*, act or manner of forming; production: in *geol.*, a group of strata belonging to one period. [L. *formatio*.]
formative, form-a-tiv, *adj.*, giving form; in *gram.*, serving to form, not radical.—*n.* in *gram.*, a derivative. [Fr. *formatif*, It. *formativo*.]
former, form'er, *n.*, one who forms or makes.
formula, form'u-la, *n.* lit. a little form; a prescribed form; a formal statement of doctrines: in *math.*, a general expression for solving problems; in *chem.*, symbols expressing the compounds of a body.—*pl.* formulæ, form'u-læ. [L. *formula*, dim. of *forma*.]
formulary, form'u-lar-i, *n.*, a formula; a book of formulæ or precedents.—*adj.* prescribed; ritual. [Fr. *formulaire*, It. *formulario*—L. *formula*.]
Former, Formerly. See under Fore.
Formic, for'mik, *adj.*, pertaining to ants, as formic acid, originally obtained from ants. [L. *formica*, an ant.]
formicæbe, for'mi-kät, *adj.*, resembling an ant.
formication, for-mi-kä'shun, *n.*, a sensation like that of ants creeping on the skin. [L. *formicatio*—*formicare*, to creep like an ant—*formica*.]
Formidable, for'mi-da-bl, *adj.*, causing fear; adapted to excite fear.—*adv.* for'midably.—*n.* for'midableness. [L. *formidabilis*—*formido*, fear.]
Formula, &c. See under Form.
Fornicate, for'n-i-kät, Fornicated, for'n-i-kät-ed, *adj.*, arched: in *bot.*, arching over. [L. *fornicatus*—*fornix*, *fornicis*, an arch.]

fornicate

fornicate, for'ni-kät, *v. i.* to commit lewdness; to have unlawful sexual intercourse:—*pr. p.* for'nicätig; *pa. p.* for'nicäted. [L. *fornicor, fornicatus*—*fornix*, an arch, a vault, a brothel.]

fornication, for-ni-kä'shun, *n.* sexual intercourse between unmarried persons: in *B.*, adultery, incest, and frequently idolatry.

fornicator, for-ni-kä-tor, *n.* an unmarried person guilty of lewdness.—*fem.* fornicatress, for-ni-kä-tress. [L. *fornicator, and fornicatrix*—*fornicor*.]

Fornake. See under Forbear.

Forsooth, for-söth', *adv.*, for or in sooth or truth; certainly. [A.S. *forsöth*—*for*, and *soth*, truth.]

Forwear. See under Forbear.

Fort, fört, *n. lit.* a strong place; a castle or small fortress; a strong point, that in which one excels. [Fr.—L. *fortis*, strong.]

fortalice, fort'al-is, *n.*, a small outwork of a fortification. [Prov. *fortaleissa*, low L. *fortalitia*—*fortis*.]

forte, for'tä, *adv.* in music, strongly, with emphasis, loud. [It. *forte*—L. *fortis*.]

fortify, for-ti-lí, *v. t.*, to make strong or stronger; to strengthen with forts, &c.; to invigorate; to confirm:—*pr. p.* for'tifying; *pa. p.* for'tified.—*n.* for'tifier. [Fr. *fortifier*—L. *fortificare*—*fortis*, strong, and *facio*, to make.]

fortification, for-ti-fi-kä'shun, *n.*, act of fortifying; that which fortifies. [L. *fortificatio*.]

fortissimo, for-ti-si-mö, *adv.* in music, very strong or loud. [It. superl. of *forte*; see *forte*.]

fortitude, for-ti-tüd, *n.* orig. strength; that strength of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain with calmness. [L. *fortitudo*—*fortis*.]

fortress, for'tres, *n.*, a fortified place: a defence. [Fr. *forteresse*—L. *fortis*.]

Forth, förth, *adv.*, before or forward in place or order; in addition; onward in time: out into view; abroad: in *B.*, out. [A.S. *forth*, Dutch, *voord*, forward; Ger. *fort*, on, further, radically the same as *For*, *Fors*.]

forthcoming, förth'kum-ing, *adj.* just coming forth; about to appear.

forthwith, forth-with', *adv.*, with what is forth or just before; immediately: without delay.

further, fur'ther, *adv.* (comp. of *Forth*), more forth; to a greater distance or degree; in addition:—*adj.* more distant; additional. [A.S. *further*, comp. of *forth*.]

further, fur'ther, *v. t.* to help forth or forward, to promote:—*pr. p.* fur'thering; *pa. p.* fur'thered. [A.S. *furtherian*.]

furtherance, fur'ther-ans, *n.*, act of furthering or helping forward.

furthermore, fur'ther-mör, *adv.*, more further or in addition; in addition to what has been said.

furthermost, fur'ther-möst, *adj.*, most further; most remote.

furthest, fur'thest, *adv.* (superl. of *Forth*), most forth; at the greatest distance.—*adj.* most distant. [A.S. *forth*, and superl. suffix *-st*.]

Fortieth. See under Four.

Fortnight, for'nit, *n.* contracted from *fourteen nights*; two weeks or fourteen days. [*night*.]

fortnightly, for'nit-li, *adj.* and *adv.*, once a fortnight.

Fortune, for'tün, *n.* whatever comes by lot or chance; luck: the arbitrary ordering of events: the lot that falls to one in life; success: wealth. [L. *fortuna*, a lengthened form of *fors, fortis*, chance, from *fero*, to bring.]

foundry

fortunate, for'tü-nät, *adj.* happening by good fortune: lucky.—*adv.* fortunately.—*n.* fortunateness.

fortune-hunter, for'tün-hunt-er, *n.* a man who hunts for a marriage with a woman of fortune.

fortuniless, for'tün-les, *adj.*, without a fortune; luckless.

fortune-teller, for'tün-tel-er, *n.* one who pretends to foretell one's fortune.

fortuitous, for-tü'tus, *adj.*, happening by fortune or chance; depending upon causes unknown.—*adv.* fortuitously.—*n.* fortuitousness, fortu'ity.

Forty. See under Four.

Forum, fö'rum, *n.*, an open, public space, as a market, esp. the market-place in Rome, where public business was transacted and justice dispensed. [L., akin to *foras*, out of doors.]

Forward. See under For.

Fosse, fos, *n.*, a ditch or place dug: a moat or trench filled with water in front of a fortified place. [Fr. *fossé*, L. *fossa*—*fodio, fossum*, to dig.]

fossil, fos'il, *n.* the remains of an animal or vegetable dug out of the strata of the earth in a petrified state.—*adj.* in the condition of a fossil. [Fr. *fossile*, L. *fossilis*—*fodio*.]

fossiliferous, fos-sil-i'fer-us, *adj.*, bearing or containing fossils. [L. *fossilis*, and *fero*, to bear.]

fossilist, fos'sil-ist, *n.* one skilled in fossils.

fossilize, fos'sil-iz, *v. t.*, to convert into a fossil.—*v. i.* to be changed into a stony or fossil state:—*pr. p.* fos'silizing; *pa. p.* fos'silised.—*n.* fossiliza-tion, the process of changing into a fossil.

fossorial, fos-sör'ial, *adj.* in zool., digging, burrowing.

Foster, fos'ter, *v. γ.* lit. to feed; to bring up: to encourage:—*pr. p.* fos'tering; *pa. p.* fos'tered. [A.S. *fostrian*, to nourish, *fostre*, a nurse, *foster*, food. See *Food*.]—*n.* fos'terer.

foster-brother, fos'ter-bruth-er, *n.* a male child, fostered or brought up with another of different parents.

foster-child, fos'ter-child, *n.*, a child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent.

foster-parent, fos'ter-pä-rent, *n.* one who rears a child in the place of its parent.

Fought, fawt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Fight*.

Foul, foul, *adj.*, corrupt, putrid: dirty: loathsome: profane; impure: stormy: unfair: running against; entangled.—*adv.* foul'y.—*n.* foul'ness. [A.S. *fül*, Ger. *fau*, Goth. *fuls*, rotten, corrupt: conn. with L. *puteo*, Sans. *phū*, to be putrid.]

foul, foul, *v. t.*, to make foul, to soil.—*v. i.* to come into collision:—*pr. p.* foul'ing; *pa. p.* fouled'.

foul-mouthed, foul-mouthed, *adj.* addicted to the use of foul or profane language.

Foumart, fö'märt, *n.*, the beech-marten: the polecat. [Fr. *fouine*, the beech-marten, from *faine*, L. *fagina*, beech-mast, and Fr. *martie*, the marten: but converted into *foumart*, from an erroneous notion that the name was taken from the foul smell of the animal.]

Found, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Find*.

foundling, found'ling, *n.* a little child found deserted.

Found, found, *v. t.* to form by melting and pouring into a mould; to cast:—*pr. p.* found'ing; *pa. p.* found'ed. [L. *fundo, fundere*, to pour.]

founder, found'er, *n.*, one who melts and casts metal, as a brassfounder.

foundry, found'ri, found'ry, found'er-i, *n.*, the art of founding or casting: the house where found-ing is carried on.

founding, found'ing, *n.* metal-casting.

font, font, found, found, *n.* a complete assortment of types of one sort, with all that is necessary for printing in that kind of letter. [Fr. *fonte*—*fon-dre*, L. *fundere*, to cast.]

Found, found, *v. t.*, to lay the bottom or foundation of: to establish on a basis: to originate; to endow:—*pr. p.* found'ing; *pa. p.* found'ed. [L. *fundus*, *fundatum*, to found—*fundus*, the bottom.]

foundation, found-'a'shun, *n.*, the act of founding: the base of a building; the groundwork or basis: a permanent fund for the support of anything.—*n.* founda'tioner, one supported from the funds or foundation of an institution.

founder, found'er, *n.*, one who founds, establishes, or originates: an endower.—*fem.* found'ress.

founder, found'er, *v. i.*, to go to the bottom; to fill with water and sink:—*pr. p.* found'ering; *pa. p.* found'ered. [Fr. *fond*, L. *fundus*, the bottom.]

Foundling. See under Found *pa. t.* of Find.

Font, fount, Fountain, fount'an, *n.* lit. a pouring forth: a spring of water, natural or artificial: the structure for a jet of water: the source of anything. [Fr. *fontaine*; old Fr. *font*; It. *fontana*: L. *fons*, *fontis*, a spring—*fundus*, to pour.]

fontain-head, fount'an-head, *n.*, the head or source of a fountain; the beginning.

font, font, *n.* a fount or basin for water in baptism.

Four, fôr, *adj.* and *n.* two and two. [A.S. *feower*; Ger. *vier*; Goth. *fidvor*; L. *quatuor*; Gr. *tetræs*; Sans. *chatvar*.]

fourfold, fôr'fold, *adj.*, folded four times: multiplied four times. [Four, and Fold.]

four-footed, fôr'-foot-ed, *adj.*, having four feet.

fourscore, fôr'skôr, *adj.*, four times a score—80.

four-square, fôr'skwâr, *adj.*, having four equal sides and angles: square.

fourth, fôrth, *adj.* next after the third.—*n.* one of four equal parts.—*adv.* fourthly. [A.S. *feortha*.]

fourteen, fôr'tên, *adj.* and *n.*, four and ten.

fourteenth, fôr'tênth, *adj.* and *n.*, fourth or the fourth after the tenth. [A.S. *feowertiotha*—*feower* and *teotha*, tenth.]

forty, fôr'ti, *adj.* and *n.*, four times ten. [A.S. *feowertig*—*feower*, four, *tig*, ten.]

fortieth, fôr'ti-eth, *adj.*, the fourth tenth.—*n.* a fortieth part. [A.S. *feowertigotha*.]

Fowl, fowl, *n.* a creature that flies; a gallinaceous bird, or scraper: a cock or hen: the flesh of fowl.—*v. i.* to kill fowls by shooting or snaring.—*n.* fow'ler, a sportsman who takes wild fowls. [A.S. *fugol*—*flug*, flight—*stogan*, to fly; Ger. *vogel*, allied to L. *ugio*, and *volo*, to fly.]

fowling-piece, fowling-pês, *n.* a light gun for small shot, used in fowling.

Fox, foks, *n.* lit. the hairy animal, a species of the dog family, noted for cunning: any one notorious for cunning. [A.S.; Ger. *fuchs*; prob. allied to Ice. *fax*, A.S. *feax*, hair.]

fox-hound, foks'-hound, *n.*, a hound used for chasing foxes.

foxy, foks'i, *adj.*, of foxes: in painting, having too much of the reddish-brown or fox-colour.

Foxglove, foks'gluv, *n.* a biennial plant with glove-like flowers, whose leaves are used as a soothing medicine. [said to be so called from the fare-folks or fairies, and so the *folks'glove*; but the Norwegian *revhanskje*, fox-glove, is from *rev*, a fox.]

Fracas, fra-kâ', *n.* lit. a violent shaking; uproar; a noisy quarrel. [Fr. from *fracasser*, to break;

It. *fracassare*—*fru*, among, and *cassare*, Fr. *casser*, to break; L. *quassare*, to shake.]

Fraction, frak'shun, *n.*, a part broken off: a fragment or very small piece: in arith., any part of a unit. [L. *fractio*—*frango*, *fractus*, to break, from root *frag*, whence Gr. *rhêgnumi*, to break.]

fractional, frak'shun-al, *adj.*, belonging to or containing a fraction or fractions.

fractious, frak'shus, *adj.*, ready to break out in a passion: cross.—*adv.* fract'iously.—*n.* fract'iousness.

fracture, frak'tûr, *n.*, the act of breaking; a breach: the breaking of any hard body.—*v. t.* to break through:—*pr. p.* frac'turing; *pa. p.* frac'tured.

fragile, fraj'il, *adj.*, easily broken; brittle: frail; delicate. [L. *fragilis*—from *frango*, to break.]

fragility, fra-jil'i-ti, *n.*, the state of being fragile.

fragment, frag'ment, *n.*, a piece broken off; an unfinished portion.—*adj.* frag'men'tal.

fragmentary, frag'ment-ar-i, *adj.*, consisting of fragments or pieces; broken.

fragible, fran'ji-bl, *adj.*, able to be broken: brittle or easily broken.—*n.* fragibil'ity.

Fragrant, fra'grant, *adj.* affording a pleasant smell; sweet-scented.—*adv.* fra'grantly. [L. *fragrans*, *fragrans*, *pr. p.* of *frago*, to smell.]

fragrance, fra'grams, *n.* pleasantness of smell or perfume: sweet or grateful influence.

frail, frâl, *adj.*, fragile or ready to break: irresolute: failing; weak.—*n.* frail'ness. [Fr. *frêle*; It. *fratile*; from L. *fragilis*.] See fragile.

frailty, frâl'ti, *n.*, the state of being frail: infirmity.

Frame, frâm, *v. t.*, to form; to shape: to construct by fitting the parts to each other: to plan; to constitute: to put a border on; in B., to contrive:—*pr. p.* fram'ing; *pa. p.* framed'. [A.S. *framman*, to form; allied to L. *forma*, form.]

frame, frâm, *n.*, the form; a putting together of parts: a case made to enclose or support anything: the skeleton: state of mind.

framer, fram'er, *n.*, he who forms or constructs; one who makes frames for pictures, &c.

framework, fram'wurk, *n.*, the work that forms the frame: the skeleton or outline of anything.

framing, fram'ing, *n.*, the act of constructing: a frame or setting.

Frans, frangk, *n.* a silver coin orig. used in France, and now in Belgium, &c., equal to 10d. sterling.

Franchises. See under Frank.

Franciscan, fran-sis'kan, *adj.* belonging to the order of St Francis in the R. C. Church.—*n.* a monk of this order. [L. *Franciscus*, Francis.]

Frangible, Frangibility. See under Fraction.

Frank, frangk, *adj.*, free; open or candid in expression.—*v. t.* to send free of expense.—*adv.* frankly, in New Test., gratuitously.—*n.* frank'ness. [Fr. *franc*, Ger. *frank*, Ice. *frackn*, free.]

frankness, frangk'in-sens, *n.* lit. incense freely offered: a sweet-smelling vegetable resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices.

franchise, fran'chiz, *n.* lit. freedom: a privilege or right granted: the right of voting for a member of Parliament. [Fr., from *franc*, *franche*, free.]

franchisee, fran'chiz, *v. t.*, to enfranchise; to give one the franchise:—*pr. p.* fran'chising; *pa. p.* fran'chised.

Frantise. See under Francy.

Fraternal, fra-ter'nal, *adj.*, belonging to a brother, or brethren; becoming brothers.—*adv.* frat'er'nally. [L. *fraternus*—*frater*, a brother, akin to Gr. *phrater*, a clansman; Sans. *bhratri*.]

fraternity, fra-tér-ni-ti, *n.*, the state of being brethren: a society formed on a principle of brotherhood. [L. *fraternitas*.]

fraternise, fra-tér-níz, *v.i.* to associate as brothers: to seek brotherly fellowship:—*pr.p.* frat'ernising; *pa.p.* frat'ernised.—*n.* fraterniser.

fraternisation, fra-tér-níz-á-shun, *n.*, the act of fraternising or associating as brethren.

fratricide, fra-trí-síd, *n.*, one who kills his brother: the murder of a brother.—*adj.* frat'ricidal. [L. *frater, fratris*, and *cædo*, to kill.]

Fraud, fraud, *n.*, deceit; imposture: a deceptive trick. [L. *fraus, fraudis*.]

fraudful, fraud'fool, *adj.*, full of fraud; treacherous.—*adv.* fraud'fully.

fraudless, fraud'les, *adj.*, without fraud.

fraudulent, fraud'ú-lent, *adj.*, using, containing, or obtained by fraud.—*adv.* fraud'ulently. [L. *fraudulentus*.]

fraudulency, fraud'ú-lens, *n.*, fraudulency, fraud'ú-len-si, *n.*, the quality of being fraudulent or deceitful.

Fraught, frawt, *adj.*, freighted; laden: filled. [Dutch, *vrachten*, to carry; Ger. *fracht*, a load, perhaps from *ferchen*, to despatch.]

freight, frít, *n.*, what a ship is freighted or laden with: the charge for transporting goods by water.—*v.t.* to load a ship:—*pr.p.* freight'ing; *pa.p.* freight'ed.—*n.* freightage, money paid for freight.—*n.* freighter, one who freights a vessel.

Fray, frá, *n.*, an affray.—*v.t.* in *B.*, to frighten. [See *Affray*.]

Fray, frá, *v.t.* to wear off by rubbing:—*pr.p.* fray'ing; *pa.p.* fray'ed. [Fr. *frayer*, L. *fricare*, to rub.]

Freak, frék, *n.*, lit. restlessness: a sudden caprice or fancy: sport. [It. *fragare*, to rub; *fraga*, longing desire.]

freakish, frék'ish, *adj.*, apt to change the mind suddenly; capricious.—*adv.* freak'ishly.—*n.* freakishness.

Freak, frék, *v.t.*, to spot or streak; to variegate:—*pr.p.* freak'ing; *pa.p.* freak'ed. [old E. *fræken*, *fræchen*, Ger. *flecken*, *fleck*, spot.]

freckle, frék'l, *v.t.*, to spot; to colour with spots:—*pr.p.* freck'ling; *pa.p.* freck'led.—*n.* a yellowish spot on the skin: any small spot. [dim. of *Freak*.]—*adj.* freck'ly, full of freckles.

Free, fré, *adj.* not bound; at liberty: not under arbitrary government: set at liberty: guiltless: frank: lavish: not attached: exempt (fol. by *from*): having a franchise (fol. by *of*): gratuitous: idiomatic, as a translation.—*adv.* free'ly.—*n.* freeness. [A.S. *free*; Ger. *frei*; Ice. *frí*.]

free, fré, *v.t.*, to make free; to deliver from what confines; to rid (fol. by *from* or *of*):—*pr.p.* free'ing; *pa.p.* freed.

freedom, fré'dum, *n.*, the state of being free; liberty: frankness: separation: privileges connected with a city: improper familiarity: licence.

free-agency, fré-á-jen-si, *n.*, state or power of acting freely, or without necessity or constraint upon the will.—*n.* free-agent.

freebooter, fré'bóot-ér, *n.*, one who roves about freely in search of booty; a plunderer. [Ger. *freibeuter*—*frei*, free, and *beute*, booty.]

freedman, fré'd-man, *n.*, a man who has been a slave, and has been freed or set free.

free-handed, fré'-hand-ed, *adj.*, open-handed; liberal.

free-hearted, fré'-hárt-ed, *adj.*, open-hearted; liberal.

freehold, fré'hóld, *n.*, a property held free of duty except to the king.—*n.* freeholder, one who possesses a freehold.

freeman, fré'man, *n.*, a man who is free or enjoys liberty; one who holds a particular franchise or franchise.—*pl.* fré'men.

freemason, fré'má-sún, *n.*, one of an association orig. of masons or builders in stone who were freed from the laws that regulated common labourers, and now composed of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.—*n.* freemasonry, the institutions, practices, &c. of freemasons.

freestone, fré'stón, *n.*, any stone that can be freely cut or broken; stone composed of sand or grit.

freethinker, fré'thíngk-ér, *n.*, one who professes to be free from common modes of thinking in religion; one who discards revelation.—*n.* free-thinking, the habit of mind of a freethinker.

free-trade, fré'-trád, *n.*, free or unrestricted trade; free interchange of commodities.

freewill, fré'wil, *n.*, freedom of the will from restraint; liberty of choice.—*adj.* spontaneous.

Freeze, frés, *v.i.* lit. to shiver with cold: to become ice or like a solid body.—*v.t.* to harden into ice; to cause to shiver, as with terror:—*pr.p.* freeze'ing; *pa.t.* fróze; *pa.p.* frózen. [A.S. *fréosan*, Dutch, *vroozen*, Ger. *frieren*, to freeze; Gr. *phrísso*, to shiver.]

frost, frost, *n.*, the act or state of freezing; the state of the atmosphere in which water freezes: frozen dew, also called hoar-frost.—*v.t.* to cover with anything resembling hoar-frost:—*pr.p.* frost'ing; *pa.p.* frost'ed. [A.S. *forst*; Ger. *frost*; Goth. *fríus*.]

frosty, fróst', *adj.*, producing or containing frost; chill in affection: frost-like.—*adv.* frost'ily.—*n.* frostiness.

frost-bite, fróst'-bit, *n.*, the freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to cold.

frost-bitten, fróst'-bit-tin, *adj.*, bitten or affected by frost.

frost-bound, fróst'-bound, *adj.*, bound or confined by frost.

freezing, frózing, *n.*, the composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

frost-nail, fróst'-náil, *n.*, a nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.

frost-work, fróst'-wurk, *n.*, work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs.

Freight. See under *Fraught*.

French, frensh, *adj.*, belonging to France or its people.—*n.* the people or language of France.

Frenzy, fren'zi, *n.*, a disease of the mind: madness: wild excitement: mania. [Gr. *phrenésis*—*phrén*, the mind.—*adj.* fren'sial, partaking of frenzy.]

frantic, fran'tik, *adj.*, in a frenzy; furious through excitement: wild.—*adv.* fran'tically. [L. *phreneticus*—Gr. *phrén*.]

Frequent, frék'went, *adj.*, going, coming, or occurring often. [L. *frequens, frequentis*—Sans. *rikh*, to go.]—*adv.* frék'quently.—*n.* frék'quency.

frequent, frék'went', *v.t.*, to go frequently to:—*pr.p.* frék'quent'ing; *pa.p.* frék'quent'ed.—*n.* frék'quent'er.

frequency, frék'wen-si, *n.*, the state of being frequent: repeated occurrence of anything.

frequentation, frék'went-á'shun, *n.*, the act of frequenting or visiting often.

frequentative, frék'went-a-tiv, *adj.*, in gram., denoting the frequent repetition of an action.—*n.* in gram., a verb expressing this repetition.

Fresco, fres'kó, *n.*, a painting executed on plaster while wet or fresh.—*v.t.* to paint in fresco:—*pr.p.* fres'cöing; *pa.p.* fres'cöed. [It. *fresco*, fresh.]

Fresh, fresh, *adj.* in a state of activity and health; new and strong; recently produced or obtained: untried: having renewed vigour; healthy: not salt.—*adv.* fresh'y.—*n.* fresh'ness. [A.S. *versc*, Dutch, *versch*, also Fr. *frische*, It. *frasco*, Ice. *friskir*, whence also Fr. *frisque*, lively.]

freshen, fresh'n, *v.t.*, to make fresh: to take the saltness from.—*v.i.* to grow fresh; to grow brisk or strong:—*pr.p.* fresh'ening; *pa.p.* fresh'ened.

freshman, fresh'man, *n.* a fresh or new man; one in the rudiments of knowledge, esp. a university student in his first year.

Fret, fret, *v.t.*, to eat away: to wear away by rubbing: to eat into: to vex.—*v.i.* to wear away: to vex one's self; to be peevish:—*pr.p.* fret'ting; *pa.p.* fret'ted.—*n.* agitation of the surface of a liquid: irritation: ill-humour. [A.S. *frutan*, to gnaw—*fra*, away, and *stan*, to eat.]

fret, fret, in *B.*, *pa.p.* of *Fret*.

fretful, fret'ful, *adj.*, ready to fret; peevish.—*adv.* fret'fully.—*n.* fret'fulness.

fret, fret, *n.* in mining, the worn side of the bank of a river.

fretting, fret'ting, *adj.*, wearing out; vexing.—*n.* peevishness.

Fret, fret, *n.* lit. the interlacing of bars or fillets of iron: in arch., an ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles.—in her., bars crossed and interlaced.—*adj.* fret'ted, ornamented by frets. [old Fr. *fretter*, to interlace; It. *ferrata*, the grating of a window—L. *ferrum*, iron.]

Fret, fret, *v.t.* to ornament with raised work; to variegate:—*pr.p.* fret'ting; *pa.p.* fret'ted. [A.S. *fratwian*, Goth. *fratwian*, to adorn.]

fretwork, fret'werk, *n.*, work adorned with frets; raised work.

Fret, fret, *n.* orig. a note in music; a short wire on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument.—*v.i.* to furnish with frets. [Fr. *fredon*, trill in singing, from *frit* in L. *fritinnio*, to chirp.]

Friable, fri'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of crumbling; easily reduced to powder. [L. *friabilis*—*frio*, *friatum*, to crumble.—*nc.* friableness, friability.]

Friar, fri'ar, *n.*, a brother or member of certain religious orders in the R. Catholic Church. [Fr. *frère*, L. *frater*, a brother.]

friary, fri'ar-i, *n.*, a monastery or residence of friars.

Fribble, frib'l, *v.i.*, to trifle.—*n.* a trifle:—*pr.p.* frib'b'ling; *pa.p.* frib'b'led. [Fr. *frivoole*, L. *frivolus*, trifling.]

Fricassee, frik-as-see, *n.*, a dish made of fowls cut into pieces and fried.—*v.t.* to dress as a fricassee:—*pr.p.* fricassee'ing; *pa.p.* fricassee'd. [Fr. *fricasse*—*fricasser*, L. *frigger*, *frizum*, to fry; akin to Gr. *phruō* or *phrusō*, Sans. *bhṛig*.]

Friction, frik'shun, *n.*, the act of rubbing: in mech., the resistance to a body from the surface on which it moves. [L. *frictio*—*frico*, *frictum*, to rub.—*n.pl.* fric'tion-wheels, wheels that lessen friction.]

Friday, fri'dä, *n.* lit. *Frige's day*: the sixth day of the week. [A.S. *Frige-dag*—*Frig*, Ice. *Frigg*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dag*, day.]

Friend, friend, *n.* one loving or attached to another; an intimate acquaintance; a favourer. [A.S. *frōond*, *pr.p.* of *frōon*, to love.]

friendless, friend'less, *adj.*, without friends; destitute.—*n.* friend'lessness.

friendly, friend'ly, *adj.*, like a friend; having the

disposition of a friend; favourable.—*n.* friend'liness.

friendship, friend'ship, *n.*, the state of being friendly; intimacy from mutual esteem; friendly assistance.

Frisee, fréz, *n.* orig. the curling nap on cloth; a coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side: in arch., the part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice often ornamented with figures. [W. *fris*, nap of cloth; old E. and Fr. *friso*—Fr. *frier*, to curl.]—*adj.* frisee'd, having a nap.

frisk, friz, *v.t.*, to curl; to render rough and tangled:—*pr.p.* frizz'ing; *pa.p.* frizzed'.—*n.* a curl.

frizzle, friz'l, *v.t.* to form in small short curls:—*pr.p.* frizz'ling; *pa.p.* frizz'led. [dim. of *friss*.]

Frigate, frig'at, *n.* lit. a ship without a deck; a ship-of-war with from 30 to 50 guns. [Fr. *frégate*, Port. *fragata*, from L. *aphractus*, a vessel without a deck—Gr. *aphraktos*, unguarded—*α*, priv., and *phrasō*, to defend: or from L. *fabricata*, a construction, like Fr. *bâtimens*—*bâtir*, to build.]

frigateen, frig-a-tōon, *n.*, a small Venetian vessel.

frigate-bird, frig'at-bērd, *n.*, a large tropical sea-bird, with very long wings, prob. named from its rapid flight.

Fright, frīt, *n.* sudden fear; terror. [A.S. *fyrrhtu*, Ger. *fürcht*, fear, akin to Gr. *phrissō*, to shudder.]

fright, frīt, frighten, frīt'n, *v.t.*, to make afraid; to agitate with fear; to alarm:—*pr.p.* fright'ing, fright'ening; *pa.p.* fright'ed, fright'ened. [A.S. *frihtan*—*fyrrhtu*; Ger. *fürchten*—*fürcht*.]

frightful, frīt'ful, *adj.*, full of fright or terror: full of what causes fear; terrible; shocking.—*adv.* fright'fully.—*n.* fright'fulness.

Fright, frīt'id, *adj.*, frozen or stiffened with cold; cold: without warmth of affection: unanimated.—*adv.* fright'ly.—*n.* fright'ness. [L. *frigidus*—*frigo*, to be cold, akin to *rigeo*, to be numbed with cold; Gr. *rhigēs*, *phrissō*, to shudder with cold.] See *Froze*.

frigidity, frij-id'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being frigid; coldness: coldness of affection: want of animation.

frigerife, frig-or-if-ik, *adj.*, causing cold. [L. *frigus*, *frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to cause.]

frill, fril, *v.t.* to ruffle, as a hawk its feathers, when skimming.—*v.t.* to furnish with a frill:—*pr.p.* frill'ing; *pa.p.* frill'ed. [Fr. *frillous*, chilly; old Fr. *friller*, to shiver—L. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold—*frigidus*.]

frill, fril, *n.*, a ruffle; a ruffled or crimped edging of linen.

Fringe, frin, *n.*, loose threads forming a border: the extremity.—*v.t.* to adorn with fringe; to border:—*pr.p.* fring'ing; *pa.p.* fringed'.—*adj.* fringe'less. [Fr. *frange*, Prov. *framma*, Wal. *fimbria*, *fimbria*—L. *fimbria*, threads, fibres, akin to *fibra*, a fibre.]

fringsy, frin'j, *adj.*, ornamented with fringes.

Frippery, frip'er-i, *n.*, worn-out clothes: the trade in old clothes; the place where old clothes are sold: useless trifles. [Fr. *fripserie*—*fripser*, to wear, akin to Ice. *frifa*, to act hastily.]

Frisk, friak, *v.t.* to be frisky, fresh, or lively; to gambol; to leap:—*pr.p.* friak'ing; *pa.p.* friak'ed'.—*n.* a frolic.—*n.* friak'ea. [old Fr. *frisque*, Ger. *frisch*.] See *Fresh*.

frisket, frik'et, *n.* in print., the light frame which holds a sheet of paper before it is laid on the form for impression, so called from the quickness of its motion. [Fr. *friaquette*—old Fr. *frisque*.]

frisky

frisky, frisk'ly, *adj.*, *brisk*; lively; jumping with gaiety; frolicsome.—*adv.* frisk'ly.—*n.* frisk'iness.

Frith, frith, frith, feth, *n.* a narrow inlet of the sea, esp. at the mouth of a river. [L. *fratum*, Scot. *frith*, Sw. *fjard*, Dan. *fjord*.]

Fritter, frit'er, *n.* a piece of meat *fried*: a kind of pancake; a fragment.—*v. t.* to break into fragments.—*pr. p.* frit'tering; *pa. p.* frit'tered. [Fr. *friture*—*friv*, L. *frigere*, *frictum*, to fry.]

Frivolous, friv'ol-us, *adj.*, *coldly* or lightly esteemed; not worth notice: trifling.—*adv.* friv'olously.—*n.* friv'olousness. [L. *frivolus*, prob. contr. from *frigidulus* = *frigidus*, cold, dull.]

frivolity, fri-vol'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being frivolous*; acts or habits of trifling.

Friss, &c. See under **Friss**.

Fro, frô, *adv.*, *from*; back or backward. [A.S. *fra*; Scot. *fra* or *frax*; see **From**.]

Frock, frok, *n.* lit. a *flock* or fleece of wool; a monk's cowl; a loose, upper garment worn by men; a gown open behind, worn by females. [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowl; Pr. *floc*, a monk's cowl, a flock of wool; low L. *frocus*—L. *flocus*, a flock of wool.]

frocked, frokt, *adj.*, *clothed in a frock*.

frog, frog, *n.* an ornamental fastening or tasselled button for a *frock* or cloak. [from root of **Frock**.]

Frog, frog, *n.* an amphibious reptile, with webbed feet, remarkable for its rapid swimming and leaping; a soft, horny substance, in the middle of a horse's foot, so called from its likeness to the leg of a frog. [A.S. *fraga*, *frasc*; Ger. *frosch*; Dan. *frôc*; from the sound made by frogs.]

Frolic, frolik, *adj.*, *gay*, *joyful*; merry; pranky.—*n.* gaiety; a wild prank; a merry-making.—*v. i.* to play wild pranks or merry tricks; to gambol.—*pr. p.* frolicking; *pa. p.* frolicked. [Ger. *fröhlich*, joyful, gay—*froh*, gay, and *lich*, like.]

frollosome, frolik-sum, *adj.*, *full of frolic*, mirth, or wild gaiety; sportive.—*n.* frolicsomeness.

From, from, *prep.*, *forth*; out of, as from a source; away; at a distance; springing out of; by reason of. [A.S., Goth. *fram*; Ice. *fram* and *fra*; Dan. *fram*, forth, forwards.]

froward, frô'ward, *adj.*, *fromward*, or turned away from; perverse;—opposed to *toward*.—*adv.* *trowardly*.—*n.* *trowardness*. [From, and affix *ward*.]

Fronch, frond, *n.*, a leafy branch or stalk, esp. the fern. [L. *frons*, *frondis*.]

frondescence, fron-des'ens, *n.*, *act of putting forth leaves*; the season for putting forth leaves. [L. *frondescens*—*frondesco*, to grow leafy.]

frondiferous, fron-dif'er-us, *adj.*, *bearing or producing fronds*. [L. *frons*, and *fero*, to bear.]

Front, frunt, *n.*, the *forehead*; the whole face: the forepart of anything; the most conspicuous part: the place before the face: boldness; impudence.—*adj.*, of relating to, or in the front.—*v. t.* to stand in front of or opposite; to oppose face to face.—*v. i.* to stand in front or foremost; to turn the front or face in any direction.—*pr. p.* front'ing; *pa. p.* front'ed. [L. *frons*, *frontis*.]

frontage, frunt'â, *n.*, the *front part* of a building.

frontal, front'al, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *front* or forehead.—*n.* a front-piece; something worn on the forehead or face: in *arch.*, a pediment over a door or window. [L. *frontalia*, a front ornament for horses.]

fronted, frunt'ed, *adj.* formed *with a front*.

frontier, front'er, *n.* that part of a country which

fruitless

fronts another; the boundary of a territory.—*adj.* lying on the frontier; bordering. [Fr. *frontière*, from L. *frons*.]

frontispiece, front'is-pēs, *n.* that which is *seen in front*; a figure or engraving in front of a book; the principal front or face of a building. [low L. *frontispicium*—*frons*, and *specio*, to see.]

frontless, frunt'les, *adj.*, *without front or face*; void of shame or modesty.

frontlet, frunt'let, *n.*, a little band worn on the front or forehead. [diminutive of **Front**.]

Froth, &c. See under **Froess**.

Froth, froth, *n.* the foam on liquids caused by *boiling*, or any agitation: fig., an empty show in speech; any light matter.—*v. t.* to cause froth on.—*v. i.* to throw up froth:—*pr. p.* froth'ing; *pa. p.* froth'ed. [Ice. *frand*, *froda*; low Dutch, *frathen*, *frausm*, steam, vapour; conn. with W. *ffrod*, a stream, torrent; allied to **Broth**: an imitation of the sound of boiling or rushing water.]

frothy, froth'y, *adj.*, *full of froth* or foam; empty; unsubstantial.—*adv.* froth'ily.—*n.* froth'iness.

Frounce, frouns, *v. i.* (obs.), *to frown* or *wrinkle the brow*.—*v. t.* to plait; to curl:—*pr. p.* frounc'ing; *pa. p.* frounc'ed.—*n.* a plait or curl. [Fr. *froucer*, to gather into plaits; Dutch, *froussen*, *frouncelen*, to plait, to wrinkle; L. *frons*, *frontis*, the brow. See **Frounce**.]

Froward. See under **From**.

Frown, frown, *v. i.*, *to wrinkle the brow*; to show displeasure by the brow; to look angry.—*v. t.* to rebel by a frown:—*pr. p.* frown'ing; *pa. p.* frown'ed.—*n.* a wrinkling or contraction of the brow in displeasure, &c.; a stern look. [Fr. *frogner* in *se refrogner*, to knit the brow; It. *infrigno*, wrinkled, morose; prov. It. *frugnare*, to make a wry face; perhaps connected with **Frounce**.]—*adv.* frown'ingly.

Frouse, frô'n. See under **Frouse**.

Fructescence, Fruct'ity, &c. See under **Fruit**.

Frugal, frô'gal, *adj.* lit. *belonging to fruit* or produce; economical in the use of means; thrifty.—*adv.* frô'gally. [L. *frugalis*—*frugi*, temperate, fit for food—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit.]

frugality, frôo-gal'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being frugal*; prudent economy; thrift.

frugiferous, frôo-jif'er-us, *adj.*, *fruit-bearing*. [L. *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear.]

frugivorous, frôo-jiv'o-rus, *adj.*, *feeding on fruits* or seeds. [L. *frux*, *frugis*, and *voro*, to eat.]

Fruit, frôot, *n.*, *that which is borne* or produced in order to be eaten or enjoyed; the produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals: the part of a plant which contains the seed: the offspring of animals: product, consequence, effect; advantage. [Fr. *fruit*; old Fr. *fruit*; L. *fructus*, from *fruo*, *fructus*, and *fruitus*, to enjoy; akin either to Sans. *bhuj*, to eat and drink, to enjoy, or to *bhri*, to bear.]

fruitage, frôot'â, *n.*, *fruit* collectively; fruits.

fruiterer, frôot'er-er, *n.*, *one who deals in fruit*.

fruitery, frôot'er-i, *n.*, *a place for storing fruit*; fruitage.

fruitful, frôot'fool, *adj.*, *full of fruit*; producing fruit abundantly.—*adv.* fruit'fully.—*n.* fruit'fulness.

fruition, frôo-ish'un, *n.*, *enjoyment*; use or possession of anything, esp. accompanied with pleasure. [old Fr. *fruitio*, from L. *fruo*, to enjoy.]

fruitless, frôot'les, *adj.*, *not bearing fruit*; barren: without profit; useless.—*adv.* fruit'lessly.—*n.* fruit'lessness.

fructescence, fruk-tes'ens, *n.* the time for the ripening of fruit. [Fr., from *L. fructescere*, to bear fruit—*fructus*, fruit.]

fructify, fruk-ti-fi, *v. t.*, to make fruitful; to fertilise.—*v. i.* to bear fruit:—*pr. p.* fructifying; *pa. p.* fructified. [*L. fructifico*—*fructus*, and *facio*, to make.]

fructification, fruk-ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, act of fructifying, or producing fruit: in *bot.*, all the parts that compose the flower and fruit.

fructiferous, fruk-tif'er-us, *adj.*, bearing fruit. [*L. fructifer*—*fructus*, and *fero*, to bear.]

frumentaceous, frōō-men-tā'shus, *adj.*, made of or resembling wheat or other grain. [*L. frumentaceus*—*frumentum*, for *frugimentum*, corn—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit.]

frumenty, frōō-men-ti, furmenty, fur'men-ti, *n.* food made of wheat boiled in milk. [*L. frumentum*.]

frush, frush, *n.*, the frog of a horse's foot. [Ger. *frösch*; see *Frog*.]

Frustrate, frus'trāt, *v. t.*, to make vain or of no effect; to bring to nothing; to defeat:—*pr. p.* frust'rating; *pa. p.* frust'rated. [*L. frustro*, *frustratus*—*frustra*, without effect, in vain.]

frustrate, frus'trāt, *obs. pa. p.* of *Frustrate*.

frustration, frus-trā'shun, *n.*, act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat. [*L. frustratio*.]

Frustum, frus'tum, *n.*, a piece or slice of a solid body; the part of a cone, which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. [*L. frustum*, a piece, a bit.]

Frutescent, frōō-tes'ent, *adj.*, becoming shrubby, or like a shrub. [*L. frutes*, *fruticis*, a shrub.]

fruticose, frōō-ti-kōs, fruticosa, frōō-ti-kus, *adj.*, shrub-like; shrubby. [*L. fruticosus*.]

Fry, fri, *v. t.* to dress food with oil or fat in a pan over the fire:—*pr. p.* frying; *pa. p.* fried.—*v. i.* to undergo the action of heat in a frying-pan; to simmer.—*n.* a dish of anything fried. [Fr. *frivre*, *L. frigo*, Gr. *phrygō*, Sans. *bhrij*, to fry.]

Fry, fri, *n.* lit. the spawn of fish; a swarm of fishes just spawned. [Fr. *fras*; Goth. *fraiso*, Ice. *friof*, *frio*, seed, egg.]

Fuchsia, fū'shi-a, *n.* a genus of plants, with long pendulous red flowers, originally natives of S. America. [named after *Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist of the 16th century.]

Fudge, fuj, *int.* stuff; nonsense; an exclamation of contempt. [prov. Fr. *fuche*.]

Fuel, fū'el, *n.* lit. that which serves for burning on the hearth; anything that feeds a fire: whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy. [Norm. Fr. *fuayl*; Fr. *feu*, It. *fuoco*, fire; low *L. focale*, fuel—*L. focus*, hearth, fireplace.]

Fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *adj.*, apt to flee away; volatile. [*L. fugax*, *fugacis*, from *fugio*, Gr. *phugō*, to flee; Sans. *bhuj*, to bend.]—*n.* fug'diousness, fugacity.

fugitive, fūj'i-tiv, *adj.*, fleeing away; apt to fly away; uncertain; volatile; perishable; temporary.—*n.* one who flees or has fled from his station or country; one hard to be caught. [*L. fugitivus*, from *fugio*.]—*adv.* fug'tively.—*n.* fug'itiveness.

Fugleman, fū'gl-man, *n.* lit. a wing-man, a soldier who stands before a company at drill as an example. [Ger. *flügelmann*—*flügel*, a wing.]

Fugue, fūg, *n.* in *mus.*, a composition in which the parts follow or pursue one another at certain distances. [Fr.; It. *fuga*; from *L. fuga*, flight.]

fugulist, fūg'ist, *n.*, one who writes or plays fugues.

Fulcrum, ful'krum, *n.* in *mech.*, the prop or fixed point on which a lever moves; a prop. [*L. fulcrum*, a prop, from *fulcio*, to prop.]

Fulid, &c. See under *Fall*.

Fulgent, ful'jent, *adj.*, shining; bright; dazzling.—*adv.* ful'gently.—*n.* ful'gency. [*L. fulgens*, *entis*, *pr. p.* of *fulgeo*, to flash, to shine.]

Fulgurous, fū-lij'i-nus, *adj.*, pertaining to soot or smoke; sooty. [*L. fuliginosus*—*fuligo*, soot.]

Full, fool, *adj.*, filled up; having all it can contain; having no empty space; occupied: abundantly supplied or furnished; stuffed; abounding: containing the whole matter; perfect; strong; clear.—*n.* complete measure; highest degree: the whole: time of full moon. [A.S. *full*; Goth. *fulls*; Ice. *fullr*; Ger. *voll*; *L. plenus*; Gr. *pleos*. See *FILL*.]—*n.* ful'ness.

full, fool, *adv.*, to the full; quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; completely.

fully, fool'i, *adv.* completely; entirely.

full, fool-fil', *v. t.* lit. to fill full or fully: to complete; to accomplish; to carry into effect:—*pr. p.* fulfilling; *pa. p.* fulfilled.—*n.* ful'fill'er.

fulfillment, fool-fil'ment, *n.*, full performance; completion; accomplishment.

full-blown, fool-blōn, *adj.*, blown or fully expanded, as a flower.

full-bottomed, fool-bot-umd, *adj.* having a full or large bottom, as a wig.

full-faced, fool-fast, *adj.*, having a full or broad face.

full-hearted, fool-hārt-ed, *adj.*, full of heart or courage; elated.

full-orbed, fool-orbd, *adj.* having the orb or disk fully illuminated, as the full moon; round.

Full, fool, *v. t.*, to press cloth in a mill; to scour and thicken in a mill:—*pr. p.* fulling; *pa. p.* fulled'. [A.S. *fullian*, to whiten as a fuller: Fr. *fuller*, to tread, to full or thicken cloth; Dutch, *vollen*; low *L. fullare*, from *L. fullo*, a cloth fuller.]—*n.* full'er.

fuller's-earth, fool'erz-erth, *n.* a soft earth or clay, capable of absorbing grease, used in fulling cloth.

Fulmar, ful'mar, *n.* a species of petrel inhabiting the Shetland Isles and other northern regions, valuable for its down, feathers, and oil. [named from the foul smell of its oil.] See *Foumart*.

Fulminate, ful'min-āt, *v. i.* lit. to hurl lightning; to thunder or make a loud noise; to issue decrees with violence.—*v. t.* to cause to explode; to send forth, as a denunciation:—*pr. p.* ful'minating; *pa. p.* ful'minated. [*L. fulminis*, *fulminatus*—*fulmen*, for *fulgimen*, lightning—*fulgeo*, to shine.]

fulminate, ful'min-āt, *n.* a compound of fulminating or explosive acid with mercury, &c.

fulmination, ful-min-āt'shun, *n.*, act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth: a chemical explosion: that which is fulminated or issued forth.

fulminate, ful-min'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to an explosive acid, compounded with mercury, &c.

Fulness. See under *Fall*, *adj.*

Fulsome, ful'sum, *adj.*, foul; nauseous; offensive; gross; disgustingly fawning.—*adv.* ful'somely.—*n.* ful'someness. [A.S. *ful*, foul, and affix *some*.]

Fulvous, ful'vus, Fulvid, ful'vid, *adj.*, deep or dull yellow; tawny. [*L. fulvus*, deep yellow, tawny.]

Fumarole. See under *Fume*.

Fumble, fūm-bl, *v. i.*, to grope about awkwardly; to do anything awkwardly; to handle much.—*v. t.* to manage awkwardly:—*pr. p.* fumb'ling;

Fume

pa.p. fum'bled.—*s.* fum'ber. [low Ger. *fum-meln*, to grope; Dutch, *foumeln*, to crumple; Dan. *famle*, to grope about.]

Fume, *fum*, *n.*, smoke or steam from combustion or exhalation; any volatile matter: heat of mind; rage: anything unsubstantial; vain conceit.—*v.i.* to smoke; to throw off vapour; to be in a rage.—*v.t.* to dry in smoke; to disperse in vapours:—*pr.p.* *fum'ing*; *pa.p.* *fum'ed*. [L. *fumus*, smoke; Gr. *thumos*, Ger. *duust*, E. *dust*; perhaps akin to Sans. *dhu*, to blow away.] fumarole, *fum'a-ról*, *n.*, a smoke hole in a volcano, or sulphur-mine. [It. *fumarola*, from L. *fumus*.] fumiferous, *fú-mif'ér-us*, *adj.*, producing fumes or smoke. [L. *fumifer*—*fumus*, and *fero*, to bear.] fumigate, *fum'i-gát*, *v.t.*, to smoke; to expose to disinfesting fumes, &c.; to perfume:—*pr.p.* *fum'igát'ing*; *pa.p.* *fum'igát'ed*. [L. *fumigo*, *fumigatus*—*fumus*.] fumigation, *fum-i-g'áshun*, *n.*, act of fumigating or of applying purifying smoke, &c. to.

fumous, *fúm-us*, *fumy*, *fum'í*, *adj.*, producing fumes.

Fun, *fun*, *n.* merriment; sport; frolicsome amusement. [A.S. *fean*, joys; prov. Fr. *fun*, smoke, anything frivolous; Sw. *fun*, down; prov. Dan. *fiun*, foolery; or conn. with old E. *fun*, foolish.]

funny, *fun'í*, *adj.*, full of fun; droll.—*adv.* *funn'ly*. Funambulate, *fú-nam'bú-lát*, *v.i.*, to walk or dance on a rope.—*n.* *funambula'tion*. [L. *funis*, a rope, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

funambulist, *fú-nam'bú-list*, *n.*, a rope-dancer.

Function, *fungk'shun*, *n.*, the doing of a thing; performance; employment; duty: the peculiar office of any part of the body or mind; power: in math., a quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other. [L. *functio*, from *fungo*, *functus*, to perform.]

functional, *fungk'shun-ál*, *adj.*, pertaining to or performed by functions.—*adv.* *funct'ionally*.

functionary, *fungk'shun-ár-í*, *n.*, one who discharges any function or duty; one who holds an office.

Fund, *fund*, *n.*, that on which something is founded; a sum of money as the foundation of some operation; a supply or source of money: a store laid up; supply.—*pl.* debts due by a government and paying interest.—*v.t.* to form a debt into a stock charged with interest; to place money in a fund:—*pr.p.* *fund'ing*; *pa.p.* *fund'ed*. [Fr. *fond*, from L. *fundus*, the bottom.] See FOUND.

fundament, *fund'a-ment*, *n.* lit. the foundation or bottom; the lower part or seat of the body. [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundus*.]

fundamental, *fun-da-ment-ál*, *adj.*, pertaining to or serving for the foundation; essential; important.—*n.* that which serves as a foundation or groundwork; an essential.—*adv.* *fundamentally*.

Funeral, *fú-nér-ál*, *n.*, burial; the ceremony, &c. connected with burial.—*adj.* pertaining to or used at a burial. [It. *funerale*—L. *funus*, *funeris*, a funeral procession.]

funereal, *fu-n'ér-ál*, *adj.*, pertaining to or suiting a funeral; dismal; mournful. [L. *funeris*.]

Fungus, *fung'us*, *n.* lit. a spongy plant; an order of plants including mushrooms, toadstools, mould, &c.; proud flesh formed on wounds.—*pl.* *Fungi*, *fun'jí*, or *Fungus*, *fung'us-es*. [L. *fungus*, a mushroom; Gr. *sphongos*, *spongos*, a sponge.] fungoid, *fung'oid*, *adj.*, resembling a mushroom. [L. *fungus*, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance.]

fungous, *fung'us*, *adj.*, of or like fungus; soft, spongy; growing suddenly; ephemeral.

Further

Funicle, *fú-ni-kl*, *n.* a small cord or ligature; a fibre. [L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, a cord or rope.]

funicular, *fú-nik'ú-lar*, *adj.*, consisting of a funicle.

Funnel, *fun'el*, *n.* lit. an air-hole; a tube or passage for the escape of smoke, &c.; an instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, &c. [W. *ffynal*, air-hole—*ffun*, breath; Sans. *pasana*, an air-hole; or from L. *in-fundibulum*—*funda*, to pour.]

Funny, *fun'í*. See under FUN.

Fur, *fur*, *n.* lit. lining or down; the short, fine hair of certain animals; their skins with the fur prepared for garments: a fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, &c.—*v.t.* to line with fur; to cover with morbid fur-like matter:—*pr.p.* *fur'ring*; *pa.p.* *furred*. [Sp. *forro*, lining; It. *sovere*, sheath, lining; Fr. *fourreau*; Goth. *fodr*, a sheath; perhaps from W. *furrow*, down.] furrier, *fur-í-ér*, *n.*, a dealer in furs and fur goods. furriary, *fur-í-ér-í*, *n.* *furs* in general; trade in furs. furry, *fur'í*, *adj.*, consisting of, covered with, or dressed in fur.

Furbelow, *fur'bél-ó*, *n.* lit. a plait or flounce; the fringed border of a gown or petticoat. [Sp. *farfala*; Fr. and It. *falbala*; Ger. *falbel*; Sw. *falbolaner*; Sw. *fall*, a hem.]

Furbish, *fur'bish*, *v.t.*, to purify or polish; to rub up until bright:—*pr.p.* *fur'ishing*; *pa.p.* *fur-bished*. [Fr. *fourbir*; It. *forbire*; old Ger. *furban*, to purify; allied to *Rab*.]

Furcate, *fur'kát*, *adj.*, forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. [L. *furca*, a fork.]

furcation, *fur-ká'shun*, *n.*, a forking or branching out.

Furfuraceous, *fur-fú-rú'shús*, *adj.*, brassy; scaly; scurfy. [L. *furfuraceus*—*fur*, *fur*, bran.]

Furlous, &c. See under FURY.

Furl, *furl*, *v.t.* to roll up in a fardel or bundle, as a sail:—*pr.p.* *furl'ing*; *pa.p.* *furled*. [confr. from obs. *furdle*, *fardel*, a bundle; Fr. *fardeler*, to pack up.]

Furlong, *fur'long*, *n.* lit. a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow; 40 poles; the $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a mile. [A.S. *furteang*—*fur*, furrow, *teang*, long.]

Furlough, *fur'ló*, *n.*, leave of absence.—*v.t.* to grant leave of absence:—*pr.p.* *fur'loughing*; *pa.p.* *fur'loughed*. [Dan. *forlov*; Dutch, *verlof*; Ger. *verlaub*—*erlauben*, to give leave to.]

Furmenty. See FRUMENTY.

Furnace, *fur'nás*, *n.*, an oven or enclosed fire-place for melting ores, and other purposes; a time or place of grievous affliction or torment. [Fr. *fournaise*; L. *formax*, *furvus*, an oven.]

Furnish, *fur'nish*, *v.t.*, to fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary; to equip:—*pr.p.* *fur'nishing*; *pa.p.* *fur'nished*. [Fr. *fournir*; It. *fornire*; old Ger. *frumjan*, to do, to perfect; or conn. with L. *formax*, an oven.]—*n.* *fur'nisher*.

furaiters, *fur-ni-túr*, *n.*, that which is furnished; goods and other movables in a house; equipage; decorations. [Fr. *fourniture*.]

Furrow, *fur'ró*, *n.* lit. a ridge between two trenches in a ploughed field, resembling a soul's back; the trench made by a plough; any trench or groove; a wrinkle on the face.—*v.t.* to form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle:—*pr.p.* *fur'rowing*; *pa.p.* *fur'rowed*. [A.S. *furh*, *furh*, Ger. *furche*, from L. *furca*, a sow, a ridge.]

Farther, &c. See under FORTH.

Furtive

Gag

Furtive, *fur'tiv*, *adj.*, *thief-like*; stealthy; secret.—*adv.* *furtively*. [L. *furtivus*—*fur*, a thief.]

Fury, *fū'ri*, *n.*, *rage*; violent passion; madness: in *myth.*, one of the three goddesses of vengeance; hence, a passionate, violent woman. [Fr. *furie*, L. *furia*—*furo*, to be angry.]

furious, *fū'ri-us*, *adj.*, *full of fury*; mad; violent.—*adv.* *furiously*.—*n.* *furioussness*. [L. *furius*—*furia*, rage.]

Furus, *fuz*, *n.* the whin or gorse, a prickly, evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the fir-tree. [A.S. *fyrre*.]

furry, *fuz'ri*, *adj.* overgrown with *furus*.

Fuscous, *fus'kus*, *adj.* lit. of a *burnt colour*; brown; dingy. [L. *fuscus*, akin to *furvus*, *fuscus*, from root *fus*, akin to L. root *us*, Sans. *ush*, to burn.]

Fuse, *fūse*. See under *Fusil*.

Fuse, *fūz*, *v.t.*, to melt; to liquefy by heat.—*v.i.* to be melted; to be reduced to a liquid:—*pr.p.* *fusing*; *pa.p.* *fused*. [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to melt.]

fusible, *fūz'i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be fused or melted.—*n.* *fusibility*.

fusion, *fū'zhun*, *n.*, the act of *fusing*; the state of being fused; the state of fluidity from heat; a close union of things, as if melted together.

fuses, *fū-zē*, *n.*, the spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound. [Fr. *fusée*, a spindle-ful, from L. *fusus*, so called because from it the thread runs out—*fundo*.]

Fusil, *fūzil*, *n.*, a light musket or firelock. [Fr. *fusil*, a flint, musket, lt. *fulcile*, *foctile*, fire, from L. *fulculus*, dim. of *focus*, a fireplace.]

fuse, *fūz*, *n.* a tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, &c.

fusée, *fū-zē*, *n.* orig. a steel, a tinder-box; a match or cigar light; a fuse; a fusil.

fusilier, *fūz'li-er*, *n.* orig. a soldier armed with a fusil, but now armed like other infantry.

Fus, *fūz*, *n.* lit. haste; a bustle or tumult.—*adj.* *fusy*—*adv.* *fusily*. [A.S. *fus*, ready, quick, *fysan*, to hasten.]

Fust, *fūst*, *n.*, the shaft of a column. [Fr. *fust*, *fust*—L. *fustis*, a stick, a staff.]

fustet, *fūst'et*, *n.* lit. a tree; the wood of the Venice sumach, a dye-stuff. [Fr. *fustet*, from low L. *fustetus*, L. *fustis*, a stick, in low L. a tree.]

fustia, *fūst'ik*, *n.* the wood of a W. Indian tree, used as a dye-stuff. [Fr. *fustoc*, Sp. *fustela*.]

fustigation, *fūz-ti-gā'shun*, *n.*, a beating with a stick. [L. *fustigo*, *fustigatus*, to beat with a stick—*fustis*, a stick.]

fusty, *fūst'i*, *adj.* lit. smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine; ill smelling.—*n.* *fustiness*. [Fr. *fust*, wood of a cask—L. *fustis*.]

Fustian, *fūst'yan*, *n.* a kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth: an inflated, unnatural style of writing or speaking.—*adj.* made of fustian; bombastic. [Fr. *fustaine*, old Fr. *fustaine*, Sp. *fustan*, low L. *fustanum*, acc. to Dies, from Fostat (Cairo) in Egypt, where first made.]

Futile, *fū'til*, *adj.* lit. that easily pours forth; of no importance; trifling.—*adv.* *futilely*. [L. *futilis*—*fud*, root of *fundo*, to pour.]

futility, *fū-ti'l'i-ti*, *n.*, the quality of being futile and of producing no good effect; uselessness.

Futtocks, *fū'tuk*, *n.pl.* in a ship, the curved timbers between the side and the bottom. [prob. corrupted from *foot-hoek* or *foot-lock*.]

Future, *fū'tūr*, *adj.*, about to be; that is to come:

in *gram.*, expressing what will be.—*n.* time to come. [L. *futurus*, fut.p. of *esse*, to be.]

futurely, *fū-tū'ri-ti*, *n.*, time to come; an event or state of being yet to come.

Fuz, *fūz*, *v.i.* to fly off in minute particles with a *fixing sound* like water from hot iron.—*n.* fine light particles, as dust. [akin to *Fizz*; Ger. *pfuschen*, to fizz.]-*n.* *fuzz-ball*, the dried head of a kind of mushroom, full of a fine dust.

Fy, *fī*, *inf.* same as *Fie*.

G

Gabardine, *Gaberdine*, *gab-ar-dēn'*, or *gab'ar-din*, *n.*, a coarse frock or loose upper garment; a mean dress. [Sp. *gabardina*; lt. *gavardina*; old Fr. *gabau*, a coarse cloak: conn. with *Gap*, *Gopa*.]

Gabble, *gab'l*, *v.t.* to talk inarticulately: to chatter; to cackle like geese:—*pr.p.* *gabb'ling*; *pa.p.* *gabb'led*. [Ice. *gabbu*; Fr. *gaber*, old E. *gab*, to mock; Dutch, *gabberrn*, to joke; Dan. and Scot. *gab*, the mouth; imitative of the sound.]-*ns.* *gabb'ler*, *gabb'ling*.

Gabion, *gā'bi-un*, *n.* in *fort.*, a hollow cylinder of wicker-work filled with earth used for shelter from the enemy's fire. [lt. *gabione*, a large cage—*gabba*, L. *cavea*, a hollow place—*cavus*, hollow.]

gabionnade, *gā-bi-un-ād'*, *n.* a line of gabions thrown up as a defence.

Gable, *gā'bl*, *n.* lit. the peak or head of a thing: in *arch.*, the peaked or triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [Goth. *gabla*, a pinnacle: Ger. *giebel*, gable-end; Celt. *gab*, a beak; allied to L. *caput*, Gr. *kephala*, the head.]

gabled, *gā'bled*, *n.*, a small gable or canopy.

gad, *gad*, *n.* lit. a sharp-pointed instrument: a wedge of steel: a graver. [A.S. *gad*; Scot. *gad*, a rod, spear, goad; Gael. *gath*, a sting.]

gad, *gad*, *v.t.* in *B.*, to rove about restlessly, like cattle stung by the gad-fly:—*pr.p.* *gadding*; *pa.p.* *gadd'ed*.

gad-fly, *gad'flī*, *n.*, a fly which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs.

goad, *gōd*, *n.* a sharp-pointed stick, often shod with iron, for driving oxen: a stimulus.—*v.t.* to drive with a goad; to urge forward:—*pr.p.* *goad'ing*; *pa.p.* *goad'ed*.

Gaelic, *gā'lik*, *adj.*, pertaining to the Gaels or Scottish Highlanders.—*n.* the language of the Scottish Highlanders, a branch of the Celtic languages. [Gael. *Gaellig*—*Gael*.]

Gaff, *gaf*, *n.*, *naut.*, the spar extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail, acc. to Wedgwood, orig. provided with a fork at the lower end, with which it embraced and slid on the mast. [Dan. *gaffel*, W. *gaf*, a fork; Gael. *gabhlach*, forked—*gabh*, to seize.]

Gaffer, *gaf'ēr*, *n.* orig. a word of respect applied to an old man, now expressive of familiarity or contempt. [contr. of *good father*.]

gammer, *gam'ēr*, *n.* an old woman—the correlative of *Gaffer*. [contr. of *good mother*.]

Gag, *gag*, *v.t.* to forcibly stop the mouth so as to prevent speech: to silence:—*pr.p.* *gag'ging*; *pa.p.* *gag'ged*.—*n.* something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence. [Swiss, *gaggen*, to stutter; Gael. *gagach*, stuttering:

from the noise made in attempting to speak when the action of the organs is impeded.]

Gage, gāj, *n.* that by which one engages to perform; a pledge; security for the fulfilment of a promise: something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove.—*v.t.* to bind by pledge or security:—*pr.p.* gāg'ing; *pa.p.* gāged. [Fr. *gage*—*gager*, to wager: Ger. *wette*, a wager; Scot. *wad*; L. *vas, vadis*: another form is *Bet*.]

Gage, gāj, *v.t.* to measure. Same as *Gauge*.

Gaety, Gally. See under *Gay*.

Gain, gān, *v.t.* orig. to acquire by cultivating land: to obtain by effort: to be successful in: to draw to one's own party: to reach: in New Test., to escape:—*pr.p.* gāin'ing; *pa.p.* gāined'.—*n.* that which is gained; profit:—opposed to *loss*. [Fr. *gagner*, to gain; old Fr. *gaigner*, to cultivate land—*gagnage*, profit of land.]

gainer, gān'ēr, *n.* one who gains profit, &c.

gainful, gān'fūl, *adj.* full of gain; productive of wealth; advantageous.—*adv.* gain fully.—*n.* gainfulness.

gainings, gān'ingz, *n.pl.* what have been gained or acquired by labour or enterprise.

gainless, gān'les, *adj.* without gain; unproductive.—*n.* gainlessness.

Gainsay, gān'sā, or gān-sā', *v.t.* to say something against: to deny: to dispute. [A.S. *gean*, against, and *Say*.]—*n.* gainsayer, in *B.*, an opposer.

Gairish, Gairah, gā'rish, *adj.* glaring, staring; showy; attracting attention.—*adv.* gair'ishly.—*n.* gair'ishness. [old E. *garv*, to stare.] See *glare*.

Gait, gāt, *n.* See under *Gate*.

Gaiter, gā'tēr, *n.* a covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe. [Fr. *gaitre*, *gustre*.]

Gala, gā'la, *n.* show; splendour; festivity, as a gala-day. [Fr. *gala*, show; It. *gala*, finery; A.S. *gal*, merry; old Ger. *gail*, proud; old Ger. *grill*, pride.]

gallant, gal'lant, *adj.* orig. gay, splendid, magnificent, so in *B.*: brave; noble. [Fr. *galant*; It. *galante*—*gala*.]—*adv.* gal'lantly.—*n.* gal'lantness.

gallant, gal-lan't, *adj.* courteous or attentive to ladies, like a gallant or brave man.—*n.* a man of fashion: a suitor: a seducer.—*v.t.* to attend or wait on, as a lady:—*pr.p.* gallan'ting; *pa.p.* gallan'ted.

gallantry, gal'lant-ri, *n.* bravery; intrepidity: politeness or devotion to ladies; lewdness.

galloon, gal'loo'n, *n.* lit. ornaments of a festive occasion: a kind of lace: a narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of both. [Fr. *galon*—*gala*.]

Galaxy, gal'ak-si, *n.* the Milky Way, or the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens: any splendid assemblage. [Gr. *galaxias*—*gala*, *galaktos*, akin to L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

Galbanum, gal'ban-um, Galbaa, gal'ban, *n.* a milky resinous juice obtained from an Eastern plant, used in *med.* and in the arts, and by the Jews in the preparation of the sacred incense. [L.; Gr. *chalbanō*; Heb. *chelbenah*, from *chalah*, milk.]

Gale, gāl, *n.* a raging wind: a strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. [Gael. *gal*, a gale; Dan. *gal*, mad; Norw. *galen*, raging.]

Galeated, gal'ē-āt-ed, *adj.* helmeted: having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's hood. [L. *galeatus*—*galea*, a helmet.]

Gallot. See under *Galley*.

Gall gawl, *n.*, the greenish-yellow fluid secreted from the liver, called bile: bitterness; malignity.

[A.S. *gealla*, gall; Ger. *galle*—*gelb*, yellow: allied to Gr. *chōla*, L. *fel*.]

Gall, gawl, *v.t.* lit. to rub a sore part of the skin: to annoy: to enrage:—*pr.p.* gall'ing; *pa.p.* galled'.—*n.* a wound caused by rubbing. [Fr. *se galler*, to fret, itch, rub.]

Gall, gawl, Gall-nut, gall'-nut, *n.* a light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the oak-tree, used in dyeing. [Ger. *gall-äpfel*, the oak-apple; It. *galla*, an oak-gall; Fr. *gale*, a pebble.]

Gallant, Gallantry. See under *Gala*.

Gallery, gal'ēr-i, *n.* orig. an ornamental building or apartment: a balcony surrounded by rails: a long passage: the upper floor of seats in a church or theatre: a room for the exhibition of works of art: in *fort.*, a covered passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria*; low L. *galeria*, an ornamental hall: perhaps from *Gala*.]

Galley, gal'i, *n.* a long, low-built ship with one deck: on board ship, the place where the cooking is done: a kind of boat attached to a ship-of-war: in *print.*, the frame which receives the type from the composing-stick. [old Fr. *galde*; Fr. *galère*; Dan. *gallion*, the beak of a ship.]

galley-slave, gal'i-slāv, *n.* one condemned for crime to work like a slave at the oar of a galley.

galloon, gal'i-un, *n.*, a great galley: a large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp. *galcon*.]

galiot, galliot, gal'i-ut, *n.*, a small galley or brigantine: a Dutch vessel carrying a main-mast, a mizen-mast, and a large gaff-main-sail. [Fr. *galiole*, a half-galley, a bark.]

Gallie, gal'ik, *adj.* pertaining to Gaul or France. [L. *Gallicus*—*Gallia*, Gaul.]

gallicism, gal'i-sizm, *n.* a mode of speech peculiar to the French: a French idiom.

Gallinaceous, gal-in-ā'shus, *adj.* pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, &c. belong. [L. *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock: akin to *gel*, in Gr. *angello*, to proclaim, A.S. *galan*, to sing.]

Gallipot, gal'i-pot, *n.* a glazed clay pot for containing medicine. [Dutch, *gley*, clay, and *Pot*.]

Gallon, gal'un, *n.* the standard measure of capacity = 4 quarts. [old Fr. *galon*, Fr. *jale*, a bowl.]

Galloon. See under *Gala*.

Gallop, gal'up, *v.i.* to leap 'n running: to ride at a galloping pace:—*pr.p.* gall'oping; *pa.p.* gall'oped'.—*n.* the pace at which a horse runs when the fore feet are lifted together and the hind feet together: a quick dance (in this sense pron. gal-op'). [Fr. *galoper*; It. *galoppare*: A.S. *gheleapan*, to leap.]

gallopade, gal-up-ād, *n.* a sidelong kind of galop: a quick kind of dance—then, the music appropriate to it.—*v.i.* to perform a gallopade. [Fr.]

Galloway, gal'ō-wā, *n.* a small strong horse orig. from Galloway in Scotland.

Gallows, gal'us, *n.* an instrument on which criminals are executed by hanging. [A.S. *galga*; Ger. *galgen*: prob. from Ice. *gagi*, the branch of a tree.]

Galochs, Galosh, ga-losh', *n.* lit. a Gallic shoe: a shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr. *galoches*—L. *gallica*, a slipper, from *Gallicus*, pertaining to Gaul: according to Wedgwood, a corruption of E. *clog*, or Fr. *claque*.]

Galvanism, gal'van-izm, *n.* a branch of the science of electricity, which treats of electric currents

produced by chemical agents. [from *Galvani* of Bologna, the discoverer, 1737-98.]

galvanic, gal-van'ik, *adj.*, belonging to or exhibiting *galvanism*.

galvanize, gal-van'iz, *v. t.*, to affect with *galvanism*: —*pr. p.* gal-van'izing; *pa. p.* gal-van'ised.—*n.* gal-van'ist, one skilled in galvanism.

galvanometer, gal-van-om'et-er, *n.*, an instrument for measuring the strength of weak galvanic currents. [*Galvani*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.]

Gambado, gam-bá'dó, *n.*, a leather covering for the legs to defend them from mud in riding. [It. *gamba*, the leg.]

Gambie. See under *Gama*.

Gamboge, gam-bóoj', or gam-bój', *n.*, a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and in medicine, so named from *Cambodia*, in Asia, where it is obtained.

Gambol. See under *Gama*.

Game, gám, *n.*, *sport* of any kind: an exercise for amusement: the stake in a game: wild animals protected by law and hunted by sportsmen. [A.S. *gamen*, play; Sw. *gamman*, joy; Swiss, *gamphen*, to rock, *gamphen*, to jump; It. *gamba*, the leg.]

game, gám, *v. i.*, to play at any game: to play for money, to gamble: —*pr. p.* gam'ing; *pa. p.* gam'ed'. —*n.* gam'ing, the practice of playing for money.

gamecock, gám'sum, *adj.*, full of game or play.

gamester, gám'stér, *n.*, one viciously addicted to gaming or playing for money: a gambler.

game-cock, gám'-kok, *n.*, a cock trained to fight.

game-keeper, gám'-kép-ér, *n.*, one who keeps or has the care of *game*.

gamble, gam'bl, *v. i.* to play for money in games of chance.—*v. t.* to squander away: —*pr. p.* gam'bling; *pa. p.* gam'bled.—*n.* gam'bler.

gambol, gam'bol, *v. i.*, to leap or skip: to frisk or dance in sport: —*pr. p.* gam'boling; *pa. p.* gamb'oled.—*n.* a skipping: playfulness. [Fr. *gambiller*, to leap; It. *gamba*, Fr. *jamba*, the leg.]

gammou, gam'un, *n.*, the leg, or thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried.—*v. t.* to cure, as bacon: —*pr. p.* gamm'on'ing; *pa. p.* gamm'on'ed. [Sp. *jamon*, It. *gambone*, a big leg—*gamba*, a leg.]

Gammer, gam'ér. See under *Gaffer*.

Gammut, gam'ut, *n.*, orig. the first letter of the musical notation invented by Guido—the Greek *gamma*—*G*:—then the scale itself: the scale or compass of wind instruments. [Gr. *gamma*, the letter *G*; and *L. ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.]

Gander, gan'dér, *n.*, lit. the gaping bird: the male of the goose. [A.S. *gandra*; Ger. *gans*, *ganserich*; L. *anser*; Gr. *chên*—*chained*, to gape; Sans. *hamsa*—root *cha*, to cry.]

ganet, gan'net, *n.*, a web-footed fowl found in the northern seas. [A.S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl, from root of *Gander*.]

Gang, &c. See under *Go*.

Ganglion, gang'gli-on, *n.*, a tumour in the sheath of a tendon: a knot or enlargement in the course of a nerve. [Gr.]

ganglionic, gang'gli-on'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to a ganglion.

Gangrene, gang'grén, *n.*, an eating away of flesh: the first stage in mortification.—*v. t.* to mortify.—*v. i.* to become putrid: —*pr. p.* gan'gréning; *pa. p.* gan'gréned. [L. *gangraena*, Gr. *gangraina*, from *grainô*, to gnaw.] [*ficd.*]

gangrenous, gang'grén-us, *adj.*, gangrened; mortified.

Gannet, gan'net. See under *Gander*.

Ganoid, gá'noid, *n.*, one of an order of fishes having shining scales, enamelled and angular, as the sturgeon. [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, *eidos*, form.]

Gantlet, a glove. Same as *Gauntlet*.

Gantlet, gant'let, Gauntlope, gant'lóp, *n.*, a punishment consisting in driving a criminal through a lane formed by two files of men, who each strike him as he passes—said to have been introduced by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. [Sw. *gatlopp*—*gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, *lopp*, course.]

Gaol, Jail, jál, *n.*, lit. a cave, cage, or cell: a prison.—*n.* gaol'ér, one who has charge of a gaol or of prisoners, called also a turnkey. [Fr. *gôle*, a cage; Sp. *jaula*, a cage; It. *gabbuola*, dim. of *gabbia*, a cage; L. *cavea*, cave, a hollow place—*cavus*, hollow.] See *Gage*.

Gape, gáp, *v. i.*, to open the mouth wide: to yawn: to stare with open mouth: to be open, like a gap: —*pr. p.* gáp'ing; *pa. p.* gáp'ed'. —*n.* act of gaping; width of the mouth when opened. [A.S. *geapan*, to gape; Ice. *gapa*, to open.]

Gap, gáp, *n.*, an opening made by rupture or parting: a cleft: a passage. [Ice. *gap*, an opening.]

gaper, gáp'ér, *n.*, one who gapes.

gap-toothed, gáp'túútht, *adj.*, having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

Gar, gár, Gar-fish, gár'-fish, *n.*, a long, slender fish with a pointed head. [A.S. *gar*, a dart.]

Garb, gár'b, *n.*, orig. the mode of doing anything: fashion of dress: external appearance. [A.S. *gearwa*, clothing; Ger. *garben*, to dress; It. *garbato*, to suit—*garbo*, the make of a thing.]

Garbage. See under *Garbale*.

Garble, gár'bl, *v. t.*, orig. to separate with a sieve: to select what may serve our own purpose: to mutilate anything, as a document; to corrupt: —*pr. p.* gar'b'ing; *pa. p.* gar'b'ed'. —*n.* gar'bles, one who garbles or selects. [Sp. *garbillar*, to sift—*garbillo*, L. *cribellum*—*cribrum*, a sieve: akin to *Gr.* and *Sans. kři*, to separate.]

garbage, gár'báj, *n.*, what remains after garbling or sifting; refuse: the bowels of an animal.

Garden, gár'dn, *n.*, lit. an enclosure: a piece of ground on which flowers, &c. are cultivated.—*v. i.* to work in a garden; to practise gardening. [Fr. *jardin*; It. *giardino*; old Ger. *gart*; Goth. *gards*; E. *yard*; Wal. *gard*, enclosure: conn. with *L. hortus*, Gr. *hortos*.]

gardening, gár'dn-ing, *n.*, the art of laying out and cultivating gardens.—*n.* gar'dener, one who cultivates or has charge of a garden.

Gargle, gár'gl, *v. t.*, to make a liquid gurgle or bubble in the throat without swallowing it: to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it: —*pr. p.* gar'gl'ing; *pa. p.* gar'gled'. —*n.* a preparation for washing the throat. [Fr. *gargouiller*; It. *gargagliare*, to murmur; Ger. *gurgel*, L. *gurgulio*, the gullet; Gr. *gargaron*, the throat: from the sound.]

gurgle, gur'gl, *v. i.* to flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle: to make a bubbling sound: —*pr. p.* gur'gling; *pa. p.* gur'gled.

gargoyle, gár'goil, *n.*, a projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures.

Garish. See *Garish*.

Garland, gár'land, *n.*, an ornament for a gala-day: a wreath of flowers or leaves: a name for a book of extracts in prose or poetry.—*v. t.* to deck with a garland: —*pr. p.* gar'land'ing; *pa. p.* gar'landed.

Garlic

[Fr. *guirlande*; old Fr. *galland*, from It. *gala*, festivity.] See *Gala*.

Garlic, găr'lik, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant having a pungent taste, used as seasoning. [Gael. *gar-lich*—*gar*, pungent, and *lich*, *leibh*, a plant.] —*adj.* gar'licky, like garlic.

Garment. See under *Garment*.

Garish, găr'nish, *v. t.* orig. to warn; in Eng. law, to warn, to give notice to: to *furnish*: to adorn: to surround with ornaments, as a diad: —*pr. p.* gar'nishing; *pa. p.* gar'nished. [Fr. *garisir*, to furnish, old Fr. *garer*, *garisir*, to make aware, to warn, Ger. *warnen*, old Ger. *warnan*, A.S. *warnian*, E. *warn*.]

Garish, găr'nish, garnishment, găr'nish-ment, *n.*, that which garnishes or embellishes; ornament. **garishes**, găr'nish-er, *n.*, one who garnishes. **gariture**, găr'nit-er, *n.*, furniture; ornament. **garment**, găr'ment, *n.*, that which furnishes: any article of clothing, as a coat or gown. [Fr. *gar-niment*—*garisir*, to furnish.]

Garison, găr'i-on, *n.*, a provision or supply of soldiers for guarding a fortress: a fortified place. —*v. t.* to furnish a fortress with troops: to defend by fortresses manned with troops: —*pr. p.* gar'isoning; *pa. p.* gar'isoned. [Fr. *garisison*—*garisir*, to furnish.]

Garner, găr'nér, *n.*, a granary or place where grain is stored up.—*v. t.* to store as in a garner: —*pr. p.* gar'nering; *pa. p.* gar'nered. [Norman Fr. *granier*; L. *granaria*, a granary—*granum*, a grain.] See *Granary*.

Garnet, găr'net, *n.* a precious stone resembling the garnet or seeds of the pomegranate; *maut.*, a sort of tackle fixed to the mainstay in ships. [It. *granato*; L. *granatum*, grained, the pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]

Garret, gar'et, *n.* lit. a place of safety or defence: a room next the roof of a house. [Scot. *garrit* or *garret*, a watch-tower, the top of a hill; old Fr. *garite*, a place of safety—*garir*, Ger. *wachern*, Goth. *varjan*, to defend.]

garreteer, gar-et-er, *n.*, one who lives in a garret: a poor author.

Garrison. See under *Garish*.

Garrote, gar-rôt', *Garrotte*, gar-rot', *n.* a Spanish mode of strangling criminals with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a stick: the brass collar afterwards used in strangling.—*v. t.* to strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow: to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation and then to rob: —*pr. p.* gar'rôt'ing, gar'rôt'ting; *pa. p.* gar'rôt'ed, gar'rôt'ted. [Sp., Fr. *garrot*, a cudgel; Sp. *garra*, a claw. Prov. *garra*, ham, leg—Armor. and W. *gar*, shank, shin.]

garroteer, gar-rôt-er, garrotter, gar-rot-er, *n.*, one who garrotes.

Garrulous, gar'ŭ-lus, *adj.*, chattering; talkative. [L. *garrulus*—root of *garris*, to chatter: akin to Ger. *garron*, to coo, Sans. *gar*, to call.]

garrulity, gar-dl'i-ti, garrulosity, gar'ŭ-lus-nes, *n.*, the quality of being garrulous: loquacity.

Garter, găr'tér, *n.* a string or band used to tie the stocking to the leg: the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter.—*v. t.* to bind with a garter: —*pr. p.* gar'tér'ing; *pa. p.* gar'téred. [Fr. *garter*, *gar-tier*, *gar-tier*, *gar-tier*, the hough of the leg; W. *gar*, shank.] See *Garrote*.

Gauge

Gas, gas, *n.* lit. *ghost*, the spirit: fluid in the form of air: any kind of air, esp. that obtained from coal, used in lighting houses. [Fr. *gas*, a word invented by Van Helmont, a Belgian chemist, 1577—1644, Ger. *gasit*, spirit.]

gassier, gas-a-lér', *n.* a hanging frame with branches for gas-jets.

gaseous, găs'ŭ-us, *adj.*, in the form of gas or air. **gas-ſter**, gas-fit-er, *n.*, one who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.

gassy, gas'i-ti, *v. t.*, to convert into gas: —*pr. p.* gas'i-fying; *pa. p.* gas'i-fied.—*n.* gas'i-fica-tion. [Gas, and L. *facio*, to make.]

gasometer, gas-om'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring gas: a place for holding gas. [Gas, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.]

Gasconade, gas-kon-ád', *n.* a boasting or bragging; bravado.—*v. i.* to brag or boast, like a Gascon. [Gascon, a native of Gascony in France—a province whose inhabitants are noted for boasting.]

gasconading, gas-kon-ád'ing, *n.* bragging or boasting.—*n.* gasconad'er, one who is a great boaster.

gassier, **gaseous**, &c. See under *Gas*.

Gash, gash, *v. t.* to make a deep hack or cut into anything, esp. into flesh: —*pr. p.* gash'ing; *pa. p.* gash'ed.—*n.* a deep, open wound. [Dutch, *gatsen*, to cut a large hole—*gat*, a hole: perhaps allied to Fr. *hacher*, to hew, hack.]

Gasometer. See under *Gas*.

Gasp, gasp, *v. i.* to gape in order to catch breath: to breathe laboriously or convulsively: —*pr. p.* gasp'ing; *pa. p.* gasp'ed.—*n.* the act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; a painful catching of the breath. [Ice. *gæisa*, to yawn: perhaps from the sound made in gasping.]

Gastric, gas'trik, *adj.*, belonging to the belly or stomach. [Gr. *gastér*, the belly.]

gastrology, gas-tron'om-i, *n.*, the art or science of good eating. [Gr. *gastér*, and *nomos*, a rule.]

Gas, gat, in *B.*, *pa. t.* of *Get*.

Gate, găt, *n.*, a hole pierced; a passage: a frame in the entrance into any enclosure: an entrance. [Scot. *gate*, a way; Dan. *gade*, a street; Dutch, and Ice. *gat*, a hole; Ice. *gata*, to perforate.]

gated, găt'ed, *adj.*, furnished with gates.

gate-way, găt-wă, *n.*, the way through a gate: a gate itself.

gait, găt, *n.*, way or manner of walking.

Gather, găt'hér, *v. t.*, to press together or draw into a heap: to collect: to acquire: to plait: to learn by inference.—*v. i.* to assemble or muster: to increase: to supplant: —*pr. p.* gath'ér'ing; *pa. p.* gath'ér'ed.—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through. [A.S. *gaderian*, Dutch, *gaderen*, to draw to a heap.]

gatherer, găt'hér-er, *n.*, one who gathers or collects; a gleaner.

gathering, găt'hér'ing, *n.*, that which is gathered or brought together; a crowd or assembly: a tumour or collection of matter.

Gaudy, gaud'i, *adj.* lit. joyful; ornamented; showy; merry.—*adv.* gaud'ily.—*n.* gaud'iness, showiness. [old E. *gawd*, an ornament; old Fr. *gawdir*, to be jolly, L. *gaudere*, to rejoice.]

Gauge, gäj, *n.*, a measuring rod: a standard of measure: estimate.—*v. t.* to measure the contents of any vessel: to estimate ability: —*pr. p.* gaug'ing; *pa. p.* gaug'ed. [old Fr. *gauge*—*gauge*, a liquid measure; Fr. *jauger*, a measuring rod: Diez suggests a verb *jauger*, from L. *aequalis*-

caro, qualificare, to ascertain the equality or the quality.]

gauger, gā'jēr, *n.* an excise-officer, whose business is to gauge or measure the contents of casks.

gauging, gā'jīng, *n.* the art of measuring casks containing excisable liquors.

Gaul, gaul, *n.* a name of ancient France: an inhabitant of Gaul. [L. *Gallia*.]—*adj.* Gaulish.

Gaunt, gānt, *adj.*, *waned*; thin: having a pinched appearance.—*adj.* gauntly.—*n.* gauntness. [A.S. *gwanod*, pa.p. of *gwanian*, to wane.]

Gauntlet, gānt'let, *n.* the iron glove of armour, formerly thrown down in challenge; a long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. *gantilet*—*gant*, It. *guanto*, Ice. *vötrr*, a glove.]

Gauze, gauz, *n.* a thin, transparent, silken fabric.—*adj.* gauzy, like gauze. [Fr. *gaze*; low L. *gassium*—probably from *Gaza* in Palestine, because believed to have been first made there.]

Gava, gāv, pa.t. of *Give*.

Gawk, gawk, *n.*, a *cuckoo*: a simpleton; a tall, awkward fellow.—*adj.* gawk'y, like a cuckoo, awkward. [A.S. *gasc*, Ger. *gawck*, Scot. *gawuk*, cuckoo, a simpleton.] See *Onesko*.

Gay, gā, *adj.*, *lively*; *bright*: sportive, merry; showy. [Fr. *gai*; It. *gaio*: prob. from Ger. *jāhe*, exceedingly quick.]—*adv.* gayly or gayly.

gayety, gāy'ē-ti, *n.*, the state of being gay: merriment: finery; show.

Gaze, gāz, *v.t.*, to see or look fixedly at:—*pr.p.* gāz'ing; *pa.p.* gāz'ed.—*n.* a fixed look; a look of prolonged attention; the object gazed at. [A.S. *gassan*, intensive of *seon*, to see.]

gazing-stock, gāz'ing-stok, *n.* something stuck up to be gazed at; a person exposed to public view as an object of curiosity or contempt.

Gazelle, Gasal, gā-zel', *n.* a small species of antelope with beautiful dark eyes, found in Arabia and N. Africa. [Fr.—Ar. *gasaal*, a wild goat.]

Gazette, gā-zet', *n.* a newspaper; the official newspaper.—*v.t.* to publish in a gazette:—*pr.p.* gazett'ing; *pa.p.* gazett'ed. [Fr.—It. *gazetta*, a Venetian coin worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ the sum charged for a reading of the first Venetian newspaper, a written sheet which appeared about the middle of the 16th century during the war with Soliman II.]

gazetteer, gāz-et-tēr', *n.* orig. a writer for a gazette: a geographical dictionary.

Gear, gēr, *n.* lit. *whatever is prepared* for use or wear: dress: harness; tackle: in *mech.*, connection by means of toothed wheels.—*v.t.* to put in gear, as machinery:—*pr.p.* gear'ing; *pa.p.* geared. [A.S. *geara*, preparation—*gerian*, to prepare; Ice. *gerra*, to make.]

gearing, gēr'ing, *n.* harness: in *mech.*, a train of toothed wheels and pinions.

Geese, plural of *Goose*.

Gebenna, ge-hen'a, *n.* lit. *the valley of Hinnom*, near Jerusalem, in which the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, to which afterwards the refuse of the city was conveyed and kept smouldering—hence in New Test., hell. [L.—Heb. *Ge*, valley of, and *Hinnom*.]

Gelatin, gelatīn, jē'lā-tin, *n.* an animal substance, which dissolves in hot water and forms a jelly when cold. [L. *gelo*, *gelatum*, to freeze—*gelus*, frost.]

gelatinous, jē-lat'in-it, gelatīnōs, jē-lat'in-iz, *v.t.*, to make into gelatine or jelly.—*v.i.* to be converted into gelatine or jelly:—*pr.p.* gelat'in'ating, gelat'

in'ing; *pa.p.* gelat'in'ated, gelat'in'ised.—*n.* gelatin'ation.

gelatinous, jē-lat'in-us, *adj.* resembling or formed into jelly.

geld, jēld, *adj.*, icy cold; cold.—*adv.* gēld'ly.—*ns.* gēld'ness, gēld'ity. [L. *gelidus*—*gelus*.]

Geld, geld, *v.t.*, to *emasculate* or castrate: to deprive of anything essential; to deprive of anything obscene or objectionable:—*pr.p.* geld'ing; *pa.p.* geld'ed.—*n.* gēld'er. [A.S. *gylts*, gelled; Ger. *giltens*, to geld—*gēile*, testicle, stone, akin to L. *colens*, *culens*.] See *Callion*.

gelding, geld'ing, *n.*, act of castrating: a castrated animal, especially a horse.

Gelds. See under *Gelatin*.

Gem, jem, *n.* lit. *leaf-bud*; any precious stone, especially when cut: anything extremely valuable or attractive.—*v.t.* to adorn with gems:—*pr.p.* gemm'ing; *pa.p.* gemmed'. [Fr. *gemme*—L. *gemma*, a bud, prob. for *gemma*—*ges* = *ger*, root of *gero*, to bear.]

gemmate, jem'at, *adj.* in bot., having buds. [L. *gemmatius*, pa.p. of *gemmo*, to bud—*gemma*.]

gemmation, jem-mā'thūn, *n.* in bot., act or time of budding: arrangement of buds on the stalk.

gemmiferous, jem-mif'er-us, *adj.*, producing buds. [L. *gemmifer*—*gemma*, and *fero*, to bear.]

gemmiparous, jem-mip'ar-us, *adj.*, in zool., reproducing by buds growing on the body. [L. *gemma*, a bud, *paro*, to bring forth.]

gemmule, jem'ūl, *n.*, a little gem or leaf-bud. [Fr.—L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*.]

Gemini, jem'ī-ni, *n.pl.*, *twins*; a constellation containing the two bright stars Castor and Pollux. [L., *pl.* of *geminus*, twin born, for *geminus*—*gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

geminous, jem'in-us, *adj.*, in bot., double, in pairs.

Gender, jēn'dēr, *v.t.*, to beget; to engender.—*v.t.* in B., to copulate:—*pr.p.* gender'ing; *pa.p.* gender'd. [Fr. *genderir* in *engenderer*; L. *genero*, from *genus*, *generis*, birth.] See *Genus*.

gender, jēn'dēr, *n.* lit. *breed*; kind, esp. with regard to sex; in *gramm.*, difference of a word to express sex. [Fr. *genre*; L. *genus*.]

Genealogy, jēn-ō-ā'lō-jī, *n.*, history of the descent of families; the pedigree of a particular person or family. [L., Gr. *genealogia*—*genos*, L. *genus*, birth, *logos*, a discourse.] See *Genus*.

genealogical, jēn-ō-ā-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or exhibiting the genealogy or pedigree of families or persons.—*adv.* genealog'ically.

genealogist, jēn-ē-ā'lō-jist, *n.*, one who studies or traces genealogies or descents.

General, jēn'er-al, *adj.*, relating to a genus or whole class; including many species: not special; not restricted: common; prevalent; public; loose; vague. [L. *generalis*—*genus*.] See *Genus*.

general, jēn'er-al, *n.* the whole or chief part: an officer who is head over a whole department: a military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade; the chief commander of an army in service.

generalissimo, jēn'er-al-isi'mō, *n.*, the chief general or commander of an army of two or more divisions, or of separate armies. [It.]

generality, jēn'er-al'it-i, *n.*, state of being general or of including particulars; the main part; the greatest part. [L. *generalitas*.]

generalise, jēn'er-al-iz, *v.t.*, to make general; to reduce to or include under a genus or general term: to infer from one or a few the nature of

a whole class:—*pr. p.* gen'eralising; *pa. p.* gen'er-alsed. [Fr. *generaliser—general.*]
generalisation, jen-er-al-i-zā'shun, *n.*, *act of generalising or of comprehending under a common name, several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature.*
generally, jen'er-al-li, *adv.*, in *general*; commonly; extensively; most frequently: in a general way; without detail: in *B.*, collectively, together: in *Fr. Bk.*, without restriction or limitation.
generalship, jen'er-al-ship, *n.*, *the office or skill of a general or military officer; military skill.*
Generate, jen'er-āt, *v. t.*, to produce one's kind; to bring into life; to originate:—*pr. p.* gen'erating; *pa. p.* gen'erated. [L. *genero, generatus—genus.*]
generant, jen'er-ant, *n.*, *the power that generates or produces.* [L. *generans, antis*, pr. p. of *genero.*]
generation, jen'er-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of generating or producing; origination: that which is generated: a single stage in natural descent; the people of the same age or period: family; offspring:— in pl.*, in *B.*, genealogy, history. [L. *generatio.*]
generative, jen'er-ā-tiv, *adj.*, *having the power of generating or producing; prolific.*
generator, jen'er-ā-tor, *n.*, *one who or that which generates, begets, or produces: the principal sound in music.* [L.]
Genetic, &c. See under *Genus.*
Generous, jen'er-us, *adj.* lit. and orig. of a high or noble *genus* or family: of a noble nature; magnanimous; courageous; open-hearted; liberal: invigorating in its nature, as wine.—*adv.* gen'er-ously.—*n.* gen'er-ousness. [L. *generosus—genus, birth.*] See *Genus.*
generosity, jen'er-os-i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being generous; nobleness or liberality of nature.* [Fr. *générosité; L. generositas.*]
Genesis, jen'e-sis, *n.*, *generation, creation, or production: the first book of the Bible, so called from its containing an account of the Creation.* [L. and Gr.—Gr. *gignomai—obs. genō, to beget.*]
Genet, Jenet, jen'et, *n.*, a small, well-proportioned Spanish horse. [Fr. *genêt; Sp. gineta, a horse-soldier: also given, a horse of Jaen, in Spain.*]
Genet, jen'et, *n.*, a carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray colour, marked with black or brown, a native of Africa, Asia, and S. Europe. [Fr. *genette; Sp. gineta: of Eastern origin.*]
Geneva, je-nē'va, *n.*, a spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper-berries, also called *Hollands.* [a corr. of Fr. *genièvre, Prov. genièvre, It. ginepro, L. juniperus, the juniper.*]
Genial, jē-ni'al, *adj.*, *contributing to the generation or to the enjoyment of life; healthful; cheering; merry.—adv.* gen'ially. [L. *genialis, from genus, the spirit of social enjoyment.*]
geniality, jē-ni-al'i-ti, *genialness*, jē-ni-al-nes, *n.*, *quality of being genial; gaiety; cheerfulness.*
Geniculate, je-nik'ū-lāt, **Geniculated**, je-nik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.* in *bot.*, bent abruptly like the knee; jointed; knotted. [L. *geniculatus—geniculum, a little knee—genus, the knee.*—*n.* genicula'tion.
Genital, jen'i-tal, *adj.*, *belonging to generation, or the act of producing.* [L. *genitalis—gigno, genitus, to beget.*] See *Genus.*
genitals, jen'i-talz, *n. pl.* the exterior organs of generation.
genitive, jen'i-tiv, *adj.*, lit. *belonging to generation; gram.*, indicating a case of nouns denoting generation, possession, &c. expressed in English [L. *genitivus.*]

Genius, jē-ni-us, *n.*, a good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and esp. to preside over a man's destiny from his birth.—*pl.* geni, gē-ni-i. [L. *genius—gigno, genitus, to beget, produce.*] See *Genus.*
genius, jēn'yus, *n.*, the special inborn faculty of any individual; special taste or disposition qualifying for a particular employment; superior inborn power of mind; a man having such power of mind; peculiar constitution or character of anything.—*pl.* geniuses, jēn'yus-es. [L. *ingenium—genius.*]
Genital, jen'i-tl, *adj.* lit. *belonging to a noble genus or family; well-bred; graceful in manners or in form.—adv.* genite'ly. [L. *genitalis—genus, genitis, a family—gen, root of Gr. gignomai, to beget.*] See *Genus.*
gentile, jen'til, *n.* lit. *one belonging to the same clan or family: in B.*, any one not a Jew.—*adj.* belonging to any nation but the Jews: in *gram.*, denoting a race or country. [L. *gentilis—genus.*]
gentility, jen-til'i-ti, **gentlehood**, jen-til'nes, *n.*, *good birth or extraction: quality of being genteel; good-breeding; politeness of manners.*
genteel, jen'tl, *adj.* orig. *genteel* or of noble birth: becoming one of noble birth: not rough in manners; docile; mild, amiable: soothing.—*adv.* gen'tly.—*n.* gen'tleness. [L. *gentilis.*] See *Genital.*
gentlefolk, jen'tl-folks, *n. pl.*, *folk of good family or above the vulgar.* [See *Folk.*]
gentleman, jen'tl-man, *n.*, a man of gentle or noble birth: one who without a title wears a coat of arms; more gen. every man above the rank of yeoman, including the nobility; one above the trading classes: a man of refined manners: an officer of the royal household:—in *pl.* a word of address.—*pl.* gen'tlemen, fem. gen'tlewoman.
gentlemanlike, jen'tl-man-lik, **gentlemanly**, jen'tl-man-li, *adj.*, like, pertaining to, or becoming a gentleman.—*n.* gen'tlemanliness.
gentry, jen'tri, *n.* orig. *rank by birth; the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.* [contr. from *gentlery—gentle.*]
Gentian, jen'shan, *n.*, a plant, the root of which is used in medicine, said to have been brought into use by *Genius*, king of Illyria, conquered by the Romans about 160 B.C.
Gentile, Gentle, Gentry. See under *Genteel.*
Gentle, jen'tl, *n.* the maggot of the flesh-fly used as bait in angling.
Genuine, jen'ū-in, *adj.* of the original *genus* or stock; natural; real; pure.—*adv.* gen'uinely.—*n.* gen'uineness. [Fr.; L. *genuinus—gigno, genitus, to beget, to be born.*]
Genuflexion, Genuflexion, jen-ū-flek'shun, *n.*, *act of bending the knee, esp. in worship.* [L. *genu, the knee, flexio, a bending—flecto, flexum, to bend.*]
Genus, jē'nus, *n.* lit. *breed, race*; kind; a group consisting of a number of species having common marks or characteristics.—*pl.* genera, jen'er-a. [L. *genus, generis, birth; Gr. genos—gignomai, obs. genō, Sans. jan, to beget—E. kin.*]
generic, je-nēr'ik, **generial**, je-nēr'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to a genus; marking or comprehending a genus.* [Fr. *générique.*—*adv.* gen'er'ically.
Geocentric, jē-o-sen'trik, **Geocentral**, jē-o-sen'trik-al, *adj.* lit. *having the earth for its centre; in astr.*, as seen or measured from the earth.—*adv.* geocen'trically. [Gr. *gē, the earth, and kentron, a centre.*]

Geode, jě'od, *n.* in *min.*, a rounded nodule of stone which, like the earth, has its interior filled with water or other matter, but oftener lined with crystals. [Gr. *gēdōs*—*gē*, earth, *ēidos*, form.]

geodesy, jě-od'e-si, *n.* lit. *dividing of the earth*; that branch of land-surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account. [Fr. *geodesie*—Gr. *gēdaisia*—*gē*, the earth, *daisiō*, to divide.]

geodesic, jě-o-des'ik, **geodesical**, jě-o-des'ik-al, **geodesia**, jě-o-des'ik, **geodesical**, jě-o-des'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or determined by *geodesy*.

Geology, jě-og-no-si, *n.* lit. *knowledge of the earth*; the observed facts of geology without reference to the science. [Fr. *geologie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *gnōsis*, knowledge—*gignōskō*, to know.]

geognost, jě-og-nost, *n.* a geologist.

geognostic, jě-og-nost'ik, *adj.* geological.

Geogony, jě-og-o-ni, *n.* the doctrine of the production or formation of the earth.—*adj.* *geogonic*. [Fr. *geogonie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *goni*, generation—*gennō*, *gignomai*, to be born, produced.]

Geography, jě-og-ra-fi, *n.* the science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants: a book containing a description of the earth. [Gr. *gēographia*—*gē*, the earth, *grāphō*, a description—*grāphō*, to write, to describe.]

geographer, jě-og-ra-fēr, *n.*, one who is versed in, or who writes on *geography*.

geographic, jě-o-graf'ik, **geographical**, jě-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to *geography*.—*adv.* *geograph'ically*.

Geology, jě-ol'o-ji, *n.* lit. *a discourse on the earth*; the science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the earth. [Fr. *geologie*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, *logos*, a discourse.]

geological, jě-o-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *geology*.—*adv.* *geolog'ically*. [Fr. *geologique*.]

geologist, jě-o-loj'iz, *v.i.*, to study *geology*:—*pr. p.* *geol'ogising*; *pa. p.* *geol'ogised*.

geologist, jě-ol'o-jist, *n.*, one versed in *geology*.

Geomancy, jě-o-man-si, *n.*, divination by figures or lines drawn on the earth. [Fr. *geomance*—Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *mantēia*, divination.]

geomancer, jě-o-man-sēr, *n.*, one skilled in *geomancy*.

geomantic, jě-o-man'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to *geomancy*.

Geometry, jě-om'e-tri, *n.* lit. the art of measuring land; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties of magnitude and its relations. [Gr. *gēmetria*—*gēmetrōs*, to measure land—*gē*, the earth, *metrōs*, to measure.]

geometer, jě-om'e-tēr, **geometrician**, jě-om'e-trish-yan, *n.*, one skilled in *geometry*.

geometric, jě-o-met'rik, **geometrical**, jě-o-met'rik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *geometry*; according to or done by *geometry*.—*adv.* *geomet'rically*.

Geoponic, jě-o-pon'ik, **Geoponical**, jě-o-pon'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *tilling the earth* or to agriculture. [Fr. *geoponique*—Gr. *gēponikos*—*gē*, the earth, *ponos*, labour—*ponomai*, to labour.]

geoponic, jě-o-pon'iks, *n. sing.*, agriculture.

Georama, jě-o-rā'ma, or-rā'ma, *n.* a spherical chamber with a general view of the earth on its inner surface. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, *horama*, a view—*horāō*, to see.]

Georgian, jorj'i-an, *adj.*, relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.

Georgic, jorj'ik, **Georgical**, jorj'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to agriculture or rustic affairs. [L. *georgicus*, Gr. *gēorgikos*—*gēorgia*, agriculture—*gē*, the earth, and *ergon*, a work.]

georgic, jorj'ik, *n.* a poem on husbandry.

Gerah, gēr'a, *n.* lit. *a bean*: in *B.*, the smallest Hebrew weight and coin, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a shekel, and worth about $\frac{1}{10}$ d. [Heb. *gerah*, a bean.]

Geranium, jě-rā'n-i-um, *n.* a genus of plants with seed-vessels like a *crand-bill*. [Gr. *geranion*—*geranos*, a crane.]

Gerfalcon, jěr'faw-kn, same as *Gyrfalcon*.

Germ, jěrm, *n.*, that which is to produce an embryo: in *bot.*, the seed-bud of a plant; a shoot: that from which anything springs, the origin; a first principle. [Fr. *germe*—L. *germen*, for *gerimen*—*gero*, to bear, to produce.]

german, jěr'man, **germano**, jěr-mān', *adj.* lit. *derived from the same germ or stock*: of the first degree: closely allied. [L. *germanus*, prob. for *germin-anus*—*germen*, bud, origin.]

german-silver, jěr'man-sil'vēr, *n.* a metal akin to or resembling silver, being an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

germinal, jěrm'in-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a *germ*.

germinate, jěrm'in-āt, *v.i.* to spring from a *germ*; to begin to grow:—*pr. p.* *germin'ating*; *pa. p.* *germ'inated*.—*n.* *germina'tion*. [L. *germino*, *germinatus*—*germen*.]

germinant, jěrm'in-ant, *adj.*, sprouting: sending forth germs or buds.

German, jěr'man (*pl.* *Ger'mans*), *n.* a native of Germany; the German language.—*adj.* of or from Germany. [L. *Germani*, variously given as meaning 'the shouters,' from Celt. *gairm*, a loud cry: 'neighbours,' i.e. to the Gauls, from the Celtic; and 'the war-men,' from Ger. *wehr* = Fr. *guerre*, war.]

German, jěrm'en, same as *Ger'm*.

Germinat. &c. See under *Ger'm*.

Gerund, jěr'und, *n.* a part of the Latin verb expressing the carrying on of the action of the verb. [L. *gerundium*—*gero*, to bear, to carry.]

gerundial, jěr-und'i-al, *adj.*, relating to the *gerund*.

gestation, jes-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of carrying the young in the womb. [L. *gestatio*—*gestio*, *gestatum*, to carry—*gero*, to bear.]

gestatory, jes'ta-tor-i, *adj.*, pertaining to *gestation* or carrying: that may be carried.

gestic, jes'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to bodily action or motion. [L. *gestus*, carriage, motion—*gero*.]

gesticulate, jes-tik'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to represent by action.—*v.i.* to make gestures or motions when speaking: to play antic tricks:—*pr. p.* *gestic'ulating*; *pa. p.* *gestic'ulated*. [L. *gesticular*, *gesticulatus*—*gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture.]

gesticulation, jes-tik'ū-lā'shun, *n.*, act of making gestures in speaking: a gesture; antic tricks.

gesticulatory, jes-tik'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* representing in *gesticulations* or gestures.

gesticulator, jes-tik'ū-lāt-or, *n.*, one who *gesticulates* or makes gestures.

gesture, jes'tūr, *n.*, a bearing, position, or movement of the body; an action expressive of sentiment or passion.

Get, get, *v.t.*, to seize; to obtain possession of: to beget offspring: to learn: to persuade: in *B.*, to betake, to carry.—*v.i.* to arrive at any place, state, or condition; to become:—*pr. p.* *get'ting*; *pa. t.* *got*; *pa. p.* *got*, (obs.) *got'ten*. [A.S. *gitan*, to get: allied to *chad*, root of *Ch. Chandan*, L. *pre-hendo*, to seize, E. *hand*.]—*Get at*, to reach: *Get off*, to escape: *Get on*, to proceed, advance: *Get over*, to surmount: *Get through*, to finish: *Get up*, to arise, to stand.

getter, get'er, *n.*, one who gets or obtains.
getting, get'ing, *n.*, act of getting, gaining, or winning: that which is got; gain.
Gezaw, gē'gaw, *n.*, a toy; a bauble.—*adj.* showy without value. [prob. from old E. *gaud*, an ornament, reduplicated.]
Geyser, gē'sēr, *n.* lit. that which bursts forth with violence; a boiling spring in Iceland. [Ico. *geysa*, to be impelled, *geysilagr*, vehement.]
Ghastly, &c. See under **Ghast**.
Ghaut, gaut, *n.*, a mountain-pass; a chain of mountains. [Hind. *ghat*, an entrance to a country.] See **Gata**.
Gherkin, gē'r'kin, *n.*, a small cucumber used for pickling. [Ger. *gurke*, Sw. *gurka*, Russ. *ogurutz*, Pers. and Hind. *khiyār*.]
Ghost, gōst, *n.* lit. breath, spirit; the soul of man; a spirit appearing after death.—*adj.* ghost'like. [A.S. *gast*, Ger. *geist*, *gascht*.]—To give up the ghost, in *B.*, to die.
ghostly, gōst'lī, *adj.*, spirit'ual; religious; pertaining to apparitions.—*n.* ghost'liness.
ghastly, gast'lī, *adj.*, like a ghost; deathlike; extremely pale; hideous; frightful.—*n.* ghast'liness.
Ghoul, gōl, *n.*, a demon supposed to feed on the dead. [Pers. *ghol*; *ghul*, a mountain demon.]
Giant, jī'ant [*sem.* *g'antem*], *n.* lit. earth-born; a man of extraordinary size; a person of extraordinary powers.—*adj.* gigantic. [old E. and Fr. *giant*, A.S. *gigant*, L. *gigas*, Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*, prob. the same as *gigēns*, earthborn, one of the first inhabitants of the earth, who, according to the ancients, were men of immense size—*gē*, the earth, *gēns*, to beget.]
gigantic, jī-gan'tik, *adj.*, giant'like; suitable to a giant; enormous.—*adv.* giant'like.
Gibberish, gib'er-ish, *n.*, rapid, gabb'ling talk; unmeaning words.—*adj.* unmeaning. [obsolete *gibber*, to gabble or jabber.] See **Gabble**.
Gibbet, jib'et, *n.* lit. a halter; a gallows: the projecting beam of a crane.—*v.t.* to expose on a gibbet, to execute:—*pr.p.* gibb'eting; *pa.p.* gibb'eted. [Fr. *gibet*, It. *giubbotto*, a halter, dim. of *giubba*, a doublet.]
Gibbon, gib'un, *n.*, a genus of long-armed apes, natives of the E. Indies.
Gibbosa, gib-bōs', *adj.*, hump'd; having one or more elevations. [L. *gibbosa*—*gibbus*, a hump.]
gibbous, gib'us, *adj.*, hump-backed; swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full.—*adv.* gibb'ously.—*n.* gibb'ousness.
Gibe, jīb, *v.t.* lit. to wray the mouth; to mock; to taunt.—*v.t.* to cast reproaches; to sneer:—*pr.p.* gib'ing; *pa.p.* gib'ed.—*n.* a scoff or taunt; contempt.—*adv.* gib'ingly. [from root of **Gabble**.]
Giblets, jīb'lets, *n.pl.* the internal edible parts of a fowl, cut off before cooking it.—*adj.* gib'let, made of giblets. [old Fr. *giblet*, prob. from *gibier*, game: or dim. of Fr. *gobet*, a bit or gobbet.]
Giddy, gidī, *adj.*, unsteady, dizzy: that causes giddiness; whirling; inconstant; thoughtless. [A.S. *gēdig*, Gael. *gadach*, giddy; Norw. *gidda*, to shake.]—*adv.* gid'dily.—*n.* gid'diness.
Gier-sagie, jēr-sā'jī, *n.* in *B.*, a species of eagle. [See **Gyrfalco**.]
Giga. See under **Giva**.
Gig, gīg, *n.* lit. that which goes or whirls rapidly; orig. a whirligig; a light two-wheeled carriage; a long, light boat. [old E. *gig*, a whirligig; Fr.

gigue, a rapid dance; old Ger. *gigen*, Ger. *gahen*, to go, to move.]
Gigantea. See under **Giant**.
Giggle, gīg'l, *v.i.*, to laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner:—*pr.p.* gigg'ling; *pa.p.* gigg'led.—*n.* a laugh of this kind.—*n.* gigg'ler, one who giggles. [from the sound.]
Gigot, jig'ut, *n.*, a leg of mutton, from its likeness to a fiddle in shape. [Fr.—old Fr. *gigue*, a fiddle.]
Gild, gild, *v.t.*, to cover or overlay with gold; to cover with any gold-like substance: to adorn with lustre:—*pr.p.* gild'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* gild'ed, or gilt. [A.S. *gildan*—gold.] See **Gold**.
gilder, gild'er, *n.*, one whose trade is to gild or cover articles with a thin coating of gold.
gilding, gild'ing, *n.*, act or trade of a gilder: gold laid on any surface for ornament.
gilt, gilt, *adj.*, gilded.—*adj.* gilt-edged, having gilded edges, as the leaves of a book.
Gill, gīl, *n.* lit. the jaw, gullet, or throat; in *pl.* the breathing organs in fishes and certain other aquatic animals; the flap below the bill of a fowl. [A.S. *geagl*, a jaw, L. *gula*, the throat.]
Gill, jil, *n.*, a measure = $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. [old Fr. *gaille*, or *jale*, an earthen vessel; low L. *gilla*, a flask.] See **Gallon**.
Gill, jil, *n.* ground-ivy; beer flavoured with ground-ivy. [from *Gillian* or *Yuliana*, a female name, contracted *Gill*, *Yill*.]
Gilly-flower, jilī-flōw-ēr, *n.* lit. nut-leaf, the clove-tree; stock, so called from its clove-like smell. [old E. *gryfflowur*, Fr. *giroflō*—Gr. *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, *phylon*, a leaf.]
Gilt, gilt, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **Gild**.
Gimbals, gim'bals, *n.pl.*, two rings for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [L. *gemelli*, twins.]
Gimblet, gim'b'let, Gimlet, gim'let, *n.*, a small tool for boring holes by whirling or turning it with the hand.—*v.t.* to pierce with a gimlet: *naut.*, to turn round (an anchor) as if turning a gimlet:—*pr.p.* gim'b'leting, gim'leting; *pa.p.* gim'b'leted, gim'leted. [Fr. *gibélet*, *gimbelet*—Lang. *jhimble*, akin to Dutch, *warmelen*, to twist.] See **Wimble**.
Gimcrack, jim'krak, *n.*, a pretty thing; a toy; a trivial mechanism. [Gimbals, and Crack, a noise: transferred from the working of two rings or joints to any trivial mechanism.]
Gimp, gimp, *n.*, a kind of trimming, &c. of silk wound or whipped round a wire or coarse thread. [Fr. *guipure*—*guiper*, to whip round with silk.]
Gin, jin, *n.*, an alcoholic liquor made in Holland from rye and barley, and flavoured with juniper berries. [contracted from *Geneva*.]
Gin, jin, *n.*, an engine; the name of a variety of machines, esp. one with pulleys for raising weights, &c.; a pump worked by rotary sails: a trap or snare, so in *B.*—*v.t.* to trap or snare: to clear cotton of its seeds by a machine:—*pr.p.* gin'ning; *pa.p.* ginned'. [contr. from *Engina*.]
Ginger, jin'jēr, *n.*, the root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being shaped like a horn. [old E. *gingiber*, L. *singiber*, Gr. *singiberis*, Sans. *zinga-vera*—*zinga*, horn, *vera*, shape.]
Gingham, ging'ham, *n.*, a kind of cotton cloth of yarn dyed before being woven, introduced from India. [Fr. *gingham*, Jav. *ginggam*.]
Gingle, jing'gl, same as *Jingle*.

Gipsy, same as **Gypsy**.

Giraffe, zhi-raf', or ji-raf', *n.* the camelopard, an African quadruped with remarkably long neck and legs. [Fr., Sp. *girafa*, Ar. *sharafah*.]

Gird, gerd, *v. t.*, to enclose; to bind round; to make fast by binding: to surround: to clothe:—*pr. p.* gird'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* gird'ed or girt. [A.S. *gyrdan*, Ger. *gerten*, from root of *Garden*.]

Girdle, gerd'er, *n.*, one who or that which girds; the principal piece of timber in a floor binding the others together.

Girdle, gerd'l, *n.*, that which girds or encircles, esp. a band for the waist; an enclosure: in *few*, a horizontal line surrounding a stone.—*v. t.* to bind, as with a girdle; to enclose; to make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree to kill it:—*pr. p.* gird'ling; *pa. p.* gird'led. [A.S. *gyrdel*—*gyrdan*.]

Girt, gert, *v. t.*, to gird:—*pr. p.* girt'ing; *pa. p.* girt'ed. **Girts**, gert, girt, gert'h, *n.*, that which girds; belly-band of a saddle; measure round the waist.

Girl, gertl, *n.*, a female child; a young woman. [Prob. A.S. *ceorl*, Ger. *harl*, a fellow, formerly applied to children of both sexes.]

girlhood, gert'hood, *n.*, the state of being a girl. **girlish**, gert'ish, *adj.*, of or like a girl.—*adv.* girl'ishly.—*n.* girl'ishness.

Girt, gert'h. See under **Gird**.

Gist, jist, or jit, *n.* orig. a resting-place; that on which a question or action rests; the main point or pith of a matter. [old Fr. *giste*, abode—*jacere*, Prov. *jacere*, L. *jacere*, to lie.]

Give, giv, *v. t.*, to cause another to take; to bestow; to impart: to yield; to grant; to permit: to afford; to furnish: to pay or render, as thanks: to pronounce, as a decision: to shew, as a result: to apply, as one's self: to allow or admit.—*v. i.* to yield to pressure; to begin to melt; to grow soft:—*pr. p.* giv'ing; *pa. t.* gáve; *pa. p.* given (giv'n).

—*Give chase*, to pursue: *Give forth*, to emit, to publish: *Give in*, to yield: *Give up*, to report, to emit: *Give over*, to cease: *Give place*, to give way, to yield: *Give up*, to abandon. [A.S. *gifan*, Ger. *geben*, Goth. *giban*, as if a causative form of Gael. *gabh*, to take, lay hold of.]

Gift, gift, *n.*, the thing given; a bribe; a quality bestowed by nature; the act of giving.—*v. t.* to endow with any power or faculty:—*pr. p.* gift'ing; *pa. p.* gift'ed.

gifted, gift'ed, *adj.*, endowed by nature.

giver, giv'er, *n.*, one who gives or bestows.

Gizzard, gir'ard, *n.* the muscular stomach of a fowl or bird. [Fr. *gésier*, perhaps akin to *gossier*, throat, Italian, *grosso*, a bird's crop.]

Glabrous, glá'brus, *adj.*, smooth, bald; having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber*, akin to *glabo*, to peel, Gr. *glaphô*, *glaphô*, to carve.]

Glacial, glá'shi-al, *adj.*, icy; frozen; pertaining to ice or its action, esp. to glaciers. [L. *glacialis*—*glacis*, ice, connected with *Glass*.]

glacier, glá'shër, or glá's'er, *n.*, a field of ice and snow, such as is found in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains. [Fr.—L. *glacis*, ice.]

glacis, glá'sis, or glá'sët, *n.*, that which is sliding or slippery like ice; a gentle slope; in *fort*, a sloping bank. [Fr.—old Fr. *glacier*, to slide—L. *glacis*, ice.]

Glad, glad, *adj.* lit. smooth, having nothing to disturb the mind; pleased; cheerful; bright; giving pleasure.—*v. t.* to make glad:—*pr. p.*

gladd'ing; *pa. p.* gladd'ed.—*adv.* glad'y.—*n.* glad'ness. [A.S. *glæd*; Ger. *glatt*, smooth, akin to L. *latus*, joyful, Sans. *las*, to shine.]

gladden, glád'n, *v. t.*, to make glad; to cheer; to animate:—*pr. p.* gladd'ening; *pa. p.* gladd'ened. **gladness**, glád'sum, *adj.*, glad; joyous; gay.—*adv.* glad'somely.—*n.* glad'someness.

Glade, glád, *n.* lit. a passage through which the light glitters or shines; an open space in a wood. [old E. *glæde*, shining, bright; Norw. *glætte*, a clear spot among clouds; Ice. *glitta*, to shine; Scot. *gléid*, to illuminate.]

Gladiate, glád'i-ät, *adj.*, sword-shaped. [L. *gladius*, a sword.]

gladiator, glád'i-ä-tor, *n.* in ancient Rome, one who fought in single combat with the sword for the amusement of spectators. [L.—*gladius*.]

gladiatorial, glád-i-ä-tor'i-al, **gladiatory**, glád'i-ä-tor-i, *n.*, relating to gladiators or prize-fighting.

gladiole, glád'i-öl, *n.* lit. a little sword; the plant sword-lily. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius*.]

gladsome. See under **Glad**.

Glaic, glár, *n.*, the clear part of an egg used as varnish; any viscous, transparent substance.—*v. t.* to varnish with white of egg:—*pr. p.* glair'ing; *pa. p.* glair'ed'. [A.S. *glære*, glare; L. *clarus*, clear. See **Clear**.]

glairy, glár'i, **glarvous**, glár'o-us, *adj.*, like glair.

Glaize, glans, *n.*, brightness like glass; a sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a momentary view.—*v. t.* to dart a ray of light or splendor; to snatch a momentary view: to fly off obliquely; to make a passing allusion.—*v. i.* to dart suddenly or obliquely:—*pr. p.* glanc'ing; *pa. p.* glanc'ed'.—*adv.* glanc'ingly. [Ger. *glanz*, brightness, akin to *glas*, glass, and *glänzen*, to shine, to glitter, Ice. *glans*, shining. See **Glass**.]

Gland, gland, *n.* lit. a little acorn; a fleshy organ of the body which secretes some substance from the blood; in *bot.*, a small cellular spot which secretes oil or aroma. [Fr. *glands*—L. *glandula*, a gland, dim. of *glans*, *glans*, an acorn.]

glanders, gland'ers, *n.* a disease of the glands of the lower jaw and of the mucous membrane in horses.

glandered, gland'erd, *adj.*, affected with glanders.

glandiferous, gland-if'er-us, *adj.*, bearing acorns or nuts. [L. *glandifer*—*glans*, and *ferre*, to bear.]

glandiform, gland'i-form, *adj.*, resembling a gland; nut-shaped. [L. *glans*, and *forma*, form.]

glandular, gland'ul-ar, **glandulous**, gland'ul-us, *adj.*, containing, consisting of, or pertaining to glands.

glandule, gland'ül, *n.*, a small gland.

Glare, glár, *n.*, a clear, dazzling light; overpowering lustre: a piercing look.—*v. t.* to shine with a clear, dazzling light; to be ostentatiously splendid; to look with piercing eyes:—*pr. p.* glár'ing; *pa. p.* glár'ed'. [low Ger. *glarven*, to glow like burning coals: akin to *Glair* and **Glair**.]

glaring, glár'ing, *adj.*, clear; notorious.—*adv.* glár'ingly.—*n.* glár'ingness.

Glass, glas, *n.* lit. that which glances or shines; the hard, brittle, transparent substance in windows; anything made of glass, esp. a drinking-vessel, a mirror, &c.: in *pl.* spectacles, the quantity of liquid a glass holds.—*adj.* made of glass.—*v. t.* to case in glass.—*adj.* glass'like. [A.S. *glas*; Ger. *glas*, akin to *glans*, brightness, and *glänzen*, to shine; Dan. *glar*, Ice. *glar*, glass; akin to *Glaize* and **Glare**.]

glass-blower, glas'blö-er, *n.*, one who blows and fashions glass.

glasswort, glas'wurt, *n.*, a plant so called from its yielding soda used in making glass. [Glass, and A.S. *wyrt*, a plant.]

glassy, glas'i, *adj.*, made of or like glass.—*adv.* glass'ly.—*n.* glass'iness.

glass, gláz, *v. t.* to furnish or cover with glass; to cover with a thin surface of or resembling glass; to give a glassy surface to:—*pr. p.* gláz'ing; *pa. p.* gláz'ed'.—*n.* the glassy coating put upon pottery; any shining exterior. [old E. *glase*—Glass.]

glazier, glá'zi-er, *n.*, one whose trade is to set glass in window-frames, &c.

glazing, gláz'ing, *n.*, the act or art of setting glass; the art of covering with a vitreous substance: in *paint.*, semi-transparent colours put thinly over others to modify the effect.

Glaucous, glau'kus, *adj.*, grayish blue; of a sea-green colour: in *bot.*, covered with a fine green bloom. [L. *glauucus*, Gr. *glaukos*, blue or gray, of green gleaming, akin to *glauós*, to shine.]

Glass, &c. See under **Glass**.

Gleam, glém, *v. i.*, to glow or shine; to flash:—*pr. p.* gleam'ing; *pa. p.* gleamed'.—*n.* a small stream of light; a beam; brightness. [A.S.—*glawan*, to shine; Norw. *glima*, to shine bright; old E. *leem*, a gleam, A.S. *leoman*, to shine.]

gleamy, glém'i, *adj.* casting beams or rays of light.

Glean, glén, *v. i.* to gather in handfuls the corn left by the reapers.—*v. t.* to gather after a reaper; to collect what is thinly scattered:—*pr. p.* glean'ing; *pa. p.* gleaned'.—*n.* that which is gleaned; the act of gleaned. [Fr. *glaner*—*glane*, ears of corn gathered; A.S. *gilm*, a handful of corn.]

Glebe, gléb, *n.* lit. and orig. soil; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice: in *mining*, a piece of earth containing ore. [Fr.—L. *gleba*, a clod, soil.]

glabous, gléb'us, glób'y, gléb'l, *adj.*, cloddy, turfey. [L. *glebosus*—*gleba*.]

Glede, gléd, *n.* in *B.*, the common kite, a rapacious bird. [A.S. *glida*, perhaps from *glidan*, to glide.]

Glee, glé, *n.* orig. mirth, song; joy; mirth and gaiety; in *mus.*, a song or catch in parts. [A.S. *gleo*, mirth, song, *gleowanian*, to sing; akin to *glad*.]

gleeful, glé'fool, *adj.*, full of glee or joy; merry.

Glen, glen, *n.* a narrow valley worn by a river; a depression between hills. [A.S. *glen*, W. *glyn*—*llyn*, a stream, A.S. *hlina*, a brook.]

Glib, glib, *adj.* slippery, smooth; moving easily; voluble.—*adv.* glib'ly.—*n.* glib'ness. [prov. E. *glaber*, Dutch, *glibberig*, slippery; akin to L. *glaber*, smooth, and *labor*, *labi*, to slide.]

Glide, glíd, *v. i.*, to slide smoothly and easily; to flow gently; to pass rapidly:—*pr. p.* glíd'ing; *pa. p.* glíd'ed'.—*n.* act of gliding.—*adv.* glíd'ing'ly. [A.S. *glidan*, to slip, to slide—*glid*, slippery; Ger. *gleiten*, to move smoothly.]

Glimmer, glim'er, *v. i.*, to gleam, to shine; to burn or appear faintly:—*pr. p.* glimm'ering; *pa. p.* glimm'ered'.—*n.* a faint light; feeble rays of light; in *min.*, mica. [Ger. *glimmer*, a faint light, mica, *glimmen*, to shine, to glow; A.S. *leoman*, to shine; akin to **Gleam**.]

Glimpse, glimp's, *n.*, a short gleam; a weak light; transient lustre: a hurried view; fleeting enjoyment: the exhibition of a faint resemblance.—*v. i.* to appear by glimpses:—*pr. p.* glimp'sing; *pa. p.* glimp'sed'.

Glisten, glis'n, *v. i.*, to glitter or sparkle with light; to shine.—*pr. p.* glis'tening [glis'ning]; *pa. p.*

glis'tened [glis'nd]. [old E. *glissen*, A.S. *glitman*, *glisman*; Ger. *glitzern*, to shine; akin to **Glass**.]

glister, glis'ter, *v. i.*, to glisten; to glitter:—*pr. p.* glis'tering; *pa. p.* glis'tered. [Dutch, *glisteren*, Ger. *glitzern*, to sparkle.]

glitter, glit'er, *v. i.*, to glisten, to sparkle with light; to be splendid; to be showy:—*pr. p.* glit'tering; *pa. p.* glit'tered'.—*n.* lustre; brilliancy. [A.S. *glitian*, Ice. *glitra*, to glisten.]

glittering, glit'er-ing, *adj.*, shining; splendid; brilliant.—*adv.* glit'ter'ingly.

Gloat, glót, *v. i.*, to look with staring eyes; to stare with admiration; to view with joy:—*pr. p.* glóat'-ing; *pa. p.* glóat'ed. [Ger. *glotzen*, Dan. *glotte*, to look.]

Globe, glób, *n.*, a ball; a round body, a sphere: the earth; a sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe) or the heavens (celestial globe). [L. *globus* = *glomus*, a ball, conn. with *glow*, *glub*.]

globate, glób'at, *adj.*, like a globe; circular. [L. *globus*, *glóbatus*, to form into a ball—*globus*.]

globose, glób'os', **globous**, glób'us, *adj.*, **globular**, glób'ú-lar, **globulous**, glób'ú-lus, *adj.*, like a globe; spherical.—*adv.* glób'ular'y.—*n.* **globularity**.

globule, glób'ú'l, *n.*, a little globe or round particle.

globe, glóm, *n.* in *bot.*, a **globular** head of flowers. [L. *glomus* = *glomus*, and conn. with *glump*, *lump*.]

glomerate, glóm'er-át, *v. t.* to gather into a ball; to collect into a spherical mass:—*pr. p.* glóm'er-át-ing; *pa. p.* glóm'er-áted'.—*adj.* growing in rounded or massive forms; conglomerate.

glomeration, glóm'er-át'shun, *n.*, act of gathering into a ball; a body formed into a ball.

Gloom, glóom, *n.*, sullenness or a frowning expression of countenance; aspect of sorrow; heaviness of mind; cloudiness; shade; partial darkness.—*v. i.* to be sullen or dejected; to be cloudy or obscure:—*pr. p.* glóom'ing; *pa. p.* glóom'ed'. [old E. *glome*, *glombe*, Scot. *glowm*, to frown; A.S. *glom*, *gloom*; Ger. *glumm*, gloomy, *glupen*, to look with a sullen countenance.]

gloomy, glóom'y, *adj.*, full of gloom; heavy of heart; dim or obscure; dimly lighted.—*adv.* gloom'ly.—*n.* gloom'iness.

Glory, gló'ri, *n.* lit. *rimour*, fame; renown; honour: the occasion of praise; an object of pride; excellency; splendour; brightness; lustre: in *B.*, the presence of God; the manifestation of God to the blessed in heaven; heaven.—*v. i.* to boast; to be proud of anything; to exult:—*pr. p.* gló'rying; *pa. p.* gló'ried. [L. *gloria*, akin to *clarus*, from root of *claro*, to be famed.] See **Clear**.

glorify, gló'ri-fy, *v. t.*, to make glorious; to honour; to exalt to glory or happiness; to ascribe honour to, to worship:—*pr. p.* gló'ri-fying; *pa. p.* gló'ri-fied'.—*n.* **glorifica'tion**. [L. *gloria*, *facio*, to make.]

glorious, gló'ri-us, *adj.*, full of glory; of exalted excellence and splendour; conferring renown.—*adv.* gló'riously.—*n.* **gloriosis**. [L. *gloriosus*.]

Gloss, glós, *n.*, brightness or lustre, as from a polished surface; external show.—*v. t.* to give a superficial lustre to; to render plausible; to palliate:—*pr. p.* gloss'ing; *pa. p.* gloss'ed'. [Ice. *glossi*, brightness, *glossa*, to sparkle.] See **Gloss**.

glossy, glós'i, *adj.*, smooth and shining; highly polished.—*adv.* gloss'ly.—*n.* gloss'iness.

Gloss, glós, *n.* a remark to explain a subject; a comment.—*v. i.* to comment or make explanatory remarks:—*pr. p.* gloss'ing; *pa. p.* gloss'ed'. [L.

and Gr. *glōssa*, a word requiring explanation, the tongue.]

glossary, glōs'ar-i, *n.*, a collection of words requiring a gloss or explanation. [from Gr. *glōssa*.]

glossarial, glōs-sā'ri-al, *adj.*, relating to a glossary; containing explanation.

glossarist, glōs'ar-ist, *n.*, a writer of a glossary.

glossography, glōs-og'raf-i, *n.*, the writing of glossaries or comments.—*n.* glossographer.—*adj.* glossograph'ical. [Gr. *glōssa*, and *graphō*, to write.]

glossology, glōs-sol'o-ji, *n.*, a discourse on, or a definition of words and terms; the science of language.—*n.* glossologist.—*adj.* glossolog'ical. [Gr. *glōssa*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

gloss, glōz, *v. t.*, to gloss or explain: to talk smoothly; to flatter; to wheedle.—*v. t.* to palliate by specious explanation:—*pr. p.* glōz'ing; *pa. p.* glōz'ed. [A.S. *glōsan*, to explain, from root of *Gloss*.]

Glottis, glō'tis, *n.*, the opening of the larynx or entrance to the windpipe. [Gr. *glōttis*—*glōssa*, the tongue.]

glottal, glō't'al, *adj.*, pertaining to the glottis.

Glove, gluv, *n.*, a cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger.—*v. t.* to cover with or as with a glove:—*pr. p.* glōv'ing; *pa. p.* glōv'ed. [A.S. *glōf*; Scot. *loof*, Ice. *loofus*, palm of the hand; W. *golof*, to cover.]

glover, gluv'ēr, *n.*, one who makes or sells gloves.

Glow, glō, *v. i.*, to shine with an intense heat: to feel great heat of body; to be flushed: to feel the heat of passion; to be ardent:—*pr. p.* glōw'ing; *pa. p.* glōw'ed.—*n.* shining or white heat: unusual warmth: brightness of colour: vehemence of passion. [A.S. *glōwan*, to glow, as a fire; Ger. *glōhen*, akin to *Ice. glia*, Sw. *glōa*, to sparkle.]

glow-worm, glō'w-urm, *n.*, the female of a certain insect, which glows or shines in the dark.

Glow. See under *Gloss*, a remark.

Glucose, glō's'kōs, *n.*, the peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits. [Gr. *glukus*, sweet.]

glycerine, glis'ēr-in, *n.*, a colourless, viscid liquid of a sweet taste. [Fr.—Gr. *glykeros* = *glukus*.]

Glu, glō, *n.* lit. that which draws together; a sticky substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, &c. of animals.—*v. t.* to join with glue:—*pr. p.* glū'ing; *pa. p.* glū'ed. [Fr. *glu*—L. *glus*, *glutis*—*gluo*, to draw together.]

gluey, glō'ī, *adj.*, containing glue; sticky; viscous.—*n.* glu'iness.

gluten, glō'ten, *n.* lit. *glue*; the viscid, sticky substance seen in the dough of wheaten bread. [L. *gluten*, the same as *glus*.]

glutinative, glō'tin-āt, *v. t.* to unite, as with glue:—*pr. p.* glū'tināt'ing; *pa. p.* glū'tināt'ed.—*n.* glutin'ation. [L. *glutino*, *glutinatum*—*gluten*.]

glutinative, glō'tin-ā-tiv, *adj.*, having the quality of *gluing* or cementing; tenacious.

glutinous, glō'tin-us, *adj.*, gluey; tenacious: in bot., covered, as a leaf, with slippery moisture.—*n.* glu'tinuousness.

Glume, glōom, *n.*, the husk or floral covering of grain and grasses. [L. *gluma*, husk—*glubo*, to peel off bark.]

glumaceous, glōom-ā'shus, *adj.*, hoving or consisting of *glumes*.

Glut, glut, *v. t.*, to swallow greedily; to gorge; to feast to satiety:—*pr. p.* glut'ing; *pa. p.* glut'ed.—*n.* that which is gorged; more than enough: anything that obstructs the passage. [L. *glutio*—root *glu*, akin to Sans. *gri*, to devour, and L.

gula, and *gurgulio*, the throat: from the sound of swallowing.]

glutton, glū'n, *n.*, one who gluts himself: a carnivorous quadruped in northern regions, and once thought very voracious.

gluttonise, glū'n-iz, *v. i.* to eat to excess, like a glutton:—*pr. p.* glut'toniz'ing; *pa. p.* glut'tonised.

gluttony, glū'n-i, *n.*, act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating.

gluttonous, glū'n-us, *gluttonish*, glū'n-ish, *adj.* given to, or consisting in gluttony.—*adv.* glut'tonously.

Gluten, &c. See under *Gluc*.

Glycerina. See under *Glucose*.

Glyph, glif, *n.* in arch., an ornamental sunken channel or fluting, usually vertical. [Gr. *glyphō*—*glōphō*, to hollow out, carve.]

glyphography, glif-og'raf-i, *n.*, a process of taking a raised copy of a drawing by electrolyte.—*adj.* glyphograph'ical. [Gr. *glyphō*, to carve, to engrave, and *graphō*, drawing—*graphō*, to write.]

glyphic, glif'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to carving on stone, &c.; in min., figured.—*glyphics*, *n. sing.* the art of engraving, esp. on precious stones.

glyptography, glif-top'raf-i, *n.*, a description of the art of *glyphics* or of sculpture.—*adj.* glyptograph'ical. [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, and *graphō*, to write.]

Gnarl, nārī, *v. i.*, to snarl or growl:—*pr. p.* gnar'ing; *pa. p.* gnar'ed. [A.S. *gnyran*, to gnash, Ger. *knurren*, Dan. *knurre*, to growl; hence, from the sound made by a body whirling rapidly, Sw. *knorla*, to twist, to curl: old E. *gnarr*, a hard knot in a tree.]

gnarled, nārī'd, *adj.*, knotty. [old E. *gnarr*.]

Gnash, nash, *v. t.* to strike the teeth together in rage or pain.—*v. i.* to grind the teeth:—*pr. p.* gnash'ing; *pa. p.* gnash'ed. [from the sound.]

Gnat, nat, *n.*, a small winged stinging insect, which causes the part it stings to itch. [A.S. *gnæt*; Ger. *gnatze*, itch—A.S. *gnidan*, to rub.]

Gnaw, naw, *v. t.* to bite so as to make a noise with the teeth; to bite off by degrees: to bite in agony or rage.—*v. i.* to use the teeth in biting:—*pr. p.* gnaw'ing; *pa. p.* gnaw'ed. [A.S. *gnagan*: from the sound.]

Gneiss, nīs, *n.* in geol., a species of stratified rock composed of quartz, felspar, and mica. [Ger. *gneis*—*gnats*, mange—A.S. *gnidan*, to rub: from its breaking off easily in scales or slabs.]

gnatsold, nī's'oid, *adj.* having some of the character of *gneiss*. [Gneiss, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.]

Gnome, nōm, *n.*, a sententious saying. [Gr. *gnōmē*, an opinion—*gnōnai*, *gignōskō*, to know.]

gnomic, nōm'ik, *adj.* of the nature of a gnome; sententious.

Gnome, nōm, *n.* lit. one that knows; an imaginary being said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth and to guard its treasures; a dwarf or goblin. [Fr.—Gr. *gnōmōn*—*gnōnai*, to know.]

gnomon, nō'mon, *n.*, that which indicates; the pin of a dial, whose shadow points to the hour; the index of the hour-circle of a globe: in geom., a parallelogram minus one of the parallelograms about its diagonal.

gnomonic, nō-mon'ik, *gnomonical*, nō-mon'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the art of dialling.—*n. sing.* gnomon'ical, the art of dialling.—*adv.* gnomon'ically.

Gnostic, nos'tik, *n.* one of a sect in the beginning of the Christian era, who pretended that they had a true knowledge of religion.—*adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines. [Gr. *gnōstikos*, good at knowing—*gignōskō*, to know.]

Gnosticism, *nos'ti-sizm*, *n.*, the doctrines of the *Gnostics*.

Gnu, *nu*, *n.* a kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot, *gnu*.]

Go, *gō*, *v.i.*, to pass from one place to another; to be in motion; to proceed; to advance; to walk; to depart from; to lead in any direction; to extend; to tend; to be about to do; to pass in report; to pass, as in payment; to be accounted in value; to happen in a particular way; to turn out; to fare.—*pr. p.* *gō'ing*; *pa. t.* went; *pa. p.* gone (*gon*).—*Go* about, in *B.*, to set one's self about; to seek; to endeavour: *Go* beyond, in *B.*, to overreach: *Go* in to or onto, in *B.*, to have sexual intercourse with. [A.S. *gan*, *gangan*; Ger. *gehen*, Sans. *ga*, to go.]

go-by, *gō'-bi*, *n.* a going by without notice; escape by artifice; evasion.

go-cart, *gō'-kärt*, *n.*, a cart or contrivance for teaching children to go or walk.

goer, *gō'er*, *n.*, one who or that which goes; a horse, considered in reference to its gait.

going, *gō'ing*, *n.*, the act of moving; departure: in *B.*, course of life, behaviour.—*going* forth, *n.* in *B.*, an outlet: *goings* or *goings* out, *n.* in *B.*, utmost extremity; departure or journeyings.

go-to, *gō'-tō*, *int.* in *B.*, come now!

gang, *gang*, *n.* a number of persons going together or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense. [A.S.—*gangan*.]

gang-board, *gang'-bōrd*, *n.*, a board or plank on which passengers may go or walk out of a ship.

gangway, *gang'wā*, *n.* a passage or way by which to go into or out of any place, esp. a ship; *main*, a narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side. [A.S. *gang*, and *weg*, a way.]

Goat. See under *Goat*.

Goal, *gōl*, *n.*, the starting-post in a race, or the pole marking the end of the course: the two upright posts between which the ball is kicked in the game of football: an end or aim. [Fr. *goule*, a pole; W. *guyal*, a staff, a goal.]

Goat, *gōt*, *n.* lit. the *goer* or *leaper*; a quadruped of the sheep family, when wild inhabiting mountainous regions, but often domesticated for its flesh and milk. [A.S. *gāt*; Ger. *gois*—obs. and prov. Ger. *geissen* = *gehen*, to go; like Gr. *aix*, a goat—*aistō*, to leap.]

goat's-head, *-bērd*, *goat's'-rae*, *-rōō*, *goat's'-stones*, *-stōns*, *goat's'-thorn*, *-thorn*, *n.* names of plants.

goat-moth, *gōt'-moth*, *n.* one of the largest of British moths, which has a goat-like odour.

goat-sucker, *gōt'-suk-ēr*, *n.* a kind of swallow erroneously thought to suck goats.

Gobbie, *gōbl*, *v.t.* to swallow in lumps; to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.—*pr. p.* *gōbbling*; *pa. p.* *gobbled*. [vulgar *gob*, a mouthful, Fr. *gobbe*, a ball for swallowing, *gobber*, to swallow: from the sound.]

gobbet, *gōbet*, *n.*, a mouthful; a little lump. [Fr. *gobbe*—Cael. *gob*, the mouth, from the sound.]

Gobetta, *gōb'e-tin*, *n.* a rich French tapestry. [from Jehan *Gobelin*, a Flemish dyer of 15th century.]

Goblet, *gōb'let*, *n.* a large drinking cup without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*, Sp. *cubileta*, Prov. *cubel*, *cuba*, a tub—L. *cupa*, a cask. See *Cup*.]

Goblin, *gōb'lin*, *n.*, an evil spirit; a frightful phantom; a fairy. [Fr. *goblin*, low L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *hobolus*, a mischievous spirit. See *Ocholt*.]

Goby, *gō'bi*, *n.* a genus of small sea-fishes, which build nests of sea-wood. [L. *gobius*, Gr. *Abolios*.]

God, *god*, *n.*, the ruler or sovereign of the universe, the Supreme Being; an object of worship, an idol: in *B.*, often a ruler.—*sem.* *god's-son*. [A.S. *god*, Ger. *gott*, Goth. *guth*, Pers. *khoda*, God, also a ruler.]

god-father, *god'-fā-ther*, *n.* a man who, at a child's baptism, engages to be its father in relation to God or its religious training.—*sem.* *god's-mother*.—*ns.* *god's-child*, *god's-daughter*, *god's-son*.

Godhead, *god'hed*, *n.*, state of being a god; deity; divine nature. [God, and head—A.S. *had*, state.]

godless, *god'les*, *adj.* living without God; impious; atheistical.—*adv.* *god'lessly*.—*n.* *god'lessness*.

godlike, *god'lik*, *adj.*, like God; divine.

godly, *god'li*, *adj.*, like God in character; pious: according to God's law.—*adv.* *god'ly*, *god'lly*.—*n.* *god'liness*. [God, and *ly* = *like*.]

godsend, *god'send*, *n.* something sent by God; an unexpected piece of good-fortune. [God, and send.]

god-son, *god'-sun*, *n.* See *god-father*.

god-speed, *god'spēd*, *n.* either a contr. of *God speed you*, or *good speed* or success.

godward, *god'wārd*, *adv.*, toward God. [God, and Ger. *ward*, L. *versus*, sig. direction.]

godwit. See under *Goat*.

good-bye, *good'bi*, *n.* or *int.* either contracted from *God be with ye*, or from *good* and *bye* = way or journey; farewell, a form of address at parting.

gospel, *gos'pel*, *n.*, the word of God or good news or tidings; the Christian revelation; the narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John: a system of religious truth. [A.S. *godspell*—*god*, God, or *god*, good, and *spell*, discourse, tidings.]

gospit, *gos'ip*, *n.* orig. a sponsor, or one related in the service of God, then a familiar acquaintance; one who runs about telling and hearing news; idle talk.—*v.t.* to run about telling idle tales; to talk much; to chat.—*pr. p.* *goss'ipping*; *pa. p.* *goss'ipped*. [old E. *goscib*, *godis*—God, and *sib*, peace, relationship, Scot. *sib*, related.]

Goggles, *gog'ls*, *n. pl.*, blinds for shying horses; spectacles, with projecting eye-tubes. [Scot. *gogles*, blinds for horses—*goggo*, to blindfold.]

Goat, *Goat* forth, *Goat* out. See under *Goat*.

Goitre, *goit'er*, *gō't'er*, *n.*, a swollen throat; an enlargement of one of the glands of the throat. See *Oretra*. [Fr. *goitre*—L. *guttur*, the throat.]

goitred, *goit'erd*, *gō't'erd*, *adj.*, affected with *goitre*.

goitrous, *goit'rus*, *adj.*, pertaining to *goitre*.

Gold, *gōld*, *n.*, the yellow, bright metal; one of the precious metals much used for coin; money, riches: yellow, gold colour. [A.S.—*gawlew*, yellow, W. *gawel*, light, splendour; Ice. *gull*, gold—*gull*, yellow.]

golden, *gōld'n*, *adj.*, made of gold; of the colour of gold; bright; most valuable; happy; highly favourable. [A.S. *gilden*—*gold*.]

gold-beater, *gōld'-bēt-ēr*, *n.* one whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf.—*n.* gold-beating.

gold-dust, *gōld'-dust*, *n.*, gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.

goldfinch, *gōld'finsh*, *n.* a singing-bird or finch with gold-coloured wings. [Gold, and *finch*.]

gold-fish, *gōld'-fish*, *n.* a small gold-coloured fish, native to China, but kept in this country in glass-globes and ponds.

gold-leaf, *gōld'-lēf*, *n.*, gold beaten extremely thin, or into leaves, and used for gilding. [and silver.]

goldsmith, *gōld'smith*, *n.*, a smith or worker in gold

goldylocks, *gōld'y-loks*, *n.* a plant with yellow flowers, like locks of hair, also called wood crowfoot.

Golf, golf, n. a game played with a club and ball, in which he who drives the ball into a series of small holes in the ground with fewest strokes is the winner. [Dutch, *holf*, Ger. *holbe*, a club.] See **Club**.

Golosh, go-losh', n. a water-proof overshoe. [Fr. *galoches*—L. *gallica*, a Gallic shoe.]

Gondola, gon-do-la, n. a long, narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice. [It, dim. of *gonda*, of the same meaning; low L. *gandria*, a kind of boat; Gr. *kondra*, a drinking-vessel, said to be a Pers. word.]

gondoller, gon-do-lér, n. one who rows a gondola.

Gone, gon, past participle of Go.

Gong, gong, n. a round Chinese musical instrument made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud harsh sound. [Malay *gong*, probably from the sound.]

Gonorrhœa, gon-or-rê'a, n. an inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra. [Gr. *gonorrhœia*—*gonê*, that which begets, and *rhêô*, to flow.]

Good, good, adj., pleasant, agreeable; having qualities, whether physical or moral, desirable or suitable to the end proposed: promoting success, welfare, or happiness: virtuous; pious: kind; benevolent: clever; skilful: proper; fit: competent; sufficient: valid; sound: serviceable; beneficial: real; serious, as in *good earnest*: not small, considerable, as in *good deal*: full, complete, as *measures*: unblemished, honourable, as in *good name*:—*comp.* better; *superl.* best.—as good as, the same as, no less than. [A.S. *god*, Ger. *gut*, Gr. *agathos*—old Ger. *gutesen*, to delight, Gr. *githes*, to rejoice.]

good, good, n. that which promotes happiness, success, &c.:—opposed to evil: prosperity; welfare; advantage, temporal or spiritual: moral qualities; virtue: in *B.*, possessions:—in *pl.* household furniture; movable property; merchandise.

good, good, int. well! right!

good, good, adv. (obs.) very, as in *good cheap*.

good-breeding, good-bréd'ing, n. polite manners formed by a *good breeding* or education.

good-bye. See under **Go**.

good-day, good-dá', n., int. a salutation at meeting during the day, wishing *good* to any one.

Good-Friday, good-frí-dá', n. a fast, in memory of our Lord's crucifixion, held on the Friday of Passion-week.

good-humour, good-yú'mur, n., a good or cheerful temper, from the old idea that temper depended on the humours of the body.—*adj.* good-humoured.—*adv.* good-humouredly.

goodly, good'ly, adj., good-like; good-looking; fine; excellent:—*comp.* good'lier; *superl.* good'liest.—*n.* goodliness.

good-nature, good-ná'túr, n., natural goodness and mildness of disposition.—*adj.* good-na'tured.—*adv.* good-na'turedly.

goodness, good'nes, n., state of being good; virtue; excellence; benevolence.

good-night, good-nít', n., int. a salutation in parting for the night, wishing *good* to any one.

good-speed, good-spéd, n., a contraction of I wish you good speed.

good-will, good-wíl', n., benevolence; well-wishing: the custom of any business or trade.

godwit, god'wit, n. a bird with a long bill and long slender legs, that frequents marshes. [perh. from A.S. *god*, good, and *wíkt*, creature.]

Goodman, good-man', n. in B., the man or master of the house. [A.S. *gummann*, *guma*, a man.]

Goose, góos, n. lit. the gaper; a web-footed animal like a duck, but larger and stronger: a tailor's smoothing-iron, from the likeness of the handle to the neck of a goose: a stupid, silly person.—*pl.* geese. [A.S. *gos*, Ice. *gas*, Ger. *gans*, akin to L. *anser*, Gr. *chên*—Ger. *gahnen*, Gr. *chairo*, to gape, to yaw.] See **Gander**.

goose-grass, góos'-gras, n. a common creeping plant, so called from being a favourite food of the *goose*.

goose-quill, góos'-kwil, n. one of the quills or large wing-feathers of a *goose*, much used as pens.

goosery, góos'-ér-l, n., a place for keeping *geese*.

goehawk, gos'hawk, n. lit. goose-hawk; a short-winged hawk, once used for hunting *wild-geese* and other fowl. [A.S. *gos*, *goose*, *hawc*, hawk.]

goeling, gos'ling, n., a little or young *goose*. [A.S. *gos*, *goose*, *ling*, little.]

Gooseberry, góos'-ber-ri, n., the berry or fruit of a shrub of the same name. [corrupted from Ger. *krans* or *kransel-beere*, the rough berry, from the hairs with which the fruit is covered.]

Gopher, gó'fêr, adj. in B., lit. pitch; resinous, as wood, such as fir. [Heb. *gopher*, pitch.]

Gorcock, gor'kok, n. the moor-cock or red grouse. [*gor*—*gorse*, furze: or *gor* may be from its cry.]

Gorcrow, gor'krô, n. the gors or carrion crow. [A.S. *gor*, *crow*, and *crôw*.]

Gordian, gord'yan, adj. intricate; difficult. [the Gordian knot was a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, so intricate that no one could untie it.]

Gore, gör, n., clotted blood; blood. [A.S. *gor*, blood, dung, dirt; akin to L. *crasor*, blood clotted by cold, prob. akin to Gr. *krasos*, frost.]

gory, gör'l, adj., covered with gore; bloody.

Gore, gör, n. a triangular piece let into a garment to widen it; a triangular piece of land.—*v. i.* to shape like or furnish with gores: to pierce with anything pointed, as a spear; to stab:—*pr. p.* gör'ing; *pa. p.* gör'ed'. [Scot. *gore*, *gair*, Ice. *gair*, a gusset; A.S. *gwr*, a spear.]

Gorge, gorj, n. the throat; a narrow passage among hills: in *fort*, the entrance to an outwork.—*v. i.* to swallow greedily; to glut.—*v. i.* to feed:—*pr. p.* gorg'ing; *pa. p.* gorg'ed'. [Fr.—It. *gorge*, L. *gurgis*, a whirlpool: from sound, like *Gargis*.]

gorget, gor'jet, n. a piece of armour for the throat; a military ornament round the neck. [old Fr. *gorgette* = Fr. *gorgerin*, neck-armour—*gorge*.]

gorgeous, gor'jus, adj. lit. decorated as with a gorget; showy; splendid.—*adv.* gorgeously.—*n.* gorgeousness. [old Fr. *gorgas*, beautiful—*gor-gias*, a ruff; Prov. *gorgius*, neck-armour.]

Gorgon, gor'gun, n. lit. the grim one; a fabled monster of so horrible an aspect that every one who looked on it was turned to stone: anything very ugly. [L. *gorgon*—Gr. *gorge*—*gorgos*, grim.]

gorgon, gor'gun, gorgeous, gorgonian, gor-gó-mi-an, adj., like a gorgon; very ugly or terrific.

Gerilla, gor-í'fa, n. the largest of the monkey tribe, found on the west coast of tropical Africa.

Gormand, gor'mand, n., one who eats greedily, a glutton.—*adj.* voracious; gluttonous. [Fr. *gormand*, a glutton, *gourmet*, a taster of wines; Sp. *gormar*, to vomit; W. *gorm*, repletion.]

gormandise, gor'mand-íz, v. i. to eat like a gormand;—*pr. p.* gormand'ising; *pa. p.* gormand'ised.—*n.* gormandiser.

gormandising, gor'mand-íz-ing, n. the act or habit of eating like a *gormand* or voraciously.

Gorse, gors, n. a prickly shrub growing on waste

- places, the furze or whin.* [A.S. *gorst*, furze; W. *gorus*, *gorrist*, waste, open.]
- Gory.** See under *Gore*, clotted blood.
- Goshawk, Gosling.** See under *Goose*.
- Gospel.** See under *God*.
- Gossamer, gosa-mér, n.** lit. *God-summer*; very fine spider-threads which float in the air or form webs on bushes in fine weather. [old E. *gossamer*, so called from a legend that it is the shreds of the Virgin Mary's shroud which she cast away when she was taken up to heaven.]
- Gossip.** See under *God*.
- Got, Gotten.** See under *Get*.
- Goth, goth, n.** one of an ancient Germanic nation, supposed to have come originally from Scandinavia: a rude or uncivilised person, a barbarian. [A.S. *Geatas*, L. *Gothi*, Gr. *Gothoi*, Goth. *Guthans*, the Goths.]
- Gothic, goth'ik, adj.**, belonging to the Goths or their language: denoting a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.
- Gothicise, goth'i-siz, v.t.**, to make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.
- Gothicism, goth'i-sizm, n.**, a Gothic idiom or style of building: rudeness of manners.
- Gouge, gōō, or gouj, n.** a chisel, with a hollow blade, for cutting grooves or holes.—*v.t.* to scoop out, as with a gouge; to force out, as the eye with the thumb:—*pr.p.* gouging; *pa.p.* gouged. [Fr., Sp. *gubia*, low L. *gubia*—Basque, *gubia*, a hole.]
- Gourd, gōrd, or gōōrd, n.** a large, fleshy, globular fruit; the rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup: the gourd plant. [Fr. *cougourde*—L. *cucurbita*—*cu-curbit*, a reduplicated form akin to *corbis*, a basket, *curvus*, bent.]
- Gourmand, same as Gormand.**
- Gout, gout, n.** lit. *a drop*; a disease of the joints, esp. in the great toe. [Fr. *goutte*—L. *gutta*, a drop, because the disease was supposed to be caused by a humour settling on the joints in drops.]
- gouty, gout'i, adj.**, relating to gout; diseased with or subject to gout.—*adv.* goutily.—*n.* goutiness.]
- Gout, gōō, n.**, taste; relish. [Fr.—L. *gustus*, taste; akin to Gr. *gēuō*, to make to taste.]
- Govern, guv'ern, v.t.**, to move the head, as of a ship, to steer or pilot: to direct; to control: to rule with authority: in *gram.*, to determine the mood, tense, or case of.—*v.i.* to exercise authority; to administer the laws:—*pr.p.* governing; *pa.p.* governed. [Fr. *gouverner*, It. *governare*, L. *gubernō*, Gr. *hubernāō*—*hubē*, head.]
- governable, guv'ern-a-bl, adj.**, that may be governed.
- governante, guv'ér-nant, or guv', n.**, a lady who has the care of young ladies, a governess. [Fr.—*gouvernant*, *pr.p.* of *gouverner*.]
- governess, guv'ér-nes, n.**, a female who has charge of the instruction of young ladies, a tutress. [old Fr. *gouvernesse*—L. *gubernatrix*—*gubernō*.]
- government, guv'ern-ment, n.**, act of governing; management; control: system of governing: the persons authorised to administer the laws: the territory over which sovereign power extends: in *gram.*, the power of one word in determining the form of another. [Fr. *gouvernement*—*gouverner*.]
- governmental, guv'érn-ment'al, adj.**, pertaining to or sanctioned by government.
- governor, guv'érn-ur, n.**, one who governs; one invested with supreme authority: one who has the care of a young man; a tutor: in *B.*, a pilot.—*n.* *governorship*.
- Gown, gown, n.** lit. *that which is stitched*; a woman's upper garment; a long loose robe worn by professional men. [W. *gwn*—*gwnio*, to stitch.]
- gowned, gownd, adj.**, dressed in a gown.
- gownman, gown'man, gownman, gownz'man, n.** one whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer, esp. a member of an Eng. university.
- Grab, grab, (vulgar) v.t.**, to seize or grasp suddenly:—*pr.p.* grabbing; *pa.p.* grabbed. [from same root as *Grip*, *Grasp*, *Grapple*, &c. Ger. *greifen*, to seize, *krappen*, W. *crap*, a hook; Sw. *harpazo*, Sans. *grabh*, to seize.]
- Grace, grās, n.**, favour; mercy, pardon; the undeserved kindness or forgiveness of God; divine influence; eternal life: what adorns and commends to favour; natural or acquired excellence; elegance; embellishment; a single beauty: a short prayer at meat: the title of a duke or an archbishop.—*pl.* in *myth.*, the three sister-goddesses in whom beauty was deified.—*v.t.* to mark with favour: to adorn:—*pr.p.* grācing; *pa.p.* grāced. [Fr.—L. *gratia*, favour—*gratus*, agreeable; prob. akin to Gr. *charis*, grace.]
- graceful, grās'fūl, adj.**, full of or endowed with grace or elegance; elegant and easy.—*adv.* gracefully.—*n.* gracefulness.
- graceless, grās'les, adj.**, wanting grace or excellence; depraved; wicked.—*adv.* gracelessly.—*n.* gracelessness.
- gracious, grās'shūs, adj.**, abounding in grace or kindness; benevolent: proceeding from divine favour: acceptable.—*adv.* graciously.—*n.* graciousness.
- Grade, grād, n.**, a degree or step in rank or dignity; the degree of slope on a road. [Fr.—L. *gradus*, a step—*gradī*, to step, to go.]
- gradation, gra-dā'shun, n.**, a rising step by step; progress from one degree or state to another: state of being arranged in ranks: in *mus.*, a diatonic succession of chords: in *paint.*, the gradual blending of tints.—*adj.* gradational. [Fr.—L. *gradatio*, a rising by steps—*gradus*.]
- gradationed, gra-dā'shund, adj.**, formed by gradations or stages.
- gradient, grād'i-ent, adj.**, gradually rising; rising with a regular slope.—*n.* the degree of slope on a road, &c.; an incline. [L. *gradiens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *gradī*, to go.]
- gradual, grad'ū-al, adj.**, advancing by grades or degrees; regular and slow.—*adv.* gradually.
- gradual, grad'ū-al, gradl, grāl, n.** a book of hymns and prayers, so called because the anthems were usually sung on the steps of the pulpit.
- graduate, grad'ū-āt, v.i.**, to pass by grades or degrees: to pass through a university course and receive a degree.—*v.t.* to advance by degrees; to divide into regular intervals; to mark with degrees: to proportion:—*pr.p.* grad'ūating; *pa.p.* grad'ūated.—*n.* one admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society.—*n.* graduation. [low L. *gradno*, *graduatum*—*gradus*.]
- graduator, grad'ū-ā-tor, n.** a mathematical instrument for graduating or dividing lines into regular intervals.
- gradus, grād'us, n.** a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody. [in full, *gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses, by whose help alone poetry could be written.]
- Graft, n.** and *v.* in *B.*, old form of *Graft*.
- Graft, graft, v.t.**, to make an incision in a tree or plant, and insert in it a small branch of another: to insert in something anything not belonging

to it.—*v.t.* to insert cuttings into a tree:—*pr.p.* grafting; *pa.p.* grafted.—*n.* a small branch used in grafting. [orig. *graff*—*grafan*, to carve, to dig: or from the same root through *Fr. greffe*, *L. graphium*, a pointed instrument.]

Gral. See gradual under Grada.

Grain, grān, *n.* lit. *that which is eaten*; the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man; a small hard seed: a minute particle; a very small quantity; the smallest weight: the arrangement of the particles of anything, as stone. [*L. granum*, seed, prob. akin to *gramen*, grass, akin to Sans. *gras*, to devour.] See Grass.

grained, grānd, *adj.* rough, as if covered with grains.

granary, gran'ar-i, *n.*, a storehouse for grain or threshed corn. [*L. granaria*—*granum*.]

granivorous, gran-iv'or-us, *adj.*, eating grain; feeding on seeds. [*L. granum*, and *voro*, to eat.]

grainful, gran'ūl, *n.*, a little grain. [*Fr.*]

granular, gran'ū-lar, *granulary, gran'ū-lar-i, *adj.*, consisting of or like grains.—*adv.* gran'ularly, consisting of or like grains.—*adv.* gran'ularly, to form or break into grains or small masses; to make rough on the surface.—*v.i.* to be formed into grains:—*pr.p.* gran'ulating; *pa.p.* gran'ulated.—*adj.* granular; having the surface covered with small elevations. [*Fr. granuler*, to form grains—*granule*.]*

granulation, gran-ū-lā'shun, *n.*, act of forming into grains, esp. of metals by pouring them through a sieve into water while hot.—*pl.* the grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing.

granulous, gran'ū-lus, *adj.*, full of grains or particles.

Grain, grān, *n.*, the growth or direction of growth of the fibres of wood; texture; dye of the texture.—*v.t.* to paint in imitation of wood:—*pr.p.* grain'ing; *pa.p.* grained'. [*A.S. grenian*, to become green, to grow.]

grainer, grān'ēr, *n.*, one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

Grallatorial, gral'a-tōr-i-al, **Grallatory,** gral'a-tor-i, *adj.*, walking on stilts; of or relating to the *grallatores* or wading birds. [low *L. grallatorius*—*grallae*, stilts—*gradi*, to go, to walk.]

Gramineal, gram-min'e-al, **Gramineous,** gram-min'e-us, *adj.*, like or pertaining to grass; grassy. [*L. gramineus*—*gramen*, -inis, grass.] See Gram.

graminifolious, gram-in-i-fō'li-us, *adj.* bearing leaves like grass. [*L. gramen*, and *folium*, a leaf.]

graminivorous, gram-in-iv'ō-rus, *adj.*, feeding or subsisting on grass and herbs. [*L. gramen*, *graminis*, grass, *voro*, to eat greedily.]

Grammar, gram'mar, *n.* lit. the science of letters; the science which investigates the laws of language and the art of using it correctly: a book which teaches grammar; any elementary work. [*Fr. grammair*; *L. grammatica*; *Gr. grammatikē* (technē, art)—*gramma*, a letter—*graphō*, to write.]

grammarian, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.*, one versed in, or who teaches grammar. [*Fr. grammairien*.]

grammar-school, gram'mar-skōōl, *n.* a school in which grammar is taught; a school in which Latin and Greek are taught.

grammatic, gram-mat'ik, **grammatical,** gram-mat'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to or according to the rules of grammar. [*Fr. grammatical*; *L. grammaticus*; *Gr. grammatikos*.]—*adv.* grammatically.

grammaticise, gram-mat'is-z, *v.t.*, to make grammatical.—*v.i.* to act the grammarian:—*pr.p.* grammaticising; *pa.p.* grammaticised.

Grampus, gram'pus, *n.*, a grand or large voracious fish or cetaceous animal, common in the Arctic seas, and on the British coasts. [prob. corrupted from *Fr. grand-poisson*, great fish.]

Granary. See under Grain.

Grand, grand, *adj.* lit. *grown large*; of great size, extent, power, or dignity; splendid; illustrious; noble; sublime; chief: of the second degree of parentage or descent, as grand'father, a father or mother's father, grand'child, a son or daughter's child; so grand'mother, grand'noun, grand'daughter, &c.—*adv.* grand'ly.—*n.* grand'ness. [*Fr. grand*, *L. grandis*; perhaps akin to *Grow*, and *Great*.]

grandam, gran'dam, *n.*, an old dame or woman; a grandmother.

grandee, gran-dē, *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the grand or first rank; a man of high rank or station. [*Sp. grande*.]—*n.* grandee'ship.

grandeur, grand'ūr, *n.*, state or quality of being grand; vastness; splendour of appearance: loftiness of thought or deportment. [*Fr.*, from *grand*.]

grandiloquent, gran-dil'o-kwent, *adj.*, speaking grandly or bombastically; pompous.—*n.* grandiloquence. [*L. grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak.]

grand sire, grand'sir, *n.*, a grand sire or father; any ancestor.

Grange, grānj, *n.* lit. a granary; a farmhouse with its stables and other buildings. [*Fr. grange*, barn; low *L. granca*—*L. granum*, grain.]

Granite, gran'it, *n.* an igneous crystalline rock, composed of grains of quartz, felspar, and mica, and of a whitish, grayish, or reddish colour. [*It. granito*, granite, grained—*L. granum*, grain.]

granitic, gran-it'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or like granite.

granitiform, gran-it'i-form, **granitoid,** gran'i-toid, *adj.*, of the form of or resembling granite.

Granivorous. See under Grain.

Grant, grant, *v.t.* lit. either to promise or bind one's self, or to allow; to bestow or give over; to give possession of: to admit as true what is not yet proved: to concede:—*pr.p.* grant'ing; *pa.p.* grant'ed. [old *E. grant*; old *Fr. granter*, *cranter*, *creanter*, to promise, as if from a low *L. credentio*—*L. credo*, to believe: it seems also to be conn. with *L. gratus*, pleasing, low *L. gratum*, consent, *granto*, *L. gratificor*, to do something agreeable, to bestow a gift, *Fr. agiter*, to allow.]

grant, grant, *n.*, act of granting or bestowing: that which is granted; an allowance; a gift; a transfer or conveyance by deed or writing.

grantee, grant-ē, *n.*, the person to whom a grant, gift, or conveyance, is made.

grantor, grant'or, *n.*, the person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Granular, Granulate, &c. See under Grain.

Grape, grāp, *n.*, that which can be grasped; the fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; a single berry: a many tumour on the legs of horses. [*Fr. grappe de raisins*, bunch of raisins; *It. grappo*, a seizing, *grappolo*, a bunch of grapes; *Dutch, krappe*; *W. grab*, a cluster.] See Grab.

grapery, grāp-ēr-i, *n.*, a place where grapes are grown.

grape-shot, grāp'shot, *n.*, shot or small iron balls clustered or piled on circular plates round an iron pin, and which scatter on being fired.

grapy, grāp'i, *adj.* made of or like grapes.

Graphie, graf'ik, **Graphical,** graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to writing, describing, or delineating;

picturesquely described. [L. *graphicus*; Gr. *graphikos*—*graphō*, to write.]—*adv.* graphically.

Grapple. See under Grapple.

Grapple, *grap'p*, *v. t.*, to gripe, or seize; to lay fast hold of.—*v. i.* to contend in close fight.—*pr. p.* grapp'ling; *pa. p.* grapp'led. [dim. of Grab.]

grapple, *grap'pel*, *n.*, that which grapples; a small anchor with several claws or arms. [Fr. *grappin*; old Fr. *grappil*; from root of Grapple.]

Grasp. See under Grasp.

Grasp, *grasp*, *v. t.*, to grab or gripe; to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms; to catch at.—*v. i.* to endeavour to seize; to catch (followed by *at*).—*pr. p.* grasping; *pa. p.* grasped.—*n.* gripe of the hand; reach of the arms; power of seizure. [Ger. *grapsen*; old Ger. *grappen*, *graben*; from root of Grab, Grapple.]

Grass, *gras*, *n.* lit. that which grows, or the thing eaten; common herbage; an order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, rye, oats, &c.—*v. t.* to cover with grass:—*pr. p.* grassing; *pa. p.* grassed'. [A.S. *garr*, *gras*; Ice., Ger. *gras*; Scot. *girs*; allied to L. *gramen*, grass: either from the root of Grow, L. *creco*; or from Gr. *grainō*, to gnaw, to eat, Sans. *gras*, to devour.]

grasshopper, *gras'hop'p*, *n.*, a hopping insect that feeds on grass, allied to the locust.

grass-plot, *gras'-plot*, *n.*, a plot of grassy ground.

grassy, *gras'i*, *adj.*, covered with or resembling grass; green.—*n.* grassiness.

grass, *grās*, *v. t.* to feed with grass; to feed on; to tend grazing cattle.—*v. i.* to eat grass; to supply grass:—*pr. p.* grās'ing; *pa. p.* grās'ed'. [A.S. *grasian*, from *gras*.]

grazier, *grā'z*, *n.*, one who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

Grate, *grāt*, *n.* lit. a crate or lattice-work; a framework composed of bars with interstices, esp. one of iron bars for holding coals while burning. [It. *grata*, a grate, hurdle, lattice—from L. *crates*, a hurdle.] See *Crates*.

grating, *grā'ting*, *n.*, the bars of a grate; a partition or frame of bars.

Grate, *grāt*, *v. t.*, to make a shrill harsh noise; to creak or scrape: to rub hard so as to offend.—*v. t.* to rub so as to produce a harsh sound; to rub roughly; to wear away with anything rough; to offend by something harsh:—*pr. p.* grāt'ing; *pa. p.* grāt'ed. [Fr. *gratter*; Dan. *kratle*; Ger. *kratzen*; perhaps allied to L. *rado*, to scrape.]

grated, *grāt'ed*, *adj.*, having a grate or grating.

grater, *grāt'ēr*, *n.* an instrument with a rough surface for grating or rubbing down a body.

grating, *grāt'ing*, *adj.*, rubbing hard on the feelings; harsh; irritating.—*adv.* grāt'ingly.

Grateful, *grāt'fool*, *adj.*, full of grace or joy; causing pleasure; acceptable; delightful; thankful; having a due sense of benefits.—*adv.* grāt'fully.—*n.* gratefulness. [L. *gratias*, from *gratus*, pleasing, thankful, and *fac*.] See *Gracia*.

gratify, *grāt'i-f*, *v. t.*, to do what is agreeable to; to please; to soothe; to indulge:—*pr. p.* grāt'ifying; *pa. p.* grāt'ified.—*n.* gratifier. [L. *gratificor*—*gratus*, and *fac*, to do.]

gratification, *grāt'i-fi-kā'shun*, *n.*, act of gratifying, pleasing, or indulging; that which gratifies; delight. [L. *gratificatio*.]

gratis, *grāt'is*, *adv.*, by grace or favour; for nothing. [L. contracted for *gratius*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*.]

Gratitude, *grāt'i-tūd*, *n.*, state of being grateful; feeling of thankfulness. [low L. *gratitudo*.]

gratis, *grā-ti'us*, *adj.*, done or given gratis, or for nothing; voluntary; without reason, ground, or proof; adopted or asserted without good ground.—*adv.* gratis'tously. [L. *gratuitus*—*gratia*, favour—*gratus*.]

gratuity, *grā-ti'ū-ti*, *n.*, something given gratis; a present; an acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [low L. *gratuitas*—*gratus*.]

gratulate, *grāt'ū-lāt*, *v. t.* to congratulate.

gratulation, *grāt'ū-lā'shun*, *n.* congratulation.

gratulatory, *grāt'ū-la-tor-i*, *adj.* congratulatory.

Grave, *grāv*, *v. t.*, to carve, scratch, or scrape; to cut; to engrave: to scrape and pitch a ship's bottom.—*v. t.* to engrave:—*pr. p.* grāv'ing; *pa. p.* grāv'en, or grāv'ed'.—*n.* a pit graved or dug out, esp. one in which to bury the dead; any place of burial; fig. death; destruction. [Fr. *graver*; A.S. *grafan*; Dutch, *graven*; Ger. *graben*; allied to Gr. *graphō*, to grave, scratch: A.S. *græf*, Dutch, *graf*, Ger. *grab*, grave; allied to Garve and Grab. In the naut. sense, it may be connected with Graves, the dregs of tallow.]

graver, *grāv'ēr*, *n.*, an engraver; a tool for engraving on hard substances.

graving, *grāv'ing*, *n.*, act of graving or cutting out on hard substances; that which is graved or cut out; carved work: act of cleaning a ship's bottom.

Grave, *grāv*, *adj.* lit. heavy; fig. weighty; of importance; serious; not gay; sober; solemn: in music, not acute; low.—*adv.* grav'ly.—*n.* grave-ness. [L. *gravis*; Sans. *garu*.]

gravid, *grāv'id*, *adj.*, heavy, esp. as being with child; pregnant. [L. *gravidus*—*gravis*, heavy.]

gravity, *grāv'i-ti*, *n.*, heaviness; the tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight: state of being grave or sober; relative importance: in music, lowness of a note. [Fr. *gravité*; L. *gravis*—*gravis*.]

gravitate, *grāv'i-tāt*, *v. t.* to be acted on by gravity; to tend towards the earth:—*pr. p.* grav'itāt'ing; *pa. p.* grav'itāt'ed. [from L. *gravis*.]

gravitation, *grāv'i-tā'shun*, *n.*, act of gravitating; the tendency of all bodies to attract each other, especially the earth.

Gravel, *grāv'el*, *n.* small stones often intermixed with sand; small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder.—*v. t.* to cover with gravel; to puzzle:—*pr. p.* grāv'elling; *pa. p.* grāv'elled. [It. *gravella*; Fr. *gravelle*; Fr. *grève*, a sandy shore; W. *gro*, pl. *gravel*, coarse sand.]

gravelly, *grāv'el-i*, *adj.*, consisting of gravel.

Graver. See under Grave, *v. t.*

Gravid, Gravity, &c. See under Grave, *adj.*

Gravy, *grāv'i*, *n.* the juices from meat while cooking. [allied to Graves, the dregs of tallow; perhaps also to W. *cras*, gore, blood.]

Gray, *grā*, *adj.* of a white colour mixed with black; ash-coloured; white; fig. aged.—*n.* a gray colour; an animal of a grayish colour, as a horse, &c. [A.S. *græg*; Ger. *grau*; Fr. *gris*; allied to Gr. *graus*, an old man; L. *ravus*, tawny.]

graybeard, *grā'bērd*, *n.*, one with a gray beard; hence, an old man.

grayish, *grā'sh*, *adj.*, somewhat gray.

grayling, *grā'ling*, *n.* a silvery gray fish of the salmon family, but with a smaller mouth and teeth, and larger scales.

graywacke, *grāv'wak-e*, *n.* lit. gray rock; a kind of sandstone, consisting of rounded pebbles and



and firmly united together. [Ger. *graswache*—*gras*, gray, and *Wacke*.]

Grass, to feed cattle. See under **Grass**.

Grass, *grās*, *v.t.*, to graze or pass lightly along the surface:—*pr.p.* *grāking*; *pa.p.* *grāsed*. [A.S. *grasian*; Ger. *grasen*; from the root of *L. rado*, *rasus*, to scrape. See **Grate**.]

Grasier. See under **Grass**.

Grease, *grās*, *n.*, soft thick animal fat; oily matter of any kind; an inflammation in the heels of a horse, marked by swelling, &c.—*v.t.* (sometimes *pron. grēz*) to smear with grease:—*pr.p.* *greasing*; *pa.p.* *greased*. [Fr. *graisse*, from *gras*, fat; It. *grasso*; Gael. *creis*; from *L. crassus*, gross, thick, fat.]

greasy, *grēsi*, or *grēs'i*, *adj.*, of or like grease or oil; smeared with grease; smooth; fat—*adv.* *greasily*.—*n.* *greasiness*.

Great, *grāt*, *adj.*, grown; grand; large; enormous; expanded; numerous; long continued; superior; distinguished; highly gifted; noble; mighty; sublime; of high rank; chief; proud; rich; weighty; indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as *great-grandfather*, *great-grandson*.—*adv.* *greatly*.—*n.* *greatness*. [A.S.; Dutch, *groot*; Ger. *gross*; allied to *Grand*, *Gross*, *Grow*; *L. crassus*.]

greatcoat, *grāt-kōt*, *n.*, an over-coat.

great-hearted, *grāt-härt-ed*, *adj.*, having a great or noble heart; high-spirited; noble.

Greaves, *grēv*, *n.pl.*, the sediment of melted tallow. [old Fr. *grèves*; Ger. *grübe*.]

Greaves, *grēv*, *n.pl.*, ancient armour for the legs, of leather, &c. [old Fr. *grèves*, from *grève*, the shin-bone.]

Grebe, *grēb*, *n.*, an aquatic bird, having a long, conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grèbe*; W. *crib*, crest, one species having a crest.]

Grecian, *grēshān*, *adj.*, pertaining to Greece.—*n.*, a native of Greece; one well versed in the Greek language and literature; in *B.*, a Jew who spoke Greek. [A.S. and Fr. *græc*; *L. Græcus*; Gr. *græikos*.]

Grecian, *grēsiz*, *v.t.*, to make Grecian; to translate into Greek.—*v.i.*, to speak Greek:—*pr.p.* *Grēcising*; *pa.p.* *Grēcised*.

Grecism, *grēsizm*, *n.*, an idiom of the Greek language.

Greek, *grēk*, *adj.*, Grecian.—*n.*, a Grecian; the language of Greece; in *B.*, a Greek by race, or more frequently a Gentile as opposed to a Jew.

Greek-fire, *grēk-fīr*, *n.*, a combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.

Greedy, *grēd'i*, *adj.*, lit. crying for food; having a voracious appetite; covetous.—*adv.* *greedily*.—*n.* *greediness*. [A.S. *grædig*—*grædan*, to cry; Dutch, *gretig*; Goth. *grædags*, hungry; Scot. *great*, to cry, *gread*, greediness.]

Greek. See under **Grecian**.

Green, *grēn*, *adj.*, of the colour of growing plants; growing; vigorous; new; unripe; inexperienced; young.—*n.*, the colour of growing plants; a small green or grassy plat.—*pl.* fresh leaves; wreaths; the leaves of green vegetables for food, &c. [A.S. *græn*; Ger. *grün*; Dutch, *groen*—*groeyen*, to grow; Ice. *græn*—*grða*, to grow; allied to *Grow*.]—*n.* *greenness*.

green-cloth, *grēn-kloth*, *n.*, a court for regulating the affairs of the royal household, and which has

power to punish offenders within the palace, and so called from the green cloth on the table round which it sits.

green-crop, *grēn-krop*, *n.*, a crop of green vegetables, as grasses, turnips, &c. used on a farm in their unripe state.

greengage, *grēngā*, *n.*, a green and very sweet variety of the plum.

green-grocer, *grēn-grō-sēr*, *n.*, a grocer or dealer who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.

greenhouse, *grēn'hous*, *n.*, a house to shelter tender plants from the cold weather.

greenish, *grēn'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat green.—*n.* *greenishness*.

green-room, *grēn-rōom*, *n.*, the retiring-room of actors in a theatre which originally had the walls coloured green.

green-sand, *grēn'sand*, *n.*, a sandstone, in which green specks of iron occur.

greenstone, *grēn'stōn*, *n.*, a variety of trap-rock of a green colour.

Greet, *grēt*, *v.t.*, lit. to go to meet; to salute or address with kind wishes; to send kind wishes to; to congratulate.—*v.i.* to meet and salute:—*pr.p.* *greeting*; *pa.p.* *greeted*. [A.S. *grætan*, to go to meet; Dutch, *groeten*, Ger. *grüssen*, to salute; from Ice. *gría*, peace, or perh. conn. with *dry*.]

greeting, *grēt'ing*, *n.*, expression of kindness or joy; salutation.

gregarious, *grē-gā-rī-us*, *adj.*, associating or living in flocks or herds.—*adv.* *gregariously*.—*n.* *gregariousness*. [L. *gregarius*—*græx*, *grægis*, a flock.]

Gregorian, *grē-gō-rī-an*, *adj.*, belonging to or established by Pope Gregory (16th century), as the calendar.

Grenada, *grē-nād*, *n.*, a small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand, so called from its resembling a pomegranate. [Fr., Sp. *granada*; *L. granatum*, a pomegranate—*granum*, a grain.]

grenadier, *grē-nād-ēr*, *n.*, orig. a soldier who threw grenades; a member of the first company of every battalion of foot.

Grow, *grō*, *past tense* of **Grow**.

Grey, *grā*, same as **Gray**.

Greyhound, *grā'hound*, *n.*, a swift hunting hound, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. [A.S. *grighund*—Ice. *gray*, a dog, and *Hound*.]

Girdle, *grīd'l*, *n.*, a broad shallow circular pan for baking cakes. [Scot. *girdle*; W. *grydyll*—*gryddio*, to scorch or singe; Gael. *gréidil*; Sw. *gradda*, to roast, bake.]

griddle, *grīd'ēr-n*, *n.*, a grated iron or frame of bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire.

Grief, *grēf*, *n.*, heaviness of heart; pain of mind; sorrow; regret; mourning; cause of sorrow; affliction; in *B.*, bodily as well as mental pain. [Fr. *grief*—*gréver*, to burden; *L. grævo*, to grieve—*gravis*, heavy.]

grieve, *grēv*, *v.t.*, to cause grief or pain of mind to; to make sorrowful; to vex; in *B.*, also, to inflict bodily pain.—*v.i.* to feel grief; to mourn:—*pr.p.* *grieving*; *pa.p.* *grieved*.

grievance, *grēv'āns*, *n.*, cause of grief; burden; hardship; injury; grief.

grievous, *grēv'us*, *adj.*, causing or full of grief; burdensome; painful; heinous; atrocious; hurtful.—*n.* *grievousness*.

grievously, *grēv'us-li*, *adv.*, in a grievous manner; in *B.*, severely.

Griffin

- Griffa**, grif'in, **Griffon**, grif'un, *n.* an imaginary animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the *crooked beak* and wings of an eagle. [Fr. *griffon*; L. and Gr. *gryps*—Gr. *grypos*, hook-nosed.]
- Grig**, grig, *n.* a small lively eel, the sand-eel. [Prov. E. *grig*, a cricket: from its wriggling motion.]
- Grill**, gril, *v.t.* to broil on a *griddle*; to torment:—*pr.p.* grilling; *pa.p.* grilled'. [Fr. *griller*—*gril*, a griddle; L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a grate.]
- Grilse**, grils, *n.* a young salmon on its first return from salt water. [Sw. *grælox*, a gray salmon.]
- Grim**, grim, *adj.* lit. *grinding the teeth*; of forbidding aspect; ferocious; ghastly; sullen.—*adv.* grimly.—*n.* grimness. [A.S. *grim*, *grimm*; Ger. *grimig*—*grimm*, fury; W. *grom*, murmuring, grinding the teeth.]
- grimace**, gri-mās', *n.*, a *grim look*; a distortion of the face, in jest, &c.; a smirk. [Fr.]
- grimaced**, gri-māsd', *adj.*, with a *grimace*; distorted.
- Grimalkin**, gri-malk'in, *n.* lit. a *gray malkin*; an old cat. [Gray, and *malkin*, a dirty drab, a corruption of Moll or Mary.]
- Grima**, grim, *n.*, *dirt, mud*; ingrained dirt.—*v.t.* to soil deeply:—*pr.p.* grimming; grimed'. [It. *gromma*, crust; Ice. *grom*, inveterate dirt; W. *grima*, a spot; Scot. *grummel*, mud, dregs.]
- grimy**, grim'i, *adj.*, full of *grime*; foul.
- Gria**, grin, *v.i.* lit. *to grind the teeth*; to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.—*v.t.* to express by grinning:—*pr.p.* grinning; *pa.p.* grinned.—*n.* act of grinning. [A.S. *grinnian*; Ice. *grina*; Ger. *grinnen*; Dutch, *grinnen*, to grumble; Fr. *grognier*, to growl; *grincer*, to gnash the teeth; It. *digrignare*; allied to L. *ringor*, to snarl.]
- Grind**, grind, *v.t.*, *to grate* to powder, as *between the teeth*; to wear down or sharpen by rubbing; to rub together; to oppress.—*v.i.* to be moved or rubbed together:—*pr.p.* grinding; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* ground. [A.S. *grindan*; Dutch, *grinnen*, to gnash the teeth, to grind; allied to *Gria*.]
- grinder**, grind'er, *n.*, *he or that which grinds*; a double or jaw tooth that *grinds* food.
- grinding**, grind'ing, *n.* act of reducing to powder.
- grindstone**, grind'stōn, *n.* a circular revolving *stone* for *grinding* or sharpening tools.
- Gripe**, grip, *v.t.*, *to grab* or grasp with the hand; to seize and hold fast; to squeeze; to give pain to the bowels.—*v.i.* to seize by gripping; to feel gripping pains in the bowels; to get money by hard bargains:—*pr.p.* gripping; *pa.p.* griped'. [A.S. *gripan*; Ice. *gripa*; Ger. *greifen*; Dutch, *grijpen*; allied to *Grab*.]
- Gripe**, grip, grip, grip, *n.*, *grasp* or firm hold with the hand, &c.: oppression; pinching distress.—*pl.* severe pains in the bowels.
- Grisette**, gri-zet', *n.* a *gray young French woman* of the lower class. [Fr. *grisette*, a gray gown, which used to be worn by grisettes—*gris*, gray.]
- Grisled**, griz'ld, same as *grizzled*.
- Griety**, griz'li, *adj.*, *frightful*; hideous. [A.S. *griscil*; agriscan, to dread; Ger. *grisslich*; *grisseln*, to shudder.]
- Grist**, grist, *n.* lit. *a grinding*; corn for grinding at one time; supply; profit. [A.S. *grist*, *grist*, a grinding; prob. from root of *Grind*.]
- Gristle**, griz'l, *n.* a soft, elastic substance in animal bodies, also called cartilage. [A.S. *gristel*; old Ger. *krustila*, *kruspel*; Fries. *grissel*; Swiss,

Grope

- krüspels*—*krüspelen*, to crunch; prob. formed from the sound of crunching.]
- gristly**, griz'li, *adj.*, consisting of or like *gristle*.—*n.* *gristliness*.
- Grit**, grit, *n.*, *that which is ground or grated*; the coarse part of meal; gravel; a kind of hard sandstone: in *pl.* oats coarsely ground, groats. [A.S. *grot*, *gryt*; Dutch, *grut*, groats, *gries*, gravel; Ger. *grütze*; Swiss, *grützen*, to crunch; from root of *Grate*, *Grind*.]
- gritty**, grit'i, *adj.*, consisting of, or having *grits* or hard particles.—*n.* *grittiness*.
- groats**, grawts, *n.pl.* the grain of oats deprived of the husks. [A.S. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley.]
- grout**, grout, *n.*, *coarse meal*: the sediment of liquor; lees: a thin coarse mortar; a fine plaster for finishing ceilings. [A.S. *grut*, meal, wort, or new ale; Dutch, *gruyts*, dregs.]
- Grizzle**, griz'l, *n.* a *gray colour*. [Fr. *gris*, gray.]
- grizzled**, griz'ld, *adj.*, *gray*, or mixed with gray.
- grizly**, griz'li, *adj.*, of a *gray colour*.
- Groan**, grōn, *v.i.*, *to utter a moaning sound* in distress; *fig.*, to be afflicted:—*pr.p.* groaning; *pa.p.* groaned.—*n.* a deep moaning sound as of distress; a sound of disapprobation. [A.S. *granan*; Scot. *grane*; Dutch, *groomen*; W. *gruman*; formed from the sound.]
- groaning**, grōn'ing, *n.*, *act of groaning*; a deep moan as of pain; any low rumbling sound.
- Groat**, grawt, *n.* an old English coin = 4d. [Dutch, *groot*; allied to Ger. *groschen*—*gross*, great; from root of *Groat*: so named because when first coined by Edward III, it was the *greatest* silver coin, the only other being the silver penny.]
- Groats**. See under *Grit*.
- Grocer**, Groocery. See under *Gross*.
- Grog**, grog, *n.* a mixture of spirit and cold water. [derived from 'Old Grog', a nickname, given by the sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it, because he used in bad weather to wear a *Grogam* cloak.]
- Grogram**, grogram, *n.* a kind of cloth made of silk and mohair, of a *coarse grain* or texture. [old Fr. *grus-grain*, of a coarse grain or texture.]
- Groin**, groin, *n.* the part of the body, just where the legs begin to *divide*: in *arch*, the angular curve formed by the crossing of two arches. [Ice. *grvin*, division, branch—*grvina*, to divide; Sw. *grvn*, branch, space between the legs; Scot. *gruin*, *grane*, the branch of a tree or river.]
- groined**, groind, *adj.*, having *groins* or angular curves made by the intersection of two arches.
- Groom**, grōom, *n.* lit. *a youth or man*; one who has the charge of horses; a title of several officers of the Royal Household: a bridegroom.—*v.t.* to tend, as a horse:—*pr.p.* grooming; *pa.p.* groomed'. [Dutch, *grom*, a boy or youth; A.S. and Goth. *guma*, a man; perhaps allied to L. *homo*, a man.]
- Groove**, grōov, *n.* that which is *graven*, or hollowed out; a furrow, or long hollow.—*v.t.* to grave or cut a groove, or furrow in:—*pr.p.* grooving; *pa.p.* grooved'. [A.S. *grof*, *grof*—*grufan*, to dig; Ger. *grube*—*graben*, to dig; Dutch, *groove*, a furrow, pit; from root of *Grave*.]
- Grope**, grōp, *v.i.* orig. *to gripe* or *feel with the hands*; to search or attempt to find something, as if blind or in the dark.—*v.t.* to search by feeling, as in the dark:—*pr.p.* groping; *pa.p.* groped'. [A.S. *gropian*, *grufian*; allied to *Grab*, *Gripe*.]

gropingly, gröp'ing-li, *adv.*, in a *groping* manner.

Grosbeak, same as **Groosbeak**.

Gross, grös, *adj.*, *solid, fat*; coarse: rough: great: palpable: whole: coarse in mind; stupid; sensual; obscene.—*n.* the main bulk; the whole taken together: a *great* hundred, i.e. twelve dozen.—*adv.* *grossly*.—*n.* *grossness*. [Fr. *gross*; low L. *grossus* = L. *crassus*.]

Grosbeak, grös'bék, *n.* a genus of birds with a *thick strong convex beak*. (**Gross**, and **Beak**.)

grocer, grös'er, *n.* orig. one who sells by the *gross* or wholesale; a dealer in tea, sugar, &c. [formerly *grossier*, Fr. *grossier*; from root of **Gross**.]

grocery, grös'er-i, *n.*, *things sold by grocers*.

Grot, gröt, **Grotto**, gröt'o, *n.*, a *crypt*, or subterranean cavern. [Fr. *grotte*; A.S. *grut*; old Fr. *crota*; corruption from *Crypt*.]

grotesque, gröt'esk, *adj.*, *grotto-like*; extravagantly formed; ludicrous.—*n.* in *art*, extravagant ornament, containing animals, plants, &c. not really existing.—*adv.* *grotesquely*.—*n.* *grotesque* *ness*. [Fr. *grotesque*—*Grotto*.]

Ground, ground, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **Grind**.

Ground, ground, *n.* the surface of the earth; a portion of the earth's surface; land; field; the floor, &c.: position; field or place of action: that on which something is raised, lit. or fig.; foundation; reason: in *art*, the surface on which the figures are represented.—in *pl.* sediment at the bottom of liquors, dregs. [A.S. and Ger. *grund*; Goth. *grundus*; Gael. *gruand*.]

ground, ground, *v. t.*, to *put on the ground*: to fix on a foundation, or principle; to instruct in first principles.—*v. i.* to strike the bottom, and remain fixed:—*pr. p.* *ground'ing*; *pa. p.* *ground'ed*.

groundage, ground'aj, *n.* the tax paid by a ship for the *ground* or space occupied while in port.

ground-floor, ground'flör, *n.* the *floor* of a house, on a level with the street or exterior *ground*.

ground-ivy, ground'í-vi, *n.* a plant which creeps along the *ground*, like *ivy*.

groundless, ground'les, *adj.*, *without ground*, foundation, or reason.—*adv.* *ground'lessly*.—*n.* *ground'lessness*.

groundling, ground'ling, *n.* a *small fish*, having a spine under each eye, and which keeps near the *ground*.

ground-nut, ground'nut, *n.* a term applied to the *fruit* of some plants and the root of others found in the *ground*.

ground-plot, ground'plot, *n.* the *plot of ground* on which a building stands.

ground-rent, ground'rent, *n.*, *rent* paid to a landlord for liberty to build on his *ground*.

groundsel, ground'sel, *n.* an annual plant, about a foot high, with small yellow flowers. [A.S. *grundswellice*—*grund*, *ground*, and *swelgan*, to swell, because the ground swells with it, that is, it grows everywhere.]

ground-swell, ground'swel, *n.* a broad, deep *swell* or undulation of the ocean, after a severe storm.

groundwork, ground'wurk, *n.* the *work* which forms the *ground* or foundation of anything; the basis; the essential part; the first principle.

Group, gröp, *n.*, a *bunch* or *cluster*; a number of persons or things together: in *art*, an assemblage of persons, animals, or things, forming a whole.—*v. t.* to form into a group or groups:—*pr. p.* *grouping*; *pa. p.* *grouped*. [Fr. *groupe*; It. *gruppo*, a bunch, knot; W. *crub*, a round hunch, a bunch; A.S. *cropp*, top; allied to **Crup**.]

grouping, gröp'ing, *n.* in *art*, the act of disposing and arranging figures or objects in *groups*.

Grouse, grou, *n.* a genus of birds having a short curved bill, short legs and feathered feet, which frequent moors and hills covered with *gorse*. [perhaps allied to *Gorse*; W. *grug-iar*, heath-hen.]

Groat. See under **Grüt**.

Grove, gröv, *n.* lit. a place *grooved* or cut out among trees; a collection of trees, or wood of small size; an avenue of trees. [A.S. *græf*, *grove*, a grove—*grafan*, to dig.] See **Grave**, **Groove**.

Grovel, gröv'el, *v. i.*, to *grope* about on the *ground*; to crawl on the earth: to be mean:—*pr. p.* *grov'elling*; *pa. p.* *grov'elled*.—*n.* *grov'eller*. [Ger. *krabbeln*, to crawl; Dan. *kravle*, to crawl up; Sw. *kräfta*, to creep; Ice. *grufsla*, to grovel.] See **Grab**, **Grope**.

Grow, grö, *v. i.* to become enlarged by a natural process; to advance towards maturity; to increase in size; to take a form while increasing; to develop; to become greater in any way; to extend; to improve; to pass from one state to another; to become.—*v. t.* to cause to grow; to cultivate:—*pr. p.* *growing*; *pa. t.* *grew* (grö); *pa. p.* *grown*.—*n.* *grower*. [A.S. *growan*; Dutch, *groeyen*; Sw. *gro*; Ice. *groa*: the root is seen in L. *creco*, to grow, *creo*, Dan. and Scot. *gar*, Gr. *kraino*, to make.]

growth, gröth, *n.*, *act* or *process* of *growing*; gradual increase; progress; development: that which has grown; product.

Growl, growl, *v. i.*, to *utter a murmuring, snarling sound*, like a dog; to grumble surlily.—*v. t.* to express by growling:—*pr. p.* *growl'ing*; *pa. p.* *growled'*.—*n.* *growler*. [Ger. *grollen*, to be angry, to roar; Norw. *gryla*, to grunt, growl; Fr. *grouiller*, to rumble; allied to Gr. *grullisä*, to grunt, *grulos*, a pig; from the sound.]

growl, growl, *n.*, a *murmuring, snarling sound*, as of a cross dog.

Growth. See under **Grow**.

Grab, grub, *v. i.*, to *dig in the dirt*: to be occupied meanly.—*v. t.* to dig or root out of the ground (generally followed by *up*):—*pr. p.* *grubbing*; *pa. p.* *grubbed'*. [Ger. *gräbeln*, to pick, *grube*, a pit; allied to **Grab** and **Grave**.]

grab, grub, *n.* the larva of the beetle, moth, &c. so called because it *dig*s into plants.

grubber, grub'er, *n.*, *he* or *that which grubs*; an instrument for digging up the roots of trees, &c.

Grudge, gruj, *v. i.*, to *grumble* or *murmur*; to shew discontent.—*v. t.* to murmur at; to look upon with envy; to give or take unwillingly:—*pr. p.* *grudg'ing*; *pa. p.* *grudged'*.—*n.* secret enmity or envy; an old cause of quarrel. [old E. *gruiche*, *gruiche*; old Fr. *grucher*, *groucer*, *grouce*; Gr. *gruad*, to murmur, to say *gru*.]

grudgingly, gruj'ing-li, *adv.*, in a *grudging* or *reluctant manner*; unwillingly.

Gruel, grö'el, *n.* a thin food, made by boiling *groats* or oatmeal in water. [old Fr. *gruel*; Fr. *gruan*, groats; Norw. *graut*, Dan. *grød*, porridge. See **groats** under **Grüt**.]

Gruff, gruf, *adj.*, *hoarse*; rough, stern in manner; churlish.—*adv.* *gruff'ly*.—*n.* *gruff'ness*. [Sw. and Dutch, *gruf*; Ger. *gröb*, large, coarse; Grisons, *grufflar*, to snore; Ger. *prob*, formed in imitation of a hoarse sound.]

Grumble, grum'bl, *v. i.*, to *murmur with discontent*; to growl; to rumble:—*pr. p.* *grumbl'ing*;

gr. p. grum'bled.—*n.* grum'bler.—*adv.* grum'blingly. [low Ger. *grummeln*; Fr. *grommeler*; W. *grymial*; *grum*, a murmur: from the sound.]

Grume, grōm, *n.* a thick consistence of fluid; a clot as of blood. [old Fr. *grume*; Fr. *grumeau*; L. *grumus*, a little heap.]

grumous, grōm'us, *adj.*, like *grume*; thick; clotted.

Grunt, grunt, *v. i.*, to make a sound like a pig:—*pr. p.* grunting; *pa. p.* grunt'ed.—*n.* a short, guttural sound, as of a hog.—*n.* grunter. [from the sound.] See *Grudge*.

Guaiacum, gwā'ya-kum, *n.* a genus of trees in the W. Indies, that yield a greenish resin used in medicine. [Sp. *guayaco*, from a Haytian word.]

Guano, gwā'nō, *n.* the dung of certain sea-fowl, found on certain coasts and islands, esp. about S. America, much used for manure. [Sp. *guano* or *Asano*, from Peruvian *huano*, dung.]

Guarantee, gar-an-tē, *n.*, a warrant or surety; a contract to see performed what another has undertaken: the person who makes such a contract.—*v. t.* to undertake that another shall perform certain engagements; to make sure:—*pr. p.* guaranteeing; *pa. p.* guaranteed. [Fr. *garantie*, old Fr. *garantie*; Fr. *garantir*, to warrant—*garant*, warrant: from root of *Warrant*.]

Guard, gārd, *v. t.*, to ward, watch, or take care of; to protect from danger.—*v. i.* to watch; to be wary:—*pr. p.* guarding; *pa. p.* guard'ed.—*n.* that which guards from danger: a man or body of men stationed to protect; one who has charge of a coach or railway-train: state of caution: posture of defence: part of the hilt of a sword: a watch-chain. [Fr. *garder*, old Fr. *garder*: from root of *Ward*.]

guarded, gārd'ed, *adj.*, wary; cautious: uttered with caution.—*adv.* guard'edly.—*n.* guard'edness.

guardian, gārd'yan, *n.*, one who guards, or takes care of; in law, one who has the care of an orphan minor.—*n.* guardianship.

guard-room, gārd'rōm, *n.*, a room for the accommodation of *guards*.

guard-ship, gārd'ship, *n.* a ship of war that guards or superintends marine affairs in a harbour, &c. and receives impressed seamen.

Guava, gwā'va, *n.* a genus of trees and shrubs, of tropical America, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly. [Sp. *guayaba*; Fr. *guayave*.]

Gudgeon, gud'jun, *n.* a small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp, easily caught—hence, any one easily cheated. [Fr. *goujon*; Sp. and L. *gobio*; Gr. *gobios*.]

Guilden-rose, guld'er-rōz, *n.* a tree with large white ball-shaped flowers. [so called from *Guldrens* in Holland—also called *snow-ball-tree*.]

Guerdon, gērdun, *n.*, a reward or recompense. [old Fr. *guerdon*; It. *guerdono*; low L. *widerrōnem*, corr. from old Ger. *widarlon*, A.S. *widerrōan*—*widher*, against, *lean*, reward.]

Guerrilla, gēr-ril'a, *n.* lit. *petty war*; a mode of harassing an army by small bands; a member of such a band. [Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war.] See *War*.

Guess, ges, *v. t.* lit. to get or discover; to form an opinion on uncertain knowledge.—*v. i.* to judge on uncertain knowledge; to conjecture rightly:—*pr. p.* guessing; *pa. p.* guessed. [old E. *ges*;—Fr. *guesser*, to estimate; Ica. *gisha*, for *gisha*, to get, to get, think, E. *Get*.]

guess, ges, *n.* judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds.

guess-work, ges'-wuk, *n.*, work done by *guess*.

Guest, gest, *n.* lit. a stranger, or one to be entertained; a visitor received and entertained. [A.S. *gest*, *gaest*; Ger. *gast*; perhaps allied to L. *hostis*, stranger; enemy, *hospes*, *hospitii*, a host or guest.]

guest-chamber, gest'-chām-bēr, *n.* in *B.*, a chamber or room for the accommodation of *guests*.

Guide, gid, *v. t.*, to point out; to lead or direct; to regulate; to influence:—*pr. p.* guiding; *pa. p.* guid'ed.—*n.* he who or that which guides; one who directs another in his course of life. [Fr. *guider*; Sp. *guiar*; allied to A.S. *wisian*, Fr. *weisen*, to shew; and perhaps to L. *video*, to see.]

guidance, gid'ans, *n.*, act of *guiding*; direction; government.

guide-post, gid'-pōst, *n.*, a post erected at a roadside, to *guide* the traveller.

Guild, gild, *n.* orig. an association in a town where payment was made for mutual support and protection; an association of men, for mutual aid; a corporation. [A.S. *gild*, *gild*, money, *gildan*, to pay.]—*n.* guild'hall, the hall of a *guild*.

Guilt, gil, *n.*, vile, jugglery; cunning; deceit. [old Fr. *guille*, deceit; low Dutch, *gigeln*, to deceive by jugglery; connected with *Wile*.]

guiltful, gil'fool, *adj.*, full of *guilt*; crafty; deceitful.—*adv.* guilt'fully.—*n.* guilt'fulness.

guiltless, gil'les, *adj.*, without *guilt*; artless.—*adv.* guilt'lessly.—*n.* guilt'lessness.

gull, gul, *v. t.*, to beguile; to deceive:—*pr. p.* gull'ing; *pa. p.* gull'ed.—*n.* a trick: one easily cheated. [old Fr. *gualer*, to deceive; old Sw. *gilla*; Dutch, *kullen*: or from the stupidity of the bird. See *Gull*, a sea-fowl.]

gullible, gul'i-bl, *adj.*, easily gulled or deceived.—*n.* gullibility.

Gullinnet, gil'e-mot, *n.* a genus of marine birds having a pointed bill, and very short tail. [Fr.: W. *chwilwng*, whirling about.]

Guliotine, gil'o-tēn, *n.* an instrument for beheading—consisting of an upright frame down which a sharp heavy axe descends on the neck of the victim—introduced during the French Revolution, and named after *Guillotain*, a physician, who first proposed its adoption.—*v. i.*, to behead with the *guliotine*.

Guilt, gil, *n.* lit. the fine paid for an offence; punishable conduct; the state of having broken a law: crime. [A.S. *gil*—*gildan*, to pay, to atone; Ger. *gulte*, impost; Dan. *gield*, debt.]

guiltless, gil'les, *adj.*, without *guilt*; innocent.—*adv.* guilt'lessly.—*n.* guilt'lessness.

guilty, gil'i, *adj.*, justly chargeable with *guilt*; wicked.—*guilty* of, sometimes in *B.*, deserving. [A.S. *gyltig*.]—*adv.* guilt'ly.—*n.* guilt'iness.

Guinea, gin'i, *n.* an Eng. gold coin, no longer used = 21s., so called because first made of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.

Guinea-fowl, gin'i-fowl, *Guinea-hen*, gin'i-hen, *n.* a fowl like the turkey, of a dark-gray colour, with white spots, originally from *Guinea*, in Africa.

Guinea-pig, gin'i-pig, *n.* a small Brazilian animal, like the pig and a rabbit. [prob. a mistake for *Guiana-pig*.]

Guise, gis, *n.*, way, manner; external appearance; dress; behaviour. [Fr. *guise*; E. *Wise*; A.S. *wisian*; Ger. *weise*; W. *gwis*; Bret. *gis*, conn. with *Guise*.]

guiser, gi'ér, *n.*, a person in disguise; a Christmas mummer.

Guitar, gi-tár' *n.* a musical stringed instrument like the violin in shape but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitarre*; It. *chitarra*; from L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithara*, a lyre or lute. See *Cithara*.]

Gulae, gúlz, *n.* in *her.* a red colour, marked in engraved figures by perpendicular lines. [Fr. *gules*, the mouth and throat; low L. *gula*, red skin.]

Gulf, gulf, *n.*, a hollow or indentation in the sea-coast; a deep place in the earth; a whirlpool; anything insatiable. [Fr. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, modern Gr. *kolphas*, Gr. *kolpas*, the bosom, a fold, a gulf.]

gulty, gulfí, *adj.*, full of gulfs or whirlpools.

Gull, gul, *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl, named either from its wailing cry, or from its being gluttonous. [W. *guyllan*, Bret. *gwelan*—Bret. *gwela*, to weep, to cry; or It. *gulone*—L. *gulo*, a glutton.]

Gull, *v.t.* to deceive. See under *Gulla*.

Gullet, gul'et, *n.*, the throat; the passage in the neck by which food is taken into the stomach. [Fr. *goulet*, the mouth of a pipe, *gouls*, L. *gula*, the throat.]

Gully, gul'í, *n.* a gullet or channel worn by running water.—*v.t.* to wear a gully or channel in.

Gulp, gulp, *v.t.*, to swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*pr.p.* gulping; *pa.p.* gulped'. [Dutch, *gulpen*, to swallow eagerly; Lang. *glouk*, a mouthful of liquid, E. *gobble*, prov. E. *gulit*; from the sound made in swallowing liquid.]

Gum, gum, *n.* lit. the roof of the mouth, the flesh of the jaws. [A.S. *goma*, Dutch *gumme*, Ger. *gummen*, roof of the mouth, palate.]

Gum, gum, *n.* a substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface.—*v.t.* to smear or unite with gum.—*pr.p.* gumming; *pa.p.* gummed'. [A.S. *goma*, Fr. *gomme*, L. *gummi*, Gr. *kommi*.]

gummiterous, gum-í'er-us, *adj.*, producing gum. [L. *gummi*, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

gummosa, gum'us, *gummy*, gum'í, *adj.*, consisting of or resembling gum; producing or covered with gum.—*n.* gumminess. [L. *gummosus*.]

Gun, gun, *n.* lit. an engine for throwing projectiles; an instrument for projecting balls by means of gunpowder; small-arms, not cannon. [*gun*, a contr. of *Engine*; or Fr. *guigner*, to look obliquely; or from the root of *Canon*.]

gun-barrel, gun'-bar-el, *n.*, the barrel or tube of a gun.

gun-boat, gun'-bót, *n.*, a boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

gun-carriage, gun'-kar-rij, *n.*, a carriage on which a gun or cannon is supported.

gun-cotton, gun'-kot-n, *n.*, cotton rendered highly explosive like gun-powder.

gunnaga, gun'á, *n.* the number of guns carried by a ship of war.

gunner, gun'ér, *n.* one who works a gun or cannon; *naut.*, a petty officer who has charge of the ordnance on board ship.

gunnery, gun'ér-i, *n.*, the art of managing guns, or the science of artillery.

gunpowder, gun'pow-dér, *n.* an explosive powder used for guns and firearms.

gunshot, gun shot, *n.* the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun.—*adj.* caused by the shot of a gun.

gunsmith, gun'smith, *n.*, a smith or workman who makes or repairs guns or small-arms.

gunstock, gun stok, *n.*, the stock or piece of wood on which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

gunwale, gun'el, *n.*, the wale or upper edge of a ship's side next to the bulwarks, so called because the upper guns are pointed from it.

Gurgle. See under *Gurgle*.

Gurnet, gur'net, *Gurnard*, gur'nard, *n.* lit. horn-head; a genus of fishes, having the head covered with bony plates. [It. *gurnard*, W. *pengernyn*, Cornish, *pengarn-jen*, head, *garn*, horn.]

Gush, gush, *v.t.* lit. to pour out.—*v.i.* to flow out with violence, or copiously.—*pr.p.* gushing; *pa.p.* gushed'.—*n.* that which flows out; a violent issue of a fluid. [A.S. *grotan*, Ger. *giessen*, akin to Gr. *cheo*, to pour; Ger. *guss*, Ice. *gussa*, that which is poured out.]

gushing, gush'ing, *adj.* rushing forth with violence, as a liquid; flowing copiously.—*adv.* gush'ingly.

gut, gut, *n.* lit. that through which anything gushes or flows; the intestinal canal.—*v.t.* to take out the bowels of; to plunder.—*pr.p.* gutting; *pa.p.* gutt'ed. [A.S. *gut*—*gotan*, to pour, to flow.]

Gusset, gu'set, *n.* the piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit; an angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen some part of it. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit, *gusset*,—*goussé*, It. *guscio*, a pod; W. *cuysed*, *gusset*—*cuyis*, furrow.]

Gust, gust, *n.*, a sudden blast of wind; a violent burst of passion. [Ice. *gustur*.]

gusty, gust'í, *adj.* subject to sudden gusts of wind; stormy; tempestuous.—*n.* gustiness.

Gust, gust, *Gusto*, gust'ó, *n.* sense or pleasure of tasting; relish; gratification. [It. *gusto*—L. *gustus*, tasted; akin to Gr. *gusto*, to make to taste.]

gustatory, gust'a-tor-i, *adj.*, pertaining to, or tending to please the taste.

Gut. See under *Gush*.

Gutta-percha, gut'a-pér'cha, *n.* the solidified juice of various trees in the Malayan islands, like caoutchouc. [Malay, *gutta*, gum, *percha*, the tree producing it.]

Gutter, gut'ér, *n.* a channel at the eaves of a roof for conveying away the drops; a channel for water.—*v.t.* to cut or form into small hollows.—*v.i.* to become hollowed; to run down in drops, as a candle.—*pr.p.* guttering; *pa.p.* guttered'. [Fr. *gouttière*—*goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop.]

Guttur, gut'ur-al, *adj.* pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.—*n.* in *gram.* a letter pronounced in the throat.—*adv.* gut'turally. [L. *guttur*, the throat.]

Guy, gi, *n.*, *naut.*, a rope to guide or steady any suspended weight. [Sp. *guia*, a guide.] See *Guide*.

Guzzle, guz'í, *v.i.*, to eat and drink with haste and greediness.—*v.t.* to swallow with exceeding relish.—*pr.p.* guzzling; *pa.p.* guzzled'.—*n.* guzzler. [Swiss, *guzeln*, to gormandise; Fr. *degonziller*, to swallow down; It. *gossare*, to guzzle—*gosso*, the throat.]

Gymnasium, jim-ná'zi-um, *n.* orig. a place where athletic exercises were practised naked; a school for gymnastics; a school for the higher branches of literature and science.—*pl.* *Gymnasia*, jim-ná'zi-a. [L.—Gr. *gymnasion*—*gymnaso*, to exercise—*gymnos*, naked.]

gymnaet, jim'nast, *n.*, one who teaches or practises gymnastics. [Fr. *gymnaste*—Gr. *gymnastis*.]

gymnaetia, jim-nas'tik, *gymnaetical*, jim-nas'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to athletic exercises.—*n.* *sing.* *gymnaetia*, athletic exercises; the art of per-

forming athletic exercises.—*adv.* *gymnastically*. [L. *gymnasticus*, Gr. *gymnastikos*, relating to gymnastics.]

Gynarchy, jin'är-ki, *n.*, government by a female. [Gr. *gynä*, a woman, *archö*, to rule.]

Gynocracy, jin-ë-kok'ra-si, *gynocracy*, jin-ë-kok'ra-si, *n.*, government by women. [Gr. *gynä*, a woman, *kratö*, to rule.]

Gypsum, jip'sum, *n.* lit. *chalk*; sulphate of lime; when calcined it is *plaster of Paris*. [L., Gr. *gypsos*, chalk.]

Gypsy, jip'së-us, *adj.*, of or resembling gypsum.

Gypsy, Gipsy, *Gypsy*, jip'si, *n.* lit. *Egyptian*, because supposed to come from Egypt; one of a wandering race, originally from India, now scattered over Europe; a reproachful name for one with a dark complexion; a sly, tricking woman. [old E. *Gyptian*.]

Gyre, jir, *n.* lit. a circle; a circular motion. [L. *gyrus*—Gr. *gyros*, round.]

gyrate, jir'ät, *v.i.*, to whirl round a central point; to move spirally:—*pr.p.* gy'rating; *pa.p.* gy'räted.—*adj.* in *bot.*, winding round. [L. *gyro*, *gyratum*, to move in a circle.]

gyration, ji-rä'shun, *n.*, act of whirling round a central point; a spiral motion.

gyratory, jirä-tor-i, *adj.*, moving in a circle.

Gyruloco, Gieruloco, jér'faw-kn, *n.* a large falcon, found in the northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds. [low L. *gyrofalco*; Ger. *gyer*, a vulture, and *falke*, falcon.]

Gyve, jiv, *n.* a fetter, esp. one to confine the legs—used commonly in pl.—*v.t.* to fetter. [W. *gejyn*, fetters.]

H

Ha, hä, *int.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief; and, when repeated, laughter. [from the sound.]

Haberdaasher, hab'er-dash-ër, *n.*, a seller of small wares, as ribbons, tape, &c. [Ice. *hagarfastak*, things of little value.] [*haberdaasher*.

haberdaashery, hab'er-dash-ër-i, *n.*, goods sold by a Haberdaasher.

Habergeon, ha-bér'jé-un, *n.* a piece of armour to defend the neck and breast. [Fr. *haubergeon*, dim. of old Fr. *haubert*, obs. E. *hauber*—A.S. *healsberga*—*heals*, neck, *berga*, to defend.]

Habit, hab'it, *n.* lit. the having one's self or being in a certain condition; ordinary course of conduct; tendency to perform certain actions; practice; custom; outward appearance, dress; a garment, esp. a tight-fitting dress, with a skirt, worn by ladies on horseback.—*v.t.* to dress:—*pr.p.* habit'ing; *pa.p.* hab'ited. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, state, dress—*habeo*, to have, to be in a condition.]

habilement, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* a habit or garment:—in *pl.*, clothing, dress. [Fr. *habillement*—*habiller*, to dress—L. as if *habitu-lare*—*habitus*, dress.]

habitual, ha-bit'u-al, *adj.* formed or acquired by habit or frequent use; customary.—*adv.* habitually. [low L. *habituális*—L. *habitus*.]

habituate, ha-bit'u-ät, *v.t.*, to cause to acquire a habit; to accustom:—*pr.p.* habit'uating; *pa.p.* habit'uated. [L. *habitus*, *habituatum*—*habitus*, held in a state or condition—*habeo*, to have.]

habitude, hab'i-tüd, *n.* tendency from acquiring a habit; usual manner. [L. *habitudo*—*habeo*.]

habitable, hab'it-äbl, *adj.*, that may be inhabited or dwelt in.—*n.* habitableness.—*adv.* habitably. [L. *habitabilis*—*habito*, *habituatus*, to inhabit, freq. of *habeo*, to have.]

habitat, hab'it-at, *n.* lit. it dwells; in *nat. hist.* and

bot., the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant. [3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of L. *habito*.] **habitation**, hab-i-tä'shun, *n.*, act of inhabiting or dwelling; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a residence. [Fr.—L. *habitatio*—*habito*.]

hack, hak, *v.t.*, to use an axe upon, to chop; to cut and mangle; to notch:—*pr.p.* hack'ing; *pa.p.* hacked'.—*n.* a cut made by hacking. [A.S. *haccan*, Ger. *hacken*—*hacks*, an axe.] See *Hash*.

hackly, hak'li, *adj.* rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped:—in *min.*, covered with sharp points.

hackle, hag'l, *v.t.*, to hack into small pieces; to cut unskillfully; to mangle:—*pr.p.* hagg'ling; *pa.p.* hagg'led. [dim. of Scot. *hag*, Ice. *hogga*, to hack.]

hack, a hackney. See under *Hackney*.

Hackle, hak'l, *n.* an instrument with hooks or iron teeth for sorting hemp or flax; any flimsy substance unspun: a feather in a cock's neck; a hook and fly for angling, dressed with this feather. [Ger. *hechel*, akin to Ger. *hacken*, and *Hook*.]

hackle, hak'l, *v.t.*, to dress with a hackle, as flax; to tear rudely asunder:—*pr.p.* hack'ling; *pa.p.* hack'led. [Ger. *hecheln*, to comb flax—*hechel*.]

Hackly. See under *Hack*, to cut.

Hackney, hak'ni, *n.* lit. a nag or horse hacked, hashed, or used badly; a horse for general use, esp. for hire.—*v.t.* to carry in a hackney-coach; to use much; to make commonplace:—*pr.p.* hack'neying; *pa.p.* hack'neyed (-ind). [from *Hack*, to hash, to use badly, and *Nag*, a small horse—hence Fr. *haguet*, Dutch, *hakke-wei*, an ambling nag.]

hackney, hak'ni, *hackneyed*, hak'nid, *adj.* let out for hire; devoted to common use; much used.

hackney-coach, hak'ni-köch, *n.*, a coach let out for hire.

hack, hak, *n.*, a hackney, esp. a poor and jaded one: any person overworked on hire; a literary drudge.—*adj.* hackney, hired.—*v.i.* to offer for hire:—*pr.p.* hack'ing; *pa.p.* hack'ed'. [confr. from *Hackney*; old Fr. *haque*, *haquet*, a pony.]

had, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *have*: in *B.* = held, Acts xxv. 26. [confr. from A.S. *hæfd*, *hæft* = *haved*.]

Haddock, had'uk, *n.* lit. either the prolific animal, or the little cod; a sea-fish of the cod family. [W. *hadog*, *hadawg*—*hadawg*, having seed; or low L. *gadus*, cod, and dim. termination *ock*.]

Hades, hä'déz, *n.* lit. the invisible: in *myth.*, the abode of the dead. [Gr. *haidis*, *hadis*—*a*, priv., *idein*, to see.]

Hæmal, &c. See *Hæmal*.

Hæmorrhage, &c. See *Hæmorrhage*.

Hæf. See under *Hæve*.

Hag, hag, *n.* one wise in unholly secrets, a witch; an ugly old woman. [A.S. *hages*, Ger. *hexe*, old Ger. *hags*; Ice. *hagur*, wise; perh. conn. with root of Fr. *hagios*, L. *sacer*, sacred, in a bad sense.] **haggish**, hag'ish, *adj.*, hag-like.—*adv.* hagg'ishly.

haggard, hag'ard, *adj.* orig. wild, applied to an untrained hawk; lean; thin; hollow-eyed:—*adv.* hagg'ardly. [Fr.—Ger. *hager*, lean—*hag*, a thicket.]

Haggle, to cut. See under *Hacker*, to cut.

Haggle, hag'l, *v.i.* to be slow in making a bargain; to stick at trifles:—*pr.p.* hagg'ling; *pa.p.* hagg'led.—*n.* hagg'ler. [See *Hawk* and *Elgie*, to peddle.]

Hagiographa, hä-ji-og'raf-a, **Hagiography**, hä-ji-og'raf-i, *n.pl.* lit. (books) by sacred writers; the last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending the books of Psalms,

Hagiographer

Hallucination

Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chron., Cant., Lament., Eccles. [Gr. *hagiographa* (*biblia*)—*hagios*, holy, *graphō*, to write.]—*adj.* hagiographical.

Hagiographer, hä-ji-og'raf-ēr, *n.*, one of the writers of the *Hagiographa*, a sacred writer.

Hah, hä, *int.* same as Ha.

Ha-ha, ha-hä', *n.* same as haw-haw.

Hail, hä, *int.* or *imp.* lit. may you be in health.—[A.S. *heal*, *healu*, Ger. *heil*, health.] See **Heal**.

hale, hä, *adj.*, healthy; robust; sound of body.

Hail, hä, *v. t.*, to call to, at a distance; to address one passing:—*pr. p.* hailing; *pa. p.* hailed'. [low Ger. *ankalen*, to call to one; Dutch, *halen*, *haelen*, to call, fetch; Ger. *holen*, to fetch, drag.]

hale, hä, *v. t.*, to haul, to drag:—*pr. p.* hailing; *pa. p.* haled'.

haul, hawl, *v. t.*, to drag; to pull with violence:—*pr. p.* hauling; *pa. p.* hauled'.—*n.* a pulling; a draught, as of fishes.—*n.* hauler'.

haulage, hawfä, *n.*, act of hauling; charge for hauling or pulling a ship or boat.

halyard, haljard, halyard, *n.*, naut., a rope by which yards, sails, &c. are hauled or hoisted.

Hail, hä, *n.* frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds.—*v. t.* to rain hail:—*pr. p.* hailing; *pa. p.* hailed'. [A.S. *hagal*, Ger. *hagel*, Gr. *chalaça*, L. *grandis*—Sans. *krad*, to rattle.]

hailstone, hälf'stön, *n.* a single stone or ball of hail.

Hair, här, *n.* a filament growing from the skin of an animal; the whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body: in bot., minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants: anything very small and fine. [A.S. *hær*, Ger. *haar*, perhaps akin to the root of L. *hirtus*, hairy, *horreo*, to bristle, *crinis*, hair.]

hair-breadth, här-bredth, hair's-breadth, härz-bredth, *n.* lit. the breadth of a hair: a very small distance.

hair-cloth, häf'kloth, *n.*, cloth made partly or entirely of hair.

hairless, här'les, *adj.*, wanting hair.

hair-powder, här-pow-der, *n.* a white powder for dusting the hair.

hair-splitting, här-split-ing, *n.* the art of splitting hairs or of making minute distinctions.

hair-spring, här-spring, *n.* a very fine hair-like spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.

hair-stroke, här-strök, *n.* in writing, a stroke or line as fine as a hair.

hair-trigger, här-trig-ēr, *n.*, a trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hair-like spring.

hair-worm, här-wurm, *n.*, a worm, like a horse-hair, which lives in the bodies of certain insects.

hairy, härf', *adj.*, of or resembling hair.—*n.* hairy-moss.

Hake, häk, Hakot, hak'ut, *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family. [A.S. *hakot*, Ger. *hecht*, a pike.]

Halberd, hal'bērd, *n.*, a pole-axe; a weapon consisting of an axe and heavy dagger fixed on a pole.

[Fr. *hallebarde*, Ger. *hellebarde*, old Ger. *halm-barte*—*helm*, a pole, *barte*, an axe—*bart*, a beard, from the hanging down appearance of the iron.]

halberdier, hal-bērd-ēr, *n.*, one armed with a halberd.

Halcyon, hal'si-un, *n.* lit. the breeder on the sea, the king-fisher, so called because once believed to make a floating nest on the sea which remained calm while it was hatching.—*adj.* calm; peaceful; happy.—**Halcyon-days**, orig. the time during which the halcyon was hatching; a time of peace and happiness. [L., Gr. *alkyon*, *halcyon*—*hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to conceive, to breed.]

Hale, healthy. See under **Hail**, *int.*

Hale, to haul. See under **Hail**, to call to.

Half, häf (*pl.* Halves, hävz), *n.* lit. a part, now one of two equal parts.—*adj.* having or consisting of one of two equal parts; being in part.—*adv.* in an equal part or degree; in part; imperfectly. [A.S. *healf*, *half*; Ice. *halfa*, part, side; Swiss, *halb*, the side of a body.]

half-blood, häf-blud, *n.* relation between those who are only half of the same blood, or who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.

half-blooded, häf-blud-ed, **half-bred**, häf-brēd, *adj.* produced from a male and female of different blood or breeds.

half-bred, häf-brēd, *adj.*, half or not well bred or trained; wanting in refinement.

half-brother, häf-bruch-ēr, **half-sister**, häf-sis-ter, *n.*, a brother or sister by one parent only.

half-caste, häf-kast, *n.* a person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindoo caste, and the other is a European.

half-cock, häf-kok, *n.* the position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.

half-moon, häf-mōon, *n.* the moon at the quarters when but half of it is illuminated; anything like it.

half-pay, häf-pä, *n.*, half the amount of pay or salary; reduced pay.

half-penny, häf-pen-i (*pl.* half-pences, häf-pens, or hä'pens), *n.* a copper coin worth half a penny; the value of half a penny.—**half-pennyworth**, the worth or value of a half-penny.

half-way, häf-wä, *adv.*, at half the way or distance; imperfectly.—*adj.* equally distant from two points.

half-witted, häf-wit-ed, *adj.* having only half the ordinary wit or intellect; silly.

half-yearly, häf-yēr-li, *adj.* occurring at every half year or twice in a year.—*adv.* twice in a year.

halve, häv, *v. t.* to divide into halves or two equal parts:—*pr. p.* halving; *pa. p.* halved'.

halved, hävd, *adj.*, divided into halves: in bot., appearing as if one side were cut away.

Halibut, häf-but, **hellbut**, hö'i-but, *n.* lit. holy flounder; the largest kind of flat-fishes. [Ger. *heilbutt*; Dutch, *heilbot*—*heil*, holy, *bot*, a flat fish.]

Hall, hawl, *n.* lit. a courtyard; a large room or passage at the entrance of a house; a large chamber for public business; an edifice in which courts of justice are held; a manor-house (so called because courts of justice used to be held in them); the edifice of a college; at Oxford, an undowered college; at Cambridge, a college. [A.S. *heal*, Fr. *halle*; It. *sala*, L. *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a courtyard.]

hall-mark, hawl'märk, *n.* the mark made on plate at Goldsmiths' Hall to shew its purity.

Hallelujah, Hallelujah, hal-lē-lō'ya. See **Alleluiah**.

Halliard. See **halyard**, under **Hail**, to call to.

Hallow, hal-lō', *int.*, *n.* lit. a hunting cry to encourage dogs; a cry to draw attention.—*v. i.* to cry after dogs; to raise an outcry.—*v. t.* to encourage or chase with shouts:—*pr. p.* hallowing; *pa. p.* hallowed'. [Fr. *halle* l'halloer, to encourage dogs; Ger. *halloh*, akin to *hollen*, to sound.]

Hallow, hal'ō, *v. t.*, to make holy; to set apart for religious use; to reverence:—*pr. p.* hallowing; *pa. p.* hallowed. [A.S. *halgian*, *haligan*—*halig*, holy; conn. with **Hale**, **Heal**, **Whole**.]

Hallowmas, hal'ō-mas, *n.*, the mass or feast of All-Hallows. [Hallow, and **Mass**.]

Hallucination, hal-lō-sin-ā'shun, *n.*, a wandering

of the mind; error; delusion: in *med.*, perception of things that do not exist. [L. *hallucinatio*—*hallucinor*, *alucinor*, *atum*, Gr. *alub*, *alusko*, to wander in mind—*alaemat*, to wander.]

Hallucinatory, hal-lū'sin-a-tor-i, *adj.*, partaking of or tending to produce hallucination.

Halo, hā'lō, *n.* lit. a *threshing-floor*, which among the Greeks was *round*: a luminous circle round the sun or moon, caused by the refraction of light through mist: in *paints*, the bright ring round the heads of holy persons.—*pl.* Halos, hā'lōz. [L. *halos*—Gr. *halōs*, a threshing-floor.]

Haler, hawz'ēr, *n.* See **Hawser**.

Halt, haw't, *v.t.*, to hold back: *mil.*, to cause to cease marching.—*v.i.* to stop from going on: *mil.*, to stop in a march: to limp: in *B.*, to be in doubt; to hesitate: to walk lamely:—*pr.p.* halt'ing; *pa.p.* halt'ed.—*adj.* lame.—*n.* a stopping: *mil.*, a stop in marching. [A.S. *healdan*, to hold, *healdan*, to limp; Ger. *halten*, to hold, *com.* with L. *claudus* lame, Sans. *khōt*, to be lame.]

halter, haw't'ēr, *n.* a head-rope for holding and leading a horse: a rope for hanging criminals: a strong strap or cord.—*v.t.* to catch or bind with a rope:—*pr.p.* halt'ering; *pa.p.* halt'ered. **halting**, haw't'ing, *adj.*, holding back; stopping; limping.—*adv.* halt'ingly.

Halve, &c. See under **Half**.

Halvard. See under **Hail**, to call to.

Ham, ham, *n.* the hind part or inner bend of the knee; the thigh of an animal, esp. of a hog salted and dried. [A.S.; Ger. *hamme*, old Ger. *hamma*—*ham*, Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent.]

Hamstring, ham'string, *n.*, the string or tendon of the ham.—*v.t.* to lame by cutting the hamstring.

Hamadryad, ham'a-dri-ad, *n.* in *myth.*, a dryad or wood-nymph, who lived and died along with the tree in which she dwelt.—*pl.* *Hamadryades*, and *Hamadryades* (-ēs). [Gr. *hamadryas*—*hama*, together, *drys*, a tree.]

Hamite, ham-it'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to Ham, a son of Noah, or to his descendants.

Hamlet, ham'let, *n.*, a little home; a cluster of houses in the country; a small village. [A.S. *ham*, a home, and dim. affix *let*. See **Home**.]

Hammer, ham'ēr, *v.t.*, to beat; to drive or shape with a hammer: to contrive by intellectual labour:—*pr.p.* hamm'ering; *pa.p.* hamm'ered.—*n.* a tool for beating, or driving nails; anything like a hammer, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell; the baton of an auctioneer. [A.S. *hamer*, Ice. *hamar*: from the sound of blows.]

Hammerman, ham'ēr-man, *n.*, a man who hammers.

Hammercloth, ham'ēr-kloth, *n.*, the cloth which covers a coach-box, which was orig. a hamper or box for holding articles useful on a journey.

Hammoek, ham'uk, *n.* a piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed by sailors. [*hamaca*, an American Indian word, meaning a net.]

Hamper, ham'pēr, *v.t.* to cause to stick; to impede; to shackle:—*pr.p.* ham'pering; *pa.p.* ham'pered.—*n.* a chain or fetter. [Scot. *hamp*, to halt in walking; Dutch, *haperen*, to stick fast.]

Hamper, a basket. See under **Hamper**.

Hamstring. See under **Ham**.

Hamper, han'a-pēr, *n.* lit. a receptacle for cups; a large strong basket for packing goods, esp. crockery: orig. a royal treasure-basket: a

treasury or exchequer. [low L. *hanaperium*; old Fr. *hanap*, a drinking-cup; Ger. *napf*, A.S. *hnapf*, a bowl.]

hamper, ham'pēr, *n.* a large basket for conveying goods.—*v.t.* to put in a hamper:—*pr.p.* ham'pering; *pa.p.* ham'pered. [contr. from *Hamper*.]

Hand, hand, *n.*, the instrument for seizing; the extremity of the arm below the wrist: that which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the hand of a clock; the forefoot of a horse: an agent or workman: performance; power or manner of performing; skill: possession: style of handwriting: side, direction.—*v.t.* to give with the hand: to lead or conduct: *naut.*, to furl, as sails:—*pr.p.* hand'ing; *pa.p.* hand'ed.—*n.* hand'ér.—*Hand* down, to transmit in succession. [A.S. *hand*; Ice. *henda*, L. *pretendo*, to seize; akin to Gr. *chanda*, to hold.]

hand-barrow, hand-bar-rō, *n.*, a barrow, without a wheel, carried by the hands of men.

hand-bill, hand'-bil, *n.*, a bill or pruning-hook used in the hand: a bill or loose sheet, with some announcement.

hand-book, hand'-book, *n.*, a book of reference for the hand; a guide-book for travellers.

hand-breadth, hand'-breadth, *n.*, the breadth of a hand: a palm. [*hand*.]

hand-cart, hand'-kört, *n.*, a small cart drawn by hands: **hand'-kuf**, *n.*, a cuff or fetter for the hand.—*v.t.* to put handcuffs on:—*pr.p.* hand'cuffing; *pa.p.* hand'cuffed (-kuff). [A.S. *handcosp*, *handcosp*—*hand*, and *cosp*, a fetter.]

handful, hand'fool, *n.* as much as fills the hand: a small number or quantity.—*pl.* hand'fuls.

hand-gallop, hand'-gal-up, *n.* an easy gallop, in which the speed of the horse is restrained by the hand pressing the bridle.

hand-glass, hand'-glas, *n.*, a glass or small glazed frame used to protect plants, able to be lifted by the hand. [thrown by the hand.]

hand-grenade, hand'-gren-ād, *n.*, a grenade to be hand'ed, **hand'-kap**, *n.* lit. *hand into the cap*: a race in which the horses carry different weights, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, so that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. [orig. applied to a method of settling a bargain or exchange by arbitration, in which each of the parties exchanging put his hand containing money into a cap, while the terms of the award were being stated, the award being settled only if money was found in the hands of both when the arbiter called 'Draw!']

handicraft, hand'i-kraft, *n.*, a craft, trade, or work, performed by the hand.

handicraftsman, hand'i-krafts-man, *n.*, a man skilled in a handicraft or manual occupation.

handiwork, hand'i-wurk, *n.*, work done by the hands: work of skill or wisdom.

handkerchief, hang'kēr-chief, *n.* lit. a *kerchief for the hand*; a piece of cloth for wiping the nose, &c.; a neckerchief. [*Hand*, and *Kerchief*.]

handie, hand'i, *v.t.*, to touch, hold, or use with the hand; to make familiar by frequent touching: to manage: to use to write on: to practise.—*v.t.* to use the hands:—*pr.p.* hand'ing; *pa.p.* hand'ed. [A.S. *handlian*, from *Hand*.]

handie, hand'i, *n.* that part of anything held in the hand: fig. that of which use is made: a tool.

handless, hand'les, *adj.*, without hands.

handmaid, hand'mäid, **handmaid**, hand'mäid-n, *n.*, a maid that waits at hand; a female servant.

handseel, hand'seal, *n.* money for something sold *given* into the *hands* of another; the first sale or using of anything; a first instalment or earnest; a new-year's gift.—*v.t.* to give a handseel; to use or do anything the first time. [A.S. *handsealan*, a giving into hands—*hand*, and *sealan*, to give.]

handsome, han'sum, *adj.* orig. *what falls readily to the hand, convenient, dexterous*; seemly, becoming; good-looking; beautiful with dignity; liberal or noble; generous; ample.—*adv.* hand'somely.—*n.* hand'someness. [Hand, and termination *some*, Ger. *handsam*, easily handled.]

handspike, hand'spik, *n.* a *spike* or bar used with the *hand* as a lever.

handstaves, hand'stävs, *n.pl.* in *B.*, *staves* for the *hand*, probably javelins.

handwriting, hand'rit-ing, *n.* the style of *writing* peculiar to each *hand* or person; writing.

handy, hand'i, *adj.* *skillful in using the hand*; dexterous; ready to the hand; near. [Dutch, *handig*; Dan. *haendig*; Ice. *hendt*, adapted.]

handywork, same as *handwork*.

hang, hang, *v.t.* to *hook* or fix to some *high* point; to suspend; to decorate with pictures, &c. as a wall; to put to death by suspending, and choking; to fail; to linger in.—*v.i.* to be hanging so as to allow of free motion; to lean, or rest for support; to drag; to hover or impend; to be in suspense; to linger.—*pr.p.* hang'ing; *pa.p.* hang'ed or hung. [A.S. *hangian*, or *hona*, *pa.p.* *hangens*; Dutch and Ger. *hangen*; old Ger. and Goth. *hakan*; possibly conn. with *High*; Wedgwood thinks it conn. with *hook*.]

hanger, hang'er, *n.* *he who* or that which *hangs*; that on which anything is hung; a short, broad sword, curved near the point.

hanger-on, hang'er-on, *n.* *one who hangs on* or sticks to a person or place; an importunate acquaintance; a dependent.

hanging, hang'ing, *adj.* deserving death by *hanging*.—*n.* death by the halter; that which is hung, as drapery, &c.—used chiefly in *pl.*

hangman, hang'man, *n.* *a man who hangs* another; a public executioner.—*pl.* hang'men.

hank, hangt, *n.* lit. *that by which anything is hung* or fastened; two or more skeins of thread, tied together. [Ice. *hanki*, cord; low Ger. *hank*, a handle—*hanken*, to hang.]

hanker, hangk'er, *v.t.* to allow the mind to *hang on* or long for with eagerness and uneasiness; to linger about;—*pr.p.* hank'ering; *pa.p.* hank'er-ed. [Dutch, *hankeren*.]

Hanseatic, han-sä-ät'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *Hanse* cities in Germany, which *league'd* together for protection about the 12th century. [old Fr. *hanse*, league; old Ger. *hanse*, troop.]

Hansom-cab, han'sum-kab, *n.* a light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [from the name of the inventor.]

hap, hap, *n.* *that which seizes* or comes upon us suddenly; chance; fortune; accident. [Ice. *happ*, unexpected good-fortune; Fr. *happer*, to snatch at; Dutch, *happen*, to seize.]

hap-hazard, hap'haz-ard, *n.* that which *happens* by *hazard*; chance; accident.

hapless, hap'les, *adj.* without *hap* or luck; unlucky; unhappy.—*adv.* hap'lessly.

haply, hap'li, *adv.* by *hap*, chance, or accident; perhaps; it may be.

happen, hap'n, *v.i.* to *come by hap*, or without expectation; to fall out; to take place.—*pr.p.* happen'ing; *pa.p.* happen-ed.

happy, hap'i, *adj.* *having* or bringing *good hap*, or fortune; lucky; possessing or enjoying pleasure or good; secure of good; furnishing enjoyment; dexterous.—*adv.* happy'ly.—*n.* happy'ness.

harangue, ha-rang', *n.* lit. either a speech addressed to a large ring or assembly, or simply a *speech*; a popular, pompous address.—*v.t.* to deliver a harangue.—*v.t.* to address by a harangue;—*pr.p.* haranguing (rang'ing); *pa.p.* harangued (rang'd). [Fr. *harangue*; lit. *aringo-aringo*, arena; from old Ger. and A.S. *aring*, Ger. *ring*, a ring; acc. to Wedgwood, from old Fr. *raison*, low L. *ratio*, discourse. See *Arraign*.]

harass, har'as, *v.t.* to burden or torment; to fatigue with excessive effort; to annoy by repeated attacks; to tire with importunity, or uneasiness;—*pr.p.* har'assing; *pa.p.* har'assed. [Fr. *harasser*—*harer*, to incite a dog, from the cry *har*, made in inciting a dog to attack; conn. with *Harry*.]—*n.* har'asser.

harbinger. See under *Harbour*.

Harbour, här'bur, *n.* lit. and orig. a *lodging*, station for an *army*; any refuge or shelter; a port for ships.—*v.t.* to lodge or entertain; to protect; to possess or indulge, as thoughts.—*v.t.* to take shelter;—*pr.p.* har'bouring; *pa.p.* har'bour-ed. [old E. *herbor*, *herbergh*; A.S. *herberga*—*herr*, an army, and *borgan*, to protect.]

harbourage, här'bur-ä, *n.*, *place of harbour* or shelter; entertainment.

harbours, här'bur-er, *n.*, *one who harbours* or entertains.

harbourless, här'bur-less, *adj.*, without *harbour*.

harbour-master, här'bur-mäs-ter, *n.* the *master* or public officer who has charge of a *harbour*.

harbinger, här'bin-jer, *n.* lit. *one who goes forward* to provide *harbour* or lodging; a forerunner. [Ger. *herberger*; old Scot. *herboryour*.]

hard, härd, *adj.* not easily penetrated, lit. or fig.; firm; solid; difficult to understand or accomplish; difficult to bear; painful; unjust; difficult to please; unfeeling; severe; stiff; constrained.—*adv.* with urgency; with difficulty; close, near; earnestly; forcibly.—*n.* hard'ness, in *B.*, sometimes hardship. [A.S. *heard*; Dutch, *hard*; Ger. *hart*; Goth. *hardus*; allied to Gr. *kartos*, *kratos*, strength, Sans. *krats*, power.]

harden, härd'n, *v.t.* to *make hard* or *harder*; to make firm; to strengthen; to confirm in wickedness; to make insensible.—*v.t.* to become hard or harder, either lit. or fig.—*pr.p.* hard'en'ing; *pa.p.* hard'en-ed. [A.S. *hardian*.]

hardened, härd'nd, *adj.*, *made hard*, unfeeling.

hard-featured, härd'-fët-ürd, *adj.* of *hard*, coarse, or forbidding *features*.

hard-fisted, härd'-fist-ed, *adj.*, *having hard* or strong *fists* or hands; close-fisted; niggardly.

hard-headed, härd'-hand-ed, *adj.*, *having hard* or tough *heads*.

hard-hearted, härd'-härt-ed, *adj.*, *having a hard* or unfeeling *heart*; cruel.—*n.* hard'-heartedness.

hardhood. See under *hardy*.

hardish, härd'ish, *adj.*, somewhat *hard*.

hardly, härd'li, *adv.* with *difficult*; scarcely, not quite; severely, harshly.

hard-mouthed, härd'-mou'hd, *adj.*, *having a mouth hard* or insensible to the bit; not easily managed.

hardship, härd'ship, *n.*, a *harsh state*, or that which is hard to bear, as toil, injury, &c.

hard-visaged, härd'-vis-ägd, *adj.* of a *hard*, coarse, or forbidding *visage*.

hardware, hãrd'wãr, *n.*, *ware* made of *hard* material, such as iron or other metal.

hardy, hãrd'í, *adj.*, *hardened*, strong, brave; inured to fatigue or exposure; confident; impudent.—*adv.* *hardly*.—*n.* *hard'hood*, *hard'iness*. [Fr. *hardi*, It. *ardito*—Fr. *hardir*, It. *ardire*, to harden, borrowed by the Romance languages from the Teutonic *hard*.]

Hare, hãr, *n.* lit. the *jumping* or *leaping* animal; a common and very timid animal, with a divided upper lip and long hind-legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [A.S. *hara*; Ger. *hass*; Sans. *capa*—*cap*, to jump.]

harebell, hãr'bel, *n.* a plant with blue bell-shaped flowers, so called from its growing on dry and hilly pastures frequented by the *hare*.

hare-brained, hãr'brãnd, *adj.* having a wild, scared *brain* like that of a *hare*; giddy; heedless.

harelip, hãr'lip, *n.* a division in one or both *lips*, generally the upper, like that of a *hare*.—*adj.* *hare'lipped*.

harrier, hãr'i-er, *n.*, a *hare-hound*, a dog with a keen smell, for hunting hares.

Harem, hã'rem, *n.* the portion of a house allotted to females in the East, *forbidden* to all males except the husband; the collection of wives belonging to one man. [Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden—*harama*, to forbid.]

haricot, hãr'i-kò, *n.* small pieces of mutton, partly boiled, and then fried with vegetables: the kidney-bean. [Fr. *haricot*, kidney-bean; It. *caraco*, Sp. *caracolillo*, snail-flowered kidney-bean.—Sp. *caracol*, a snail; perh. *haricot*, minced mutton, may be conn. with *Haggle*: the orig. meaning would thus be anything minced small.]

Hark, hãrk, *int.* or *imp.*, *hearken*, listen. [confr. from *hearken*.]

harlequin, hãr'le-kwin, or -kin, *n.* the leading character in a pantomime, in a tight spangled dress, with a wand by means of which he is supposed to be invisible and to play tricks; a buffoon. [Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin*; It. *arlecchino*; etymology unknown.]

harlequinade, hãr'le-kwin-, or -kin-ád', *n.*, *exhibitions* of *harlequins*; the portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin plays a chief part. [Fr.]

harlot, hãr'lòt, *n.* lit. and orig. a *young man* or person of either sex; then a servant, a rogue: a woman who prostitutes her body for hire.—*adj.* wanton; lewd. [old Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*; W. *herlawod*, *herlod*, a youth, *herlodes*, a hoiden, a strumpet.]

harlotry, hãr'lòt-ri, *n.*, *trade* or *practice* of being a *harlot* or prostitute; prostitution.

Harm, hãrm, *n.* lit. *grief*; injury; moral wrong.—*v.t.* to injure:—*pr.p.* *harm'ing*; *pa.p.* *harm'ed*. [A.S. *hærm*; Ger. *harm*, conn. with *gram*, grief.]

harmful, hãrm'fùl, *adj.*, *full of harm*; injurious.—*adv.* *harm'fully*.—*n.* *harm'fulness*.

harmless, hãrm'les, *adj.*, *free from harm*; not injurious; unharmed.—*adv.* *harm'lessly*.—*n.* *harm'lessness*.

Harmonie, **Harmonious**, &c. See under **Harmony**.

Harmony, hãr'mò-ni, *n.*, a *fitting together* of parts so as to form a connected whole; concord: a book with parallel passages regarding the same event. [Gr. *harmonia*—*harmozò*, to fit together—*harmos*, a fitting—*arò*, to fit.]

harmonic, har-mon'ik, *harmonic*, har-mon'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to harmony*; musical; concordant.—*adv.* *harmon'ically*.

harmonics, har-mon'iks, *n.*, the *science of harmony* or of musical sounds; consonances.

harmonious, har-mò'ni-us, *adj.*, *having harmony*; symmetrical; concordant.—*adv.* *harm'iously*.—*n.* *harm'iousness*.

harmonist, hãr'mon-ist, *n.*, *one skilled in harmony*; a musical composer.

harmonize, hãr'mon-iz, *v.t.*, *to be in harmony*; to agree.—*v.t.* to make in harmony; to cause to agree; in *music*, to provide parts to:—*pr.p.* *har'mon'izing*; *pa.p.* *har'mon'ized*.—*n.* *harm'on'izer*.

harmonium, har-mò'ni-um, *n.* a musical wind-instrument with keys, so called from its *harmonious* sound.

Harnes, hãr'nes, *n.* lit. the *iron dress* formerly worn by soldiers; armour; the equipments of a horse.—*v.t.* to equip with armour: to put the harness on a horse:—*pr.p.* *harn'essing*; *pa.p.* *harn'essed*. [Fr. *harnais*, Ger. *harnisch*, W. *haisnaes*, iron tools—*haisarn*, iron.]

Harp, hãrp, *n.* a triangular musical instrument with strings struck by the fingers.—*v.i.* to play on the harp: to dwell tediously upon anything:—*pr.p.* *harp'ing*; *pa.p.* *harp'ed*. [A.S. *hæarpe*, Ger. *harfe*, perhaps conn. with Gr. *harpè*, a sickle, from its shape.]

harper, hãrp'er, *harpist*, hãrp'ist, *n.*, a *player on the harp*.

harpsichord, hãrp'si-kord, *n.*, a *harp-shaped* musical instrument having *chords* or strings like the pianoforte, now disused.

harpoon, hãr-pòon', *n.* a dart for striking and killing whales.—*v.t.* to strike with the harpoon:—*pr.p.* *harp'oon'ing*; *pa.p.* *harp'oon'ed*. [Fr. *harpon*—*Harp*, from the hook-like shape.]

harpooner, hãr-pòon'er, *harpooner*, hãr-pon-er', *n.*, *one who uses a harpoon*.

Harry, hãr'pi, *n.* lit. the *snatcher*; in *myth.*, a hideous rapacious monster, half bird and half woman; a species of eagle; an extortioner. [Gr. *harpysia*—*harpasò*, to seize.]

Harquebuse, **Harquebus**, **Harquebus**, hãr'kwi-bus, *n.* same as **Arquebuse**.

Harridan, hãr'i-dan, *n.* a worn-out strumpet. [Fr. *haridelle*, a lean horse, a jade.]

Harrier, a hare-hound. See under **Hare**.

Harrier, a hawk. See under **Harry**.

Harrow. See under **Harry**.

Harry, hãr'i, *v.t.*, *to plunder*; to ravage; to destroy; to harass:—*pr.p.* *harr'ying*; *pa.p.* *harr'ied*. [Fr. *harrier*, A.S. *hærgan*, *herian*, to plunder or destroy.] See **Harass**.

harrier, hãr'i-er, *n.* a kind of hawk so named from its *harrying* or destroying small animals.

harrow, hãr'ò, *n.* a frame of wood or iron toothed with spikes for *tearing* and breaking the soil, &c.—*v.t.* to draw a harrow over; to harass; to tear:—*pr.p.* *harr'owing*; *pa.p.* *harr'owed*.—*adv.* *harr'owingly*. [A.S. *hærow*, a harrow, *hærwian*, to harrow, afflict; Dan. *harv*, a harrow.]

harsh, hãrsh, *adj.*, *rough*; *bitter*; jarring; abusive; severe.—*adv.* *harsh'ly*.—*n.* *harsh'ness*. [Ger. *harsch*, hard, Dan. *harsk*, rancid, old E. *harske*.]

Hart, hãrt, *n.* lit. a *horned animal*; the stag or male deer.—fem. hind. [Ger. *hirsch*, A.S. *heort*, L. *ceruus*, Gr. *keras*—*keras*, a horn.]

hartshorn, hãrts'horn, *n.* a solution of ammonia, orig. a decoction of the shavings of a *hart's horn*.

hartstongue, hãrts'tung, *n.* a species of fern shaped like the tongue of a hart.

Harvest, hār'vest, *n.* the time of gathering in the crops or fruits; the crops gathered in; fruits; the product of any labour; consequences.—*v. t.* to reap and gather in.—*pr. p.* har'vesting; *pa. p.* har'vested. [Ger. *harbst*, Dutch, *herfst*, A.S. *harfest*, conn. with *L. carpō*, to gather fruit, Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

harvester, hār'vest-ēr, *n.* a reaper in harvest.

harvest-home, hār'vest-hōm, *n.* the feast held at the bringing home of the harvest. [harvest.]

harvest-man, hār'vest-man, *n.* in *B.*, a labourer in harvest-moon, hār'vest-mōōn, *n.*, the moon about the full in harvest when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

harvest-queen, hār'vest-kwēn, *n.* an image of Ceres, the queen or goddess of fruits, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

Has, haz, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of Have.

Hash, hash, *v. t.*, to hack; to mince; to chop small.—*n.* that which is hashed; a mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces; a mixture and preparation of old matter:—*pr. p.* hash'ing; *pa. p.* hashed'. [from root of *hack*.]

Hasp, hasp, *n.*, that which holds; a clasp; the clasp of a padlock.—*v. t.* to fasten with a hasp:—*pr. p.* hasp'ing; *pa. p.* hasped'. [Dan. *haspe*, A.S. *haspe*, Ger. *haspe*—*haben*, to hold.]

Hassock, has'uk, *n.* a thick mat for kneeling on in church. [Scot. *hassock*, anything bushy, Sw. *hass*, rushes.]

Hast, hast, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of Have.

Hastate, hast'at, *adj.*, *adj.*, *adj.* hast'at-ed, *adj.* in bot., shaped like a spear. [*L. hastatus*—*hastia*, a spear.]

Haste, hāst, *n.*, speed; quickness; rashness; vehemence. [Sw., Dan., and Ger. *hast*; Fr. *hâte*, to hasten; Sans. *pac*, to jump.]

haste, hāst, *hasten*, hās'n, *v. t.*, to put to speed; to hurry on; to drive forward.—*v. i.* to move with speed; to be in a hurry:—*pr. p.* hāst'ing, hastening (hās'ning); *pa. p.* hās't-ed, hastened (hās'nd).

hasty, hāst'i, *adj.*, with haste; speedy; quick; rash; eager; passionate.—*adv.* hāst'ly.

hastiness, hāst'i-nes, *n.*, the quality or state of being hasty; haste; rashness; irritability.

Hat, hat, *n.*, a covering for the head; the dignity of a cardinal, so named from his red hat. [Dan. *hat*; Ice. *hattir*; A.S. *haet*; conn. with Sans. *chhad*, to cover.]

hatted, hat'ed, *adj.*, covered with a hat.

hatter, hat'ēr, *n.*, one who makes or sells hats.

Hatable. See under *Hate*.

Hatch, hatch, *v. t.* to produce, especially from eggs, by incubation; to originate; to plot.—*v. i.* to produce young; to be advancing towards maturity:—*pr. p.* hatch'ing; *pa. p.* hatched'.—*n.* act of hatching; brood hatched. [from *hack*, to cut, to chip the egg by the pecking of the young bird.]

Hatch, hatch, *v. t.* lit. to hatch or cut; to shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—*n.* hatch'ing, the mode of so shading. [Fr. *hacher*, to chop, from root of *hack*.]

hatchel, hatch'el, *n.* same as *hackle*.

hatchet, hatch'et, *n.*, a small hatching or cutting instrument; a small axe. [Fr. *hachette*.]

Hatch, hatch, *n.* lit. the bolt of a door; a half door, a fastened door with an opening over it; the covering of a hatchway. [Dutch, *hach*, a gate, *hach*, a hook, A.S. *haeca*, the bar of a door.]

hatchway, hatch'wā, *n.* the opening in a ship's deck into the hold or from one deck to another.

Hatchment, hatch'ment, *n.* the escutcheon of a dead person placed in front of the house, &c. [corrupted from *achievement*.]

Hate, hāt, *v. t.*, to despise; to dislike intensely:—*pr. p.* hāt'ing; *pa. p.* hāt'ed.—*n.* extreme dislike; hatred.—*n.* hat'er. [A.S. *hættian*, to hate; Ger. *hassen*, Fr. *hâir*; conn. with *L. odiare*, and Sans. *vadh*, to slight.]

hatable, hāt'a-bl, *adj.* deserving to be hated.

hateful, hāt'fool, *adj.*, exciting hate; odious; detestable; feeling or manifesting hate.—*adv.* hāt'fully.—*n.* hāt'fulness.

hatred, hāt'ed, *n.*, feeling or act of hating; extreme dislike; enmity; malignity.

Hatted, Hatter. See under *Hat*.

Hauberk, haw'bērk, *n.* lit. armour protecting the neck; a coat of ringed mail. [old Fr. *hauberc*, A.S. *healsberg*—*heals*, the neck, and *beorgan*, to protect.]

Haughty, haw'tī, *adj.*, high; proud; arrogant; contemptuous.—*adv.* haught'ily.—*n.* haught'iness. [old E. *hautain*, old Fr. *hautain*—*L. altus*, high.]

Haul, haulage, hauler. See under *Hall*, to call to.

Hauba, haum, hawm, *n.* lit. the stem; straw; stubble. [A.S. *healm*, Fr. *chaume*, *L. calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.]

Haunch, hānsh, *n.* lit. the angle or bend of the thigh; the part between the last rib and the thigh; the hip. [Fr. *hanche*, It. *anca*, Gr. *anghē*, a bend—root *angh*, a bend.]

hewman, hēsh'man, *n.* one who stands at the haunch of his master; a servant; a page.

Haunt, hānt, *v. t.*, to frequent; to follow importunately; to inhabit or visit as a ghost.—*v. i.* to be much about; to appear or visit frequently:—*pr. p.* haun'ting; *pa. p.* haun't-ed.—*n.* a place much resorted to. [Fr. *hanter*—Breton, *hent*, a way.]

Hautboy, hō'bol, *n.*, a high-toned wooden wind-instrument, of a tapering tube, and having holes and keys, also called Oboe (ō'bo-i): a large kind of strawberry. [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut*, high, *bois*, wood; It. *oboe*.]

Have, hav, *v. t.* lit. to lay hold of; to own or possess; to hold; to regard; to obtain; to bear or beget; to effect; to be affected by:—*pr. p.* hav'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* had. [A.S. *habban*; Ger. *haben*; Dan. *have*; Sp. *haber*; Fr. *avoir*; allied to *L. habere*, to have, and perhaps *capio*, to take, Gr. *hapto*, to lay hold of, Sans. *āp*, to obtain.]

haft, haft, *n.* the part of anything which we have or take in the hand; a handle. [A.S. *haft*—*haftan*, to take; Ger. *heft*; conn. with *Have*.]

Haven, hā'vn, *n.* an inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage; any place of safety; an asylum. [A.S. *hafen*; Dutch, *haven*; Ger. *hafen*; Ice. *hafn*; Fr. *havre*; old Fr. *havene*; W. *hafyn*.]

Haversack, hav'ēr-sak, *n.* lit. a sack for oats; a bag of strong linen for a soldier's provisions. [Fr. *havresac*; Ger. *habersack*—*haber* or *hafer*, Dan. *havre*, prov. E. *haver*, oats, and *Sack*.]

Havoc, hav'uk, *n.* general waste or destruction; devastation.—*v. t.* to lay waste.—*inf.* an ancient hunting or war cry. [W. *hafog*, destruction—*haf*, extension; perhaps conn. with *Hawk*.]

Haw, haw, *n.* orig. a hedge; a place hedged round, or small enclosure; the berry of the hawthorn. [A.S. *hæge*, *haga*; Scot. *haugh*; see *Hedge*.]

haw-haw, haw-haw, *n.* a sunk fence, or a ditch not seen till close upon it. [reduplication of *Haw*.]

hawfinch, haw'finch, *n.*, a species of grosbeak, a very shy bird, with variegated plumage, living chiefly in forests.

hawthorn, haw'thorn, *n.*, the *hedge* or white *thorn*, a shrub with shining leaves, and small red fruit called *hawes*, much used for hedges.

Haw, haw, *v.i.* to speak with a *haw* or hesitation.—*n.* a hesitation in speech. [formed from the sound.]

Hawk, hawk, *n.* the name of several birds of prey allied to the falcons. [A.S. *hafoc*; Dutch, *havik*; Ger. *habicht*; Ice. *hawkr*; W. *hobog*; perhaps from root of old Ger. *hagen*, Fr. *happer*, to seize.]

hawk, hawk, *v.i.* to hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose; to attack on the wing:—*pr.p.* hawking; *pa.p.* hawked'.—*n.* hawk'er.

Hawk, hawk, *v.i.* to force up matter from the throat.—*n.* the effort to do this. [W. *hocki*; Scot. *hough*; formed from the sound.]

Hawker, hawk'er, *n.* one who carries about goods for sale on his back, a pedler. [Ger. *hohle*, a hawker—*hochen*, to carry—*hocke*, the back.]

hawk, hawk, *v.t.* to carry about for sale; to cry for sale:—*pr.p.* hawking; *pa.p.* hawked (hawk'). [Ger. *hoken*, to retail—*hoke*, a pedler.]

Hawser, Halse, haw'ser, *n.* nautically, a rope for raising or hoisting anything; a small cable; a large tow-line. [old E. *hals*, *hawse*, Fr. *halser*, *hauseur*, It. *alsaro*, to raise—L. *altus*, high.]

haws, haws, *n.* the situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward.

hawses, haw'ses, hawses-holes, hawz'-holz, *n.pl.* the holes in a ship's bow through which the cables pass.

Hawthorn. See under *Haw*.

Hay, ha, *n.* grass after it is cut down and dried. [A.S. *heg*, Ger. *heu*, Ice. *hey*—A.S. *heawan*, Ger. *hasen*, to cut down.]

hay-cock, ha'-kok, *n.* a cock or conical pile of hay in the field.

haymaker, ha mak-er, *n.* one employed in cutting and drying grass for hay.

Hasard, har'ard, *n.*, a game or throw at dice; chance; accident; risk.—*v.t.* to expose to chance; to put in danger; to risk:—*pr.p.* hazarding; *pa.p.* hazarded. [Fr. *hasard*, It. *azzardo*—*sara*, a die, the game, as if *tesera*—L. *tesera*, a die for playing.]

hazardous, har'ard-us, *adj.*, full of hazard; exposing to the chance of loss or evil; uncertain; perilous.—*adv.* haz'ardously.

Haze, haz, *n.*, vapour which renders the air thick; obscurity. [Bret. *az*, warm vapour; prob. conn. with A.S. and Ice. *has*, hoarse.]

hazy, haz'i, *adj.*, thick with haze.—*n.* haz'iness.

Hazel-nut, haz'l-nut, *n.*, the nut of the hazel-tree, which is covered by the calyx of the flower as with a hat or cap. [A.S. *hasel-nut*—*hasel*, a hat, *nut*, a nut: L. *corvulus* = *corvulus*, hazel.]

hazel, haz'l, *n.* the tree or shrub which bears the *hazel-nut*.—*adj.* pertaining to the hazel; of a light-brown colour, like a hazel-nut.

hazelly, haz'el-li, *adj.* light-brown like the *hazel-nut*.

Hazy. See under *Haze*.

He, he, *pron.* of the third person; the male person named before; any one.—*adj.* male. [A.S. *he*, Ice. *him*, Goth. *hir*.]

Head, hed, *n.* the uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body; the brain; the understanding; a chief or leader; the place of honour or com-

mand; the front: an individual; a topic or chief point of a discourse; the source or spring; height of the source of water; highest point of anything; strength. [A.S. *heaf*, *heafod*, Ger. *haupt*, L. *caput*, Gr. *kephale*.]

head, hed, *v.t.*, to act as a *head* to, to lead or govern; to go in front of; to commence; to check:—*nant.*, to be contrary.—*v.i.* to grow to a head; to originate:—*pr.p.* heading; *pa.p.* head'ed.

headache, hed'ak, *n.*, an ache or pain in the head.

headband, hed'band, *n.*, a band or fillet for the head; the band at each end of a book.

head-dress, hed'-dres, *n.* an ornamental dress or covering for the head, worn by women.

head-gear, hed'-ger, *n.*, gear, covering, or ornament of the head.

headiness. See under *heady*.

head'ing, hed'ing, *n.* that which stands at the head.

headland, hed'land, *n.* a point of land running out into the sea like a *head*, a cape.

headless, hed'les, *adj.*, without a head.

headlong, hed'long, *adv.* moving along with the *head* first, going carelessly; rashly.—*adj.* rash; precipitous, steep.

headmost, hed'most, *adj.*, most ahead or advanced.

headpiece, hed'pes, *n.*, a piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

headquarters, hed'kwor-ters, *n.*, the quarters or residence of a commander-in-chief or general.

headsman, hed'sman, *n.*, a man who cuts off heads, an executioner.

headstall, hed'stawl, *n.* the part of a bridle round the head. [prov. E. *stall*, a case for a finger.]

headstone, hed'ston, *n.* the head or topmost stone of a building; the stone at the head of a grave.

headstrong, hed'strong, *adj.* having strength of head so as to resist the bridle, as a horse: un-governable; self-willed; violent.

headway, hed'wa, *n.*, the way or distance gone ahead or advanced; motion of an advancing ship.

headwind, hed'wind, *n.*, a wind blowing right against a ship's head.

heady, hed'i, *adj.*, affecting the head or the brain; intoxicating; inflamed; rash.—*adv.* head'ily.—*n.* head'iness.

Heal, hel, *v.t.*, to make healthy and whole; to cure; to remove or subdue; to restore to soundness: in *B.*, often, to forgive.—*v.i.* to grow sound:—*pr.p.* healing; *pa.p.* healed'.—*n.* heal'er. [A.S. *helan*—*hal*, whole, *hal*, healthy, Ger. *heil*, whole; akin to *Whole*, Gr. *holos*, whole, L. *sollus*, whole, in compounds, *salvus*, sound, and Sans. *sarva*, whole.] See *Heal*, *hale*.

healing, hel'ing, *n.* the act or process by which anything is healed or cured.—*adj.* tending to cure; mild.—*adv.* heal'ingly.

health, helth, *n.*, wholeness or soundness of body; soundness and vigour of mind: in *B.*, salvation, or divine favour. [A.S. *healh*—*hal*, whole.]

healthful, helth'ful, *adj.*, full of or enjoying health; indicating health: wholesome; salutary.—*adv.* health'fully.—*n.* health'fulness.

healthless, helth'les, *adj.*, wanting health.—*n.* health'lessness.

healthy, helth'i, *adj.* in a state of good health; conducive to health; sound; vigorous.—*adv.* health'ly.—*n.* health'iness.

Heap, hep, *n.* a pile or mass heaped or thrown together; a collection: in *B.*, a ruin.—*v.t.* to throw in a heap or pile; to amass; to pile above the top:—*pr.p.* heaping; *pa.p.* heaped'. [A.S. *heap*; Ice. *hepr*; Ger. *haufe*—*Arben*, to heave.]

Hear, hēr, *v.t.* to perceive by the ear; to listen to; to grant or obey; to answer favourably; to attend to; to try judicially.—*v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; to listen; to be told.—*pr. p.* hearing; *pa. p.* heard (hērd).—*n.* hear'er. [A.S. *heara*; Ica. *heyra*; Ger. *hören*; Goth. *hearsjan*; allied to *L. audire*, to hear, *auris*, the ear.]

hearing, hēr'ing, *n.*, act of perceiving by the ear; the sense of perceiving sound; opportunity to be heard; reach of the ear.

hearken, hār'k-n, *v.i.*, to hear attentively; to listen; to grant.—*pr. p.* heark'ening; *pa. p.* heark'ened. [A.S. *heorcian*; old Dutch, *harken*; Ger. *horken*; from *Hear*.]

hearsay, hēr'sā, *n.*, a saying heard; common talk; rumour; report.

Hearse, hērs, *n.* lit. a harrow; orig. a triangular framework for holding candles, placed in a church over a tomb; a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. [Fr. *herse*, It. *erpicce*, low *L. hercia*, *L. hirpax*, *hirpicis*, a harrow.]

Heart, hārt, *n.* the organ that circulates the blood; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections, &c. esp. love; courage; vigour; secret meaning or design; that which resembles a heart. [A.S. *heorte*; Dutch, *hart*; Ger. *hertz*; connected with Fr. *cœur*, *L. cor*, *cordis*, Gr. *kardia*, *hēr*, Sans. *hrid*.]

heartache, hārt'āk, *n.*, ache or pain of heart; sorrow; anguish.

heart-breaking, hārt-brāk-ing, *adj.*, breaking the heart; crushing with grief or sorrow.

heart-broken, hārt-brōk-n, *adj.*, having the heart broken or intensely afflicted or grieved.

heartburn, hārt'burn, *n.* a disease of the stomach causing a burning, acrid feeling, near the heart.

heartburning, hārt'burn'ing, *n.*, heartburn; discontent; secret enmity.

heart-ease, hārt-'ēz, *n.*, ease of heart or mind; quiet.

hearten, hārt'n, *v.i.*, to give heart to; to encourage.—*pr. p.* heart'ening; *pa. p.* heart'ened.

heartfelt, hārt'felt, *adj.*, felt at heart or deeply.

heartless, hārt'les, *adj.*, without heart, courage, or feeling.—*adv.* heart'lessly.—*n.* heart'lessness.

heartlet, hārt'let, *n.*, a little heart.

heart-rending, hārt-'rend-ing, *adj.*, rending or breaking the heart; deeply afflictive; agonising.

heart's-ease, hārt's-'ēz, *n.* a common name for the pansy, a species of violet, an infusion of which was once thought to ease the love-sick heart.

heart-sick, hārt-'sīk, *adj.*, sick or sore at heart; pained in mind; depressed.—*n.* heart's-sickness.

heartily, hārt'i, *adv.*, full of or proceeding from the heart; warm; genuine; strong; healthy.—*adv.* heart'ly.—*n.* heart'iness.

heart-whole, hārt-'hol, *adj.*, whole at heart; unmoved in the affections or spirits.

Hearth, hārth, *n.* the part of the floor on which the fire is made, orig. of earth; the fireside; the house itself. [A.S. *heorh*, Ger. *herd*, an area.]

heartstone, hārth'stōn, *n.*, the stone of the hearth.

Heat, hēt, *n.* that which excites the sensation of warmth; sensation of warmth; a warm temperature; the warmest period, as the heat of the day; indication of warmth, flush, redness; excitement; a single course in a race; animation.—*v.t.* to make hot; to agitate.—*v.i.* to become hot.—*pr. p.* heat'ing; *pa. p.* heat'ed. [A.S. *heato*, Goth. *heito*, old Ger. *hit*, fire, conn. with *L. aestus*, heat, Gr. *aithō*, Sans. *indh*, to kindle.]

heater, hēr'tēr, *n.*, one who or that which heats.

Heath, hēth, *n.*, a barren open country; a small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers, that grows on barren heaths. [A.S. *heath*, Scot. *heather*, the plant; Ger. *heide*, Goth. *heitha*, a waste.]

heather, hēth'ēr, *n.*, heath.—*adj.* heath'ery.

heathy, hēth'i, *adj.*, abounding with heath.

heathen, hēth'n, *n.* lit. a dweller on the heath or open country; an unbeliever when Christianity prevailed in cities alone; an inhabitant of an unchristian country; a pagan; an irreligious person.—*adv.* pagan, irreligious. [A.S. *heathen*.] See *Pagan*.

heathendom, hēth'n-dum, *n.*, those regions of the world where heathenism prevails.

heathenise, hēth'n-iz, *v.t.*, to make heathen.—*pr. p.* heath'enising; *pa. p.* heath'enised.

heathenish, hēth'n-ish, *adj.*, relating to the heathen; rude; uncivilised; cruel.—*adv.* heath'enishly.—*n.* heath'enishness.

heathenism, hēth'n-izm, *n.*, the religious system of the heathens; paganism; barbarism.

Heather. See under *Heath*.

Heave, hēv, *v.t.*, to lift up; to throw; to cause to swell; to force from the breast.—*v.i.* to be raised; to rise and fall; to try to vomit.—*pr. p.* heaving; *pa. p.* heaved or hōve.—*n.* an effort upward; a throw; a swelling; an effort to vomit. [A.S. *hefan*, Ger. *heben*, Goth. *hafjan*, to lift.]

heaven, hev'n, *n.* lit. that which is heaved or lifted up; the arch of sky overhanging the earth; the air; the dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed; supreme happiness. [A.S. *heofon*—*hefan*, to lift.]

heavenly, hev'n-li, *adj.*, of or inhabiting heaven; celestial; pure; supremely blessed; very excellent.—*adv.* in a manner like that of heaven; by the influence of heaven.—*n.* heav'yness.

heavenly-minded, hev'n-li-mīnd-ed, *adj.*, having the mind placed upon heavenly things; pure.—*n.* heav'ny-mindedness.

heavenward, hev'n-ward, heavenwards, hev'n-wardz, *adv.*, toward or in the direction of heaven. [heaven, and ward, sig. direction.]

heave-offering, hēv-of-er-ing, *n.* a Jewish offering heaved or moved up and down by the priest.

heaver, hēv'ēr, *n.*, one who or that which heaves.

heavy, hev'i, *adj.*, heaved with difficulty; weighty; not easy to bear; oppressive; afflicted; inactive; inclined to slumber; violent; loud; not easily digested, as food; miry, as soil; having strength, as liquor; dark with clouds; gloomy; expensive; in *B.*, sad.—*adv.*, also heav'ly.—*n.* heav'iness. [A.S. *hefig*—*hefan*; old Ger. *hevig*, *hebig*.]

Hebdomadal, heb-dom'a-dal, Hebdomadary, heb-dom-a-dar-i, *adj.*, occurring every seven days; weekly. [L. *hebdomadalis*—Gr. *hebdomas*, a period of seven days—*hepta*, seven.]

hebdomadary, heb-dom-a-dar-i, *n.* a member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir, &c.

Hebrew, hē'brū, *n.* one of the descendants of Abraham, who emigrated from beyond the Euphrates into Palestine; an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews.—*adj.* relating to the Hebrews. [Fr. *Hebreu*, L. *Hebraeus*, Gr. *Hebraios*, Heb. *ibhri*, a stranger from the other side of the Euphrates—*ibher*, the region on the other side—*avar*, to pass over.]

Hebraic, hē-brā'ik, Hebraical, hē-brā'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to the Hebrews, or to their language.

Hebraically, hē-brā'ik-al-i, *adv.* after the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

Hebraise, hē'bra-iz, *v. t.*, to turn into Hebrew:—*pr. p.* Hē'braising; *pa. p.* Hē'braised.
Hebraism, hē'bra-izm, *n.*, a Hebrew idiom.
Hebraist, hē'bra-ist, *n.*, one skilled in Hebrew.
Hebraistic, hē'bra-ist'ik, *adj.*, of or like Hebrew.
Hehatomb, hek'a-tōm or -tom, *n.*, among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large number of victims. [Gr. *hehatombē*—*hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.]
Heckle, hek'l, same as *Maekle*.
Hectic, hek'tik, **Hectical**, hek'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the constitution or habit of body; affected with hectic fever.—*adv.* hec'tically. [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual—*heksis*, habit.]
hectic, hek'tik, *n.*, a habitual or remittent fever, usually associated with consumption.
Hector, hek'tor, *n.*, a bully; one who annoys.—*v. t.* to treat insolently; to annoy.—*v. i.* to play the bully:—*pr. p.* hec'toring; *pa. p.* hec'tored. [from *Hector*, the famous leader of the Trojans.]
Hedge, hej, *n.*, a thicket of bushes; a fence round a field, &c.—*v. t.* to enclose with a hedge; to obstruct; to surround; to guard:—*pr. p.* hedg'ing; *pa. p.* hedged. [A.S. *hæges*, Ger. *hag*, a bush; A.S. *hægian*, Ger. *hagen*, to hedge.]
hedge-bill, hej'-bil, **hedging-bill**, hej'ing-bil, *n.*, a bill or hatchet for dressing hedges.
hedge-born, hej'-bawrn, *adj.*, of low birth, as if born by a hedge or in the woods; low; obscure.
hedghog, hej'hog, *n.*, a small prickly-backed quadruped, so called from its living in hedges and bushes, and its resemblance to a hog or pig.
hedger, hej'ēr, *n.*, one who dresses hedges.
hedgerow, hej'rō, *n.*, a row of trees or shrubs for hedging fields.
hedge-school, hej'-skool, *n.*, an open-air school kept by the side of a hedge, in Ireland.
hedge-sparrow, hej'-spar-rō, *n.*, a little singing bird, like a sparrow, which frequents hedges.
Heed, hēd, *v. t.* lit. to protect; to observe; to look after; to attend to:—*pr. p.* heed'ing; *pa. p.* heed'ed.—*n.*, notice; caution; attention. [A.S. *hedan*, D. *hieden*, Ger. *hüten*, conn. with *Hids*, to protect.]
heedful, hēd'fool, *adj.*, full of heed or attention; cautious.—*adv.* heed'fully.—*n.* heed'fulness.
heedless, hēd'les, *adj.*, without heed; inattentive; careless.—*adv.* heed'lessly.—*n.* heed'lessness.
Heel, hēl, *n.*, the part of the foot projecting behind; the whole foot (esp. of beasts): the covering of the heel; a spur; the hinder part of anything.—*v. t.* to use the heel; to furnish with heels:—*pr. p.* heel'ing; *pa. p.* heeled. [A.S. *hel*; Dutch, *hiel*; prob. conn. with Gr. *lax*, L. *calx*, the heel.]
heelpiece, hēl'pēs, *n.*, a piece or cover for the heel.
Heel, hēl, *v. i.*, to incline; to lean on one side, as a ship:—*pr. p.* heel'ing; *pa. p.* heeled. [A.S. *hyldan*, Ice. *halla*, to incline; prob. conn. with *cli*, root of L. and Gr. *clino*, to incline.]
Hegemony, he-jem'o-ni, *n.*, leadership. [Gr. *hēgemonia*—*hēgēmōn*, leader—*hēgēsisthai*, to go before.]
Hegira, Hājira, hej'i-ra, or he-j'ra, *n.*, the emigration of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622 A.D., from which is dated the Mohammedan era; any flight. [Ar. *hedjrat*, emigration.]
Heifer, hej'ēr, *n.*, a young cow. [A.S. *heafor*; prov. E. *heckfor*—*heck*, a pen or cote.]
Heigh-bo, hē'-hō, *int.*, an exclamation expressive of weariness. [from the sound.]
Height, hit, *n.*, the condition of being high; distance upwards; that which is elevated, a hill;

elevation in rank or excellence: utmost degree. [A.S. *heahtho*—*heah*, high.] See *High*.
heighten, hit'n, *v. t.*, to make higher; to advance or improve; to make brighter or more prominent:—*pr. p.* height'en'ing; *pa. p.* height'en'ed.
Hateful, ha'tul, *adj.*, hateful; wicked in a high degree; enormous; atrocious.—*adv.* hat'efully.—*n.* hat'efulness. [Fr. *haineux*—*haine*, hate, from *hair*, old Fr. *hadir*, L. *adi*, to hate.]
Heir, ār, *n.*, lit. an orphan; one who inherits anything after the death of the owner; one entitled to anything after the present possessor.—*fern.* heiress (ār'es).—*ns.* heir'dom, heir'ship. [old Fr. *heir*, Prov. *her*, *herus*—L. *heres*, an heir, a weakened form of Gr. *chēros*, bereaved—root *cha* in *chōris*, without, Sans. *ad*, to leave.]
heir-apparent, ār-ap-pā'rent, *n.*, the one apparently or acknowledged to be heir.
heirless, ār'les, *adj.*, without an heir.
heir-loom, ār'-loom, *n.*, any piece of furniture or personal property which descends to the heir. [Heir, and A.S. *loma*, *guloma*, furniture.]
heir-presumptive, ār-prē-zump'tiv, *n.*, one who is presumed to be or would be heir if no nearer relative should be born.
Hajira. See *Hegira*.
Held, *past tense* and *past participle* of *Hold*.
Heliacal, hē-li'ak-al, *adj.*, relating to the sun; in *astr.*, emerging from the light of the sun or falling into it.—*adv.* heli'acally. [Gr. *hēliakos*—*hēlios*, the sun.]
heliocentric, hē-li-o-sen'trik, **heliocentrical**, hē-li-o-sen'trik-al, *adj.*, in *astr.*, as seen from the sun's centre.—*adv.* heliocen'trically. [Fr. *heliocentrique*—Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *kentron*, the centre.]
heliography, hē-li-og-ra-fi, *n.*, the art of taking pictures by sun-light; photography.—*adj.* heliograph'ical.—*n.* heliographer. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *graphō*, a painting—*graphō*, to grave.]
heliolatri, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n.*, worship of the sun. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *latris*, service, worship.]
heliolater, hē-li-ol'a-tēr, *n.*, a worshipper of the sun. [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *latris*, a servant.]
helioscope, hē-li-o-skōp, *n.*, a telescope for viewing the sun without dazzling the eyes. [Fr. *hélioscope*—Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, *skopēs*, to look, to spy.]
heliotrope, hē-li-o-trōp, *n.*, a plant whose flowers are said always to turn round to the sun; in *min.*, a variety of chalcedony of a dark-green colour variegated with red. [Gr. *hēliotropion*—*hēlios*, the sun, *trōpos*, a turn—*trēpō*, to turn.]
Helix, hē'liks, *n.*, a spiral, as of wire in a coil; in *zool.*, the snail or its shell; the external part of the ear.—*pl.* helices, hel'i-sēs. [Gr. *helix*—*hēliōsō*, to turn round.]
helical, hel'ik-al, *adj.*, of or pertaining to a helix; spiral.—*adv.* hel'ically.
heli-spheric, hel-i-sfer'ik, **heli-spherical**, hel-i-sfer'ik-al, *adj.*, winding spirally round a sphere.
Hell, hel, *n.*, lit. and orig. the place of the dead; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; the abode of evil spirits; the powers of hell; any place of vice or misery; a gambling-house. [A.S. *hell*, Ger. *hölle*, old Ger. *helle*; Ice. *hel*, death; orig. A.S. *hell* = the goddess of death.]
hellish, hel'ish, *adj.*, pertaining to or like hell; very wicked.—*adv.* hell'ishly.—*n.* hell'ishness.
hell-hound, hel'-hound, *n.*, a hound of hell; an agent of hell.
Hellebore, hel'e-bōr, *n.*, a plant used in medicine,

- anciently used as a cure for insanity. [Fr. *hellebore*, L. *helleborus*, Gr. *helleboros*.]
- Hellenic**, hel-len'ik, Hellenian, hel-lē'ni-an, *adj.*, pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks; Grecian. [Gr. *Hellenios*, *Hellēnikos*—*Hellēnes*, a name ultimately given to all the Greeks—*Hellēn*, the son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]
- Hellenic**, hel-en'iz, *v.i.* to use the Greek language: —*pr. p.* Hellenicizing; *pa. p.* Hellenicised. [Gr. *hellenizō*—*Hellēn*.]
- Hellenism**, hel'en-izm, *n.* a Greek idiom. [Fr. *Hellenisme*—Gr. *Hellenismos*.]
- Hellenist**, hel'en-ist, *n.* one skilled in the Greek language; a Jew who used the Greek language as his mother-tongue. [Gr. *Hellenistēs*.]
- Hellenistic**, hel-en-ist'ik, Hellenistical, hel-en-ist'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the Hellenists; Greek with Hebrew idioms.—*adv.* Hellenistically.
- Helm** (of a ship), &c. See under *Helve*.
- Helm**, helm, helmet, hel'met, *n.*, a covering or armour for the head: in *bot.*, the hooded upper lip of certain flowers. [A.S., Ger. *helm*, old Fr. *healmet*—A.S., Ger. *helan*, to cover.]
- helmed**, helmd', helmeted, hel'met-ed, *adj.*, furnished with a helmet.
- Helminthic**, hel-min'thik, *adj.*, pertaining to worms; expelling worms.—*n.* a medicine for expelling worms. [Fr. *helminthique*—Gr. *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm—*hēlēō*, *hēlēisō*, to wriggle.]
- helminthology**, hel-min-thol'o-ji, *n.*, the science or natural history of worms. [Fr. *helminthologie*—Gr. *helmins*, and *logos*, a discourse.]-*adj.* helminthological.—*n.* helminthologist.
- Helot**, hē'lot, or hefot, *n.*, a slave, among the Spartans. [Gr. *heilōn*, a sor. of *hairōs*, to seize, to conquer: said also to be from L. *Helotes*, Gr. *heilōtes*, the original inhabitants of Helos, a town in Greece, reduced to slavery by the Greeks.]
- helotism**, hē'lot-izm, or hel', *n.*, the condition of the *Helots* in ancient Sparta: slavery.
- heloty**, hē'lot-ri, or hel', *n.*, the whole body of the *Helots*: any class of slaves.
- help**, help, *v.t.*, to take care of; to support; to assist; to give means for doing anything; to remedy; to prevent.—*v.i.* to give assistance; to contribute:—*pr. p.* helping; *pa. p.* helped', in *B.*, hōlp'en.—*n.* means or strength given to another for a purpose; assistance; relief: one who assists:—*pl.*, in *B.* = help. [A.S. *helpan*, Goth. *hilpan*, Ice. *hjalpa*, Ger. *helfen*, to aid, assist.]
- helper**, help'er, *n.*, one who helps; an assistant.
- helpful**, help'fool, *adj.*, giving help; useful.—*n.* helpfulness.
- helpless**, help'less, *adj.*, without help or power in one's self; wanting assistance.—*adv.* helplessly.—*n.* helplessness.
- helpmate**, help'māt, *n.*, a mate or companion who helps; an assistant; a partner: a wife.
- Helve**, helv, *n.*, a handle; the handle of an axe or hatchet.—*v.t.* to furnish with a handle, as an axe:—*pr. p.* helving; *pa. p.* helved'. [A.S. *helf*, *helf*, a handle, *helma*, a rudder; Ger. *helm*, the handle of a tool, a rudder.]
- helm**, helm, *n.*, the handle of a ship's rudder; the rudder and wheel, in large ships; the station of management or government.
- helmsman**, helmz'man, *n.*, the man at the helm.
- Hem**, hem, *n.*, the border of a garment doubled down and sewed.—*v.t.* to form a hem on; to edge:—*pr. p.* hemming; *pa. p.* hemmed'.—*Hem in*, to surround. [A.S. and W. *hem*, a border.]
- Hem**, hem, *n.*, *int.* a sort of half cough to draw attention.—*v.i.* to utter the sound *hem*!—*pr. p.* hemming; *pa. p.* hemmed'. [from the sound.]
- Hemal**, hē'mal, *adj.*, relating to the blood or blood-vessels. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]
- Hematite**, hem'a-tīt, *n.* in *min.*, a valuable ore of iron, sometimes of a reddish-brown colour, with a blood-red streak. [Gr. *haimatītēs*, blood-like—*haima*, blood.]-*adj.* hematitic.
- Hemisphere**, hem'i-sfer, *n.*, a half sphere; half of the globe or a map of it. [Gr. *hēmiphairion*—*hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a sphere.]
- hemispheric**, hem-i-sfer'ik, hemispherical, hem-i-sfer'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a hemisphere.
- Hemistich**, hem'i-stik, *n.*, half a line, or an incomplete line in poetry. [L. *hemistichium*, Gr. *hēmistichion*—*hēmi*, half, *stichos*, a line.]
- hemistichal**, he-mis'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or written in hemistichs.
- Hemlock**, hem'lok, *n.* a poisonous plant like *straw* used in medicine. [A.S. *hemleac*—*leac*, a plant, and prob. *ham*, *healm*, stubble, from the straw-like appearance of the withered plant.]
- Hemorrhage**, hem'or-āj, *n.*, a bursting or flowing of blood.—*adj.* hemorrhagic (hem-or-aj'ik). [Gr. *haimorrhagia*—*haima*, blood, *rhēgnumi*, to burst.]
- Hemorrhoids**, hem'or-oidz, *n. pl.* painful tubercles around the margin of the anus from which blood occasionally flows.—*adj.* hemorrhoidal. [Gr. *haimorrhoidēs*—*haima*, blood, and *rheō*, to flow.]
- Hemp**, hemp, *n.* a plant with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, &c.; the fibrous rind prepared for spinning. [A.S. *hæmep*, Ice. *hænpr*, L. *cannabis*, Gr. *kannabis*, Sans. *çana*, hemp.]
- hempen**, hemp'n, *adj.*, made of hemp.
- Hen**, hen, *n.*, the female of any bird, esp. of the domestic fowl. [A.S. *henn*, Ger. *henne*, Ice. *hæn*, from A.S. *hana*, Ger. *hahn*, Ice. *hani*, the male of birds, a cock; orig. the singer or crier, akin to L. *cano*, to sing.]
- henbane**, hen'bān, *n.* a plant which is a *bane* or poison to domestic fowls; the stinking nightshade, used in medicine for opium.
- hen-coop**, hen'-kōop, *n.*, a coop or large cage for domestic fowls.
- hen-harrier**, hen'-har-i-ēr, *n.* a species of falcon, the Common Harrier. [See *Harrier*, a hawk.]
- hen-pecked**, hen'-pekt, *adj.* foolishly governed by his wife, as a cock pecked by the hen.
- Hence**, hens, *adv.*, from this place or time; in the future: from this cause or reason; from this origin.—*int.* away! begone! [old E. *hennes*, *henen*, A.S. *hinan*; Ger. *hinnen*, here, *hin*, from this, orig. *hina*, accus. of *Goth. hin*, this: so L. *hinc*, hence—*hic*, this.]
- henceforth**, hens-fōrth, or hens', henceforward, hens-forward, *adv.*, from this time forth or forward.
- Henchman**. See under *Hanueh*.
- Hendecagon**, hen-dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides. [Fr. *hendécagone*—Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, *gōnia*, an angle.]
- hendecasyllable**, hen-dek'a-sil'la-bl, *n.* a metrical line of eleven syllables.—*adj.* hendecasyllabic. [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, *syllabē*, a syllable.]
- Hep**, hep, *n.* See *Hip*, the fruit of the dog-rose.
- Hepatic**, hep-at'ik, Hepatical, hep-at'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the liver; liver-coloured. [L. *hepaticus*—Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatos*, the liver.]
- hepatoscopy**, hep-a-tōs'kop-l, *n.* divination by in-

Heptade

hermeneutic

spection of the livers of animals. [Gr. *hēpatocopia*—*hēpar*, *hēpatos*, liver, *skopēō*, to inspect.]

Heptade, hep'tād, *n.* the sum or number of seven. [Fr.—Gr. *heptas*, *heptados*—*hepta*, seven.]

heptaglot, hep'ta-glot, *adj.*, in seven languages.—*n.* a book in seven languages. [Gr. *heptaglottos*—*hepta*, seven, *glōtta*, *glōssa*, tongue, language.]

heptagon, hep'ta-gon, *n.* a plane figure with seven angles and seven sides.—*adj.* *heptagonal*. [Gr. *heptagonos*, seven-cornered—*hepta*, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

heptahedron, hep-ta-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure with seven bases or sides. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *hedra*, a seat, a base—*heptomai*, to sit.]

heptarehy, hep'tār-i, *n.*, a government by seven persons; the country governed by seven; a period in the Saxon history of England.—*adj.* *heptarehyche*. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, *archē*, sovereignty—*archō*, to rule.]

Hēr, hēr, *pron.* objective and possessive case of *hēa*.—*adj.* belonging to a female. [old E. *hēre*, *hēr*, A.S. *heore*, genitive, accusative, and dative sing. of *heo*, she.]

hēra, hēr, *pron.* possessive of *hēa*.

herself, hēr-self, *pron.* the emphatic form of *hēa* in the nominative or objective case; in her real character; having the command of her temper; sane. [Hēr, and Self.]

Herald, hēr'ald, *n.* lit. *the shout*; an officer who used to challenge to battle and carry messages between armies; an officer whose duty is to read proclamations, to blazon the arms of the nobility, &c.; a proclaimer; a forerunner.—*v.t.* to introduce, as by a herald; to proclaim.—*pr.p.* *heralding*; *pa.p.* *heralded*. [old Fr. *herald*, Ger. *herold*—*haren*, to shout.]

heraldic, hēr-ald'ik, *adj.*, of or relating to heralds or heraldry.—*adv.* *heraldically*.

heraldry, hēr'ald-ri, *n.*, the art or office of a herald; the science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.

Hērē, hērē, or ērb, *n.* lit. *food, pasture*; a plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem.—*adj.* *herbaceous*. [Fr. *herbe*, L. *herba*, akin to Gr. *phorbē*, pasture—*phorbō*, to feed, to nourish.]

herbaceous, hēr-bā'shūs, *adj.*, pertaining to or of the nature of herbs; in bot., having a soft stem that dies to the root annually. [L. *herbacēus*.]

herbage, hēr'bāj, or ērb'āj, *n.*, green food for cattle; pasture; herbs collectively.

herbal, hēr'b'al, *adj.*, pertaining to herbs.—*n.* a book containing a classification and description of plants; a collection of preserved plants.

herballist, hēr'b'al-ist, *n.* one who makes collections of herbs or plants; one skilled in plants.

herbartum, hēr-bār'tūm, *n.* a classified collection of preserved herbs or plants.—*pl.* *herbartiums* and *herbaria*. [low L.—L. *herba*.]

herbescēt, hēr-bes'ent, *adj.*, growing into herbs, becoming herbaceous. [L. *herbescens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *herbesco*, to grow into herbs.]

herbivorous, hēr-biv'or-us, *adj.*, eating or living on herbaceous plants. [L. *herba*, *voro*, to devour.]

herbortise, hēr'b'ō-riz, *v.i.* lit. *to form a collection of plants*; to search for plants, to botanise.—*v.t.* to form plant-like figures in, as in minerals;—*pr.p.* *herb'orising*; *pa.p.* *herb'orised*. [Fr. *herboriser*, for *herbariser*—L. *herba*.]

herborisation, hēr-b'or-i-zā'shun, *n.*, the seeking for plants; in min., the figure of plants.

Heroulean, hēr-kū'lē-an, *adj.* extremely difficult or dangerous, such as might have been done by Hercules, a Greek hero famous for his strength; of extraordinary strength and size.

Hērd, hērd, *n.* a number of beasts feeding together, and watched or tended; any collection of beasts, as distinguished from a flock; a company of people, in contempt; the rabble; one who tends cattle.—*v.i.* to run in herds.—*v.t.* to tend, as a herdsman.—*pr.p.* *herd'ing*; *pa.p.* *herd'ed*. [A.S. *heord*, *hiora*, Ger. *herde*—old Ger. *hirltan*, to tend, Ice. *hirda*, to guard.]

herdsman, hērds'man (in B., *herd'man*), *n.*, a man employed to herd or tend cattle.

Hērē, hēr, *adv.*, in this place; in the present life or state. [A.S. *hēr*; Ger. *hier*, akin to *her*, in this neighbourhood, and old Ger. *hi*, *he*, this.]—*Hērē*-about, *adv.* about this place.—*Hērē*st'or, *adv.* after this, in some future time or state.—*n.* a future state.—*Hērē* and *thērē*, *adv.* in this place and then in that; thinly, irregularly.—*Hērē*by, *adv.* by this.—*Hērē*in, *adv.* in this.—*Hērē*of, *adv.* of this.—*Hērē*to'fore, *adv.* before this time; formerly.—*Hērē*unto, *adv.* to this point or time.—*Hērē*upon, *adv.* on this; in consequence of this.—*Hērē*with, *adv.* with this.

Hereditary, hē-red'i-tar-i, *adj.*, descending by inheritance; transmitted from parents to their offspring.—*adv.* *hereditarily*. [L. *hereditarius*—*hereditas*, the state of an heir—*heres*, an heir.]

heredit, hēr-ed'it-i, *n.* the hereditary transmission of qualities, or even acquirements.

heritable, hēr'it-abl, *adj.*, that may be inherited. [old Fr. *heritable*, *hereditabile*—low L. *hereditabilis*—L. *hereditas*.]

heritage, hēr'it-āj, *n.*, that which is inherited; in B., the children (of God). [Fr.—low L. *heritagium*, *haereditagium*—L. *hereditas*.]

heritor, hēr'it-or, *n.* lit. and orig. an heir; in Scotland, a proprietor in a parish. [low L. *heritor*, for *heredicator*—L. *hereditas*.]

Hērēsy, hēr'e-si, *n.*, the taking and holding of an opinion contrary to the usual belief, esp. in theology; heterodoxy. [Fr. *hérésie*, L. *haeresis*, Gr. *haireisis*—*haireō*, to take or choose.]

heretic, hēr'e-tik, *n.*, the upholder of a heresy.—*adj.* *heret'ical*.—*adv.* *heret'ically*. [Gr. *hairetikos*, able to heres'ic.]

Hērēto, Hērēunto, Hērēwith, &c. See under Hērē.

Hērēt, hēr'i-ot, *n.*, a tribute of munitions of war anciently given to the lord of the manor; a duty paid to the lord of the manor on the decease of a tenant. [A.S. *herēgeata*, a military preparation—*herē*, an army, *geatwe*, apparatus.] [reditary.]

Hērēdit, Hēritable, Hēritage, Hēritor. See under Hērē.

Hērēma'phrodite, hēr-maf'rod-it, *n.* lit. *Hērēmēs* (*Mercury*) and *Aphrodītē* (*Venus*) united in the same person; an animal or a plant of both sexes.—*adj.* uniting the distinctions of both sexes. [L. and Gr. *Hērēma'phroditus*, the son of *Hērēmēs* and *Aphrodītē*, who, when bathing, grew together with the nymph *Salmacis* into one person.]

hermaphroditic, hēr-maf-rod-it'ik, *hermaphroditical*, hēr-maf-rod-it'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.

hermaphroditism, hēr-maf'rod-izm, *hermaphroditism*, hēr-maf-rod-it-izm, *n.*, the union of the two sexes in one body.

hermeneutic, hēr-me-nū'tik, *hermeneutical*, hēr-me-nū'tik-al, *adj.*, interpreting; explanatory.—*adv.* *hermeneu'tically*.—*n.* sing. *hermeneu'tics*, the science

of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [Gr. *hermēneutikos*—*hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury, the god of eloquence.]

hermetic, hēr-met'ik, *hermetical*, hēr-met'ik-al, *adj.* lit. *chemical*; belonging to that philosophy which explains all natural phenomena from three elements, salt, sulphur, and mercury; perfectly close.—*adv.* *hermetically*.—*Hermetically sealed*, closed completely, as a bottle, against the admission of air or any fluid, by having the extremity fused. [from *Hermēs*, who was also the god of science, and the fabled inventor of chemistry.]

Hermit, hēr'mit, *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert. [old E. *eremite*, Gr. *erēmítēs*—*erēmos*, solitary, desert.]

hermitage, hēr'mit-āj, *n.*, the dwelling of a hermit; a retired abode: a kind of wine, so called from *Hermitage*, a district of France.

hermitical, hēr-mit'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to a hermit.

Hernia, hēr'ni-a, *n.*, a swelling or protrusion, esp. of the abdomen; a rupture.—*adj.* *hernial*. [L. *hernia*, prob. from Gr. *ernos*, a sprout.]

hero, hē'rō, *n.* orig. a warrior, & demigod; a man of distinguished bravery; any illustrious person; the principal figure in any history or work of fiction.—*fern.* *herōic*. [Gr. *hērōs*, akin to L. *vir*, man, *herus*, Gr. *herr*, master.]

heroe, hē-rō'ik, *adj.*, like a hero; becoming a hero; courageous; illustrious: designating the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated.—*n.* a heroic verse.—*adv.* *heroically*.

heroi-comic, hēr-o-i-kom'ik, *heroi-comical*, hēr-o-i-kom'ik-al, *adj.*, consisting of a mixture of heroic and comic; designating the high burlesque.

heroina, hēr-o-in-a, *n.*, a female hero.

herotism, hēr'o-izm, *n.*, the qualities of a hero; courage; boldness.

hero-worship, hēr'o-wur-ship, *n.*, the worship of heroes; excessive admiration of great men.

Herodians, hēr-rō'di-ans, *n. pl.* a party among the Jews, taking their name from *Herod*, as being his especial partisans.

Heron, hēr'un, *n.* a large screaming water-fowl, with long legs and neck. [A.S. *kragera*, W. *cregyr*—*creg*, hoarse; Gr. *vriker*—*vriken*, to scream; Fr. *héron*, L. *ardea*, Gr. *erōdios*.]

heronshaw, hēr'un-shaw, *n.*, a young heron; a place for the rearing of herons. [Fr. *héronceau*, dim. of *héron*.]

Herring, hēr'ing, *n.* a common small sea-fish found moving in great shoals or multitudes. [A.S. and Ger. *hering*—*herr*, Ger. *herr*, an army or multitude: or allied to L. *halec*, fish-pickle.]

Hers, same as *Heres*.

Hers, herself. See under *Hes*.

Hesitate, hēs'ti-tāt, *v. i.*, to stick fast; to stop in making a decision; to be in doubt; to stammer:—*pr. p.* *hesitating*; *pa. p.* *hesitated*.—*adv.* *hesitatingly*. [L. *haesito*, *haesitatum*, freq. of *haerere*, *haerum*, to stick, adhere.]

hesitancy, hēs'ti-tan-si, *hesitation*, hēs-i-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of hesitating; doubt; hesitating.

Hesper, hēs'per, *Hesperus*, hēs'pēr-us, *n.*, the evening-star or Venus. [L. and Gr. *hesperos*, evening, also L. *vesper*.] [west.]

Hesperiana, hēs'pē-ri-an, *adj.*, of *Hesperus* or the *Heterocephal*, het-er-o-cep'h-al, *adj.* having the upper fork of the tail different from or longer than the lower, as the shark:—opposed to *Homoccephal*. [Gr. *heteros*, different from, and *herkos*, the tail.]

heteroclitic, het'er-o-klit, *heteroclitic*, het'er-o-klit'ik, *heteroclitical*, het'er-o-klit'ik-al, *adj.*, irregularly inflected; irregular. [Gr. *heteroklitos*—*heteros*, other, and *klitos*, inflecting—*klino*, to inflect.]

heteroclitia, het'er-o-klit, *n.* in *gram.*, a word irregularly inflected: anything irregular.

heterodox, het'er-o-doks, *adj.* holding an opinion either or different from the established one, esp. in theology; heretical. [Gr. *heterodoxos*—*heteros*, other, *doxa*, an opinion—*dokeō*, to think.]

heterodoxy, het'er-o-doks-i, *n.*, state or quality of being *heterodox*; heresy.

heterogeneous, het'er-o-jen'e-us, *heterogeneous*, het'er-o-jen'e-al, *adj.*, of another race or kind; dissimilar:—opposed to *Homogeneous*.—*adv.* *heterogeneously*.—*ns.* *heterogeneity*, *heterogeneousness*. [Gr. *heterogenēs*—*heteros*, other, *genos*, a race.]

Hew, hū, *v. t.*, to cut with any sharp instrument; to cut in pieces; to shape:—*pr. p.* *hewing*; *pa. p.* *hewed*; *pa. p.* *hewed* or *hewn*. [A.S. *heawan*, Ger. *hauen*, Sans. *akho*, to cut.]

hewer, hū'ēr, *n.*, one who hews.

Hexagon, heks'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure with six angles and sides.—*adj.* *hexagonal*.—*adv.* *hexagonally*. [Gr. *hexágōnon*—*hex*, six, *gōnia*, an angle.]

hexameter, heks-am'et-ēr, *n.* a verse of six measures or feet.—*adj.*, having six metrical feet. [L.—Gr. *hex*, six, *metron*, a measure.]

hexapla, heks'a-pla, *n.* lit. a sixfold collection; an edition of the Scriptures in six languages.—*adj.* *hexaplar*. [Gr. *hexaplos*, sixfold.]

hexaped, heks'a-pod, *n.* an animal with six feet. [Gr. *hexapous*, *podos*—*hex*, six, *pous*, a foot.]

hexastich, heks'a-stik, *n.* a poem of six lines or verses. [Gr. *hexastichos*—*hex*, six, *stichos*, a line.]

hexastyle, heks'a-stil, *n.* a building with six pillars. [Gr. *hexastylōs*—*hex*, six, *stylōs*, a pillar.]

Hey, hā, *int.* expressive of joy or interrogation. [Ger. *hei*: from the sound.]

heyday, hā'dā, *int.* expressive of frolic, exultation, or wonder.—*n.* a frolic; the wildness and spirits of youth. [Ger. *heida*: the present spelling owing to a supposed connection with *high, day*.]

Hiatus, hi-'ā-tus, *n.*, a gap; an opening; a defect; in *gram.*, a concurrence of vowel sounds in two successive syllables. [L., from *hio*, Gr. *chairo*, to gape, root *cha*, the sound produced by gaping.]

Hibernial, hi-bēr-nal, *adj.*, belonging to winter; wintry. [L. *hibernalis*—*hiems*, Gr. *cheima*, winter, Sans. *hima*, snow.]

Hiberniate, hi-bēr-nāt, *v. i.*, to winter; to pass the winter in sleep:—*pr. p.* *hibernating*; *pa. p.* *hibernated*.—*n.* *Hibernation*. [L. *hiberno*, *hibernatum*—*hiberna*, winter-quarters.]

Hibernian, hi-bēr-ni-an, *adj.*, relating to *Hibernia* or Ireland.—*n.* an Irishman. [from L. *Hibernia*, Gr. *Iouernia*, Ireland.]

Hibernianism, hi-bēr-ni-an-izm, *Hibernicism*, hi-bēr-ni-sizm, *n.*, an Irish idiom or peculiarity.

Hiccough, Hiccup, Hiccup, hik'up, *n.* a sudden and involuntary kind of cough.—*v. i.* to have a cough of this kind:—*pr. p.* *hiccoughing* (hik'up-ing); *pa. p.* *hiccoughed* (hik'upt). [Dutch, *huckup*, old E. *hichel*, Fr. *hoquet*; from the sound.]

Hickory, hik'or-i, *n.* the name of several American nut-bearing trees. [perhaps a corr. of *Carya*, the botanical name, from Gr. *haryon*, a nut.]

Hid, Híddem. See under *Hide*.

Hidalgo, hi-dal'gō, *n.* lit. the son of somebody; a Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp. *hijo*

- de aliquo*, the son of somebody, or son of the Goth—as opposed to Moorish blood.]
- Hide**, híd, *v.t.*, to cover; to conceal; to keep in safety.—*v.i.* to lie concealed:—*pr.p.* híd'ing; *pa.p.* hid, híd'en. [A.S. *hýdan*, to protect, old Gr. *húotán*, W. *huddo*, to cover, Gr. *henthó*, Sans. *ghud*, to protect, *chhad*, to cover.]
- Hide**, híd, *n.*, that which covers and protects the flesh or body; the skin. [A.S. *hyd*, Ger. *haut*, allied to L. *cutis*, Gr. *skútas*.]
- Hidebound**, híd'bound, *adj.*, having the hide closely bound to the body as in animals: in trees, having the bark so close that it impedes the growth.
- Hiding**, híd'ing, *n.*, a place of concealment.
- Hidden**, híd'n, *adj.*, covered; unseen; unknown.
- Hiduous**, híd'e-us, *adj.*, frightful; horrible; ghastly.—*adv.* híd'eously.—*n.* híd'eoussness. [Fr. *hidens*—old Fr. *hide*, *hids*, dread, Sw. *hims*, to shudder, akin to L. *hispidus*, rough, rude.]
- Hie**, hī, *v.i.* to hasten so quickly as to pant:—*pr.p.* hie'ing; *pa.p.* hied'. [old E. *highe*, A.S. *higan*, D. *highe*n, to pant for.]
- Hierarch**, hī'er-árk, *n.*, a ruler in sacred matters.—*adj.* hī'erarehal. [Gr. *hierarchēs*—*hieros*, sacred, *archos*, a ruler, from *archō*, to rule.]
- Hierarchy**, hī'er-ár-ki, *n.*, rule in sacred matters; persons that so rule; the body of the clergy; a government by priests.—*adj.* hī'erareh'al. [Gr. *hierarchia*—*hieros*, sacred, *archē*, rule.]
- Hieratic**, hī'er-at'ik, *adj.*, sacred; relating to priests. [L. *hieraticus*, Gr. *hieratikos*.]
- Hieroglyph**, hī'er-o-glif, *hieroglyphs*, hī'er-o-glif'ik, *n.*, a sacred carved figure or symbol; picture-writing among the Egyptians; any symbolical figure.—*adjs.* hieroglyph'ic, hieroglyph'al.—*adv.* hieroglyph'ically. [Gr. *hieroglyphikon*—*hieros*, sacred, *glyphō*, to carve.]
- Hieroglyphist**, hī'er-o-glif'ist, *n.*, one skilled in reading hieroglyphics.
- Hierographic**, hī'er-o-graf'ik, *hierographical*, hī'er-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to sacred writing. [Gr. *hierographikos*—*hieros*, sacred, and *graphōs*, from *graphō*, to write.]
- Hierology**, hī'er-o-lō-jī, *n.*, the science which treats of sacred matters, especially sacred writing and inscriptions. [Gr. *hierologia*—*hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]
- Hierophant**, hī'er-o-fant, *n.*, one who shows or reveals sacred things; a priest. [Gr. *hierophantēs*—*hieros*, sacred, *phainō*, to shew.]
- Higgle**, hig'l, *v.i.*, to hawk about provisions for sale; to make difficulty in bargaining; to chaffer:—*pr.p.* higgl'ing; *pa.p.* higgl'ed.—*n.* Higgl'er. [a form of *Maggle*, and *hawk*, to sell.]
- High**, hī, *adj.*, raised up or above; elevated; lofty; tall; eminent in anything; illustrious; exalted in rank; dignified; chief; noble; ostentatious; arrogant; proud; strong; powerful; victorious; angry; loud; violent; tempestuous; possessing a quality in a strong degree; excellent; far advanced; difficult; dear; remote in time.—*adv.* aloft; eminently; powerfully; profoundly. [A.S. *heah*, Goth. *hauks*, Ice. *ha*, Ger. *hoch*, conn. with Sans. *adhi*, above, on high.]
- High-admiral**, hī-ad-mi-ral, *n.*, a high or chief admiral of a fleet.
- High-altar**, hī-aw-lar, *n.*, the altar at which only high mass is celebrated in R. Catholic churches.
- High-bailiff**, hī-bál-if, *n.* lit. chief bailiff, an officer who serves writs, &c. in certain franchises, exempt from the ordinary supervision of the sheriff.
- high-born**, hī'bwrn, *adj.*, of high or noble birth.
- high-bred**, hī'bred, *adj.*, of high or noble breed, training, or family.
- high-church**, hī'ch'urch, *adj.*, an epithet applied to the party in the Episcopal Church who attach extreme importance to ecclesiastical dignities, ordinances, and ceremonies.—*ns.* high-church-man, high-churchism.
- high-coloured**, hī'kul-urd, *adj.*, having a strong or glaring colour.
- high-day**, hī'dá, *n.*, a holiday: in B., broad daylight.
- high-fed**, hī'fed, *adj.*, fed highly or luxuriously; pampered.—*n.* high-feeding.
- high-flier**, hī'flī-ér, *n.*, one who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.—*adj.* high-fly'ing.
- high-flown**, hī'flōn, *adj.*, extravagant; elevated; proud; turgid.
- high-handed**, hī'hand-ed, *adj.*, overbearing; violent.
- high-hearted**, hī'hárt-ed, *adj.*, with the heart high or full of courage.
- highland**, hī'land, *n.*, land high or elevated; a mountainous district.
- highlander**, hī'land-ér, *n.*, an inhabitant of a mountainous region.
- high-mass**, hī'mas, *n.*, the mass read on high occasions.
- high-minded**, hī'mīnd-ed, *adj.*, having a high, proud, or arrogant mind: having honourable pride; magnanimous.—*n.* high-mindedness.
- highness**, hī'nes, *n.*, the state of being high; dignity of rank; a title of honour given to princes.
- high-place**, hī'plás, *n.*, in B., an eminence on which unlawful worship was performed by the Jews.
- high-pressure**, hī'presh-úr, *adj.*, applied to a steam-engine in which the steam is raised to a high temperature so that the pressure may exceed that of the atmosphere.
- high-priest**, hī'prést, *n.*, a chief priest.
- high-principled**, hī'prin-ci-plid, *adj.*, of high, noble, or strict principle; extravagant in politics.
- high-proof**, hī'prúof, *adj.*, proved to contain much alcohol; highly rectified.
- high-road**, hī'ród, *n.*, one of the public or chief roads.
- high-seasoned**, hī'sē-znd, *adj.*, made rich or piquant with spices or other seasoning.
- high-souled**, hī'sóld, *adj.*, having a high or lofty soul or spirit.
- high-sounding**, hī'sound-ing, *adj.*, sounding high; pompous; ostentatious.
- high-spirited**, hī'spir-it-ed, *adj.*, having a high spirit or natural fire; bold; daring; irascible.
- high-tasted**, hī'tást-ed, *adj.*, having a strong, piquant taste or relish.
- high-water**, hī'waw-tér, *n.*, the time at which the tide is highest; the greatest elevation of the tide.
- highway**, hī'wá, *n.*, a high or public way or road.
- highwayman**, hī'wá-man, *n.*, a highway robber.
- high-wrought**, hī'rawt, *adj.*, wrought with exquisite skill; highly finished.
- Hilarious**, hī-lá'ri-us, *adj.*, cheerful; gay; very merry. [L. *hilaris*; Gr. *hilaros*—*hilaos*, kindly, gay, cheerful.]
- hilarity**, hī-lá'ri-ti, *n.*, state of being hilarious or cheerful; gaiety; pleasurable excitement.
- Hilary**, hī-lá'ri, *adj.*, the name applied to one of the four terms of the law-courts of England, from 11th to 31st January, so called from St Hilary, whose festival is Jan. 13.
- Hill**, hīl, *n.*, a high mass of land, less than a mountain. [A.S. *hill*, *hyll*; old E. *hul*; Ger. *hügel*;

allied to *L. collis*, a hill, and root *cel* in *celsus*, high, Gr. *kolonos*, a hill.]
Hilly, hil', *adj.*, full of hills.—*n.* hilliness.
Hillock, hil'uk, *n.*, a small hill.
Hilt, hilt, *n.* that by which anything is held, the handle, esp. of a sword. [A.S. *hilt*; Dutch, *hiltte*, *holds*; old Ger. *helsa*; from root of *hold*.]
Hilted, hilt'ed, *adj.*, having a hilt.
Him, him, *pron.* the objective case of *he*. [A.S. *he*, dative *him*, acc. *hine*.]
Himself, him-sel', *pron.* the emphatic and reflective form of *he* and *Him*; it also expresses the proper character or state of mind of a person.
Hin, hin, *n.* a Hebrew liquid measure, containing about 6 English quarts. [Heb.]
Hind, h'nd, *n.* the female of the stag. [A.S. *hind*; Ger. *hinde*, *hindinn*; old Ger. *hinda*, *hinta*.]
Hind, h'nd, *n.* lit. a member of a family; a domestic; a farm-servant; a peasant. [A.S. *hina*, *hine*; Scot. *hyme*, a person, a servant; Sw. *hjun*, member of a family; Ice. *hion*, a family, allied to A.S. *hige*, *hitwa*, a family, *hitwan*, domestics.]
Hind, h'nd, *adj.* placed in the rear or at the tail; pertaining to the part behind; backward; opposed to *Fore*. [A.S. *hindan*. See *Behind*.]
Hinder, h'nd'ér, *adj.* comparative of *Hind*, but used in the same significations.
Hinder, hin'dér, *v. t.* to put or keep behind; to stop, or prevent progress; to embarrass.—*v. i.* to raise obstacles:—*pr. p.* hind'ering; *pa. p.* hind'ered. [A.S. *hindrian*, Ger. *hindern*; from *Hind*.]
Hinderance, hin'dér-ans, *n.* hindrance, hin'drans, *n.*, act of hindering; that which hinders; obstacle.
Hindermost, h'nd'ér-móst, *n.* hindmost, h'nd'móst, *adj.* superlative of *Hind*; furthest behind.
Hindoo, Hindu, hin'doo, *n.* an aboriginal native of Hindustan. [lit. a dweller on the banks of the river *Sindhu*, Sans. for *Indus*.]
Hindooism, Hinduism, hin'doo-izm, *n.* the religious tenets of the Hindoos.
Hindoostanee, Hindustani, hin'doo-stan'è, *n.* and *adj.* the language or pertaining to the language of the Hindoos.
Hindrance. See *hinderance*.
Hinge, hinj, *n.* the hook or joint on which a door or lid hangs; that on which anything depends or turns.—*v. t.* to furnish with hinges; to bend.—*v. i.* to hang or turn as on a hinge:—*pr. p.* hing'ing; *pa. p.* hinged'. [Dutch, *henghe*, hook, hinge; Ger. *angel*; prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge; Scot. *hing*, to hang; conn. with *Hang*.]
Hiny, hin', *n.* the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. [L. *hinuus*; Gr. *hinnos*, *ginnos*, a mule.]
Hint, hint, *v. t.* lit. to whisper; to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to.—*v. i.* to make an indirect or remote allusion; to allude:—*pr. p.* hint'ing; *pa. p.* hint'ed.—*n.* a distant allusion; slight mention; insinuation. [Ice. *ymtr*, a hint, *ymta*, Dan, *ymte*, to hum, to whisper: so *emmet* = ant.]
Hip, hip, *n.* the haunch or fleshy part of the thigh.—*v. t.* to sprain the hip:—*pr. p.* hipp'ing; *pa. p.* hip'ped'. [A.S. *híp*, *hýp*; Goth. *hups*.]
Hip, hip, *Hep*, hep, *n.* the fruit of the wild-brier or dog-rose. [old E. *hepe*; A.S. *heope*, *hiope*.]
Hippocampus, hip'o-kam-pus, *n.* a genus of fishes with head and neck somewhat like those of a horse, and a long, tapering tail which they can twist round anything. [L.; Gr. *hippokampus*—*hippos*, a horse, *kampus*, a turning.]

hippocentaur, hip-o-sent'awr, *n.* same as *Centaur*. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *Centaur*.]
hippodroma, hip'o-dróm, *n.* a race-course for horses and chariots; an equestrian circus. [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.]
hippogriff, hip'o-grif, *n.* a fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin. [Fr. *hippogriffe*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffin.]
hippopathology, hip-po-pa-thol'o-ji, *n.*, the pathology of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *pathology*.]
hippophagus, hip-pof'a-gus, *adj.*, horse-eating. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagó*, to eat.]
hippophagy, hip-pof'a-ji, *n.*, the act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.—*n.* hippoph'agist.
hippopotamus, hip-po-pot'a-mus, *n.*, the river-horse—an African quadruped, one of the largest existing, of aquatic habits, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [L.; Gr. *hippopotamos*—*hippos*, and *potamos*, a river.]
hippuric, hip-pú'rik, *adj.* denoting an acid obtained from the urine of horses. [Fr. *hippurique*—Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *ouron*, urine.]
Hire, hir, *n.*, wages for service; the price paid for the use of anything.—*v. t.* to procure the use or services of, at a price; to engage for wages; to let for compensation; to bribe:—*pr. p.* hir'ing; *pa. p.* hired'.—*n.* hir'er. [A.S. *hyrian*, to hire, *hyr*, Ger. *heuer*, W. *hur*, wages.]
hireling, hir'ing, *n.*, a hired servant; a mercenary; a prostitute. [A.S. *hyrling*.]
hirs, h'rz, in *B.*, plural of *Hire*, not now used.
Hirsute, hir-sút', *adj.*, hairy; rough; shaggy; in *bot.*, having long, stiffish hairs. [L. *hirsutus*—*hirsus*, *hirtus*, rough, hairy, shaggy.]
His, hiz, *pron.* possessive form of *he*; in *B.*, used for *its*. [A.S. *his*, possessive of *he*, and orig. of *it*.]
Hispid, his'pid, *adj.*, in *bot.*, rough with or having strong hairs or bristles. [L. *hispidus*.]
Hiss, his, *v. i.* to make a sound like the letter *s*, as the goose, serpent, &c.; to express contempt, &c. by hissing.—*v. t.* to condemn by hissing:—*pr. p.* hiss'ing; *pa. p.* hissed'. [A.S. *hysian*; formed from the sound.]
hiss, his, *n.* the sound of the letter *s*, an expression of disapprobation, contempt, &c.
Hissing, hiss'ing, *n.*, the noise of a hiss; object of hissing; object or occasion of contempt.
Hiss, hist, *int.* demanding silence and attention; hush! silence! [formed from the sound.]
Histology, his-to'l'o-ji, *n.* the science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissue. [Gr. *histos*, bar of a loom, web, texture—*histómi*, to make to stand, *logos*, a discourse.]
History, his'to-ri, *n.* a story or statement of facts obtained by inquiry; an account of an event; a systematic account of the origin and progress of a nation; the knowledge of facts, events, &c. [L. and Gr. *historia*—Gr. *históros*, to learn by inquiry—*histór*, knowing, learned.]
historian, his-tó-ri-an, *n.*, a writer of history.
historical, his-tor'ik, *Historical*, his-tor'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to history; containing history; derived from history.—*adv.* histor'ically.
historiography, his-tó-ri-og'ra-fi, *n.* the art or employment of writing history. [Gr. *historiographia*—*historia*, and *graphó*, to write.]
historiographer, his-tó-ri-og'ra-fér, *n.*, a writer of history; a professed or official historian.
Histrionic, his-tri-on'ik, *Histrionical*, his-tri-on'ik-al,

adj., relating to the stage or stage-players; befitting a theatre.—*adv.* histrionically. [L. *histrionicus*—*histris*, Etruscan primary form *hister*, a player.]

Histrionism, *histrionism*, *n.*, the acts or practice of stage-playing, or of pantomime.

Hit, *hit*, *v.i.*, to light on that which is aimed at; to touch or strike; to reach; to suit.—*v.i.* to come in contact; to chance luckily; to succeed:—*pr.p.* hitting; *pa.p.* hit.—*n.* *hit*'er. [A.S. *hettan*, to pursue; Icc. *hitta*, to light on, to find.]

hit, *hit*, *n.*, a lighting upon; a lucky chance; a stroke; a happy turn of thought or expression.

Hitch, *hich*, *v.i.*, to move by jerks, as if caught by a hook; to be caught by a hook; to be caught or fall into.—*v.t.* to hook; to catch:—*pr.p.* hitching; *pa.p.* hitched.—*n.* a jerk; a catch or anything that holds; an obstacle; a sudden halt; *nast*; a knot or noose. [Scot. *hitch*, motion by a jerk; Fr. *hocher*, to jog; Dutch, *hittens*, to jumble; prov. Ger. *hiksen*, W. *hessian*, to limp.]

Hitha, *hit*'a, *n.*, a small haven. [A.S. *hieth*.]

Hither, *hit*'er, *adv.*, to this place.—*adj.* toward the speaker; nearer. [A.S. *hiðer*, *hider*; Goth. *hidra*; Icc. *hedhar*; Sw. *hit*.]

hithermost, *hit*'er-mōst, *adj.* nearest on this side. **hitherto**, *hit*'er-tō, *adv.*, to this place or time; as yet.

hitherward, *hit*'er-wārd, *adv.*, towards this place.

Hive, *hiv*, *n.*, a family or swarm of bees in a box or basket; the habitation of bees; any busy company.—*v.t.* to collect into a hive; to lay up in store.—*v.i.* to take shelter together; to reside in a body:—*pr.p.* hiving; *pa.p.* hived'. [A.S. *hife*, *hive*—*hivon*, Goth. *heiv*, Icc. *hin*, family.]

hiver, *hiv*'er, *n.*, one who collects bees into a hive.

Ho, *ho*, *ho*, *int.* a call to excite attention; hold! stop! [formed from the sound.]

Hoar, *hōr*, *adj.* orig. hairy; white or grayish-white, esp. with age or frost.—*n.* hoariness. [A.S. *har*, hoary, gray; Icc. *hara*, gray hair, *harr*, haired or hairy.]

hoar-frost, *hōr*-frost, *n.*, white frost; the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.

hoarhound, *hōr*hound, *n.*, a plant of a whitish or downy appearance, used as a tonic and for coughs, once supposed to be a remedy for the bite of a mad dog or hound. [A.S. *hara-hunig*, *hara-hune*—*har*, hoar, *houn*.]

hoary, *hōr*'i, *adj.*, white or gray with age; in bot., covered with short, dense, whitish hairs.—*n.* hoariness.

Hoard, *hōrd*, *n.*, a store; a hidden stock; a treasure.—*v.t.* to store; to amass and deposit in secret.—*v.i.* to store up; to collect and form a hoard:—*pr.p.* hoarding; *pa.p.* hoarded'. [A.S. *hord*, *heord*—*hoardan*, to store; akin to *agrdan*, to guard, to keep.]

Hoard, *hōrd*, **Hoarding**, *hōrd*ing, *n.*, a hurdle or fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. [old Fr. *horde*, barrier; Ger. *hürde*, hurdle; from root of *Hurdle*.]

Hoarse, *hōrs*, *adj.*, having a harsh, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; harsh; discordant.—*n.* hoarseness.—*adv.* hoarsely. [A.S. *has*; Ger. *heiser*; L. *raucus*; akin to Sans. root, *ru*, to sound, *r*, *rauc*, sound.]

horse-laugh, *hōrs*-lāf, *n.*, a harsh, boisterous laugh. [Hoarse, and Laugh.]

Hoary. See under Hoar.

Hoax, *hōks*, *n.*, a deceptive trick; a practical joke.—*v.t.* to deceive; to play a trick upon for sport, or without malice:—*pr.p.* hoaxing; *pa.p.* hoaxed'. [from *hocus*. See *Moons-pocus*.]

Hob, *hob*, *n.*, the projecting nave of a wheel: the flat part of a grate, orig. the raised stones between which the embers were confined. [Ger. *hub*, a heaving; W. *hob*, anything that rises or projects.]

hobnail, *hob*'nāl, *n.*, a nail with a thick, strong head used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men: a clownish fellow, so called from the hobnails in his shoes.—*adj.* hob'nailed. (from *Hob*, a projecting head; also given from Dan. *høv-nagle*, Ger. *huf-nagel*, hoof-nail.)

Hob, a rustic, a fairy. See under Hobbie.

Hobbie, *hob*'i, *v.i.* to walk with a hob; to limp or walk awkwardly; to move irregularly.—*v.t.* to fasten loosely the legs of:—*pr.p.* hobbling; *pa.p.* hobb'led.—*n.* an awkward, limping gait: a difficulty. [a freq. of *Hop*.]

hob, *hob*, *n.*, a hobbling clownish fellow; a rustic: a fairy, because supposed to hobble or limp rather than walk. [also given as a contr. of *Halbert*, or *Robert*.]

hobgoblin, *hob*'gob'līn, *n.* lit. a hobbling goblin; a fairy; a frightful apparition. [hob, Goblin.]

hobby, *hob*'i, **hobby-horse**, *hob*'i-hōrs, *n.*, a strong, active horse; a pacing horse; a stick or figure of a horse on which boys ride; a subject on which one is constantly setting off; a favourite pursuit. [from the hobbling or hopping gait of the horse, hence old Fr. *hobin*, Dan. *hoppa*.]

hobby, *hob*'i, *n.*, a small species of falcon. [old Fr. *hobereau*.]

hobgoblin. See under Hobbie.

Hobnail. See under Hob, a projection.

Hobnob, *hob*'nob, *adv.*, have or not have; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. [A.S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, not to have.]

Hock, *hock*, See Hough.

Hock, *hok*, *n.*, a fine Rhenish wine of a light-yellowish colour. [from *Hochheim*, in Germany.]

Hockey, *hok*'i, *n.*, **hooky**, a game at ball played with a club or hooked stick.

Moons-pocus, *hō*'kus-pō'kus, *n.*, a juggler; a juggler's trick.—*v.t.* to cheat. [from *ochus bochus*, words anciently used by Italian conjurers; less prob. a corruption of the words *hoc est corpus*, in ridiculous imitation of the Romish priests, in their formula of transubstantiation.]

Hod, *hod*, *n.*, a kind of trough borne on the shoulder, for carrying brick and mortar. [Fr. and Ger. *hotte*, a basket carried on the back.]

hodman, *hod*'mān, *n.*, a man who carries a hod: a mason's labourer.

Hodge-podge, *hōj*-pōj. See Hotchpot.

Hoe, *hō*, *n.*, an instrument for heaving or digging up weeds, and loosening the earth.—*v.t.* to cut or clean with a hoe; to weed.—*v.t.* to use a hoe:—*pr.p.* hoeing; *pa.p.* hoed'.—*n.* ho'er. [Fr. *houer*; Ger. *hausen*; A.S. *heawan*, to cut, to dig.]

Hog, *hog*, *n.*, the grunting animal; a castrated boar; a pig.—*v.t.* to cut short the hair of:—*pr.p.* hogging; *pa.p.* hogged'. [W. *hwoch*; Bret. *hoc'h*, *houc'h*, swine—*houc'ha*, to grunt.]

hoggish, *hog*'ish, *adj.*, resembling a hog; brutish; filthy; selfish.—*n.* hoggishness.—*adv.* hogg'ishly.

hog-ringer, *hog*'ring-ēr, *n.*, one who puts rings into the snouts of hogs.

fitte, fär; mē, hēr; mine; mōte; mūte; mōōn; then.

hog's-lard, *hogz'-lard*, *n.* the melted *lard* or fat of the *hog*.

Hoggeral, *hog'er-el* (in Scot. Hogg), *n.* a young sheep of the second year. [D. *Hokkerling*, a beast of one year old, from being fed in the *hok* or pen.]

hogget, *hog'et*, *n.* a boar of the second year; a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year.

Hoghead, *hogr'hed*, *n.* an old measure of capacity = about 5½ imperial gallons; a half pipe. [either so called from its shape, or corrupted from Dutch, *oekshoed*, ox and head; Sw. *oxhufvud*—*ox*, ox, and *hufvud*, head.]

Holdem, *hoi'dn*, *n.* a *romping, ill-bred girl*; a flirt.—*adj.* rude, rustic, bold.—*v.i.* to romp indelicately. [old E. *heyden*, Dutch, *heyden*, a clownish person, a form of heathen.]

Hoist, *hoist*, *v.t.* to lift; to raise with tackle; to heave.—*pr.p.* hoist'ing; *pa.p.* hoist'ed.—*n.* act of lifting; a lift: the height of a sail. [old E. *hoise*, Fr. *haiser*, Sw. *hissa*, Dan. *høise*, to lift.]

Hotty-totty, *hoi'ti-toi'ti*, *int.* an exclamation of surprise or disapprobation.—*adj.* giddy, flighty, gay, noisy. [from *hut* and *tut*, interjections expressive of disapprobation.]

Hold, *hōld*, *v.t.* to keep possession of or authority over; to sustain; to defend; to occupy; to derive title to; to bind; to confine; to restrain; to continue; to persist in; to contain; to celebrate; to consider; to esteem.—*v.i.* to remain fixed; to be true or unfaithful; to continue unbroken or unsubdued; to adhere; to derive right.—*pr.p.* hold'ing; *pa.p.* held (obs. hōld'en). [A.S. *heldan*; old Ger. *halten*; Goth. *haldan*; Dan. *holde*, to keep.]—*Hold* of, in Pr. Bk., to regard.

hold, *hōld*, *n.* act or manner of holding; seizure; power of seizing; something for support: a place of confinement; custody: a fortified place: a mark in music over a rest or note, indicating that it is to be prolonged.

holden, *hōld'n*, in *B.*, old *pa.p.* of *hold*.

holdfast, *hōld'fast*, *n.* that which holds fast; a long nail; a catch.

holding, *hōld'ing*, *n.* anything held; tenure; a farm held of a superior: hold: influence.

hold, of a ship. See under *Hole*.

Hole, *hōl*, *n.* a hollow place; a cavity: an opening in a solid body: a pit; a mean habitation: a subterfuge: a means of escape.—*v.t.* to form holes in: to drive into a hole.—*v.i.* to go into a hole:—*pr.p.* hōl'ing; *pa.p.* hōled'. [Ger. *hohl*, hollow; Dan. *hul*; Dutch, *hol*; A.S. *hol*, a hole, cavern; conn. with Gr. *holos*, hollow.]

hold, *hōld*, *n.* the hollow or interior cavity of a ship between the floor and the lower deck, used for the cargo. [Dutch, *holte*—*hol*, hollow.]

hollow, *hō'ō*, *adj.*, having a hole: not solid; containing an empty space; vacant; sunken; unsound; insincere.—*n.* a hole: a cavity: any depression in a body; any vacancy: a groove; a channel.—*v.t.* to make a hole in; to make hollow by digging; to excavate:—*pr.p.* hōll'owing; *pa.p.* hōll'owed.

hollow-eyed, *hō'ō-īd*, *adj.*, having sunken eyes.

hollow-hearted, *hō'ō-hārt-ed*, *adj.*, having a hollow or untrue heart; faithless; treacherous.

hollowness, *hō'ō-nes*, *n.* the state of being hollow; cavity: insincerity; treachery.

Hollbat. See *Hallbat*.

Holliday, *Holliness*. See under *Holy*. [Holland.]

Holland, *hō'land*, *n.* a kind of linen first made in *hollands*, *hō'lands*, *n.* gin made in *Holland*.

Holla, *hō'ō*, *Holla*, *hō'ō*, *int.*, *ho*, there; attend.—*n.* a loud shout.—*v.i.* to cry loudly to one at a distance:—*pr.p.* hōll'ō'ing; *pa.p.* hōll'ō'd'. [Ger. *holla*; Fr. *holla*—*ho*, and *la*—L. *illac*, there.]

Hollow, and its compounds. See under *Hole*.

Holly, *hō'li*, *n.* an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves and scarlet or yellow berries. [A.S. *hollegn*, the holly.]

Hollyhook. See under *Holy*.

Holm, *hōlm*, or *hōm*, *n.*, a river-islet; rich flat land near a river: the ilex or evergreen oak, perhaps so called because it grows best in *holms*. [A.S. *holm*, a river-island.]

Holocaust, *hō'ō-kawst*, *n.* a burnt sacrifice, in which the whole of the victim was consumed. [Gr. *holokautoston*—*holos*, whole, and *kautost*, burnt.]

holograph, *hō'ō-graf*, *n.* a document wholly written by the person from whom it proceeds.—*adj.* holograph'ic. [Gr. *holographos*, wholly written—*holos*, whole, and *graphō*, to write.]

holometer, *hōl-om'ēt-ēr*, *n.* an instrument for taking all kinds of measures; a pantometer. [Fr. *holometre*—Gr. *holos*, whole, and *metron*, measure.]

Holpen, *hōlp'n*, old *pa.p.* of *help*.

Holster, *hōl'stēr*, *n.* the leather case carried by a horseman at the forepart of the saddle for covering a pistol. [A.S. *hoolster*, a hiding-place—*hulan*, to cover, to hide.]

holstered, *hōl'stērd*, *adj.*, bearing holsters.

Holt, *hōlt*, *n.* a wood or woody hill: a hole, or other place of security, esp. a deep hole in a river, where there is protection for fish. [Ger. *holt*, a wood: conn. with L. *silva*, Gr. *hulā*.]

Holy, *hō'li*, *adj.* lit. whole; healthy; perfect in a moral sense; pure in heart; religious; set apart to a sacred use.—*adv.* hō'll'y. [A.S. *halig*—*hal*, sound, whole: conn. with *Heal*, *Hail*, *Whole*.]

holiday, *hō'i-dā*, *n.* orig. *holy-day* (which see): a day of amusement.

holiness, *hō'li-nes*, *n.* state of being holy; religious goodness; piety; sanctity: a title of the pope.

hollyhook, *hō'li-hok*, *n.* a kind of mallow, brought into Europe from the *Holy Land*. [Hōly, and *hook*—A.S. *hoolleaf*, W. *hocys*, mallows.]

holy-day, *hō'li-dā*, *n.*, a *holy day*; a religious festival: a day for the commemoration of some event.

Holy-Ghost, *hō'li-gōst*, **Holy Spirit**, *hō'li-spir-it*, *n.*, lit. the *holy breath*: the third person of the Trinity. [Hōly, and A.S. *gost*; L. *spiritus*, breath.]

holy-office, *hō'li-of-is*, *n.*, the *holy tribunal*; the Inquisition. [Hōly, and *Office*.]

Holy-One, *hō'li-wun*, *n.* the one who is *holy*, by way of emphasis; God; Christ: one separated to the service of God.

holy-orders, *hō'li-or-dērs*, *n.*, ordination to the rank of minister in *holy things*; the Christian ministry. [Hōly, and *orders*—L. *ordino*, to appoint—*ordo*, a rank.]

holy-rod, *hō'li-rōōd*, *n.*, the *holy cross*, in R. Catholic churches, over the entrance to the chancel. [Hōly, and *rod*—A.S. *rod*, a cross.]

holy-stone, *hō'li-stōn*, *n.* a stone used with sand by seamen for cleaning the decks.—*v.t.* to scrub with a holy-stone.

Holy-Thursday, *hō'li-thurs-dā*, *n.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

holy-water, *hō'li-waw-tēr*, *n.* water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things.

holy-week, *hō'li-wēk*, *n.* the week before Easter, kept *holy* to commemorate our Lord's passion.

holy-writ, hō'li-rit, *n.*, the holy writings; the Scriptures.

Homage, hom'aj, *n.* the submission and service which a tenant promised to his feudal superior, in these words, *homo vester devotio*, I become your man; the act of fealty; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; devout affection. [L. *homo*, a man.]

Home, hōm, *n.* one's house or country; place of constant residence: the seat, as of war.—*adj.* pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic; close; severe.—*adv.* to one's habitation or country; close; closely: to the point. [A.S. *ham*; old Sax. *hem*; Goth. *haimis*.]

home-bred, hōm'-bred, *adj.*, bred at home; native; domestic: plain; unpolished.

home-farm, hōm'-fārm, *n.* the farm near the home or mansion of a gentleman.

home-felt, hōm'-felt, *adj.*, felt in one's own breast; inward; private.

homeless, hōm'les, *adj.*, without a home.—*n.* homeless man.

homely, hōm'li, *adj.*, pertaining to home; familiar: plain: rude.—*n.* homeliness.—*adv.* homely.

home-made, hōm'-mād, *adj.*, made at home; made in one's own country; plain.

home-sick, hōm'-sik, *adj.*, sick or grieved at separation from home.—*n.* home-sickness.

homespun, hōm'spun, *adj.*, spun or wrought at home; not made in foreign countries: plain; inelegant.—*n.* cloth made at home.

homestead, hōm'stawl, **homestead**, hōm'sted, *n.*, the place of a mansion-house; the enclosures immediately connected with it: original station. [Home, and stall—A.S. *stead*, a place; *stead*—Dutch, *stede*, a place.]

homeward, hōm'ward, *adv.*, toward home; toward one's habitation or country.—*adj.* in the direction of home. [Home, and ward, sig. direction.]

homewards, hōm'wardz, *adv.*, toward home.

homeward-bound, hōm'ward-bound, *adj.*, bound or moving homeward or to one's native land.

Homoeopathy, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n.* lit. similar feeling or affection; the system of curing diseases by small quantities of those drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [Gr. *homoiopatheia*—*homoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling.]

homoeopathic, hō-mē-o-path'ik, *adj.*, of or pertaining to homoeopathy.—*adv.* homoeopathically.

homoeopathist, hō-mē-op'a-thist, *n.*, one who believes in or practices homoeopathy.

Homer, hō'mēr, *n.* a Hebrew measure containing as a liquid measure, about a barrels, as a dry measure, 8 bushels. [Heb. *chomer*, a heap—*chamar*, to swell up.]

Homerie, hō-mer'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece; pertaining to or resembling the poetry of Homer.

Homestead. See under Home.

Homicide, hom'i-std, *n.*, the act of killing a human being: one who kills another. [Fr. :—L. *homicidium*—*homo*, a man, and *caedo*, to kill.]

homicidal, hom'i-std'al, *adj.*, pertaining to homicide; murderous; bloody.

Homily, hom'i-li, *n.*, a plain sermon preached to a mixed assembly; a serious discourse. [Gr. *homilia*, an assembly, a sermon—*homois*, the same, and *ilē*, a crowd.]

homilies, hom-i-let'ika, *n.* sing. the science which treats of homilies, and the best mode of preparing and delivering them.—*adj.* homiletic, homiletical.

homilist, hom'i-list, *n.* one who preaches to a congregation.

Hominy, hom'i-ni, *n.* maize hulled, or hulled and crushed, boiled with water. [American Indian, *ashuminea*, parched corn.]

Hommock, hom'uk, *n.* a hillock or small conical eminence. [from root *cum* in L. *cumulus*, a swelling, a dim. of *hump*.]

Homocentric, hō-mo-sen'trik, *adj.*, having the same centre. [Fr. *homocentrique*; Gr. *homokentros*—*homois*, the same, and *kentron*, centre.]

homocereal, hō-mo-sēr'kal, *adj.* having the upper fork of the tail similar to the lower one, as the herring. [Gr. *homos*, the same, *kerkos*, tail.]

homogeneous, hō-mo-jē'ni-al, **homogeneous**, hō-mo-jē'ni-us, *adj.*, of the same kind or nature; having the constituent elements all similar.—*n.* homogeneity, homogeneity.

homologate, hō-mol'o-gāt, *v.t.*, to say the same; to agree; to approve; to allow:—*pr.p.* hōmologāt-ing; *pa.p.* hōmologāt-ed.—*n.* homologation. [low L. *homologatus*, *homologatum*, Gr. *homologō*—*homois*, the same, and *legō*, to say.]

homologous, hō-mol'o-gus, *adj.*, saying the same; agreeing; corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [Gr. *homologos*—*homois*, the same, and *logos*—*legō*, to say.]

homology, hō-mol'o-ji, *n.*, the quality of being homologous; affinity of structure, and not of form or use.—*adj.* homological.

homonym, hom'o-nim, *n.*, sameness of name; a word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning. [Fr. *homonymie*—Gr. *homonymos*—*homois*, the same, and *onoma*, name.]

homonymous, hō-mon'i-mus, *adj.*, having the same name; having different significations; ambiguous: equivocal.—*adv.* homonymously.

homonymy, hō-mon'i-mi, *n.*, sameness of name, with difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation. [Fr. *homonymie*—Gr. *homonymia*.]

homophone, hom'o-fōn, *n.* a letter or character having the same sound as another. [Gr. *homos*, the same, and *phōnē*, sound.]

homophonous, hō-mof'o-nus, *adj.* having the same sound.—*n.* homophony.

homotype, hom'o-tip, *n.* that which has the same fundamental type of structure with something else. [Gr. *homos*, same, *typos*, type.]

Hone, hōn, *n.* a stone of a fine grit, for sharpening instruments.—*v.t.* to sharpen as on a hone:—*pr.p.* hōn'ing; *pa.p.* hōn'ed. [A.S. *han*; Ice. *hain*; prob. allied to Gr. *akōnē*, a whetstone; W. *hogalen*—*hogi*, to sharpen.]

Honest, **Honesty**, &c. See under Honour.

Honey, hun'i, *n.* a sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from the flowers of plants; anything sweet like honey.—*v.t.* to sweeten; to make agreeable:—*pr.p.* hon'eying; *pa.p.* hon'eyed ['id]. [A.S. *hunig*, Ger. *honig*, Ice. *hunang*.]

honey-buzzard, hun'i-buz-zard, *n.* a genus of buzzards or falcons, so called from their feeding on bees, wasps, &c.

honey-comb, hun'i-kōm, *n.*, a comb or mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey; anything like a honey-comb. [Honey, and Comb, a hollow cell.]—*adj.* hon'ey-combed (-kōmd), formed like a honey-comb.]

honey-dew, hun'i-dū, *n.*, a honey or sweet substance found in small drops like dew on the

leaves of plants, either secreted by the plants themselves or deposited by insects. [sweet.]

honeyed, **honed**, **hun'ed**, *adj.*, covered with honey;

honeymoon, **hun'i-moon**, **honey-month**, **-month**, *n.* the honey or sweet moon or month, the first month after marriage.

honey-mouthed, **hun'i-mouthd**, *adj.* having a honeyed mouth or speech; soft or smooth in speech.

honeysuckle, **hun'i-suk-l**, *n.* a climbing shrub with beautiful cream-coloured flowers, said to have been named from the practice of children sucking the corolla for the drop of honey or sweet juice at its base. [A.S. *huniug-sucle*.]

honey-tongued, **hun'i-tungd**, *adj.* having a honeyed tongue or speech; soft in speech.

Honorarium, **Honorary**. See under Honour.

Honour, **on'ur**, *n.* the esteem due or paid to worth; respect; high estimation; veneration, said of God: that which rightfully attracts esteem; exalted rank; distinction; excellence of character: nobleness of mind; any special virtue much esteemed: any mark of esteem; a title of respect.—*pl.* privileges of rank or birth; civilities paid: the four highest cards in card-playing: academic prizes or distinctions. [L. *honor*.]

honour, **on'ur**, *v.t.* to hold in esteem; to respect: to adore: to exalt: to accept and pay when due:—*pr.p.* hon'ouring; *pa.p.* honoured ('urd).

honorarium, **on-ur-ā'ri-um**, *n.* a voluntary fee paid to a professional man for his services. [L. *honorarium* (*donum*), honorary (gift).]

honorary, **on-ur-ari**, *adj.*, conferring honour: holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a reward.—*n.* a fee. [L. *honorarius*—*honor*.]

honourable, **on'ur-abl**, *adj.*, worthy of honour; illustrious: actuated by principles of honour: conferring honour: becoming men of exalted station: a title of distinction. [L. *honorabilis*—*honor*.]—*adv.* **hon'ourably**.

honourableness, **on'ur-abl-nes**, *n.*, the state of being honourable; eminence: conformity to the principles of honour; fairness.

honoured, **on'urd**, *adj.*, treated with honour; respected: exalted: accepted. [honoured.]

honourism, **on'ur-les**, *adj.*, without honour; not honest, *on'est*, *adj.*, full of honour; just; frank; chaste: in *B.*, also, honourable.—*adv.* **hon'estly**. [L. *honestus*—*honor*.]

honesty, **on'es-ti**, *n.*, the state of being honest; integrity; candour: in *B.*, also, becoming deportment.

Hood, **hood**, *n.* a covering for the head; anything resembling a hood: an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown.—*v.t.* to cover with a hood; to blind:—*pr.p.* hood'ing; *pa.p.* hood'ed. [A.S. *had*; Ger. *hut*; conn. with *head*.]

hooded, **hood'ed**, *adj.*, covered with a hood; blinded: hood-shaped.

hoodwink, **hood'wink**, *v.t.*, to blind by covering the eyes as with a hood: to deceive. [Hood, and Wink.]

Hoof, **hoo'f**, *n.* the horny substance which shields the feet of certain animals, as horses, &c.: a hoofed animal. [A.S. *hof*; Gr. *hōplē*—*kōplon*, a tool: in *pl.* any gear, as tackle, shields.]

hoofed, **hoo'ft**, *adj.*, furnished with hoofs.

hoofless, **hoo'fles**, *adj.*, without hoofs.

Hook, **hook**, *n.* a piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold anything: a snare: an instrument for cutting grain. [A.S. *hoc*, akin to

L. *uncus*, crooked, and Gr. *angkos*, a bend—root, *ank*, bent.]

hook, **hook**, *v.t.* to catch or hold with a hook; to draw as with a hook: to ensnare.—*v.i.* to bend; to be curved:—*pr.p.* hook'ing; *pa.p.* hooked'.

hooked, **hookt**, *adj.*, formed like or provided with a hook or hooks; curved.—*n.* hookedness.

hooker, **hook'er**, *n.*, he who or that which hooks.

hookmoss, **hook'nōzd**, *adj.*, having a hooked or curved nose.

hooky, **hook'i**, *adj.*, full of or pertaining to hooks.

Hookah, **hoo'ka**, *n.* a pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water. [Hind., Pers., and Ar. *hukkah*.]

Hoop, **hoo'p**, *n.* a pliant strip of wood or metal formed into a ring or band, for holding together the staves of casks, &c.; something resembling a hoop; a ring: in *pl.* elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress.—*v.t.* to bind with hoops: to encircle:—*pr.p.* hoo'ping; *pa.p.* hoo'ped'. [A.S. *hop*, a ring or band.]

hooper, **hoo'p'er**, *n.*, one who hoops casks; a cooper.

Hoop, **hoo'p**, *v.i.* to call out, same as Whoop.

hooping-cough. See under Whoop.

Hoopoe, **hoo'p'ō**, **Hoopoo**, **hoo'p'oo**, *n.* a bird with a large crest on its head, so called from its *whoop* or cry. [L. *upupa*, Gr. *epops*.]

Hoop, **hoo't**, *v.i.*, to whoop or cry after in contempt; to cry like an owl.—*v.t.* to drive with cries of contempt:—*pr.p.* hoo't'ing; *pa.p.* hoo't'ed.—*n.* a scornful cry. [Fr. *huer*, prov. Fr. *houer*, to call; W. *hwi*, off with it! from the sound.]

Hop, **hop**, *v.i.* to leap on one leg; to spring: to walk lame; to limp:—*pr.p.* hopp'ing; *pa.p.* hopp'ed'.—*n.* a leap on one leg; a jump; a spring. [A.S. *hoppian*.]

hopper, **hop'er**, *n.*, one who hops: a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so called from its hopping or shaking motion: a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing.

hopple, **hop'l**, *v.t.* to tie the feet close together to prevent hopping or running.—*n.* chiefly in *pl.*, a fetter for horses, &c. when left to graze.

hop-scotch, **hop'-skoch**, *n.* a game in which children hop over lines scotched or traced on the ground.

Hop, **hop**, *n.* a plant with a long twining stalk, the bitter cones of which are much used in brewing and in medicine.—*v.t.* to mix with hops.—*v.i.* to gather hops:—*pr.p.* hopp'ing; *pa.p.* hopp'ed'. [Ger. *hopsen*; etymology unknown.]

hop-blind, **hop'-blind**, **hop-vine**, **hop'-vin**, *n.* the stalk or vine to which hops are bound while growing.

Hop, **hōp**, *v.i.* orig. to look out for: to expect: to cherish a desire of good with expectation of obtaining it: to place confidence (in).—*v.t.* to desire with expectation or with belief in the prospect of obtaining:—*pr.p.* hōp'ing; *pa.p.* hōp'ed'. [A.S. *hōpian*, Dutch, *hopen*, Ger. *hoffen*, perhaps akin to Gr. *spēō*, to look around.]

hope, **hōp**, *n.* orig. a looking out for or expectation of: a desire of some good, with expectation of obtaining it: confidence; anticipation: he who or that which furnishes ground of expectation: that which is hoped for. [A.S. *hōpa*.]

hopeful, **hōp'fool**, *adj.*, full of hope: having qualities which excite hope: promising good or success.—*n.* **hopefulness**.—*adv.* **hope'fully**.

hopeless, **hōp'les**, *adj.*, without hope; giving no ground to expect good or success: desperate.—*n.* **hopelessness**.—*adv.* **hope'lessly**.

Hopper

- Hopper, Hoppie.** See under *Hop*, to leap.
- Horal, Horary.** See under *Hour*.
- Horn, hörd, n.** a migratory or wandering tribe or clan. [Turk. *örd*, camp, Pers. *örd*, court, camp, horde of Tatars, Hind. *ordh*, army, camp.]
- Hornbound.** See under *Hoar*.
- Horizon, ho-'rizon, n.** the circle which bounds the view where the earth and sky appear to meet. [Fr.—Gr. *horisō*, to bound—*horos*, a limit.]
- horizontal, hor-i-son'tal, adj.** pertaining to the horizon: parallel to the horizon; level: near the horizon.—*n.* horizontal'ity.—*adv.* horizon'tally.
- Horn, horn, n.** the hard substance projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, &c.: something made of, or like a horn: the material of which horns are composed: a symbol of strength.—*v.t.* to furnish with horns. [A.S. *horn*, W. *corn*, L. *cornu*, Gr. *koros*.]
- hornbill, horn'bil, n.** a bird about the size of the turkey having a horny excrescence on its bill.
- hornblende, horn'blend, n.** a mineral of various colours, found in granite and other igneous rocks that contain quartz. [Ger. from *horn*, horn, from the shape of its crystals, and *blende*, blinding, dazzling, from its glittering appearance.]
- hornbook, horn'book, n.** a first book for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame with a plate of thin horn in front, instead of glass, to preserve it.
- horned, horn'd, adj.** furnished with horns; shaped like a horn.—*n.* horn'edness.
- hornet, hor'net, n.** a species of wasp, so called from its horns. [A.S. *kyrnat*—*horn*.]
- horn-foot, horn'-foot, adj.** having a hoof or horn on the foot.
- horning, horn'ing, n.** a forming into horns; appearance of the moon when in the form of a crescent.
- hornish, horn'ish, adj.** like horn; hard.
- hornless, horn'les, adj.** without horns.
- horn-owl, horn'-owl, horned-owl, horn'd-owl, n.** a species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head, like horns.
- horrappe, horn'p'p, n.** a Welsh musical instrument, consisting of a wooden pipe, with a horn at each end: a lively air: a lively dance.
- horstone, horn'stōn, n.** a stone much like flint, but more brittle. [Horn, and Stone.]
- horwork, horn'wurk, n.** in *fort.*, an outwork having angular points or horns, and composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.
- horny, horn'i, adj.** composed of horn or horns: like horn; hard: callous.
- Horography, ho-'rogr'a-fi, n.** the art of constructing dials or instruments for indicating the hours. [Gr. *hōra*, an hour, and *graphō*, to describe.]
- horologe, hor'o-loj, n.** any instrument for telling the hours. [L. *horologium*, Gr. *horologion*—*hōra*, and *logos*, a discourse—*legō*, to tell.]
- horology, ho-ro'lō-jī, n.** the science which treats of the construction of machines for telling the hours.—*adj.* horolōg'ical.
- horometry, ho-rom'e'tri, n.** the art or practice of measuring time. [Gr. *hōra*, and *metron*, a measure.]
- horoscope, hor'o-skōp, n.** an observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which the astrologer predicted the events of his life: a diagram of the heavens for this purpose: the point of the heavens arising above the eastern horizon when a prediction is to be made. [Gr. *hōroskopos*—*hōra*, and *skopē*, to observe.]

horse-tail

- horoscopy, hor-os'kop-i, n.** the art of predicting the events of a person's life from his horoscope: aspect of the stars at the time of birth.—*adj.* horoscopy'ic.—*n.* horoscopy'ist, one skilled in horoscopy; an astrologer.
- Horrent, Horrible, Horrid, &c.** See under *Horror*.
- Horror, hor'ur, n.** lit. a standing on end as bristles: a shuddering; excessive fear: that which excites horror. [L.—*horreo*, to stand on end.]
- horrent, hor'ent, adj.** standing on end, as bristles.
- horrible, hor'i-ble, adj.** causing or tending to cause horror; dreadful; awful; terrific.—*adv.* hor'ribly. [L. *horribilis*—*horreo*.]
- horribleness, hor'i-bl-ness, n.** the state or quality of being horrible; dreadfulness; hideousness.
- horrid, hor'rid, adj.** orig. bristling: fitted to produce horror; shocking; offensive.—*adv.* hor'ridly. [L. *horridus*—*horreo*.]
- horridness, hor'rid-ness, n.** the state or quality of being horrid; hideousness; enormity.
- hortry, hor'tri-fl, v.t.** to strike with horror:—*pr. p.* hor'rifing; *pa. p.* hor'rifed. [L. *horror*, and *facio*, to make.]
- horrible, hor-rif'ik, adj.** exciting horror; frightful.
- Horse, hors, n.** the animal that neighs, a well-known quadruped of great use in war, drawing, and carrying: cavalry: that by which something is supported.—*v.t.* to mount on a horse; to provide with a horse; to sit astride; to carry on the back.—*v.t.* to get on horseback:—*pr. p.* hors'ing; *pa. p.* horsed (horst'). [A.S. *hors*, old Sax. *hros*; Ger. *ross*, old Ger. *hros*; Ice. *hross*—Sans. *arush*, to neigh.]
- horse-block, hors'-blok, n.** a block or stage by which to mount or dismount from a horse.
- horse-bait, hors'-bōt, n.** a bait for carrying horses.
- horse-breaker, hors'-brāk-ēr, horse-tamer, hors'-tām-ēr, n.** one whose business is to break or tame horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.
- horse-chestnut, hors'-ches-nut, n., a nut, one used as food for horses; the tree that produces it.** [see Chestnut.]
- horse-fly, hors'-fī, n.** a large fly that stings horses.
- horse-guards, hors'-gārds, n.** a body of soldiers mounted on horses, employed as guards.
- horse-hoe, hors'-hō, horse-rake, hors'-rāk, &c. a hoe, rake, &c. drawn by horses.**
- horse-laugh.** See under *Hearse*.
- horse-leech, hors'-lēch, n.** a large species of leech, so named from its fastening on horses when wading in the water.
- horse-litter, hors'-lit-ēr, n.** a litter or bed borne between two horses.
- horseman, hors'man, n., a rider on horseback; a mounted soldier.**
- horsemanship, hors'man-ship, n.** the art of riding, and of training and managing horses.
- horse-power, hors'-pow-ēr, n.** the power a horse can exert, or its equivalent = that required to raise 33,000 lbs. avoirdupois one foot per minute; a standard for estimating the power of steam-engines.
- horse-race, hors'-rās, n., a race by horses.**
- horse-racing, hors'-rās-ing, n.** the practice of racing or running horses in matches.
- horse-radish, hors'-rad-ish, n.** a plant, with a pungent root, used in *med.*, and as a salad, so named from a notion of its being wholesome for horses.
- horse-shoe, hors'-shō, n., a shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron; anything shaped like a horse-shoe.**
- horse-tail, hors'-tāl, n.** a genus of leafless plants

with hollow rush-like stems, so called from their likeness to a *horse's tail*.
horse-trainer, hor's-trān-ēr, *n.* one who *trains* horses for racing, &c.
horsewhip, hor's-hwip, *n.*, a whip for driving horses.—*v. t.* to strike with a horsewhip; to lash.
Hortative, hort'a-tiv, **Hortatory**, hort'a-tor-i, *adj.*, inciting; encouraging; giving advice. [L. *hortor*, *hortatus*, to incite.]
Horticulture, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.*, the art of cultivating gardens. [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*.]
horticultural, hor-ti-kul'tūr-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the culture of gardens.
horticulturalist, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n.*, one versed in the art of cultivating gardens.
Hosanna, hō-zan'na, *n.* lit. *save*, I pray thee: an exclamation of praise to God, or a prayer for blessings. [Gr. *hōsanna*—Heb. *hoshiannah—yasha*, *hosha*, to save, and *na*, I pray thee.]
Hose, hōz, *n.*, a covering for the legs or feet; stockings; socks: a flexible pipe for conveying fluids, so called from its shape. [low L., old Ger. *hosa*; W. *hos*; A. S. *hoss—hōd-an*, to cover.]
hosen, hōzn, in B., old plural of *Hose*.
hosier, hō'zhi-ēr, *n.*, one who deals in hose, or stockings and socks, &c.
hosier, hō'zhi-ēr-i, *n.*, *hose* in general.
Hospice, hos'pēs, *n.* an Alpine convent where travellers are treated as guests. [Fr., from L. *hospitium—hospes*, a stranger who is treated as a guest, one who treats another as his guest.]
hospitable, hos'pit-abl, *adj.*, pertaining to a host or guest; entertaining strangers kindly and without reward; shewing kindness.—*n.* hospitableness.—*adv.* hospitably.
hospital, hos'pit-al, or *os'*, *n.* orig. a place for the entertainment of strangers or guests: a building for the reception and treatment of the old or the sick, or for the education of the young.
hospitality, hos-pi-tal'i-ti, *n.*, the practice of one who is hospitable; kindness to strangers.
hospitalier, hos'pit-al-ēr, *n.* one of an order of monks whose duty it was to relieve the stranger, &c.: one of an order of knights who built a hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem in 1042.
host, hōst, *n.* one who entertains a stranger or guest at his house without reward; an innkeeper.—*fern.* host'ess. [old Fr. *hoste*—L. *hospes*.]
hostler, os'ler, or *hos'*, *n.* orig. one who kept a house for strangers: he who has the care of horses at an inn. [old Fr. *hostelier—hostel*—L. *hospes*.]
hotel, hō-tel, *n.* a superior house for the accommodation of strangers; an inn: in France, a palace. [old Fr. *hostel*—L. *hospitalia*, guest-chambers—*hospes*.]
Host, hōst, *n.* orig. an enemy: an army: a large multitude. [old Fr. *host*—L. *hostis*, an enemy.]
hostage, hos'tāz, *n.*, one remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfilment of the conditions of a treaty. [low L. *hostagius*—L. *hostis*, Fr. *otage*, L. *obridalicus—obres*, *obridis*, a hostage.]
hostile, hos'til, *adj.*, belonging to an enemy; shewing enmity; warlike; adverse.—*adv.* hostil'tly. [L. *hostilis—hostis*.]
hostility, hos-ti-l'i-ti, *n.*, state of being hostile; enmity.—*pl.* hostil'ities, acts of warfare.
Host, hōst, *n.* lit. the one struck, a victim; in the R. Catholic Church, the sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated bread of the Eucharist. [Fr. *hostie*—L. *hostia*, a victim—*hostio*, to strike.]
Hot, hot, *adj.*, having heat; very warm; fiery;

pungent; animated; ardent in temper; violent; passionate; lustful.—*adv.* hot'ly.—*n.* hot'ness. [A. S. *hat*, Sw. *het*, Dan. *hed*.] See *Heat*.
hot-bed, hot'-bed, *n.* a glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly; any place favourable to rapid growth.
hot-blast, hot'-blast, *n.* a blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat.
hot-blooded, hot'-blud-ed, *adj.*, having hot blood; high-spirited; irritable.
hot-headed, hot'-hed-ed, *adj.* lit. hot in the head; having warm passions; violent; impetuous.
hot-house, hot'-hous, *n.*, a house kept hot for the rearing of tender plants.
hot-press, hot'-pres, *v. t.*, to press paper, &c. between hot plates to produce a glossy surface.
hotspur, hot'spur, *n.* one pressing his steed with spurs as in hot haste; a violent, rash man.
Hotchpot, hoch'pot, **Hotchpotch**, hoch'poch, **Hodge-podge**, hoj'poj, *n.* a confused mass of ingredients shaken or mixed together in the same pot. [Fr. *hochepot—hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, a pot.]
Hotel. See under *Hospice*.
Hottentot, hot'n-tot, *n.* a native of the Cape of Good Hope: a brutish individual. [Dutch, because the language of the S. Africans seemed to the first Dutch settlers to sound like this, from the prevalence of the syllables, *hot* and *tot*.]
Howdah, Howdah, how'da, *n.* a seat to be fixed on an elephant's back. [Hind. and Ar. *haudak*.]
Hoof, hok, Hoek, hok, *n.* lit. the heel; the joint on the hind-leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; in man, the back part of the knee-joint.—*v. t.* to hamstring.—*pr. p.* hough'ing; *pa. p.* houghed (hok'). [A. S. *hoh*, the heel.]
hockle, hok'l, *v. t.* to hamstring.
Houlet. See *Houlet*.
Hound, hound, *n.* orig. the dog generally; a dog used in hunting.—*v. t.* to set on in chase: to hunt; to urge on.—*pr. p.* hound'ing; *pa. p.* hound'ed. [A. S. *hund*: akin to Gr. *kuōn*, *hunos*, L. *canis*, Sans. *çvan*.]
hound-fish, same as *dog-fish*.
hound's-tongue, houndz'-tung, *n.* a plant, so called from the shape of its leaves. [A. S. *hundestunge*.]
Hour, our, *n.* orig. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws: 60 min. or the 24th part of a day; the time indicated by a clock, &c.: a time or occasion.—*pl.* in myth., the goddesses of the seasons and the hours: in the R. Cath. Church, prayers to be said at certain hours. [L.; Gr. *hōra*.]
hourly, our'li, *adj.* happening or done every hour; frequent.—*adv.* every hour; frequently.
houral, hor'al, *adj.*, relating to an hour.
hourly, hor'ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to an hour: noting the hours: hourly; continuing an hour.
hour-glass, our-glas, *n.* an instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand from one glass vessel into another.
hour-plate, our-plāt, *n.* the plate of a timepiece on which the hours are marked; the dial.
Hour, hor'i, *n.* a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise. [Ar. *hurri—akwas*, beautiful-eyed.]
House, hous, *n.* anything for covering or protecting; a dwelling-place; an inn: household affairs: a family; kindred: a trading establishment: one of the estates of the legislature: in *astrology*, the twelfth part of the heavens.—*v. t.* to protect by covering; to shelter; to store.—*v. i.* to take

shelter; to reside:—*pr. p.* housing; *pa. p.* housed. [W. *hus*, a covering; A.S. Goth. *hus*, Ger. *haus*—*huten*, to cover; akin to L. *casa*, the protecting thing, a cottage, Heb. *kas-ah*, to cover.]

house-breaker, hous'-brāk-ēr, *n.* one who breaks open and enters a house by day for the purpose of stealing.

house-breaking, hous'-brāk-ing, *n.* the breaking open and entering a house by day for the purpose of stealing.

household, hous'hōld, *n.* those who hold together, and, dwelling in the same house, compose a family.—*adj.* pertaining to the house and family.

householder, hous'hōld-ēr, *n.* the holder or tenant of a house.

housekeeper, hous'kēp-ēr, *n.* formerly, one who occupied a house; a female servant who keeps or has the chief care of the house.

housekeeping, hous'kēp-ing, *n.* the keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs; hospitality.—*adj.* domestic.

houseless, hous'les, *adj.*, without a house or home; having no shelter.

house-maid, hous'-mād, *n.*, a maid or female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.

house-steward, hous'-stū-ard, *n.*, a steward who manages the household affairs of a great family.

house-surgeon, hous'-sur-jun, *n.* the surgeon or medical officer in a hospital who resides in the house.

house-warming, hous'-wawrm-ing, *n.* an entertainment given when a family enters a new house, as if to warm it.

housewife, hous'wif, *n.*, the wife of a house-holder; a female domestic manager.—*adv.* housewifely.

housewife, huz'if, *n.* a small case for articles of female work, orig. for the use of the housewife.

housewifery, hous'wif-ri, *n.*, business of a housewife.

hussy, huz'i, *n.* contr. of housewife; a worthless female.

housing, hous'ing, *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; a saddle-cloth.—*pl.* the trappings of a horse. [Fr. *housse*; W. *hus*, a covering.]

Hove, *pa. p.* of Heave.

Hovel, huv'el, *n.*, a small or mean dwelling; a shed.—*v. i.* to put in a hovel; to shelter:—*pr. p.* hovelling; *pa. p.* hovelled. [A.S. *hofel*, dim. of *hof*, a dwelling.]

Hover, huv'ēr, *v. i.* to hang over or about; to remain aloft flapping the wings; to wait in suspense; to move about near:—*pr. p.* hovering; *pa. p.* hovered. [W. *hosiān*, to hang over.]

How, how, *adv.*, in what manner; to what extent; for what reason; by what means; from what cause; in what condition: in New Test., sometimes = that. [A.S. *hu*, *hwu*, from the relative *hwæt*, what, *wha*, who, as L. *quis*, how, from *quis*, who.]

howbeit, how-be'it, *conj.*, be it how it may; notwithstanding; yet; however.

however, how-ev'ēr, *conj.* in whatever manner or degree; nevertheless; in all events. [How, ever.]

howsoever, how-sō-ev'ēr, *adv.*, in what way soever; although; however.

Howdah. See Houdah.

Howitz, how'its, Howitzer, how'its-ēr, *n.* a short, light cannon, used for throwing shells. [Ger. *haubitze*, orig. *haufnitz*—Bohem. *haufnice*, a sling.]

Howker, how'kēr, *n.* a Dutch vessel with two masts; a fishing-boat with one mast used on the Irish coast. [Dutch, *hoecker*.]

Howl, howl, *v. i.*, to yell or cry, as a wolf or dog; to utter a long, loud, whining sound; to wail; to roar.—*v. t.* to utter with outcry:—*pr. p.* howling; *pa. p.* howled.—*n.* a loud, prolonged cry of distress; a mournful cry. [Fr. *huller*; Ger. *hulen*; Dutch, *hulien*; A.S. *griellan*; L. *ululo*; Gr. *hulao*, and *ololuo*, from the sound.]

Howlet, Howlet, how'let, *n.*, a little owl; an owl. [See Owl.]

Howsoever. See under How.

Hoy, hoi, *n.* a large one-decked boat, commonly rigged as a sloop. [Sw., Dan. *hoy*.]

Hoy, hoi, *int.*, hol stop! [from the sound.]

Hub, hub, *n.* the projecting nave of a wheel; a projection on a wheel for the insertion of a pin; the hilt of a weapon; a mark at which quoits, &c. are cast. [a form of Hub.]

Hubble-bubble, hub'l-bub'l, *n.* a tobacco-pipe, used in the E. Indies, generally consisting of a cocoonut shell, with a pipe-bowl inserted at one part and a reed at another. The shell contains water, which makes a bubbling sound as the smoke passes through it; hence its name.

Hubbub, hub'ub, *n.* a confused sound of many voices; riot; uproar. [either from the repetition of *hoop*, *woop*, or in imitation of the confused noise of numerous voices, like *mur-mur* in Latin.]

Huckaback, huk'a-bak, *n.* a coarse variety of table linen, having raised figures on it. [?]

Huckle, huk'l, *n.*, a hunch; the hip. [Ger. *höcker*, any unevenness, a hunch; allied to *hoch*, high.]

huckle-backed, huk'l-bakt, huck-shouldered, huk-shōld'ērd, *adj.*, having the back or shoulders round like a hunch.

huckle-bone, huk'l-bōn, *n.*, the hip-bone.

Huckster, huk'stēr, *n.* lit. a dealer who carries his wares on his back; a retailer of small articles, &c.; a mean, trickish fellow.—*ferm.* huck'strem.—*v. i.* to deal in small articles. [Ger. *höcker*, Dutch *huckster*—*hochen*, to take on one's back.] See Hawker.

Huddle, hud'l, *v. i.* to put up things in a hurried manner; to hurry in disorder; to crowd.—*v. t.* to throw or crowd together in confusion; to put on hastily:—*pr. p.* huddling; *pa. p.* huddled.—*n.* a crowd; tumult; confusion. [Ger. *huddeln*, Swabian, *huddeln*, to hurry over.]

Hudibras, hū-di-bras'tik, *adj.* similar in style to *Hudibras*, a satire by Butler, 1612—80; doggerel.

Hue, hū, *n.*, show; appearance; colour; tint; dye. [A.S. *hiw*, *hirow*, *heow*—*heawan*, to shew.]

hueless, hū'les, *adj.*, without hue or colour.

Hue, hū, *n.* a shouting.—Hue and cry, the old practice of pursuing felons with loud hooting and crying. [Fr. *huer*, W. *hwa*, to hoot, and cry.]

Huff, huf, *n.*, a heaving or swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of disappointment or anger; a boaster.—*v. t.* to swell; to bully; to remove a man from the board, who has not been capturing pieces open to him, as in draughts.—*v. i.* to swell; to bluster:—*pr. p.* huffing; *pa. p.* huffed'. [from root of Heave.]

huffish, huf'ish, *adj.*, given to huff; insolent; arrogant.—*adv.* huff'ishly.—*n.* huff'ishness.

huffy, huf'i, *adj.*, given to huff; puffed up; petulant.—*n.* huff'iness.

Hug, hug, *v. t.* lit. to hedge in; to hold closely within the arm; to embrace closely and fondly; to congratulate (one's self); to keep close to, (*naut.*)—*v. i.* to crowd together:—*pr. p.* hugging; *pa. p.* hugged'.—*n.* a close and fond embrace; a

particular gripe in wrestling. [A.S. *hegian*, to hedge in; Ger. *hugen*, to protect.]

Huge, hūj, *adj.* (comp. *hug'er*; superl. *hug'est*) having great dimensions, especially height; enormous; monstrous: in *B.*, large in number.—*adv.* *hugely*.—*n.* *hugeness*. [old E. *houge*; Dutch, *hoog*; Ger. *hoch*, high.]

Huguenot, hū'ge-not, *n.* the name formerly given in France to an adherent of the Reformation. [prob. cor. from Ger. *eidgenossen*, confederates.]

Hulk, hulk, *n.* orig. a *large merchant-ship*; the body of a ship: an old ship unfit for service: anything unwieldy.—*pl.* The hulks, old ships used as prisons. [old Dutch, *hulcke*, a ship of burden; Fr. *houque*; It. *olca*, *orca*, a great ship; Gr. *holkas*, a ship which is towed—*helko*, to draw.]

Hull, hul, *n.*, the *hush or outer covering* of anything.—*v.t.* to strip off the hull: to husk:—*pr.p.* *hulling*; *pa.p.* *hulled*. [A.S. *hule*, a husk, as of corn—*helan*, to cover: W. *hul*; Ger. *hülle*, a covering—*hüllen*, to cover.]

hully, hul'i, *adj.*, having *hulks* or pods.

Hull, hul, *n.* the frame or body of a ship.—*v.t.* to pierce the hull (as with a cannon-ball).—*v.i.* to float or drive on the water, as a mere hull. [from root of *Hold*, of a ship.]

Hum, hum, *v.i.*, to make a *buzzing sound like bees*: to utter a low, droning sound; to supply an interval in speaking by an audible sound.—*v.t.* to sing in a low tone:—*pr.p.* *humming*; *pa.p.* *hummed*.—*n.* the noise of bees and some other insects: any low, dull noise.—*inf.* a sound with a pause implying doubt. [Ger. *hummen*, *humsen*; Dutch, *hommelzen*; L. *bombio*; Gr. *bombō*, to buzz; from the sound.]

humbug, hum'bug, *n.*, an *imposition* under fair pretences; one who so imposes.—*v.t.* to deceive; to hoax:—*pr.p.* *humbugging*; *pa.p.* *humbugged*. [perh. from *Hum*, and *Bug*, a frightful object. Approbation in public places was formerly expressed by humming, which came to mean in low E. flattering and deceiving.]

humdrum, hum'drum, *adj.*, in a *humming and drumming way*; dull; droning.—*n.* a stupid fellow. [contr. of *humming* and *drumming*.]

humming-bird, hum'ing-bērd, *n.* a tropical bird, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, so called from the *humming* sound of its wings.

Humane, hū'man, *adj.*, belonging or pertaining to *man or mankind*; having the qualities of a man.—*adv.* *humanly*. [L. *humanus*—*homo*, a human being; akin to Sans. root *bhū*, to be.]

humane, hū-mān', *adj.*, having the *feelings proper to man*; kind; tender; merciful.—*adv.* *humanely*.

humanize, hū'man-iz, *v.t.*, to *render human or humane*: to soften.—*v.i.* to become humane or civilized:—*pr.p.* *humanizing*; *pa.p.* *humanised*.

humanist, hū'man-ist, *n.* a student in *humanities*, or polite literature; a student of human nature.

humanity, hū-man'it-i, *n.*, the *nature peculiar to a human being*: the kind feelings of man; benevolence; tenderness: mankind collectively.—*pl.* *humanities*, in Scotland, grammar, rhetoric, Latin, Greek, and poetry so called from their *humanising* effects.—*Professor of Humanity*, in Scotch universities, the professor of Latin. [L. *humanitas*—*humanus*.]

humanitarian, hū-man-i-tā-ri-an, *n.* one who denies Christ's divinity, and holds him to be a mere man.

humankind, hū'man-kīnd, *n.*, the *human species*.

Humble, hum'bl, um'bl, *adj.*, near the ground;

low; meek; modest.—*v.t.* to bring down to the ground; to lower: to mortify; to degrade:—*pr.p.* *humbling*; *pa.p.* *humbled*.—*n.* *humbleness*.—*adv.* *humblly*. [Fr.—L. *humilis*, low—*humus*, the ground.]

humiliate, hū-mil-i-āt, *v.t.*, to make *humble*; to depress; to lower in condition:—*pr.p.* *humiliating*; *pa.p.* *humiliated*. [L. *humilio*, *atum*.]

humiliation, hū-mil-i-ā-shun, *n.*, the *act of humiliating*; abasement; mortification.

humility, hū-mil-i-ti, *n.*, the *state or quality of being humble*; lowliness of mind; modesty. [Fr. *humilité*, L. *humilitas*.]

Humble-bee, hum'bl-bē, *n.*, the *humming-bee*; a genus of social bees which construct their hives under ground. [from their humming sound.]

Humbug, Hum'drum. See under *Hum*.

Humectant, &c. See under *Humid*.

Humeral, hū'mēr-al, *adj.*, belonging to the *shoulder*. [Fr.—L. *humeralis*, the shoulder.]

Humus, hum'hum, *n.* a kind of plain, coarse cotton cloth used in E. Indies. [?]

Humid. See under *Humus*.

Humid, hū'mid, *adj.*, moist; damp; rather wet.—*n.* *humidness*. [L. *humidus*—*humeo*, to be moist.]

humidity, hū-mid-i-ti, *n.*, the *state of being humid*; moisture: a moderate degree of wetness.

humour, ū'mur, *n.* the *moisture* or fluids of animal bodies; an animal fluid in an unhealthy state: state of mind (because once thought to depend on the humours of the body); disposition; caprice: a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas.—*v.t.* to go in with the humour of; to gratify by compliance:—*pr.p.* *humouring*; *pa.p.* *humoured*. [L. *humor*—*humeo*, to be moist.]

humoral, ū'mur-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or proceeding from the *humours*.

humoralism, ū'mur-al-izm, *n.*, the *state of being humoral*; the doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours.—*n.* *humoralist*, one who favours the doctrine of humoralism.

humectant, hū-mek'tant, *adj.*, pertaining to remedies supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood. [L. *humectans*—*humeo*, to be moist.]

humective, hū-mek'tiv, *adj.*, having the power to *moisten*.

humorist, ū'mur-ist, *n.*, one who has *humour* or a playful fancy.

humorless, ū'mur-less, *adj.*, without *humour*.

humorous, ū'mur-us, *adj.*, governed by *humour*; capricious; irregular: full of *humour*; exciting laughter.—*adv.* *humorously*.—*n.* *humorlessness*.

Humiliate, &c. See under *Humble*.

Humina. See *Humus*.

Humming-bird. See under *Hum*.

Hummock, hum'uk, same as *Hommock*.

Hump, hump, *n.*, a *swelling*; a lump or hunch upon the back. [Dutch, *homp*; L. *umbo*, the navel, any convex protuberance; akin to Gr. *omphalos*, navel, Sans. *nabhi*—*nabh*, to swell: or it may be a nasalised form of *Hob*, a protuberance, allied to *Huckle*, *Hunch*.]

humpback, hump'bak, *n.*, a *back with a hump* or hunch: a person with a humpback.—*adj.* *humpbacked*, having a humpback.

Humus, hū'mus, *Humina*, hū'm'in, *n.* lit. the *ground, soil*: a brown or black powder in rich soils, formed by the action of air on animal or vegetable matter. [L., akin to Gr. *chamai*, on the ground.]

humle, hūm'ik, *adj.* denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalis on *Humus*.

Hunch, hunsh, *n.* lit. *anything raised*; a hump, esp. on the back. [Ger. *hucke*, back; *hücker*, hump, skin to *hoch*, high.]—*hunch'back*, *n.* one with a *hunch* or hump on his back.—*hunch'backed*, *adj.* having a humpback.

Hundred, hun'dred, *n.*, *the number of ten times ten*; a division of a county in England, orig. supposed to contain a *hundred* families. [Ger. *hundert*, Ica. *hundred*—*rad*, reckoning, number, and A.S., Goth. *hund*, old Ger. *chunna*, L. *centum*, Gr. *hekaton*, Sans. *śata*, a hundred.]

hundredfold, hun'dred-fold, *adj.* *folded a hundred times*, multiplied by a hundred.

hundredth, hun'dredth, *adj.* coming last or forming one of a *hundred*.—*n.* one of a hundred.

hundredweight, hun'dred-wt, *n.* a weight the twentieth part of a ton, or 112 lbs. *avoirdupois*, orig. a *hundred* lbs., abbreviated *cwt*.

Hung, *past tense and past participle of Hunger*.

Hunger, hung'ger, *n.*, *a strong or eager desire*; desire of food.—*v.t.* to long for; to crave food:—*pr.p.* hun'gering; *pa.p.* hun'gered. [A.S., Ger. *hunger*—Goth. *hungrian*, to hunger.]

hungerbitten, hung'ger-bit'n, *adj.*, *bitten*, pained, or weakened by *hunger*.

hungry, hung'ry, *adj.*, *feeling hunger*; having eager desire; greedy; lean; poor.—*adv.* hun'grily.

Hunt, hunt, *v.t.*, *to search for with hounds*; to chase wild animals for prey or sport; to search for; to pursue.—*v.i.* to go out in pursuit of game; to search:—*pr.p.* hunt'ing; *pa.p.* hunt'ed.—*n.* a chase of wild animals; search; an association of huntsmen.—*Hunt out*, *up*, *after*, to search for, seek.—*Hunt down*, to destroy by persecution or violence. [A.S. *hunstian*, old Ger. *hunten*—Ger., Ica. *hund*, Gr. *hōnō*, *hunos*, Sans. *śana*, a hound.]

hunter, hunt'er, *n.*, *one who hunts*; a horse used in the chase.—*fron.* hunt'ress.

hunting-coat, hunt'ing-sēt, *hunting-box*, hunt'ing-boks, *n.* a temporary residence for *hunting*.

huntsman, hunt's man, *n.*, *one who hunts*; the servant who manages the hounds and the chase.

huntmanship, hunt's man-ship, *n.*, *the qualifications of a huntsman*.

Hurdle, hur'dl, *n.* a frame of twigs or sticks interlaced: in *agri*, a movable frame of timber or iron for gates, &c.—*v.t.* to enclose with hurdles:—*pr.p.* hur'dling; *pa.p.* hur'dled. [A.S. *hyrdol*, Ger. *Ährde*; Ica. *hurd*, a door, a wicker-gate; Swis. *Ährde*, a pole, Fr. *haud*, *hart*, a withe.]

Hurdy-gurdy, hur'di-gur'dl, *n.* a musical stringed-instrument, like a rude violin, the notes of which are produced by the friction of a wheel. [prob. from its sound.]

Hurl, hurl, *v.t.*, *to make a noise by whirling*; to move rapidly; to whirl.—*v.i.* to throw with violence; to utter with vehemence:—*pr.p.* hurl'ing; *pa.p.* hurled'.—*n.* act of hurling, tumult, confusion.—*n.* hur'ler. [prov. E. *hurry*, a toy which makes a whirling noise by a revolving disc; Ger. *hurry*, a whirling sound; Sw. *hurry* (*omkring*), to whirl round; akin to *Whirl*.]

hurry-burry, hur'li-bur'li, *n.*, *sumult*; confusion. [Hurt, tumult, prov. E. *hurley*, crowd, confusion, imitative words.]

Hurray, hoor-rā', *int.* an exclamation of excitement or joy. [Ger. *hurrah*, Dan. *hurra*.]

Hurricane, hur'ri-kān, *n.* a storm with extreme

violence and sudden changes of the wind, common in the E. and W. Indies. [Sp. *hurricane*; from an American-Indian word, prob. imitative of the rushing of the wind.]

Hurry, hur'ri, *v.t.* lit. *to whirl*; to urge forward; to hasten.—*v.i.* to move or act with haste:—*pr.p.* hur'rying; *pa.p.* hur'ried.—*n.* a driving forward; haste; tumult.—*adv.* hur'rytasty. [Ger. *hurzig*, quick, old Ger. *hurrec*, quick, *hurrecjan*, to hasten: from the sound of rapid whirling through the air.]

Hurt, hurt, *v.t.* lit. and orig. *to strike or dash against*; to cause bodily pain to; to injure; to damage; to wound, as the feelings; to grieve:—*pr.p.* hurt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* hurt.—*n.* a wound; injury. [A.S. *hyrst*, wounded; Fr. *hurter*, It. *urtare*, to knock, to run against; W. *hurdd*, a thrust, *hyrddu*, to push, to drive.]

hurtful, hurt'fool, *adj.*, *causing hurt or loss*; mischievous.—*adv.* hurt'fully.—*n.* hurt'fulness.

hurtless, hurt'les, *adj.*, *without hurt or injury*, harmless.—*adv.* hurt'lessly.—*n.* hurt'lessness.

Husband, hur'band, *n.* lit. *the master of a house*, the male head of a household; a married man: in *B.*, a man to whom a woman is betrothed; one who manages affairs with prudence; *husb.*, the owner of a ship who manages its concerns in person.—*v.t.* to supply with a husband; to manage with economy:—*pr.p.* hus'banding; *pa.p.* hus'banded. [old E. *husbonde*, A.S. *husbonde*—*hus*, a house, and Ica. *bandi*, the possessor of a farm—Ica. *bus*, Ger. *baun*, to till.]

husbandman, hus'band-man, *n.* a working farmer; one who labours in tillage.

husbandry, hus'band-ri, *n.*, *the business of a farmer*; tillage; economical management; thrift.

Hush, hush, *int. or imp.* silence! be still!—*adj.* silent; quiet.—*v.t.* to make quiet:—*pr.p.* hush'ing; *pa.p.* hushed'. [from the sound.]

hush-money, hush'-mun-i, *n.*, *money given as a bribe to hush or make one keep silent*.

Husk, husk, *n.* the dry, thin covering of certain fruits and seeds.—*v.t.* to remove the husks from:—*pr.p.* husk'ing; *pa.p.* husked'. [Ger. *hutschen*, dim. of *huls*, akin to *hülle*, a covering, and *Achlen*, A.S. *helan*, to hide, to cover.]

husked, huskt', *adj.*, *covered with a husk*; stripped of husks.

husking, husk'ing, *n.* the stripping of husks.

husky, husk'i, *adj.*, *abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks*: rough in sound; not clear, as the voice.—*adv.* husk'ily.—*n.* husk'iness.

Hussar, hoos-ēr', *n.* lit. *a twenty-first man*; orig. a soldier of the national cavalry of Hungary; a light-armed cavalry soldier. (Ger. *Assar*, Hun. *Assar*—*Assz*, twenty, because at one time in Hungary one cavalry soldier used to be levied from every twenty families.)

Hussy. See under *House*.

Hustings, hust'ings, *n.sing.* lit. *a house or municipal court*: the principal court of the City of London: the booths where the votes are taken at an election of a M.P., or the platform from which the candidates give their addresses. [A.S. *hustings*—*hus*, house, and Ica. *thing*, Dan. *ting*, court of justice.]

Hustle, hustl, *v.t.*, *to shake or push together*; to crowd with violence:—*pr.p.* hust'ling; *pa.p.* hust'led. [Dutch, *hustren*, *husteln*, to shake to and fro; Ica. *huste*, to rock, to swing.]

Hut, hut, *n.* lit. *a covered place*; a small house; *mil.*, a small temporary dwelling.—*v.t.*, *mil.*, to

place in butts, as quarters:—*fr. p.* hutt'ing; *pa. p.* hutt'ed. [Ger. *Kütte*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda*—old Ger. *hutan*, to cover: *perh. con.* with *Hida*.]

Hutch, huch, *n.*, a box, a chest; a coop for rabbits. [A.S. *hucceca*, a chest; Fr. *huche*, a chest, a trough; Dutch, *hok*, a pen for animals; Ice. *hokk*, a small apartment.]

Huma, hooz-iz', *int.* and *n.*, *hurrah*! a shout of joy or approbation.—*v. t.* to attend with shouts of joy.—*v. i.* to utter shouts of joy or acclamation.—*fr. p.* huzza'ing; *pa. p.* huzzaed ('zäd'). [Ger. *huzzak*; the same as *Hurrah*.]

Hyacinth, hi'a-sinth, *n.* in *myth.*, a flower which sprang from the blood of *Hyacinthos* (Gr.), a youth killed by Apollo with a quoit; a bulbous-rooted flower of a great variety of colours.

hyacinthine, hi-a-sinth'in, *adj.*, consisting of or resembling *hyacinth*.

Hyades, hi'adz, *Hyades*, hi'a-déz, *n.* a cluster of stars in the constellation of the Bull, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. [Gr. *Hyades*—*Ayain*, to rain.]

Hyama. See *Hyama*.

Hyaline, hi'a-lin, *adj.*, glassy; consisting of or like glass. [Gr. *hyalinos*—*hyalos*, glass, probably an Egyptian word meaning a transparent stone.]

Hybrid, hi'brid, *n.* lit. something unnatural, as an animal or plant produced from two different species; a mongrel; a mule. [L. *hybrida*, lawless, unnatural—Gr. *hybrís*, to outrage, insult.]

hybrid, hi'brid, *hybridous*, hi'brid-us, *adj.* produced from different species; mongrel.

hybridism, hi'brid-izm, *hybridity*, hi'b-rid'i-ti, *n.*, state of being *hybrid*.

Hydra, hi'dra, *n.* in *myth.*, a water-serpent with many heads, which when cut off were succeeded by others; any manifold evil; a genus of fresh-water polypes remarkable for their power of being multiplied by being cut or divided. [L., Gr. *hydra*—*hydōr*, water.]

hydræga, hi-dran'je-a, *n.* lit. the water-vessel; a genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, remarkable for their absorption of water, natives of China and Japan. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *angion*, vessel.]

hydrant, hi'drant, *n.* a machine for discharging water; a water-plug. [Gr. *hydrainōs*, to water—*hydōr*, water.]

hydraula, hi-draw'lík, *hydraulical*, hi-draw'lík-al, *adj.* lit. belonging to a water-organ; relating to water, in motion; conveying water; worked by water.—*adv.* *hydraulically*. [Gr. *hydrainōs*—*hydrainōs*, a water-organ, from *hydōr*, water, *aulō*, a pipe.]

hydraulics, hi-draw'líks, *n. sing.*, the science relating to the action of fluids in motion.

hydrodynamics, hi-dro-dí-nam'íks, *n.*, the science relating to the dynamics or force of water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *dynamis*.]

hydrodynamic, hi-dro-dí-nam'ík, *hydrodynamical*, hi-dro-dí-nam'ík-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the dynamics or force of water.

hydrogen, hi-dro-jen, *n.* a gas which in combination with oxygen produces water, an elementary gaseous substance, the lightest of all known bodies, and very inflammable. [Fr. *hydrogène*, Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *gennāō*, to produce.]

hydrogenous, hi-dro'j'en-us, *adj.*, pertaining to *hydrogen*.

hydrography, hi-dro'grá-fí, *n.* the art of measuring and describing the size and position of waters

or seas; the art of making sea-charts.—*adj.* *hydrographical*, *hydrographical*.—*adv.* *hydrographically*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *grapōō*, to write.]

hydrographer, hi-dro'grá-fer, *n.*, a describer of waters or seas; a maker of sea-charts.

hydrology, hi-dro'lō'jī, *n.*, the science which treats of water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, *logos*, a discourse.]

hydrometer, hi-drom'e't-ēr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, also the strength of spirituous liquors.—*adj.* *hydrometric*, *hydrometrical*. [Gr. *hydōr*, *metron*, a measure.]

hydrophobia, hi-dro-p'a-thí, *n.* the treatment of disease by cold water.—*adj.* *hydrophobic*, *hydrophobic*.—*adv.* *hydrophobically*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, suffering, from *paschos*, *phainō*, to suffer.]

hydrophobist, hi-dro-p'a-thíst, *n.*, one who practises *hydrophobia*.

hydrophobia, hi-dro-fō'bi-a, *n.* an unnatural dread of water, a symptom of a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal, hence the disease itself.—*adj.* *hydrophobic*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.]

hydroxy, hi'dro-p'el, same as *Droxy*.

hydrostatics, hi-dro-stá'tíks, *n. sing.* the science of fluids, especially water, when at rest.—*adj.* *hydrostatic*, *hydrostatic*.—*adv.* *hydrostatically*. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *statikos*—*stis*, root of *histōō*, to cause to stand.]

hyemal, hi-'emal, *adj.*, belonging to winter; done during winter. [L. *hiemalis*—*hieme*, winter.]

See *Hibernia*.

Hyena, hi-'ē-na, *n.* a bristly-maned quadruped of the dog kind, so named from its likeness to the sow. [L., Gr. *hyaina*, a sow.]

Hygieia, hi-'jē-an, *adj.*, relating to health and its preservation. [Gr. *hygieia*, health, the goddess of health, *Hygieia*, healthy—root *hug*, Sans. *ag*, L. *veg*, *vig*.]

hygienic, hi-'jē-ēn, *hygienical*, hi-'jē-en'íks, *hygienism*, hi-'jē-en-izm, *n.*, the science which treats of the preservation of health.—*adj.* *hygienic*. [Fr.]

hygienist, hi-'jē-en-íst, *n.*, one skilled in *hygiene*.

Hygrometer, hi-grom'e't-ēr, *n.* an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygrus*, wet, *metron*, a measure.]

hygrometry, hi-grom'e't-ēr-í, *n.*, the art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and of bodies generally.—*adj.* *hygrometric*, *hygrometrical*.

hygroscopic, hi-gro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for showing the moisture in the atmosphere.—*adj.* *hygroscopic*. [Gr. *hygrus*, wet, *skopōō*, to view.]

Hymen, hi'men, *n.* in *myth.*, the god of marriage; marriage.—*adj.* *hymenal*, *hymenal*. [L., Gr. *hymēn*, *perh.* from root *hu* in *L. suo*, to connect.]

Hymn, him, *n.* a song; a festive ode usually in praise of gods or heroes; a religious song.—*v. t.* to celebrate in song; to worship by hymns.—*v. i.* to sing in praise or adoration:—*fr. p.* hymning; *pa. p.* hymned'. [L. *hymnus*, Gr. *hymnos*.]

hymnal, him'nik, *adj.*, relating to *Hymnus*.

hymnology, him-nol'ō'jī, *n.*, the science which treats of *Hymnus*; a collection of hymns. [Gr. *hymnos*, a hymn, *logos*, a discourse.]

hymnologist, him-nol'ō'jíst, *n.*, one skilled in *hymnology*; a writer of hymns.

Hypallage, hi-pal'a-je, *n.*, an interchange; in rhetoric, a figure in which the attributes of a subject are transferred to another. [Fr., L., and Gr., from *hypallagōō*, to interchange—*hypo*, under, and *allagōō*, to change.]

Hyperbaton, hi-pér'ba-ton, *n.*, a going beyond or transposition: a rhetorical figure by which words are transposed from their natural order. [Gr., from *hyperbainō*—*hyper*, beyond, and *bainō*, to go.]

hyperbola, hi-pér'bo-la, *n.* lit. a throwing beyond; in *geom.*, one of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.—*adj.* hyperbol'ic, hyperbol'ic.—*adv.* hyperbol'ically. [L., Gr. *hyperballō*, from *hyperballō*—*hyper*, beyond, *ballō*, to throw.]

hyperbole, hi-pér'bo-lé, *n.* lit. a throwing beyond; a rhetorical figure which goes beyond the truth, representing things as much greater or less than they really are; an exaggeration.—*adj.* hyperbol'ic, hyperbol'ic.—*adv.* hyperbol'ically.

hyperbolism, hi-pér'bol-iz, *v. t.*, to represent hyperbolically.—*v. i.* to speak hyperbolically or with exaggeration:—*pr. p.* hyperbolising; *pa. p.* hyperbolised.—*n.* hyperbolism.

hyperborean, hi-pér'bor'é-an, *adj.*, beyond Boreas; belonging to the extreme north.—*n.* an inhabitant of the extreme north. [Gr. *Hyperboros*—*hyper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, the north wind.]

hypercritic, hi-pér'krit'ik, *n.*, one who is overcritical.—*adj.* hypercrit'ic, hypercrit'ical, overcritical.—*adv.* hypercrit'ically. [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *critic*.]

hypercriticism, hi-pér'krit'ik-siz, *v. t.*, to criticize with too much nicety.—*n.* hypercriticism.

hypermetrical, hi-pér'met'rik-al, *adj.*, beyond or exceeding the ordinary metre of a line; having a syllable too much. [Gr. *hyper*, and *metrical*.]

hypem, hi'fén, *n.* a short stroke joining two syllables or words into one (-). [Gr. *hypo*, under, into, *hen*, one.]

hypochondria, hip-o-kon'dri-a, *n.* the soft part of the body beneath the cartilage of the breast, the abdomen: a disease arising from derangement of the digestive organs, causing melancholy. [L., Gr., from *hypo*, under, *chondros*, a cartilage.]

hypochondriac, hip-o-kon'dri-ak, *adj.*, relating to or affected with hypochondria; melancholy.—*n.*, one suffering from hypochondria.

hypocrisy, hi-pok'r'i-si, *n.* lit. the acting of a part on the stage; a feigning to be what one is not; concealment of true character. [Gr. *hypokrisis*—*hypokrinomai*, to answer, to play on the stage, from *hypo*, under, *krinō*, to decide, to question.]

hypocrite, hi-p'o-krit, *n.* lit. an actor: one who practises hypocrisy. [Fr.,—L., Gr. *hypokritēs*.]

hypocritical, hip-o-krit'ik, hypocritical, hip-o-krit'ik-al, *adj.*, belonging to a hypocrite; practising hypocrisy.—*adv.* hypocrit'ically. [Gr. *hypokritikos*.]

hypogastria, hip-o-gas'trik, *adj.*, belonging to the lower part of the abdomen. [Gr. *hypogastrium*—*hypo*, under, *gastēr*, the belly.]

hypostasis, hi-pos'ta-sis, *n.* lit. a standing under; a substance; the essence or personality of the three divisions of the Godhead.—*adj.* hypostat'ic, hypostat'ical.—*adv.* hypostat'ically. [L., Gr. *hypostasis*—*hypostitō*, to make to stand under—*hypo*, under, *histō*, to make to stand.]

hypotenuse, hi-pot'en-ús, or hip-, hypotenusus, hi-poth'en-ús, *n.* lit. that which stretches under; the side of a right-angled triangle opposite to the right angle. [Fr., Gr. *hypotenusa* (*grammē*, a line)—*hypo*, under, *teinō*, to stretch.]

hypothec, hi-poth'ec, *n.* in Scotch law, a security in favour of a creditor over the property of his debtor, while the property continues in the

debtor's possession. [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge.]

hypothecate, hi-poth'e-kāt, *v. t.*, to place or assign anything as security under an arrangement; to mortgage.—*n.* hypothecation. [low L. *hypotheca*, *hypothecatum*—*hypotheca*, a pledge, from Gr. *hypothēkē*—*hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

hypothesis, hi-poth'e-sis, *n.* lit. that which is placed under; the foundation of an argument; a supposition; a theory assumed to explain what is not understood. [Gr. *hypo*, under, *tithēmi*, to place.]

hypothetical, hi-po-thet'ik, hypothetical, hi-po-thet'ik-al, *adj.*, belonging to a hypothesis; conditional.—*adv.* hypothet'ically. [Gr. *hypothetikos*.]

hypotyposis, hi-po-tip'o-sis, *n.* a lively or vivid description; imagery, in rhetoric. [Gr.—*hypotypos*, to sketch—*hypo*, under, *typos*, to form.]

Yucca, hi'úp, *n.* an aromatic plant. [L. *hyssopum*, Gr. *Yucca*, Heb. *ezobā*, Ar. *zufā*.]

Hysteria, his-ter'ik, hysterical, his-ter'ik-al, *adj.*, resulting from the womb; convulsive; affected with hysterics.—*adv.* hyster'ically. [L. *hystericus*, Gr. *hysterikos*—*hysteria*, the womb.]

hysterical, his-ter'iks, hysterical, his-ter'i-a, *n.* a disease resulting from an affection of the womb, causing nervous or convulsive fits.

Hysteron-proteron, his-ter-on-pro'ter-on, *n.* lit. the last first; a figure of speech in which what should follow comes first; an inversion. [Gr.]

I

I, I, *pron.* the nominative case of the first personal pronoun; the word used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself. [old E. *Ich*, *Ig*, A.S. *ic*, Ger. *ich*, Ice. *eg*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Sans. *aham*.]

Iambic, i-am'b'ik, iambus, i-am'bus, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, as in L. *cōlor*, or the first unaccented and the second accented, as in *deduct*. [L. *iambus*, Gr. *iambos*, from *iambos*, to assail, this metre being first used by writers of satire.]

iambic, i-am'b'ik, *adj.*, consisting of iambics.

Ibex, i'beks, *n.* a genus of goats, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. [L.]

Ibis, i'bis, *n.* a genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. [L., Gr.]

Icarian, i-kā'ri-an, *adj.*, belonging to Icarus; adventurous or unfortunate in flight. [L. *Icarius*, Gr. *Ikarion*—*Ikaros*, who fell into the sea on his flight from Crete, his waxen wings being melted by the sun.]

Ice, is, *n.* any frozen fluid, especially water: concretion of sugar.—*v. t.* to cover with ice; to turn into ice; to freeze: to cover with concretion of sugar:—*pr. p.* Ic'ing; *pa. p.* Iced'. [A.S. *is*, Ger. *eis*, Ice., Dan. *is*.]

Iceberg, is'berg, *n.*, a mountain or huge mass of floating ice. [Ger. *eisberg*—*eis*, ice, *berg*, a mountain.]

Ice-blink, is'blingk, *n.* a blink or bright appearance caused by the reflection of distant ice.

Ice-boat, is'bōt, *n.*, a boat used for forcing a passage through or for sailing over ice.

Ice-bound, is-bound, *adj.*, bound, surrounded, or fixed in with ice.

Ice-cream, is-krēm, ice-cream, is't-krēm, *n.*, cream sweetened or flavoured, and artificially frozen.

Ice-field, is'fēld, *n.* a large field or sheet of ice.

Ice-float, *Is-flôt, Ice-flee, Is-flô, n.*, a large mass or masses of floating ice.
Ice-house, *Is-hous, n.*, a house for preserving ice.
Ice-land, *Is'-l-land, n.*, an island of floating ice.
Ice-man, *Is'-man, n.*, a man skilled in travelling upon ice: a dealer in ice: a man in attendance at any frozen pond where skating, &c. are going on.
Ice-pack, *Is'-pak, n.*, drifting ice packed together.
Ice-plant, *Is'-plant, n.*, a plant whose leaves appear as if covered with ice.
Ice-peak, *Is'-ik, n.*, a hanging point or cone of ice formed by the freezing of dropping water. [A.S. *issegicel*, Dutch, *ijshegel*—*ijs*, ice, *hegel*, a cone.]
Ice-berg, *Is'ng, n.*, a covering of ice or congealed sugar.
Icey, *Is'i, adj.*, composed of, abounding in, or like ice; frosty; cold: without warmth or affection.—*adv.* *Ice'ly.*—*n.* *Ice'ness.*
Ichnomus, *ik-nô'mun, n.* lit. the hunter; a small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs: an insect which lays its eggs in the larvae of other insects. [Gr.—*ichneus*, to hunt after.]
Ichnography, *ik-nô-gra'fi, n.*, a tracing out: in arch., a ground-plan of a building. [Gr. *ichnographia*—*ichnos*, a track, *graphô*, to grave.]
Ichnographic, *ik-nô-gra'fik, icknographic*, *ik-nô-gra'fik-adj.*, relating to ichnography; describing a ground-plan.—*adv.* *icknographic'ly.*
Ichor, *'Ikor, n.* in myth., the ethereal juice in the veins of the gods; a watery humour; colourless matter from an ulcer. [low L. *ichor*, Gr. *ichôr*.]
Ichorous, *'Ikor-us, adj.*, like ichor; watery; serous.
Ichthyography, *ik-thi-ô-gra'fi, n.*, a description of or treatise on fishes. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *graphô*, to write.]
Ichthyolite, *ik'thi-ô-lit, n.*, a fish turned into stone, a fossil fish; the impression of a fish in a rock. [Gr. *ichthys*, *ichthys*, and *lithos*, a stone.]
Ichthyology, *ik-thi-ô-lô-jî, n.*, the branch of zoology that treats of fishes.—*adj.* *ickthyolog'cal.*—*n.* *ickthyologist*, one skilled in ichthyology. [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, *logos*, discourse, science.]
Ichthyophagous, *ik-thi-ô-fa-gus, adj.*, eating or subsisting on fish. [Gr. *ichthyophagos*—*ichthys*, a fish, *phagô*, to eat.]
Idols. See under *Isë*.
Iconoclast, *I-kon'ô-klast, n.*, a breaker of images, one opposed to idol-worship. [Gr. *ikonoklastês*—*ikhôn*, *ikhonas*, an image, *klastês*, a breaker—*klast*, to break.]
Iconoclasm, *I-kon'ô-klam, n.*, act of breaking images.—*adj.* *iconoclast'ic*, breaking images; pertaining to iconoclasm.
Iconolater, *I-kon-ô-lâ'ter, n.*, a worshipper of images. [Gr. *ikhôn*, and *latrês*, a worshipper—*latrôn*, to worship.]
Iconology, *I-kon-ô-lô-jî, n.*, the doctrine of images, especially with reference to worship. [Gr. *ikhôn*, and *logos*, science, discourse.]
Iceahedron, *I-kos-a-hê'dron, n.* in geom., a solid having twenty equal sides or faces. [Gr. *ikhosi*, twenty, *hedros*, base—*hexomai*, to sit.]
Iceahedral, *I-kos-a-hê'dral, adj.* having twenty equal sides or faces.
Icy. See under *Isë*.
Idea, *I-dé'a, n.*, an image of a thing seen by the mind; a notion; opinion. [L., Gr. *idea*—*idein*, to see.]
Ideal, *I-dé'al, adj.*, existing in idea; mental: existing in imagination only; unreal.—*n.* the highest conception of anything.—*adv.* *ide'al'ly.*

Idealize, *I-dé'al-iz, v. t.*, to form in idea; to raise to the highest conception.—*v. i.* to form ideas.—*pr. p.* *Idé'alising*; *pa. p.* *Idé'alised.*
Idealization, *I-dé'al-iz-âshun, n.*, act of forming in idea, or of raising to the highest conception.
Idealism, *I-dé'al-izm, n.*, the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas. [of *idealism*.]
Idealist, *I-dé'al-ist, n.*, one who holds the doctrine
Idealistic, *I-dé'al-ist'ik, adj.*, pertaining to idealists or to idealism.
Ideality, *I-dé'al-iti, n.*, ideal state; ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.
Ideographic, *id-é-ô-gra'fik, ideographic*, *'ik-al, adj.*, representing ideas without reference to the name given to them. [Gr. *idea*, idea, *graphô*, to write.]
Ideology, *I-dé-ô-lô-jî, n.*, the science of ideas. [Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, discourse.]
Identical, *I-den'tik-al, adj.*, the same; not different.—*adv.* *idem'ly.*—*n.* *idem'ticalness*, identity. [L. as if *identicus*—*idem*, the same.]
Identify, *I-den'ti-fi, v. t.*, to make to be the same; to ascertain or prove to be the same.—*pr. p.* *Identifying*; *pa. p.* *Identified*.—*n.* *Identifica'tion*. [Gr. *identifia*, *it. identifia*—L. as if *identicus*—*idem*, the same, and *facio*, to make.]
Identity, *I-den'ti-ti, n.*, state of being the same; sameness. [low L. *identitas*—L. *idem*, the same.]
Ideology. See under *Idea*.
Idea, *Idz, n. sing.* lit. full-moon; in ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [Fr. *ides*—L. *idus*, the whole visible moon—Gr. *idein*, to see; or from root *vid*, to divide, because it halves the month.]
Idiocracy, *id-i-ok'ra-si, Idiocracy*, *id-i-ô-sin'kra-si, n.*, peculiarity of temperament or constitution; any characteristic of a person.—*adj.* *Idiocrat'ic*. [Fr. *idiocrasie*, *idiosyncrasie*—Gr. *idios*, one's own, peculiar, *krasis*, a mixing, *synkrasis*, a mixing together—*syn*, together, *harranunemi*, to mix.]
Idiocy. See *Idioty*.
Idiom, *id'i-um, n.*, a mode of expression peculiar to a language. [L. *idioma*—Gr. *idiôma*, a peculiarity—*idios*, to make one's own—*idios*, one's own.]
Idiomatie, *id-i-ô-ma'tik, Idiomatie*, *id-i-ô-ma'tik-al, adj.*, pertaining to the idioms of a language.—*adv.* *Idiomat'ly.* [Gr. *idiomatikos*—*idiôma*.]
Idiopathy, *id-i-ô-pa'thi, n.*, a peculiar affection or nature: in med., a primary disease not occasioned by another. [Gr. *idiopathia*—*idios*, peculiar, *pathos*, suffering—*pathem*, to suffer.]
Idiopathic, *id-i-ô-pa'th'ik, adj.* in med., primary, not depending on or preceded by another disease.—*adv.* *Idiopath'ly.*
Idiosyncrasy. See *Idiocracy*.
Idiot, *id'i-ut, n.* among the Greeks, orig. a private man, then an ignorant, rude person; one deficient in intellect: a foolish or unwise person. [Fr.—L. *idiota*—Gr. *idiotês*—*idios*, peculiar.]
Idioty, *id'i-ut-si, Idiocy*, *id'i-ô-si, n.*, state of being an idiot; imbecility; folly.
Idiotic, *id-i-ô'tik, Idiotic*, *id-i-ô'tik-al, Idiotic*, *id-i-ô'tish, adj.*, pertaining to or like an idiot: foolish.—*adv.* *Idiot'ly.*
Idiotism, *id'i-ut-izm, n.*, a peculiar manner of speaking; an idiom. [L. *idiotismus*, Gr. *idiotismos*, a homely phrase—*idiotês*, to bring into common conversation—*idiotês*, a private person.]
Idle, *'Idl, adj.*, empty, trifling; unemployed; averse to labour: not occupied; useless; unim-

portant; unedifying.—*v.t.* to spend in idleness:—*pr.p.* Ydling; *pa.p.* Ydled.—*ns.* Ydler, Ydler.—*adv.* Ydly. [A.S. *idel*, *ydol*; Ger. *idol*, akin to *bid*, deserted, *Ice.* *andir*, empty, vacant.]

Idol, Yd'ul, *n.*, that which is seen, a figure; an image of some object of worship: a person or thing too much loved or honoured. [L. *idolium*—Gr. *eidolon*—*eidos*, that which is seen—*idion*, to see.]

Idolater, I-dol'a-tér, *n.*, a worshipper of idols: a great admirer.—*sem.* *Idol'atrum*. [Fr. *idolatre*—L. *idololatra*—Gr. *eidololatra*—*eidolon*, idol, *latrés*, worshipper.]

Idolatrous, I-dol'a-tris, *v.t.*, to worship as an idol; to adore:—*pr.p.* *Idol'atrising*; *pa.p.* *Idol'atrised*. **Idolatrous**, I-dol'a-trus, *adj.*, pertaining to idolatry.—*adv.* *Idol'atrously*.

Idolatry, I-dol'a-tri, *n.*, the worship of idols: excessive love. [L. *idololatria*—Gr. *eidololatria*.] **Idolize**, Y'dul-iz, *v.t.*, to make an idol of, for worship; to love to excess:—*pr.p.* *Y'dolizing*; *pa.p.* *Y'dolized*.—*n.* *Idol'izer*.

Idyl, Yd'yl, *n.* lit. a little image; a short pastoral poem; a narrative poem. [L. *idyllium*—Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidos*, image.]

Idyllic, I-dil'ik, *adj.*, of or belonging to idyls.

Id, *if*, *conj.* an expression of doubt; whether; in case that; supposing that. [A.S. *if*; old Ger. *ihu*, *ihu-iba*, *ipa*, doubt; *Ice.* *if*, *if*, *ofa*, to doubt; Sans. *iva*, as if.]

Ignescere, ig-ne-us, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or like fire; in *geom.*, produced by the action of fire. [L. *ignis*—*ignis*, fire, Sans. *agni*, prob. from *ang*, to shine.]

Ignescence, ig-nesc'ent, *adj.* lit. becoming fire; emitting sparks of fire. [L. *ignescens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *ignesco*, to become fire—*gnis*.]

Ignis-fatua, ig-nis-fat'ua, *n.*, a fire of light which misleads travellers, often seen over marshy places, supposed to be a form of hydrogen.—*pl.* *ignis-fatua*, *ig-nis-fat'ua*. [L. *ignis*, fire, *fatua*, foolish.]

Ignite, ig-nit', *v.t.*, to set on fire, to kindle; to render luminous with heat.—*v.i.* to take fire; to burn.—*pr.p.* *Ignit'ing*; *pa.p.* *Ignit'ed*.

Ignitable, ig-nit'ib-*l*, *adj.*, that may be ignited.

Ignition, ig-nish'un, *n.*, act of setting on fire; state of being kindled, and esp. of being made red-hot.

Ignoble, ig-nob'l, *adj.*, not noble; of low birth; mean or worthless; dishonourable.—*adv.* *Ignobly*.—*n.* *Ignobleness*. [Fr.—L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not, *gnobilis*, nobilis, noble.]

Ignominy, ig-nom-in'i, *n.*, the loss of one's good name; public disgrace; infamy. [L. *ignominia*—*in*, not, *gnomen*, *nomen*, name.] See *Nama*.

Ignominious, ig-nom-in'us, *adj.*, full of ignominy; dishonourable; marked with ignominy; contemptible; mean.—*adv.* *Ignominiously*.

Ignore, ig-nor', *v.t.*, not to know; to set aside; willfully to disregard:—*pr.p.* *Ignor'ing*; *pa.p.* *Ignor'ed*. [L. *ignoro*—*ignarus*, not knowing—*in*, not, *gnarus*, akin to *necesse*, *notus*, to know.]

Ignoramus, ig-nor'am-us, *n.* lit. we are ignorant; an ignorant person, esp. one making a pretence to knowledge.—*pl.* *Ignora'mus*. [L. 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *ignoro*, to be ignorant of.]

Ignorant, ig-nor'ant, *adj.*, without knowledge; un-instructed; unacquainted with.—*adv.* *Ignor'antly*. [L. *ignorans*, *antis*, *pr.p.* of *ignoro*.]

Ignorance, ig-nor'ans, *n.*, state of being ignorant; want of knowledge:—*pl.* in *Litany*, sins committed through ignorance. [Fr.—L. *ignorantia*.]

Iguana, i-gw'na, *n.*, a genus of American lizards, remarkable for having a pouch under the throat. [Sp., said to be a Haytian word.]

Ilex, 'leks, *n.*, a genus of evergreen plants or trees, including the common holly. [L.]

Iliac, il'i-ak, *adj.*, pertaining to the *ilias*, the last part of the lower intestine, so called from its twisting. [low L. *iliacus*—*ilias*, the smaller intestine—Gr. *eileb*, *eild*, to turn round.]

Iliad, il'i-ad, *n.*, an Epic poem by Homer, the great poet of Greece, giving an account of the destruction of *Ilium* or ancient Troy. [L. *Iliadis*, Gr. *ilias*, *iliados* (*poësis*, a poem), relating to *Ilium*, the city of *Ilos*, its founder.]

Ill, il, *adj.* (comp. worse; superl. worst), evil, bad; contrary to good; wicked; producing evil; unfortunate; unfavourable; sick; diseased; improper; incorrect; cross, as temper.—*adv.* not well; not rightly; with difficulty.—*n.* evil; wickedness; misfortune. (contr. of *well*; old E. *ioele*, *Ice.* *illr*).—**Ill**, when compounded with other words, expresses badness of quality or condition. [resentment.]

Ill-blood, il-'blud, *n.*, ill or bad blood or feeling; **ill-bred**, il-'bred, *adj.*, ill or badly bred, or educated; uncivil.—*n.* **ill-breed**'ing. [ugly.]

Ill-favoured, il-'f'vurd, *adj.*, ill-looking; deformed; **ill-natured**, il-'n'at'urd, *adj.*, of an ill nature or temper; cross; peevish.—*adv.* **ill-naturedly**.

Illness, il'nes, *n.*, orig. badness; sickness; disease.

Ill-starred, il-'st'ard, *adj.*, born (according to an ancient superstition) under the influence of an unwholy star; unlucky.

Ill-will, il-'wil, *n.*, unkind feeling; enmity.

Illapse, il-laps', *n.*, a sliding in; the entrance of one thing into another. [L. *illapsus*—*illabor*—*in*, into, *labor*, to slip, to slide.]

Illation, il-l'ashun, *n.*, act of inferring from premises or reasons; inference; conclusion. [Fr.—L. *illatio*, a bringing in, a logical inference—*infero*, *illatum*—*in*, into, *fero*, to bear.]

Illative, il-l'ativ, *adj.*, denoting an inference; that may be inferred.—*adv.* **Illatively**.

Illegal, il-l'egal, *adj.*, not legal or lawful; contrary to law.—*adv.* **Illegally**. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *legal*.]

Illegalize, il-l'egal-iz, *v.t.*, to render unlawful.

Illegality, il-l'egal-iti, *n.*, the quality or condition of being illegal.

Illegible, il-lej'i-bl, *adj.*, not legible or that cannot be read; indistinct.—*adv.* **Illegibly**.—*ns.* **Illegibility**, **Illegibility**. [L. *in*, not, and *legibilis*.]

Illegitimate, il-le-jit'i-mit, *adj.*, not legitimate or according to law; not born in wedlock; not properly inferred or reasoned; not genuine.—*adv.* **Illegitimately**.—*n.* **Illegitimacy**. [L. *in*, not, and *legitimus*.]

Illogical, il-lib'ral, *adj.*, not liberal; niggardly; mean.—*adv.* **Illogically**.—*n.* **Illogicality**. [L. *in*, not, and *liberal*.]

Illicit, il-lis'it, *adj.*, not allowable; unlawful; unlicensed.—*adv.* **Illicitly**.—*n.* **Illicitness**. [L. *illicitus*—*in*, not, and *licitus*, *pa.p.* of *liceo*, to be allowable; prob. akin to Gr. *dike*, right.]

Ilimitable, il-lim'it-*abl*, *adj.*, that cannot be limited or bounded; infinite.—*adv.* **Ilimitably**.—*n.* **Ilimitableness**. [L. *in*, not, and *limitabilis*.]

Illict, il-liz'hun, *n.*, the act of dashing or striking against. [L. *illio*—*illido*, to strike against—*in*, in, upon, *ludo*, to dash, to strike.]

fite, fir; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; then.

Illiterate, il-lit'ér-át, *adj.*, not literate or learned; uninstructed; ignorant.—*adv.* illit'erately.—*n.* illit'erateness. [L. *in*, not, and *literate*.]
Illiterate, il-lit'ér-a-ti, *n.*, state of being illiterate; want of learning.
Illogical, il-loj'i-kal, *adj.*, not logical; contrary to the rules of logic.—*adv.* illog'ically.—*n.* illog'icalness. [L. *in*, not, and *logical*.]
Illude, il-lúd', *v.t.*, to play upon by artifice; to deceive.—*pr.p.* illúding; *pa.p.* illú'd'ed. [L. *illudo*, *illudum*—*in*, upon, *ludo*, to play.]
Illusion, il-lú'shun, *n.*, a playing upon; a mocking; deceptive appearance; false show; error.
Illusive, il-lú'siv, illus'ory, il-lú'sor-i, *adj.*, deceiving by false appearances; false.—*adv.* illú'sively.—*n.* illú'siveness.
Illuminate, il-lú'min-át, *v.t.*, to make luminous, to light up; to enlighten; to illustrate; to adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations.—*pr.p.* illú'minating; *pa.p.* illú'minated.—*adj.* enlight'ened. [L. *illuminare*, *illuminatus*—*in*, in, and *lumen*, to enlighten—*lumen*, light.]
Illumination, il-lú'min-a'shun, *n.*, act of giving light; that which gives light; splendour; brightness; a display of lights; adorning of books with coloured lettering or illustrations; an illuminated book; in *B.*, enlightening influence, inspiration.
Illuminative, il-lú'min-a-tiv, *adj.*, tending to give light; illustrative or explanatory.
Illuminator, il-lú'min-a-tor, *n.*, one who illuminates, especially one who is employed in adorning books with coloured letters and illustrations.
Illumine, il-lú'min, illú'me, il-lú'm', *v.t.*, to make luminous or bright; to enlighten; to adorn.—*pr.p.* illú'mining, illú'm'ing; *pa.p.* illú'mined, illú'm'ed.
Illness, illn'ess, &c. See under *Ill*.
Illustrate, il-lus'trát, *v.t.* lit. to encircle with lustre or light, to light up; to make distinguished; to make clear to the mind; to explain; to explain and adorn by pictures.—*pr.p.* illú'strating; *pa.p.* illú'strated.—*n.* illú'strator. [L. *illustrare*, *illustratum*, to light up—*illustris*. See *Illustrious*.]
Illustration, il-lus-trá'shun, *n.*, act of making lustrous or clear; act of explaining; that which illustrates; a picture or diagram.
Illustrative, il-lus'tra-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of making clear or explaining.—*adv.* illú'stratively.
Illustrious, il-lus'tri-ús, *adj.* lit. full of lustre; morally bright, distinguished; noble; conspicuous; conferring honour.—*adv.* illú'striously.—*n.* illú'striousness. [L. *illustris*, *prob.* for *illuocstris*—*in*, in, and *lux*, *lucis*, light.]
Image, im'áj, *n.* lit. an imitation or copy; likeness; a statue; an idol; a representation in the mind, an idea; a picture in the imagination; in *optics*, the figure of any object formed by rays of light.—*v.t.* to form an image of; to form a likeness of in the mind.—*pr.p.* im'áging; *pa.p.* im'áged. [Fr.—L. *imago*, an image, from root of *imitator*, to imitate. See *Imitate*.]
imagery, im'áj-ri, or im'áj-ri-j, *n.* orig. images in general; the work of the imagination; mental pictures; figures of speech.
Imagine, im-áj'in, *v.t.*, to form an image of in the mind; to conceive; to think; in *B.*, to contrive or devise.—*v.t.* to form mental images; to conceive.—*pr.p.* imag'ining; *pa.p.* imag'ined.—*n.* imag'iner. [L. *imaginare*—*imago*, an image.]
imaginable, im-áj'in-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be imagined.—*adv.* imagin'ably.—*n.* imagin'ableness.
imaginary, im-áj'in-ar-i, *adj.* existing only in the imagination; not real; in *alg.*, impossible.

Imagination, im-áj-in-a'shun, *n.*, act of imagining; the faculty of forming images in the mind; that which is imagined; contrivance. [L. *imaginatio*—*imago*.]
imaginative, im-áj'in-a-tiv, *adj.*, full of imagination; given to imagining; proceeding from the imagination.—*n.* imag'inativeness.
Image, i-má'j'ós, *n.* the last or perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and the enclosed *imago* or being comes forth. [L.]
Imbark, im-bang'k, same as *Embeak*.
Imbecile, im'be-sél, *adj.* lit. leaning on a staff; without strength of body or mind; feeble.—*n.* one destitute of strength, either of mind or body. [Fr. *imbecille*, L. *imbecillus*—*in*, in, upon, *bacillum*, dim. of *baculum*, a staff.]
Imbecility, im-be-sil'i-ti, *n.*, state of being imbecile; weakness of body or mind.
Imbed, im-bed', *v.t.* to lay, as *in a bed*; to place in a mass of matter. [L. *in*, in, and *bed*.]
Imbibe, im-bib', *v.t.*, to drink in; to absorb; to receive into the mind.—*pr.p.* imbib'ing; *pa.p.* imbib'ed.—*n.* imbib'er. [L. *imbibo*—*in*, in, into, and *bibo*, to drink.]
Imbitter, im-bi'tér, *v.t.*, to cause to be bitter; to render unhappy; to render more violent.—*pr.p.* imbitt'ering; *pa.p.* imbitt'ered.—*n.* imbitt'er. [*in*, to make, and *bitter*.]
Imbody, im-bod'i, same as *Embody*.
Imborder, im-bor'dér, *v.t.*, to border.
Imbosom, im-bo'sóm, same as *Embosom*.
Imbricate, im'brí-kát, Imbricated, im'brí-kát-ed, *adj.* bent like a gutter-tile; in *bot.*, lying over each other like tiles on a roof. [L. *imbricatus*, *pa.p.* of *imbrico*, to cover with tiles—*imbrex*, a gutter-tile—*imber*, a shower.]
Imbrication, im-brí-ká'shun, *n.* a concave indentation, as of a tile; an overlapping of the edges.
Imbrown, im-brown', *v.t.*, to make brown; to darken; to obscure. [*in*, to make, and *Brown*.]
Imbrow, im-bró'w, *v.t.* orig. to pour out or distil; to wet or moisten; to soak; to drench.—*pr.p.* imbrow'ing; *pa.p.* imbrow'ed. [L. *in*, in, into, and old *E. brow*, akin to *Brew*.]
Imbue, im-bú', *v.t.*, to cause to drink; to moisten; to tinge deeply; to cause to imbibe, as the mind.—*pr.p.* imbú'ing; *pa.p.* imbú'ed. [L. *imbuo*—*in*, and *be*, root of *bibo*, to drink; akin to *Gr. βίβω*, root of *gino*, Sans. *pa*, to drink.]
Imitate, im'i-tát, *v.t.*, to copy, to strive to be the same as; to produce a likeness of.—*pr.p.* im'itát'ing; *pa.p.* im'itáted.—*n.* im'itator. [L. *imitator*, *imitatus*, akin to *similis*, like, *Gr. hama*, along with, *hemos*, the same, Sans. *sam*, with, *sanas*, the same.]
imitable, im-it-ábl, *adj.*, that may be imitated or copied; worthy of imitation.—*n.* imitab'ility.
imitation, im-i-tá'shun, *n.*, act of imitating; that which is produced as a copy, a likeness.
imitative, im'i-tát-iv, *adj.* inclined to imitate; formed after a model.—*adv.* im'itatively.
Immaculate, im-mak'ú-lít, *adj.*, spotless; unstained; pure.—*adv.* immac'ulately.—*n.* immac'ulateness. [L. *immaculatus*—*in*, not, and *macula*, to stain—*macula*, a spot, akin to Sans. *malá*, filth.]—*Immaculate Conception*, the R. Cath. doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin.
Immanent, im'a-nent, *adj.*, remaining within; inherent. [L. *immanens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *immaneo*—*in*, in or near, *maneo*, to remain.]

Immaterial

Immaterial, im-ma-tē-ri-al, *adj.*, *not material or consisting of matter*; incorporeal: unimportant.—*adv.* immaterially. [L. *in*, not, and material.]
Immaterialised, im-ma-tē-ri-al-iz-ed, *adj.*, *spiritualised*. [Fr. *immateraliser*, to make spiritual.]
Immaterialism, im-ma-tē-ri-al-izm, *n.*, the doctrine that there is *no material substance*, and that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in a mind.—*n.* immaterialist, one who believes in this.
Immateriality, im-ma-tē-ri-al-i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.
Immature, im-ma-tūr, **Immatured**, im-ma-tūr-d, *adj.*, *not mature or ripe*; not perfect: come before the natural time.—*adv.* immaturally.—*ns.* immaturity, immaturity. [L. *in*, not, and *Maturus*.]
Immeasurable, im-mēsh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.*, *that cannot be measured*.—*adv.* immeasurably.—*n.* immeasurableness. [L. *in*, not, and measurable.]
Immediate, im-mēd'yāt, *adj.*, *with nothing in the middle between two objects*; not acting by second causes; direct: present; without delay.—*adv.* immediately.—*n.* immediateness. [Low L. *immediatus*—*in*, not, and *medius*, the middle.]
Immemorial, im-me-mō-ri-al, *adj.*, *beyond the reach of memory*. [L. *in*, not, and memorial.]—*adv.* immemorally.
Immense, im-mēns, *adj.*, *that cannot be measured*: vast in extent; very large.—*adv.* immensely.—*n.* immenseness. [Fr.—L. *immensus*—*in*, not, *mensus*, p.p. of *metior*, to measure.]
Immensity, im-mēns-i-ti, *n.*, *an extent not to be measured*; infinity; greatness.
Immeasurable, im-mēns'ūr-ābl, *adj.*, *that cannot be measured*.—*n.* immeasurability. [Fr.—L. *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*—*metior*.]
Immerse, im-mērj', *v.t.*, *to merge or plunge into*. [L. *in*, into, and *mergo, mergo*, to plunge.]
Immerse, im-mēr-s, *v.t.*, *to immerge or plunge into*; to engage deeply; to overwhelm.—*pr.p.* immersing; *pa.p.* immersed.
Immersion, im-mēr-shun, *n.*, *act of immersing or plunging into*; state of being dipped into; state of being deeply engaged.
Immethodical, im-me-thod'ik-al, *adj.*, *not methodical*; without method or order; irregular.—*adv.* immethodically. [L. *in*, not, and methodical.]
Immigrant. See under *Immigrate*.
Immigrate, im'i-grāt, *v.i.*, *to migrate or remove into a country*.—*pr.p.* immigrating; *pa.p.* immigrated. [L. *immigro*—*in*, into, and *migro, migratum*, to remove.]
Immigration, im-i-grā'shun, *n.*, *act of immigrating*.
Immigrant, im'i-grant, *n.*, *one who immigrates*.
Imminent, im'i-nent, *adj.*, *projecting over*; near at hand; threatening to fall or occur. [L. *imminens*, -entis—*in*, upon, *mineo*, to project.]—*adv.* imminently.—*n.* imminence.
Immission. See under *Immit*.
Immit, im-mit', *v.t.*, *to send into*; to inject.—*pr.p.* immitting; *pa.p.* immitted. [L. *in*, into, *mitto, misituro*, to send.]
Immission, im-mish'un, *n.*, *act of immitting*.
Immobility, im-mō-bil'i-ti, *n.*, *condition or quality of being immovable*. [L. *in*, not, and *Mobilitas*.]
Immoderate, im-mod'ēr-āt, *adj.*, *not moderate*; exceeding proper bounds.—*adv.* immoderately. [L. *in*, not, and *moderata*.]
Immodest, im-mod'est, *adj.*, *not modest*; wanting restraint; impudent; wanting shame or delicacy.

Impartiality

[L. *in*, not, and *modest*.]—*adv.* impartially.—*n.* impartiality, want of modesty.
Immolate, im'ō-lāt, *v.t. lit.* *to sprinkle meal on a victim*; to offer in sacrifice.—*pr.p.* immolating; *pa.p.* immolated. [L. *immolo, immolatus*—*in*, upon, *mola*, meal.]
Immolation, im-ō-lā'shun, *n.*, *act of immolating*; a sacrifice.
Immoral, im-mor'al, *adj.*, *not moral*; inconsistent with what is right; wicked.—*adv.* immorally. [L. *in*, not, and *Moralis*.]
Immorality, im-mor-al'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being immoral*; an immoral act or practice.
Immortal, im-mor'tal, *adj.*, *not mortal*; exempt from death; imperishable; never to be forgotten (as a name, poem, &c.)—*n.* one who will never cease to exist.—*adv.* immortally. [L. *in*, not, and *Mortalis*.]
Immortality, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being immortal*; exemption from death or oblivion.
Immortalise, im-mor-tal-iz, *v.t.*, *to make immortal*.—*pr.p.* immortalising; *pa.p.* immortalised.
Immovable, im-mōv'a-bl, *adj.*, *not movable*; steadfast; unalterable; that cannot be impressed or made to fall. [L. *in*, not, and *movabilis*.]—*adv.* immovably.—*ns.* immovableness, immovability.
Immovables, im-mōv'a-blz, *n.pl.* fixtures, &c. *not movable* by a tenant.
Immunity, im-mūn'i-ti, *n.*, *freedom from any obligation or duty*; privilege. [L. *immunitas*—*in*, not, *munus*, duty.]
Imprison, im-mūr', *v.t.*, *to wall in*; to shut up; to imprison.—*pr.p.* imprisoning; *pa.p.* imprisoned. [L. *in*, in, and *murus*, a wall.]
Immutable, im-mūt'a-bl, *adj.*, *not mutable or changeable*.—*adv.* immutably. [L. *in*, not, and *Mutabilis*.]
Immutability, im-mūt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.*, *immutableness*, immutability.—*n.* the quality of being immutable.
Imp, *imp.* *n.* lit. and orig. *a graft; offspring*; a little devil or wicked spirit.—*adj.* impish, like an imp; fendish. [A.S. *impan*; Dan. *ympe*; Ger. *imfen*; Fr. *enter*; Dutch, *gote*; conn. with *Bud* and *Put*.]
Impact. See under *Impinge*.
Impair, im-pār', *v.t.*, *to make worse*; to diminish in quantity, value, or strength; to injure; to weaken.—*pr.p.* impairing; *pa.p.* impaired. [Fr. *empirer*—*en*, to make, *pire*, L. *peior*, worse.]
Impale, Impalement, same as *Empale*, *Empalement*.
Impalpable, im-pal'pa-bl, *adj.*, *not palpable or perceivable by touch*; not coarse; not easily understood.—*adv.* impalpably.—*n.* impalpability. [L. *in*, not, and *Palpabilis*.]
Impanel, Impanel, im-pan', *v.t.* *to enter the names of a jury in a list, or on a piece of parchment called a panel*.—*pr.p.* impaneling; *pa.p.* impanelled. [L. *in*, in, and *Panel*.]
Imparity, im-par'i-ti, *n.*, *want of parity or equality*; indivisibility into equal parts. [L. *in*, not, parity.]
Impark, im-pār'k, *v.t.*, *to enclose for a park*; to shut up. [L. *in*, in, and *Park*.]
Impart, im-pār't, *v.t.*, *to bestow a part of*; to give; to communicate; to make known.—*v.i.* to give a part.—*pr.p.* imparting; *pa.p.* imparted. [L. *impartio*—*in*, on, and *pars, partis*, a part.]
Impartial, im-pār'shal, *adj.*, *not partial*; not favouring one more than another; just.—*adv.* impartially. [L. *in*, not, and *partialis*.]
Impartiality, im-pār-shi-al'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being impartial*; freedom from bias.

Impartible

Impersuasive

Impartible, im-pärt'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being imparted.—*n.* impartibility.

Impartible, im-pärt'i-bl, *adj.*, not partible; indivisible.—*n.* impartibility. [L. *in*, not, and partible.]

Impassable, im-pas'a-bl, *adj.*, not passable or capable of being passed.—*adv.* impassably.—*ns.* impassability, impassableness. [L. *in*, not, passable.]

Impassible, im-pas'i-bl, *adj.*, incapable of passion or feeling.—*ns.* impassibility, impassibleness, quality of being impassible. [L. *impassibilis*—*in*, not, and *passio*, *passus*, to suffer.]

Impassionate, im-pash'un-ät, *adj.*, without passion or feeling. [L. *in*, not, and *passionate*.]

Impassionate, im-pash'un-ät, *impassioned*, im-pash'un-äd, *adj.*, moved by passion or feeling; animated; excited. [L. *in*, intensive, and *Passio*.]

Impassive, im-pas'iv, *adj.*, not susceptible of pain or feeling.—*adv.* impassively.—*n.* impassiveness.

Impatient, im-pä'shent, *adj.*, not patient; not able to endure; fretful; restless.—*adv.* impatiently.—*n.* impatience, want of patience.

Impawn, im-pawn', *v. t.*, to pawn or deposit as security. [L. *in*, intensive, and *Pawn*.]

Impeach, im-péch', *v. t.*, lit. to hinder; to charge with a crime; to cite before a court for official misconduct.—*pr. p.* impeaching; *pa. p.* impeached. [Fr. *empêcher*: It. *impacciare*; perh. from *L. impingere*, to strike against, or *impedire*, to fetter.]

Impeachable, im-péch'a-bl, *adj.*, liable to impeachment; chargeable with a crime.

Impeacher, im-péch'er, *n.*, one who impeaches.

Impeachment, im-péch'ment, *n.*, act of impeaching: state of being impeached.

Impearl, im-pérl', *v. t.*, to adorn with or as with pearls; to make like pearls. [L. *in*, *in*, and *Pearl*.]

Impeccable, im-pék'a-bl, *adj.*, not peccable or liable to sin. [L. *in*, not, and *Peccabile*.]

Impeccability, im-pék-a-bil'i-ti, *impeccancy*, im-pék'an-si, *n.*, quality of being impeccable; exemption from sin.

Impetuous, im-pe-kü'ni-us, *adj.*, having no money; poor.—*n.* impetuousity. [L. *in*, priv., and *pecunia*, money.]

Impede, im-péd', *v. t.*, lit. to entangle the feet; to hinder or obstruct.—*pr. p.* impeding; *pa. p.* impeded. [L. *impedio*—*in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

Impediment, im-péd'i-ment, *n.*, that which impedes; hinderance; a defect preventing fluent speech.

Impeditive, im-ped'i-tiv, *adj.*, causing hinderance.

Impel, im-pél', *v. t.*, to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to instigate.—*pr. p.* impelling; *pa. p.* impelled. [L. *impello*, *impulsus*—*in*, on, and *pello*, to drive.]

Impellant, im-pel'ent, *adj.*, having the quality of impelling or driving on.—*n.* a power that impels.—*n.* impeller, one who or that which impels.

Impulse, im puls, *impulsion*, im-pul'shun, *n.*, the act of impelling or driving on; effect of an impelling force; force suddenly communicated; influence on the mind.

Impulsive, im-puls'iv, *adj.*, having the power of impelling or driving on; actuated by mental impulse: in *mech.*, acting by impulse; not continuous.—*adv.* impulsively.—*n.* impulsiveness.

Impend, im-pend', *v. i.*, to hang over; to threaten; to be near.—*pr. p.* impending; *pa. p.* impended. [L. *in*, on, and *pendo*, to hang.]

Impendent, im-pend'ent, *impending*, im-pend'ing, *adj.*, hanging over; ready to act or happen.

Impenetrable, im-pen'e-tra-bl, *adj.*, not penetrable, or capable of being pierced; preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time: not to be impressed in mind or heart.—*adv.* impenetrably.—*n.* impenetrability, quality of being impenetrable. [L. *in*, not, and penetrable.]

Impenitent, im-pen'i-tent, *adj.*, not penitent or repenting of sin.—*n.* one who does not repent; a hardened sinner.—*adv.* impenitently. [L. *in*, not, and Penitent.]

Impenitence, im-pen'i-tens, *n.*, the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart or mind.

Impennate, im-pen'tät, **Impennaceous**, im-pen'us, *adj.*, not pennate or winged; having very short wings useless for flight. [L. *in*, not, and Pennate.]

Imperative, im-per'a-tiv, *adj.*, expressive of command; authoritative; obligatory.—*adv.* imperatively. [L. *imperativus*—*impero*, to command—*in*, and *parö*, to prepare.]

Imperceptible, im-per-sep'ti-bl, *adj.*, not perceptible or discernible by the mind; insensible: minute.—*ns.* imperceptibleness, imperceptibility.—*adv.* imperceptibly. [L. *in*, not, and perceptible.]

Imperfect, im-pér'fekt, *adj.*, not perfect or complete; defective: not fulfilling its design: liable to err.—*ns.* imperfectness, imperfection.—*adv.* imperfectly. [L. *in*, not, and Perfect.]

Imperforate, im-pér'fo-rät, **Imperforated**, im-pér'fo-rät-ed, *adj.*, not perforated or pierced through; having no opening.—*n.* imperforation. [L. *in*, not, and Perforate.]

Imperforable, im-pér'for-a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be perforated or bored through.

Imperial, im-pé'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; royal; supreme: of superior size or excellence.—*n.* a tuft of hair on the lower lip: a kind of dome, as in Moorish buildings: an outside seat on a diligence.—*adv.* imperially. [L. *imperialis*—*imperium*, sovereignty.] See *Empire*, **Imperialism**, im-pé'ri-al-izm, *n.*, the power or authority of an emperor; the spirit of empire.

Imperialist, im-pé'ri-al-ist, *n.*, one who belongs to an emperor; a soldier or subject of an emperor.

Imperiality, im-pé'ri-a-li-ti, *n.*, imperial power, right, or privilege.

Imperious, im-pé'ri-us, *adj.*, assuming command; haughty; tyrannical: authoritative.—*adv.* imperiously.—*n.* imperiousness. [L. *imperiosus*.]

Imperil, im-per'il, *v. t.*, to put in peril; to endanger. [L. *in*, *in*, and Peril.]

Imperishable, im-per'ish-a-bl, *adj.*, not perishable; indestructible; everlasting.—*ns.* imperishableness, imperishability.—*adv.* imperishably. [L. *in*, not, and perishable.]

Impermeable, im-pér'mé-a-bl, *adj.*, not permeable or permitting passage; impenetrable.—*ns.* impermeability, impermeableness.—*adv.* impermeably. [L. *in*, not, and permeable.]

Impersonal, im-pér'sun-al, *adj.*, not personal or representing a person; not having personality.—*n.* that which wants personality: in *gram.*, a verb without a personal subject.—*adv.* impersonally.—*n.* impersonality. [L. *in*, not, and personal.]

Impersonate, im-pér'sun-ät, *v. t.*, to invest with personality or the bodily substance of a person; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify.—*n.* impersonation. [L. *in*, *in*, and personate.]

Impersuasive, im-pér-swä'zi-bl, *adj.*, not persuasible or to be moved by persuasion or argument. [L. *in*, not, and persuasible.]

Impertinent, im-pér-ti-tent, *adj.*, not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand: rude; impudent: trifling.—*adv.* impertinently. [L. *in*, not, and *pertinent*.]

Impertinence, im-pér-ti-nens, *n.*, that which is impertinent; a thing out of place or of no weight: rudeness; intrusion: trifle.

Imperturbable, im-pér-tur-ba-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be disturbed or agitated: permanently quiet.—*adv.* imperturbably. [L. *imperturbabilis*—*in*, not, and *perturbo*, to disturb.]

Imperturbation, im-pér-tur-ba'shun, *n.*, state of being undisturbed; freedom from agitation of mind.

Imperviable, im-pér-vi-a-bl, **Impervious**, im-pér-vi-us, *adj.*, not pervious; not to be penetrated.—*ns.* imperviability, imperviousness, imperviously.—*adv.* imperviously. [L. *in*, not, and *pervius*.]

Impetus, im-pé-tus, *n.* lit. a falling upon; an attack; assault: force or quantity of motion: violent tendency to any point: activity. [L. *in*, and *peto*, to fall upon.]

Impetuous, im-pet'ú-us, *adj.* rushing upon with impetus or violence; furious; passionate.—*ns.* impetuosity, impetuously.—*adv.* impetuously.

Impiety. See under **Impious**.

Impinge, im-pinj', *v. i.*, to strike or fall against; to touch upon:—*pr. p.* impinging; *pa. p.* impinged. [L. *impingo*—*in*, against, *pango*, to strike.]

Impingement, im-pinj'ment, *n.*, act of impinging.

Impinge, im-pinj'ent, *adj.*, striking against.

Impact, im-pakt or im-pakt', *n.*, a striking against; the instantaneous action of one body on another.—*impact'*, *v. t.* to press firmly together:—*pr. p.* impacting; *pa. p.* impacted. [L. *in*, against, and *pactum*—*pango*.]

Impious, im-pi-us, *adj.*, not pious; irreverent; wanting in veneration for God; profane.—*adv.* impiously. [L. *in*, not, and *pious*.]

Impiousness, im-pi-us-nes, **Impiety**, im-pi'e-ti, *n.*, quality of being impious; want of piety; irreverence towards God; neglect of the divine precepts.

Implacable, im-plák'a-bl, *adj.*, not placable or to be appeased; inexorable; irreconcilable.—*adv.* implacably.—*ns.* implacableness, implacability. [L. *in*, not, and *placabilis*.]

Implant, im-plant', *v. i.*, to plant or fix into; to plant in order to grow; to insert; to infuse. [L. *in*, into, and *plant*.]

Implantation, im-plan-tá'shun, *n.*, the act of implanting or infixing in the mind or heart.

Implead, im-pléd', *v. t.*, to put in or urge a plea; to prosecute a suit at law. [L. *in*, in, and *plead*.]

Implicator, im-pléd'ér, *n.*, one who implicates or prosecutes another.

Implement, im-ple-ment, *n.* whatever may fill up or supply a want; a tool or instrument of labour.—*adj.* implementing, providing with implements. [low L. *implementum*—*in*, and *pleo*, to fill.]

Implosion, im-plé'shun, *n.*, the act of filling; the state of being full.

Implex, im-pleks, *adj.*, entwined; infolded; entangled; complicated. [L. *implexus*—*implecto*—*in*, into, and *plecto*, akin to Gr. *plekō*, to twine.]

Implicate, im-pli-kát, *v. t.*, to infold; to involve; to entangle:—*pr. p.* implicating; *pa. p.* implicated. [L. *implicare*, *implicatum*, *implicatum*—*in*, into, and *pleco*, to fold.]

Implication, im-pli-ká'shun, *n.*, the act of implicating; entanglement: that which is implied.

Implicative, im-pli-ká-tiv, *adj.*, having implication; tending to implicate.—*adv.* implicatively.

Implicit, im-plis'it, *adj.* lit. infolded; implied; resting on or trusting another; relying entirely.—*adv.* implicitly.—*n.* implicitness. [L. *implicitus*—*implicare*.]

Imply, im-pli', *v. t.* lit. to infold; to include in reality; to mean; to signify:—*pr. p.* implying; *pa. p.* implied. [L. *implicare*.]

Implore, im-plór', *v. t.*, to invoke with cries; to ask earnestly; to beg:—*pr. p.* imploring; *pa. p.* implored. [L. *implores*—*in*, and *ploro*, to cry aloud.]

Implorently, im-plór'ing-li, *adv.*, in an imploring or very earnest manner.

Imply. See under **Implicate**.

Impolite, im-po-lit', *adj.*, not polite; of unpolished manners; uncivil.—*n.* impoliteness.—*adv.* impolitely. [L. *in*, not, and *polite*.]

Impolitic, im-pol'i-tik, *adj.*, not politic or prudent; unwise; inexpedient; pursuing measures calculated to injure the public interest.—*adv.* impolitically. [L. *in*, not, and *politia*.]

Imponderable, im-pon'dér-abl, *adj.*, not ponderable, or able to be weighed; without sensible weight.—*ns.* imponderableness, imponderability. [L. *in*, not, and *ponderabilis*.]

Imponderables, im-pon'dér-a-blz, *n. pl.*, bodies without sensible weight, as heat, light, &c.

Imponderous, im-pon'dér-us, *adj.*, not ponderous; without sensible weight. [L. *in*, not, *ponderosus*.]

Import, im-pórt', *v. t.*, to carry into; to bring from abroad: to convey, as a word; to signify: to be of consequence to; to interest:—*pr. p.* importing; *pa. p.* imported. [L. *importo*,—*atsum*—*in*, into, and *porto*, to carry.]

Import, im-pórt, *n.* that which is brought from abroad: meaning: importance: tendency.

Importable, im-pórt'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be imported or brought into a country: (obs.) not to be borne or endured, insupportable.

Important, im-pórt'ant, *adj.* lit. bringing or carrying into; of great import or consequence; momentous.—*n.* Importances.—*adv.* Importantly.

Importation, im-pórt-tá'shun, *n.*, the act of importing: the commodities imported: conveyance.

Importer, im-pórt'ér, *n.*, one who imports goods.

Importunate, im-pórt'ú-nát, *adj.* lit. not at rest, as a ship without a harbour to get into; troublesomely urgent; over-pressing in request.—*n.* Importunateness.—*adv.* Importunately. [L. *importunus*, unfit—*in*, not, and *portus*, a harbour.]

Importune, im-por-tún', *v. t.* to urge with troublesome application; to press urgently:—*pr. p.* importuning; *pa. p.* importuned. [Fr. *importuner*.]

Importunely, im-por-tún'i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being importunate; urgent request. [L. *importunitas*.]

Impose, im-pó's', *v. t.*, to place upon; to lay on; to enjoin or command; to put over by authority or force; to obtrude unfairly; to palm off.—*v. i.* to mislead or deceive:—*pr. p.* imposing; *pa. p.* imposed. [Fr. *imposer*, L. *impono*, *imponitur*—*in*, in, *pono*, to place.]

Imposable, im-pó's'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being imposed or laid on.

Imposing, im-pó's'ing, *adj.* commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.—*adv.* imposingly.

Imposition, im-po-zish'un, *n.*, act of imposing; the laying on of hands in ordination; a tax, a burden; a deception.

Impost, im-póst, *n.*, that which is imposed or laid

on; a tax, particularly that on imports: in arch., that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building is laid.

Imposter, im-pō'stur, *n.*, one who practices imposition or fraud. [L.]

Imposture, im-pō'stūr, *n.*, imposition or fraud.

Impossible, im-pō's-i-bl, *adj.*, not possible; that which cannot be done; absurd.—*n.* impossibility. [L. *in*, not, and Possibile.]

Impost. See under Impos.

Impostume, im-pō'stūm, *n.*, the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer; an abscess. [corrupted from L., Gr. *apostūma*—*apostūmi*, to separate—*apo*, away, *histūmi*, to make to stand.]

Impostumate, im-pō'stūm-āt, *v. i.*, to separate into an impostume or abscess.—*v. t.* to affect with an impostume:—*pr. p.* impostūmāting; *pa. p.* impostūmātēd.—*n.* impostumation, the act of forming an abscess; an abscess.

Impostor, &c. See under Impos.

Impotent, im-pō'tent, *adj.*, not potent; powerless; unable; imbecile; useless; wanting the power of self-restraint.—*adv.* impotently.—*ns.* impotence, impotency. [L. *in*, not, and Potentia.]

Impound, im-pōund, *v. t.* to confine, as in a pound; to restrain within limits: to take possession of.—*n.* impoundage, the act of impounding cattle. [L. *in*, in, and Pōndā, an enclosure.]

Impoverish, im-pō-ver-ish, *v. t.*, to make poor; to exhaust the resources (as of a nation), or fertility (as of the soil):—*pr. p.* impoverishing; *pa. p.* impoverished.—*n.* impoverishment. [Fr. *appauvrir*, It. *impoverire*—L. *in*, in, and *pauper*, poor.]

Impracticable, im-prāk'tik-ābl, *adj.*, not practicable or able to be done; unmanageable; stubborn.—*adv.* impracticably.—*ns.* impracticability, impracticableness. [L. *in*, not, and practicable.]

Imprecate, im-pre-kāt, *v. t. lit.* to pray for good or evil upon; to curse:—*pr. p.* imprecating; *pa. p.* imprecitated.—*n.* imprecation, the act of imprecating; a curse. [L. *imprecor*, *imprecatus*—*in*, upon, *precor*, *precatus*, to pray.]

Imprecatory, im-pre-kā-tōr-l, *adj.*, containing imprecation or cursing.

Impregnable, im-preg-na-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be taken or seized; that cannot be moved or shaken; invincible.—*adv.* impreguably.—*n.* impregnability. [Fr. *imprénable*—L. *in*, not, and *prehendo*, to take.]

Impregnate, im-preg-nāt, *v. t.*, to make pregnant; to impart the particles or qualities of one thing to another:—*pr. p.* impregnating; *pa. p.* impregnated. [low L. *imprægnare*, *alium*—*in*, and *pregnans*, pregnant.] See Pregnant.

Impregnation, im-preg-nāshun, *n.*, the act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.

Impress, im-pres', *v. t.*, to press upon; to mark by pressure: to produce by pressure: to stamp; to force into service, esp. the public service: to fix deeply (in the mind).—*n.* impress, that which is made by pressure; stamp, likeness; device, motto. [L. *in*, in, *presso*, *pressus*, to press.]

Impressible, im-pres'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being impressed or made to feel; susceptible.—*adv.* impressibly.—*ns.* impressibility.

Impression, im-preshun, *n.*, the act of impressing; that which is produced by pressure: a single edition of a book: the effect of any object on the mind; idea; slight remembrance.—*adj.* impressible, able to receive an impression.

Impressive, im-pres'iv, *adj.*, capable of making an impression on the mind; solemn.—*adv.* impressively.—*ns.* impressiveness.

Impressment, im-pres'ment, *n.*, the act of impressing or seizing for service, especially the public service. [orig. from L. *presso*, in readiness; old E. *in prest*, in ready money, *prest* = *prest*, the earnest-money received by a soldier or sailor on entering the service. See Press.]

Imprint, im-print', *v. t.*, to print in or upon; to print; to stamp; to impress: to fix in the mind.—*n.* imprint, that which is imprinted; the name of the publisher, time and place of publication of a book, &c. printed on the title-page. [L. *in*, in or upon, and *Printā*.]

Imprison, im-priz'n, *v. t.*, to put in prison; to shut up; to confine or restrain:—*pr. p.* imprisoning; *pa. p.* imprisoned.—*n.* imprisonment, the act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned; confinement or restraint. [L. *in*, into, and *Prison*.]

Improbable, im-prob'a-bl, *adj.*, not probable or likely.—*adv.* improbably.—*n.* improbability. [L. *in*, not, and Probabile.]

Improbity, im-probi-ti, *n.*, want of probity or integrity; dishonesty. [L. *in*, not, and Probity.]

Impromptu, im-promp'tū, *adj.*, prompt, ready; off-hand.—*adv.* readily.—*n.* a short witty saying expressed at the moment; any composition produced at the moment. [L.—*in*, in, and *promptus*, readiness. See Prompt.]

Improper, im-prop'er, *adj.*, not proper or suitable; unfit; unbecoming; incorrect; wrong.—*adv.* improperly. [L. *in*, not, and Proper.]

Improperly, im-pro-pr'e-ti, *n.*, that which is improper or unsuitable; want of propriety or fitness. [L. *in*, not, and propriety.]

Impropriate, im-prō'pri-āt, *v. t. lit.* to appropriate to private use; to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman:—*pr. p.* impropriating; *pa. p.* impropriated.—*n.* impropriation, the act of appropriating; the property impropriated. [L. *in*, in, and *proprie*, *propriatus*, to appropriate—*proprie*, one's own, proper.]

Improve, im-prōov', *v. t.* to make better; to advance in value or excellence; to correct; to employ to good purpose.—*v. i.* to grow better; to make progress: to increase; to rise (as prices):—*pr. p.* improving; *pa. p.* improved.—*n.* improvement. [L. *in*, in, old Fr. *prover*, L. *probare*, to try, to consider as good.]

Improvable, im-prōov'a-bl, *adj.*, able to be improved; capable of being used to advantage.—*adv.* improvably.—*ns.* improvability, improvableness.

Improvement, im-prōov'ment, *n.*, the act of improving; advancement or progress; increase, addition, or alteration; the turning to good account; instruction.

Improvingly, im-prōov'ing-li, *adv.*, in an improving manner.

Improvident, im-prov'i-dent, *adj.*, not provident or prudent; wanting foresight; thoughtless.—*adv.* improvidently.—*n.* improvidences. [L. *in*, not, and provident.]

Improvisate, im-provi-sāt, *Improvise*, im-pro-viz', *v. t.* to compose and recite, esp. in verse, without preparation; to bring about on a sudden.—*v. i.* to recite compositions, especially in verse, without preparation: to do anything off-hand:—*pr. p.* improvisating, improvising; *pa. p.* improvised, improvised'.—*n.* improviser. [Fr. *improviser*, It.

improvisation

inauguration

improvisare—L. *in*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen.]

Improvisation, im-prov-i-sá'shun, *n.*, act of improvising; that which is improvised.

Imprudent, im-prú'dent, *adj.*, not prudent; wanting foresight or discretion; incautious; inconsiderate.—*adv.* imprú'dently.—*n.* imprú'dence. [L. *in*, not, and *Prudent*.]

Impudent, im-pú'dent, *adj.*, wanting shame or modesty; brazen-faced; bold; rude; insolent.—*adv.* im-pú'dently.—*n.* im-pú'dance. [L. *in*, not, *pu'dens*, -entis, from *pu'do*, to be ashamed.]

Impugn, im-pún', *v. t.* lit. to fight against; to oppose; to attack by words or arguments; to call in question:—*pr. p.* impugn'ing; *pa. p.* impugned'. [L. *impugno*—*in*, against, *pugno*, to fight.]

Impugner, im-pún'ér, *n.*, one who impugns.

Impugnable, im-pún'a-bl, *adj.*, able to be impugned or called in question.

Impulse, **Impulsion**, &c. See under **Impel**.

Impunity, im-pún'i-ti, *n.*, freedom or safety from punishment; exemption from injury or loss. [L. *impunitas*—*in*, not, *poena*, punishment.]

Impure, im-púr', *adj.*, not pure; mixed with other substances; defiled by sin; unholy; unchaste; unclean.—*adv.* impure'ly.—*ns.* impurity, impureness, quality of being impure. [L. *in*, not, *Pure*.]

Impurple, im-pur'pl, same as **Empurple**.

Impute, im-pút', *v. t.* lit. to take into the reckoning; to reckon as belonging to—in a bad sense; to charge:—*pr. p.* impút'ing; *pa. p.* impút'ed. [Fr. *imputer*; L. *impulo*, -atum—*in*, *pulo*, to reckon.]

Imputer, im-pút'ér, *n.*, one who imputes.

Imputable, im-pút'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being imputed or charged; attributable.—*adv.* impút'ably.—*ns.* impút'ableness, imputability.

Imputation, im-pút-tá'shun, *n.*, act of imputing or charging; censure; reproach; the reckoning as belonging to.

Imputative, im-pút'a-tiv, *adj.*, that may be imputed.—*adv.* impút'atively.

In, *in*, *prep.* denotes presence or situation in place, time or circumstances—within, during; by or through; entrance into.—*adv.* within; not out. [A.S., Ger. *in*; Goth *inn*; L. *in*; Gr. *en*; akin to Sans. *an*.]

Inner, in'ér, *adj.* (comp. of **In**), further in; interior. [A.S.]

Innermost, in'ér-móst, **inmost**, in'móst, *adj.* (superl. of **In**), furthest in; most remote from the outward part. [A.S. *innemest*, *innost*.]

Inability, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.*, want of ability; want of sufficient power; incapacity. [L. *in*, not, and *ability*.]

Inaccessible, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *adj.*, not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached.—*adv.* inaccessible'ly.—*ns.* inaccessible'ibility, inaccessible'ibleness. [L. *in*, not, and *accessibile*.]

Inaccurate, in-ak'kú-rát, *adj.*, not accurate; not exact or correct; erroneous.—*adv.* inaccurately. [L. *in*, not, and *Accurate*.]

Inaccuracy, in-ak'kú-ra-si, *n.*, the quality of being inaccurate; want of exactness; mistake.

Inaction, in-ak'shun, *n.*, want of action; idleness; rest. [L. *in*, not, and *actio*.]

Inactive, in-ak'tiv, *adj.*, not active; having no power to move; idle; lazy; in *chem.*, not shewing any action.—*adv.* inact'ively. [L. *in*, not, and *active*.]

Inactivity, in-ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.*, want of activity; inertness; idleness. [L. *in*, not, and *actívity*.]

Inadequate, in-ad'é-kwát, *adj.*, not adequate or sufficient.—*adv.* inad'équately. [L. *in*, not, *Adequate*.]

Inadequacy, in-ad'é-kwa-si, **inadequateness**, in-ad'é-kwát-nes, *n.*, state of being inadequate.

Inadmissible, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *adj.*, not admissible or allowable.—*n.* inadmissible'ity. [L. *in*, not, *admissible*.]

Inadvertent, in-ad-vert'ent, *adj.*, not advertent or attentive.—*adv.* inadvertently. [L. *in*, not, *advertent*.]

Inadvertence, in-ad-vert'ens, **inadvertency**, in-ad-vert'en-si, *n.*, lack of advertence or attention; negligence; oversight. [L. *in*, not, *advertence*.]

Inalienable, in-ál-yen-a-bl, *adj.*, not alienable or capable of being transferred.—*n.* inalienableness. [L. *in*, not, *alienable*.]

Inane, in-an', *adj.*, empty; void; void of intelligence; useless. [L. *inani*.]

Inanity, in-an'i-ti, *n.*, empty space; senselessness.

Inanition, in-a-nish'un, *n.*, state of being inane; emptiness; exhaustion from want of food.

Inanimate, in-an'i-mát, *adj.*, not animate; without animation or life; dead. [L. *in*, not, *animate*.]

Inanimation, in-an-i-má'shun, *n.*, want of animation; lifelessness. [L. *in*, not, and *animation*.]

Inanition, **Inanity**. See under **Inane**.

Inapplicable, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *adj.*, not applicable or suitable.—*n.* inapplicability'. [L. *in*, not, *applicabile*.]

Inapplication, in-ap-plic-ká'shun, *n.*, want of application or attention. [L. *in*, not, *applicatio*.]

Inapposite, in-ap'pó-zit, *adj.*, not apposite or suitable.—*adv.* inap'positely. [L. *in*, not, *Apposite*.]

Inappreciable, in-ap-pré'shi-a-bl, *adj.*, not appreciable or able to be valued. [L. *in*, not, *appreciable*.]

Inapproachable, in-ap-próch'a-bl, *adj.*, not approachable; inaccessible. [L. *in*, not, *approachable*.]

Inappropriate, in-ap-pró'pri-át, *adj.*, not appropriate or suitable.—*adv.* inappro'priately.—*n.* inappro'priateness. [L. *in*, not, *Appropriate*.]

Inapt, in-apt', *adj.*, not apt or fit.—*adv.* inapt'ly.—*n.* inapt'itude, unfitness. [L. *in*, not, *Apt*.]

Inarticulate, in-ár-tik'ú-lát, *adj.*, not articulate; not distinct; in *zool.*, not jointed.—*adv.* inarticulately.—*ns.* inarticulateness, inarticulation, indistinctness of sounds in speaking. [L. *in*, not, and *articulate*.]

Inartificial, in-ár-ti-fish'yal, *adj.*, not artificial or done by art; simple.—*adv.* inartificial'ly. [L. *in*, not, *artificial*.]

Inasmuch, in-az-much', *adv.* since; seeing that; this being the case. [In, *As*, and *Much*.]

Inattentive, in-at-tent'iv, *adj.*, not attentive; careless.—*adv.* inattent'ively. [L. *in*, not, *attentive*.]

Inattention, in-at-tent'shun, *n.*, want of attention; neglect; heedlessness. [L. *in*, not, *attention*.]

Inaudible, in-aw'di-bl, *adj.*, not audible or able to be heard.—*adv.* inaudibly.—*n.* inaudibility'. [L. *in*, not, and *Audible*.]

Inaugurate, in-aw-gú-rát, *v. t.* lit. to consult the divining birds; to induct into an office in a formal manner; to cause to begin; to make a public exhibition of for the first time:—*pr. p.* inaugú'rating; *pa. p.* inaugú'rát. [L. *inauguro*, -atum. See **Augur**.]

Inauguration, in-aw-gú-rá'shun, *n.*, act of inaugurating (in its different meanings).

fáte, fár; mē, hér; míne; móte; míte; móon; then.

inaugurator, in-aw'gü-rä-tor, *n.*, one who inaugurates.

inaugural, in-aw'gü-ral, *adj.*, pertaining to, done, or pronounced at an inauguration.

Inauspicious, in-aw-spish'us, *adj.*, not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky.—*adv.* inauspiciously.—*n.* inauspiciousness. [L. *in*, not, auspicious.]

Inbora, in-'bawrn, *adj.*, born in or with; implanted by nature. [L. *in*, in, and *Bora*.]

Inbreathe, in-brēth, *v.t.*, to breathe into. [L. *in*, into, and *breathe*.]

Inbreed, in-brēd', *v.t.*, to breed or generate within. [L. *in*, into, and *Breed*.]

Inbred, in-bred, *adj.*, bred within; innate; natural. Inbreed, in-kāj', same as *Encege*.

Incalculable, in-kal'kü-labl, *adj.*, not calculable or able to be reckoned.—*adv.* incalculably. [L. *in*, not, calculable.]

Incandescent, in-kan-des'ent, *adj.*, becoming warm or hot; white or glowing with heat.—*n.* incandescence, a white heat. [L. *incandescens*—*in*, and *candescere*, inceptive of *candere*, to glow.]

Incantation, in-kan-tā'shun, *n.*, the act of enchanting; enchantment. [L. *incantatio*, from root of *Enchant*.]

Incapable, in-kāp'a-bl, *adj.*, not capable; insufficient; unable; disqualified.—*adv.* incapably.—*n.* incapability. [L. *in*, not, and *Capable*.]

Incapacious, in-ca-pā'shi-us, *adj.*, not capacious or large; narrow. [L. *in*, not, and *capacious*.]

Incapacity, in-ka-pas'i-ti, *n.*, want of capacity or power of mind; inability; disqualification. [L. *in*, not, *capacity*.]

Incapacitate, in-ka-pas'i-tāt, *v.t.*, to deprive of capacity; to make incapable; to disqualify. [L. *in*, not, *capacitate*.]

Incarcerate, in-kār-sēr-āt, *v.t.*, to imprison; to confine:—*pr.p.* incarcerating; *pa.p.* incarcerated. [L. *in*, and *carcer*, *-atus*, *-carcer*, a prison; Gr. *karkaron*; akin to Gr. *herkos*, a fence, and L. *coerceo*, to enclose.]

Incarceration, in-kār-sēr-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of incarcerating; imprisonment.

Incaruate, in-kār'nāt, *v.t.*, to embody in flesh:—*pr.p.* incaruating; *pa.p.* incaruated.—*adj.* invested with flesh. [low L. *incarno*, *incarnatus*—*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

Incarnation, in-kār-nā'shun, *n.*, act of embodying in flesh; act of taking a human body and the nature of a man; an incarnate form; manifestation: in *surg.*, the process of healing wounds and filling the part with new flesh.

Incausative, in-kār-na-tiv, *adj.*, causing flesh to grow.—*n.* a medicine which causes flesh to grow.

Incase, in-kās', *v.t.*, to put in a case; to surround with something solid. [L. *in*, in, and *Case*.]

Incasement, in-kās'ment, *n.*, act of enclosing with a case; an enclosing substance.

Incautious, in-kaw'shus, *adj.*, not cautious or careful.—*adv.* incautiously.—*n.* incautiousness, want of caution. [L. *in*, not, and *cautious*.]

Inceudinary, in-sen'di-ari, *n.*, one that sets fire to a building, &c. maliciously; one who promotes quarrels.—*adj.* setting fire to; relating to incendiarism; tending to excite sedition or quarrels.—*n.* inceudiarism. [L. *inceudarius*—*inceudium*, a fire—*incendo*, *incensus*, to kindle—*in*, and *candere*, to glow.]

Incease, in-sens, *v.t.* lit. to set on fire; to inflame with anger:—*pr.p.* inceasing; *pa.p.* inceased.

Incease, in'sens, *n.* lit. something set on fire; perfume given off by fire; odour of spices burned in religious rites; the materials so burned.

Incentive, in-sen'tiv, *adj.* lit. striking up the tune; inciting; encouraging.—*n.* that which incites to action or moves the mind; motive. [L. *incentivus*, from *incino*—*in*, and *cano*, to sing.]

Inception, in-sēp'shun, *n.*, beginning; commencement.—*adj.* inceptive, commencing or marking commencement. [L. *incipio*, *incipiens*, *inceptus*, to begin—*in*, and *capio*, to take.]

Incipient, in-sip'i-ent, *adj.*, beginning; commencing.—*n.* incipience, incipience.—*adv.* incipiently.

Incessant, in-ses'ant, *adj.*, not ceasing; uninterrupted; continual.—*adv.* incessantly. [L. *incessans*, *-antis*—*in*, not, and *cesso*, to cease.]

Incest, in'sest, *n.*, unchastity; impurity; sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees of kindred. [L. *incestum*—*in*, not, and *castus*, chaste.]

Incestuous, in-ses'tū-us, *adj.*, guilty of incest.—*adv.* incestuously.

Inch, insh, *n.*, the twelfth part of a foot: proverbially, a small distance or degree. [A.S. *inca*, *ince*, an inch—L. *uncia*, a twelfth part.]

Inch, insh, inshēd, inshāt, *adj.*, containing inches.

Inchoate, in'kō-āt, *adj.*, only begun; unfinished.—*n.* inchoation, beginning.—*adj.* inchoative. [L. *inchoo*, *inchoatum*, begin.]

Incidence, in'si-dens, *n.*, a falling upon; the meeting of one body with another; the direction in which a body falls on any surface: accident. [Fr.; low L. *incidentia*—*incido*—*in*, upon, and *cado*, to fall.]

Incident, in'si-dent, *adj.*, falling upon; fortuitous; liable to occur; naturally belonging.—*n.* that which falls out or happens; an event; a subordinate action; an episode. [Fr.—L. *incidentis*.]

Incidental, in-si-dentl, *adj.*, falling out; coming without design; occasional; accidental.—*adv.* incidentally.—*n.* incidentality.

Incipient. See under *Inceptive*.

Incirele, in-sēr'k'l, same as *Encirele*.

Incite, in-sit', *v.t.*, to cut into; to cut or gash; to engrave:—*pr.p.* incising; *pa.p.* incised. [Fr. *inciser*—L. *incido*, *incisum*—*in*, into, and *caedo*, to cut.]

Incision, in-siz'hun, *n.*, the act of cutting into a substance; a cut; a gash. [Fr.; L. *incisio*.]

Incisive, in-si'siv, *adj.*, having the quality of cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument: acute; sarcastic. [Fr. *incisif*.]

Incisor, in-si'zor, *n.*, a cutter; a fore tooth which cuts, bites, or separates.—*adj.* incisory. [L.]

Incite, in-sit', *v.t.*, to rouse; to move the mind to action; to encourage; to goad:—*pr.p.* inciting; *pa.p.* incited.—*adv.* incitingly. [L. *incito*—*in*, and *cito*, to rouse—*cito*, to put in motion.]

Incitation, in-si-tā'shun, incitement, in-si'tment, *n.*, the act of inciting or rousing; that which stimulates to action; incentive. [Fr.; L. *incitatio*.]

Incivility, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.*, want of civility or courtesy; impoliteness; disrespect. [L. *in*, not, and *civility*.]

Inclement, in-klem'ent, *adj.*, not clement; unmerciful; stormy; very cold.—*adv.* inclemently.—*n.* inclementy. [L. *in*, not, and *Clement*.]

Incline, in-klin', *v.t.*, to bend towards; to deviate from a line toward an object; to lean; to be disposed; to have some desire.—*v.t.* to cause to bend towards; to give a leaning to; to dispose:

to bend:—*pr. p.* inclin'g; *pa. p.* inclin'd.—*n.* an inclined plane; a regular ascent or descent. [*L. inclino—in, towards, clinō, Gr. klinō, to bend.*]
Inclinable, in-klin'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be inclined or bent towards; leaning; tending; somewhat disposed.—*n.* inclin'ableness.
Inclination, in-kli-nā'shun, *n.*, the act of inclining or bending towards; tendency: natural aptness: favourable disposition; affection: act of bowing: angle between two lines or planes.
Inclose, in-kloz', *v. t.*, to close or shut in; to confine; to surround: to put within a case: to fence:—*pr. p.* inclos'ing; *pa. p.* inclos'd'. [*L. includo, inclusus—in, in, and claudo, to shut.*]
Inclousure, in-kloz'hūr, *n.*, act of inclosing: state of being inclosed: that which is inclosed; a space fenced off: that which incloses; a barrier.
Include, in-klūd', *v. t.*, to close or shut in; to embrace within limits; to contain; to comprehend:—*pr. p.* includ'ing; *pa. p.* includ'ed'.
Inclusive, in-klōz'hun, *n.*, act of including.
Includive, in-klōz'siv, *adj.*, shutting in; inclosing: comprehending the stated limit or extremes.—*adv.* inclusively.
Incognisable, incognisable, in-kog'niz-abl or in-kon-iz-abl, *adj.*, not cognisable; that cannot be known or distinguished. [*L. in, not, cognisable.*]
Incognite, in-kog'nitō, *adj.*, unknown; disguised.—*adv.* in concealment; in a disguise; under an assumed title. [*Fr.; It. —L. incognitus—in, not, and cognitus, known—cognosco, to know.*]
Incoherence, in-kō-hēr'ens, *n.*, want of coherence or connection; looseness of parts: want of connection; incongruity. [*L. in, not, and coherence.*]
Incoherent, in-kō-hēr'ent, *adj.*, not coherent or connected; loose: incongruous.—*adv.* incoherently.
Incombustible, in-kom-bus'ti-bl, *adj.*, not combustible; incapable of being consumed by fire.—*ns.* incombustibility, incombustibleness.—*adv.* incombustibly. [*L. in, not, and Combustibilis.*]
Income, in'kum, *n.* lit. that which comes in; the gain, profit, or interest resulting from anything; revenue. [*L. in, in, and Coma.*]
Incommensurable, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *adj.*, not commensurable; having no common measure.—*ns.* incommensurability, incommensurableness.—*adv.* incommensurably. [*L. in, not, commensurable.*]
Incommensurate, in-kom-men'sū-rāt, *adj.*, not commensurate, or admitting of a common measure: not adequate; unequal.—*adv.* incommensurately.
Incommode, in-kom-mōd', *v. t.*, to cause trouble or inconvenience to; to annoy; to molest:—*pr. p.* incommod'ing; *pa. p.* incommod'ed'. [*L. incommodo—in, not, and commodo, to make convenient—commodus, convenient. See Commoda.*]
Incommodious, in-kom-mō'di-us, *adj.*, not commodious; inconvenient: annoying.—*n.* incommodiousness.—*adv.* incommodiously.
Incommunicable, in-kom-mūn'ī-kabl, *adj.*, that cannot be communicated or imparted to others.—*ns.* incommunicability, incommunicableness.—*adv.* incommunicably. [*L. in, not, and communicabile.*]
Incommunicative, in-kom-mūn'ī-kā-tiv, *adj.*, not communicative; not disposed to hold communion with; unsocial.—*adv.* incommunicatively.
Incommutable, in-kom-mū'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be commuted or exchanged.—*ns.* incommutability, incommutableness.—*adv.* incommutably. [*L. in, not, and commutabile.*]
Incomparable, in-kom'par-a-bl, *adj.*, not compar-

able; matchless.—*n.* incomparableness.—*adv.* incomparably. [*L. in, not, and comparabile.*]
Incompatible, in-kom-pat'ī-bl, *adj.*, not compatible or consistent; contradictory:—*pl.* things which cannot co-exist.—*n.* incompatibility.—*adv.* incompatibly. [*L. in, not, and Compatibile.*]
Incompetent, in-kom-pē-tent, *adj.*, not competent; wanting adequate powers; wanting the proper qualifications; insufficient.—*adv.* incompetently. [*L. in, not, and Competens.*]
Incompetence, in-kom-pē-tens, incompetence, in-kom-pē-tens-i, *n.*, state of being incompetent; want of sufficient power; want of suitable means; insufficiency.
Incomplete, in-kom-plēt', *adj.*, not complete; imperfect.—*n.* incompleteness.—*adv.* incompletely. [*L. in, not, and Completus.*]
Incompliant, in-kom-pli'ant, incompliable, in-kom-pli'a-bl, *adj.*, not disposed to comply with; unyielding to request.—*n.* incompliance.—*adv.* incompliantly. [*L. in, not, and compliāns.*]
Incomprehensible, in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl, *adj.* in Prayer-Book, not to be comprehended or contained within limits: not comprehensible or capable of being understood; inconceivable.—*ns.* incomprehensibility, incomprehensibleness, incomprehensiveness.—*adv.* incomprehensibly. [*L. in, not, and comprehensibilis.*]
Incomprehensive, in-kom-prē-hen'siv, *adj.*, not comprehensive; limited.—*n.* incomprehensiveness.
Incompressible, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *adj.*, not to be compressed into smaller bulk.—*n.* incompressibility. [*L. in, not, and compressibilis.*]
Incomputable, in-kom-pūt'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be computed or reckoned. [*L. in, not, computabile.*]
Inconceivable, in-kon-sev'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.—*n.* inconceivableness.—*adv.* inconceivably. [*L. in, not, and concevabile.*]
Inconclusive, in-kon-klōz'iv, *adj.*, not conclusive; not settling a point in debate.—*n.* inconclusiveness.—*adv.* inconclusively. [*L. in, not, conclusivus.*]
Incondensable, in-kon-dens'a-bl, *adj.*, not to be condensed or made more dense or compact.—*n.* incondensability. [*L. in, not, and condensabile.*]
Incongruous, in-kong'grū-us, *adj.*, not congruous; inconsistent; unsuitable.—*n.* incongruity.—*adv.* incongruously. [*L. in, not, and congruus.*]
Inconsequent, in-kon'sē-kwent, *adj.*, not consequent or following from the premises.—*n.* inconsequence. [*L. in, not, and consequens.*]
Inconsequential, in-kon-sē-kwen'shal, *adj.*, not consequential or regularly following from the premises.—*adv.* inconsequentially.
Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid'er-a-bl, *adj.*, not considerable; not worthy of notice; unimportant.—*adv.* inconsiderably. [*L. in, not, and considerabile.*]
Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid'er-āt, *adj.*, not considerate; thoughtless; inattentive.—*n.* inconsiderateness.—*adv.* inconsiderately.
Inconsistent, in-kon-sist'ent, *adj.*, not consistent; not suitable or agreeing with; contrary; not uniform; irreconcilable.—*ns.* inconsistency, inconsistentcy.—*adv.* inconsistently. [*L. in, not, and consistent.*]
Inconsovable, in-kon-sol'a-bl, *adj.*, not consolable; not to be comforted.—*adv.* inconsovably. [*L. in, not, and consolabile.*]
Inconstant, in-kon'stant, *adj.*, not constant; subject to change; fickle.—*adv.* inconstantly.—*n.* inconstancy. [*L. in, not, and Constantis.*]

fāte, fār; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōōn; then.

Inconsumable, in-kon-süm'a-bl, *adj.*, *not consumable*; that cannot be wasted. [L. *in*, not, and *consumabile*.]

Incontestable, in-kon-test'a-bl, *adj.*, *not contestable*; too clear to be called in question; undeniable.—*adv.* *incontestably*. [L. *in*, not, and *contestabile*.]

Incontinent, in-kon'ti-nent, *adj.*, *not continent* or not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste: in *med.*, unable to restrain natural evacuations.—*ns.* *incontineness*, *incontineness*.—*adv.* *incontinently*. [L. *in*, not, and *continent*.]

Incontrollable, in-kon-tröf'a-bl, *adj.*, *not controllable*.—*adv.* *incontrollably*. [L. *in*, not, and *controllable*.]

Incontrovertible, in-kon-trö-vért'l-bl, *adj.*, *not controvertible*; too clear to be called in question.—*adv.* *incontrovertibly*.—*n.* *incontrovertibility*. [L. *in*, not, and *controvertibile*.]

Inconvenient, in-kon-vén'yent, *adj.*, *not convenient* or suitable; causing trouble or uneasiness; increasing difficulty: *inconmodious*.—*adv.* *inconveniently*. [L. *in*, not, and *convenient*.]

Inconvenience, in-kon-vén'yens, *inconvenience*, in-kon-vén'yen-si, *n.*, *the quality of being inconvenient*; want of convenience: that which causes trouble or uneasiness.—*v.t.* *inconvenience*, to put to inconvenience; to trouble or incommode:—*pr.p.* *inconveniencing*; *pa.p.* *inconvenienced*.

Inconvertible, in-kon-vért'i-bl, *adj.*, *not convertible*; that cannot be changed.—*n.* *inconvertibility*. [L. *in*, not, and *convertibile*.]

Inconvincible, in-kon-vín'i-bl, *adj.*, *not invincible* or capable of conviction.—*adv.* *inconvincibly*. [L. *in*, not, and *convincibile*.]

Incorporate, in-kor-pö-rät, *v.t.*, *to form into a body*; to combine into one mass: to unite: to form into a corporation.—*v.i.* to unite into one mass; to become part of another body.—*adj.* united in one body; mixed. [L. *incorporo*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *corpora*, to furnish with a body. See *corporate*.]

Incorporation, in-kor-pö-rä'shun, *n.*, *act of incorporating*; state of being incorporated: formation of a legal or political body; an association.

Incorporeal, in-kor-pö-räl, *adj.*, *not corporeal* or having a body: spiritual.—*adv.* *incorporeally*. [L. *in*, not, and *corporeäl*.]

Incorrect, in-kor-rekt, *adj.*, *not correct*; containing faults; not accurate: not according to the rules of duty.—*adv.* *incorrectly*.—*n.* *incorrectness*. [L. *in*, not, and *correct*.]

Incorrigible, in-kor-ri-jibl, *adj.*, *not corrigible*; bad beyond correction or reform.—*adv.* *incorrigibly*.—*ns.* *incorrigibleness*, *incorrigibility*.

Increditable, in-kor-röd'i-bl, *adj.*, *not creditable* or able to be rusted. [L. *in*, not, and *credibile*.]

Incorrupt, in-kor-rup't, *adj.*, *not corrupt*; sound; pure: not depraved; not to be tempted by bribes.—*adv.* *incorruptly*. [L. *in*, not, *corrupt*.]

Incorruptible, in-kor-rup'ti-bl, *adj.*, *not corruptible* or capable of decay: that cannot be bribed; inflexibly just.—*adv.* *incorruptibly*.—*n.* *incorruptibleness*.

Incorruption, in-kor-rup'shun, *n.*, *state of being incorrupt* or exempt from corruption.

Incorruptness, in-kor-rup'tnes, *n.*, *quality of being exempt from corruption* or decay: purity of mind.

Incrassate, in-kras'ät, *v.t.*, *to make thick*—*v.i.* in *med.*, to become thicker:—*pr.p.* *incrassating*; *pa.p.* *incrassated*.—*adj.* made thick or fat: in

bot., thickened towards the flower.—*n.* *incrassation*. [L. *incrasso*, *-atum*—*in*, into, *crasso*, to make thick—*crassus*, thick.]

Incrassative, in-kras'a-tiv, *adj.*, *thickening*.—*n.* that which has power to thicken.

Increase, in-krés', *v.i.*, *to grow in size*; to become greater; to advance.—*v.t.* to make greater; to advance; to extend: to aggravate.—*pr.p.* *increasing*; *pa.p.* *increased*.—*n.* growth; addition to the original stock; profit: produce; progeny; the enlarging of the luminous part of the moon. [L. *incrasso*—*in*, in, *crasso*, to grow.]

Increment, in-kre-ment, *n.*, *act of increasing* or becoming greater; growth: that by which anything is increased: in *math.*, the finite increase of a variable quantity: in *rhet.*, an adding of particulars without climax, see a Peter i. 5—7. [L. *incrementum*—*incrresco*.]

Increasent, in-kres-ent, *adj.*, *increasing*; growing. [L. *in*, and *creasent*.]

Incredible, in-kred'i-bl, *adj.*, *not credible*; surpassing belief.—*adv.* *incredibly*.—*n.* *incredibility*. [L. *in*, not, and *credibile*.]

Incredulous, in-kred'ö-lus, *adj.*, *not credulous*; hard of belief.—*adv.* *incredulously*.—*n.* *incredulity*.

Increment, **Increasent**. See under **Increase**.

Incriminate, in-krim'in-ät, same as *criminate*.

Incrust, in-krust', *v.t.*, *to cover with a crust* or hard case; to form a crust on the surface of. [L. *in*, and *crust*.]

Incrustation, in-krus-tä'shun, *n.*, *act of incrusting*; a crust or layer of anything on the surface of a body: an inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c.

Incube, in-kü-bät, *v.i.*, *to sit on eggs* to hatch them:—*pr.p.* *incubating*; *pa.p.* *incubated*. [L. *incubo*, *-atum*—*in*, upon, *cubo*, to lie down.]

Incubation, in-kü-bä'shun, *n.*, *the act of sitting on eggs* to hatch them: in *med.*, the period between the implanting of a disease and its development.

Incubator, in-kü-bä-tor, *n.*, *a machine for hatching eggs* by artificial heat.

Incubus, in-kü-bus, *n.*, a sensation during sleep as of a weight lying on the breast, nightmare: any oppressive or stupefying influence.—*pl.* *incubuses*, *incubi* (in'kü-bi). [L.—*incubo*.]

Inculcate, in-kul'kä't, *v.t.* lit. *to tread or press in*; to enforce by frequent admonitions:—*pr.p.* *inculcating*; *pa.p.* *inculcated*.—*n.* *inculcator*. [L. *inculco*, *inculcatum*—*in*, into, *calco*, to tread—*calx*, the heel.]

Inculcation, in-kul-kä'shun, *n.*, *act of impressing* by frequent admonitions.

Inculpable, in-kul'pa-bl, *adj.*, *not culpable*; blameless.—*adv.* *inculpably*. [L. *in*, not, and *culpabilis*.]

Inculpate, in-kul'pät, *v.t.*, *to bring into blame*; to censure:—*pr.p.* *inculpating*; *pa.p.* *inculpated*.—*n.* *inculpation*. [low L. *inculpo*, *inculpatum*—*in*, into, *culpa*, a fault.]

Inculpatory, in-kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.*, *imputing blame*.

Incumbent, in-kum'ben't, *adj.*, *lying or resting on*; lying on as a duty; indispensable.—*n.* one who holds an ecclesiastical benefice or any office.—*adv.* *incumbently*. [L. *incumbens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *incumbo*, *incubo*, to lie upon.] See **Incube**.

Incumbency, in-kum'ben-si, *n.*, *a lying or resting on*; the holding of an office; an ecclesiastical benefice. [L. *incumbens*.]

Incumber, in-kum'ber, &c. same as **Encumber**, &c.

Incur, in-kur', *v.t.* lit. *to run into*, *to fall upon*; to become liable to; to bring on:—*pr.p.* *incurring*;

Incursion

- pa. p.* incurred'. [L. *incurro, incursum—in, into, curro, to run.*]
- Incursion**, in-kur'shun, *n.* lit. a running against; a hostile inroad. [L. *incursio—incurro.*]
- Incursive**, in-kur'siv, *adj.*, pertaining to or making an incursion or inroad.
- Incurable**, in-kur'a-bl, *adj.*, not curable; not admitting of correction.—*n.* one beyond cure.—*adv.* incur'ably.—*ns.* incur'ableness, incur'ability. [L. *in, not, and curable.*]
- Incurious**, incur'ious. See under **Incur**.
- Incurvate**, in-kur'vat, *v. t.*, to curve, to bend:—*pr. p.* incur'vating; *pa. p.* incur'vated.—*adj.* curved inward.—*n.* incur'vation. [L. *incurvo, incurvatum—in, in, and curvus, bent.* See **Curve.**]
- Indebted**, in-de'ted, *adj.* being in debt; obliged by something received.—*n.* indebtedness. [L. *in, in, and debt.*]
- Indecent**, in-dē'sent, *adj.*, not decent; offensive to modesty or delicacy.—*adv.* indecently.—*n.* indecency. [L. *in, not, and Decent.*]
- Indecision**, in-dē-sizh'un, *n.*, want of decision or resolution; hesitation. [L. *in, not, and decision.*]
- Indecisive**, in-dē-si'siv, *adj.*, not decisive; unsettled; wavering.—*adv.* indecisively.—*n.* indecisiveness.
- Indeclinable**, in-dē-klm'a-bl, *adj.* in gram., not declinable or not varied by inflection.—*adv.* indeclinably. [L. *in, not, and declinable.*]
- Indecomposable**, in-dē-kom-pōza-bl, *adj.*, not decomposable. [L. *in, not, and decomposable.*]
- Indecorous**, in-dē-kō'rus, *adj.*, not decorous or becoming; violating good manners.—*adv.* indecorously. [L. *in, not, and decorus.*]
- Indecorum**, in-dē-kō'rum, *n.*, want of decorum or propriety of conduct. [L. *in, not, and decorum.*]
- Indeed**, in-dēd', *adv.* lit. in the deed; in fact; in truth; in reality. [**In, and Deed.**]
- Indefatigable**, in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be fatigued or wearied out; unremitting in effort; persevering.—*adv.* indefatigably.—*n.* indefatigableness. [L. *indefatigabilis—in, not, de, down, and fatico, to tire.*]
- Indefeasible**, in-dē-fēz'i-bl, *adj.*, not defeasible or to be defeated or made void.—*adv.* indefeasibly.—*n.* indefeasibility. [L. *in, not, and defeasible.*]
- Indefectible**, in-de-fekt'i-bl, *adj.*, not defectible; unailing. [L. *in, not, and defectible.*]
- Indefensible**, in-dē-fen'si-bl, *adj.*, not defensible; that cannot be maintained or justified.—*adv.* indefensibly. [L. *in, not, and defensible.*]
- Indefinable**, in-dē-fin'a-bl, *adj.*, not definable.—*adv.* indefinably. [L. *in, not, and definable.*]
- Indefinite**, in-dē-fi-nit, *adj.*, not definite or limited; not precise or certain.—*adv.* indefinitely.—*n.* indefiniteness. [L. *in, not, and definite.*]
- Indelible**, in-del'i-bl, *adj.*, not deletable or able to be blotted out or effaced.—*adv.* indelibly.—*n.* indelibility. [L. *in, not, and deletable.*]
- Indelicate**, in-del'i-kāt, *adj.*, not delicate; offensive to good manners or purity of mind; coarse.—*adv.* indelicately. [L. *in, not, and Delicate.*]
- Indelicacy**, in-del'i-ka-si, *n.*, want of delicacy or refinement of taste and manners; rudeness.
- Indemnify**, in-dem'ni-fi, *v. t.*, to make good for damage done; to save harmless:—*pr. p.* indem'nifying; *pa. p.* indem'nified. [L. *in, not, and damnifico—damnum, loss, and facio, to make.*]
- Indemnification**, in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, act of indemnifying; that which indemnifies.
- Indemnity**, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.*, security from damage,

Indication

- loss, or punishment; compensation for loss or injury. [L. *indemnitas.*]
- Indemonstrable**, in-dē-mon'stra-bl, *adj.*, not able to be demonstrated or proved. [L. *in, not, demonstrable.*]
- Indent**, in-dent', *v. t.* to make into the form of teeth; to cut into points like teeth; to notch; in *print.*, to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.—*v. i.* to be notched; to turn:—*pr. p.* indent'ing; *pa. p.* indent'ed.—*n.* a cut or notch in the margin; a recess like a notch. [low L. *indentio—in, and dens, dentis, a tooth.*]
- Indentation**, in-dent-tā'shun, *n.*, act of indenting or notching; notch; recess.
- Indenture**, in-dent'ūr, *n.*, something indented: a written agreement between two or more parties; a contract.—*v. t.* to bind by indentures; to indent:—*pr. p.* indent'uring; *pa. p.* indent'ured. [indentures were originally duplicates indented so as to correspond to each other.]
- Independent**, in-dē-pend'ent, *adj.*, not dependent or relying on others; not subordinate; not subject to bias; affording a comfortable livelihood: belonging to the Independents.—*adv.* independ'ently.—*nr.* independ'ence, independ'ency. [L. *in, not, and dependant.*]
- Independent**, in-dē-pend'ent, *n.* one who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is independent of every other and subject to no superior authority.
- Indescribable**, in-dē-akr'ib'a-bl, *adj.*, not describable or able to be described. [L. *in, not, and describable.*]
- Indestructible**, in-dē-struk'ti-bl, *adj.*, not destructible or able to be destroyed.—*adv.* indestructibly.—*n.* indestructibility. [L. *in, not, and destructible.*]
- Indeterminable**, in-dē-tēr'min-a-bl, *adj.*, not determinable; not to be ascertained or fixed.—*adv.* indeterminably. [L. *in, not, determinable.*]
- Indeterminate**, in-dē-tēr'min-āt, *adj.*, not determinate or fixed; uncertain.—*adv.* indeterminately.
- Indetermination**, in-dē-tēr'min-ā'shun, *n.*, want of determination; a wavering state of the mind; want of fixed direction. [unsettled.]
- Indetermined**, in-dē-tēr'mind, *adj.*, not determined;
- Index**. See under **Indicate**.
- Indian**, in'di-an, *adj.*, belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.—*n.* a native of the Indies; an aboriginal of America. [from the river *Indus*, applied by mistake to the W. Indies by the first discoverers who thought they had arrived at India.]—*Indian* corn, maize, so called because brought from W. Indies.—*Indian* ink, a substance used in water-colours, composed of lamp-black and animal glue, used in *India* or rather in China.—*Indian* or *India*-rubber, caoutchouc, so named from its rubbing-out pencil-marks.
- Indiaman**, in'di-a-man or ind'y'yan-man, *n.* a large ship employed in trade with *India*.
- Indicate**, in'di-kāt, *v. t.*, to make known; to point out; to shew:—*pr. p.* indicat'ing; *pa. p.* indicat'ed. [L. *indico, -atum—in, and dico, to proclaim.*]
- Indicator**, in'di-kā-tor, *n.*, one who indicates; an instrument on a steam-engine to shew the pressure.—*adj.* indicatory, shewing.
- Indicative**, in-dik'a-tiv, *adj.*, pointing out; giving intimation of, in gram., applied to the mood of the verb which indicates, i. e., affirms or denies.—*adv.* indicatively.
- Indication**, in-di-kā'shun, *n.*, act of indicating; that which indicates; mark; token; symptom.

index, in'deks, *n.* (*pl.* indexes, in'deks-es, and in *math.*, indices, in'di-sēz), anything that indicates or points out; a hand that directs to anything, as the hour of the day, &c.: table of contents to a book: in *math.*, the exponent of a power.—*v.t.* to provide with or place in an index:—*pr.p.* indexing; *pa.p.* indexed. [L. *index*, *indicis*—*indico*.]

indict, in-dit', *v.t.*, to declare publicly; to charge with a crime formally or in writing esp. by a grand jury:—*pr.p.* indicting; *pa.p.* indicted. [L. *in*, and *dicto*, freq. of *dicō*, to say.]

indictable, in-dit'a-bl, *adj.*, liable to be indicted.

indiction, in-dik'shun, *n.* lit. a declaration of a tax; a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great. [L. *indictio*.]

indictment, in-dit'ment, *n.*, act of indicting, or state of being indicted; a formal charge of a grand jury; the paper containing it.

indifferent, in-dif'er-ent, *adj.* lit. without a difference; without importance; of a middle quality; neutral; unconcerned.—*n.* indifference. [L. *in*, not, and *different*.]

indifferently, in-dif'er-ent-li, *adv.*, in an indifferent manner: in Prayer-Book, without distinction, impartially; tolerably, passably.

indigent, in-di-jent, *adj.*, in need of anything; destitute of means of subsistence; poor.—*adv.* indigently. [L. *indignus*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *indigēo*—*indu* for *in*, in, and *ego*, to need.]

indigence, in-di-jens, *n.*, condition of being indigent or poor; poverty.

indigenous, in-dij'en-us, *adj.*, native, born or originating in; produced naturally in a country. [L. *indigenus*—*indu* or *in*, in, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

indigested, in-di-jest'ed, *adj.*, not digested; unarranged; not methodised. [L. *in*, not, and *digest*. See *Digest*.]

indigestible, in-di-jest'i-bl, *adj.*, not digestible; not easily digested; not to be received or patiently endured.—*adv.* indigestibly.

indigestion, in-di-jest'yun, *n.*, want of digestion; painful digestion. [L. *in*, not, and *digestio*.]

indignant, in-dig'nant, *adj.* lit. considering as unworthy or improper; affected with anger and disdain.—*adv.* indignantly. [L. *indignus*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *indignor*—*in*, not, *dignus*, worthy.]

indignation, in-dig-nā'shun, *n.*, the feeling caused by what is unworthy or base; anger mixed with contempt. [L. *indignatio*.]

indignity, in-dig-ni-ti, *n.* lit. unworthiness; unmerited contemptuous treatment; incivility with contempt or insult. [L. *indignitas*.]

indigo, in-di-go, *n.* a blue dye obtained from the stalks of the indigo or Indian plant. [Fr.; It. *indaco*; L. *indicum*, from *Indicus*, Indian.]

indirect, in-di-rekt', *adj.*, not direct or straight; not tending to a result by the plainest course; not straightforward or honest.—*adv.* indirectly.—*n.* indirectness. [L. *in*, not, and *direct*.]

indiscernible, in-diz-zern'i-bl, *adj.*, not discernible.—*adv.* indiscernibly. [L. *in*, not, *discernibilis*.]

undiscoverable, in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.*, not discoverable. [L. *in*, not, *discoverabilis*.]

indiscreet, in-dis-kret', *adj.*, not discreet; imprudent; injudicious.—*adv.* indiscreetly.—*n.* indiscreetness. [L. *in*, not, and *discret*.]

indiscretion, in-dis-kresh'un, *n.*, want of discretion; rashness; an indiscreet act.

Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, *adj.*, not discriminating; not distinguishing; confused.—*adv.* indiscriminately. [L. *in*, not, and *discriminate*.]

Indispensable, in-dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.—*adv.* indispensably.—*n.* indispensableness. [L. *in*, not, *dispensabilis*.]

Indispose, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.* to render indisposed or less fit; to make averse to; to disorder slightly, as the health. [L. *in*, not, and *dispos*.]

Indisposed, in-dis-pōzd', *adj.*, not disposed; averse; disinclined; slightly disordered in health.—*n.* indisposedness.

Indisposition, in-dis-pō-zish'un, *n.*, state of being indisposed; disinclination; slight illness.

Indisputable, in-dis-pū-tabl, *adj.*, not disputable; too evident to be called in question; certain.—*adv.* indisputably.—*n.* indisputableness. [L. *in*, not, and *disputabilis*.]

Indissoluble, in-dis'sol-u-bl, *adj.*, not dissoluble; that cannot be broken or violated; inseparable; binding for ever.—*adv.* indissolubly.—*n.* indissolubleness, indissolubility. [L. *in*, not, *dissolubilis*.]

Indistinct, in-dis-tinkt', *adj.*, not distinct; not plainly marked; not clear to the mind; ambiguous.—*adv.* indistinctly.—*n.* indistinctness. [L. *in*, not, and *distinct*.]

Indistinguishable, in-dis-ting'wish-a-bl, *adj.*, not distinguishable.—*adv.* indistinguishably.

Indite, in-dit', *v.t.*, to dictate what is to be uttered or written; to compose or write.—*v.i.* to compose:—*pr.p.* inditing; *pa.p.* indited.—*n.* inditer, inditement. [old Fr. *enditer*, *endicter*, from root of *indict*.]

Individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, *adj.*, not divided; subsisting as one; pertaining to one only.—*n.* a single person, animal, plant, or thing.—*adv.* individually. [Fr. *individuel*, It. *individuale*—L. *individuum*—*in*, not, *dividuum*, divisible—*divido*, to divide.]

Individualise, in-di-vid'ū-al-iz, *v.t.* to distinguish each individual from all others; to particularise:—*pr.p.* individualising; *pa.p.* individualised.—*n.* individualisation. [Fr. *individualiser*.]

Individualism, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* the state of regard to individual interests instead of those of society at large.

Individuality, in-di-vid'ū-al'it-i, *n.*, individual or separate existence; oneness; distinctive character. **Individualise**, in-di-vid'ū-āt, *v.t.*, to individualise; to make single:—*pr.p.* individualising; *pa.p.* individualised.—*n.* individualisation.

Indivisible, in-di-viz'i-bl, *adj.*, not divisible; in *math.*, incommensurable.—*n.* in *math.*, an indefinitely small quantity.—*adv.* indivisibly.—*n.* indivisibleness. [L. *in*, not, and *divisibilis*.]

Indocile, in-dos'il, *adj.*, not docile; not disposed to be instructed.—*n.* indocility. [L. *in*, not, and *docile*.]

Indoctrinate, in-dok'trin-ēt, *v.t.* to instruct in any doctrine; to imbue with any opinion:—*pr.p.* indoctrinating; *pa.p.* indoctrinated.—*n.* indoctrination. [L. *in*, into, *doctrina*, doctrine.] See *doctrine*.

Indolent, in'dō-lent, *adj.* lit. and orig. free from pain or trouble; taking one's ease; indisposed to activity.—*adv.* indolently.—*n.* indolence. [L. *in*, not, *dolens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *doleo*, to suffer pain.]

Indomitable, in-dom'it-a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be tamed; not to be subdued.—*adv.* indomitably.

[L. *indomitus*, untamed—*in*, not, *domo*, to tame.]

Indorse, in-dor's, *v. t.* lit. to put upon the back of; to write upon the back of; to assign by writing on the back of; to give one's sanction to:—*pr. p.* indorsing; *pa. p.* indorsed.—*n.* indors'er. [low L. *indorsio*—L. *in*, upon, *dorsum*, the back.]

Indorse, in-dor's, *n.* the person to whom a bill, &c. is assigned by indorsement.

Indorsement, in-dor's-ment, *n.* act of writing on the back of a bill, &c. in order to transfer it; that which is written on a bill, &c.; sanction given to anything. [low L. *indorsamentum*.]

Indubious, in-dū'bi-us, *adj.*, not dubious; certain. [L. *in*, not, and *dubiosus*.]

Indubitable, in-dū'bit-ā-ble, *adj.*, that cannot be doubted; too plain to be called in question; certain.—*adv.* indubitably.—*n.* indubitableness. [L. *indubitabilis*—*in*, not, *dubito*, to doubt.] See **Doubt**.

Induce, in-dūs, *v. t.*, to lead to or into; to prevail on: to cause: in *physics*, to cause, as an electric state, by mere contact of surfaces.—*pr. p.* inducing; *pa. p.* induced.—*n.* induc'er. [L. *induce*, *inductum*—*in*, into, *duco*, to lead.]

Inducement, in-dūs-ment, *n.*, that which induces or causes: in *law*, a statement of facts introducing other important facts.

Inducible, in-dūs-i-ble, *adj.*, that may be induced; offered by induction.

Induce, in-dūkt', *v. t.* lit. to bring in; to introduce; to put into possession, as of a benefice.—*pr. p.* inducing; *pa. p.* induced.—*n.* induc'er.

Inductile, in-dūkt'il, *adj.*, not ductile; that cannot be drawn out into threads.—*n.* inductil'ity.

Induction, in-dūk'shun, *n.*, act of inducing; introduction to an office, especially of a clergyman: the act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals: in *physics*, the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by contact.—*adj.* induc'tional.

Inductive, in-dūkt'iv, *adj.*, leading or drawing; leading to inferences; proceeding by induction in reasoning.—*adv.* induc'tively.

Indue, in-dū', *v. t.*, to put on, as clothes; to invest or clothe with; to supply with.—*pr. p.* indūing; *pa. p.* indūed.—*n.* induc'ment. [L. *induo*—Gr. *enduo*, to put on—*en*, into, *duō*, to enter.]

Inducium, in-dū'zhi-um, *n.* lit. as under garment: in *bot.*, a sort of hairy cup enclosing the stigma of a flower; the scale covering the fruit spot of ferns. [L.—*induo*.]

Inducial, in-dū'zhi-āl, *adj.* in *geol.*, composed of *inducina*, or the petrified larva-cases of insects.

Indulge, in-dūlj', *v. t.* lit. to be sweet or agreeable to; to yield to the wishes of; to allow, as a favour; not to restrain, as the will, &c.—*v. t.* to allow one's self:—*pr. p.* indulg'ing; *pa. p.* indulg'ed.—*n.* indulg'ence. [L. *indulgeo*—*in*, towards, *dulcis*, sweet, agreeable.]

Indulgent, in-dūlj-ent, *adj.*, indulg'ing; yielding to the wishes of others; compliant; not severe.—*adv.* indulg'ently. [L. *indulgens*, -entis, *pr. p.* of *indulgeo*.]

Indulgence, in-dūlj-ens, *n.*, the quality of being indulg'ent; permission; gratification: in R. Catholic Church, a remission, to a repentant sinner, of the punishment which would otherwise await him in purgatory.

Indurate, in-dū'rāt, *v. t.*, to harden, as the feelings.—*v. t.* to grow hard; to harden.—*pr. p.* in-dū'rāt-

ing; *pa. p.* in-dū'rāt-ed.—*n.* in-dū'rā'tion. [L. *induro*, *induratum*—*in*, in, *duro*, to harden—*duro*, hard.]

Industial, **Industium**, &c. See under **Duce**.

Industrious, in-dūs'tri-us, *adj.*, diligent or active in one's labour; laborious; diligent in a particular pursuit.—*adv.* industriously. [perhaps from *indus*, old form of *in*, within, and *struo*, to heap up, to manufacture.]

Industry, in-dūs'tri, *n.*, quality of being industrious; steady application to labour; habitual diligence.

Industrial, in-dūs'tri-āl, *adj.*, relating to or consisting in industry.—*adv.* industrially.

Indwelling, in-dūw-el-ling, *adj.*, dwelling within.—*n.* residence within, or in the heart or soul. [L. *in*, within, and *dwelling*.]

Inebriate, in-ē'bri-āt, *v. t.*, to make drunk; to intoxicate:—*pr. p.* in-ē'bri-ating; *pa. p.* in-ē'bri-ated. [L. *inebrio*, *inebriatum*—*in*, inten., *ebrio*, to make drunk—*ebrius*, drunk.] See **Ebriety**.

Inebriation, in-ē'bri-ā'shun, *n.*, in-ē'bri-ē-ti, *n.*, *drunkenness*; intoxication.

Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, *adj.*, not edited; unpublished. [L. *in*, not, and *editus*.]

Ineffable, in-ēf-ā-ble, *adj.*, that cannot be spoken or described.—*adv.* ineffably.—*n.* ineffableness. [L. *ineffabilis*—*in*, not, *effabilis*—*effor*, to speak, to utter—*of* for *ex*, out, *for*, to speak.]

Ineffaceable, in-ēf-fis-ā-ble, *adj.*, not effaceable, or capable of being rubbed out.—*adv.* ineffaceably. [L. *in*, not, and *effaceable*.]

Ineffective, in-ēf-fek'tiv, *adj.*, not effective; inefficient; useless.—*adv.* ineffectively. [L. *in*, not, and *effective*.]

Ineffectual, in-ēf-fek'tū-āl, *adj.*, not effectual; fruitless.—*adv.* ineffectually.—*n.* ineffectualness.

Inefficiency, in-ēf-fi-kē-nsi, *n.*, want of efficacy or power to produce effect.

Inefficacious, in-ēf-fi-kā'shi-us, *adj.*, not efficacious; not having power to produce an effect.—*adv.* inefficaciously.

Inefficient, in-ēf-fish-ent, *adj.*, not efficient; effecting nothing.—*adv.* inefficiently.—*n.* inefficiency.

Elegant, in-ēl-ē-gant, *adj.*, not elegant; wanting in beauty, refinement, or ornament.—*adv.* inelegantly. [L. *in*, not, and *elegans*.]

Inelegance, in-ēl-ē-gans, *n.*, want of elegance; want of beauty or polish.

Eligible, in-ēl-i-jib-ē-ble, *adj.*, not eligible; not capable or worthy of being chosen.—*adv.* eligibly.—*n.* eligibility. [L. *in*, not, and *eligibilis*.]

Eloquent, in-ēl-ō-kwent, *adj.*, not eloquent; not fluent or persuasive. [L. *in*, not, and *eloquent*.]

Inept, in-ēpt', *adj.*, not apt or fit; unsuitable; foolish; inept.—*adv.* ineptly.—*n.* ineptitude. [L. *ineptus*—*in*, not, *aptus*, apt.] See **Apt**.

Inequality, in-ē-kwōl-i-ti, *n.*, want of equality; difference in equality; inadequacy; incompetency; unevenness; dissimilarity. [L. *in*, not, and *equality*.]

Inequitable, in-ēkw-i-tā-ble, *adj.*, not equitable or just. [L. *in*, not, and *equitabilis*.]

Ineradicable, in-ē-rad'i-ka-ble, *adj.*, not able to be eradicated or rooted out.—*adv.* ineradicably. [L. *in*, not, and *root* of *eradicare*.]

Inert, in-ērt', *adj.* lit. without art; dull; senseless; inactive; slow; without the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion; powerless.—*adv.* inertly.—*n.* inertness. [L. *inerts*, *inertis*—*in*, not, and *ars*, *artis*, art. See **Art**.]

inertia, in-er'shi-a, *n.*, *inertness*; the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain for ever at rest when still, and in motion when moving.

Inessential, in-es-sen'shal, *adj.*, *not essential* or necessary. [L. *in*, not, and *essential*.]

Inestimable, in-es'tim-a-bl, *adj.*, *not able to be estimated* or valued; priceless.—*adv.* *inestimably*. [L. *in*, not, and *estimabilis*.]

Inevitable, in-ev'it-a-bl, *adj.*, *not able to be evaded* or avoided; that cannot be escaped; irresistible.—*adv.* *inevitably*.—*n.* *inevitableness*. [L. *in-evitabilis*—*in*, not, and *evitabilis*, avoidable—*evito*, to avoid—*e*, out of, and *vito*, to avoid.]

Inexact, in-egz-akt', *adj.*, *not exact*; not precisely correct or true.—*n.* *inexactness*. [L. *in*, not, and *Exact*.]

Inexcusable, in-eks-kür'a-bl, *adj.*, *not excusable* or justifiable; unpardonable.—*adv.* *inexcusably*.—*n.* *inexcusableness*. [L. *in*, not, and *excusabilis*.]

Inexhausted, in-egz-haust'ed, *adj.*, *not exhausted* or spent. [L. *in*, not, and *exhausted*.]

Inexhaustible, in-egz-haust'i-bl, *adj.*, *not able to be exhausted* or spent; unfailing.—*adv.* *inexhaustibly*.—*n.* *inexhaustibility*.

Inexorable, in-egz-or'a-bl, *adj.*, *not to be moved* by entreaty; unrelenting; unalterable.—*adv.* *inexorably*.—*n.* *inexorableness*, *inexorability*. [L. *in-exorabilis*—*in*, not, and *exorabilis*, from *exoro-es*, and *oro*, to entreat, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth.]

Inexpedient, in-eks-pé'di-ent, *adj.*, *not expedient*; not tending to promote any end; unfit; inconvenient.—*adv.* *inexpediently*.—*n.* *inexpediency*, *inexpediency*. [L. *in*, not, and *expedient*.]

Inexpensive, in-eks-pens'iv, *adj.*, *not expensive*.

Inexperience, in-eks-pé'ri-ens, *n.*, *want of experience*. [L. *in*, not, and *Experientia*.]

Inexperienced, in-eks-pé'ri-ent, *adj.*, *not having experience*; unskilled or unpractised.

Inexpert, in-eks-pé't', *adj.*, *not expert* or skilled.—*n.* *inexpertness*. [L. *in*, not, and *expert*.]

Inexpiable, in-eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.*, *not able to be expiated* or atoned for.—*adv.* *inexpiably*.—*n.* *inexpiability*. [L. *in*, not, and *expiable*.]

Inexplicable, in-eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.*, *not explicable* or able to be explained; unintelligible.—*adv.* *inexplicably*.—*n.* *inexplicability*, *inexplicableness*. [L. *in*, not, and *explicable*.]

Explicit, in-eks-plis'it, *adj.*, *not explicit* or clear. [L. *in*, not, and *explicit*.]

Inexpressible, in-eks-pres'i-bl, *adj.*, *not expressible* or able to be expressed; unutterable; indescribable.—*adv.* *inexpressibly*. [L. *in*, not, and *expressible*.]

Inexpressive, in-eks-pres'iv, *adj.*, *not expressive* or significant.—*n.* *inexpressiveness*.

Inextinguishable, in-eks-ting'wish-a-bl, *adj.*, *not extinguishable* or able to be extinguished, quenched, or destroyed.—*adv.* *inextinguishably*. [L. *in*, not, and *extinguishable*.]

Inextricable, in-eks'tri-ka-bl, *adj.*, *not extricable* or able to be extricated or disentangled.—*adv.* *inextricably*. [L. *in*, not, and *extricable*.]

Infallible, in-fal'i-bl, *adj.*, *not fallible*; incapable of error; trustworthy; certain.—*adv.* *infallibly*.—*n.* *infallibility*. [L. *in*, not, and *fallible*.]

Infamous, in'fa-mus, *adj.*, *of ill fame* or bad report; having a reputation of the worst kind; publicly branded with guilt; notoriously vile; detestable; disgraceful.—*adv.* *infamously*. [L. *infamis*—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame. See *Fame*.]

Infamy, in'fa-mi, *n.*, *ill fame* or repute; public disgrace; extreme villainess.

Infant, in'fant, *n.* a child *not able to speak*; a babe; in *law*, a person under 21 years of age.—*adj.* belonging to infants or to infancy; tender: intended for infants. [Fr. *enfant*, L. *infans*, *antis*, that cannot speak—*in*, not, and *fans*, from *for*, *fari*, to speak, Gr. *phémis*.] See *Fame*.

Infancy, in'fan-si, *n.*, *the state or time of being an infant*; childhood; the beginning of anything.

Infanticide, in-fan'ti-síd, *n.*, *infant* or child murderer; the murderer of an infant.—*adj.* *infanticidal*. [L. *infanticidium*—*infans*, and *caedo*, to kill.]

Infantile, in'fant-il or -il, *infantile*, in'fant-in or -in, *adj.*, *pertaining to infancy* or to an infant.

Infantry, in'fant-ri, *n.* lit. a *band of infants* or servants; foot-soldiers. [Fr. *infanterie*, Sp. *lit. infanteria*—*infante*, *fante*, a child, a servant, a foot-soldier, foot-soldiers being formerly the servants and followers of knights.]

Infatuate, in-fat'ú-át, *v. t.*, *to make foolish*; to affect with folly; to deprive of judgment; to inspire with foolish passion; to stupefy.—*pr. p.* *infatuating*; *pa. p.* *infatuated*.—*n.* *infatuateness*. [L. *infatuo*, *-atum*—*in*, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

Infatuate, in-fat'ú-át, *adj.*, *infatuated* or foolish.

Infect, in-fek't', *v. t.* lit. *to dip into*; to communicate; to taint, especially with disease; to corrupt; to poison.—*pr. p.* *infecting*; *pa. p.* *infected*. [L. *inficío*, *infectum*—*in*, into, and *ficio*, to make.]

Infection, in-fek'shun, *n.*, *act of infecting*; that which infects or taints.

Infectious, in-fek'shus, *infective*, in-fek'tiv, *adj.*, *having the qualities of infecting*; corrupting; apt to spread.—*adv.* *infectiously*.—*n.* *infectiousness*.

Infelicitous, in-fé-li'si-tus, *adj.*, *not felicitous* or happy. [L. *in*, not, and *felicitus*.]

Infelicity, in-fé-li'si-ti, *n.*, *want of felicity* or happiness; misery; misfortune; unfavourableness.

Infer, in-fér', *v. t.* lit. *to bring into*; to deduce; to derive, as a consequence.—*pr. p.* *inferring*; *pa. p.* *inferred*. [L. *infero*—*in*, into, and *fero*, to bring.]

Inferable, in-fér'a-bl, *inferible*, in-fér-i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be inferred* or deduced.

Inference, in-fér-ens, *n.*, *that which is inferred* or deduced; conclusion; consequence.

Inferential, in-fér-en'shal, *adj.* *deducible* or deduced by *inference*.—*adv.* *inferentially*.

Inferior, in-fé'ri-ur, *adj.*, *lower* in any respect; subordinate; secondary.—*n.* one lower in rank or station; one younger than another. [L. *inferior*, comp. of *inferus*, low, from *infra*, beneath.]

Inferiority, in-fé'ri-or'i-ti, *n.*, *the state of being inferior*; a lower position in any respect.

Infernal, in-fér-nal, *adj.*, *belonging to the lower regions* or hell; resembling or suitable to hell; devilish.—*adv.* *infernally*. [L. *infernus*—*inferus*.]

Infertile, in-fér-til, *adj.*, *not fertile* or productive.—*n.* *infertility*. [L. *in*, not, and *fertile*.]

Infest, in-fest', *v. t.*, *to attack* or molest; to disturb; to harass.—*pr. p.* *infesting*; *pa. p.* *infested*. [L. *infesto*, from *infestus*, hostile, old participle of *infero*—*in*, into, *fero*, to bear.]

Infidel, in'fi-del, *adj.* lit. *unfaithful* or *faithless*; not giving faith to anything; unbelieving; sceptical; disbelieving Christianity; heathen.—*n.* one who withholds belief, esp. from Christianity. [L. *infidelis*—*in*, not, *fidelis*, faithful—*fides*, faith.]

Infidelity, in-fi-del'i-ti, *n.*, *want of faith* or belief; disbelief in Christianity; unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage contract; treachery.

Infiltrate, in-fil'trät, *v. t.*, to enter a substance by *filtration*, or through its pores.—*n.* infiltration, the process of infiltrating, or the substance infiltrated. [L. *in*, in, and *filtrata*.]

Infinite, in-fin-it, *adj.*, *not finite*; without end or limit; without bounds.—*adv.* infinitely.—*n.* infinite, that which is infinite; the Infinite Being or God. [L. *in*, not, and *finite*.]

Infinitesimal, in-fin-i-tes'im-al, *adj.*, *infinitely small*.—*n.* an infinitely small quantity.—*adv.* infinitesimally.

Infinitive, in-fin-it-iv, *adj.* lit. *unlimited*, unrestricted; in *gram.*, the mood of the verb which expresses idea without person or number.—*adv.* infinitively. [L. *infinitivus*.]

Infinitely, in-fin'i-tid, *infinitely*, in-fin'i-ti, *n.*, *state or quality of being infinite*; boundlessness; immensity; countless or indefinite number.

Infirm, in-ferm', *adj.*, *not firm* or strong; feeble; sickly; weak; not solid; irresolute; imbecile. [L. *in*, not, and *firm*.]

Infirmity, in-ferm'a-ri, *n.* a hospital or place for the infirm. [low L. *infirmarium*.]

Infirmity, in-ferm'i-ti, *n.*, *state of being infirm*; disease; failing; defect; imbecility.

Infix, in-fiks', *v. t.*, *to fix in*; to drive or fasten in; to set in by piercing. [L. *in*, in, and *fix*.]

Inflame, in-fläm', *v. t.*, *to cause to flame*; to cause to burn; to excite; to increase; to exasperate.—*v. i.* to become hot, painful, or angry. [L. *in*, into, and *flame*.]

Inflammable, in-fläm'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be inflamed* or caused to burn; combustible; easily kindled.—*n.* inflammability.—*adv.* inflammably.

Inflammation, in-fläm-'ä-shun, *n.*, *act of inflaming*; state of being in flame; heat of a part of the body, with pain and swelling; violent excitement; heat.

Inflammatory, in-fläm'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *tending to inflame*; inflaming; exciting.

Inflate, in-flät', *v. t.*, *to blow into*; to swell with air; to puff up:—*pr. p.* inflät'ing; *pa. p.* inflät'ed.—*adv.* inflät'ingly. [L. *inflatum*—*in*, into, and *flō*, to blow.]

Inflation, in-flä'shun, *n.*, *act of inflating*; state of being puffed up.

Inflatus, in-flät'us, *n.*, *a blowing or breathing into*; inspiration. [L.]

Infect, in-flekt', *v. t.*, *to bend in*; to turn from a direct line or course; to modulate, as the voice: in *gram.*, to vary in the terminations:—*pr. p.* infect'ing; *pa. p.* infect'ed. [L. *infecto*—*in*, in, and *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.]

Infection, in-flek'shun, *n.*, *act of infecting*; modulation of the voice: in *gram.*, the varying in termination.—*adj.* infectious.

Infective, in-flekt'iv, *adj.*, *having the power of bending*.

Inflexed, in-flekt', *adj.*, *bent inward*; bent; turned.

Inflexible, in-fleks'i-bl, *adj.*, *not flexible* or able to be bent; unyielding; unbending.—*ns.* inflexibility, inflexibleness.—*adv.* inflexibly. [L. *in*, not, *flexibilis*.]

Inflexion, same as inflection.

Inflexure, in-fleks'ür, *n.*, *a bend* or fold.

Infligate, in-flikt', *v. t.* lit. *to strike against*; to lay, or send on; to impose, as punishment:—*pr. p.* infligt'ing; *pa. p.* infligt'ed. [L. *infigo*, *inflictum*—*in*, against, and *figo*, to strike.]

Infligate, in-flikt'shun, *n.*, *act of inflicting* or imposing; punishment applied.

Infligate, in-flikt'iv, *adj.*, *tending or able to inflict*.

Inflorescence, in-flör-es'ens, *n.*, *a beginning to flower or blossom*; character or mode of flowering of different plants. [L. *inflorescens*—*infloresco*, to begin to blossom.] See *flourescence*.

Influence, in-flöo-ens, *n.* lit. *a flowing into or upon*; a power whose operation is unseen; authority; power.—*v. t.* to affect; to move; to direct:—*pr. p.* in-flüencing; *pa. p.* in-flüenced. [low L. *influentia*—L. *influentis*, *entis*—*in*fluo—*in*, into, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

Influential, in-flöo-en-shal, *adj.*, *having or exerting influence or power over*.—*adv.* influentially.

Influenza, in-flöo-en'za, *n.* a severe form of catarrh occurring epidemically and orig. supposed to be caused by the *influence* of the stars. [It.]

Influx, in-flüks, *n.*, *act of flowing in*; infusion; a coming in; importation in abundance. [L. *influxus*—*in*fluo.]

Infold, in-föld', *v. i.*, *to fold into or over*; to inwrap; to involve; to embrace. [L. *in*, into, and *fold*.]

Inform, in-form', *v. t.* lit. *to put into form or shape*; to impart knowledge to. [L. *in*, into, and *form*.]

Informal, in-form'al, *adj.*, *not formal* or in proper form; irregular.—*n.* informality.—*adv.* informally. [L. *in*, not, and *formal*.]

Informant, in-form'ant, *n.*, *one who informs* or gives intelligence.

Information, in-for-mä'shun, *n.*, *act of informing* or communicating knowledge; knowledge; an accusation given to a magistrate or court.

Informant, in-form'er, *n.*, *one who informs* or gives intelligence; one who tells a magistrate of the violations of law.

Infractio, in-frak'shun, *n.*, *act of breaking in*; violation. [L. *infractio*—*in*, in, and *frango*, *fractus*, to break.] See *Fraction*.

Infrangible, in-fran'j-i-bl, *adj.*, *not frangible* or able to be broken; not to be violated.—*ns.* infrangibility, infrangibleness.

Infringe, in-frinj', *v. t.*, *to break in*; to violate; to neglect to obey:—*pr. p.* infrinj'ing; *pa. p.* infrinj'ed'. [L. *infringo*—*in*, and *frango*.]

Infringement, in-frinj'ment, *n.*, *act of infringing*; violation; non-fulfillment.

Infrrequent, in-fré'kwent, *adj.*, *not frequent*; rare; uncommon.—*n.* infrequency.—*adv.* infrequently. [L. *in*, not, and *frequent*.]

Infuriate, in-fü'ri-ät, *v. t.*, *to make furious*; to enrage; to madden:—*pr. p.* infüriät'ing; *pa. p.* infüriät'ed. [L. *in*, and *furio*, *-atum*, to madden—*fur*, to rave.]

Infuse, in-füz', *v. t.*, *to pour into*; to inspire with; to introduce; to steep in liquor without boiling:—*pr. p.* infüs'ing; *pa. p.* infüs'ed'. [L. *in*, into, *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.]

Infusible, in-füz'i-bl, *adj.*, *not fusible*; that cannot be dissolved or melted. [L. *in*, not, and *fusibilis*.]

Infusion, in-füz'shun, *n.*, *act of infusing*; inspiration; the steeping of any insoluble substance in water at any temperature below the boiling-point, in order to extract its active qualities; the liquid so obtained. [L. *infusio*.]

Infusoria, in-füz-sö'ri-a, *n. pl.* microscopic animals inhabiting *infusions* or water containing decaying matter. [L.]

Infusorial, in-füz-sö'ri-al, *infusory, in-füz'sor-i, *adj.*, *pertaining to the infusoria*; composed of or containing infusoria.*

Ingathering, in-gäth'er-ing, *n.*, *a gathering in*; act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest. [In, and gathering.]

Ingenious, in-jē'ni-us, *adj.* lit. *having inborn qualities*; of good natural abilities; skillful in inventing; witty.—*adv.* inge'niously.—*n.* inge'niousness. [*L. ingeniosus*—*in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget.]

Ingenuous, in-jen'u-us, *adj.* lit. *free-born, of good birth*; frank; honourable: free from deception.—*adv.* ingen'uously.—*n.* ingen'uousness. [*L. ingenuus*.]

Ingenuity, in-jen-ū'i-ti, *n.* orig. *ingeniousness*; power of ready invention; facility in combining ideas; skill: curiousness in design. [*L. ingenuitas*—*ingenius*.]

Inglorious, in-glō'ri-us, *adj.*, *not glorious*; without honour; shameful.—*adv.* inglor'iously.—*n.* inglor'iousness. [*L. in*, not, and *glorius*.]

Ingot, in'got, *n.* orig. *a mould in which metals were poured* or cast; a mass of metal poured into a mould; a mass of unwrought metal, esp. of gold or silver. [*Ger. ein-guss*, a pouring in—*ein-giessen*, Dutch, *ein-gielen*, to pour in.]

Ingraft, in-graf't, *v.t.*, to graft or insert a shoot of one tree into another: to introduce: to fix deeply:—*pr.p.* ingraft'ing; *pa.p.* ingraft'ed. [*L. in*, into, and *grat*.]

Ingraftment, in-graft'ment, *n.*, *act of ingrafting*: the thing ingrafted; a scion.

Ingrain, in-grān', *v.t.*, to put into the grain or natural texture; to dye in the raw state: to infix deeply:—*pr.p.* ingrain'ing; *pa.p.* ingrained'. [*L. in*, into, and *grata*, growth.]

Ingratiate, in-grā'hi-āt, *v.t.*, to commend to the grace or favour of; to secure the good-will of another:—*pr.p.* ingrā'tiating; *pa.p.* ingrā'tiated. [*L. in*, into, and *gratia*, favour. See *Grace*.]

Ingratitude, in-grā'ti-tūd, *n.*, *want of gratitude*; unthankfulness. [*L. in*, not, and *gratitudo*.]

Ingredient, in-grē'di-ent, *n.*, *that which enters into a compound*; a part of anything. [*L. ingrediens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *ingredior*—*in*, into, and *gradior*, to walk, to enter. See *Grade*.]

Ingress, in'gres, *n.*, *entrance*; power, right, or means of entrance. [*L. ingressus*—*ingredior*.]

Inguinal, in-gwin'al, *adj.*, *relating to the groin*. [*L. inguinalis*—*inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.]

Ingulph, in-gulph', *v.t.* to swallow up in a gulph; to cast into a gulph: to overwhelm:—*pr.p.* ingulph'ing; *pa.p.* ingulph'ed'. [*Ita*, and *Gulph*.]

Ingulphment, in-gulph'ment, *n.*, *state of being ingulphed*; a swallowing up in a gulph.

Ingruigate, in-gur'ji-tāt, *v.t.*, to swallow up greedily as in a gulph:—*pr.p.* ingur'giting; *pa.p.* ingur'gited. [*L. ingrurgio*, -atum—*in*, into, and *gurgis*, a gulph, whirlpool.]

Inhabit, in-hā'bit, *v.t.* to be in the habit of living in; to dwell in; to occupy:—*pr.p.* inhabit'ing; *pa.p.* inhabit'ed. [*L. in*, in, and *habito*, to have frequently, to dwell—*habeo*, to have.]

Inhabitable, in-hā'bit-a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be inhabited*. [*L. inhabitabilis*.]

Inhabitant, in-hā'bit-ant, *inhab'iter*, in *B.*, *n.* *one who inhabits*; a resident. [*L. inhabitans*.]

Inhale, in-hāl', *v.t.* lit. *to draw in the breath*; to draw into the lungs:—*pr.p.* inhāl'ing; *pa.p.* inhāl'ed'. [*L. inhalo*—*in*, in, and *halo*, to breathe.]

Inhalation, in-hā-lā'shun, *n.*, *act of inhaling*.

Inhaler, in-hāl'er, *n.*, *he who or that which inhales*.

Inharmonious, in-har-mō'ni-us, *adj.*, *not harmonious*; harsh; discordant.—*adv.* inhar'moniously.—*n.* inhar'moniousness. [*L. in*, not, and *harmoniosus*.]

Inhere, in-hēr', *v.i.*, to stick fast: to remain firm in:—*pr.p.* inhēr'ing; *pa.p.* inhēred'. [*L. inherere*—*in*, and *herere*, to stick.]

Inherent, in-hēr'ent, *adj.*, *sticking fast*; existing in and inseparable from something else; innate; natural.—*adv.* inher'ently. [*L. inherens*.]

Inherency, in-hēr'ens, *inherency*, in-hēr'en-si, *n.*, *a sticking fast*; existence in something else; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

Inhesion, in-hē'zhun, same as *inherence*.

Inherit, in-her'it, *v.t.*, to take as heir or by descent from an ancestor: to possess.—*v.i.* to enjoy, as property:—*pr.p.* inher'iting; *pa.p.* inher'ited. [*L. inheredito*, to inherit—*in*, and *heres*, *heredis*, an heir.]

Inheritable, same as *heritable*.

Inheritance, in-her'it-ans, *n.*, *that which is or may be inherited*; an estate derived from an ancestor; hereditary descent: natural gift: possession: in *B.*, future reward of righteousness.

Inheritor, in-her'it-or, *n.*, *one who inherits or may inherit*; an heir.

Inheritress, in-her'it-res, *inheritrix*, in-her'it-riks, *n.*, *a female who inherits or may inherit*; an heiress.

Inhesion. See under *Inhere*.

Inhibit, in-hib'it, *v.t.*, to hold in or back; to keep back; to check:—*pr.p.* inhib'iting; *pa.p.* inhib'ited. [*L. inhibeo*, -hibitum—*in*, in, and *habeo*, to have, to hold.]

Inhibition, in-hi-bish'un, *n.*, *the act of inhibiting or restraining*; the state of being inhibited: prohibition: a writ from a higher court to an inferior judge to stay proceedings.

Inhibitory, in-hib'it-or-i, *adj.* prohibitory.

Inhospitable, in-hos'pit-a-bl, *adj.*, *not hospitable*; affording no kindness to strangers.—*n.* inhosp'itableness.—*adv.* inhosp'itably. [*L. in*, not, and *hospitabilis*.]

Inhospitality, in-hos-pi-tal'i-ti, *n.*, *want of hospitality or courtesy to strangers*.

Inhuman, in-hū'man, *adj.*, *not human*; barbarous; cruel; uncompassionate.—*adv.* inhu'manly. [*L. in*, not, and *humana*.]

Inhumanity, in-hū-man'i-ti, *n.*, *the state of being inhuman*; barbarity; cruelty.

Inhume, in-hūm', *v.t.*, to deposit in the earth; to inter:—*pr.p.* inhūm'ing; *pa.p.* inhūmed'. [*L. inhumo*—*in*, in, and *humus*, the ground.]

Inhumation, in-hū-mā'shun, *n.*, *the act of inhuming or depositing in the ground*; burial.

Inimical, in-im'i-kal, *adj.*, *like an enemy, not friendly*; contrary; repugnant.—*adv.* inim'ically. [*L. inimicilis*, *inimicus*—*in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly—*amo*, to love.]

Inimitable, in-im'it-a-bl, *adj.*, *not imitable* or able to be imitated; surpassingly excellent.—*adv.* inimit'ably. [*L. in*, not, and *imitabilis*.]

Iniquity, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.*, *want of equity or fairness*; injustice: unreasonableness: wickedness; a crime. [*L. iniquitas*—*iniquus*, unequal—*in*, not, and *aequus*, equal or fair.]

Iniquitous, in-ik'wi-tus, *adj.*, *full of iniquity*; unjust: unreasonable: wicked.—*adv.* iniqu'itously.

Initial, in-ish'al, *adj.*, *pertaining to the beginning*; commencing: placed at the beginning.—*n.* the letter beginning a word, esp. a name.—*v.t.* to put the initials of one's name to. [*L. initialis*—*initium*, a beginning—*in*, into, *eo, itum*, to go.]

Initiate, in-ish'i-āt, *v.t.*, to make a beginning; to instruct in principles; to acquaint with: to intro-

duce into a new state or society.—*v.i.* to perform the first act or rite:—*pr.p.* initiating; *pa.p.* initiated.—*n.* one who is initiated.—*adj.* fresh; unpractised. [L. *initio*, to begin—in, into, and *eo*, *stum*, to go.]

Initiation, in-ih-i-š'ahun, *n.*, act or process of initiating or acquainting one with principles before unknown; act of admitting to any society, by instructing in its rules and ceremonies.

Initiative, in-ih-i-a-tiv, *adj.*, serving to initiate; introductory.—*n.* an introductory step.

Initiatory, in-ih-i-a-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to initiate; introductory.—*n.* introductory rite.

Inject, in-jekt', *v.t.*, to throw into; to cast on:—*pr.p.* injecting; *pa.p.* injected. [L. *injecio*, *infectum*—in, into, and *facio*, to throw.]

Injective, in-jek'shun, *n.*, act of injecting or throwing in or into: the act of filling the vessels of an animal body with any liquid; a liquid to be injected into any part of the body.

Injectiveal, in-jōō-dish'al, *adj.*, not judicial; not according to law forms. [L. *in*, not, and *judicial*.]

Injectiveous, in-jōō-dish'us, *adj.*, not judicious; void of judgment; inconsiderate.—*adv.* injud'ci'ously.—*n.* injud'ci'ousness. [L. *in*, not, *judicium*.]

Injunction, in-jung'k'shun, *n.*, act of exhorting or commanding; an order; a precept; exhortation; a writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [L. *injunctio*—in, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join.]

Injure, in-jūr, *v.t.*, to act with injustice or contrary to law; to wrong; to damage; to annoy:—*pr.p.* in'juring; *pa.p.* in'jured. [L. *injurius*—*injuria*, injury—in, not, and *jus*, *juris*, law.]

Injurious, in-jūr'i-us, *adj.*, tending to injure; unjust; wrongful; mischievous; damaging reputation.—*adv.* inju'riously.—*n.* inju'riousness.

Injury, in-jūr-i, *n.*, that which injures; wrong; mischief; annoyance: in Pr. Bk., insult, offence.

Injustice, in-just'is, *n.*, want of justice; violation or withholding of another's rights or dues; wrong; iniquity. [L. *in*, not, and *justus*.]

Ink, ingk, *n.* a coloured fluid used in writing, printing, &c.—*v.t.* to daub with ink:—*pr.p.* in'king; *pa.p.* ink'ed. [Fr. *encre*; Dutch, *inkt*; It. *inchiostro*—L. *encaustum*, the purple-red ink used only in the signature of the emperors, Gr. *enkaston*—*enkhaiō*, to burn in.]

Ink-holder, ingk'hōld-ēr, *inkstand*, ingk'stand, *n.*, a vessel for holding ink.

Ink-horn, ingk'horn, *n.*, an ink-holder, formerly of horn; a portable case for ink, &c.

Inking-roller, ingk'ing-rōl'ēr, *n.*, a roller covered with a composition for inking printing types.

Inking-table, ingk'ing-tā'bl, *n.*, a table or flat surface used for supplying the inking-roller with ink during the process of printing.

Inky, ingk'i, *adj.*, consisting of or resembling ink; blackened with ink.—*n.* inkiness.

Inking, ingk'ing, *n.*, a hint or whisper; intimation. [from a frequent. form of the root of *Hint*.]

Inland, in-lānd', *pa.p.* of Inlay.

Inland, in'land, *adj.*, within the land; remote from the sea; carried on or produced within a country; domestic; confined to a country.—*n.* the interior part of a country. [It. and Land.]

Inlander, in'land-ēr, *n.*, one who lives inland.

Inlay, in-lā', *v.t.*, to lay within; to ornament with insertions of pieces of pearl, &c.—*n.* pieces of pearl, &c. for inlaying. [It. and Lay.]

Inlainer, in-lā'ēr, *n.*, one who inlays; a mosaic worker.

Inlet, in'let, *n.* a passage by which one is let in; place of ingress: a small bay. [It. and Let.]

Inly, in'li, *adj.*, inward; secret.—*adv.*, inwardly; in the heart. [A.S. *inlic*—in, and *ly*, like.]

Inmate, in'māt, *n.*, a mate or one who lodges in the same house with another; a lodger: one received into a hospital, &c. [It. and Mate.]

Inmost. See under In.

Inn, in, *n.* orig. a large house or dwelling; a house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a hotel; a college of students of law: in B., a lodging. [A.S. *inn*, *inne*, an inn, house—in, inn, within: Ice. *inni*, a house, *inni*, within.]

Inn-holder, in'hōld-ēr, *inn-keeper*, in'kēp-ēr, *n.*, one who holds or keeps an inn.

Innate, in'nāt or in-nāt', *adj.*, inborn; natural; inherent.—*n.* innateness.—*adv.* innately. [L. *innatus*—*innascor*—in, *nascor*, to be born.]

Innavigable, in-nāv'i-gā-bl, *adj.*, not navigable; impassable by ships.—*adv.* innavigably. [L. *in*, not, and *navigable*.]

Inner, **Innermost**. See under In.

Inning, in'ing, *n.*, the ingathering of grain: turn for using the bat in cricket.—*pl.* lands recovered from the sea. [A.S. *innuming*—in, inn, within.]

Innocent, in'nō-sent, *adj.*, not hurtful; inoffensive; blameless; pure; lawful.—*n.* one free from harm or fault.—*adv.* innocently. [L. *innocens*—*entis*—in, not, and *nocere*, to hurt.]

Innocence, in'nō-sens, **innocency**, in'nō-sen-si, *n.*, quality of being innocent; harmlessness; blamelessness; purity; integrity. [L. *innocentia*.]

Innocuous, in-nōk'ū-us, *adj.*, not hurtful; harmless in effects.—*adv.* innocuously.—*n.* innocuousness. [L. *innocuus*.]

Innoxious, in-nōk'shus, same as innocuous.—*adv.* innocuously. [L. *in*, not, and *noxius*.]

Innovate, in'ō-vāt, *v.t.*, to introduce something new.—*v.i.* to introduce novelties; to make changes:—*pr.p.* inn'ovating; *pa.p.* inn'ovated. [L. *innovo*, *novatum*—in, and *novus*, to make new.]

Innovation, in'ō-vā'shun, *n.*, act of innovating or introducing what is new: change, alteration.

Innovator, in'ō-vā-tūr, *n.*, one who innovates, or introduces something new.

Innoxious. See under Innocent.

Innuendo, in-ū-ēn'dō, *n.* lit. a suggestion conveyed by a nod; a side hint; an indirect reference or intimation. [L.;—*innuo*—in, and *nuo*, to nod.]

Innumerable, in-nū'mēr-a-bl, *adj.*, not numerable or able to be numbered; countless.—*n.* innum'erableness.—*adv.* innum'erably. [L. *in*, not, and *numeralis*.]

Innutritious, in-nū-trish'us, *adj.*, not nutritious; without nourishment. [L. *in*, not, *nutritious*.]

Innutrition, in-nū-trish'un, *n.*, want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

Inobservant, in-ob-zēr'vant, *adj.*, not observant; heedless. [L. *in*, not, and *observant*.]

Inobtrusive, in-ob-trōō'siv, *adj.*, not obtrusive.—*n.* inobtrusiveness.—*adv.* inobtrusively. [L. *in*, not, and *obtrusivus*.]

Inoculate, in-ok'ū-lāt, *v.t.*, to insert an eye or bud; to graft; to communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin.—*v.i.* to propagate by budding; to practise inoculation:—*pr.p.* inoc'ulating; *pa.p.* inoc'ulated. [L. *inoculo*, *oculum*—in, into, and *oculus*, an eye.] See Ocular.

Inoculation, in-ok'ū-lā'shun, *n.*, act or practice of

inoculating; insertion of the buds of one plant into another: the communicating of disease by inserting matter in the skin. [*L. inoculatio.*]

Inodorous, in-ô'dur-us, *adj.*, *not odorous* or yielding smell. [*L. in, not, and odorosus.*]

Inoffensive, in-ôf-fen'siv, *adj.*, *not offensive*; giving no offence; harmless.—*adv.* inoffen'sively.—*n.* inoffen'siveness. [*L. in, not, and offensivus.*]

Inofficial, in-ôf-fish'al, *adj.*, *not official*; not proceeding from the proper officer; without the usual forms of authority.—*adv.* inoffi'cially. [*L. in, not, and official.*]

Inoperative, in-ôp-êr-a-tiv, *adj.*, *not operative* or active; producing no effect. [*L. in, not, and operativus.*]

Inopportune, in-ôp-por-tûn, *adj.*, *not opportune*; unseasonable in time.—*adv.* inopportune'ly. [*L. in, not, and Opportune.*]

Inordinate, in-ôr-di-nât, *adj.*, *not ordinate* or regular; beyond usual bounds; immoderate.—*adv.* inor'dinately.—*n.* inor'dinateness. [*L. in, not, and ordinatus.*]

Inordination, in-ôr-di-nâ'shun, *n.*, *disorder*; irregularity. [*L. inordinationis.*]

Inorganic, in-ôr-gan'ik, *adj.*, *not organic* or having living organs.—*adv.* inorgan'ically. [*L. in, not, and organicus.*]

Inorganised, in-ôr-gan-îzd, *adj.* same as **Inorganic**.

Inosculate, in-ôr-kû-lât, *v. t.* and *v. i.* lit. to kiss; to unite, as two vessels in an animal body; to blend:—*pr. p.* inosculât'ing; *pa. p.* inosculât'ed.—*n.* inoscula'tion. [*L. in, oscular, -atum, to kiss.*]

Inquest. See under **Inquire**.

Inquietude, in-kwî'et-ûd, *n.*, *want of quietude* or rest of body or mind. [*L. in, not, and quietudo.*]

Inquire, in-kwî'r, *v. t.*, to search after or for; to ask a question; to make an investigation.—*v. i.* to ask about; to make an examination regarding:—*pr. p.* inquir'ing; *pa. p.* inquired'. [*L. inquirio -in, and quæro, questum, to seek.*]

Inquirer, in-kwî'r'er, *n.*, *one who inquires*.

Inquiring, in-kwî'r'ing, *adj.*, *given to inquiry*.—*adv.* inquir'ingly.

Inquiry, in-kwî'r'i, *n.*, *act of inquiring*; search for knowledge; investigation; a question.

Inquest, in-kwest, *n.*, *act of inquiring*; search; judicial inquiry; a jury for inquiring into any matter, esp. any case of violent or sudden death.

Inquisition, in-kwi-zish'un, *n.*, *an inquiring* or searching for; investigation; judicial inquiry; a tribunal in some Catholic countries for examining and punishing heretics. [*Fr.; L. inquisitio.*]

Inquisitional, in-kwi-zish'un-al, *adj.*, *making inquiry*; relating to the Inquisition.

Inquisitor, in-kwî'z'i-tur, *n.*, *one who inquires*; an official inquirer; a member of the Court of Inquisition.—*adj.* inquisito'rial.—*adv.* inquisito'rially. [*L.*]

Inquisitive, in-kwî'z'i-tiv, *adj.*, *searching into*; apt to ask questions; curious.—*adv.* inquis'itively.—*n.* inquis'itiveness. [*L. inquisitivus.*]

Inroad, in'rôd, *n.*, *a riding into* an enemy's country; a sudden or desultory invasion; attack; encroachment. [*L. in, into, and road.*]

Insalubrious, in-sa-lû'bri-us, *adj.*, *not salubrious* or healthful; unwholesome.—*n.* insalu'brity. [*L. in, not, and salubrius.*]

Insane, in-sân, *adj.*, *not sane* or of sound mind; mad; pertaining to insane persons; rashly conceived.—*adv.* insane'y. [*L. in, not, and sanus.*]

Insanity, in-san'ti, *n.*, *want of sanity*; state of being insane; madness.

Insatiable, in-sâ'shi-a-bl, *adj.*, *that cannot be satiated or satisfied*; very greedy.—*adv.* insat'ably.—*n.* insat'iability, insat'ibility. [*L. in, not, and satiable.*]

Inscribe, in-skrib', *v. t.*, to write upon; to engrave, as on a monument; to address; to imprint deeply; in *geom.*, to draw one figure within another:—*pr. p.* inscrib'ing; *pa. p.* inscribed'.—*n.* inscriber. [*L. inscribo, inscriptus—in, upon, and scribo, to write.*]

Inscription, in-skrip'shun, *n.*, *a writing upon*; that which is inscribed; title; dedication of a book to a person. [*L. inscriptio.*]

Inscriptive, in-skrip'tiv, *adj.*, *bearing inscription*; of the character of an inscription.

Inscrutable, in-skroû'ta-bl, *adj.*, *that cannot be scrutinized or searched into* and understood; inexplicable.—*adv.* inscrut'ably.—*n.* inscrut'ability, inscrut'ableness. [*L. inscrutabilis—in, not, and scrutator, to search into.*]

Insect, in-sekt, *n.* lit. something cut into; a small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut in the middle, or divided into sections; anything small or contemptible.—*adj.* like an insect; small; mean. [*L. insectum, pa. p. of insecto—in, into, and secô, to cut.*]

Insectile, in-sek'til, *adj.* having the nature of an insect.

Insection, in-sek'shun, *n.*, *a cutting in*; incision.

Insectivorous, in-sek-tiv'or-us, *adj.*, *devouring* or living on insects. [*L. insectum, and voro, to devour.*]

Insecure, in-sê-kûr, *adj.*, *not secure*; apprehensive of danger or loss; exposed to danger or loss.—*adv.* insecure'ly.—*n.* insecure'ity. [*L. in, not, and securus.*]

Insensate, in-sen'sât, *adj.*, *not gifted with sense*; wanting sensibility; stupid. [*L. insensatus—in, not, and sensatus, from sensus, feeling.*]

Insensible, in-sen'si-bl, *adj.*, *not sensible* or having feeling; callous; dull; imperceptible by the senses.—*adv.* insens'ibly.—*n.* insensib'ility. [*L. in, not, and sensibilis.*]

Insensient, in-sen'shi-ent, *adj.*, *not sentient* or having perception. [*L. in, not, and sensientis.*]

Inseparable, in-sep'ar-abl, *adj.*, *not separable* or able to be separated.—*adv.* insepar'ably.—*n.* insepar'ableness, inseparab'ility. [*L. in, not, and separabilis.*]

Insert, in-sêrt, *v. t.* lit. to join into; to introduce into; to put in or among:—*pr. p.* insert'ing; *pa. p.* insert'ed. [*L. in, and sero, serum, to join.*]

Insertion, in-sêr'shun, *n.*, *act of inserting*; condition of being inserted; that which is inserted.

Insectorial, in-sek-sô'ri-al, *adj.* having feet (as birds) formed for perching or climbing on trees. [*L. insector, from insideo, insetum—in, on, and sedeo, to sit.*]

Inseverable, in-sev'êr-abl, *adj.*, *not severable* or able to be severed or separated. [*L. in, not, and severabilis.*]

Insheath, in-shêth', *v. t.*, to put or hide in a sheath. [*L. in, and sheathis.*]

Inshore, in-shôr', *adv.*, *on or near the shore*. [*On, and Shore.*]

Inshrine, in-shrîn', same as **Enshrine**.

Instigation, in-sik-kâ'shun, *n.*, *act of drying in*. [*L. in, in, and sicco, siccatus, to dry.*]

Inside, in'sid, *n.* the side or part within.—*adj.*

being within; interior.—*adv.* or *prep.* within the sides of; in the interior. [In, and Side.]

Insidious, in-sid'i-us, *adj.* lit. *sitting in wait*; watching an opportunity to ensnare; intended to entrap; treacherous.—*adv.* insid'iously.—*n.* insid'iousness. [L. *insidiosus*—*insidia*, an ambush—*insideo*—*in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

Insight, in'sait, *n.*, *right into*; view of the interior; thorough knowledge or skill; power of acute observation. [In, and Sight.]

Insignia, in-sig'ni-a, *n.*, *signs* or badges of office or honour; marks by which anything is known. [L., pl. of *insigne*, from *in*, and *signum*, a mark.]

Insignificant, in-sig-nif'i-kant, *adj.*, *not significant*; destitute of meaning; without effect; unimportant; contemptible.—*adv.* insignif'icantly.—*n.* insignif'icance, insignif'icancy. [L. *in*, not, and *significans*.]

Insignificantive, in-sig-nif'i-ka-tiv, *adj.*, *not significant* or expressing by external signs.

Insincere, in-sin-sēr', *adj.*, *not sincere*; deceitful; not to be trusted; unsound.—*adv.* insincere'ly.—*n.* insincere'ty. [L. *in*, not, and *Sincera*.]

Insinuate, in-sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* lit. *to thrust into the bosom*; to introduce gently or artfully; to hint; to work into favour.—*v.i.* to creep or flow in; to enter gently; to obtain access by flattery or stealth.—*pr.p.* insin'uating; *pa.p.* insin'uated.—*n.* insin'ator. [L. *insinuo*, -atum—in, and *sinus*, a curve, bosom.]

Insinuating, in-sin'ū-āt-ing, *adj.*, *tending to insinuate* or enter gently; insensibly winning confidence.—*adv.* insin'uatingly.

Insinuatingive, in-sin'ū-āt-iv, *adj.*, *insinuating* or stealing on the confidence; using insinuations.

Insinuation, in-sin'ū-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of insinuating*; power of insinuating; that which is insinuated; a hint. [Fr.; L. *insinuatio*.]

Insipid, in-sip'id, *adj.*, *tasteless*; wanting spirit or animation; dull.—*adv.* insip'idly.—*ns.* insip'idness, insip'id'ty, want of taste. [L. *insipidus*—*in*, not, *sapidus*, well-tasted—*sapio*, to taste.]

Insist, in-sist', *v.i.* lit. *to stand upon*; to dwell on in discourse; to persist in pressing.—*pr.p.* insist'ing; *pa.p.* insist'ed. [L. *in*, upon, *sisto*, to stand.]

Insure, in-snār', *v.t.* *to catch in a snare*; to entrap; to take by deceit; to entangle. [In, and Snare.]

Insobriety, in-sō-brē-tē, *n.*, *want of sobriety*; intemperance. [L. *in*, not, and *sobriety*.]

Insolent, in-sō-lent, *adj.* lit. *contrary to custom*; haughty and contemptuous; insulting; rude.—*adv.* insolent'ly.—*n.* insolence. [L. *insolens*—*in*, not, *solens*, *pr.p.* of *soleo*, to be accustomed.]

Insolidity, in-sō-lid'i-tē, *n.*, *want of solidity*; weakness. [L. *in*, not, and *solidity*.]

Insoluble, in-sol'ū-bl, *adj.*, *not soluble* or capable of being dissolved; not to be explained.—*ns.* insolub'ility, insol'ubleness. [L. *in*, not, and *Solubilis*.]

Insolvable, in-solv'a-bl, *adj.*, *not solvable*; not to be explained. [L. *in*, not, and *solvable*.]

Insolvent, in-sol'vent, *adj.*, *not solvent* or able to pay one's debts; belonging to insolvent persons.—*n.* one who is not solvent or able to pay his debts.—*n.* insol'vency. [L. *in*, not, and *solvent*.]

Inasmuch, in-sō-much', *adv.* *to such a degree*; so. [In, So, Much.]

Inspect, in-spek't', *v.t.*, *to look into*; to examine; to look at narrowly; to superintend.—*pr.p.* inspect'ing; *pa.p.* inspect'ed. [L. *inspicio*, *inspectum*—*in*, into, and *specio*, to look or see.]

Inspection, in-spek'shun, *n.*, *the act of inspecting* or looking into; careful examination; official examination; superintendence.

Inspector, in-spek't'ur, *n.*, *one who inspects* or looks into; an examiner; a superintendent.—*n.* inspect'orship, the office of an inspector.

Inspira, in-spir', *v.t.*, *to breathe into*; to draw or inhale into the lungs; to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing; to infuse into the mind; to instruct by divine influence; to instruct or affect with a superior influence.—*v.i.* to draw in the breath.—*pr.p.* inspir'ing; *pa.p.* inspir'ed. [L. *inspiro*—*in*, into, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

Inspirable, in-spir'a-bl, *adj.*, *able to be inspired* or inhaled.

Inspiration, in-spi-rā'shun, *n.*, *the act of inspiring* or breathing into; a breath; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; superior elevating or exciting influence.

Inspiratory, in-spi-rā-tō-ri, or in-spi-rā-tō-ri, *adj.*, *belonging to or aiding inspiration* or inhalation.

Inspire, in-spir'er', *n.*, *one who inspires*.

Inspirit, in-spir-it', *v.t.*, *to infuse spirit into*; to give new life to; to invigorate; to encourage.—*pr.p.* inspirit'ing; *pa.p.* inspirit'ed. [In, and Spirit.]

Insipimate, in-spi-sāt, *v.t.*, *to thicken*, as fluids.—*pr.p.* insipimat'ing; *pa.p.* insipimat'ed. [L. *inspissio*, -atum—in, and *spissus*, thick.]

Instability, in-sta-bil'i-tē, *n.*, *want of stability* or *steadiness*; want of firmness; inconstancy; fickleness; mutability. [L. *in*, not, and *stability*.]

Instal, instal, in-staw'l, *v.t.* *to place in a stall* or seat; to place in an office or order; to invest in any charge or office with the customary ceremonies. [In, and Stall.]

Installation, in-stal-lā'shun, *n.*, *the act of installing* or placing in an office with ceremonies.

Instalment, in-staw'l'ment, *n.*, *the act of installing*; one of the parts of a sum paid at various times; that which is produced at stated periods.

Instance. See under Instant.

Instant, in'stant, *adj.* lit. *standing by or near*; pressing, urgent; immediate; quick; without delay; present, current, as the passing moment.—*n.* the present moment of time; any moment or point of time.—*adv.* in'stantly, on the instant or moment; immediately; in *B.*, importunately, zealously. [L. *instans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *insto*, to stand upon—in, upon, *sto*, to stand.]

Instantaneous, in-stan-tān'e-us, *adj.*, *done in an instant*; momentary; occurring or acting at once; very quickly.—*adv.* instantane'ously.

Instances, in'stans, *n.*, *quality of being instant* or urgent; solicitation; occurrence; occasion; example.—*v.t.* to mention as an example or case in point.—*pr.p.* in'stancing; *pa.p.* in'stanced. [L. *instantia*—*instans*.]

Instate, in-stāt', *v.t.* *to put in a state* or place; to install. [In, and State.]

Instead, in-stēd', *adv.*, *in the stead*, place, or room of. [In, and Stead.]

Instep, in'step, *n.* the prominent upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg; in horses, the hind-leg from the ham to the pastern joint. [In, and Step.]

Instigate, in'sti-gāt, *v.t.*, *to prick on*; to urge on; to set on; to incite.—*pr.p.* instigat'ing; *pa.p.* instigat'ed. [L. *instigo*—*in*, and root *stig*, Gr. *stizo*, Sans. *ti*, to prick.] See Stigma, Stimulus.

Instigation, in-si-gā'shun, *n.*, *the act of instigating* or inciting; impulse, esp. to evil; temptation.

Instigator

Instigator, in-'sti-gāt-ur, *n.*, one who or that which instigates or incites.

Instinct, in-'stīngkt, *n.*, that which instigates or incites; impulse; an involuntary or unreasoning prompting to action; the natural impulse by which animals are guided apparently independent of reason or experience to any action. [L. *instinctus*, from *instinguo*, to instigate—in, and *stinguo*—stīg.]

Instinct, in-'stīngkt, *adj.*, instigated or incited; moved; animated.

Instinctive, in-'stīngkt'iv, *adj.*, prompted by instinct; involuntary; acting according to or determined by natural impulse.—*adv.* *Instinctively*.

Instill, in-'stīl, *v. t.*, to pour into by drops; to infuse slowly into the mind.—*pr. p.* *instilling*; *pa. p.* *instilled*. [L. *instillo*—*in*, and *stillo*, to drop.] See **Distil**.

Instillation, in-'stīl-ā'shun, **Instilment**, in-'stīl'mēt, *n.*, the act of instilling or pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind; that which is instilled or infused.

Institute, in-'stī-tūt, *v. t. lit.* to cause to stand up; to set up in; to erect; to originate; to establish; to appoint; to commence; to educate.—*pr. p.* *instituting*; *pa. p.* *instituted*.—*n.*, anything instituted or formally established; established law; precept or principle; a book of precepts or principles; an institution; a literary and philosophical society. [L. *instituo*—*in*, and *statuo*, to cause to stand, from *sto*, to stand.]

Institution, in-'stī-tū'shun, *n.*, the act of instituting or establishing; that which is instituted or established; foundation; established order; enactment; a society established for some object; that which institutes or instructs; a system of principles or rules.

Institutional, in-'stī-tū'shun-al, **Institutionary**, in-'stī-tū'shun-er-i, *adj.*, belonging to an institution; instituted by authority; elementary.

Institutor, in-'stī-tūt-ist, *n.*, a writer of institutes or elementary rules.

Institutive, in-'stī-tūt-iv, *adj.*, able or tending to institute or establish; depending on an institution.

Instruct, in-'strukt, *v. t. lit.* to put in order; to prepare; to inform; to teach; to order or command.—*pr. p.* *instructing*; *pa. p.* *instructed*. [L. *instruo*, *instruor*—*in*, and *struo*, to pile up, to set in order.]

Instructible, in-'strukt'i-bl, *adj.*, able to be instructed.

Instruction, in-'strukt'shun, *n.*, the act of instructing or teaching; information; command.

Instructive, in-'strukt'iv, *adj.*, containing instruction or information; conveying knowledge.—*adv.* *Instructively*.—*n.* *Instructiveness*.

Instructor, in-'strukt'ur, *n.*, one who instructs; a teacher.—*fem.* *Instructor*.

Instrument, in-'strōō-ment, *n. lit.* that which instructs or builds up; a tool or utensil; a machine producing musical sounds; a writing containing a contract; one who or that which is made a means. [L. *instrumentum*—*instruo*.]

Instrumental, in-'strōō-ment'al, *adj.*, acting as an instrument or means; serving to promote an object; helpful; belonging to or produced by musical instruments.—*adv.* *Instrumentally*.—*n.* *Instrumentality*, agency.

Instrumentalist, in-'strōō-ment'al-ist, *n.*, one who plays on a musical instrument.

Instrumentation, in-'strōō-men-tā'shun, *n.* in music, the arrangement of a composition for perform-

Insurmountable

ance by different instruments; the playing upon musical instruments.

Insurrection, in-sub-jek't'shun, *n.*, want of subjection or obedience. [L. *in*, not, and *subjection*.]

Insubordinate, in-sub-or'dīn-āt, *adj.*, not subordinate or submissive; disobedient.—*n.* *Insubordination*. [L. *in*, not, and *Subordinate*.]

Insufferable, in-'suf'fēr-a-bl, *adj.*, not sufferable or able to be suffered or endured; unbearable; detestable.—*adv.* *Insufferably*. [L. *in*, not, and *sufferable*.]

Insufficient, in-'suf-fīsh'ent, *adj.*, not sufficient; deficient; unfit; incapable.—*adv.* *Insufficiently*.—*n.* *Insufficiency*. [L. *in*, not, and *sufficient*.]

Insular, in-'sū-lar, *adj.*, belonging to an island; surrounded by water.—*adv.* *Insularly*.—*n.* *Insularity*, the state of being insular. [L. *insularis*—*insula*, an island.]

Insulate, in-'sū-lāt, *v. t. lit.* to make an island of; to place in a detached situation; to prevent connection or communication; in electricity, to separate by a non-conductor.—*pr. p.* *insulating*; *pa. p.* *insulated*.—*n.* *Insulation*. [L. *insula*.]

Insulator, in-'sū-lāt-ur, *n.*, one who or that which insulates; in electricity, a non-conductor.

Insult, in-'sult, *v. t. lit.* to leap at or upon; to treat with indignity or contempt; to abuse; to affront.—*pr. p.* *insulting*; *pa. p.* *insulted*.—*n.* *Insult*, a abuse; affront; contumely. [L. *insulto*—*insilio*, to spring at—in, upon, and *salio*, to leap.]

Insultingly, in-'sult'ing-li, *adv.*, in an insulting or insolent manner.

Insuperable, in-'sū-pēr-a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be passed over; insurmountable; unconquerable.—*adv.* *Insuperably*.—*n.* *Insuperability*. [L. *insuperabilis*—*in*, not, *superabilis*—*supero*, to pass over—*super*, above.]

Insupportable, in-'sup-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.*, not supportable or able to be supported or endured; unbearable; insufferable.—*adv.* *Insupportably*.—*n.* *Insupportableness*. [L. *in*, not, and *supportable*.]

Insuppressible, in-'sup-pres'i-bl, *adj.*, not suppressible or to be suppressed or concealed. [L. *in*, not, and *suppressible*.]

Insure, in-'shōōr, *v. t.*, to make sure or secure; to contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, &c. or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death.—*v. i.* to practise making insurance.—*pr. p.* *insuring*; *pa. p.* *insured*. [L. *in*, intensive, and *sure*.]

Insurable, in-'shōōr'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be insured.

Insurance, in-'shōōr'ans, *n.*, the act of insuring, or a contract by which one person undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss; the premium so paid.

Insurer, in-'shōōr'ēr, *n.*, one who insures.

Insurgent, in-'sur'jent, *adj.*, rising upon or against; rising in opposition to authority; rebellious.—*n.* one who rises in opposition to established authority; a rebel. [L. *insurgens*, *entis*—*insurgo*, to rise upon—in, upon, and *surgo*, to rise.]

Insurgency, in-'sur'jen-si, *n.*, a rising upon or against; insurrection; rebellion.

Insurrection, in-'sur-rek'shun, *n.*, a rising up or against; open and active opposition to the execution of the law; a rebellion.—*adj.* *Insurrectional*, *insurrectionary*. [L. *insurrectio*.]

Insurrectionist, in-'sur-rek'shun-ist, *n.*, one who favours or takes part in an insurrection.

Insurmountable, in-'sur-mount'a-bl, *adj.*, not sur-

mountable; that cannot be overcome.—*adv.* insurmountably. [L. *in*, not, and *surmountable*.]
Insurrection, &c. See under *Insurgent*.
Insusceptible, in-sus-sep'ti-bl, adj., not susceptible; not capable of feeling or of being affected.—*n.* insusceptibility. [L. *in*, not, and *susceptible*.]
Intact, in-takt', adj., untouched; uninjured. [L. *intactus—in*, not, *tango, tactus*, to touch.]
Intactible, in-takt'i-bl, adj., that cannot be touched, or perceived by the touch.
Intangible, in-tan'ji-bl, adj., not tangible or perceptible to touch.—*ns.* intangibility, intangibility.
Integer, in'te-jér, n. that which is left *untouched* or undiminished, a whole; in *arith.*, a whole number. [L.—*in*, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch.] See *Katira*.
Integral, in'te-gral, adj., entire or whole; not fractional.—*n.* a whole; the whole as made up of its parts.—*adv.* integrally.—*n.* Integral calculus, a branch of the higher mathematics.
Integrate, in'te-grät, v.t. to make up as a whole; to make entire; to renew:—*pr. p.* in'tegrating; *pa. p.* in'tegrated.—*n.* integration. [L. *integrō, integratum—integer*.]
Integrant, in'te-grant, adj. making part of a whole; necessary to form an integer or an entire thing. [L. *integrans, -antis*, *pr. p.* of *integrō*.]
Integrity, in-teg'ri-ti, n. lit. *entireness, wholeness*; the unimpaired state of anything; uprightness; honesty; purity.
Intaglio, in-tal'yo, n. a figure cut into any substance; a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out, the reverse of a cameo. [It—*intagliare—in*, into, *tagliare*, to cut. See *Detail*.]
Intagliated, in-tal'yät-ed, adj. formed in *intaglio*; engraved.
Integral, Integrate, &c. See under *Intact*.
Integument. See under *Integument*.
Integument, in-teg'u-ment, n., that which naturally covers anything. [L. *integumentum—intego—in*, upon, *lego*, to cover.]
Integumentary, in-teg'u-ment'ar-i, adj., pertaining to or composed of integuments.
Integumentation, in-teg'u-mä'shun, n. the branch of physiology which treats of *integuments*.
Intellect, in'tel-ekt, n. the power of the mind that chooses or decides between things; the mind, in reference to its rational powers; the thinking principle. [L. *intellectus—intelligo*, to choose between—*inter*, between, *lego*, to choose.]
Intellection, in-tel-ek'shun, n., the act of understanding; in *phil.*, apprehension or perception.
Intellective, in-tel-ek'tiv, adj., able to understand; produced or perceived by the understanding.
Intellectual, in-tel-ekt'u-al, adj., of or relating to the intellect or mind; perceived or performed by the intellect; having the power of understanding.—*adv.* intellectually.
Intellectualist, in-tel-ekt'u-al-ist, n., one who overrates the human intellect.
Intelligent, in-tel'i-jent, adj., having intellect; endowed with the faculty of reason; well-informed.—*adv.* intelligently. [L. *intelligens, -entis* *pr. p.* of *intelligo*.]
Intelligence, in-tel'i-jens, n., intellectual skill or knowledge; information communicated; news; a spiritual being. [L. *intelligentia—intelligens*.]
Intelligential, in-tel'i-jen'shal, adj., pertaining to the intelligence; consisting of spiritual being.
Intelligible, in-tel'i-jibl, adj., that may be under-

stood; clear.—*adv.* intelligibly.—*ns.* intelligibility, intelligibility.
Intemperance, in-tem'per-ans, n., want of temperance; excess of any kind; habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor. [L. *in*, not, *temperance*.]
Intemperate, in-tem'per-it, adj., not temperate; indulging to excess any appetite or passion; given to an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; passionate; exceeding the usual degree.—*adv.* intemperately.—*n.* intemperateness.
Intend, in-tend', v.t. orig. to stretch out towards; to fix the mind upon; to purpose.—*v.i.* to have a design; to purpose:—*pr. p.* intending; *pa. p.* intended. [L. *intendo, intentum*, and *intensum—in*, towards, *tendo*, to stretch.]
Intendant, in-tend'ant, n. an officer who superintends.—*n.* intendant, his office.
Intended, in-tend-ed, adj. purposed; betrothed.—*n.* an affianced lover.—*adv.* intendedly.
Intense, in-tens', adj. lit. stretched, strained; increased to a high degree; very close; very severe.—*adv.* intensely.—*ns.* intense, intensity.
Intensity, in-tens'i-ty, v.t., to make intense, or more intense.—*v.i.* to become intense:—*pr. p.* intensifying; *pa. p.* intensified.
Intension, in-ten'shun, n., a straining or bending; state of being strained; increase of intensity.
Intensive, in-tens'iv, adj., stretched; admitting of extension; assiduous; serving to intensify; in *gram.*, giving force or emphasis.—*adv.* intensively.—*n.* intensiveness.
Intent, in-ten't, adj. having the mind intense or bent on; fixed with close attention; anxiously diligent.—*n.* the thing aimed at or intended; a design; meaning.—*adv.* intently.—*n.* intensiveness.
Intention, in-ten'shun, n. lit. a stretching of the mind towards any object; fixed direction of mind; the object aimed at; design; purpose.
Intentional, in-ten'shun-al, adj., with intention; intended; designed.—*adv.* intentionally.
Intentioned, in-ten'shund, adj., with intention; meant, designed.
Inter, in-ter', v.t., to put in and cover with earth; to bury:—*pr. p.* interring; *pa. p.* interred. [low L. *interro—L. in*, into, *terro*, the earth.]
Interment, in-ter'ment, n., the act of depositing a body in the earth; burial.
Interaction, in-ter-ak'shun, n., action between bodies, mutual action. [L. *inter*, between, and *actio*.]
Intercalate, in-ter'kal-it, v.t. lit. to call or proclaim that something has been inserted between; to insert between, as a day in a calendar:—*pr. p.* intercalating; *pa. p.* intercalated.—*n.* intercalation. [L. *intercalo, -atum—inter*, between, *calo*, to call.]
Intercalar, in-ter'kal-ar, intercalary, in-ter'kal-ar-i or -kal'ar-i, adj., inserted between others.
Intercede, in-ter-sed', v.t. lit. to go between; to act as peacemaker between two; to plead for one:—*pr. p.* interceding; *pa. p.* interceded.—*n.* intercession. [L. *intercedo, -cessum—inter*, between, *cedo*, to go.]
Intercedant, in-ter-sed'ent, adj., going between; pleading for.—*adv.* intercedently. [L. *intercedens, -entis*, *pr. p.* of *intercedo*.]
Intercession, in-ter-sech'un, n., act of interceding or pleading for another.
Intercessional, in-ter-sech'un-al, adj., containing intercession or pleading for others.
Intercessor, in-ter-sech'ur, n., one who goes between; one who reconciles two enemies; one

who pleads for another: a bishop who acts during a vacancy in a see.

Intercessorial, in-tér-ses-só-rí-ál, *adj.*, pertaining to an intercessor or pleader for others.

Intercessory, in-tér-ses'-or-i, *adj.*, containing intercession or pleading for others.

Intercellular, in-tér-sel'ú-lar, *adj.* lying between cells. [L. *inter*, between, and *cellular*.]

Intercept, in-tér-sept', *v.t.* lit. to take anything by coming between it and its destination; to catch by the way; to interrupt communication with; to cut off; in *math.*, to take or comprehend between.—*pr.p.* intercept'ing; *pa.p.* intercept'ed.—*n.* intercepter, intercept'or. [L. *intercipio*, -ceptum—*inter*, between, *capio*, to take.]

Interception, in-tér-sep'shun, *n.*, act of intercepting or cutting off.

Interceptant, in-tér-sip'i-ent, *adj.*, intercepting.—*n.* the person or thing that intercepts. [L. *intercipiens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *intercipio*.]

Intercession, &c. See under *Intercede*.

Interchange, in-tér-chánj', *v.t.*, to change between or one thing for another; to give and take mutually; to exchange; to succeed alternately.—*n.* mutual exchange; alternate succession. [L. *inter*, between, and *changeo*.]

Interchangeable, in-tér-chánj'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be interchanged; following each other in alternate succession.—*adv.* interchangeably.—*ns.* interchange'ableness, interchange'ability.

Interceptant. See under *Intercept*.

Interclude, in-tér-klúod', *v.t.*, to shut out from anything by coming between; to intercept; to cut off.—*pr.p.* interclud'ing; *pa.p.* interclud'ed.—*n.* interclud'ion. [L. *intercludo*—*inter*, between, *claudo*, to shut.]

Intercolonial, in-tér-ko-ló-ní-ál, *adj.*, pertaining to the relations existing between colonies. [L. *inter*, between, and *colonial*.]

Intercolumniation, in-tér-ko-lum-ní-s'hun, *n.* in *arch.*, the distance between columns measured from the lower part of their shafts. [L. *inter*, between, and *root* of *Column*.]

Intercommune, in-tér-kom-mún', *v.t.*, to commune between or together. [L. *inter*, between, and *Commune*.]

Intercommunicate, in-tér-kom-mún'i-kát', *v.t.*, to communicate between or mutually.—*n.* intercommunication.

Intercommunicable, in-tér-kom-mún'i-ka-bl, *adj.*, that may be communicated between or mutually.

Intercommunio, in-tér-kom-mún'yun, *n.*, communion between or mutual communion.

Intercostal, in-tér-kos'tál, *adj.*, in *anat.*, lying between the ribs. [L. *inter*, between, and *Costal*.]

Intercourse, in-tér-kórs, *n.* lit. a course or running between; connection by dealings; communication; commerce; communion. [L. *inter*, between, and *curso*.]

Intercurrent, in-tér-kúr'rent, *adj.*, running between; intervening.—*n.* Intercur'ence. [L. *inter*, between, and *Current*.]

Interdict, in-tér-díkt', *v.t.* lit. to pronounce or give judgment between two persons; to interpose; to forbid; to forbid communion.—*pr.p.* interdict'ing; *pa.p.* interdict'ed.—*n.* Interdict'ion. [L. *interdicco*, -dictum—*inter*, between, and *dico*, to say, pronounce.]

Interdict, in-tér-díkt, *n.* prohibition; a prohibitory decree; a prohibition of the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service.

Interdictive, in-tér-díkt'iv, *interdictory*, in-tér-díkt'-or-i, *adj.*, containing interdict; prohibitory.

Interest, in-tér-est, *v.t.* lit. to be between; to engage as the attention; to awaken concern in: to excite (in behalf of another):—*pr.p.* in'teresting; *pa.p.* in'terested.—*n.* concern; special attention; influence over others: share; participation; advantage: premium paid for the use of money; any increase. [L. *interest*—*interesse*, to be of importance—*inter*, between, *esse*, to be.]

Interested, in-tér-est-ed, *adj.*, having an interest or concern; liable to be affected.—*adv.* in'terestedly.

Interesting, in-tér-est-ing, *adj.*, having interest; engaging the attention or regard; exciting emotion or passion.—*adv.* in'terestingly.

Interfere, in-tér-fér', *v.i.* lit. to strike between; to come in collision; to intermeddle; to interpose; to act reciprocally—said of waves, rays of light, &c.:—*pr.p.* interfér'ing; *pa.p.* interfér'ed'. [L. *inter*, between, and *ferio*, to strike.]

Interferencia, in-tér-fér-ens, *n.*, act of interfering.

Interferer, in-tér-fér'er, *n.*, one who interferes.

Interfluent, in-tér-flúod-ent, **Interfluous**, in-tér-flúod-us, *adj.*, flowing between. [L. *interfluens*, *pr.p.* of *interfluo*—*inter*, between, and *fluo*, to flow.]

Interfollicleous, in-tér-fó-li-k'á-shi-us, *adj.* placed between leaves. [L. *inter*, between, *Follicleous*.]

Interfrotted, in-tér-fret'ed, *adj.*, frotted between or interlaced. [L. *inter*, between, and *frotted*.]

Interfused, in-tér-fúzd', *adj.*, poured or spread between. [L. *interfusus*, *pa.p.* of *interfundo*—*inter*, between, and *fundo*, to pour.]

Interfusion, in-tér-fúzhun, *n.*, a pouring or spreading between. [L. *interfusio*.]

Interhemal, in-tér-hé'mál, *adj.*, between the hemal processes or spines. [L. *inter*, between, *Hemal*.]

Interim, in-tér-im, *n.* time between or intervening; the mean time. [L.—*inter*, between.]

Interior, in-tér'i-ur, *adj.*, inner; internal; remote from the frontier or coast; inland.—*n.* the inside of anything; the inland part of a country.—*adv.* interiorly. [L.—*comp.* of *internus*, inward.]

Interjacent, in-tér-já'sent, *adj.*, lying between; intervening. [L. *interjacens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *interjaccio*—*inter*, between, and *jaccio*, to lie.]

Interjaccose, in-tér-já'sen-si, *n.*, a lying between; a space or region between others.

Interject, in-tér-jekt', *v.t.*, to throw between; to insert.—*v.t.* to throw one's self between:—*pr.p.* interject'ing; *pa.p.* interject'ed. [L. *inter*, between, and *jacio*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]

Interjection, in-tér-jek'shun, *n.*, a throwing between; in *gram.*, a word thrown in to express emotion.—*adj.* interject'ional. [Fr.; L. *interjectio*.]

Interjunction, in-tér-jungk'shun, *n.*, a junction or joining between. [L. *inter*, between, and *Junctio*.]

Interknit, in-tér-nít', *v.t.*, to knit together; to unite closely. [L. *inter*, between, and *Knit*.]

Interlace, in-tér-lás', *v.t.*, to lace together; to unite; to insert one thing within another; to intermix. [L. *inter*, between, and *Laos*.]—*n.* Interlace'ment.

Interlard, in-tér-lárd', *v.t.*, to place lard between; to mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture; to interpose. [L. *inter*, between, and *Lard*.]

Interlay, in-tér-lá', *v.t.*, to lay among or between. [L. *inter*, between, and *Lay*.]

Interleave, in-tér-lév', *v.t.*, to put a leaf between; to insert blank leaves in a book:—*pr.p.* interleave'ing; *pa.p.* interleave'ed'. [L. *inter*, and *Leaf*.]

Interline

Interline, in-tér-lín', *v. t.* lit. to insert a line between; to write in alternate lines; to write between lines. [L. *inter*, between, and *linea*.]
Interlinear, in-tér-lín'-é-ar, *adj.* written between lines. [L. *inter*, between, and *linear*.]
Interlining, in-tér-lín'-é-á'shun, *n.*, act of interlining; that which is interlined.
Interlink, in-tér-lingk', *v. t.* lit. to put a link between; to connect by uniting links. [L. *inter*, between, and *link*.]
Interlobular, in-tér-lob'ú-lar, *adj.* being between lobes. [L. *inter*, between, and *lobular*.]
Interlocation, in-tér-ló-ká'shun, *n.*, a location or placing between. [L. *inter*, between, location.]
Interlocution, in-tér-ló-kú'shun, *n.*, a speaking between; conference; an intermediate decree before final decision. [L. *interlocutio*, from *interloquor*—*inter*, between, and *loquor*, locutus, to speak.]
Interlocutor, in-tér-lok'ú-tur, *n.*, one who speaks between or in dialogue; in law, an intermediate decree before final decision.—*adj.* *interlocutory*.
Interlope, in-tér-lóp', *v. t.* lit. to leap or run between; to intrude into any matter in which one has no fair concern:—*pr. p.* interlóping; *pa. p.* interlóped'.—*n.* *interloper*. [L. *inter*, between, and Dutch, *loopen*, to run; Scot. *loap*; E. *leap*.]
Interlude, in-tér-lúdd, *n.* a short dramatic performance or play between the play and after-piece, or between the acts of a play; a short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [low L. *interludium*—*inter*, between, *ludus*, play.]
Interluded, in-tér-lúdd'ed, *adj.*, inserted as an interlude; having interludes.
Interlunar, in-tér-lú'nar, **Interlunary**, in-tér-lú'nar-i, *adj.* lit. between the moons; belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. [L. *inter*, between, and *lunar*.]
Intermarry, in-tér-marí, *v. i.*, to marry between or among; to marry reciprocally or take one and give another in marriage.—*n.* *intermarriage*.
Intermeddle, in-tér-medl', *v. t.*, to meddle or mix with; to interpose or interfere improperly. [L. *inter*, among, and *meddla*.]—*n.* *intermeddler*.
Intermedial, in-tér-mé'di-al, **Intermediate**, in-tér-mé'di-át, *adj.*, in the middle between; intervening.—*adv.* *intermedately*. [L. *inter*, between, and *medial*, mediate.]
Intermediary, in-tér-mé'di-ar-i, *adj.*, intermediate.
Intermedium, in-tér-mé'di-um, *n.*, a medium between; an intervening agent or instrument.
Intermigration, in-tér-mi-grá'shun, *n.*, act of migrating amongst each other; reciprocal migration. [L. *inter*, among, and *migratio*.]
Interminable, in-tér-mi-na-bl, **Interminate**, in-tér-mi-nát, *adj.*, without termination or limit; boundless; endless.—*adv.* *interminably*.—*n.* *interminableness*. [L. *interminabilis*—*in*, not, and *terminus*, a boundary.]
Intermingle, in-tér-ming'g, *v. t.* or *v. i.*, to mingle or mix together. [L. *inter*, among, *Mingla*.]
Intermission. See under *Intermit*.
Intermit, in-tér-mít', *v. t.* lit. to cause to go between; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt:—*pr. p.* intermitt'ing; *pa. p.* intermitt'ed. [L. *intermittio*,—*missum*—*inter*, and *mitta*, to cause to go.]
Intermittent, in-tér-mít'ent, *adj.*, intermitting or ceasing at intervals, as a fever.—*n.* an intermittent disease.—*adv.* *intermitt'ingly*.
Intermission, in-tér-mish'un, *n.*, act of intermitting;

Interpledge

interval; pause.—*adj.* *interval'sive*, coming at intervals.
Intermix, in-tér-miks', *v. t.* or *i.*, to mix among or together. [L. *inter*, among, and *Mix*.]
Intermixture, in-tér-miks'túr, *n.*, a mass formed by mixture; something intermixed.
Intermobility, in-tér-mó-bil'i-ti, *n.*, capacity of things to move among themselves. [L. *inter*, among, and *mobility*.]
Intermundane, in-tér-mun'dán, *adj.*, between worlds. [L. *inter*, between, and *Mundana*.]
Intermural, in-tér-mú'ral, *adj.* lying between walls. [L. *inter*, between, and *Mural*.]
Intermuscular, in-tér-mus'kú-lar, *adj.*, between the muscles. [L. *inter*, between, and *muscular*.]
Intermutation, in-tér-mú-tá'shun, *n.*, mutual change; interchange. [L. *inter*, between, and *Mutation*.]
Intern, in-tér'n', *v. t.* to confine in the interior of a country; e. g., a prisoner of war. [Fr. *interner*.]
Internal, in-tér'nál, *adj.*, being in the interior; domestic, as opposed to foreign; intrinsic; pertaining to the heart:—opposed to *external*.—*adv.* *internally*. [L. *internus*—*inter*, within.]
International, in-tér-nash'un-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the relations between nations.—*adv.* *internationally*. [L. *inter*, between, and *national*.]
Internecine, in-tér-né'sin, *adj.*, mutually destructive; deadly. [L. *interneco*—*inter*, between, and *neco*, to kill, akin to Sans. root *nak*.]
Internode, in-tér-nód, *n.* in bot., the space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise.—*adj.* *internodal*. [L. *internodium*, from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a knot.]
Internuncio, in-tér-nun'shi-ó, *n.*, a messenger between two parties; the Pope's representative at republics and small courts.—*adj.* *internuncioal*. [Sp.; L. *internuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.]
Interoceanic, in-tér-ó-shé-an'ik, *adj.*, between oceans. [L. *inter*, between, and *oceanic*.]
Interocular, in-tér-ok'ú-lar, *adj.*, between the eyes. [L. *inter*, between, and *Ocular*.]
Interosseal, in-tér-osh'e-al, **Interosseous**, in-tér-osh'e-us, *adj.*, situated between bones. [L. *inter*, between, and *Osseal*, *Osseous*.]
Interpellation, in-tér-pel-á'shun, *n.* lit. speaking between; interruption; intercession; a summons; an earnest address. [Fr.; L. *interpellatio*, from *interpello*, *interpellatum*—*inter*, between, and *pello*, to speak.]
Interpetalary, in-tér-pet'al-ar-i, *adj.* in bot., between the petals. [L. *inter*, between, and *Petal*.]
Interpetiolar, in-tér-pet'i-ó-lar, *adj.* in bot., between the petioles. [L. *inter*, between, and *Petiolar*.]
Interpilaster, in-tér-pi-las'tér, *n.* in arch., space between two pilasters. [L. *inter*, between, and *Pilaster*.]
Interplanetary, in-tér-plan'et-ar-i, *adj.*, between the planets. [L. *inter*, between, and *Planét*.]
Interplead, in-tér-pléd', *v. i.* in law, to plead or discuss a point, happening between or incidentally, before the principal cause can be tried.
Interpleader, in-tér-pléd'ér, *n.*, one who interpleads; in law, a bill in equity to determine who of the parties a suit, debt, or rent is due.
Interpledge, in-tér-plédj', *v. t.*, to pledge mutually; to give and take a pledge. [L. *inter*, between, mutually, and *Pledge*.]

Interpolate, in-tér-pò-lát, *v. i.* lit. to polish or furbish up here and there or *between*; to insert unfairly, as a spurious word or passage in a book or manuscript; to corrupt: in *math.*, to fill up the intermediate terms of a series:—*pr. p.* interpoláting; *pa. p.* interpoláted. [*L. interpolo, interpolatum, from inter, between, and polio, to polish.*]

Interpolator, in-tér-pò-lá-tor, *n.*, one who interpolates.

Interpolation, in-tér-pò-lá'shun, *n.*, act of interpolating; that which is interpolated.

Interpose, in-tér-pòz', *v. t.*, to place between; to thrust in; to offer, as aid or services.—*v. i.* to come between; to mediate; to put in by way of interruption:—*pr. p.* interpòsing; *pa. p.* interpòsed'.—*n.* Interpòs'er. [*L. interpono, -positum*—*inter, between, and pono, to place.*]

Interposal, in-tér-pòz'al, **Interposition**, in-tér-pò-zish'un, *n.*, act of interposing; intervention; mediation; anything interposed.

Interposit, in-tér-pòz'it, *n.*, a place of deposit between two cities or countries.

Interpret, in-tér-prét', *v. i.* lit. to act as an agent between two parties so as to fix the price; to make clear; to translate into intelligible or familiar terms:—*pr. p.* intérpreting; *pa. p.* intérpreted. [*L. interpretor, -pretatus*—prob. from *inter, between, and root of pretium, price, akin to Gr. pri, from Sans. Pri, to buy.*] (*pretation.*)

Interpretable, in-tér-prét'abl, *adj.*, capable of interpretation.

Interpretation, in-tér-pré-tá'shun, *n.*, act of interpreting; the sense given by an interpreter; the power of explaining.

Interpretative, in-tér-pré-tá-tiv, *adj.*, collected by or containing interpretation.—*adv.* Interprétatively.

Interpreter, in-tér-prét'ér, *n.*, one who explains between two parties; an expounder; a translator.

Interregnum, in-tér-reg'num, *n.*, the time between two reigns; the time between the cessation of one and the establishment of another government. [*L. inter, between, regnum, rule.*]

Interrex, in-tér-reks, *n.*, one who rules during an interregnum; a regent. [*L. inter, between, and rex, a king.*]

Interrogate, in-tér-rò-gát, *v. i.* lit. to ask between; to question; to examine by asking questions.—*v. i.* to ask questions; to inquire:—*pr. p.* intérrogáting; *pa. p.* intérrogáted. [*L. interrogo, interrogatum, from inter, between, and rogo, to ask.*—*n.* Interrogator.

Interrogation, in-tér-rò-gá'shun, *n.*, act of interrogating; a question put; the mark of a question (?), orig. the first and last letters of *L. Quæstio*, a question.

Interrogative, in-tér-ro-g'a-tiv, *adj.*, denoting a question; expressed as a question.—*n.* a word used in asking a question.—*adv.* Interrogatively.

Interrogatory, in-tér-ro-g'a-tor-i, *n.*, a question or inquiry.—*adj.* expressing a question.

Interrupt, in-tér-rup't', *v. t.*, to break in between; to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; to divide; to break continuity:—*pr. p.* interrúpt'ing; *pa. p.* interrúpt'ed. [*L. interrumpo—inter, between, and rumpo, ruptum, to break.*]

Interruptedly, in-tér-rup'ted-li, *adv.*, with interruptions.

Interruption, in-tér-rup'tshun, *n.*, act of interrupting; hindrance; cessation.

Interruptive, in-tér-rup'tiv, *adj.*, tending to interrupt.—*adv.* Interrúptively.

Interscapular, in-tér-akap'ú-lar, *adj.* in anat.,

between the shoulder-blades. [*L. inter, between, and Scapular.*]

Interscribe, in-tér-skríb', *v. t.*, to write between:—*pr. p.* interskríb'ing; *pa. p.* interscribed'. [*L. interscribo—inter, between, and scribo, to write.*]

Interscut, in-tér-sekt', *v. t.*, to cut between or asunder; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts.—*v. i.* to cross each other:—*pr. p.* interséct'ing; *pa. p.* interséct'ed. [*L. inter, between, and seco, sectum, to cut.*]

Intersection, in-tér-sek'shun, *n.*, act or state of intersecting; in *geom.*, the point or line in which two lines or planes cut each other.

Interscant, in-tér-sé'kant, *adj.*, dividing into parts; crossing.

Intersperse, in-tér-spérs', *v. t.*, to disperse or sprinkle among; to set here and there:—*pr. p.* interspérs'ing; *pa. p.* interspersed'. [*L. interspergo, interspersum—inter, among, spargo, to scatter, akin to Gr. speiro, to sow.*]

Interspersion, in-tér-spérs'hun, *n.*, act of interspersing.

Interstellar, in-tér-stel'lar, **Interstellar**, in-tér-stel'lar-i, *adj.*, between or among the stars; situated beyond the solar system. [*L. inter, between, and stella, a star.*]

Intersitio, in-tér-sis, or in-tér-stis, *n.*, the space which stands between things; a small space between things closely set, or between the parts which compose a body. [*L. interstitium—inter, between, and sisto, stitum, to stand.*]

Intersitial, in-tér-stish'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or containing interstices.

Intersitiated, in-tér-strá'ti-fid, *adj.*, stratified between other bodies. [*L. inter, between, stratified.*]

Intertexture, in-tér-teks'túr, *n.*, act of interweaving, or state of being interwoven. [*L. inter, between, and textura.*]

Intertropical, in-tér-trop'ík-al, *adj.*, between the tropics. [*L. inter, between, tropical.*]

Intertwine, in-tér-twín', *v. t.*, to twine or twist together.—*v. i.* to be twisted together; to become involved:—*pr. p.* intertwín'ing; *pa. p.* intertwined'.—*adv.* intertwín'ingly. [*L. inter, together, and Twine.*]

Intertwist, in-tér-twist', *v. t.*, to twist together:—*pr. p.* intertwist'ing; *pa. p.* intertwisted'.—*adv.* intertwist'ingly. [*L. inter, together, and Twist.*]

Interval, in-tér-val, *n.* lit. the space between two stakes or palisades; time or distance between; void space between; the distance between two given sounds in music. [*L. intervallum—inter, between, and vallus, a stake.*]

Intervene, in-tér-vén', *v. i.*, to come or be between; to occur between points of time; to happen so as to interrupt; to interpose:—*pr. p.* intervén'ing; *pa. p.* intervéned'. [*L. intervenio—inter, between, and venio, to come.*]

Intervention, in-tér-vén'shun, *n.*, act of intervening; agency between persons; mediation; interposition. [*L. interventio.*]

Interview, in-tér-vú, *n.*, a mutual view or sight; a meeting. [*L. inter, between, and View.*]

Interweave, in-tér-wév', *v. t.*, to weave together; to intermingle the texture; to connect closely. [*L. inter, together, and Weave.*]

Intestate, in-tes'tít, *adj.*, dying without a will; not disposed of by will.—*n.* a person who dies without a will. [*L. intestatus—in, not, and testatus—testor, to make a will.*]

intestacy

Intestacy, in-tes'ta-si, *n.*, *state of being intestate*, or of dying without having made a will.

Intestine, in-tes'tin, *adj.*, *internal*; contained in the animal body: domestic; not foreign.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) the long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus. [*L. intestinus—intus*, within, on the inside.]

Intestinal, in-tes'tin'al, *adj.*, *pertaining to the intestines* of an animal body.

Inthral, in-thraw'l, *v.t.*, *to bring into thralldom* or bondage; to enslave; to shackle.—*pr.p.* inthral'ling; *pa.p.* inthralled'. [*L. in*, into, and Thral].

Inthralment, in-thraw'fment, *n.*, *act of inthralling* or enslaving; slavery.

Intimate, in'ti-mät, *adj.*, *innermost*; internal: close: familiar.—*n.* a familiar friend: an associate.—*adv.* intimately. [*L. intimus*, innermost—*intus*, within.] [*close familiarity.*]

Intimatey, in'ti-ma-si, *n.*, *state of being intimate*;

Intimate, in'ti-mät, *v.t.* lit. *to make one intimate with*; to hint: to announce.—*pr.p.* in'timät'ing; *pa.p.* in'timät'ed. [*L. intimo*, -atum—*intus*.]

Intimation, in-ti-mä'shun, *n.*, *act of intimating*; obscure notice; hint: announcement.

Intimidate, in-tim'i-dät, *v.t.*, *to make timid* or fearful; to dispirit:—*pr.p.* in'tim'idät'ing; *pa.p.* in'tim'idät'ed. [*L. in*, timidus, fearful—*timere*, to fear.]

Intimidation, in-tim-i-dä'shun, *n.*, *act of intimidating*: state of being intimidated.

Intituled, in-ti'tüld, same as **Entitled**.

Into, in'too, *prep.* lit. *coming to and going in*; noting passage inwards: noting the passing of a thing from one state to another: in *B.*, often used for **Ut**. [*Ita* and *Te*.]

Intolerable, in-to'l'er-a-bl, *adj.*, *not tolerable*; that cannot be endured.—*n.* **Intolerableness**.—*adv.* intolerably. [*L. in*, not, and tolerable.]

Intolerant, in-to'l'er-ant, *adj.*, *not tolerant*; not able or willing to endure: not enduring difference of opinion: persecuting.—*n.* one opposed to toleration.—*adv.* intolerantly.—*ns.* **Intolerances**, **Intolerantion**. [*L. in*, not, and tolerans.]

Intomb, in-töm, same as **Entomb**.

Intone, in-tön, *v.i.* *to utter in tones*; to give forth a low protracted sound.—*v.t.* *to chant*:—*pr.p.* in'tön'ing; *pa.p.* in'tön'ed'. [*L. in*, inten, *Tone*.]

Intonate, in'tön-ät, *v.i.*, *to intone*; to sound: to sound the notes of a musical scale: to modulate the voice:—*pr.p.* in'tönät'ing; *pa.p.* in'tönät'ed. [*L. intono*, -atum, from root of **Intone**.]

Intonation, in-tön-nä'shun, *n.*, *act of intonating*; act or manner of sounding musical notes: modulation of the voice.

Intortense, in-tor'shun, *n.*, *a twisting*, winding, or bending. [*L. in*, and *torstense*.]

Intoxicate, in-toks'i-kät, *v.t.* lit. *to drug* or poison: to make drunk: to excite to enthusiasm or madness:—*pr.p.* in'toxikät'ing; *pa.p.* in'toxikät'ed. [*low L. intoxicio*, -atum—*toxicum*, *Gr. toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped—*toxos*, an arrow.]

Intoxication, in-toks-i-kä'shun, *n.*, *act of intoxicating* or making drunk: state of being drunk: high excitement or elation.

Intractable, in-trakt'a-bl, *adj.*, *not tractable* or manageable: obstinate.—*ns.* **Intractability**, **Intractableness**.—*adv.* intractably. [*L. in*, not, tractable.]

Intraural, in-tra-mü'ral, *adj.*, *within the walls*, as of a city. [*L. intru*, within, and *Mural*.]

intrusion

Intransitive, in-tran'si-tiv, *adj.*, *not transitive* or passing over or indicating passing over; in *gram.*, representing action confined to the agent.—*adv.* intransitively. [*L. in*, not, transitive.]

Intransmissible, in-trans-mis'i-bl, *adj.*, *that cannot be transmitted*. [*L. in*, not, and transmissibile.]

Intransmutable, in-trans-müt'a-bl, *adj.*, *that cannot be transmuted* or changed.—*n.* **Intransmutability**. [*L. in*, not, and transmutable.]

Intrant, in'trant, *adj.*, *entering*; penetrating.—*n.* one who enters, especially on some public duty. [*L. intrans*, -antis—*intro*, to enter. See **Enter**.]

Intranch, in-trench', *v.t.*, *to dig a trench around*; to fortify with a ditch.—*v.i.* to encroach. [*Ita*, and *Trench*.]

Intranchment, in-trench'ment, *n.*, *act of intranching*; a trench; a ditch and parapet for defence: any protection or defence.

Intrepid, in-trep'id, *adj.*, *without trepidation* or fear; undaunted; brave.—*n.* **Intrepidity**.—*adv.* intrepidly. [*L. intrepidus—in*, not, and root of **Trepidation**.]

Intricate, in'tri-kät, *adj.*, *full of hinderances* or perplexed; obscure.—*ns.* **Intricacy**, **Intricateness**.—*adv.* intricately. [*L. intricatus—in*, and *trico*, to make difficulties—*trico*, hinderances.]

Intrigue, in-trég', *n.*, *intricateness*; a private or party scheme: the plot of a poem or romance: secret illicit love.—*v.i.* to form intrigues; to carry on illicit love:—*pr.p.* in'trigu'ing; *pa.p.* in'trigu'ed'. [*Fr. intriguer*—root of **Intricate**.]

Intriguer, in-trég'ér, *n.*, *one who intrigues*, or pursues an object by secret plans.

Intrinsic, in-trin'sik, **Intrinsic**, in-trin'sik'al, *adj.* lit. *on the inside*; inward: genuine; inherent.—*adv.* intrinsically. [*L. intrinsicus—intro*, within, and *secus*, side.]

Introduce, in-trö-düs', *v.t.*, *to lead* or bring within; to conduct into a place: to bring to be acquainted: to bring into notice or practice: to make known: to commence: to preface:—*pr.p.* in'trödüc'ing; *pa.p.* in'trödüc'ed'. [*L. introduco*, -ductum—*intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead.]

Introduction, in-trö-duk'shun, *n.*, *act of introducing*; act of conducting into a place: act of making persons known to each other: act of bringing into notice or practice: preface.

Introductive, in-trö-duk'tiv, *adj.*, *servicing to introduce*.

Introductory, in-trö-duk'tor-i, *adj.*, *servicing to introduce*; previous: prefatory.—*adv.* **Introductorially**.

Intromit, in-trö-mit', *v.t.*, *to send within*; to admit; to permit to enter:—*pr.p.* in'tröm'it'ing; *pa.p.* in'tröm'it'ed. [*L. intro*, within, *mitto*, missum, to send.]

Intromission, in-trö-miash'un, *n.*, *action of sending within* or into.

Introspection, in-trö-spek'shun, *n.*, *a sight of the inside* or interior. [*L. introspectio—introspectio*, -spectum—*intro*, within, *specio*, to see.]

Introvers, in-trö-vert', *v.t.*, *to turn inward*:—*pr.p.* in'trövert'ing; *pa.p.* in'trövert'ed. [*L. intro*, within, and *verto*, to turn.]

Intrude, in-trööd', *v.i.*, *to thrust one's self in* or upon; to enter uncalled or uninvited.—*v.t.* to force in:—*pr.p.* in'trüd'ing; *pa.p.* in'trüd'ed. [*L. intrudo—in*, in, upon, *trudo*, to thrust.]

Intruder, in-trööd'ér, *n.*, *one who intrudes* or enters without right or welcome.

Intrusion, in-trööd'shun, *n.*, *act of intruding* or of

entering into a place without welcome or invitation; encroachment.

Intrusive, in-trū'siv, *adj.*, tending or apt to intrude; interfering without welcome or right.—*adv.* intru'sively.—*n.* intru'siveness.

Intrust, in-trust', *v. t.*, to give in trust; to deliver to another, trusting his fidelity. [L. *in*, and *Trust*.]

Intuition, in-tū-ish'un, *n.* lit. a looking upon or into; the power of the mind by which it immediately perceives the truth of things without reasoning or analysis; a truth so perceived.—*adj.* intu'itional. [L. *in*, into or upon, and *tuō*—*tuor*, *tuitus*, to look.]

Intuitive, in-tū-iv, *adj.*, perceived or perceiving by intuition; received or known by simple inspection.—*adv.* intu'itively.

Intumescence, in-tū-mes'ens, *n.*, the action of swelling; a swelling; a tumid state. [low L. *intumescentia*—*in*, and *tumescere*, *gens*—*tumescō*, to swell.]

Intwine, in-twīn', same as Entwine.

Intwist, in-twīst', same as Entwist.

Inumbra, in-um'brā, *v. t.*, to cast a shadow upon or shade:—*pr. p.* inum'brating; *pa. p.* inum'brated. [L. *inumbro*, *inumbrosum*—*in*, and *umbro*, to shade—*umbra*, a shadow.]

Inundate, in-un'dāt or in', *v. t.*, to flow upon or over in waves (said of water); to flood: to fill with an overflowing abundance:—*pr. p.* inun'dating; *pa. p.* inun'dated.—*n.* inun'dā'tion, act of inundating; a flood; an overflowing. [L. *inundo*, *-atus*—*in*, and *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave.]

Inure, in-ūr', *v. t.*, to use or practice habitually; to accustom; to harden.—*v. i.* to pass in use; to come into use or effect; to serve to the use or benefit of:—*pr. p.* inūring; *pa. p.* inūred'. [old Fr. *enurer*, from *in*, *inter*, and *urere*, contracted from L. *urere*, use—*urere*, *urere*, to use.]

Inurement, in-ūr'ment, *n.*, act of inuring; practice.

Inurn, in-urn', *v. t.*, to place in an urn; to intomb; to bury. [L. *in*, in, and *urna*.]

Inutility, in-ū-tīl'i-ti, *n.*, want of utility; uselessness; unprofitableness. [L. *in*, not, and *utilitas*.]

Invasa, in-vād', *v. t.* lit. to go into; to enter a country as an enemy; to attack: to encroach upon; to violate; to seize or fall upon:—*pr. p.* invād'ing; *pa. p.* invād'ed. [L. *invado*, *invasum*—*in*, and *vado*, to go.] See *Wade*.

Invaser, in-vād'ēr, *n.*, one who invades or attacks; an encroacher; an intruder.

Invasion, in-vā'shun, *n.*, the act of invading; an attack; an incursion: an attack on the rights of another; an encroachment; a violation.

Invasive, in-vā'siv, *adj.*, making invasion; aggressive; infringing another's rights.

Invalid, in'va-lid, *adj.*, not valid or strong; infirm; sick.—*n.* one who wants strength; one who is weak; a sickly person; one disabled for active service, esp. a soldier or sailor.—*v. t.* to make invalid or affect with disease; to enrol on the list of invalids:—*pr. p.* in'validing; *pa. p.* in'validated. [Fr. *invalidé*, L. *invalidus*—*in*, not, and *validus*, strong.] See *Valid*.

Invalid, in'val'id, *adj.*, not valid or sound; weak; without value, weight, or cogency; having no effect; void; null. [L. *in*, not, and *Valid*.]

Invalidate, in-val'id-ēt, *v. t.*, to render invalid; to weaken the force of; to destroy the force of; to overthrow:—*pr. p.* inval'idating; *pa. p.* inval'idated.—*n.* inval'idā'tion.

Invalidity, in-val'id-i-ti, *n.*, the state or quality of being invalid; want of cogency; want of force.

Invaluable, in-val'ū-a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be valued; priceless.—*adv.* inval'uably. [L. *in*, not, valuable.]

Invariable, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *adj.*, not variable; without variation or change; unalterable; constantly in the same state.—*adv.* invar'vably.—*n.* invar'vableness.

Invasion. See under *Invade*.

Investive. See under *Invest*.

Invest, in-vē', *v. i.* lit. to carry or bring against; to attack with words; to rail against; to revile:—*pr. p.* inveigh'ing; *pa. p.* inveighed'. [L. *inveho*, *invectum*—*in*, and *veho*, to carry.] See *Vehement*.

Investive, in-vek'tiv, *n.*, that which is inveighed or brought against; an expression used in inveighing; a violent utterance of censure; an attack with words; a railing; abuse; sarcasm or satire.—*adj.* railing; abusive; satirical.

Investigate, in-ve'g'l, *v. t.* lit. either, to make one willing, or, to blind; to entice; to delude; to seduce:—*pr. p.* inveigh'ing; *pa. p.* inveigled'. [Fr. *investir*, to be willing, *it*, *investiare*, to bring one to one's will—*voglio*, will—L. *volo*, to wish: or from Fr. *aveugle*, blind—L. *ab*, without, *oculus*, the eye.]

Investment, in-ve'g'l-ment, *n.*, the act of inveighing or enticing; an enticement.

Invest, in-vent', *v. t.* lit. to come upon; to meet with; to devise or contrive; to make; to forge; to feign; to frame:—*pr. p.* invent'ing; *pa. p.* invent'ed'. [L. *invenio*, *inventum*—*in*, upon, and *venio*, to come.]

Invention, in-ven'shun, *n.*, the act of inventing; that which is invented; contrivance; a deceit; power or faculty of inventing; ability displayed by any invention or effort of the imagination.

Inventive, in-ven'tiv, *adj.*, able to invent; ready in contrivance.—*adv.* invent'ively.—*n.* invent'iveness.

Inventor, inven'tur, *n.*, one who invents or finds out something new.—*fr.* inven'tor.

Inventory, in'ven-tor-i, *n.*, a list of that which has come into or is in a house, &c.; a catalogue of furniture, goods, &c.—*v. t.* to make an inventory or catalogue of:—*pr. p.* invent'oring; *pa. p.* invent'oried. [Fr. *inventaire*, low L. *inventarium*.]

Inverse, Inversion. See under *Invert*.

Invert, in-vert', *v. t.*, to turn in or about; to turn upside down; to reverse; to change the customary order or position:—*pr. p.* invert'ing; *pa. p.* invert'ed'. [L. *inverto*, *invertum*—*in*, and *verto*, to turn.]

Inverse, in-vert's, *adj.*, inverted; in the reverse or contrary order; opposite.—*adv.* inverse'ly.

Inversion, in-vert'shun, *n.*, the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; a change of order or position.

Invertedly, in-vert'ed-li, *adv.*, in an inverted or contrary manner.

Invertebral, in-vert'ē-bral, **Invertebrate**, in-vert'ē-brīt, *adj.*, without a vertebral column or backbone.—*n.* Invertebrate, an animal without a vertebral column. [L. *in*, not, and *vertebra*.]

Invest, in-vest', *v. t.*, to put vesture on; to dress; to confer or give; to place in office or authority; to adorn; to surround; to block up; to lay siege to; to place, as property in business; to lay out money on:—*pr. p.* invest'ing; *pa. p.* invest'ed'. [L. *investio*, *-itum*—*in*, on, and *vestio*, to clothe. See *Vest*.]

Investiture, in-vest'i-tūr, *n.*, the act or the right of investing or putting in possession.

Investment, in-vest'ment, *n.*, the act of investing; the act of surrounding or besieging; laying out money on; that in which anything is invested.

Investigate, in-ves'ti-găt, *v.t.* lit. to trace the *vestigēs* or tracks of; to search into; to inquire into with care and accuracy:—*pr.p.* investigatīng; *pa.p.* inves'tigatēd. [L. *investigo*, -atum—in, and *vestigō*, to track. See *Vestige*.]

Investigable, in-ves'ti-ga-bl, *adj.*, able to be investigated or searched out.

Investigation, in-ves'ti-găt'shun, *n.*, act of investigating or examining into; research; study.

Investigator, in-ves'ti-găt-tur, *n.*, one who investigates or examines into.

Investigative, in-ves'ti-găt-tiv, **investigatory**, in-ves'ti-găt-or-i, *adj.*, promoting or given to investigation.

Investiture, **Investment**. See under *Invest*.

Inveterate, in-ve'ter-ăt, *adj.*, grown old; firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; violent.—*adv.* invet'erately.—*ns.* invet'erateness, invet'eracy, firmness produced by long use or continuance. [L. *invetero*, -atum, to grow old—in, and *veteris*, old. See *Veteran*.]

Invidious, in-vid'i-us, *adj.*, lit. filled with envy; envious; likely to incur or provoke ill-will.—*adv.* invid'iously.—*n.* invid'iousness. [L. *invidiosus*, from root of *Envy*.]

Invigorate, in-vig'or-ăt, *v.t.*, to give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate:—*pr.p.* invig'orating; *pa.p.* invig'orated.—*ns.* invig'orator, the act or state of being invigorated. [In, and *Vigour*.]

Invincible, in-vin'si-bl, *adj.*, not vincible or able to be overcome; insuperable.—*adv.* invin'cibly.—*ns.* invin'cibleness, invin'cibility. [L. *in*, not, and *vincibilis*.]

Inviolable, in-vid'ô-labl, *adj.*, not violable; that cannot be profaned; that cannot be injured.—*adv.* inviol'ably.—*n.* inviolability. [L. *in*, not, and *violabilis*.]

Inviolata, in-vid'ô-lăt, **inviolated**, in-vid'ô-lăt-ed, *adj.*, not violated; unprofaned; uninjured.

Invisible, in-viz'i-bl, *adj.*, not visible or capable of being seen.—*adv.* invis'ibly.—*ns.* invisibility, invis'ibleness. [L. *in*, not, and *visibilis*.]

Invite, in-vit', *v.t.*, to wish one to be in a place; to ask; to summon; to allure; to attract.—*v.i.* to ask in invitation:—*pr.p.* invit'ing; *pa.p.* invit'ed. [L. *invito*, -atum; variously derived from the roots of *volō*, to wish, and *voco*, to call.]

Invitation, in-vi-tăt'shun, *n.*, the act of inviting; an asking or solicitation.

Inviter, in-vit'er, *n.*, one who invites.

Invitingly, in-vit'ing-li, *adv.*, in an inviting or tempting manner.

Invocate. See under *Invoke*.

Invoice, in'vois, *n.* a letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity.—*v.t.* to make an invoice of:—*pr.p.* in'voicing; *pa.p.* in'voiced. [It. *avviso*, from root of *Advice*.]

Invoke, in-vok', *v.t.*, to call upon earnestly or solemnly; to implore assistance; to address in prayer:—*pr.p.* invok'ing; *pa.p.* invoked'. [L. *invoco*, -atum—in, on, *voco*, to call, conn. with *vox*, *vocis*, the voice.]

Invocate, in-vô-kăt, *v.t.* to invoke or call on solemnly or with prayer; to implore:—*pr.p.* in'vocating; *pa.p.* in'vocated.

Invocation, in-vô-kăt'shun, *n.*, the act or the form of *avvocating* or addressing in prayer; a call or summons, especially a judicial order.

Involuntary, in-vol'un-tar-i, *adj.*, not voluntary;

not having the power of will or choice; not done willingly; not chosen.—*n.* invol'untariness.—*adv.* invol'unterly. [L. *in*, not, and *Voluntary*.]

Involute, **Involution**. See under *Involve*.

Involve, in-volv', *v.t.*, to roll in or upon; to envelop; to enwrap; to implicate; to include; to complicate; to overwhelm; to catch; in *arith.*, to multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times:—*pr.p.* involv'ing; *pa.p.* involv'ed. [L. *involvere*—*in*, upon, *volvō*, *volutions*, to roll.]

Involute, in-vô-lüt, *n.*, that which is involved or rolled inward; a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.

Involute, in-vô-lüt, **involute**, in-vô-lüt-ed, *adj.* in *bot.*, rolled spirally inward; in conchology, turned inward.

Involution, in-vô-lüt'shun, *n.*, the action of involving; state of being involved or entangled; in *arith.*, act or process of raising a quantity to any given power.

Involvement, in-volv'ment, *n.*, act of involving; state of being involved or entangled.

Invulnerable, in-vul'nér-a-bl, *adj.*, not vulnerable, or able to be wounded.—*ns.* invulnerability, invul'nérableness.—*adv.* invul'nérably. [L. *in*, not, and *vulnerabilis*.]

Inward, in'ward, *adj.*, placed or being within; internal; seated in the mind or soul: in *B.*, intimate.—*n.pl.* in *B.*, the intestines.—*adv.* toward the inside; towards the interior: into the mind or thoughts. [A.S. *inweard*—*in*, and *ward*, direction.]

Inwardly, in'ward-li, *adv.*, in the parts within; in the heart; privately: toward the centre.

Inwards, in'wards, *adv.* same as *Inward*.

Intweave, in-wév', *v.t.*, to weave into; to entwine; to complicate. [L. *in*, into, and *Weave*.]

Intwrap, in-rap', *v.t.*, to cover by wrapping; to perplex; to transport. [In, and *Wrap*.]

Intwreathe, in-réth', *v.t.*, to encircle as with a wreath, or the form of a wreath. [In, and *wreath*.]

Intwrought, in-rawt', *adj.*, wrought in or among other things; adorned with figures. [In, and *wrought*.] See *Work*.

Iodine, i'ô-dîn, *n.* one of the elementary bodies; so named from the violet colour of its vapour. [Gr. *iodidēs*, violet-coloured—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, form, appearance.]

Ionia, i-on'ik, *adj.*, relating to *Ionia* in Greece; denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the ram's horn volute of its capital.

Iota, i-ô'ta, *n.*, a very small quantity or degree; a jot. [Gr., the smallest letter in the alphabet, corresponding to the English *i*.]

Ipecaconaha, ip-ê-kak-ô-an'a, *n.* a shrubby plant found in the woods of Brazil, the root of which is much used in medicine. [Brazilian.]

Irascible. See under *Ire*.

Ire, Ir, *n.*, anger; keen resentment. [L. *ira*.] **Ireful**, Ir'fool, *adj.*, full of ire or wrath; resentful.—*adv.* ire'fully.

Irascible, Ir-as'i-bl, *adj.*, susceptible of ire or anger; easily provoked; irritable.—*ns.* irascibility.—*adv.* iras'cibly. [low L. *irascibilis*—*irascor*, to be angry—*ira*.]

Iris, I'ris, *n.*, the rainbow: an appearance resembling the rainbow; the broad coloured ring round the pupil of the eye: name of one of the minor planets: the fleur-de-lis or flag-flower. [L. *iris*, *iridis*, Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow.]

iridescent

iridescent, ir-i-des'ent, irised, Iris-i-ted, *adj.*, coloured like the iris or rainbow.—*n.* irides'cence.
Irish, Irish, *adj.*, relating to or produced in Ireland.—*n.* language of the Irish, a species of Celtic.—*pl.* the natives or inhabitants of Ireland.
irk, erk, *v.t.* lit. to make one dull; to weary; to trouble; to distress (now used only impersonally). [A.S. *earg*, dull, slothful; Scotch, *ergh*, to feel reluctant.]
irksome, erk'sum, *adj.*, dull; causing uneasiness; tedious; unpleasant.—*adv.* irk'somely.—*n.* irk'someness.
Iron, Yurn, *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument or utensil made of iron: strength.—*pl.* fetters; chains.—*adj.* formed of iron: resembling iron: rude; stern: fast-binding; not to be broken: robust: dull of understanding.—*v.t.* to smooth with an iron instrument: to arm with iron: to fetter:—*pp.* ironed; *pa.p.* ironed. [A.S. *iren*, Ger. *eisen*, conn. with L. *aes*, bronze.]
iron-bound, Yurn-bound, *adj.*, bound with iron; surrounded with rocks.
iron-clad, Yurn-klad, *adj.*, clad in iron; covered or protected with iron.—*n.* a war-vessel having the parts above water plated with iron.
iron-founder, Yurn-found-er, *n.* one who founds or makes castings in iron.
iron-foundry, Yurn-found-ri, *n.* a place where iron is founded or cast.
iron-gray, Yurn-grā, *adj.* of a gray colour, like that of iron freshly cut or broken.—*n.* this colour.
iron-handed, Yurn-hand-ed, *adj.* having hands hard as iron.
iron-hearted, Yurn-härt-ed, *adj.* having a heart hard as iron; cruel.
iron-master, Yurn-mās-tēr, *n.* a master or proprietor of ironworks.
ironmonger, Yurn-mung-gēr, *n.* a monger or dealer in articles made of iron.
ironmongery, Yurn-mung-gēr-i, *n.* a general name for articles made of iron; hardware.
iron-mould, Yurn-möld, *n.* the mould or mark left on wet cloth after touching rusty iron.
ironware, Yurn-wār, *n.*, wares or goods of iron.
ironwork, Yurn-wurk, *n.* the parts of a building, &c. made of iron; anything of iron: a furnace where iron is smelted, or a foundry, &c. where it is made into heavy work.
irony, Yurn-i, *adj.*, made, consisting, or partaking of iron: like iron; hard.
Ironical. See under Irony.
Irony, Yurn-i, *n.*, dissimulation: a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant; satire. [L. *ironia*, Gr. *εἰρωνία*, dissimulation—*ειρων*, a dissembler—*ειρω*, to talk.]
ironical, I-ron'ik-al, *adj.*, containing irony; meaning the opposite of what is expressed; satirical.—*adv.* ironically.
Irradiate, ir-rā'di-āt, *v.t.*, to dart rays of light upon or into; to adorn with lustre: to decorate with shining ornaments: to animate with light or heat: to illuminate the understanding.—*v.i.* to emit rays; to shine:—*pp.* irrā'diāt; *pa.p.* irrā'diāt.—*adj.* adorned with rays of light or with lustre. [L. *irradio*, *irradiatum*—*in*, on, and *radiare*.]
Irradiance, ir-rā'di-āns, irradiancey, ir-rā'di-an-si, *n.*, act of irradiating; emission of rays of light: that which irradiates or is irradiated; beams of light emitted; splendour.
Irradiant, ir-rā'di-ant, *adj.*, irradiating or shedding beams of light.

Irrepealable

irradiation, ir-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.*, act of irradiating or emitting beams of light: that which is irradiated; brightness: intellectual light.
Irrational, ir-rash'un-al, *adj.*, not rational or reasoning; void of understanding: absurd.—*n.* irrationality.—*adv.* irrationally. [L. *in*, not, and rational.]
Irreclaimable, ir-rē-klām'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be reclaimed or reformed; incorrigible.—*adv.* irreclaimably. [L. *in*, not, and reclaimable.]
Irreconcilable, ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl, *adj.*, not reconcilable; incapable of being brought back to a state of friendship: inconsistent.—*n.* irreconcilableness.—*adv.* irreconcilably. [L. *in*, not, and reconcilable.]
Irrecoverable, ir-rē-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.*, not recoverable; irreticvable.—*n.* irrecov'erableness.—*adv.* irrecov'erably. [L. *in*, not, and recoverable.]
Irredeemable, ir-rē-dēm'a-bl, *adj.*, not redeemable; not subject to be paid at the nominal value.—*n.* irredem'ableness; irredeemability.—*adv.* irredem'ably. [L. *in*, not, and redeemable.]
Irreducible, ir-rē-dūs'i-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be reduced or brought back to a former state.—*n.* irreduc'ibleness.—*adv.* irreduc'ibly. [L. *in*, not, and reducible.] [*in*, not, and reflexive.]
Irreflective, ir-rē-flek'tiv, *adj.*, not reflective. [L. *irrefragabilis*, ir-ref-ra-gabl, *adj.* lit. that cannot be broken; that cannot be refuted or overthrown; unanswerable.—*n.* irrefragability, irrefragableness.—*adv.* irrefragably. [L. *in*, not, and low L. *irfragabilis*—*re*, backwards, and *frag*, root of *frango*, to break.]
Irrefutable, ir-ref'ū-tabl or ir-rē-fūt'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be refuted or proved false.—*adv.* irrefutably or irrefutably. [L. *in*, not, and refutable.]
Irregular, ir-reg'ū-lar, *adj.*, not regular or according to rule: unnatural: unsystematic: vicious: in *gram.*, departing from the ordinary rules in its inflection: variable: not symmetrical.—*n.* a soldier not in regular service.—*adv.* irregularly. [L. *in*, not, and regular.]
Irregularity, ir-reg-ū-lar'i-ti, *n.*, state of being irregular; deviation from a straight line, or from rule: departure from method or order: vice.
Irrelative, ir-rē'l'a-tiv, *adj.*, not relative; unconnected.—*adv.* irrelatively. [L. *in*, not, and relative.]
Irrelevant, ir-rel'ē-vant, *adj.*, not relevant or bearing directly on the matter in hand.—*n.* irrel'evancy.—*adv.* irrel'evantly. [L. *in*, not, and relevant.]
Irreligious, ir-rē-lij'us, *adj.*, not religious; ungodly.—*adv.* irrelig'iously.—*n.* irrelig'iousness. [L. *in*, not, and religious.]
Irreligion, ir-rē-lij'un, *n.*, want of religion.
Irremediable, ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be remedied or redressed.—*n.* irremed'ialness.—*adv.* irremed'iably. [L. *in*, not, and remediable.]
Irremissible, ir-rē-mis'i-bl, *adj.*, not to be remitted or forgiven.—*n.* irremis'sibleness.—*adj.* irremis'sive, not remitting or forgiving.
Irremovable, ir-rē-mōv'a-bl, *adj.*, not removable; steadfast.—*n.* irremovability, irremov'ableness.—*adv.* irremov'ably. [L. *in*, not, and removable.]
Irreparable, ir-rep'ar-a-bl, *adj.*, not reparable or capable of being recovered.—*n.* irrep'arableness.—*adv.* irrep'arably. [L. *in*, not, and reparable.]
Irrepealable, ir-rē-pē'l'a-bl, *adj.*, that cannot be repealed or annulled.—*adv.* irrepealably. [L. *in*, not, and repealable.]

Irreprehensible, ir-rē-prē-hens'i-bl, *adj.*, not reprehensible; free from blame.—*adv.* irreprehensibly.—*n.* irreprehensibleness. [L. *in*, not, reprehensibile.]

Irrepressible, ir-rē-prēs'-s'i-bl, *adj.*, not repressible.—*adv.* irrepressibly. [L. *in*, not, repressibile.]

Irreproachable, ir-rē-prōch'a-bl, *adj.*, not reproachable; free from blame; upright; innocent.—*adv.* irreproachably. [L. *in*, not, reprochabile.]

Irreprovable, ir-rē-prōv'a-bl, *adj.*, not reprovable; blameless.—*adv.* irreprovably.—*n.* irreprovableness. [L. *in*, not, reprovable.]

Irresistance, ir-rē-sist'ans, *n.*, want of resistance; passive submission. [L. *in*, not, and resistance.]

Irresistible, ir-rē-sist'i-bl, *adj.*, not resistible or to be opposed with success.—*adv.* irresistibly.—*n.* irresistibleness, irresistibility.

Irresolute, ir-rē-sō-lūt, *adj.*, not resolute or firm in purpose.—*adv.* irresolutely. [L. *in*, not, resolute.]

Irresolvement, ir-rē-sō-lūt-nes, **Irresolution**, ir-rē-sō-lō'shun, *n.*, want of resolution, or of firm determination of purpose.

Irresolvable, ir-rē-solv'a-bl, *adj.*, not resolvable or able to be resolved. [L. *in*, not, resolvable.]

Irrespective, ir-rē-spektiv, *adj.*, not respective; not having regard to.—*adv.* irrespectively. [L. *in*, not, and respective.]

Irresponsible, ir-rē-spon'si-bl, *adj.*, not responsible or liable to answer (for).—*adv.* irresponsibly.—*n.* irresponsibility. [L. *in*, not, responsible.]

Irretrievable, ir-rē-trēv'a-bl, *adj.*, not retrievable or to be recovered or repaired.—*adv.* irretrievably.—*n.* irretrievableness. [L. *in*, not, retrievable.]

Irreverence, ir-rēv'ēr-ens, *n.*, want of reverence or veneration; want of due regard for the character and authority of the Supreme Being. [L. *in*, not, and reverence.]

Irreverent, ir-rēv'ēr-ent, *adj.*, not reverent; proceeding from irreverence.—*adv.* irreverently.

Irreversible, ir-rē-vērs'i-bl, *adj.*, not reversible; that cannot be recalled or annulled.—*adv.* irreversibly.—*n.* irreversibleness. [L. *in*, not, reversible.]

Irrevocable, ir-rēv'ok-ā-bl, *adj.*, not revocable; that cannot be recalled.—*adv.* irrevocably.—*n.* irrevocableness. [L. *in*, not, and revocable.]

Irrigate, ir'ri-gāt, *v. t.*, to water; to wet or moisten; to cause water to flow upon:—*pr. p.* ir'rigating; *pa. p.* ir'rigated. [L. *irrigo*, -atum—in, in, rigō, to wet; akin to Ger. *regen*, E. *rain*.]

Irrigation, ir-ri-gā'shun, *n.*, act of watering, esp. of watering lands artificially.

Irrigues, ir-rig'ū-us, *adj.*, watered; wet; moist.

Irrisive, ir-riz'h'un, *n.*, act of laughing at another. [L. *irrisio*—in, against, *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.]

Irritable, Irritability. See under Irritate.

Irritate, ir'ri-tāt, *v. t.* lit. to snarl much, as a dog; to make angry; to provoke; to excite heat and redness in:—*pr. p.* ir'ritating; *pa. p.* ir'ritated. [L. *irritio*, -atum, freq. of *irritio*, to snarl, as a dog.]

Irritable, ir'ri-tā-bl, *adj.*, that may be irritated; easily provoked: in *med.*, susceptible of excitement or irritation.—*adv.* irritably.—*n.* irritableness. [L. *irritabilis*—*irritio*.]

Irritability, ir-ri-tā-bil'i-tē, *n.*, the quality of being easily irritated; the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues and fibres.

Irritant, ir'ri-tant, *adj.*, irritating.—*n.* that which causes irritation. [L. *irritans*, -antis, *pr. p.* of *irritio*.]

Irritation, ir-ri-tā'shun, *n.*, act of irritating or

exciting; excitement: in *med.*, a vitiated state of sensation or action. [L. *irritatio*.]

Irritative, ir'ri-tāt-iv, *adj.*, tending to irritate or excite; accompanied with or caused by irritation.

Irritatory, ir'ri-tā-tō-ri, *adj.*, irritating; exciting.

Irruption, ir-rup'shun, *n.*, a breaking or bursting in; a sudden invasion or incursion. [L. *irruptio*—in, in, and *rumpo*, ruptum, to break.]

Irruptive, ir-rup'tiv, *adj.*, rushing suddenly in or upon.—*adv.* irruptively.

Is, iz, third person sing. of Be. [A.S. *is*, Ger. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Sans. *asti*—as, to be.]

Isagon, i-sā-gon, *n.*, a figure having equal angles. [Fr. *isagone*—Gr. *isos*, equal, *gonia*, an angle.]

Isalgiam, i-sing-gias, *n.*, a glutinous substance, chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of several species of sturgeon. [Ger. *hausenblase*—*hausen*, the sturgeon, *blase*, a bladder.]

Islam, iz-lam, *n.*, lit. complete submission to the will of God; the Mohammedan religion. [Ar. *islam*—*salama*, to submit to God.]

Islamism, iz-lam-izm, *n.*, the Mohammedan religion.

Islamitic, iz-lam-iz'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to Islam or Islamism.

Island, i'land, *n.* lit. either, eye-land, or, water-land; land surrounded with water, like the eye in the face; a large floating mass. [old E. *iland*, A.S. *igland*; Frs. *oog*, an eye, island; Dan. *öie*, eye, *ö*, island; Ice. *ey*, isle; or from A.S. *ea*, water.]

Islander, i'land-ēr, *n.*, an inhabitant of an island.

Isle, il, *n.*, an island. [Fr. *île*, old Fr. *isle*, It. *isola*—L. *insula*; Celtic, *innis*, *ennis*, Scot. *inch*.]

Islet, i'let, *n.*, a little isle.

Isolate, iz'ō-lāt or is', *v. t.* to place by itself, like an island; to place in a detached situation:—*pr. p.* iz'olating; *pa. p.* iz'olated.—*n.* *isola'tion*. [It. *isolare*—*isola*—L. *insula*.]

Isochimal, i-sō-k'i'm'al, **Isochimal**, i-sō-k'i'm'en-al, *adj.* lit. having equal winters; having the same mean winter temperature. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *chima*, winter.]

Isochromatic, i-sō-krō-mat'ik, *adj.* in optics, having the same color. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chroma*, colour.]

Isochronal, i-sō-k'ron-al, **Isochronous**, i-sō-k'ron-us, *adj.*, of equal time; performed in equal times. [Gr. *isochronos*—*isos*, equal, *chronos*, time.]

Isochronism, i-sō-k'ron-izm, *n.*, the quality of being isochronous or done in equal time.

Isometric, i-sō-mē't'ik, *adj.* lit. having equal parts; composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different chemical properties. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *metros*, part.]

Isometria, i-sō-mē't'rik, **Isometrical**, i-sō-mē't'rik-al, *adj.*, having equality of measure. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure.]

Isonomy, i-sō-nō-mi, *n.*, equal law, rights, or privileges. [Gr. *isonomia*—*isos*, equal, *nomos*, law—*nomē*, to deal out, distribute.]

Isosceles, i-sō-sē-lēs, *adj.* lit. having equal legs; in *geom.*, having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr. *isoskelēs*—*isos*, equal, *skelos*, a leg.]

Isothermal, i-sō-thēr'al, *adj.* lit. having equal summers; having the same mean summer temperature. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *thermō*, summer—*therō*, to be warm.]

Isothermal, i-sō-thēr'm'al, *adj.*, having an equal degree of heat. [Fr. *isotherme*—Gr. *isos*, equal, *thermē*, heat—*thermos*, hot.]

isotonia, i-sō-ton'ik, *adj.*, having equal tones. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *tonos*, tone.]

Israelite, i'sra-el-it, *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew. [Gr. *Israēlitis*—*Israēl*, Heb. *Yisraēl*, contender, soldier of God—*sara*, to fight, and *El*, God.]

Israelitic, i'sra-el-it'ik, *Israelitish*, i'sra-el-it-ish, *adj.*, pertaining to the Israelites or Jews.

Issue, ish'oo, *v. i.*, to go, flow, or come out; to proceed, as from a source; to spring; to be produced: in law, to come to a point in fact or law; to terminate.—*v. t.* to send out; to put into circulation; to give out for use:—*pr. p.* i'ssuing; *pa. p.* i'ssued.—*n.* *Issue*. [Fr. *issue*—*issir*, to go or flow out—*L. exire*—*ex*, out, *ire*, to go.]

Issue, ish'oo, *n.*, a going or flowing out; act of sending out: that which flows or passes out: fruit of the body, children; produce; circulation, as of bank-notes; publication, as of a book; a giving out for use; ultimate result, consequence: in law, the close or result of a pleading: in *med.*, an ulcer produced artificially.

Issueless, ish'oo-less, *adj.*, without issue; childless.

Isthmus, ist'mus, *n. lit.* a passage from one place to another; a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [L.—Gr. *isthmos*, a passage, an isthmus, *isthma*, a step—*simi*, to go.]

It, it, *pron.* the thing spoken of or referred to. [old E. and A.S. *hit*, Goth. *ita*; akin to *L. id*, Sans. *i*, pronominal root = here.]

Italian, i-tal'yan, *Italia*, i-tal'ik, *adj.*, of or relating to Italy or its people.—*n.* a native of Italy; the language of Italy. [It. *Italiano*, *Italiano*—*L. Italia*—Gr. *italos*, a bull, *L. vitulus*, a calf.]

Italianize, i-tal'yan-iz, *v. t.*, to make Italian.—*v. i.* to play the Italian; to speak Italian:—*pr. p.* Italicizing; *pa. p.* Italicized.

Italics, i-tal'iks, *n. pl.* a kind of types which slope to the right (as in the last word), so called because dedicated by their inventor to the Italian States.

Italics, i-tal'iz, *v. t.*, to print in Italics:—*pr. p.* Italicizing; *pa. p.* Italicized.

Itch, ich, *n.*, an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin; an eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasitic animal and accompanied by severe itching.—*v. i.* to have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin; to have a constant, teasing desire:—*pr. p.* itching; *pa. p.* itched. [A.S. *gictha*, itching, *gicenes*, a burning in the skin; Scot. *youch*, *yuch*, Ger. *jucken*, to itch.]

Itchy, ich'i, *adj.*, pertaining to or affected with itch.

Item, 'tem, *adv. lit.* in the same way; also.—*n.* a separate article or particular.—*v. t.* to make a note of:—*pr. p.* iteming; *pa. p.* itemed. [L.—*id*, that, akin to Sans. *itiham*, thus.]

Iterate, it'er-at, *v. t.*, to do again; to repeat:—*pr. p.* it'erating; *pa. p.* it'erated.—*n.* it'eration, repetition. [L. *itero*, atum—*iterum* (is, this, and comparative affix *iterum*), beyond this, again; akin to Sans. *itara*, other.]

Iterative, it'er-at-iv, *adj.*, repeating. [L. *iterativus*.]

Itinerary, i-tin'er-ant, *adj.*, making journeys from place to place; travelling.—*n.* one who travels from place to place, esp. a preacher; a wanderer.—*adv.* it'in'erant'y.—*n.* it'in'erancy, it'in'erancy. [low L. *itinerans*, *antis*—*L. iter*, *itineris*, a journey—*er*, *issum*, to go.]

Itinerary, i-tin'er-ar-i, *adj.*, travelling; done on a journey.—*n.* a book of travels; a guide-book for travellers. [L. *itinerarium*—*iter*.]

Its, its, *poss. pron.*, the possessive of **It** itself, it-self', *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun, applied to things. [It's self.]

Ivied. See under **Ivy**.

Ivory, i'vo-ri, *n. lit.* the elephant; the hard, white substance composing the tusks of the elephant and of the sea-horse.—*adj.* made of or resembling ivory. [Fr. *ivoire*, Prov. *ivoire*—*L. ebur*, *eboris*, ivory—old Egyptian, *ebur*, Sans. *ibha*, an elephant.]

Ivory-black, i'vo-ri-blak, *n.* a black powder, orig. made from burnt ivory, but now from bone.

Ivory-ant, i'vo-ri-ant, *n.*, the nut of a species of palm, containing a substance like ivory.

Ivy, i'vi, *n.* an evergreen creeping plant on trees and walls. [A.S. *ifig*, Ger. *epheu*, old Ger. *ebeheu*.]

Ivied, ivyed, Ivid, ivy-mantled, Ivi-man-td, *adj.*, overgrown or mantled with ivy.

J

Jabber, jab'er, *v. i.*, to gabble or talk rapidly and indistinctly; to chatter.—*v. t.* to utter indistinctly:—*pr. p.* jabber'ing; *pa. p.* jabber'ed.—*n.* rapid indistinct speaking.—*n.* Jabber'ing. [Scot. *gibber*; from root of **Gabble**.]

Jacinth, ja-sinth or ja', *n.* in *B.*, a precious stone, a red variety of zircon, now called hyacinth; a dark-purple colour. [contr. of *Hyacintha*.]

Jack, jak, *n.* a nickname or diminutive of **John**; a saucy or paltry fellow; a sailor; any instrument serving to supply the place of a boy or helper, as a boot-jack for taking off boots, a contrivance for turning a spit, a screw for raising heavy weights: the male of some animals: a young pike: a support to saw wood on: a miner's wedge: a flag displayed from the bowsprit of a ship: a coat of mail. [Fr. *Jaques*, James, the most common name in France, hence used as a substitute for John, the most common name in England.]

Jackanapes, jak'a-näps, *n. lit.* Jack the ape; a monkey, a coxcomb.

Jackass, jak'as, *n.*, the male of the ass; a blockhead. [Jack = the male, and Ass.]

Jackboots, jak'boots, *n. pl.* large boots reaching above the knee, to protect the leg, formerly worn by cavalry, and lined with plates of iron. [Jack = coat-of-mail, and Boots.]

Jackdaw, jak'daw, *n.* a species of crow. [Jack, and Daw.]

Jacket, jak'et, *n.*, a short coat. [Fr. *jaquette*; Sp. *jaqueta*, a dim. of Jack, a homely substitute for a coat-of-mail.]

Jacketed, jak'et-ed, *adj.*, wearing a jacket.

Jack-screw, jak'skrOO, *n.*, a screw for raising heavy weights. [Jack, and Screw.]

Jack, Jak, jak, *n.* a tree of the E. Indies of the same genus as the Bread-fruit-tree.

Jackal, jak'awl, *n.* a wild, gregarious kind of dog. [Fr. *jackal* and *chacal*; Ar. *tochakhal*; Pers. *shakal*; Sans. *krigala*.]

Jacket. See under **Jack**.

Jacobin, jak'b-bin, *n.* one of an order of monks, so named from their orig. establishment in the Rue St Jacques (St James's Street), Paris; one of a society of revolutionists in France, so called from their meeting in a Jacobin convent; a demagogue; a hooded pigeon. [Fr.—*L. Jacobus*, James, Gr. *Jacobos*, Heb. *Ya'akob*.]

Jacobinical, jak'b-bin'ikal, *adj.*, pertaining to the Jacobins or revolutionists of France; holding revolutionary principles.

Jacobinism, jak'ô-bin-izm, *n.*, the principles of the *Jacobins* or French revolutionists.

Jacobite, jak'ô-bit, *n.* an adherent of James II. and his descendants.—*adj.* of or belonging to the Jacobites.—*adj.* Jacobit'ical.—*n.* Jacobitism.

Jacob's-ladder, jâ'kôbs-lad'er, *n.*, *nant.*, a ladder made of ropes with wooden steps; a garden plant with large blue flowers. [from the Ladder which Jacob saw in his dream.]

Jade, jäd, *n.*, *v.t.*, to cause to pant; to tire; to harass.—*v.i.* to become weary; to lose spirit:—*pr.p.* jäd'ing; *pa.p.* jäd'ed.—*n.* a tired horse; a worthless nag; a woman—in contempt or irony; a stone of a dark-green colour. [acc. to Wedgwood, Sp. *ijadear*, to pant—*ijada*, L. *ilia*, the flank.]

Jag, jag, *n.*, a cleft or notch; a ragged protuberance: in *bot.*, a cleft or division.—*v.t.* to cut into notches:—*pr.p.* jagg'ing; *pa.p.* jagged'. [Celt. *gag*, a cleft.]

Jagged, jag'ed, *adj.*, cleft; having notches.—*adv.* jaggedly.—*n.* jaggedness.

Jagger, jag'er, *n.* a brass wheel with a notched edge for cutting cakes &c. into ornamental forms.

Jaggy, jag'g, *adj.*, notched; set with teeth; uneven.

Jaguar, jag'û-är or jag-wär, *n.* the most powerful American beast of prey, usually of a yellow colour with large black spots and rings, found in S. America. [Braz. *jagoara*.]

Jah, jâ, *n.* Jehovah. [Heb.]

Jail, same as Gaol.—*Jailer*, same as gaoler.

Jalap, jal'ap, *n.* the purgative root of a plant found near *Xalapa* or *Xalapa*, in Mexico.

Jam, jam, *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Gr. *sômos*, broth.]

Jam, jam, *v.t.*, to press as between jambs; to squeeze tight:—*pr.p.* jam'm'ing; *pa.p.* jammed'. [See *jamb* under.]

Jamb, jam, *n.* lit. a bending; the side-piece of a door, fireplace, &c. [Fr. *jambe*, old Fr. *jame*, It. *gamba*, a leg—Celt. *cam*, *camb*, *bent*.]

Jangle, jang'g, *v.i.* to sound discordantly as in *wrangling*; to wrangle or quarrel.—*v.t.* to cause to sound harshly:—*pr.p.* jang'ling; *pa.p.* jangled'.—*n.* discordant sound; contention. [old Fr. *jangler*, from the sound.]-*ns.* jang'ler, jang'ling.

Janitor, jan'i-tor, *n.*, a door-keeper; a porter.—*fm.* *Janitrix*. [L., from *janua*, a door.]

Janissary, jan'i-zar-i, *Janissary*, jan'is-sar-i, *n.* a soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards.—*adj.* *Janissarian*. [Fr. *Janissaire*; Turk. *yeni-tshéri*, new soldiers.]

Jaanty. See *Jaunty*.

January, jan'û-ar-i, *n.* the first month of the year, dedicated by the Romans to *Janus*, the god of the sun. [L. *Januarius*—*Janus*.]

Japan, ja-pan', *v.t.* to varnish after the manner of the Japanese or people of *Japan*; to make black and glossy:—*pr.p.* japann'ing; *pa.p.* japanned'.—*n.* work japanned; the varnish used in japanning.—*n.* *Japann*'er.

Jar, jâr, *v.i.* lit. to creak; to clash; to quarrel: to be inconsistent.—*v.t.* to shake:—*pr.p.* jarr'ing; *pa.p.* jarred'.—*n.* a harsh rattling sound; clash of interest or opinions; discord.—*adv.* jar'ringly. [imitative of the sound like Sp. *chirrir*, to creak or chirp; L. *garrir*, to chatter.]-On the *jar*, same as *Ajar*.

Jar, jâr, *n.* an earthen or glass bottle with a wide

mouth; a measure. [Fr. *jarre*; It. *giara*; Ar. *jarrah*, a water-pot.]

Jargon, jâr'gun, *n.* lit. chattering of birds; confused talk; slang. [Fr. *jargon*; It. *gergo*; like A.S. *cearcian*, to chatter.]

Jargonella, jâr-gô-nel', *n.* a kind of pear. [Fr.]

Jasmine, jas'min, *Jessamine*, jes'a-min, *n.* a genus of plants, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. *yasamyn*; Pera. *jârmin*.]

Jasper, jas'për, *n.* a hard silicious mineral of various colours; a precious stone. [Fr. *jaspe*; L. and Gr. *iaspis*; Heb. *yashpêhêk*.]

Jasperated, jas'për-â-ted, *adj.*, mixed with jasper.

Jaundice, jân'dis, *n.* a disease, characterised by a yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c. caused by bile. [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow—L. *galbanus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow.]

Jaundiced, jân'dist, *adj.*, affected with jaundice: prejudiced.

Jaunt, jânt, *v.i.* lit. to stir; to go from place to place; to make an excursion.—*n.* an excursion; a ramble. [old E. *jaunce*, old Fr. *jaucer*, to stir.]

Jaunting, jânt'ing, *adj.*, strolling; making an excursion.

Jaunty, Janty, jân'ti, *adj.* lit. genteel; airy; showy; dashing; finical.—*adv.* jaun'tily.—*n.* jauntness. [Fr. *gentil*, from root of *Gentel*.]

Javelin, jav'lin, *n.*, a spear about six feet long, anciently used by both infantry and cavalry. [Fr. *javeline*; Sp. *jabalina*, old E. *gavellock*, W. *gafloch*—*gaf*, a fork.]

Jaw, jaw, *n.*, that which chews; the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are set; the mouth; anything like a jaw. [old E. *chaw*, prob. akin to *Chin*, *Chew*.]

Jawed, jawd, *adj.*, having jaws; denoting the appearance of the jaws.

Jawbone, jaw'bôn, *n.*, the bone of the jaw, in which the teeth are set.

Jaw-fall, jaw'-fawl, *n.*, a falling of the jaw; fig. depression of spirits. [Jaw, and Fall.]

Jay, jâ, *n.* a bird of the crow family with gay plumage. [Fr. *geai*; Sp. *gayo*, a jay, and *gayar*, to variegate, from root of *Gay*.]

Jealous, jel'us, *adj.* lit. zealous; suspicious or incensed at rivalry; anxious to defend the honour of.—*adv.* jeal'ously.—*n.* jeal'ousy. [Fr. *jaloux*; It. *zeloso*; L. *zelus*, and Gr. *zêlos*, emulation.]

Jeau, jân, *n.* a twilled cotton cloth. [from *Jaen*, in Spain.]

Jeer, jër, *v.t.*, to make sport of; to treat with derision.—*v.i.* to scoff; to deride; to make a mock of.—*pr.p.* jeer'ing; *pa.p.* jeered'.—*n.* a railing remark; biting jest; mockery. [acc. to Wedgwood, Ice. *dar*, derision, *dára*, to make sport of.]-*adv.* jeer'ingly.

Jehovah, jê-hô'va, *n.* lit. the eternal or self-existent Being, the chief Hebrew name of the Deity. [Heb. *jehovah*, from *kayah*, to be.]

Jejuna, jê-jôon', *adj.* lit. abstaining from food, hungry; empty; void of interest; barren.—*adv.* jejun'ly.—*n.* jejunity. [L. *jejunus*, akin to Sans. *jam*, intens. *jàjam*, to eat, to be hungry.]

Jejunum, jê-jôon'm, *n.* the first part of the smaller intestine, so called because generally found empty after death. [L.—*jejunus*.]

Jelly, jel'i, *n.*, anything congealed or frozen; anything gelatinous; the juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Fr. *gelée*, from *gêl*, L. *gelo*, to freeze.]

Jellied, jel'id, *adj.*, in the state of jelly.

Jelly-fish, jel'i-fish, *n.* marine radiate animals like jelly. [Jelly, and Fish.]
Jennet, same as Genet.
Jennet, jen'et-ing, *n.* an apple ripe in June. [corrupted from *Junet*.] (root of *Gin*.)
Jenny, jen'i, *n.* a gin or machine for spinning. [from *Jeopard*, &c. See under *Jeopardy*.]
Jeopardy, jep'ard-i, *n.* lit. *an even game or chance*; hazard, danger. [Fr. *jeu parti*, low *L. jocus partitus*, a divided or even game—*L. jocus*, a game, *partitus*, divided—*partior*, to divide.]
Jeopard, jep'ard, *Jeopardies*, jep'ard-iz, *v.t.*, to put in jeopardy:—*pr.p.* jeoparding, *jeopardising*; *pa.p.* jeopardised, *jeopardised*.
Jeopardous, jep'ard-us, *adj.*, full of jeopardy; exposed to danger or loss.—*adv.* jeopardously.
Jerboa, jér'bó-a or jér-bó'a, *n.* a genus of small rodent quadrupeds, remarkable for the length of their hind-legs and their power of jumping. [Ar. *yerbó*, *yarbó*.]
Jeremiad, jér-e-mí'ad, *n.* a lamentation; a tale of grief; a doleful story. [from *Jeremiah*, the prophet, author of the book of *Lamentations*.]
Jerfalcon, same as *Gyrfalcon*.
Jerk, jérk, *v.t.* lit. to beat smartly; to throw with a quick effort; to give a sudden movement:—*pr.p.* jerking; *pa.p.* jerked'.—*n.* a short, sudden movement; a striking against with a sudden motion. [Scot. *yerk*, Ice. *kræk-ia*, to beat.]
Jerked-beef, jérkt'-béf, *n.*, beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilian, *charqui*.]
Jerkin, jér'kin, *n.* a jacket, a short coat or close waistcoat. [Dutch, *jerk*, a pinafore; Fr. *jargon*, a garment worn by country-people.]
Jersey, jér'zi, *n.* the finest part of wool; combed wool; a kind of woollen jacket. [from *Jersey*, one of the Channel Islands.]
Jerusalem Artichoke, je-roó'sa-lem ár'ti-chók, *n.* a plant of the same genus as the common sunflower, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle. [a corr. of It. *grasole*, sunflower, and *Artichoke*, from the similarity in flavour of its root to that of this plant.]
Jess, jes, *n.* lit. a throw; a short strap round the legs of a hawk, by which she is held and let go. [old Fr. *ges*, *jet*; It. *geto*, from *L. jacto*, to throw.]
Jessed, jést, *adj.*, having jesses on.
Jessamine, jes'a-min. See *Jasmine*.
Jesse, jes'i, *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches. [from its likeness to the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of *David*, formerly hung up in churches.]
Jest, jést, *n.* orig. a deed, a story; something ludicrous; joke; fun; something uttered in sport; object of laughter.—*v.i.* to make a jest or merriment:—*pr.p.* jesting; *pa.p.* jest'ed.—*adv.* jestingly. [old E. *jest*, *gest*; *L. gestum—gero*, to do.]
Jester, jést'éer, *n.* orig. a story-teller; one who jests; a buffoon.
Jesuit, jez'ú-it, *n.* one of the Society of *Jesus*, founded in 1534 by *Ignatius Loyola*, the members of which are reputedly celebrated for craftiness; a crafty person.—*adj.* jesuitic, jesuitical.—*adv.* jesuitically.
Jesuitism, jez'ú-it-izm, *n.*, the principles and practices of the *Jesuits*; cunning; deceit.
Jesus, jé'zus, *n.*, the Saviour of mankind. [Gr. *Iésous*, Heb. *Joshua*, *Jehoshua*, *Jehovah* the Saviour—*yasha*, to save.]

Jet, jet, *n.* a mineral very compact and black used for ornaments. [Fr. *jaiet*, Ger. *gagat*, *L. Gr. gagaís*, from *Gagas*, a town and river in *Lycia*, in *Asia Minor*, where it was obtained.]
Jet-black, jet'-blak, *adj.*, black as jet, the deepest black colour.
Jetty, jet'i, *adj.*, made of jet, or black as jet.—*n.* jettiness.
Jet, jet, *v.i.*, to throw or shoot forward; to jut.—*v.t.* to emit in a stream:—*pr.p.* jett'ing; *pa.p.* jett'ed. [Fr. *jeter*—*L. jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, to throw.]
Jet, jet, *n.* lit. a throwing; a spouting stream; a short pipe emitting a flame of gas. [Fr., It. *geto*, *L. jactus—jacio*, to throw.]
Jetty, jet'i, *n.*, that which juts out; a projection; a kind of pier. [Fr. *jette—jeter*.]
Jetsam, jet'sam, *Jetsom*, jet'sun, *Jettison*, jet'i-sun, *n.*, the throwing of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel; the goods so thrown away which remain under water.
Jew, joo, *n.*, an inhabitant of *Judaea*; a Hebrew or Israelite.—*fem.* Jew'ess. [old Fr. *Juis*, *L. Judæus*, Gr. *Ioudaios—Ioudaia*, *Judea*.]
Jewish, joo'ish, *adj.*, belonging to the *Jerus.*—*adv.* Jew'ishly.—*n.* Jew'ishness. [Jews.]
Jewry, joo'ri, *n.*, *Judea*; a district inhabited by *Jews*—*harp*, jooz'-hârp, *n.* a small *harp*-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger. [perhaps from Fr. *jeru*, a toy, and *harp*.]
Jewel, joo'el, *n.*, a joy or delight; an ornament of dress; a precious stone; anything highly valued.—*v.t.* to dress or adorn with jewels; to fit with a jewel:—*pr.p.* jew'elling; *pa.p.* jew'elled. [old Fr. *jouel*, Fr. *joyau*, It. *gioiello*, from dim. of *L. gaudium*, joy—*gaudeo*, to rejoice.] See *Joy*.
Jeweller, joo'el-ér, *n.*, one who makes or deals in jewels. [general.]
Jewellery, joo'el-ér-i, *Jewelry*, joo'el-ri, *n.*, Jewels in *Jib*, jib, *n.* a triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship, so called from its shifting of itself.—*v.t.* to shift a boom sail from one tack to the other.—*v.i.* to move restively. [Dutch, *gijpen*, to turn suddenly.]
Jib-boom, jib'-boom, *n.*, a boom or extension of the bowsprit, on which the *jib* is spread.
Jibe, same as *Gibe*.
Jig, jig, *n.*, a quick, lively tune; a quick dance suited to the tune.—*v.i.* to dance a jig:—*pr.p.* jigg'ing; *pa.p.* jigg'ed. [Fr. *gigue*, a stringed instrument, Ger. *geige*, from Ice. *geiga*, to move rapidly; conn. with *Gig*.]
Jilt, jilt, *n.* a woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him; a flirt.—*v.t.* to encourage and then disappoint in love.—*v.i.* to act as a jilt:—*pr.p.* jilt'ing; *pa.p.* jilt'ed. [Scot. *jillet*, perh. from *Jill*, a female name, used in contempt.]
Jingle, jing'gl, *n.*, a jangling or clinking sound; that which makes a rattling sound; a correspondence of sounds.—*v.t.* to make a jingling sound.—*v.i.* to sound with a jingle:—*pr.p.* jing'ling; *pa.p.* jing'led. [formed from the sound.] See *Jangle*.
Job, job, *n.* a sudden stroke or stab with a pointed instrument like a *beak*.—*v.t.* to strike or stab suddenly:—*pr.p.* jobb'ing; *pa.p.* jobbed'. [Gael. *gob*, *W. Lyb*, a beak.]
Job, job, *n.* *liv. a lump or portion*; any piece of

work, esp. of a trifling or temporary nature; any undertaking with a view to profit; in a bad sense, a mean, lucrative affair.—*v. i.* to work at jobs; to buy and sell, as a broker: to hire or let out for a short time, esp. horses. [old E. *gobbet*, Fr. *gobet*.] See *Gobbie*.

Jobber, job'ér, *n.*, *one who jobs*; one who buys and sells, as a broker, one who turns official actions to private advantage; one who engages in a mean, lucrative affair.

Jobbery, job'ér-í, *n.*, *jobbing*; unfair means employed to procure some private end.

Jeckey, jok'í, *n.* lit. *little John*; a man (orig. a boy) who rides horses in a race; a horse-dealer; one who takes undue advantage in business.—*v. t.* to jostle by riding against; to cheat.—*pr. p.* jock'eying; *pa. p.* jock'eyed (id). [dim. of *Jock*, Scot. for *Jack*, dim. of *John*, a common name for servants.]

Jeckeyism, jok'í-izm, *Jeckeyship*, jok'í-ship, *n.*, *the art or practice of a jeckey*.

Jocose, jó-kòs', *adj.*, *full of jokes*; humorous; merry.—*adv.* *Jocosely*.—*n.* *Jocoseness*. [L. *jocundus*—*jocus*, a joke.] See *Joke*.

Jocular, jok'ú-lar, *adj.*, *given to jokes*; humorous; droll; laughable.—*adv.* *Jocularly*.—*n.* *Jocularity*. [L. *jocularis*—*jocus*.]

Jocund, jok'und, *adj.* in a *Jocose* humour; merry; cheerful; pleasant.—*adv.* *Jocundly*.—*n.* *Jocundity*. [L. *jocundus*—*jocus*.]

Jog, jog, *v. t.*, *to shock or shake*; to push with the elbow or hand.—*v. i.* to move by small shocks; to travel slowly.—*pr. p.* jogg'ing; *pa. p.* joggled.—*n.* a slight shake; a push. [dim. of *Shock*.]

Jog-trot, jog'-trot, *n.* a slow jogg'ing trot.
Joggle, jog'l, *v. t.*, *to jog or shake slightly*; to jostle.—*v. i.* to shake.—*pr. p.* jogg'ling; *pa. p.* joggled. [dim. of *Jog*.]

John Dory. See *Dorea*.

Join, join, *v. t.*, *to connect*; to unite; to associate; to add or annex.—*v. i.* to be connected with; to grow together; to be in close contact; to unite (with):—*pr. p.* join'ing; *pa. p.* joined. [Fr. *joindre*, It. *giungere*, L. *ungere*, *unctum*, conn. with Gr. *συνώνυμις*, *Sana yuj*, to join.]

Joiner, join'ér, *n.*, *one who joins or unites*; a carpenter.

Joinery, join'ér-í, *n.*, *the art of the joiner*.

Joint, joint, *n.*, *a joining*; the place where two or more things join; a knot; a hinge; a seam; the place where two bones are joined; in *cook*, the part of the limb of an animal cut off at the joint.—*adj.* joined, united, or combined; shared among more than one.—*v. t.* to unite by joints; to fit closely; to provide with joints; to cut into joints, as an animal.—*v. i.* to fit like joints:—*pr. p.* join'ing; *pa. p.* joint'ed. [Fr., old Fr. *joinct*—*joindre*.]

Jointly, joint'li, *adv.* in a joint or joined manner; unitedly or in combination; together.

Joint-stock, joint'-stok, *n.*, *stock held jointly or in company*.

Jointure, joint'úr, *n.* property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.—*v. t.* to settle a jointure upon:—*pr. p.* joint'uring; *pa. p.* joint'ured. [Fr., old Fr. *joincture*, L. *junctura*.]

Jointress, joint'úr-es, *jointress*, joint'res, *n.*, *a woman on whom a jointure is settled*.

Joinder, jung'á-hun, *n.*, *the act of joining*; union or combination; place or point of union.

Juncture, jung'k'túr, *n.*, *a joining*; a union; a critical or important point of time. [L. *junctura*.]

Junta, jun'ta, *n.*, *a body of men joined or united*; a Spanish grand council of state. [Sp.—*Junjo*.]

Junto, jun'tò, *n.*, *a body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue*; a cabal or faction. [Sp.]

Joist, joist, *n.* lit. *that on which anything lies*; the timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed.—*v. t.* to fit with joists:—*pr. p.* joist'ing; *pa. p.* joist'ed. [Scot. *gist*, old Fr. *giste*, from *gesir*, Prov. *jazer*, L. *jacere*, to lie.]

Joke, jòk, *n.*, *a jest*; a witticism; something witty or sportive; anything said or done to excite a laugh.—*v. t.* to cast jokes at; to banter; to make merry with.—*v. i.* to jest; to be merry; to make sport:—*pr. p.* jok'ing; *pa. p.* joked'. [A.S. *ioic*, Dutch, *jok*, L. *jocus*.]

Jokingly, jok'ing-li, *adv.* in a *joking manner*.

Joker, jòk'ér, *n.*, *one who jokes or jests*.

Jole, the preferable form of *Jowl*.

Jolly, jò'li, *adj.*, *merry*; expressing or exciting mirth; plump, robust.—*adv.* *Jollily*.—*n.* *Jollity*, *Jolliness*. [Fr. *joli*, Ice. *jól*, a Christmas feast, E. *yule*.]

Jolly-boat, jò'li-bòt, *n.*, *a yawl boat*; a small boat belonging to a ship. [corr. of *Yawl and Boat*.]

Jolt, jòlt, *v. i.* to shake with sudden jerks.—*v. t.* to shake with a sudden shock:—*pr. p.* jolt'ing; *pa. p.* jolt'ed.—*n.* a sudden jerk. [from the sound.]

Joltingly, jolt'ing-li, *adv.* in a *jolting manner*.

Jonquill, jon'kwil, *Jonquilla*, jon-kwél', *n.* a name given to certain species of narcissus with *rush-leaves*. [Fr. *jonquille*—L. *juncus*, a rush.]

Joista. See under *Joist*.

Jot, jot, *n.* lit. *a point*; the least quantity assignable.—*v. t.* to set down briefly; to make a memorandum of:—*pr. p.* jot'ing; *pa. p.* jotted. [the smallest letter in Hebrew, *yod*, Gr. *iota*, E. *i*.]

Jotting, jot'ing, *n.* a memorandum.
Journal, jur'nal, *n.*, *a diurnal or daily register or diary*; a book containing an account of each day's transactions; a newspaper published daily or otherwise; a magazine; the transactions of any society. [Fr., It. *giornale*—low L. *diurnale*, L. *diurnalis*.] See *Diurnal*.

Journalism, jur'nal-izm, *n.*, *the keeping of a journal*; the profession of conducting public journals.

Journalist, jur'nal-ist, *n.*, *one who writes or conducts a journal or newspaper*.

Journalistic, jur-nal-ist'ik, *adj.*, *pertaining to journals or newspapers, or to journalism*.

Journey, jur'ni, *n.* lit. *a day's travel*; any travel; tour; excursion.—*v. i.* to travel:—*pr. p.* jour'neying; *pa. p.* jour'neyed (nid). [Fr. *journee*—*jour*, It. *giorno*, a day—L. *diurnus*.]

Journeyman, jur'ni-man, *n.*, *one who works by the day*; any hired workman.

Joust, just, *n.* lit. *a coming together*; the encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament.—*v. t.* to run in the tilt:—*pr. p.* joust'ing; *pa. p.* joust'ed. [old Fr. *juste*, from L. *juxta*, together.]

Jostle, jos'l, *v. t.*, *to joust or strike against*; to drive against:—*pr. p.* jos'tling; *pa. p.* jos'tled. [freq. of *Joust*.]

Jovial, jó'vi-al, *adj.* lit. *belonging to Jove or Jupiter, fortunate*; full of mirth and happiness; joyous.—*adv.* *Jovially*.—*n.* *Joviality*, *Jovialness*. [L. *Jovialis*—*Jupiter*, *Jovis*, Jupiter, the star, from the language of astrology.]

Jowl, *joʊl*, *n.*, the jaw or cheek. [A.S. *ceole*, the jaw, old Fr. *gole*, Fr. *gucule*, the throat, L. *gula*.]
Joy, *joy*, *n.*, gladness; happiness; rapture; mirth; the cause of joy.—*v.i.*, to rejoice; to be glad; to exult:—*pr.p.* *joying*; *pa.p.* *joyed*. [Fr. *joie*, Sp. *joya*, It. *gioia*, L. *gaudium*—*gaudeo*, to rejoice, allied to Gr. *gáthōs*.]
Joyful, *joy'fʊl*, *adj.*, full of joy; very glad, happy, or merry.—*adv.* *joy'fully*.—*n.* *joy'fulness*.
Joyless, *joy'les*, *adj.*, without joy; not giving joy.—*adv.* *joy'lessly*.—*n.* *joy'lessness*.
Joyous, *joy'us*, *adj.*, full of joy, happiness, or merriment.—*adv.* *joy'ously*.—*n.* *joy'ousness*.
Jubilee, *ju'bi-lee*, *n.* lit. a shout of joy; the year of release among the Jews every fiftieth year; any season of great public joy and festivity. [Fr. *jubilé*, L. *jubulum*, Heb. *yobel*.]
Jubilant, *ju'bi-lant*, *adj.*, shouting for joy, as in a jubilee; rejoicing; uttering songs of triumph. [L. *jubilians*, *antis*—*jubilo*, *jubilatium*, to shout for joy.]
Jubilation, *ju'bi-lā'shun*, *n.*, a shouting for joy as in a jubilee; the declaration of triumph.
Jubilate, *ju'bi-lā'te*, *n.* the 3d Sunday after Easter, so called because the Church Service began on that day with the 66th Psalm, 'Jubilate Deo,' &c.
Judae, *ju'dā-ik*, *Judaical*, *ju'dā-ik-əl*, *adj.*, pertaining to the Jews.—*adv.* *Juda'ically*. [L. *Judaicus*—*Juda*, Judah, one of the sons of Israel.]
Judaism, *ju'dā-izm*, *n.*, the doctrines and rites of the Jews; conformity to the Jewish rites.
Judais, *ju'dā-iz*, *v.i.*, to conform to or practise Judaism:—*pr.p.* *Ju'daising*; *pa.p.* *Ju'daised*.
Judean, *ju'dē-an*, *adj.*, belonging to Judea.—*n.* a native of Judea.
Judge, *juj*, *v.i.*, to point out or declare what is just or law; to hear and decide; to pass sentence; to compare facts to determine the truth; to form or pass an opinion; to distinguish.—*v.t.* to hear and determine authoritatively; to sentence; to censure severely; to consider: in *B.*, to condemn:—*pr.p.* *judg'ing*; *pa.p.* *judged*. [Fr. *juger*—L. *judico*—*jus*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]
Judge, *juj*, *n.*, one who judges; a civil officer who hears and settles any cause; an arbitrator; one who can decide upon the merit of anything; the Supreme Being; in Jewish history, a magistrate having civil and military powers.—*pl.* title of the seventh book of the Old Testament. [Fr. *juger*, L. *judex*—*judico*.]
Judgship, *juj'ship*, *n.*, the office of a judge.
Judgment, *juj'ment*, *n.*, act of judging; the comparing of ideas, to elicit truth; faculty by which this is done, the reason; opinion formed; taste; sentence; condemnation; doom.
Judgment-day, *juj'ment-dē*, *n.* the day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind.
Judgment-seat, *juj'ment-sēt*, *n.*, seat or bench in a court from which judgment is pronounced.
Judiciable, *ju'di-ka-bl*, *adj.*, that may be judged or tried. [L. *judicabilis*.]
Judicative, *ju'di-ka-tiv*, *adj.*, having power to judge.
Judicatory, *ju'di-ka-tor-i*, *adj.*, pertaining to a judge; distributing justice.—*n.* distribution of justice; a tribunal. [L. *judicatorius*.]
Judicature, *ju'di-ka-tūr*, *n.*, profession of a judge; power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial; jurisdiction; a tribunal.
Judicial, *ju'di-sh'əl*, *adj.*, pertaining to a judge or court; practised in, or proceeding from a court

of justice; established by statute.—*adv.* *Jud'ically*. [L. *judicialis*.]
Judiciary, *ju'di-sh'ar-i*, *n.* the judges taken collectively.—*adj.* pertaining to the courts of law; passing judgment. [L. *judiciarius*.]
Judicious, *ju'di-sh'us*, *adj.*, according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; discreet.—*n.* *Jud'iciousness*.—*adv.* *Jud'iciously*.
Jug, *jug*, *n.*, a basin; a large vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth for liquors.—*v.t.* to boil or stew as in a jug:—*pr.p.* *jugg'ing*; *pa.p.* *jugged*. [old E. *jud*, a jug; A.S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.]
Jug, *jug*, *v.t.* to utter the sound *jug*, as certain birds, esp. the nightingale. [from the sound.]
Juggle, *jug'l*, *v.t.*, to joke or jest; to amuse by sleight of hand; to conjure; to practise artifice or imposture:—*pr.p.* *jugg'ing*; *pa.p.* *jugg'led*.—*n.* a trick by sleight of hand; an imposture. [old Fr. *jongler*—L. *joculator*, to jest—*jocus*, a jest.]
Juggler, *jug'l-er*, *n.* lit. a joker or jester; one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; a trickish fellow. [old E. *jogelour*; Fr. *jongleur*—L. *joculator*, a jester.]
Jugglery, *jug'l-er-i*, *n.*, art or tricks of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery.
Jugular, *ju'gʊ-lar*, *adj.*, pertaining to the collar-bone, which joins the neck and shoulders.—*n.* one of the large veins on either side of the neck. [L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone—*jungo*, to join.]
Juice, *juis*, *n.* lit. broth; the sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal bodies. [Fr. and L. *jus*.]
Juiceless, *juis'les*, *adj.*, destitute of juice.
Juicy, *juis'i*, *adj.*, full of juice.—*n.* *Juic'iness*.
Jujube, *juj'ʊb*, *n.* a genus of spiny shrubs or small trees, the fruit of which is dried as a sweetmeat; a lozenge made of sugar and gum. [Fr.—L. *sisyphus*, Gr. *sisyphos*, Pers. *sisyun*, Ar. *sisyuf*, the jujube-tree.]
Julap, *ju'lep*, *Julap*, *ju'lap*, *n.* lit. *rose-water*; a pleasant liquid medicine in which other nauseous medicines are taken. [Ar. *Julab*; Pers. *gul*, rose, *ab*, water.]
Julian, *ju'l-i-an*, *adj.* noting the old account of time established by Julius Caesar, and used from 46 B.C. till 1752.
July, *ju'li*, *n.* the seventh month of the year, so called from Caius Julius Caesar, who was born in this month.
Jumble, *jum'bl*, *v.t.* to mix confusedly; to throw together without order.—*v.i.* to be mixed together confusedly; to be agitated:—*pr.p.* *jum'bling*; *pa.p.* *jumbled*.—*n.* a confused mixture. [old E. *jombra*, prob. a freq. of *Jump*.]
Jumbly, *jum'bling-li*, *adv.*, in a jumbled or confused manner.
Jump, *jump*, *v.i.* to spring upward, or forward, or both; to bound; to pass to as by a leap.—*v.t.* to pass by a leap; to skip over:—*pr.p.* *jump'ing*; *pa.p.* *pumped*.—*n.* act of jumping; a bound. [perhaps formed from the sound.]
Junetide, *ju'ne-tide*. See under *June*.
June, *ju:n*, *n.* the sixth month, orig. of 30 days, but since Julius Caesar's time of 30. [L. *Junius* for *Juvenius*—*Juno*, the goddess to whom this month was sacred; or from root of L. *juvenis*, Sans. *juwan*, young, and so—the month of growth.]
Jungle, *jung'l*, *n.* forests, wastes; land covered with thick brushwood, &c.—*adj.* *Jun'gley*. [Hind. *jangal*, Sans. *jangala*, desert.]

Junior, joo'yur, *adj.*, younger; less advanced.—*n.* one younger or less advanced. [contr. of *L. juvenior*, younger—*juvenis*, young.]

juniority, joo-ni-or-i-ti, *juniorship*, joo-ni-ur-ship, *n.*, state of being junior.

Juniper, joo'ni-pér, *n.* an evergreen shrub, so called because it brings forth young berries while the others are ripening. [*L. juniperus*—*junior*, younger, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

Junk, jungk, *n.* a Chinese vessel, having a high forecastle and poop, and three masts.

Junk, jungk, *n.* pieces of old cordage, used for making mats, &c. and when picked to pieces forming oakum for the seams of ships: salt meat supplied to vessels for long voyages, so called because it becomes as hard as old rope. [*L. juncus*, a rush, of which ropes used to be made.]

Junket, jung'ket, *n.* any sweetmeat, so called from being handed in little baskets made of rushes: a stolen entertainment.—*v. i.* to feast in secret.—*v. t.* to feast:—*pr. p.* jun'keted; *pa. p.* jun'keted. [low *L. juncula*—*juncus*.]

Junta, Junta, See under *Jota*.

Jupiter, joo'pi-tér, *n.*, the father of heaven; the chief god among the Romans: the largest, and next to Venus, the brightest of the planets. [modification of *Diovis pater* = *Dispiter*—*Dies* or *Diovis* = *divum*, heaven, and *pater*, father.]

Juridical, joo-rid'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge: used in courts of law.—*adv.* jurid'ically. [*L. juridicus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, to declare.]

jurisconsult, joo-ris-kon'sult or sult', *n.*, one who is consulted on the law; a lawyer who gives opinions on cases put to him; a jurist. [*L. jus*, *juris*, law, and *consultus*—*consulo*, to consult.]

jurisdiction, joo-ris-dik'shun, *n.*, the distribution of justice; legal authority: extent of power: district over which any authority extends.—*adj.* juridic'tional. [*L. jurisdictio*.]

jurisprudence, joo-ris-proo'dens, *n.*, the science or knowledge of law. [*L. jurisprudentia*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudencia*, knowledge. See *prudencia*.]

jurist, joo'rist, *n.*, one who professes or is versed in the science of law, especially the Roman or civil law; a civilian. [*Fr. juriste*.]

Jury, joo'ri, *n.* a body of not less than twelve men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them: a committee for deciding prizes at a public exhibition. [*Fr. juré*, sworn—*juror*, *L. juro*, to swear.]

juror, joo'rur, *jurymen*, joo'ri-man, *n.*, one who serves on a jury. [*Fr. jurour*.]

Jury-mast, joo'ri-mást, *n.* a temporary mast erected in a ship instead of one injured. [*Injury*, and *Mast*.]

Jury-rudder, joo'ri-rud-ér, *n.* a temporary rudder for one injured. [*Injury*, and *Rudder*.]

Just, a tilt, same as *Joust*.

Just, just, *adj.*, lawful; upright: exact: regular: true: righteous.—*adv.* accurately: almost: barely. [*L. justus*—*jus*, law.]

Justice, jus'tis, *n.*, quality of being just; integrity: impartiality: desert: retribution: a judge; a magistrate. [*Fr.*; *L. justitia*.]

justice, jus'tis-ship, *n.*, office or dignity of a justice or judge.

Justiciary, jus-tish'i-ar-i, *Justiciar*, jus-tish'i-ar, *n.*, an administrator of justice; a chief-justice.

Justify, jus'ti-fy, *v. t.*, to make just; to prove or shew to be just or right; to vindicate:—*pr. p.* jus'tifying; *pa. p.* jus'tified. [*L. justifico*—*justus*, just, and *facio*, to make.]

justifiable, jus-ti-fa-bl, *adj.*, that may be justified; defensible; excusable.—*n.* Justifiableness.—*adv.* Justifiably.

Justification, jus-ti-fi-ká'shun, *n.*, act of justifying; absolution: a plea of sufficient reason for.

Justificative, jus-ti-fi-ká-tiv, *Justificatory, jus'ti-fi-ká-tor-i, *adj.*, having power to justify.*

Justifier, jus'ti-fí-ér, *n.*, one who justifies; one who defends, or vindicates: he who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

Justly, jus'tli, *adv.*, in a just manner; equitably; uprightly: accurately: by right.

Justness, jus'tnes, *n.*, quality of being just; exactness.

Justle, same as *Jostle*.

Jut, jut, *v. i.* a form of *Jot*, to shoot forward:—*pr. p.* jut'ting; *pa. p.* jut'ted.

Jute, joo't, *n.* the fibre of an Indian plant used in the manufacture of coarse bags, carpeting, &c. [*Orissa*, *jhot*, *Sans. jhat*.]

Juvenile, joo've-níl, or -nil, *adj.*, young; pertaining or suited to youth: puerile.—*ns.* Juvenileness, juvenility. [*L. juvenilis*—*juvenis*, young; akin to *Sans. jwam*, young, and *djuna*, sportive.]

Juvenescant, joo-ven-es-ant, *adj.*, reaching the age of youth; becoming young.—*n.* Juvenescence. [*L. juvenescens*—*juvenesco*, to grow young.]

Juxtaposition, juks-ta-pó-zish'un, *n.*, a placing or being placed near; contiguity. [*L. juxta*, near, and *positio*.]

K

Kail, kál, *Kale*, kál, *n.*, colewort; a cabbage. [*A. S. cal*, *cawl*; *Icc.*, *Dan. kaal*; *L. caulis*. See *Oole*.]

Kaleidoscope, ka-lí-dos-kóp, *n.* an optical instrument in which we see an endless variety of beautiful colours and forms. [*Gr. kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopés*, to see.]

Kalendar, *Kalends*, same as *Calendar*, *Calends*.

Kangaroo, kang-gar-oo', *n.* an Australian herbivorous quadruped, remarkable for the length of its hind-legs and its power of leaping. [the native name.]

Kedge, kej, *n.* lit. a keg or float attached to an anchor; a small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship.—*v. t.* to move by means of a kedge, to warp:—*pr. p.* kedging; *pa. p.* kedged'.—*n.* kedge', a kedge. [*Icc. kaggi*, a cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]

keg, keg, *n.*, a small cask or barrel.

Keel, kél, *n.* lit. a ship or the bottom of a ship; the principal timber in a ship extending along the bottom and supporting the whole; a low flat-bottomed boat: in *bot.*, the lowest petals of a papilionaceous flower.—*v. t.* or *i.* to plough with a keel, to navigate; to turn keel upwards:—*pr. p.* keeling; *pa. p.* keeled'. [*A. S. ceol*, a ship, a keel, *cele*, the bottom of a ship; *Ger. hiel*, old *Ger. chiol*, *Icc. kiölr*.]

keelage, kél'áj, *n.* dues for a keel or ship in port.

keeled, kél'd, *adj.* in *bot.*, keel-shaped; having a prominence on the back.

keelson, kél'sun, *n.*, a piece of timber along the floor timbers of a ship directly over the keel. [*Dan. hiel-swin*; *Icc. swill*, a sill or beam on which something rests.]

Keen, kén, *adj.* lit. powerful, daring; prompt,

eager: sharp, having a fine edge: piercing; severe: acute of mind; penetrating.—*adv.* keenly.—*n.* keenness. [A.S. *cene*, old Sw. *kyn*, bold; Ger. *kühn*, prob. from *können*, to be able.] See *Oan*.

Keep, *kēp*, *v.t.*, to regard; to have the care of; to guard; to maintain; to have in one's service; to remain in; to adhere to; to practise; not to lose; to maintain hold upon; to restrain from departure; to preserve in a certain state.—*v.i.* to remain in any position or state; to last or endure; to adhere:—*pr.p.* keeping; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kept.—*n.* that which keeps or protects; the innermost and strongest part of a castle, the donjon; a stronghold.—*n.* keeper. [A.S. *cepan*, to regard; Scot. *kepe*, care.—*n.* keepership, office of a keeper.]

keeping, *kēp'ing*, *n.* care; just proportion, harmony; in *paint*, due proportion of light and shade.

keepake, *kēp'sāk*, *n.* something given to be kept for the sake of the giver.

Keq. See under *Kedga*.

Keip, *keip*, *n.* lit. *dust, powder*; the calcined ashes of sea-weed, used in the manufacture of glass; the sea-weed from which kelp is produced. [old E. *keipe*, *gīp*—A.S. *gīp*, dust, powder.]

Keelson, same as *Keelson*.

Ken, *ken*, *v.t.*, to know; to see and recognise at a distance.—*n.* reach of knowledge or sight. [old E. *kenne*, *kenness*.] See *Oan*.

Kendal-green, *ken'dal-grēn*, *n.*, green cloth made at *Kendal* in Westmoreland.

Kennel, *ken'el*, *n.*, a house for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox, &c.; a haunt.—*v.t.*, to keep in a kennel.—*v.i.* to live in a kennel:—*pr.p.* kennelling; *pa.p.* kennelled. [Fr. *chenil*—*chien*, a dog; lt. *canile*—L. *canis*, a dog.]

Kennel, *ken'el*, *n.*, a little canal or channel; a gutter. [from root of *Canal*.]

Kennel-coal, same as *canal-coal*.

Kepp, *past tense* and *past participle* of *Keep*.

Kerb-stone, *kērb'stōn*, a form of *curb-stone*.

Kerehiet, *kēr'chif*, *n.* orig. a square piece of cloth worn by women to cover the head; any loose cloth used in dress. [old E. *coverchief*—old Fr. *couvrechief*, *couvrechef*—*couvrir*, to cover, *chef*, the head.]

Kern. See *Quern*.

Kernal, *kērn'el*, *n.* lit. a grain of corn; anything in a husk or shell; the substance in the shell of a nut; the seed of a pulpy fruit. [A.S. *cyrnel*, Ger. *hern*, a grain.] See *Oorn* and *Grain*.

kernally, *kērn'el-i*, *adj.*, full of or resembling kernels.

Kervey, *kēr'ei*, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth. [Scot. *carvay*, Fr. *carriet*, *criseau*, Sw. *herzing*.]

Kerweyere, *kēr-zi-mēr' or kēr'*, *n.* a twilled cloth of the finest wools. [a corr. of *Quamwera*.]

Kestrel, *kes'trel*, *n.* lit. the bird which circles or goes round in its flight; a small species of falcon like the sparrow-hawk. [Fr. *crosserelle*, *quer-celle*, prob. from L. *circulus*—*circo*, to go round.]

Ketch, *kech*, *n.* a small two-masted vessel, generally used as a yacht or as a bomb-vessel. [Fr. *quaique*, *keich*, akin to *caic*, *cague*, a long boat; D. *kaag*, old Sw. *kogg*, old E. *cogge*, a small boat.]

Ketchup, same as *Catchup*.

Kettle, *ket'*, *n.* lit. a cooking vessel; a vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating or boiling liquids. [A.S. *ceol*, Ger. *hassel*, Goth. *katil*,

L. *catillus*, for *catinusulus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep cooking vessel.]

Kettle-drum, *ket'l-drum*, *n.*, a drum made of a metal vessel, like a *kettle*, covered with parchment.

Key, *kē*, *n.* lit. that which shuts or closes; an instrument for shutting or opening a lock: in *arch*, the middle stone of an arch: a piece of wood let into another piece crosswise to prevent warping; in *music*, one of the small levers in musical instruments for producing notes; the fundamental note of a piece of music; that which explains a mystery; a book containing answers to exercises, &c. [A.S. *cæg*, a key; W. *cau*, an enclosure—*cau*, to shut; prob. akin to L. *claudo*, Gr. *kleidō*, to shut, L. *clavis*, Gr. *kleis*, a key.]

key-board, *kē'bōrd*, *n.* the keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board.

key-hole, *kē'hōl*, *n.*, the hole in which a key of a door, &c. is inserted. [a piece of music.]

key-note, *kē'nōt*, *n.* the key or fundamental note of *keystone*, *kē'stōn*, *n.* the same as *Key*, in *arch*.

Khan, *kawn*, *n.* lit. a father; in N. Asia, a prince or chief; in Persia, a governor.—*n.* *khan'ste*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan. [Turk. and Tartar, *khan*, from the root of *King*.]

Khedive, *ked'iv*, *n.* the title of the ruler of Egypt. [Persian, *khidiv*, prince or sovereign.]

Kick, *kik*, *v.t.*, to hit with the foot.—*v.i.* to thrust out the foot with violence; to shew opposition:—*pr.p.* kicking; *pa.p.* kicked.—*n.* a blow with the foot. [W. *ciciaw*—*cic*, the foot.]

Kickshaw, *kik'shaw*, *n.*, something uncommon or fantastical that has no name; in *cook*, a fantastical dish. [corr. of Fr. *quelque chose*, something.]

Kid, *kid*, *n.*, a young goat.—*v.t.* or *i.* to bring forth a goat:—*pr.p.* kidding; *pa.p.* kidded. [Ice. *kidh*, Ger. *kits*, a young goat.] See *Kitten*.

kidding, *kid'ding*, *n.*, a young kid.

kidnap, *kid'nāp*, *v.t.*, to steal a kid or child; to steal, as a human being.—*n.* kid'napper. [vulgar *kid*, a child, and vulgar *nab*, to steal.]

Kidney, *kid'ni*, *n.* lit. that which is near the sexual organs; one of two flattened glands, on either side of the loins, which secrete the urine. [perh. from A.S. *cyne*, sexual organs, and *neah*, near.]

kidney-bean, *kid'ni-bēn*, *n.*, a kind of bean shaped like a kidney.

Kilderkin, *kil'dēr-kin*, *n.*, a small barrel; a liquid measure of 18 gallons. [old Dutch, *kindeken*, *kinneken*, Scot. *kincken*.]

Kill, *kil*, *v.t.*, to quell or smother; to deaden; to put to death; to slay:—*pr.p.* killing; *pa.p.* killed.—*n.* Kill'er. [old E. *quellen*, A.S. *cwellan*, to quell, to kill; Dan. *quæle*, to smother; Ger. *quellen*, to torment, to plague.] See *Quell*.

Kiln, *kil*, *n.*, a large oven in which corn, bricks, &c. are dried; bricks piled for burning. [A.S. *cyln*, W. *cyl*, *cylyn*; Ice. *kylna*, a drying-house for corn.]—*v.t.* kiln-dry, to dry in a kiln.

Kilt, *kilt*, *n.* lit. clothing, dress; a kind of short petticoat worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland. [old Gael. *cealt*, clothes, kilt.]

Kin, *kin*, *n.*, offspring, persons of the same family; relatives; relationship; affinity.—*adj.* kindred; of the same nature or kind; congenial. [A.S. *cyn*, Ice. *kyn*, family, race; A.S. *cennan*, to beget; akin to *jan*, to beget, root of *Genus*.]

kind, *kind*, *n.*, those of kin, a race; sort or species; nature; style; character; natural state; produce, as distinguished from money.—*adj.* having

kindly

knead

the feelings natural for those of the same family; disposed to do good to others.—*n.* kind'ness.—*adj.* kind'-hearted. [A.S. *cynd—cyn, kin.*]
kindly, kind'li, *adj.* orig. *belonging to the kind or race*; natural; benevolent.—*adv.* kind'ly.—*n.* kind'liness
kindred, kind'rod, *n.* lit. *state of being of the same family*; relatives; relationship.—*pl.* in *B.*, families.—*adj.* related; congenial. [old E. *kinreds*—A.S. *cyndra*, for *cyndraden—cyn*, offspring, *raeden*, condition.]
kindred, kind'fok, *n.* *folk* or people *kindred* or related to one another.
kinsman, kin'sman, *n.* *a man of the same kin* or race with another.—*fern.* kin'swoman
Kindle, kind'l, *v.t.*, *to set fire to*; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to provoke; to excite to action.—*v.i.* to take fire; to begin to be excited; to be roused:—*pr.p.* kindling; *pa.p.* kind'led.—*n.* kind'ler. [Ice. *kynda*, to set fire to, *kyndyll*, a torch, conn. with *Candle.*]
Kind, kin, *n.pl.* in *B.*, cows. [A.S. *cywa*, genitive of *cy*, pl. of *cu*, cow; Scot. *kye.*]
Kinetic, ki-net'ik, *adj.* causing motion. **Kinetics**, *n.* the science of motion. [Gr. *kinēō*, to move.]
King, king, *n.* lit. *the father* of a people; the chief ruler of a nation; a monarch; a card having the picture of a king; the most important piece in chess.—*adj.* king'less, king'like. [A.S. *cyning—cyn*, offspring; Sans. *ganaka*, father—root *gan*, to beget.] See *Kia.*
king crab, king'krab, *n.* *the chief* or largest of the *crab genus*, most common in the Molucca Islands.
kingcraft, king'kraft, *n.*, *the craft* or occupation of kings; the art of governing.
kingcup, king'kup, *n.* the buttercup or upright meadow crowfoot.
kingdom, king'dum, *n.*, *the state* or attributes of a king; the territory of a king; government; a region; one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist., as the animal, vegetable, or mineral.
kingfisher, king'fish-er, *n.* a bird with very brilliant or *kingly* plumage, which feeds on fish; the halcyon. [golden-crested wren.]
kinglet, king'let, *n.*, *a little* or petty king; the kingy, king'li, *adj.*, *belonging* or suitable to a king; royal; noble.—*adv.* king'ly.—*n.* king'liness
King's Bench, king's bench, *n.* *the bench* or seat of the king; the highest common-law court, so called because the king used to sit there, called Queen's Bench during a queen's reign.
king's evil, king's-evil, *n.* a scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of the king.
kinsfolk, &c. See under *Kia.*
Kipper, kip'er, *n.* a salmon in the state of spawning; a salmon split open, seasoned, and dried.—*v.t.* to cure or preserve, as a salmon. [from Scotch *kip*, a name for the cartilaginous hook of the under jaw of the male.]
Kirk, kerk, *n.* in Scotland, a church. [A.S. *circe, cyrice.*] See *Church.*
Kirtle, kirt'l, *n.* orig. *a garment* for a man or woman; a sort of gown or outer petticoat; a mantle. [A.S. *cyrtel*, Dan. *kjortel*; Ger. *hittel*, a smock-frock, akin to *hutte*, a hood.]
Kiss, kis, *v.t.*, *to taste* or enjoy; to salute by touching with the lips; to treat with fondness; to touch with the lips:—*pr.p.* kiss'ing; *pa.p.* kiss'ed.—*n.* a salute with the lips.—*n.* *cyssan*, to kiss, *coos*, a kiss, Ger.

helsen, Goth. *huhfan*, Gr. *hmes*, *hms*, to kiss, Sans. *has, hms*, to embrace.]
Kit, kit, *n.*, *a large bottle*; a small fish-tub; that which contains travelling or working necessaries, as of a soldier, or a mechanic. [Dutch, *hit, hitte*, a hooped beer-can.]
Kit, kit, *n.* a small guitar or violin. [contracted from obs. *Cittern*, or *Cithern*; see *Guitar.*]
Kit, kit, *n.* a contraction of *Kitten*.
Kit-out, kit'-kat, *adj.* the name of a London club in the reign of Queen Anne, which met at the house of Christopher *Cat*; a size of portraits, less than half-length, so called from the portraits of the *Kit-cat Club* painted by Sir G. Kneller.
Kitchen, kich'en, *n.* a room where food is cooked; a utensil with a stove for dressing food, &c. [A.S. *cykene*, Ger. *küche*, Fr. *cuisine*, It. *cucina*, L. *coquina—coqur*, to cook.]
kitchen-garden, kich'en-gar'dn, *n.*, *a garden* where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen.
kitchen-maid, kich'en-mäd, *n.*, *a maid* or servant whose work is in the kitchen.
Kite, kit, *n.* lit. *the hovering bird*; a rapacious bird of the hawk kind; a rapacious person; a paper toy for flying in the air, so called from its flying like a kite. [A.S. *cyta*; W. *cad*; Bret. *hidol*, a hawk, from *cuio*, to hover.] [called from its shape.]
kitfoot, kit'foot, *n.* a variety of the tobacco plant, so
Kitten, kit'n, *n.*, *a young cat*.—*v.i.* to bring forth young, as a cat:—*pr.p.* kitt'ening; *pa.p.* kitt'ened. [dim. of *Cat*, akin to Ice. *kytla*, to kitten, *kytling*, a kitten; L. *catulus*, a whelp.]
Klisk, klik, same as *Clisk*.
Knack, nak, *n.* lit. *a crack* caused by a *knock*; a little machine; a toy; a nice trick; dexterity. [Ger.; Ir. *cnag*, a knock, crack.]
Knacker, nak'er, *n.* orig. *a saddler*; and harness-maker; a dealer in old horses and dog's meat. [from Ice. *knacr*, a saddle.]
Knag, nag, *n.*, *a knot* in or on wood; peg for hanging things on; shoot of a deer's horn; rugged top of a rock or hill. [Dan.; Ger. *knagge*; Ir. *cnag*, a crack, knock, *adj.*, *knotty*; rugged.]
knaggy, nag'li, *adj.*, *knotty*; rugged.
Knapp, nap, (obs.) *v.t.*, *to snap* or break with a snapping noise:—*pr.p.* knapping; *pa.p.* knapped'. [Ger. *knappen*, to crack, break off; Dutch *knappen*, to snatch.]
Knapsack, nap'sak, *n.*, *a provision-sack*; a case for food, &c. borne by soldiers and travellers. [Ger. and Dutch, *knappen*, to chew, and *Beck*.]
Knave, näv, *n.* orig. *a boy*, a servant; a false, deceitful fellow; a villain: one of a set of playing cards, bearing the figure of a soldier or servant.—*n.* *knaw'ry*, quality of a knave; dishonesty. [A.S. *cnafa, cnafa*, Ger. *knabe, knappe*, a boy, a youth.]
knawish, näv'ish, *adj.*, *like a knave*; fraudulent; villainous.—*adv.* *knaw'ishly*.
Knead, näd, *v.t.* to work and press, as flour into dough:—*pr.p.* knead'ing; *pa.p.* knead'ed.—*n.* knead'er. [A.S. *cnedan*, Ice. *knoda, gnйда*, Ger. *kneten*, to knead.] [*ing.*]
kneading-trough, näd'ing-truf, *n.*, *a trough* for knead-
Knee, në, *n.* the joint of the leg with the thigh; anything in the shape of the knee when bent, as a piece of timber in ship-building. [A.S. *cneco, cneo*; Ger. *knie*, L. *genu*, Gr. *genu*, Sans. *jānu.*]
kneel, näd, *adj.*, *having knees*: in bot., having angular joints like the knee.

site, sir; mē, hēr; mine; möte; mütte; möm; &c.

kneel, *nél*, *v.t.*, to bend the knee; to rest or fall on the knee—*pr.p.* kneeling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* kneeled, knelt.

Knell, *nel*, *n.* lit. a loud noise like that of a bell; the stroke of a bell; the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.—*v.i.* to sound as a knell—*pr.p.* knelling; *pa.p.* knelled. [A.S. *cnell*; Sw. *knall*, loud noise; Ice. *gnell*, *gnoll*, *noll*, shrill cry; low L. *nola*, a bell.]

Knaw, *nó*, *past tense* of *Knaw*.

Knickknack, *nik'nak*, *n.* a trifle or toy. [a doubling of *Knack*.]

Knife, *nif*, *n.*, an instrument for nipping or cutting; a sword or dagger.—*pl.* knives, *nívz*. [A.S. *cnif*, Ger. *knif*, knife, *kniefen*, to nip.]

knife-edge, *nif'-e*, *n.* in *mach.*, a sharp piece of steel like a *knife's edge* serving as the axis of a pendulum, &c.

Knight, *nít*, *n.* lit. a youth, a servant; a man at arms; one admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank; the rank of gentlemen next below baronets; a piece used in the game of chess.—*v.t.* to create a knight;—*pr.p.* knighting; *pa.p.* knight'ed.—*adj.* and *adv.* knightly. [A.S. *cnicht*; Ger. *knacht*; Swiss, *knacht*, a strong youth.]

knight-errant, *nít-ér'ant*, *n.*, an errant or wandering knight; a knight who travelled in search of adventures.—*n.* knight-errantry.

knighthood, *nít'hood*, *n.*, the character or privilege of a knight; the order or fraternity of knights.

knight-marshal, *nít-már'shal*, *n.* an officer of the royal household.

knight-service, *nít-sér'vis*, *n.* tenure by a knight on condition of military service.

Knit, *nít*, *v.t.*, to form into a knot; to tie together; to unite into network by needles: to cause to grow together: to unite closely.—*v.i.* to interweave with needles; to grow together—*pr.p.* knitting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* knitt'ed or knit.—*n.* knitt'er. [A.S. *cnytan*, Sw. and Ice. *knysa*, low Ger. *knutten*, to knit.]

knitting, *nít'ing*, *n.*, the work of a knitter; union, junction; the network formed by knitting.

knot, *not*, *n.*, that which is knit; a union of threads, &c. by tying; a figure the lines of which frequently intersect: a bond of union; a difficulty; a cluster: the part of a tree where a branch shoots out; an epaulet: *naut.*, a division of the log-line, a mile.—*v.t.* to tie in a knot; to unite closely.—*v.i.* to form knots or joints; to knit knots for a fringe—*pr.p.* knotting; *pa.p.* knott'ed. [A.S. *cnott*; Ger. *knuten*; Dan. *knude*; L. *nodus*.]

knotty, *not'*, *adj.*, full of or containing knots; hard, rugged; difficult, intricate.—*n.* knott'iness.

knottless, *not'les*, *adj.*, without knots.

knot-grass, *not-gras*, *n.* a common weed or grass, so called from the joints or knots of its stem.

Knives, plural of *Knife*.

Knob, *nob*, *n.* a hard protuberance; a hard swelling; a round ball. [a form of *Knop*.]

knobbed, *nobd*, *adj.*, containing or set with knobs.

knobby, *nob'l*, *adj.*, full of knobs; knotty.—*n.* knob'iness.

Knock, *nok*, *v.t.*, to strike with a knob or with the knuckles; to drive or be driven against; to strike for admittance; to rap.—*v.t.* to strike; to drive against—*pr.p.* knocking; *pa.p.* knocked.—*n.* a stroke with some thing thick or heavy; a rap. [A.S. *cnocian*, *cnucian*; Sw. *knacks*; W. *cnociaw*; Ger. *knacken*, to crack or snap.]

knocker, *nok'er*, *n.*, one who knocks; the hammer of a door.

knock-knee, *nok'-néd*, *n.*, having knees that knock or touch in walking. [Knock, and *Knee*.]

Knoll, *nol*, *n.*, the knob or top of a hill, generally, a round hillock; a small elevation of earth. [A.S. *cnoll*; Ger. *knollen*, a knob, lump; Sw. *knöl*; W. *cnol*.]

Knop, *nop*, *n.* in *B.*, a knob, a bud. [A.S. *cnapp*; Dutch, *knoppe*, *knopp*; Ger. *knopf*.]

Knot. See under *Knit*.

Knot, *not*, *n.* a wading bird much resembling a snipe, said to be named from king *Canute*, with whom it was a favourite article of food.

Knout, *nowt*, *n.* a whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia; punishment inflicted by the knout. [Fr.; Russ. *knut*; Goth. *knutis*.]

Know, *nó*, *v.t.* to perceive clearly; to be informed of; to be assured of; to be acquainted with; to recognise: in *B.*, to approve; to have sexual intercourse with:—*pr.p.* knowing; *pa.t.* knew (*nó*); *pa.p.* known (*nón*). [A.S. *cnawan*; old Ger. *cnahen*; L. *gnosco*; Gr. *gignóskō*; Sans. *jna-*] knowing, *nó'ing*, *adj.*, having knowledge; intelligent; skillful; cunning.—*adv.* know'ingly.

knowledge, *no'le*, *n.*, state of knowing; assured belief: that which is known; information, instruction; enlightenment, learning; practical skill.

Knuckle, *nuk'l*, *n.*, the knobby or projecting part of the joint of the fingers: in *cook.*, the knee-joint of a calf or pig.—*v.t.* to bend the fingers; to yield:—*pr.p.* knuckling; *pa.p.* knuck'led. [A.S. *cnucel*; Dutch, *knokel*; Ger. *knöchel*, dim. of *knocken*, a bone: from root of *Knob*.]

Koran, *kó'ran*, *n.* lit. the book; the Mohammedan Scriptures; Alcoran. [Ar.—*hara*, to read.]

Kraal, *král*, *n.* a Hottentot village or hut, so named by the Dutch settlers from the huts being arranged like a *coral*, or string of beads.

Kyanide, *k'an-iz*, *v.t.* to preserve wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate.—*pr.p.* kyanising; *pa.p.* kyan'ised. [*Kyan*, the inventor.]

Kyrie, *kí'ri-ē*, *n.* lit. O Lord; the first word of all masses; in *music*, a part of a mass. [Gr. *kyrios*, Lord.]

Kythe, *kít'h* (Scotch), *v.t.*, to shew.—*v.i.* to shew one's self, to appear: *pr.p.* kyth'ing; *pa.p.* kyth'ed. [Scot.—A.S. *cythan*, to shew.]

L

La, law or lá, *int.*, lo! look! see! behold! ah! indeed! [A.S.]

la, lá, *n.* a syllable used in music.

Label, *lá'bel*, *n.* lit. a shred or rag; a small slip of writing affixed to anything to denote its contents, &c.: in *law*, a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: in *her.*, a fillet with pendants: in *arch.*, the drip-stone over a Gothic window or doorway:—*v.t.* to affix a label to:—*pr.p.* lá'bell'ing; *pa.p.* lá'belled. [Fr. *lambeau*; old Fr. *lambei*; Ger. *lappen*; It. *lembo*; prob. akin to L. *labelum*, *labrum*, a lip, margin.]

Labelum, *la-bel'um*, *n.* lit. a little lip; in *bot.*, the pendulous petal of the orchis family. [L. dim. of *labium*, a lip.]

labial, *lá'bi-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips.—*n.* a sound formed by the lips; a letter representing such a sound.—*adv.* lá'bially. [Fr.—L. *labium*, a lip. See *Lip*.]

labiate, lă'bi-ăt, labiated, lă'bi-ăt-ed, *adj.* in *bot.*, having lips or that which resembles them.

labiodental, lă-bi-ă-dent'al, *adj.* pronounced both by the lips and teeth. [L. *labium*, a lip, Dental.]

Laboratory, **Laborious**. See under **Labour**.

Labour, lă'bur, *n.* toil or exertion, esp. when fatiguing; work; pains; duties: the pangs of childbirth: *naut.*, the action of a ship in a heavy sea.—*v. i.* to undergo labour; to work; to take pains; to be oppressed; to move slowly; to be in travail; *naut.* to pitch and roll heavily.—*pr. p.* lă'bouring; *pa. p.* lă'bour'd. [Fr. *labour*, L. *labor*.]

laboured, lă'bur'd, *adj.* bearing marks of labour or effort in the execution.

labourer, lă'bur-ăr, *n.*, one who labours: one who does work requiring little skill.

laboratory, lab'or-a-tor-i, *n.* lit. a place for labouring or working in; a chemist's workroom; a place for the manufacture of arms and war material: a place where anything is prepared for use.

laborious, la-bă'ri-us, *adj.*, full of labour; toilsome; wearisome: devoted to labour; industrious.—*adv.* lă'boriously.—*n.* lă'boriousness.

Laburnum, la-bur'num, *n.* a small tree with beautiful yellow flowers, a native of the Alps. [?]

Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, *n.* orig. a building consisting of halls connected by intricate passages; a place full of inextricable windings: an inexplicable difficulty: in *anat.*, the cavities of the internal ear. [Fr. *labyrinth*; L. *labyrinthus*; Gr. *labyrinthos*; akin to *lauros*, a passage.]

labyrinthian, lab-i-rinth'i-an, **labyrinthine**, lab-i-rinth'in, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a labyrinth; winding; intricate; perplexing.

labyrinthiform, lab-i-rinth'i-form, *adj.* having the form of a labyrinth; intricate.

Lac, lak, *n.* in the E. Indies, 100,000 rupees = £9270 or £9808. [Hind. *lak*, Sans. *laksha*, a hundred thousand, a mark.]

Lac, lak, *n.* a resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by the lac insect. [Pers. *lak*; Sans. *lakshika*—*raaj*, to dye.]

lacquer, lac'ker, *n.* a varnish made of lac and alcohol.—*v. t.* to cover with lacquer; to varnish:—*pr. p.* lac'quering; *pa. p.* lac'quered. [Fr. *laquer*—*Lac*.]

lacquerer, lak'ăr-ăr, *n.*, one who varnishes or covers with lacquer.

Lace, lăs, *n.*, a noose or tie; a cord; a plaited string for fastening: an ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously woven.—*v. t.* to fasten with a lace: to adorn with lace:—*pr. p.* lă'cing; *pa. p.* lă'ced'. [Fr. *lacer*, to lace—L. *laqueus*, a noose—*laqueo*, to adorn with fretwork: akin to root of *latch*.]

lacing, lăs'ing, *n.*, a fastening with a lace or cord through eyelet-holes; a cord used in fastening.

Lacerate, las'ăr-ăt, *v. t.*, to tear; to rend: to wound: to afflict:—*pr. p.* lac'erating; *pa. p.* lac'erated. [L. *lacerare*, to tear—*lacer*, torn; akin to Sans. *vrac*, Gr. *lakis* and *rakos*, a rent.]

lacerable, las'ăr-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be lacerated or torn.

laceration, las'ăr-ăt'shun, *n.*, act of lacerating or tearing: the rent or breach made by tearing.

lacerative, las'ăr-ăt-tiv, *adj.*, tearing; having power to tear.

Lachrymal, lak'ri-mal, *adj.*, pertaining to tears; secreting or conveying tears.—*n.* same as lachrymal.

lachryma, lak'ri-mă, a tear; akin to Gr. *lakrima*, a tear.]

lachrymiferous, lak'ri-mă-fă-rus, *adj.*, containing tears.

lachrymatory, lak'ri-mă-tor-i, *n.* a vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, and said to have contained the tears shed for his loss. [low L. *lachrymatorium*—*lachryma*.]

lachrymose, lak'ri-môs, *adj.*, full of tears; generating or shedding tears.—*adv.* lach'rymously.

Lacing. See under **Lac**.

Lack, lak, *v. t.* and *i.*, to want; to be in want; to be destitute of:—*pr. p.* lack'ing; *pa. p.* lacked'.—*n.* want; destitution. [Dutch, *lack*, *laecke*, want, defect; akin to *Lax* and *Black*.]

Lack-a-day, lak-a-dă', *int.*, alas! the day.

lackadaisical, lak-a-dă'z-i-kal, *adj.* affectively pensive, sentimental.

Lacker. See **lacquer** under **Lac**.

Lackey, lak'i, *n.*, a runner; a menial attendant; a footman or footboy.—*v. t.* and *i.* to pay servile attendance: to act as a footman:—*pr. p.* lack'ey-ing; *pa. p.* lack'eyed ('id). [Fr. *laquais*; old Fr. *laquet*; Ger. *lackei*—old Ger. *lacken*, Goth. *laikan*, to run.]

Laconic, la-kon'ik, **Laconical**, la-kon'ik-al, *adj.* expressing in few words after the manner of the *Lacones* or *Spartans*; concise; pithy.—*adv.* lă'conically. [L. *Laconicus*; Gr. *Lakônikos*—*Lakôn*, a Laconian.]

laconism, lak'on-izm, **laconicism**, la-kon'i-sizm, *n.*, a laconic or concise style; a short, pithy phrase.

Lactéal, lak'tě-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling milk: conveying chyle.—*n.* one of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, akin to Gr. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.]

lactescent, lak'tes-ent, *adj.*, turning to milk; producing milk or white juice; milky.—*n.* lă'ctescence. [L. *lactescere*, to turn to milk—*lac*.]

lactio, lak'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to milk; obtained from sour milk or whey.

lactiferous, lak-tif'ăr-us, *adj.*, bearing or producing milk or white juice. [L. *lac*, and *fero*, to bear.]

Lacustral, la-kus'tral, **Lacustrine**, la-kus'trin, *adj.*, pertaining to lakes. [from L. *lacus*, a lake.]

Lad, lad, *n.* a boy; a youth. [W. *lavad*; perhaps from old Ger. *las*, Dutch, *laete*, a freedman bound to certain feudal duties. See **Lodge**.]

lad, lad, *n.* (fem. of **Lad**) a girl, esp. a country girl. [W. *lodes*.]

Ladanum, lad'a-num, *n.* a resinous exudation from the leaves of a shrub growing round the Mediterranean. [L.; Gr. *Idanon*—Ar. *Idanon*.]

Ladder, lad'ăr, *n.* a frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend a building, &c.: anything by which one ascends: a gradual rise. [Ger. *leiter*, A.S. *hlæder*, old Ger. *hleitar*.]

Lade, lăd, *v. t.* a form of **Load**:—*pr. p.* lăd'ing; *pa. p.* lăd'ed. [See **Load**.]

laden, lăd'n, *adj.*, laded or loaded; oppressed.

lading, lăd'ing, *n.*, that which lades or loads; load; cargo; freight.

Lade, lăd, *v. t.*, to let off water; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper:—*pr. p.* lăd'ing; *pa. p.* lăd'ed. [A.S. *lætan*, Ger. *lassen*, to let.]

ladle, lăd'l, *n.* a large spoon for lading or dipping out liquid from a vessel: the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that turns it.

Lady, lă'di, *n.* lit. one who serves bread to the family; the mistress of a house; a wife; a title of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher

ranks: a title of complaisance to any woman of refined manners. [A.S. *hlaf-dige*—*hlaf*, a loaf, bread, and *dugan*, *digan*, to serve.] See Lord.

lady-bird, lā'di-bērd, *n.* lit. 'Our *Lady's* bug, a genus of pretty little beetles, called also *Lady-bug*, *Lady-cow*. [*Lady*, from the Virgin Mary, and Bird, a corruption of Bug.]

Lady-chapel, lā'di-chap-el, *n.*, a chapel dedicated to 'Our *Lady*,' the Virgin Mary.

Lady-day, lā'di-dā, *n.* the 25th March, the day of the Annunciation of 'Our *Lady*,' the Virgin Mary.

lady-fern, lā'di-fēr-n, *n.* one of the prettiest of British ferns, so called from its lady-like elegance.

lady-like, lā'di-līk, *adj.*, like a lady in manners; soft, delicate.

lady-love, lā'di-luv, *n.*, a lady or woman loved; a sweetheart.

ladyship, lā'di-ship, *n.*, the title of a lady.

Lag, lag, *adj.*, slack; sluggish; coming behind. —*n.* he who or that which comes behind; the fag-end. —*v.i.* to move or walk slowly; to loiter:—*pr.p.* lagging; *pa.p.* lagged'. [Gael. *lag*, feeble, faint; *W. lag*, loose, sluggish; akin to Ger. *lang*, Gr. *lagaros*, slack, *langas*, *L. languo*, to slacken.]

laggard, lag'ard, *adj.*, lagging; slow; backward.

laggard, lag'ard, *lagger*, lag'ēr, *n.*, one who lags or stays behind; a loiterer; an idler.

laggingly, lag'ing-li, *adv.*, in a lagging manner.

Lagoon, **Laguna**, la-gōōn', *n.* a shallow lake or pond into which the sea flows. [It.; Sp. *laguna*—*L. lacuna*, from root of Lake.]

Lala, Lalal. See under *Lay*, *adj.*

Laid, past participle of *Lay*.

Lain, past participle of *Lie*.

Lair. See under *Lay*.

Laitty. See under *Lay*, *adj.*

Lake, lak, *n.* a colour like *lac*, generally of a deep red. [Fr. *laque*. See *Lac*.]

lake, lāk, *n.*, that which is hollow; a large body of water within land. [L. *lacus*; akin to Gr. *lakkos*, a pit, a pond.]

laky, lāk'i, *adj.*, pertaining to a lake or lakes.

Lama, an animal. See *Llama*.

Lamb, lam, *n.* the young of a sheep: one innocent and gentle as a lamb: the Saviour of the world. —*v.i.* to bring forth young, as sheep:—*pr.p.* lambing; *pa.p.* lambed'. [A.S.]

lambkin, lam'kin, *n.*, a little lamb.

lamblike, lam'lik, *adj.*, like a lamb; gentle.

Lambent, lam'bent, *adj.* moving about as if licking, or touching lightly; playing about; gliding over; flickering. [L. *lambens*—*lambo*, to lick.]

Lame, lām', *adj.*, enfeebled; broken; disabled in the limbs: hobbling; unsatisfactory; imperfect. —*v.i.* to make lame; to cripple: to render imperfect:—*pr.p.* lāming; *pa.p.* lāmed'. —*adv.* lame'ly. —*n.* lame'ness. [A.S. *lam*, lame; Ice. *lami*, broken, enfeebled—*lama*, to break, to impair.]

lambish, lām'ish, *adj.*, a little lame; hobbling.

Lament, la-ment', *v.i.* to utter grief in outcries; to wail; to mourn. —*v.t.* to mourn for; to deplore:—*pr.p.* lamenting; *pa.p.* lament'ed. —*n.* sorrow expressed in cries; an elegy or mournful ballad. [L. *lamentator*, akin to *clamo*, to cry out.]

lamentable, lam'ent-ābl, *adj.*, to be lamented; deserving or expressing sorrow; sad; despicable.—*adv.* lam'entably.

lamentation, lam-en-tā'shun, *n.*, act of lamenting; audible expression of grief; wailing: in *pl.* (in B.) a book of Jeremiah, so called from its contents.

lamentingly, la-ment'ing-li, *adv.*, with lamentation.

Lamina, lam'i-na, *n.*, a thin plate; a thin layer or coating over another. —*pl.* lamina, lam'i-nē. [L.]

laminable, lam'i-nabl, *adj.*, capable of being formed into lamina or thin plates.

laminar, lam'i-nar, *adj.*, in lamina or thin plates; consisting of or resembling thin plates.

laminated, lam'i-nāt, laminated, lam'i-nāt-ed, *adj.*, in lamina or thin plates; consisting of scales or layers, one over another. —*n.* lamina'tion, state of being laminated.

Lamish. See under *Lame*.

Lammas, lam'mas, *n.*, loaf mass or feast, or feast of first-fruits, on 1st of August; 1st August. [A.S. *hlam-messe*—*hlaf*, loaf, and *maesse*, feast.]

Lamp, lamp, *n.* a vessel for containing a liquid burnt by means of a wick, and so giving light: a light of any kind. [Fr. *lampe*; Gr. *lampas*—*lampō*, to shine.]

lampblack, lamp'blak, *n.* the black substance which gathers round the inside of a lamp; a fine soot formed of the smoke of pitch, &c.

Lampon, lam-pōōn', *n.*, a drinking song often containing slander or satire; a personal satire in writing; low censure. —*v.t.* to assail with personal satire: to satirise:—*pr.p.* lampōōning; *pa.p.* lampōōned'. [old Fr. *lampon*—*lamper*, to drink.]

lampooner, lam-pōōn'ēr, *n.*, one who writes a lampoon, or abuses with personal satire.

lampoonry, lam-pōōn'ri, *n.*, practice of lampooning; written personal abuse or satire.

Lamprey, lam'pre, *n.* lit. rock-sucker, a genus of cartilaginous fishes resembling the eel, so called from their attaching themselves to rocks or stones by their mouths. [Fr. *lamproie*, low L. *lampetra*—*L. lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, rock.]

Lance, lans, *n.* a long shaft of wood, with a spear head, and bearing a small flag. —*v.t.* to pierce with a lance: to open with a lancet:—*pr.p.* lanc'ing; *pa.p.* lanced'. [Fr.—L. *lancea*, akin to Gr. *longkhē*, a lance.]

lanceolate, lan'se-o-lāt, lanceolated, lan'se-o-lāt-ed, *adj.* in bot., having the form of a lance-head; tapering toward both ends. [L. *lanceolatus*—*lanœola*, dim. of *lanœa*.]

lancer, lan'sēr, *n.*, one who lances, or carries a lance.

lanceet, lan'set, *n.* lit. a little lance; a surgical instrument used for opening veins, &c.: a high and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. *lanceette*.]

Lanoh, same as *Lanuch*.

Land, land, *n.* earth, the solid portion of the surface of the globe: a country; a district: soil: real estate: a nation or people. —*v.t.* to set on land or on shore. —*v.i.* to come on land or on shore:—*pr.p.* land'ing; *pa.p.* land'ed. [A.S. Etymology uncertain.]

land-brook, land-brōē, *n.* a brook setting from the land towards the sea.

land-crab, land'krab, *n.* a family of crabs which live much or chiefly on land.

land-flood, land'flud, *n.* a flooding or overflowing of land by water; inundation.

land-force, land'fōrs, *n.* a military force serving on land, as distinguished from a naval force.

Landgrave, land'grāv, *n.* lit. land-earl, a German earl. [Land, and Ger. *graf*, earl.]—*ns.* Landgraves, the territory of a landgrave, Land'grāvins, land'grāv-ēn, the wife of a landgrave.

landholder, land'hôld-er, *n.* a holder or proprietor of land.

land'ing, land'ing, *n.*, *act of going on land from a vessel*; a place for getting on shore; part of a staircase between the flights of steps.—*adj.* relating to the unloading of a vessel's cargo.

land'lock, land'lok, *v. t.*, to lock or enclose by land.

land'lad'y, land'lá-dí, *n.* a lady or woman who has property in lands or houses: the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

land'lord, land'lord, *n.* the lord or owner of land or houses: the master of an inn or lodging-house.

land'man, land'man, *land'man*, land's'man, *n.*, a man who lives or serves on land; one inexperienced in seafaring.

land'mark, land'márk, *n.* anything serving to mark the boundaries of land; any object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

land'rall, land'rál, *n.* the crane or corn-crake, so named from its cry. See *Crake*. [Land, and Rall.]

land'scape, land'skáp, *n.*, the shape or appearance of that portion of land which the eye can at once view; the aspect of a country: a picture representing the aspect of a country. [Land, and Shape.]

land'slip, land'slip, land'slíd, land'slíd, *n.*, the slipping or sliding down of land, as of a hill.

land'steward, land'stú-árd, *n.*, a steward or person who manages a landed estate.

land-tax, land'taks, *n.*, a tax upon land.

land-waiter, land-wát-ér, *n.* a custom-house officer who waits or attends on the landing of goods from ships. [Land, and Waiter.]

land'ward, land'wárd, *adv.*, towards the land.

Landau, land'aw, *n.* a coach or carriage with a top which may be opened and thrown back, so called from *Landau* in Germany.

Lane, lán, *n.*, an open space between cornfields, hedges, &c.; a narrow passage or road; a narrow street. [Scot. *lan*, Dutch, *laan*, W. *llan*, a clear space, connected with *Lawn*.]

Language, lang'gwáj, *n.* that which is spoken by the tongue; human speech; speech peculiar to a nation; style or expression peculiar to an individual; diction; any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage*—L. *lingua*, the tongue, akin to *lingo*, Gr. *leíkh*, Sans. *líh*, to lick.]

Languid, lang'gwíd, *adj.*, slack or feeble; flagging; exhausted; sluggish; spiritless.—*adv.* lang'uidly. —*n.* lang'uidness. [L. *languidus*—*languo*, to be weak, Gr. *langúas*, to slacken, conn. with *Lag*.]

lang'uish, lang'gwísh, *v. t.*, to become languid or enfeebled; to lose strength and animation; to be or become spiritless; to pine; to become dull, as trade; to look at tenderly.—*pr. p.* lang'uish'ing; *pa. p.* lang'uish'ed. [L. *languesco*—*languo*.]

lang'uish'ing, lang'gwísh-ing-lí, *adv.*, in a languishing, weak, dull, or tender manner.

lang'uish'ment, lang'gwísh-ment, *n.*, the act or state of languishing; tenderness of look.

lang'wor, lang'gwúr, *n.*, state of being languid or faint; dulness; listlessness; softness.

lank, langk, *adj.* lit. faint or weak; languid or drooping; soft or loose; thin.—*adv.* lank'ty.—*n.* lank'ness. [A.S. *hlanc*, Dutch, *slank*, Ger. *schlank*, slender, connected with *Lag* and *Black*.]

Lan'ard, same as *Lanyard*.

Lan'iferous, lan-í-fér-us, Lan'iferous, lan-í-jér-us, *adj.*, wool-bearing. [L. *lanifer*, *laniger*—*lana*, wool, and *fero*, *gero*, to bear.]

Lank. See under *Languid*.

Lantern, lan'tern, *n.*, anything in which a light is

placed; a case for carrying a light; a drum-shaped erection surmounting a dome to give light and to crown the fabric; the upper square cage which illuminates a corridor or gallery.—*v. t.* to furnish with a lantern:—*pr. p.* lan'tern'ing; *pa. p.* lan'tern'ed. [Fr. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, Gr. *lampis*—*lampô*, to give light.]

lanthorn, *n.* a wrong spelling of *Lantern*, arising from the use of horn for the sides of lanterns.

Lanyard, lan'yárd, *n.* lit. a thong; naut., a rope made fast to anything to secure it. [Fr. *lanivrr*.]

Lap, lap, *v. t.* or *i.*, to lick up with the tongue:—*pr. p.* lap'ping; *pa. p.* lapped'. [A.S. *lapián*, Fr. *lapper*, Gr. *lapis*, allied to L. *lambo*, Sans. *líh*, to lick.]

Lap, lap, *n.* the loose or overhanging flap of anything; the part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down; the part of the body thus covered; a fold.—*v. t.* to lay over or on; to wrap; to involve.—*v. i.* to be spread on or over; to be turned over or upon. [A.S. *lappa*, Ice. *lapa*, to hang loose, Ger. *lapp*, slack, *lappen*, anything hanging loose; connected with *Flap*.]

lapel, la-pel', *n.* the part of the breast of a coat which laps over the facing.—*adj.* lapelled'. [dim. of *Lap*.]

lapful, lap'fool, *n.*, as much as fills a lap.

lapper, lap'ér, *n.*, one who laps, wraps, or folds.

lappet, lap'et, *n.*, a little lap or flap.—*adj.* lapp'eted. [dim. of *Lap*.]

lap'wing, lap'wíng, *n.* the peewit, a bird which flaps its wings in a rapid and peculiar manner.

Lapidary, lap'í-dar-í, *adj.*, pertaining to the cutting of stones.—*n.* a cutter of stones, especially precious stones; a dealer in precious stones. [L. *lapidarius*—*lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]

lapidist, lap'í-d-íst, *n.* same as *Lapidary*.

lapidescent, lap-í-d-és-ent, *adj.*, becoming stone; having the quality of turning to stone.—*n.* lapid'escence. [L. *lapidesco*, to become stone.]

lapidify, la-píd-í-fí, *v. t.*, to make into stone.—*v. i.* to turn into stone:—*pr. p.* lapid'ifying; *pa. p.* lapid'ified.—*n.* lapidif'ication. [L. *lapis*, and *facio*, to make.]

Lapper, Lappet. See under *Lap*.

Lapse, laps, *v. i.*, to slip or glide; to pass by degrees; to fall from virtue; to fail in duty; to pass to another proprietor by the negligence of a patron, &c.; to become void.—*v. t.* to suffer to slip or become vacant:—*pr. p.* laps'ing; *pa. p.* laps'ed.—*n.*, a slipping or falling; a failing in duty; a fault; a gliding, a passing. [L. *labor*, *lappus*, to slip or fall, akin to Sans. *lambh*, to fall.]

Lap'wing. See under *Lap*.

Larboard, lar'bôrd, *n.*, the left side of a ship looking from the stern.—*adj.* pertaining to the larboard side. [Dutch, *laager*, old E. *leer*, left, and *bord*, side.]

Larceny, lar'sen-í, *n.*, robbery; theft. [Fr. *larcin*, L. *latrocinium*—*latro*, Gr. *latris*, a robber.]

larcenist, lar'sen-íst, *n.*, one who commits larceny; a thief.

Larch, lárch, *n.* a cone-bearing kind of pine-tree. [L. and Gr. *larix*.]

Lard, lárđ, *n.* the melted fat of swine.—*v. t.* to smear with lard; to stuff with bacon or pork; to fatten; to mix with anything:—*pr. p.* lard'ing; *pa. p.* lard'ed. [Fr. L. *lardum* or *lardum*, Gr. *larinos*, fat—*laros*, sweet or dainty.]

lardaceous, lard-é-shés-us, *adj.*, of or like lard.

larder

larder, lãrd'ër, *n.* lit. *a place where lard is kept*; a room or place where meat, &c. is kept.
 lardy, lãrd'î, *adj.*, containing lard; full of lard.
 Large, lãrj, *adj.* lit. *long*; great in size; extensive; bulky; wide; long; abundant.—*adv.* large'ly.—*n.* large'aasm.—At large, without restraint or confinement; fully. [Fr.: *L. largus*, Sans. *dirgha*, root *dargh*, long.]
 large-hearted, lãrj'hãrt-ed, *adj.*, having a large heart or liberal disposition; generous.
 largess, lãrj'es, *n.*, that which is given freely or liberally; a present or donation. [Fr. *largesse*, *L. largitia*, from *largior*, to give freely—*largus*.]
 Lark, lãrk, *n.* lit. *the little singer*; a well-known singing bird.—*v.t.* to catch larks. [Scot. *loverock*, *lervik*, old E. *loverock*, A.S. *lãferr*, Dutch, *leerwuerke*, *lerche*, Ger. *lerche*, from old Ger. *lãrva*, to sound or sing.]
 Larum, lãr'um, *n.*, alarm; a noise giving notice of danger. [a contr. of Alarm.]
 Larva, lãr'va, *n.* lit. *a ghost or mask*; an insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg, i.e. in the caterpillar state.—*adj.* lar'val. [L., from *lar*, *laris*, a household god, the bright or shining one, Sans. *lar*, *L. lucro*, to shine.]
 Larynx, lãr'inks or lãr'inks, *n.* the upper part of the windpipe; the throat.—*adj.* laryn'geal, laryn'gea. [Gr. *larynx*, *laryngos*.]
 laryngitis, lar-in-g'itis, *n.*, inflammation of the larynx.
 Lascar, lãs'kar, *n.* lit. *a camp-follower*; a native East Indian sailor. [Pers., Hind. *laskhar*, an army, inferior soldier or camp-follower.]
 Lascivious, las-siv'i-us, *adj.* lit. *sportive or playful*; lustful; luxurious; tending to produce lustful emotions.—*adv.* lasciv'iously.—*n.* lasciv'iousness. [L. *lascivus*—Sans. *las*, to sport or play.]
 Lash, lash, *n.*, a *lash or thong*; a cord; the flexible part of a whip; a stroke with a whip or anything pliant; a stroke of satire, a sharp retort.—*v.t.* to strike with a lash; to whip; to dash against; to fasten or secure with a rope or cord; to censure severely; to scourge with sarcasm or satire.—*v.i.* to use the whip; to attack severely:—*pr.p.* lashing; *pa.p.* lashed'. [a form of *leash*.]
 lasher, lash'er, *n.*, one who lashes or whips.
 lashing, lash'ing, *n.*, a whipping with a lash; a chastisement: a rope for making anything fast.
 Lasm. See under Led.
 Lassitude, las'i-tüd, *n.*, faintness; weakness; weariness; languor. [L. *lassitudo*—*lassus*, faint; akin to *lauguid*.]
 Lasso, las'so, *n.*, a rope with a noose for catching wild horses, &c.—*v.t.* to catch with the lasso:—*pr.p.* las'sing; *pa.p.* las'sed. [Sp. and Port. *lazo*, *L. laqueus*, a noose.] See Latch.
 Last, latest. See under Led.
 Last, last, *n.* lit. *a footstep*; a wooden mould of the foot on which boots and shoes are made.—*v.t.* to fit with a last.—*v.i.* lit. to tread in one's footsteps, to follow; to continue, to endure:—*pr.p.* last'ing; *pa.p.* last'ed. [A.S. *last*, Goth. *last*, a footstep, *lastjan*, to trace footsteps, A.S. *lastian*, Ger. *lasten*, to fulfil.]
 lastingly, last'ing-ly, *adv.*, in a lasting or enduring manner.
 Last, last, *n.* lit. *a load*; a weight generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying in different articles: a ship's cargo. [A.S. *hlæst*, Dutch, *last*, Ice. *hlæst*—*hlada*, to load.]

latitudinarian

Latch, lach, *n.*, that which *laces, catches, or fastens*; a small piece of wood or iron to fasten a door.—*v.t.* to fasten with a latch:—*pr.p.* latch'ing; *pa.p.* latched'. [A.S. *laecan*, to catch, Gael. *glac*, catch, akin to *L. laqueus*.] See Lase.
 latched, lach'et, *n.*, a lace or buckle for fastening a shoe. [dim. of Latch.]
 latch-key, lach'-kë, *n.*, a key to raise the latch of a door.
 Late, lát, *adj.* (comp. lat'er; superl. lat'est) lit. *slack, loose*; behindhand; coming after the expected time; long delayed; far advanced towards the close; in any place or character: deceased; departed; out of office; not long past.—*adv.* late, late'ly.—*n.* late'aasm, state of being late. [A.S. *laet*; Dutch, *laat*; Ice. *latr*, old Ger. *las*, slow; Ger. *lass*, faint, lazy; *L. lassus*, tired.]
 latish, lát'ish, *adj.*, somewhat late.
 latter, lat'er, *adj.*, later; coming or existing after; mentioned the last of two; modern; recent. [an irregular comp. of Late.]
 latterly, lat'er-ly, *adv.*, in latter time; of late.
 last, last, *adj.*, latest; coming after all the others; final; next before the present; utmost; meanest.—*adv.* last'ly. [a contr. of latest.]
 Latent, lát'tent, *adj.*, lying hid; concealed; not visible or apparent; not making itself known by its effects.—*adv.* latently. [L. *latens*, *pr.p.* of *latere*, to lie hid; akin to Gr. *latheanai*, to hide.]
 latency, lát'ten-ë, *n.*, state of being latent.
 Lateral, lat'er-al, *adj.*, belonging to the side; proceeding from, or in the direction of the side.—*adv.* laterally. [L. *lateralis*—*latus*, *lateris*, a side.]
 Lateritious, lat'er-ish'us, *adj.*, like a brick; brick-coloured. [L. *lateritius*—*later*, *lateris*, a brick.]
 Lath, lát'h, *n.* (*pl.* laths, lát'hs) lit. *the shoot of a tree*; a thin cleft slip of wood used in slating, plastering, &c.—*v.t.* to cover with laths:—*pr.p.* lath'ing; *pa.p.* lathed'. [Fr.; Dutch, *latte*, Ger. *latte*, a lath, a young shoot; W. *llath*, a rod.]
 Lathe, lát'h, *n.*, a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, &c. [?]
 Lather, lat'hër, *n.*, a foam or froth made with water and soap; froth from sweat.—*v.t.* to spread over with lather.—*v.i.* to form a lather; to become frothy:—*pr.p.* lath'ering; *pa.p.* lath'ered. [A.S. *lethrian*, to anoint; Ice. *leðru*, to foam, *leðr*, foam of the sea.]
 Latin, lat'in, *adj.*, pertaining to Latin or to the Latins or Romans; written or spoken in Latin.—*n.* the language of the ancient Romans. [L. *Latinius*, belonging to *Latium*, the district in which Rome was built.]
 Latinism, lat'in-izm, *n.*, a Latin idiom.
 Latinist, lat'in-ist, *n.*, one skilled in Latin.
 Latinity, la-tin'i-ty, *n.*, purity of Latin style; the Latin tongue, style, or idiom.
 Latinize, lat'in-iz, *v.t.*, to give Latin terminations to.—*v.i.* to use words or phrases from the Latin.
 Latitude, lat'i-tüd, *n.* lit. *breadth*; the distance of a place north or south from the equator; the distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic; fig. extent of signification; freedom from restraint; scope. [Fr.; L. *latitudo*, *invis*—*latus*, broad.]
 latitudinal, lat-i-tüd'i-nal, *adj.*, pertaining to latitudes; in the direction of latitude.
 latitudinarian, lat-i-tüd-i-nãr'i-an, *adj.*, possessing latitude or freedom; not restrained; not confined by precise limits; lax in religious opinions.—*n.* one who is latitudinarian.—*n.* latitudin'arianism.

latitudinous, lat-i-tūd'i-nus, *adj.*, having latitude or large extent.

Latrine, lat'rin, *n.* a place of convenience for soldiers in camp or barracks. [Fr.]

Latten, lat'en, *n.* brass or bronze used for crosses: sheet tin, tinned iron-plate. [Fr. *laiton*; It. *latta*, tin-plate, from being used in flat pieces or plates.]

Latter. See under **Late**.

Lattice, lat'is, *n.* a network of crossed laths or bars, called also **latt'ice-work**; anything of lattice-work, as a window.—*v.t.* to form into open work; to furnish with a lattice:—*pr.p.* latt'icing; *pa.p.* latt'iced. [Fr. *lattis*, akin to **Lath**.]

Laud, laud, *v.t.*, to praise in words, or with singing; to celebrate:—*pr.p.* laud'ing; *pa.p.* laud'ed.—*n.* laud'er. [L. *laudo*—*laus*, *laudis*, praise, probably akin to Gr. *kludō*, Sans. *crū*, to hear.]

laudable, laud'a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being lauded or praised.—*adv.* laud'ably.—*n.* laud'ableness.

laudatory, laud'a-tor-i, *adj.*, containing praise; expressing praise.—*n.* that which contains praise.

Laudanum, laud'a-num, *n.* opium prepared in spirit of wine; tincture of opium. [orig. the same as **Ladanum**.]

Laugh, laf, *v.i.* to make the noise shewing or caused by mirth; to be gay or lively:—*pr.p.* laugh'ing; *pa.p.* laughed.—*n.* the sound caused by merriment.—**Laugh at**, to ridicule. [A.S. *hlahan*; Ger. *lachen*; Goth. *klahjan*; prob. from the sound.]

laugher, laf'er, *n.*, one who laughs.

laughable, laf'a-bl, *adj.*, fitted to cause laughter; ludicrous.—*adv.* laugh'ably.—*n.* laugh'ableness.

laugher, laf'ter, *n.*, act or noise of laughing.

laughing-gas, laf'ing-gas, *n.* a gas which excites laughter, called nitrous oxide.

laughingly, laf'ing-li, *adv.*, in a laughing or merry way; with laughter.

laughing-stock, laf'ing-stok, *n.* an object of ridicule, like something stuck up to be laughed at.

Launch, Lanch, lānsh, *v.t.*, to throw as a lance or spear; to send forth; to cause to slide into the water.—*v.i.* to go forth, as a ship into the water; to expatiate in language:—*pr.p.* launch'ing; *pa.p.* launched.—*n.* act of launching or moving a ship into the water; the largest boat carried by a man-of-war. [Fr. *lancer*; It. *lanciare*; akin to **Lance**.]

Lauder, Laundry, &c. See under **Lave**.

Laureate. See under **Laurel**.

Laurel, law'rel, *n.* the bay-tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths. [Sp.; Fr. *laurier*; L. *laurus*.]

laurelled, law'reld, *adj.*, crowned with laurel.

laureate, law'rē-āt, *v.t.* orig. to crown with laurel, in token of literary merit; to confer a degree upon:—*pr.p.* lau'reāting; *pa.p.* lau'reāted.—*adj.*, crowned with laurel.—*n.* one crowned with laurel: the poet-laureate or king's poet.

laureateship, law'rē-āt-ship, *n.*, office of a laureate.

laureation, law-rē-ā'shun, *n.*, act of laureating or conferring a degree.

Lava, Lavatory. See under **Lave**.

Lave, lāv, *v.t.* and *i.*, to wash; to bathe:—*pr.p.* lāv'ing; *pa.p.* lāv'ed'. [Fr. *laver*; L. *lavo*, *lavatum*, akin to Gr. *louō*, to wash.]

lava, lā'va or lā'va, *n.* the matter which flows like water down from a burning mountain. [It.]

laver, lā'vēr, *n.* orig. one who laves: a large vessel for laving or washing.

lavatory, lav'a-tor-i, *n.*, a place for laving or washing; a place where gold is got by washing.

lavender, lav'en-dēr, *n.* an odoriferous plant, so called from its being laid with newly washed clothes. [Fr. *lavande*.]

launder, lawn'dēr, *n.* orig. a washerwoman; in mining, a trough used in washing ore. [old E. *lavandre*; Fr. *lavandière*.]

laundress, lawn'dres, *n.*, a washerwoman.

laundry, lawn'dri, *n.*, a place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

Lavish, lav'ish, *v.t.* lit. to throw out; to expend profusely; to waste:—*pr.p.* lav'ishing; *pa.p.* lav'ished.—*adj.*, lav'ishing or bestowing profusely; prodigal; extravagant; wild; unrestrained.—*adv.* lav'ishly. [obs. E. *lave*, to throw up or out; Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light.]

lavishment, lav'ish-ment, lav'ishness, lav'ish-ness, *n.*, state of being lavish; profusion; prodigality.

Law, law, *n.* lit. that which is laid down; a rule of action established by authority; edict of a government; statute; the rules of a community or state; a rule or principle of science or art; the whole jurisprudence or the science of law; established usage; that which rules: conformity to law; that which is lawful: a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation: in *theol.*, the Mosaic code or the books containing it: in *B.*, the word of God, the Old Testament. [A.S. *lagu*, *lag*, *lah*, from *leggan*, to lay; Ice. *lag*; akin to L. *lex*, law, Gr. *legō*, to lay.]

lawful, law'fūl, *adj.*, according to law; legal; constituted by law; rightful.—*adv.* law'fully.—*n.* law'fulness.

lawgiver, law'giv-ēr, *n.*, one who gives or enacts laws; a legislator. [Law, and giver.]

lawless, law'les, *adj.*, unrestrained by law; illegal.—*adv.* law'lessly.—*n.* law'lessness. [in *law*, law-monger, law-mung'ger, *n.* a monger or low dealer]

lawsuit, law'sūt, *n.* a suit or process in law.

lawyer, law'yēr, *n.* lit. law-man; one versed in or who practises law: in *B.*, a Jewish divine or expounder of the law. [Law, and A.S. *wer*, man.]

Lawn, lawn, *n.*, an open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion. [W. *llan*; Bret. *llan*, *lan*, territory; akin to **Land**.]

Lawn, lawn, *n.* a sort of fine linen or cambric.—*adj.* made of lawn. [L. *linum*. See **Linum**.]

Lax, laks, *adj.*, slack; loose; soft, flabby; not crowded: not strict in discipline or morals; loose in the bowels.—*adv.* lax'ly. [L. *laxus*, loose, *laxo*, -atum, to unloose; prob. akin to **Languid**.]

laxation, laks-ā'shun, *n.*, act of loosening; state of being loose or slackened.

laxative, laks'a-tiv, *adj.*, having the power of loosening the bowels.—*n.* a laxative medicine.—*n.* lax'ativeness.

laxness, laks'nes, lax'ity, laks'it'i, *n.*, want of quality of being lax; want of

Lay, past tense of **Lie**, to

Lay, lā, *v.t.*, to cause down; to beat down; to calm; to impress

lea or **ley**, lē (obs. lay), *n.* land laid up in grass; grass-land, pasturage. [A.S. *leag*, *leah*; Ger. *lehdē*; Dutch, *ledig*, *leeg*, empty, fallow.]

layer, lā'ēr, *n.*, that which is laid: a bed or stratum: a shoot laid for propagation.

layering, lā'ēr-ing, *n.* the propagation of plants by layers.

Lay, lā, *n.*, a song; a lyric or narrative poem. [A.S. *ley*; Prov. *lais*; Ger. *lied*; W. *lais*, a sound; Gael. *laoidh*, *laoi*, a verse, sacred poem.]

Lay, lā, *lāic*, lā'ik, lā'icā, lā'ik-ā, *adj.*, pertaining to the people; not clerical. [Fr. *lai*, L. *laicus*, Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, the people.]

layman, lā'mān, *n.*, one of the laity: a non-professional man. [clergy.]

laity, lā'ti, *n.*, the people as distinct from the lay-figure, lā'fig'ūr, *n.* a figure used by painters. [Dutch, *leeman*, a jointed image—*ledt*, *lid*, a joint.]

Lazar, lā'zar, *n.* one afflicted with a filthy and pestiferous disease like *Lazarus*, the beggar. [Prov. *lazer*, a leper; Sp. *lazarro*, a beggar; from *Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]

lazarlike, lā'zar-lik, *adj.*, like a *lazar*: full of sores; leprous.

lazarot, lā'za-ret, *lazarotto*, lā'za-ret'to, *n.*, a place for *lazars*; a public hospital for diseased persons. [Fr. *lazarot*; Sp. *lazaroto*.]

lazar-house, lā'zar-hous, *n.*, a *lazarotto*; a hospital for quarantine. [Lazar, and House.]

Lazy, lā'zi, *adj.* lit. *tired*, *weary*: disinclined to exertion; averse to labour; sluggish; tedious.—*adv.* *lazily*.—*n.* *laziness*, state or quality of being lazy. [Ger. *lass*; old Ger. *las*, slow, late; Dutch, *losig*, *leusig*; L. *lassus*, wearied, fatigued.]

Lea, *Lea*. See under *Lay*, to cause to lie.

Lead, led, *n.* a well-known metal of a bluish-white colour: the plummet for sounding at sea: a thin plate of lead separating lines of type.—*pl.* a flat roof covered with lead.—*v.t.* to cover or fit with lead: in printing, to separate lines with leads:—*pr.p.* *lead'ing*; *pa.p.* *lead'ed*. [A.S.]

lead, led'n, *adj.*, made of lead: heavy: dull.

lead-pencil, led'-pen-sil, *n.* a pencil or instrument for drawing, &c. made of black lead.

Lead, led, *v.t.*, to show the way by going first: to guide by the hand: to direct: to precede: to allure.—*v.i.* to go before and shew the way: to have a tendency: to exercise dominion:—*pr.p.* *lead'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *led*.—*n.* first place; precedence: direction; guidance. [A.S. *leadan*, Ice. *leida*, to lead; *leid*, track, way.]

leader, led'ēr, *n.*, one who leads or goes first; a chief: the leading editorial article in a newspaper: principal wheel in any machinery.

leadership, led'ēr-ship, *n.*, state or condition of a leader or conductor.

leading-strings, led'ing-strinz, *n.pl.*, strings used to lead children when beginning to walk.

Leaf, lēf, *n.* (*pl.* leaves, lēvz) one of the thin, flat parts of plants: anything thin beaten like a leaf: two pages of a book: one side of a window-shutter, &c.—*v.t.* to shoot out or produce leaves:—*pr.p.* *leaf'ing*; *pa.p.* *leafed'*. [A.S.; Ger. *laub*, Dutch, *loof*, a leaf.]

leafage, lēf'ā, *n.*, leaves collectively; abundance of leaves: season of leaves or leafing.

leafless, lēf'les, *adj.*, destitute of leaves.

leaflet, lēf'let, *n.*, a little leaf.

leafy, lēf'i, *adj.*, full of leaves.—*n.* *leaf'iness*.

leaved, lēvd, *adj.*, furnished with leaves; having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds.

League, lēg, *n.* orig. a stone for marking distances on the public roads: 3 English miles.—a sea-league contains 3½ Eng. miles nearly. [low L. *leuca*, Fr. *lieue*, a measure of distances; Gael. *leag*, W. *llech*, a stone.]

League, lēg, *n.*, a bond; an alliance; union for the promotion of mutual interest.—*v.t.* to form a league; to unite for mutual interest:—*pr.p.* *leag'uing*; *pa.p.* *leagued'*. [Fr. *ligue*, low L. *liga*—L. *ligo*, to bind.]

Leak, lēk, *n.*, a chink or other defect through which liquid may pass: the oozing of any fluid through an opening.—*v.t.* to let any fluid into or out of a vessel through a leak:—*pr.p.* *leak'ing*; *pa.p.* *leaked'*. [Dutch, *leck*, a chink, *lekken*, to drip, akin to *liquor*.]

leakage, lēk'ā, *n.*, a leaking: that which enters or escapes by leaking: an allowance for leaking.

leaky, lēk'i, *adj.*, having a leak or leaks; letting any liquid in or out.—*n.* *leak'iness*.

Lean, lēn, *v.i.*, to incline or bend: to turn from a straight line: to rest against: to incline towards:—*pr.p.* *lean'ing*; *pa.p.* *leaned'* or *leant'* (lent). [A.S. *hlynnian*; Dutch, *leunen*; akin to Gr. *klinō*, to bend.]

Lean, lēn, *adj.*, slender; frail; wanting flesh; not fat.—*n.* flesh without fat.—*adv.* *leanly*.—*n.* *lean'ness*. [A.S. *hlaene*, low Ger. *leen*; perh. from *lean*, to incline, from want of substance.]

Leap, lēp, *v.i.*, to move with springs or bounds: to spring upward or forward; to jump: to rush with vehemence.—*v.t.* to move by leaping:—*pr.p.* *leap'ing*; *pa.p.* *leaped'*, rarely *leapt'* (lept).—*n.* act of leaping; bound; space passed by leaping: sudden transition. [A.S. *hleaþan*; Ice. *hlaupa*, to spring; Ger. *laufen*, to run.]

leap-frog, lēp'-frog, *n.* a play in which one boy leaps over another, like a frog.

leap-year, lēp'-yēr, *n.* every fourth year which leaps forwards or adds one day in February.

Learn, lērn, *v.t.* lit. to teach; to acquire knowledge of; to gain power of performing.—*v.i.* to gain knowledge: to improve by example:—*pr.p.* *learn'ing*; *pa.p.* *learned'*. [A.S. *lærnan*, Dutch, *lerren*, to teach; Ger. *lernen*, to learn.]

learned, lērn'ed, *adj.*, having learning; versed in literature, &c.: skillful.—*adv.* *learn'edly*.—*n.* *learn'edness*.

learner, lērn'ēr, *n.*, one who learns; one who is yet in the rudiments of any subject.

learning, lērn'ing, *n.*, what is learned; knowledge; scholarship; skill in languages or science.

Lease, lēs, *n.*, a *loosing* or *letting* of tenements for a term of years: the contract for such letting: any tenure.—*v.t.* to let for a term of years:—*pr.p.* *leas'ing*; *pa.p.* *leased'*. [A.S. *lesan*, to lease; Fr. *laisser*, Ger. *lassen*, to loose; It. *lasciare*—L. *laxo*, to loose, *laxus*, loose.]

leasehold, lēs'hōld, *adj.*, held by lease or contract.

lessee, les-sē, *n.*, one to whom a lease is granted.

lessor, les'sor, *n.*, one who grants a lease.

Leash, lēsh, *n.*, a lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held: a brace and a half, three.—*v.t.* to hold by a leash; to bind:—*pr.p.* *leash'ing*; *pa.p.* *leashed'*. [Fr. *laisse*, a thong to hold a dog by; It. *lascio*—L. *laxo*. See *Leash*.]

Leasing, lēring, *n.* in B., falsehood; lies. [A.S. *leasung*—*leasian*, to lie, *leas*, false, loose, Goth. *laus*, Ice. *lar*.]

Least. See under *Less*.

Leather, lek'hér, *n.* the prepared skin or covering of an animal.—*adj.* consisting of leather. [A.S. *lether*, leather—*hlidan*, to cover.]

leathern, lek'hérn, *adj.*, made or consisting of leather.

leathery, lek'hér-i, *adj.*, resembling leather; tough.

Leave, lév, *n.* permission; liberty granted: formal parting of friends; farewell. [A.S. *leaf*, Ice. *lof*, permission—A.S. *lyfan*, Ice. *leyfa*, to permit; connected with *Baliva*, *Parlough*.]

Leave, lév, *v.i.*, to depart from; to abandon; to resign; to allow to remain; to refer for decision; to bequeath; to have remaining at death.—*v.i.* to desist; to cease:—*pr. p.* leaving; *pa. t.* and *pa. p. left*. [A.S. *leafan*, Ice. *leifa*, L. *linguo*, Gr. *leipho*, to leave.]

leavings, lév'ingz, *n. pl.*, things left; relics: refuse.

Leaved. See under *Leaf*.

Leaven, lev'n, *n.* the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form; any mixture which makes a general change.—*v.t.* to raise with leaven; to taint:—*pr. p.* leav'ening; *pa. p.* leav'ened. [Fr. *levain*—*leover*, L. *levo*, to raise—*levit*, light.]

Leaves, lévz, plural of *Leaf*.

Lecher, lech'ér, *n.* one who licks up gluttonously anything dainty in food: a man addicted to lewdness. [Fr. *lecher*, Ger. *lecken*, to lick, *lecker*, dainty; L. *ligurio*, to lick up what is dainty.]

lecherous, lech'ér-us, *adj.*, like a lecher; lustful: provoking lust.—*adv.* lech'erously.—*ns.* lech'erousness, lech'ery.

Lectio, lek'shun, *n.*, a reading; a variety in a manuscript or book: a portion of Scripture read in divine service. [L. *lectio*—*lego*, *lectum*, to read.]

lectionary, lek'shun-er-i, *n.* the R. Catholic service-book, containing *lections* or portions of Scripture.

lector, lek'tor, *n.*, a reader; a reader of Scripture in the ancient churches.

lecture, lek'tür, *n.*, a reading; a discourse on any subject: a formal reproof.—*v.t.* to instruct by discourses; to instruct authoritatively; to reprove.—*v.t.* to give a lecture or lectures:—*pr. p.* lec'türing; *pa. p.* lec'türéd.

lecturer, lek'tür-ér, *n.*, one who lectures; a professor who instructs by discourses: a preacher engaged by a parish to assist its clergyman.

lecturership, lek'tür-ship, *n.*, the office of a lecturer.

lectura, lek'türn, *n.*, a reading-desk used in some churches.

Led, led, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Lead*.

Ledge, lej, *n.* a shelf on which articles may be laid: that which resembles such a shelf: a ridge or shelf of rocks: a layer: a small moulding. [A.S. *leggan*, to lay. See *Lay*.]

ledgy, lej'i, *adj.*, abounding in ledges.

ledger, lej'ér, *n.* the principal book of accounts among merchants, in which the entries in all the other books are laid up or entered in a summary form.

Ledger-line. See *Leger-line*.

Lee, lé, *n.* lit. a sheltered place; the part toward which the wind blows.—*adj.*, as in *lee-side*, the sheltered side of a ship; *lee-shore*, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [A.S. *hleow*, shelter; Ice. *hlifa*, to protect; *hlif*, a shield; Dutch, *leeuw*, shelter from the wind, Scot. *lythe*, sheltered, and *lowm*, calm.]

leeward, lé'ward, *adj.* pertaining to or in the direction of the lee, or the part toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* toward the lee.

leeway, lé'wá, *n.* the way or distance a ship is driven to the leeward of her true course. [*Lee*, and *Way*.]

Leech, léch, *n.* lit. a healer; orig. a physician; a blood-sucking worm.—*v.t.* to apply leeches to:—*pr. p.* leeching; *pa. p.* leechéd. [A.S. *leacs*—*laecian*, to heal; Goth. *leikis*, a leech—*leikimom*, to heal.]

Leek, lék, *n.* a kind of onion: the national emblem of Wales. [A.S. *lea*, a form of *lech*, *lick*, found in *Hemlock*, *Garlic*.]

Leer, lé, *v.i.*, to look askance, or with the cheek to the object; to look archly or obliquely:—*pr. p.* leer'ing; *pa. p.* leered.—*n.* orig. the cheek: an oblique view: an affected aspect. [old D. *loeren*, to look obliquely; A.S. *leor*, face, cheek, probably akin to *Glare*.]

leeringly, lé'er-ingly, *adv.* with a leering look.

Lees, léz, *n. pl.* that which lies or settles at the bottom; sediment; dregs. [Fr. *lie*—A.S. *liegan*, to lie.]

Leeward, Leeway. See under *Lee*.

Left, *past tense* and *past participle* of *Leave*.

Left, left, *adj.*, the light or weaker as opposed to the stronger, heavier right; being on the left side.—*n.* the side opposite to the right. [old E. *liþ*, Dutch, *linkt*, *left*; old S. *lef*, weak; L. *laevus*, Gr. *laioz*, left.]

left-handed, left-hand'ed, *adj.* having the left hand stronger and readier than the right: awkward: unlucky.—*ns.* left-hand'edness, left-hand'iness, awkwardness.

Leg, leg, *n.* lit. a stalk or stem; one of the limbs by which animals walk; a long, slender support of anything, as of a table.—*adj.* legged, having legs. [Dan. *låg*, Sw. *låg*; Ice. *legg*, a stalk.]

legging, leg'ing, *n.*, a covering for the leg.

legless, leg'les, *adj.*, without legs.

Legacy, leg'a-si, *n.*, that which is left to one by will; a bequest of personal property. [L. as if *legatio*, for *legatum*—*lego*, to leave by will.]

legacy-hunter, leg'a-si-hun'tér, *n.*, one who hunts after legacies by courting those likely to leave them.

legatee, leg-a-té, *n.*, one to whom a legacy is left.

Legal, lé'gal, *adj.*, pertaining to or according to law; lawful; created by law.—*adv.* legally.—*n.* legal'ity. [L. *legalis*—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

legalize, lé'gal-iz, *v.t.*, to make legal or lawful; to authorize; to sanction:—*pr. p.* lé'galizing; *pa. p.* lé'galised.

Legate, leg'át, *n.* lit. one sent with a commission; an ambassador, esp. from the Pope.—*n.* leg'ate-ship, the office of a legate. [Fr. *legat*, It. *legato*, L. *legatus*—*lego*, to send with a commission.]

legatine, leg'a-tin, *adj.*, of or relating to a legate.

legation, lé-gá'shun, *n.* the person or persons sent as *legatus* or ambassadors; a deputation.

Legatee. See under *Legacy*.

Legend, lej'end or lé', *n.* orig. something to be read, esp. of the lives of saints read at matins; a marvellous or romantic story from early times; the motto on a coat of arms, medal, or coin. [Now L. *legenda*, a book of chronicles of the saints—L. *legendus*, to be read—*lego*, to read.]

legendary, lej'end-er-i, *n.*, a book of legends; one who relates legends.—*adj.* consisting of legends; romantic; fabulous.

legible, lej'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be read; clear and

distinct; that may be understood.—*adv.* *leg'tibly*.
 —*n.* *leg'tibleness, leg'tib'ity*. [*L. legibilis—lego.*]
Legerdemain, lej'er-de-mān', *n.*, *lightness or nimbleness of hand; sleight of hand; jugglery*. [*Fr. Uger, light, nimble, It. leggiro—L. as if levissimus—levis, light, and Fr. de, of, main, L. manus, hand.*]
Leger-liné, lej'er-līn, *n.*, in *music*, one of the short lines added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [*Fr. Uger, slight, and Lina.*]
Legged, &c. See under *Leg*.
Legible. See under *Legend*.
Legion, lej'un, *n.* lit. *a body of troops levied*; in ancient Rome, a body of soldiers of from three to five thousand; a military force; a great number. [*Fr.—L. legio—lego, to choose, to levy.*]
legionary, lej'un-ar-i, *adj.*, relating to or consisting of a legion or legions; containing a great number.—*n.* a soldier of a legion. [*L. legionarius.*]
Legislate, lej'is-lāt, *v.i.*, to bring forward, propose, or make laws.—*pr.p.* legislating; *pa.p.* legislated.—*n.* legisla'tion. [*L. lex, legis, law, ferro, latum, to bear, propose.*]
legislative, lej'is-lāt-iv, *adj.*, giving or enacting laws; pertaining to legislation.
legislator, lej'is-lā-tor, *n.*, one who makes laws; a lawgiver.—*fem.* legisla'tress.
legislator, lej'is-lāt-ōr, *n.*, the body of men in a state who have the power of making laws.
legist, lej'ist, *n.* one skilled in the laws. [*Fr. legiste—low L. legista—L. lex.*]
legitimate, le-ji'ti-māt, *adj.* lit. *made according to law*; lawful; lawfully begotten; genuine; fairly deduced; following by natural sequence; authorized by usage.—*v.t.* to make lawful; to give the rights of a legitimate child to an illegitimate one:—*pr.p.* legitimating; *pa.p.* legitimated.—*adv.* legitimately. [*low L. legitimo, atum—L. lex.*]
legitimacy, le-ji'ti-mā-si, *n.*, state of being legitimate or according to law; lawfulness of birth; genuineness; regular deduction.
legitimist, le-ji'ti-mist, *n.* one who supports legitimate authority; in France, an adherent of the Bourbons deposed in 1830.
Legume, lej'im, Legumen, le-gū'men, *n.* in *bot.*, a seed-vessel which splits into two valves, having the seeds gathered or attached to one suture only; a pod, as of the pea, bean, &c.—*pl.* legūmena, legūmina. [*L.—lego, to gather.*]
leguminous, le-gū'min-us, *adj.*, bearing legumes as seed-vessels; consisting of pulse.
Leisure, lej'zhōr or lezh', *n.* lit. *a state of being permitted to do something, permission*; time free from employment; freedom from occupation.—*adj.* unoccupied. [*old E. leisere, Fr. loisir—L. licet, to be permitted.*]
leisurely, lej'zhōr-li, *adj.*, done at leisure; slow; deliberate.—*adv.*, in a leisurely manner.
Leman, lej'man, *n.* a sweetheart. [*old E. lufman—A.S. loef, loved, and Maa.*]
Lemma, lem'a, *n.* lit. *that which is received*, an assumption; in *math.*, a proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in a subsequent proposition. [*L.—Gr. lemma—lambanō, to receive, assume.*]
Lemming, lem'ing, *n.* a species of rat in northern countries, remarkable for migrating southward in great numbers. [*Norw. lemming, Sw. lemsel, Lapp. lummik.*]
Lemon, lem'un, *n.* an oval fruit, resembling the

orange, with an acid pulp; the tree that bears lemons. [*Fr. limon—Turk. limun, Ar. laimun.*]
lemonade, lem-un-ād', *n.* a drink made of lemon-juice, water, and sugar.
Lemur, lej'mur, *n.* lit. *a ghost*; an animal in Madagascar, allied to the monkey, which goes about at night, whence its name. [*L. lemur, a ghost.*]
Lend, lend, *v.t.*, to give for hire; to give for a short time something to be returned; to afford or grant, in general; to let for hire:—*pr.p.* lending; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lent.—*n.* lend'er. [*old E. leonere, A.S. lenan, lihan, Ger. leihen.*]
loan, lōn, *n.*, that which is lent; the act of lending; permission to use; money lent for interest.—*v.t.* to lend:—*pr.p.* loan'ing; *pa.p.* loaned'. [*A.S. lēn, Ice. lan, Dan. laan.*]
Length, &c. See under *Long*.
Lent, lej'nēnt, *adj.* lit. *soft*; mild; merciful.—*n.* in *med.*, that which softens; an emollient.—*n.* le'ntney. [*L. leniens, -entis, pr.p. of lenio, to soften—lenis, soft.*]
lenitive, len'it-iv, *adj.*, softening or mitigating; laxative.—*n.* in *med.*, an application for easing pain; a mild purgative.
lenity, len'ti-ti, *n.*, softness; mildness; clemency.
Lens, lenz, *n.* lit. *a lentil seed*; in optics, a piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex, so called from its likeness to a lentil seed; the crystalline humour of the eye. [*L. lens, lentis, the lentil.*]
lenticular, len-tik'ū-lar, lenticform, len'ti-form, *adj.*, resembling a lens or lentil seed; double-convex.—*adv.* lentic'ularly. [*L. lenticularis—lenticula, dim. of lens: L. lens, lentis, and forma, form.*]
lentil, len'til, *n.* an annual plant, common near the Mediterranean, bearing pulse used for food. [*Fr. lentille—L. lens, lentis, the lentil.*]
Lent, lent, *n.* lit. *the time when the days lengthen*; a fast of forty days, observed in commemoration of the fast of our Saviour, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter. [*old E. lentan, A.S. lengten, lencten, spring, Lent—long, longer: or from Ger. linden, mild, Dutch, lentien, to make mild, because the severity of winter is then relaxed.*]
lenten, lent'en, *adj.*, relating to or used in Lent; sparing.
Lenticular, Lenticl. See under *Lens*.
Lentisk, len'tisk, *n.* lit. *gum-tree*; the mastic-tree. [*L. lentiscus—lentus, sticky.*]
lentous, lent'us, *adj.*, sticky; viscid.
Leo, lej'ō, *n.* in *astr.*, the Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. [*L.*]
leoline, lej'ō-nīn, *adj.*, of or like a lion.
Leoline, lej'ō-nīn, *adj.* a kind of Latin verse which rhymes at the middle and end. [*said to be named from Leoninus, a canon in Paris in the 12th century; or from Pope Leo II., who was a lover of music.*]
Leopard, lej'ard, *n.*, the lion-pard, an animal of the cat-kind, nearly as large as a tiger, with a spotted skin, found in all the tropical parts of the Old World. [*Gr. leopardos—leōn, lion, pardos, pard; because supposed by the ancients to be a mongrel between the panther and lioness.*]
Lepet, lej'et, *n.* one affected with leprosy, which covers the skin with scales. [*L., Gr. lepra, leprosy—lepros, scaly—lepos, a scale—lephō, to peel off.*]

leprosy, lep'ro-si, *n.* a disease of the skin marked by scales or scurfy scabs.

leprosa, lep'rus, *adj.*, affected with leprosy.—*adv.* lep'rosally.—*n.* lep'rosness.

Lepidoptera, lep-i-dop'tér-a, *n. pl.* an order of insects, with four wings covered with very fine scales like powder, as the butterfly, moth, &c. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

lepidopteral, lep-i-dop'tér-al, lepidopterous, lep-i-dop'tér-us, *adj.*, pertaining to the lepidoptera.

Leporina, lep'o-rí-na, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling the hare. [L. *leporinus*—*lepus*, *leporis*, the hare.]

Leprosy, &c. See under Lepar.

Lesion, lé'shun, *n.*, a hurt; in *med.*, an injury or wound. [Fr.—L. *lesio*—*leso*, *lesum*, to hurt.]

Less, les, *adj.* (comp. of Little), lit. loose, relaxed, diminished; smaller.—*adv.* not so much; in a lower degree.—*n.* a smaller portion; in *B.*, the inferior or younger. [A.S. *les*, *lassa*; old E. *lask*, W. *laes*, slack, loose; Fr. *lasche*, slack, weak; It. *lasso*, L. *lassus*, weak, faint, akin to *larus*, slack, loose.]

Lessen, les'n, *v. t.*, to make less, in any sense; to weaken; to degrade.—*v. i.* to become less.—*pr. p.* less'en'ing; *pa. p.* less'en'ed.

Lesser, les'é, *adj.* in *B.*, less; smaller; inferior. [A.S. *lassra*, *lassre*, primitive form of *lassa*.]

Least, lést, *adj.* (superl. of Little), little beyond all others; smallest.—*adv.* in the smallest or lowest degree. [A.S. *last*, superl. of *lytel*.]

lest, lest, *conj.*, that the less; that not; for fear that. [old E. *leste*, least, A.S. *last*, leastly.]

Lesser. See under Less.

Lesson, les'n, *n.* a portion of Scripture read in divine service; that which a pupil learns at a time; a precept or doctrine inculcated; instruction derived from experience; severe lecture. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio*—*lego*, to gather, to read. See Laction.]

Lesser. See under Less.

Let. See under Less.

Let, let, *v. t.*, to slacken or loose restraint upon; to give leave or power to; to allow, permit, suffer; to grant to a tenant or hirer; in *B.*, to cause to slacken or give over, that is, to prevent; to hinder.—*pr. p.* let'ting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p. let.*—*n.* in law, hindrance; obstruction; delay. [A.S. *lætan*, to permit, *lættan*, to hinder—*lat*, Ice. *latr*, slow, orig. slack; Ger. *lassen*, Fr. *laisser*, to let, permit.] See *Less*.

Lethal, lé'thal, *adj.*, death-dealing, blotting out; deadly; mortal. [L. *lethalis*—*lethum*, *letum*, death; akin to *leo*, simple form of *deleo*, to blot out; or to Sans. *li*, to melt, dissolve.]

lethiferous, lé-thif'ér-us, *adj.*, carrying death; deadly. [L. *lethifer*—*lethum*, *fero*, to bear.]

Lethargic, Lethargy. See under *Lotho*.

Lotha, lé'tha, *n.* in *myth.*, one of the rivers of hell said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters: oblivion. [Gr.—*lithô*, old form of *lanthanô*, to forget.]

lethæan, le-thé'an, *adj.*, of *Lotha*: oblivious.

lethargy, leth'ar-ji, *n.* lit. forgetful lassiness; heavy unnatural slumber; dulness. [L., Gr. *lethargia*—*lethargos*, forgetful—*lithê*, forgetfulness, and *argos*, idle—a, priv., *ergon*, work.]

lethargic, le-thar'jik, lethargical, le-thar'jik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to lethargy; unnaturally sleepy; dull.—*adv.* lethar'gically. [L. *lethargicus*, Gr. *lethargikos*.]

Lethiferous. See under *Lethal*.

Letter, let'é, *n.* lit. a mark smeared or put on; a mark to express one of the simple sounds; a written or printed message; literal meaning; a printing-type.—*pl.* learning.—*v. t.* to stamp letters upon;—*pr. p.* let'ter'ing; *pa. p.* let'ter'ed.—*n.* let'ter'ary. [old E., Fr. *lettre*, It. *lettera*—L. *littera*—*litus*, *litum*, to smear.]

let'ter-of-cred'it, *n.*, a letter authorising credit or cash to a certain sum to be paid to the bearer.—*let'ter-of-marque* (*märk*), *n.*, a commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the vessels of another state; a vessel sailing under such a commission. See *marque*.—let'ter'pa'tent, *n.*, a writing conferring a patent or authorising a person to enjoy some privilege.

lettered, let'érd, *adj.*, marked with letters; educated; versed in literature; belonging to learning.

letter-founder, let'ér-found'é, *n.*, one who founds or casts letters or types.

lettering, let'é-ri'ng, *n.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed.

letter-press, let'é-press, *n.*, letters impressed or matter printed from type, as distinguished from engraving.

Lettuces, let'is, *n.* a plant containing a milky white juice, the leaves of which are used as a salad. [old Fr. *lactuce*, L. *lactuca*—*lac*, milk.]

Levant, lé-vant', *n.* the point where the sun rises; the East; the coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.—*adj.* levant or le'vant, eastern. [Fr. *levant*—*lever*, L. *levare*, to raise.]

Levantine, lé-vant'in, *adj.*, belonging to the Levant.

Levante, lé-vant'é, *n.* a strong easterly wind in the Levant or eastern part of the Mediterranean.

levee, lev'é, *n.* lit. a rising; a morning assembly of visitors; an assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage. [Fr. *levée*—*lever*.]

Level, lev'el, *n.* a horizontal line or surface; a surface without inequalities; proper position; usual elevation; state of equality; the line of direction; an instrument for shewing the horizontal.—*adj.* horizontal; even, smooth; even with anything else; in the same line or plane; equal in position or dignity.—*v. t.* to make horizontal; to make flat or smooth; to make equal; to take aim.—*pr. p.* lev'elling; *pa. p.* lev'elled. [A.S. *læfel*, It. *livella*, L. *libella*, a plummet, from *libra*, a level, a balance.]

leveller, lev'el-ér, *n.*, one who levels or makes equal.

levelness, lev'el-nes, *n.*, state of being level, even, or equal.

Lever, lev'é, *n.*, that which lifts or raises; a bar of metal or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for raising weights. [Fr. *levier*—*lever*, L. *levo*, to raise.]

leverage, lev'é-rij, *n.* the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.

Leveter, lev'é-et, *n.*, a young hare; a hare in its first year. [Fr. *levraut*, dim. of *lièvre*, L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.]

Leviable. See under *Levy*.

Leviathan, le-ví'a-than, *n.* lit. an animal bent or twisted in curves; in *B.*, a huge aquatic animal, generally supposed to be the crocodile; anything of huge size. [Heb. *livyathan*—*l'vyah*, a wreath, Ar. *lawd*, to bend or twist.]

Levigate, lev'i-gát, *v. t.*, to make smooth; to grind to a fine, impalpable powder;—*pr. p.* lev'igating; *pa. p.* lev'igated.—*n.* lev'igat'ion. [L. *levigo*, *levigatum*—*levis*, Gr. *leios*, smooth, akin to *Level*.]

Levite, lē'vīt, *n.*, a descendant of Levi; an inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church.—*adj.* Levitic, Leviticity.—*adv.* Levitically. [Heb. *Levi*, a son of Jacob, whose descendants were priests.]

Leviticus, lē-vi'ti-kus, *n.* the name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from its containing the laws, &c. relating to the Levites.

Levity, lev'i-ti, *n.* lightness of weight; lightness of temper or conduct; thoughtlessness; disposition to trifle; vanity. [L. *levitas*—*levis*, light.]

Levy, lev'i, *v.t.*, to raise; to collect by authority, as an army or a tax:—*pr.p.* lev'ying; *pa.p.* lev'ied.—*n.* the act of collecting by authority; the troops so collected. [Fr. *lever*, L. *levo*; to make light or raise—*levis*, light.]

leviable, lev'i-a-bl, *adj.*, able to be levied or assessed and collected.

Lewd, lūd or lōōd, *adj.* lit. belonging to the people, as opposed to the educated clergy; ignorant, vicious, or bad, so in *B.*; lustful; licentious; unchaste; debauched.—*adv.* lewd'ly.—*n.* lewd'ness. [A.S. *læwede*—*leod*, the people. See *laidy* under *Lay*.]

Lexicon, leks'i-kon, *n.*, a word-book or dictionary.—*adj.* lex'ical, belonging to a lexicon. [Gr. *lexikon*—*lexis*, a word—*legō*, to speak.]

lexicography, leks-i-kog'ra-fi, *n.*, the art of writing a dictionary.—*adj.* lexicographic, lexicographically. [Gr. *lexikon*, and *graphō*, to write.]

lexicographer, leks-i-kog'ra-fēr, *n.*, one skilled in lexicography or the art of compiling dictionaries.

lexigraphy, leks-i-gra-fi, *n.*, the art of defining words.—*adj.* lexigraphic.

lexiology, leks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.*, the science of words; that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification and use of words. [Gr. *lexis*, and *logos*, a discourse or treatise.]

lexicologist, leks-i-kol'o-jist, *n.*, one skilled in lexicology.

Ley, lē, same as *Lea*.

Liable, li'a-bl, *adj.*, able to be bound or obliged; responsible; tending; subject; exposed. [Fr. *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind.]

liability, li-a-bil'i-ti, *n.*, state of being liable or responsible.

Liar. See under *Lie*.

Lias, li'as, *n.* in *geol.*, a formation of argillaceous limestone, &c. underlying the oolitic system. [a corr. of *Layers*.]—*adj.* liassic, li-as'ik, pertaining to the lias formation.

libation, li-bā'shun, *n.*, the pouring forth wine or other liquid in honour of a deity; the liquid poured. [L. *libatio*—*libo*, Gr. *leibō*, to pour.]

libel, li'bel, *n.* lit. a little book; a written accusation; any malicious defamatory publication; in law, the statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint against a defendant.—*v.t.* to defame by a libel; to satirise unfairly; in law, to proceed against by producing a written complaint:—*pr.p.* lib'elling; *pa.p.* lib'elled. [L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, a book.]

libellar, li'bel-ēr, *n.*, one who defames by libels.

libellous, li'bel-us, *adj.*, containing a libel; defamatory.—*adv.* libellously.

liberal, lib'er-al, *adj.* lit. belonging or suitable to a free-born man; becoming a gentleman; generous; noble-minded; candid; free: free from restraint; general, extensive.—*n.* one who advocates greater freedom in political institutions.—*adv.* liberally. [L. *liberalis*—*liber*, free, doing

as one pleases—*libeo*, *libeo*, to please, akin to Gr. *eleutheros*, free, Sans. *libh*, to desire.]

liberalism, lib'er-al-izm, *n.*, the principles of a liberal in politics.

liberality, lib'er-al'i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being liberal; generosity; largeness or nobleness of mind; candour; impartiality.

liberalize, lib'er-al-iz, *v.t.*, to make liberal, or enlightened; to enlarge:—*pr.p.* lib'er'alising; *pa.p.* lib'er'alised.

liberate, lib'er-ēt, *v.t.*, to set free; to release from restraint, confinement, or bondage:—*pr.p.* lib'er-ating; *pa.p.* lib'er-ated.—*n.* libera'tion. [L. *libero*, liberatum.]

liberator, lib'er-ēt-or, *n.*, one who liberates or frees.

libertine, lib'er-tin, or -tin, *n.* lit. a freedman; formerly, one who professed free opinions, especially in religion; one who leads a licentious life, a rake or debauchee.—*adj.* belonging to a freedman; unrestrained; licentious. [L. *libertinus*.]

libertinism, lib'er-tin-izm, *n.*, the conduct of a libertine; licentiousness of opinion or practice; lewdness or debauchery.

liberty, lib'er-ti, *n.*, the state of being free; freedom to do as one pleases; freedom from restraint; the unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights; privilege; exemption; leave; relaxation of restraint; the bounds within which certain privileges are enjoyed; freedom of speech or action beyond ordinary civility. [L. *libertas*.]

libidinous, li-bid'in-us, *adj.*, like a libertine; full of desire; lustful; given to the indulgence of the animal passions.—*adv.* libid'inously.—*n.* libid'inoueness. [L. *libidinosus*—*libido*, desire—*libeo*.]

library, li'br-ri, *n.* a building or room containing a collection of books; a collection of books. [L. *librarium*—*liber*, a book.]

librarian, li-brā'ri-an, *n.* orig. a transcriber of books, a scribe; the keeper of a library.—*n.* libra'rianship. [L. *librarianus*.]

librate, li'brāt, *v.t.* lit. to make level or even; to balance.—*v.i.* to move, as a balance; to be poised:—*pr.p.* lib'r-ating; *pa.p.* lib'r-ated.—*n.* libra'tion, the act of balancing or state of being balanced; a state of equipoise. [L. *libro*, *libratum*—*libra*, a level, a balance.] See under *Level*.

libratory, li'br-a-tor-i, *adj.* moving like a balance.

Lice, lis, plural of *Louse*.

licence, li'cens, *n.*, a being allowed; leave; grant of permission; the document by which authority is conferred; excess or abuse of freedom.—*v.t.* to grant license to; to authorise or permit:—*pr.p.* li'censing; *pa.p.* li'censed. [Fr.; L. *licentia*—*liceo*, to be allowed.]

licenser, li'sens-ēr, *n.*, one who grants license or permission; one authorised to license.

licentiate, li-sen'shi-āt, *n.*, one who has a license or grant of permission to exercise a profession.

licentious, li-sen'shi-us, *adj.*, full of license; indulging in excessive freedom; given to the indulgence of the animal passions; dissolute.—*adv.* licen'tiously.—*n.* licen'tiousness. [L. *licentiosus*.]

Lichen, li'ken or lich'en, *n.* a plant that licks up moisture on rocks and the bark of trees: an eruption on the skin. [L. Gr. *lichēn*, from *leichō*, Sans. *likh*, to lick.] See *Lick*.

Lich-gate, lich'gāt, *n.* a churchyard gate with a porch to rest the corpse under. [obs. E. *lich*, A.S. *lic*, Ger. *leiche*, Goth. *leik*, a corpse, and *gate*.]

lich-wake, lich'wāk, *n.* the wake or watch held over a dead body. [obs. E. *lich*, and *wake*.]

Ldck, lik, v.t., to pass the tongue over; to take in by the tongue; to lap:—*pr. p.* licking; *pa. p.* licked.—*n.* *lick'er.* [A.S. *liccian*; Ger. *lecken*; L. *lingo*; Gr. *leicho*; Sans. *lik*.] See Tongue.

Licorice, same as *Liquorice*.

Lictor, lik'tor, n. lit. *one who summons*; an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, with the ensigns of office. [L.—*obs. licito*, to summon.]

Lid, lid, n., a cover; that which shuts a vessel; the cover of the eye. [A.S. *lida*; Dutch, *lid*; old Ger. *lilit*; akin to L. *claudo*; Gr. *kleid*, to shut in.]

Lie, li, n. lit. *vain, idle talk*; anything meant to deceive; an intentional violation of truth; anything that misleads.—*v.i.* to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; to make a false representation:—*pr. p.* lying; *pa. p.* lied. [A.S. *leggan*, Goth. *leggan*, Ger. *lügen*, to lie; A.S. *lyge*, a falsehood; Gael. *leog*, idle talk.]

Liar, li'ar, n., *one who lies or utters falsehood*.

Lying, li'ing, adj., addicted to telling lies.—*n.* the habit of telling lies.—*adv.* *ly'ingly*.

Lie, li, v.i., to lay one's self down; to rest lengthwise; to lean; to rest; to press upon; to be situated; to abide; to consist: in *love*, to be sustainable:—*pr. p.* lying; *pa. s.* lay; *pa. p.* lain, in *B.*, *li'en*—*n.* *li'er.* [A.S. *licgan*; Ger. *liegen*; Goth. *ligan*; Ico. *liggia*; L. *legor*, Gr. *legomai*, akin to *Lay*.]

Lied, lef, adj. in poetry, *loved, dear*.—*adv.* *lovingly*; willingly. [A.S. *loef*, Ger. *lieb*, loved; akin to *Love*.]

Liege, lé, adj. bound by a feudal tenure; subject; faithful; sovereign or having lieges.—*n.* one bound by feudal tenure; a vassal: a lord or superior or one who has lieges. [Fr. *lige*, from low L. *litus, lidus, ledus*, a man between a free man and a serf, bound to the soil, and owing certain services to his lord, a Latinised form of Ger. *lasse*, Dutch, *laets*, whence perhaps *Lord*.]

Lien, li'en or li'en, n. lit. *a tie, band*; in *law*, a right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. [Fr. *lien*; L. *ligamen*, from *ligo*, to bind.]

Lie, li'en, in B., *pa. p.* of *Lie*, to lie down.

Lied, li'eth, in B., 3d pers. sing. of *Lie*, to lie down.

Lieu, li, n., *place*, *stead*. [Fr.—L. *locus*, place.]

Lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, n. an officer holding the *place of another* in his absence; a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below a commander.—*lieuten'ant-general*, an officer in the army next in rank below a general. [Fr. from *lieu*, and *tenant*, holding—*tenis*, to hold.]

Lieutenancy, lef-ten-ant-ri, n. *office or commission of a lieutenant*; the body of lieutenants.

Life, lif, n., *state of living*; animate existence; union of soul and body: the period of life; present state of existence: manner of living; moral conduct: animation: a living being: system of animal nature: social state; human affairs: narrative of a life: eternal happiness, also *He who bestows it*, a quickening principle in a moral sense.—*pl.* *lives*, *livs*. [A.S., Ico., and Sw. *lif*; Dutch, *lijf*, body, life; Ger. *leben*, to live.] See *LIVE*.

Life-assurance, lif-a-shûr-ans, same as *life-insurance*.

Life-boat, lif'-bôt, n. a *boat for saving lives* in cases of shipwreck, &c.

Life-estate, lif'es-tât, n. an *estate held during the life of the possessor*.

Life-guard, lif-gârd, n., a *guard of the life or person*; a guard of a prince or other dignitary.

Lifehold, lif'hôld, n. *land held by lease for life*.

Life-insurance, lif-in-shûr-ans, n. a contract by which a sum of money is *ensured to be paid at the close of a person's life*. [*LIFE*, and *Insurance*.]

Lifeless, lif'les, adj., *having lost life*; dead: without vigour; insipid; sluggish.—*adv.* *lifelessly*—*n.* *lifelessness*.

Life-long, lif'long, adj. during the *length of a life*.

Life-rent, lif'rent, n. a *rent that continues for life*.

Lift, lift, v.t. to bring to a higher position; to elevate; to elate; to take and carry away; to remove by stealing.—*v.i.* to try to raise:—*pr. p.* lifting; *pa. p.* lifted, in *B.*, *lift*—*n.*, *act of lifting*; that which is to be raised; that which assists to lift.—*n.* *lift'er.* [A.S. *lifian*; low Ger. *liften*, *lichten*—*licht*, Goth. *lufius*, old E. *lift*, *lyft*, the sky, air; or akin to Fr. *lever*, L. *lovo*, to lift, or make light.]

Ligament, lig-a-ment, n., *anything that binds or unites*; a bandage: in *anat.*, the membrane connecting the movable bones. [L. *ligamentum*—*ligo*, *ligatum*, to bind.]

Ligamental, lig-a-ment'al, ligamentous, lig-a-ment'us, adj., *comparing or resembling a ligament*.

Ligation, li-gâ'shun, n., *act of binding*: state of being bound.

Ligature, lig-a-tûr, n., *anything that binds*; a ligament; a bandage: in *music*, a line connecting notes: in *print.*, a type of two letters: in *med.*, a cord for tying the blood-vessels, &c.

Light, lit, n., *that which shines or is brilliant*; the agent by which objects are rendered visible; the power of vision; day; dawn of day; that which gives light, as the sun, a candle: the illuminated part of a picture: fig. mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; knowledge: public view; life; point of view; a conspicuous person: an aperture for admitting light: in *B.*, prosperity, favour.—*adj.* not dark; bright; whitish.—*v.t.* to give light to; to set fire to; to attend with a light:—*pr. p.* lighting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* lit or light'ed.—*n.* *light'er.* [A.S. *leoht*, *lyht*, Ger. *licht*, W. *lugg*, Goth. *liuhath*, L. *lux*, light; akin to Sans. *lok*, *loch*, to see, to shine, *ruckh*, to shine.]

Light-house, lit'-hous, n. a tower or *house with a light at the top to guide mariners at night*.

Lighten, lit'n, v.t., to *make light or clear*: fig. to illuminate with knowledge: in *B.*, to free from trouble.—*v.i.* to shine like lightning; to flash; to become less dark:—*pr. p.* *light'ening*; *pa. p.* *light'ened*.

Lightning, lit'ning, n. lit. *that which lightens*; the electric flash usually followed by thunder.

Lightning-rod, lit'ning-rod, n. a metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning.

Light, lit, adj. not heavy; having little weight; easily lifted: easily suffered or performed; easily digested: not heavily armed; active; not heavily burdened: unimportant; not dense or copious; gentle; easily influenced; gay, lively; amusing; unchaste: not of legal weight; loose, sandy: in *B.*, idle, worthless.—*adv.* *light'y*, cheaply: in *B.*, easily, carelessly.—*n.* *light'ness*, in *B.*, levity, fickleness. [A.S. *leoht*, *leht*; Ger. *leicht*; Ico. *letr*; L. *levis*; Gr. *elachus*; akin to Sans. *laghu*, light; prob. conn. with *Light*, that which shines, and *Lift*.]

Lights, lits, n. the lungs of animals, so called from their *light weight*.

Light-fingered, lit'-fing-gerd, *adj.* lit. *light* or active in *finger*ing: thievish.

Light-headed, lit'-hed-ed, *adj.*, with the head *light* or dizzy; thoughtless; unsteady. [*Light*, and *Head*.]

Light-hearted, lit'-hārt-ed, *adj.*, *light* or merry of heart; free from grief or anxiety; cheerful.—*n.* *light-heart-edly*.—*n.* *light-heart-edness*.

Light-horse, lit'-hoss, *n.*, *light-armed* cavalry.

Light-infantry, lit'-in-fant-ri, *n.*, *infantry* lightly or not heavily armed.

Light-minded, lit'-mīnd-ed, *adj.* having a *light* or unsteady *mind*; not concentrate.

Lightsome, lit'-sum, *adj.*, *light*, gay, lively, cheering.—*n.* *lightsomeness*.

Lighten, lit'n, *v.t.*, to make *lighter* or less heavy: to alleviate; to cheer:—*pr.p.* *light'ening*; *pa.p.* *light'ened*.

Lighter, lit'ēr, *n.* a large open boat used in *light-en*ing or unloading and loading ships.—*n.* *light'er-man*.

Lighterage, lit'ēr-ij, *n.* price paid for unloading ships by *lighters*: the act of thus unloading.

Light, lit, *v.t.* (followed by *on*, *upon*) to stoop from flight; to settle; to rest; to come to by chance: (fol. by *down*, *from*) to descend, to alight:—*pr.p.* *light'ing*; *pa.p.* *light'ed*, lit. [A.S. *līhtan*; akin to *light*, not heavy, which see.] (upon.)

Light-on upon, *v.i.* in Fr. *līk*, to alight or descend

Lign-aloes, lin-al'ōz, *Lignaloos*, lig-na'l'ōz, *n.* in *B.*, *aloes-wood*. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *Aloes*.]

Lignum, lig'nē-us, *adj.*, *woody*; *woody*; made of wood. [L. *lignum*—*lignum*, wood.]

Ligniferous, lig-nif'ēr-us, *adj.*, *producing* wood. [L. *lignum*, wood, and *fero*, to bear.]

Lignify, lig-ni-fi, *v.t.*, to turn into wood.—*v.i.* to become wood or woody:—*pr.p.* *lignify'ing*; *pa.p.* *lignif'ied*.—*n.* *Lignif'ication*. [Fr. *lignifier*—L. *lignum*, wood, and *facio*, to make.]

Lignine, lig'nīn, *n.* pure woolly *fibres*.

Lignite, lig'nīt, *n.* coal retaining the texture of wood.—*adj.* *lignit'ic*.

Ligule, lig'ūl, *n.* lit. a *little tongue*: in bot., the flat part of the leaf of a grass; a strap-shaped petal in certain flowers. [L. *ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue.] [Gr. *līguron*.]

Ligure, lig'ūr or lig'ūr, *n.* in *B.*, a precious stone.

Like, lik, *adj.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar; likely.—*n.* the like thing or person; an exact resemblance: a liking.—*adv.* in the same manner; probably. [A.S. termination *lic*, in *gelic*, like, Goth. *lelks*, in *galicks*, alike, *L. lis*, in *lalis*, such, Gr. *likos*, in *lilikos*, such.]

Likely, lik'li, *adj.*, *like* the thing required; credible; probable; having reason to expect.—*adv.* probably.—*n.* *like'liness*, *like'lihood*.

Likeness, lik'nēs, *n.*, *quality of being like*; resemblance: one who resembles another: that which resembles; a portrait or picture; effigy.

Likewise, lik'wīz, *adv.*, *in like* wise or manner; also; moreover; too. [*Like*, and *Wise*.]

Liken, lik'n, *v.t.* to represent as *like* or similar; to compare:—*pr.p.* *lik'en*ing; *pa.p.* *lik'en*ed.

Like, lik, *v.t.*, to be pleased with; to approve; to enjoy (obs.): to please:—*pr.p.* *lik'ing*; *pa.p.* *lik'ed*. [A.S. *gelician*; old Ger. *lichen*; Goth. *leihan*; Ice. *lika*, to be to one's taste.]

Likely, lik'li, *adj.*, *that may be liked*; pleasing.

Liking, lik'ing, *n.*, *state of being pleased with*; inclination; satisfaction in: in *B.*, condition, plight.—*adj.* in *B.*, as in good-liking, well-liking, in good condition.

Lilia. See under *Lily*.

Lily, lil', *n.* a bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers. [A.S. *lilic*, Fr. *lis*, L. *lilium*, Gr. *leirion*, lily.]

Lilac, lir'ak, *n.* a pretty flowering shrub, said to be so called because its scent is like that of the *lily*.

Lilaceous, lil-i-ā'shē-us, *adj.*, *pertaining to lilies*.

Lilled, lil'id, *adj.*, *adorned with lilies*.

Limb, lim, *n.* lit. *that which belongs to something*; a jointed part in animals: a projecting part; a branch of a tree.—*v.t.* to supply with limbs: to tear off the limbs:—*pr.p.* *limb'ing*; *pa.p.* *limb'ed*. [A.S. *lim*; *limpan*, to belong.]

Limb, lim, *n.* an *edge* or *border*, as of the sun, &c.: the edge of a sextant, &c. [L. *limbus*.]

Limbo, lim'bo, *limbus*, lim'bus, *n.* in the creed of the R. Cath. Church, a place *on the borders* of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ await his coming, and where the souls of unbaptised infants remain: a place of confinement.

Limber, lim'bēr, *n.* the part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached.—*v.t.* to attach to the limbers, as a gun. [?]

Lime, līm, *n.* any *slimy* or *gluey material*; birdlime: the white caustic earth from limestone, and used for cement.—*v.t.* to cover with lime: to cement: to manure with lime: to ensnare:—*pr.p.* *lim'ing*; *pa.p.* *lim'ed*. [A.S.—*liman*, to glue; Ger. *leim*, glue; L. *limus*, slime; Sans. *li*, to be viscous.]

Limous, lim'us, *adj.*, *gluey*; *slimy*; *muddy*.

Limy, lim'i, *adj.*, *glutinous*; *sticky*; containing, resembling, or having the qualities of *lime*.

Lime-kiln, līm'kil, *n.* a *kiln* or furnace in which limestone is burnt to *lime*.

Limeston, līm'stōn, *n.*, *stone* from which *lime* is procured by burning.

Lime-tree, līm-trē, *n.* the linden-tree, common in Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers, so called from the *glutinous* juice of the young shoots. [*lime*.]

Lime-twig, līm'-twig, *n.* a *twig* smeared with bird-

Lime, līm, *n.* a kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit. [Fr. See *Lemon*.]

Limits, lim'it, *n.* lit. a *cross path*; a boundary between two fields; boundary; utmost extent: restriction.—*v.t.* to confine within bounds: to restrain:—*pr.p.* *lim'it'ing*; *pa.p.* *lim'it'ed*. [L. *limes*, *limitis*—*limus*, transverse.]

Limitable, lim'it-əb'l, *adj.*, *that may be limited*, bounded, or restrained.

Limitation, lim-it-ē'shun, *n.*, *the act of limiting*, bounding, or restraining; the state of being limited, bounded, or restrained; restriction.

Limited, lim'it-ed, *adj.*, *within limits*; narrow; restricted.—*adv.* *lim'it'edly*.—*n.* *lim'itedness*.

Limitless, lim'it-less, *adj.*, *having no limits*; boundless; immense; infinite.

Lime, līm, *v.t.* orig. to *illuminate* with ornamental letters, &c.; to draw or paint, esp. in water-colours:—*pr.p.* *lim'ing*; *pa.p.* *lim'ed*. [confr. of Fr. *enluminer*, low L. *illumino*, from root of *Luminary*.]

Limner, lim'nēr, *n.*, *one who limns* or paints on paper or parchment; a portrait-painter.

Limosa. See under *Lime*.

Limp, limp, *adj.* *vapid*, *weak* (obs.): wanting stiffness, flexible. [W. *llybin*, *llybr*, flaccid, drooping; Ice. *limpias*, to become slack.]

Limp, limp, *v. l.*, to halt; to walk lamely:—*pr. p.* limping; *pa. p.* limped'.—*n.* act of limping; a halt. [A.S. *limp-beall*, lame; old Ger. *limphen*, to limp; connected with Sans. *lamb*, to fall.]
Limpingly, limping-li, *adv.*, in a limping manner.
Limpet, lim'pet, *n.* a small shell-fish, which clings to bare rocks. [L.; Gr. *lepas*—Gr. *lepas*, a bare rock—*leph*, to peel.]
Limpid, lim'pid, *adj.*, clear; shining; transparent; pure.—*n.* limpid'ity, lim'pidness. [L. *limpidus*, a form of *liquidus*. See *liquid*.]
Limy. See under *lime*.
Linch-pin, linsh'-pin, *n.* a pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle-tree. [A.S. *lynis*, Dutch, *lunse*, the axle-tree—old Ger. *lun*, peg, bolt, and *Pin*.]
Lime, lin'den, *n.* the lime-tree. [A.S., Sw., Ice. *lind*, Ger. *linde*, old Ger. *linta*.]
Line, lin, *n.*, a thread of linen or flax; a slender cord; in math., that which has length without breadth or thickness: an extended stroke: a straight row: a cord extended to direct any operations: outline: a row; a rank: a verse: a trench: limit: method: the equator: lineage: direction: occupation: the regular infantry of an army: the twelfth part of an inch. [L. *linea*—*linum*, flax.]
Line, lin, *v. t.* to mark out with lines; to cover with lines: to place along by the side of for guarding; to strengthen by additional works or men:—*pr. p.* lin'ing; *pa. p.* lined'.
Lineage, lin'ē-ā, *n.* descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.
Lineal, lin'ē-al, *adj.*, of or belonging to a line: composed of lines: in the direction of a line: descended in a direct line from an ancestor.—*adv.* lin'eally.
Linement, lin'ē-a-ment, *n.* lit. a line; feature: distinguishing mark in the form.
Linear, lin'ē-ar, *adj.*, of or belonging to a line; consisting of or having the form of lines; straight.—*adv.* lin'earily.
Lincation, lin-c'ā-shun, same as *delincation*.
Liner, lin'ēr, *n.* a vessel belonging to a regular line or series of packets.
Linig, lin'ing, *n.* act of drawing lines upon, or of marking with lines.
Linin, lin'en, *n.* cloth made of lint or flax; under-clothing, particularly that made of linen.—*adj.* made of flax; resembling linen cloth. [A.S. *linet*, Ice. *lin*, Ger. *lein*, L. *linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax.]
Line, lin, *v. t.* to cover on the inside with linen or other material; to cover:—*pr. p.* lin'ing; *pa. p.* lined'.—*n.* lin'ing.
Linnet, lin'et, *n.* a small singing bird so called from feeding on the seed of flax. [A.S. *linetwige*: Fr. *linot*.]
Linosed, lin'sēd, lincosed, lint'sēd, *n.* lint or flax-linosed-cake, lin'sēd-kāk, *n.* the cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of lint or flax-seed.
Linosed-oil, lin'sēd-oil, *n.* oil from flax-seed.
Linsay-woolsey, lin'sē-wool-sē, *adj.* made of linen and wool mixed: mean; of unsuitable parts.—*n.* a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.
Lint, lint, *n.*, flax; linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds.
Ling, ling, *n.* a fish resembling the cod, so called from its lengthened form. [A.S. *lang*, long.]
Linger, ling'gēr, *v. i.* to remain long in any state: to loiter: to hesitate:—*pr. p.* ling'ering; *pa. p.* linger'ed'. [A.S. *langian*, to protract—*lang*, long.]

Linger, ling'gēr-ing, *adj.*, lengthened out in time; protracted.—*n.* a remaining long.
Lingot, ling'get, Lingot, ling'got, *n.* same as Ingot. [Fr. *lingot*, from root of *ingot*.]
Lingual, ling'gwāl, *adj.*, pertaining to the tongue.—*n.* a letter pronounced mainly by the tongue, as *l*.—*adv.* lin'gually. [from L. *lingua*, the tongue.]
Lingvist, ling'gwist, *n.*, one skilled in tongues or languages.
Linguistics, ling-gwist'iks, *n. sing.* the science of languages and words.
Linguistic, ling-gwist'ik, *linguistical*, ling-gwist'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to linguistics.
Lingualental, ling-gwa-den'tal, *adj.* uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *l*.—*n.* a sound thus produced. [L. *lingua*, the tongue, and *Dental*.]
Liniment, lin'i-ment, *n.* smearing-stuff, a kind of soft ointment. [L. *linimentum*—*lino*, to besmear.]
Lining. See under *lime* and *linen*.
Link, link, *n.* something bent so as to form a joint; a ring of a chain; anything connecting: a single part of a series.—*v. t.* to connect as by a link: to join in confederacy: to unite in a series.—*v. i.* to be connected:—*pr. p.* link'ing; *pa. p.* linked'. [Ger. *gelenk*—*lenken*, to bend.]
Link, link, *n.* a light or torch of pitch and tow. [prob. from Dutch, *lomp*, a gunner's match of tow; allied to L. *lychnus*, Gr. *lychnos*, light.]
Linnæan, linnæan, lin-nē'an, *adj.*, pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated Swedish botanist (1707—78), or to his system.
Linnæet, linnæed, linnæy-woolsey. See under *linen*.
Lint. See under *linen*.
Lintel, lin'tel, *n.*, that which binds or fastens; the connecting timber over a doorway; the head-piece of a door or casement. [Sp.—old L. *linimentum*, for *limes*, the headpiece of a door—*ligo*, to bind.]
Lion, l'ūn, *n.* a large and fierce quadruped, remarkable for its roar: in *astr.*, Leo, a sign of the zodiac: any object of interest.—*fem.* l'ioness. [L. *leo*, Gr. *leōn*: A.S. *leo*, Ger. *löwe*.]
Lion-hearted, l'ūn-härt-ed, *adj.* having the heart or courage of a lion.
Lionize, l'ūn-iz, *v. t.*, to treat as a lion or object of interest:—*pr. p.* l'ionising; *pa. p.* l'ionised.
Lip, lip, *n.* the muscular border in front of the teeth by which things are taken into the mouth: the edge of anything. [A.S. *lippe*, L. *labium*, akin to L. *lumbo*, E. *lap*, expressive of the sound of lapping.]
Lipped, l'ipt, *adj.*, having lips; having a raised or rounded edge like the lip.
Liquation, li-kwā'shun, *n.*, the act of making liquid or melting: the capacity of being melted. [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*, to make liquid, to melt.]
Liquify, lik'wē-fī, *v. t.*, to make liquid: to dissolve.—*v. i.* to become liquid:—*pr. p.* liq'uefying; *pa. p.* liq'uefied. [L. *liquefacio*—*liquo*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, to make.]
Liquefaction, lik-wē-fak'shun, *n.* the act or process of making liquid; the state of being melted.
Liquefied, li-kwēf'ed, *adj.*, becoming liquid; melting.—*n.* liquef'ency. [L. *liquefescens*—*entis*, pr. p. of *liqueo*, to become liquid—*liquo*.]
Liqueur, lik-ēr, *n.*, a liquid; a flavoured spirit; a cordial. [Fr.]
Liquid, lik'wid, *adj.*, flowing; fluid; soft; smooth; clear.—*n.* a flowing substance: a letter of a

smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*, in *pla. pra.*—*n.* *liquidus*, *liq'uidness*. [*L. liquidus—liquor.*]

Liquidate, lik-wi-dät, *v.t.* lit. *to make liquid*; to pay; to diminish; to settle:—*pr.p.* liq'uidätting; *pa.p.* liq'uidätet.

Liquidation, lik-wi-dät'shun, *n.*, the act of liquidating; the act of settling and adjusting debts.

Liquidator, lik-wi-dät'ör, *n.*, he who or that which liquidates or settles and adjusts.

Liquor, lik'ur, *n.*, anything liquid; strong drink.

Liquorice, lik'ur-is, *n.*, a plant with a sweet root which is used for medicinal purposes. [*Gr. glykorrhiza—glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.]

Lisp, lisp, *v.i.* to speak with the tongue against the upper teeth or gums, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z*; to articulate as a child; to utter imperfectly.—*n.* the act or habit of lisping.—*v.t.* to pronounce with a lisp:—*pr.p.* lisp'ing; *pa.p.* lisp'ed'. [*A.S. wisp*, Dutch, *lippen*; from the sound.]

Lisp, lisp'ing, *adj.*, pronouncing with a lisp.—*n.* the act of speaking with a lisp.—*adv.* lisp'ingly.

Lissome, lis'sum, *adj.* Same as *Lithesome*.

List, list, *n.*, a stripe or border of cloth; a row or line; a catalogue or roll.—*v.t.* to sew together, as strips of cloth; to form a border to; to cover with list or strips of cloth; to place in a list or catalogue; to engage for the public service, as soldiers:—*pr.p.* list'ing; *pa.p.* list'ed'. [*A.S. list*, Fr. *liste*, It. *lista*, Ger. *leiste*, old Ger. *lista*, stripe, border.]

List, list, *n.* lit. a girdle; a line enclosing a piece of ground, esp. for combat:—*pl.* *lists*, the ground enclosed for a contest.—To enter the *lists*, to engage in contest. [*Fr. lice*, It. *liana*, *liccia*—*L. licia*, plural of *licium*, a girdle.]

List, list, *v.t.*, to have pleasure in; to desire; to like or please; to choose. [*A.S. lystan*, Dutch, *lyste*, to desire, *A.S.*, Ice. *lyst*, Ger. *lust*, pleasure.]

Listless, list'les, *adj.*, having no desire or wish; careless; uninterested; weary, indolent.—*adv.* list'lessly.—*n.* list'lessness.

List, list, *v.t.* or *i.* dim. of *Listen*.

Listen, lis'n, *v.t.*, to hear or attend to.—*v.i.*, to give ear or hearken; to follow advice:—*pr.p.* list'ening; *pa.p.* list'ened'. [*A.S. hlistan*, Ice. *hlusta*, L. *cluo*, Ger. *hluo*, to hear—Ice. *hlust*, W. *clust*, an ear.]

Listener, lis'n-er, *n.*, one who listens or hearkens.

Lit, *pa.p.* of *Light*, to lighten, and *Light*, to alight.

Litany, lit'a-ni, *n.*, a praying; a form of supplication in public worship. [*L. litania*, Gr. *litania*—*litaneuo*, to pray—*litä*, a prayer.]

Literal, lit'er-al, *adj.*, belonging to or consisting of letters; according to the letter; plain; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact meaning, word for word.—*adv.* lit'erally.—*n.* lit'erableness. [*L. literalis—literna*, a letter.]

Literary, lit'er-ar-i, *adj.*, belonging to letters or learning; pertaining to men of letters; derived from learning; skilled in learning; consisting of written or printed compositions. [*L. literarius*.]

Literate, lit'er-ät, *adj.*, furnished with letters or learning; learned.—*n.* one educated but not having taken a university degree. [*L. literatus*.]

Literati, lit'er-ä'ti, *n.*, men of letters, the learned.

Literature, lit'er-a-tür, *n.*, the science of letters or language; learning; the whole body of literary productions; all literary productions except those relating to positive science and art, usually confined however to the belles-lettres.

Litharge, lith'arj, *n.* lit. *stone-silver*; the vitrified lead separated from silver in refining. [*Fr.*; *Gr. lithargyros—lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver.]

Lithe, lith, *adj.*, able to use the limbs well; soft; easily bent, flexible.—*n.* lith'esness. [*A.S. lithe—lith*, a limb; Ger. *lind*, Ice. *linr*, akin to *L. lenis*, soft, tender.] [*lithe'someness*.]

Lithesome, lith'sum, *adj.*, lithe, supple, nimble.—*n.*

Lithograph, lith'o-graf, *v.t.*, to write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing:—*pr.p.* lith'ographing; *pa.p.* lith'ographed.—*n.* a print from stone. [*Gr. lithos*, a stone, and *graphein*, to write.] [*the art of lithography*.]

Lithographer, lith-og-ra-fer, *n.*, one who practises lithography.

Lithographic, lith-o-graf'ik, **Lithographical**, lith-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, belonging to lithography.—*adv.* lithograph'ically.

Lithography, lith-og-ra-fi, *n.*, the art of writing or engraving on stone and printing therefrom.

Lithology, lith-ol'o-ji, *n.*, the department of geology which treats of the structure of rocks. [*Gr. lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse.]—*adj.* lith-olog'ical.—*n.* lith'ologist, one skilled in lithology.

Lithophyte, lith'o-fit, *n.*, an animal production apparently both *stone* and *plant*, as coral. [*Gr. lithos*, stone, and *phyton*, a plant—*phyo*, to grow.]

Lithotomy, lith-ot'o-mi, *n.*, the operation of cutting for stone in the bladder. [*Gr. lithos*, a stone, and *tomä*, a cutting—*temno*, to cut.]—*n.* lithot'omist, one who practises lithotomy.

Lithotripsy, lith-ot'rip-si, **Lithotripsy**, lith-ot'ri-ti, *n.*, the operation of breaking a stone in the bladder. [*Gr. lithos*, stone, and *Gr. tribo*, and *L. tero*, to grind.]

Litigate, lit'i-gät, *v.t.*, to carry on a strife; to contest in law.—*v.i.* to carry on a lawsuit:—*pr.p.* lit'igating; *pa.p.* lit'igated.—*n.* litig'ation. [*L. litigo*, *atum—lis*, *litis*, a strife, *ago*, to do.]

Litigable, lit'i-gabl, *adj.*, capable of being litigated.

Litigant, lit'i-gant, *adj.*, contending at law; engaged in a lawsuit.—*n.* a person engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigious, li-tij'yus, *adj.*, fond of strife; contentious; inclined to engage in lawsuits; subject to contention.—*adv.* litig'iously.—*n.* litig'iousness.

Litotes, lit'o-töz, or *l't*, *n.* in *rhet.*, a softening of a statement for simplicity and sometimes for emphasis. [*Gr. litotés*, simplicity—*litos*, plain.]

Litter, lit'er, *n.*, a confused mass of articles gathered and laid down at random; any scattered collection of objects, esp. of little value; a heap of straw, &c. for animals to lie upon; materials for a bed; a vehicle containing a bed for carrying about; a brood of small quadrupeds.—*v.t.* to scatter carelessly about; to cover or supply with litter: to give birth to (said of small animals).—*v.i.* to produce a litter or brood:—*pr.p.* lit'er'ing; *pa.p.* lit'er'ed'. [*Fr. litidre*, low *L. lectaria*—*L. lectus*, a bed—*lego*, to gather, to lay.]

Little, lit'l, *adj.* (comp. *less*; superl. *least*), small in quantity or extent; contemptible; weak, inconsiderable; poor; brief.—*n.* that which is small in quantity or extent; a small space.—*adv.* in a small quantity or degree; not much.—*n.* lit'tleness. [*old E.* and *Scot. lite*, *A.S. lytel*, Ice. *litill*, old Ger. *luzil*, Goth. *leitils*.]

Littoral, lit'or-al, *adj.*, belonging to the sea-shore. [*L. littus*, *oris*, the shore.]

Liturgy, lit'ur-ji, *n.*, a public service or worship; the established ritual of a church.—*adj.* liturg'ic, liturg'ical. [*Gr. leitourgia—leitos*, public—*laos*, the people, and *ergo*, to work, to do.]

Liturgies, *li-tur'jiks*, *n.*, the doctrine or theory of *liturgies*.

Liturgist, *li-tur'jist*, *n.*, one who adheres to or has a knowledge of *liturgies*.

Live, *liv*, *v.t.*, to have life; to continue in life; to be exempt from death; to last; to subsist; to enjoy life, to be in a state of happiness; to be nourished or supported: to dwell.—*v.i.* to spend; to act in conformity to.—*pr.p.* living; *pa.p.* lived.—*n.* *liv'er*. [A.S. *lybban*, *loefian*, Dutch, *leven*, Ger. *leben*, allied to *leib*, the body.]

Live, *liv*, *adj.*, having life; alive; not dead; active; containing fire; burning; vivid.

Livehood, *liv'li-hood*, *n.*, means of living; support.

Live-long, *liv'long*, *adj.*, that lives or lasts long.

Live-ly, *liv'li*, *adj.*, having or showing life; vigorous, active; sprightly; spirited; strong; vivid.—*adv.* vivaciously, vigorously.—*n.* *live'ness*.

Live-stock, *liv-stok*, *n.*, living stock; the animals employed or reared on a farm.

Living, *living*, *adj.*, having life; active, lively; producing action or vigour; running or flowing.—*n.* means of subsistence; a property; the benefice of a clergyman.—*the living*, those alive.

Liver, *liv'er*, *n.* the largest gland in the body, lying immediately beneath the diaphragm, and which secretes the bile. [A.S. *lifer*, Ger. *leber*, Ice. *lifur*, prob. from Ger. *leberin*, Ice. *lifras*, to clot, from its likeness to a mass of clotted blood.]

Liver-colour, *liv'er-kul-er*, *adj.*, of the colour of the liver; dark-red.

Liver-grown, *liv'er-grön*, *adj.*, having a swelled or overgrown liver.

Livery, *liv'er-i*, *n.* lit. a delivery or setting free; the formal delivery of possessions; that which is delivered stately, esp. clothes or food: the uniform (delivered to and) worn by servants; a dress peculiar to certain persons or things: the being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses at livery: the whole body of liverymen in London. [Fr. *livrée*—*livrer*, L. *libero*, to deliver. See *Deliver*.]

Livered, *liv'er-id*, *adj.*, having or wearing a livery.

Liveryman, *liv'er-i-man*, *n.*, a man who wears a livery; a freeman of the city of London entitled to wear the livery and enjoy other privileges of his company.

Livery-stable, *liv'er-i-stä-bl*, *n.*, a stable where horses are kept at livery.

Livid, *liv'id*, *adj.*, black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured.—*n.* *liv'idness*. [L. *lividus*—*livere*, to be of a lead colour, or black and blue.]

Living. See under *Live*.

Lizard, *liz'ard*, *n.* a genus of four-footed scaly reptiles with legs like arms. [Fr. *lizard*, It. *lucerta*, L. *lacerta*, prob. from *lacerta*, the arm.]

Llama, *lä'ma* or *lä'ma*, *n.* a small species of camel peculiar to South America. [Peruvian.]

Lloyd's, *loidz*, *n.* a part of the London Royal Exchange frequented by ship-owners, underwriters, &c. to obtain shipping intelligence, and transact marine insurance, so called from their origin meeting in *Lloyd's* Coffee-house.

Lo, *lö*, *int.*, look; see; behold. [A.S. *la*—*locian*, to look, a contraction of *Look*, imperative.]

Loach, *loech*, *löch*, *n.* a small river fish. [Fr. *loche*, Sp. *loja*.]

Load, *lod*, *v.t.*, to lade or burden; to put on as much as can be carried; to heap on; to put on overmuch; to confer or give in great abundance; to charge, as a gun.—*pr.p.* loading; *pa.p.* load'ed, [obs.] load'en.—*n.* a lading or burden;

as much as can be carried at once; freight or cargo; a measure; any large quantity borne; a quantity sustained with difficulty; that which burdens or grieves; a weight or encumbrance. [A.S. *hladan*, to load.]

Loaden, *lod'n*, old *pa.p.* of *Load*.

Loading, *lod'ing*, *n.*, the act of loading or lading; a charge, cargo, or lading.

Load-star, *Lode-star*, *lod'-stär*, *n.*, the star that leads or guides; the pole-star. [Lead, A.S. *laedan*—*lad*, a way, and *Star*.]

Loadstone, *Lode-stone*, *lod'-stön*, *n.*, a stone or ore of iron that leads or attracts other pieces of iron. [prob. a corr. of *Lydian Stone*, with the notion of loading afterwards added. See *Magnet*.]

Loaf, *lof*, *n.* a regularly shaped mass of bread; a mass of sugar; any lump.—*pl.* loaves (*lövz*). [A.S. *loaf*, Ger. *laib*, Goth. *laifs*, prob. akin to L. *libum*, a cake.]

Loaf-sugar, *lof'-shoo-ar*, *n.* refined sugar in the form of a loaf or cone.

Loam, *löm*, *n.* a muddy soil, of clay, sand, and animal and vegetable matter.—*v.t.* to cover with loam; —*pr.p.* loam'ing; *pa.p.* loamed'. [A.S. *lam*, L. *limus*, mud—root *li*, soft, loose.] See *Lima*.

Loamy, *löm'l*, *adj.*, consisting of or resembling loam.

Loan, *lön*, *n.* See under *Lead*.

Loath, *löth*, *adj.* lit. hateful; disliking; reluctant, unwilling.—*adv.* loath'y.—*n.* loath'ness. [A.S. *lath*, Ger. *leid*.]

Loathe, *löth*, *v.t.*, to hate or feel disgust at; to dislike greatly.—*pr.p.* loath'ing; *pa.p.* loathed'. [A.S. *lathian*.]

Loathing, *löth'ing*, *n.*, extreme hate or disgust; abhorrence.—*adj.* hating.—*adv.* loath'ingly.

Loathful, *löth'ful*, *adj.*, full of loathing, hate, or abhorrence; exciting loathing or disgust.

Loathsome, *löth'sum*, *adj.*, exciting loathing or abhorrence; detestable.—*adv.* loath'somely.—*n.* loath'someness.

Loaves, *lövz*, *n.*, *pl.* of *Loaf*.

Lobate. See under *Lobe*.

Lobby, *lob'i*, *n.* lit. a place shaded with leaves or foliage; a small hall or waiting-room; a passage between one or more apartments. [low L. *lobbia*, *laubia*, Ger. *laube*, a portico, arbour—*laub*, foliage. See *Lodge*.]

Lobe, *lob*, *n.*, the lower part of the ear: in anat., a division of the lungs, brain, &c.: in bot., a division of a leaf. [Fr.: It. *lobo*; Gr. *lobos*, from *lepo*, to peel; probably akin to *Lap*, fold.]

lobate, *lob'ät*, *lobed*, *lob'd*, *adj.*, having or consisting of lobes.

lobel, *lob'let*, *lobule*, *lob'ül*, *n.*, a small lobe.

lobster, *lob'ster*, *n.* a shell-fish with large claws, used for food. [A.S. *loppastre*, *loppstre*; prob. a corruption of L. *locusta*, a lobster.]

Local, *lö'kal*, *adj.*, of or belonging to a place; confined to a spot or district.—*adv.* lo'cally. [Fr.: L. *localis*, from *locus*, a place.]

localise, *lö'kal-iz*, *v.t.*, to make local; to put into a place.—*pr.p.* lo'calising; *pa.p.* lo'calised.—*n.* localisa'tion.

locality, *lö-kal'i-ti*, *n.*, condition of being local; existence in a place; position; district.

locate, *lö-kät* or *lö'kät*, *v.t.*, to place; to set in a particular position; to designate the place of:—*pr.p.* löcät'ing; *pa.p.* löcät'ed.

location, *lö-käl'shon*, *n.*, act of locating or placing; situation: in law, a leasing or rent.

fate, fär; mä, hér; mäne; möte; möte; möö; then.

locative, lo'ka-tiv, *adj.* in *gram.*, indicating *place*.

Loch, lok, *n.*, a lake or arm of the sea (Scot.) [Gael. *loch*, W. *lloch*, Ir. *lough*, A.S. *luc*, Ice. *laug*, Sw. *lag*, L. *lacus*, E. *lake*.]

Lock, lok, *n.*, anything that shuts in; a place shut in; an instrument to fasten doors, &c.; an enclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats; the part of a firearm by which it is discharged; a grapple in wrestling; a state of being immovable; any narrow confined place.—*v. t.*, to fasten with a lock; to fasten so as to impede motion; to shut up; to close fast; to embrace closely; to furnish with locks; to seize the sword arm of an antagonist.—*v. i.* to become fast; to unite closely:—*pr. p.* lock'ing; *pa. p.* locked'. [A.S. *loc*, a lock, *locan*, to lock; Ice. *loka*, to shut, a bolt.]

lockage, lok'aj, *n.*, the locks of a canal; the difference in their levels, the materials used for them, and the tolls paid for passing through them.

locker, lok'er, *n.*, any closed place that locks.

locket, lok'et, *n.*, a small lock; a little gold case worn as an ornament.

lock-jaw, lok'-jaw, **locked-jaw**, lokt'-jaw, *n.*, a contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended. [Lock, and Jaw.]

lock-keeper, lok'-kēp-ēr, *n.*, one who keeps or attends the locks of a canal.

locksmith, lok'smith, *n.*, a smith who makes and mends locks.

lock-stitch, lok'-stich, *n.*, a stitch formed by the locking of two threads together.

lock-up, lok'-up, *n.*, a place for locking up or confining persons for a short time.

Lock, lok, *n. lit.* that which may be plucked; a tuft or ringlet of hair; a flock of wool, &c. [A.S. *locs*, Ice. *locks*, Ger. *locks*, a lock, A.S. *lyccan*, old Ger. *licchen*, to pluck.]

Lockram, lok'ram, *n.*, a kind of coarse linen, so called from *Loconan*, in Bretagne, where it is made.

Locomotive, lo-ko-mō'tiv or lō', *adj.*, moving from place to place; capable of or assisting in locomotion.—*n.*, a locomotive machine; a railway engine.—*n.* locomot'ivly. [Fr. *locomotif*—L. *locus*, a place, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

locomotion, lo-ko-mō'shun, *n.*, act or power of moving from place to place.

locus, lo'kus, *n.*, place; in *math.*, the line traced by a point which varies its position according to a certain law. [L.]

loculous, lok'ū-lus, *adj.* in *bot.*, divided internally into cells. [L. *loculus*, a cell, dim. of *locus*.]

Locust, lo'kust, *n.*, a migratory winged insect, in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation; a name of several plants and trees. [L. *locustia*.]

Lode, lōd, *n.*, in mining, a course or vein containing metallic ore. [A.S. *lād*, a course—*ladan*, to lead.]

Lode-star, **Lode-stone**. See **Lead-star**, **Lead-stone**.

Lodge, loj, *v. t.* to place or lay up as in a bower; to infix; to settle; to furnish with a temporary dwelling; to drive to covert; to lay flat, as grain.—*v. i.* to reside; to rest; to dwell for a time (in *B.*, to pass the night); to lie flat, as grain:—*pr. p.* lodg'ing; *pa. p.* lodged'.—*n.*, a place where one may lodge; a small house in a park (in *B.*, a hut); the cottage of a gatekeeper; a den; a cave; a secret association, also the place of meeting. [A.S. *logian*, Fr. *loger*, It. *alloggiare*, to lodge; akin to low L. *laubia*, Ger. *laube*, bower.] See **Lobby**.

lodger, loj'ēr, *n.*, one who lodges or lives at board

or in a hired room; one who stays in any place for a time.

lodging, loj'ing, *n.*, a place for lodging or dwelling; temporary habitation; a room or rooms hired in the house of another (often in *pl.*); harbour.

lodgment, loj'ment, *n.*, act of lodging, or state of being lodged; accumulation of something that remains at rest; *mil.*, the occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

Loft, loft, *n. lit.* that which is lifted up; the room or space immediately under a roof; a gallery in a hall or church; in *B.*, an upper room. [Dan. *loft*; Ice. *loft*, the sky or air; A.S. *lyft*, the air; akin to *lift*.]

lofty, loft'i, *adj.*, lifted up; airy; high in position, character, sentiment, or diction; high; stately; haughty.—*adv.* loft'ily.—*n.* loft'iness.

Log, log, *n.*, a Hebrew liquid measure = $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pint. [Heb., a basin—*lug*, to be hollow.]

Log, log, *n. lit.* that which is unwieldy or heavy; a bulky piece of wood; *naut.*, a piece of wood, with a line, for measuring the speed of a ship. [Dutch, *log*, heavy, unwieldy.]

log-board, log'bōrd, **log-book**, log'-book, *n.*, *naut.*, a board and book on which the log-reckoning is kept.

log-cabin, log'-kab-in, **log-house**, log'-hou, **log-hut**, log'-hut, *n.*, a cabin, house, or hut built of logs.

log-line, log'-lin, *n.*, the line fastened to the log, and marked for finding the speed of a vessel.

log-reef, log'-rel, *n.*, a reef for the log-line.

logwood, log'wood, *n.*, a red, heavy wood much used in dyeing. [Log, and Wood.]

loggerhead, log'er-hed, *n.*, one with a head like a log; a dunce; *naut.*, a round piece of timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed; a species of sea-turtle. [Log, and Head.]

Logarithm, log'a-rithm, *n. lit.* the number of the ratios: (of a number) the exponent of the power to which a given number must be raised to produce that number. [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

logarithmic, log-a-rith'mik, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.—*adv.* logarith'mically.

Loggerhead. See under **Log**.

Logic, loj'ik, *n.*, the science and art of reasoning correctly; the science of the necessary laws of thought. [Gr. *logikē*, from *logos*, speech, reason.]

logical, loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to logic; according to the rules of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating.—*adv.* logic'ally.

logician, lo-jin'an, *n.*, one skilled in logic.

logistic, lo-jis'tik, **logistical**, lo-jis'tik-al, *adj. lit.* skilled in calculating; in *math.*, based on the scale of sixty. [Gr. *logistikos*—*logisomai*, to calculate—*logos*, a number.]

logography, lo-gog'ra-fi, *n. lit.* the writing of a word; a method of printing with whole words cast in a single type. [Gr. *logographia*—*logos*, word, and *graphō*, to write.]

logomachy, lo-gom'a-ki, *n.*, contention about words or in words merely. [Gr. *logomachia*—*logos*, word, and *machē*, fight.]

Loin, loin, *n. prob. lit.* a strip or narrow band; the back of a beast cut for food; in *pl.*, the reins, or the lower part of the back. [Fr. *lombes*, the loins, *longe*, loin, thong; L. *lumbus*, loin.]

Lolter, loit'ēr, *v. i. lit.* to be loose or unsettled; to delay; to be slow in moving; to linger:—*pr. p.*

lo'ttering; *pa. p.* lo'ttered.—*n.* lo'tterer. [Dutch, *loteren*; Ice. *lotra*; prov. Ger. *lottern*, to be loose; akin to Lag, Louage.]

Loll, lol, *v. i.*, to move slowly; to lean idly; to lounge; to hang out from the mouth:—*pr. p.* lolling; *pa. p.* loll'd. [Ice. *lolla*; Swiss, *lollen*, to lounge; *lallen*, to put out the tongue; akin to Ger. *lalin*, to speak.]

Lollards, lol'ards, *n. pl.* lit. the sluggards or idle wanderers; a sect of reformers in Germany, about A.D. 1300: the followers of Wycliffe in England. [from Loll; also given from low Ger. *lollen*, to sing.]

Lone, lön, Lonely, lö'nli, *adj.*, alone; having no company; solitary; retired; standing by itself; *n.* loneliness. [contraction of Alone.]

loneliness, lö'n'sum, *adj.*, being alone; solitary; dismal.—*adv.* loneliness.—*n.* loneliness.

Long, long, *adj.* (comp. long'er; superl. longest) drawn out in a line; extended; not short; extended in time; slow in coming; tedious; far-reaching.—*adv.* to a great extent in space or time; through the whole; all along.—*v. i.*, to stretch out the mind after; to desire earnestly; to have an eager appetite:—*pr. p.* long'ing; *pa. p.* longed.—*adv.* long'ingly. [A.S. *long*, *lang*; Ger. *lang*; Ice. *langr*; Goth. *laggs*; L. *longus*; Gr. *dolichos*, Sans. *dirgha*.]

long-boat, long-böt, *n.* the longest boat of a ship.

longe'val, long'e'vus, long-je'vus, *adj.*, of long or great age. [L. *longus*, long, *avum*, age.]

longevity, lon-jev'ti, *n.* long life; old age.

longimanous, lon-jim'a-nus, *adj.* long-handed. [L. *longus*, long, and *manus*, a hand.]

longish, long'ish, *adj.*, somewhat long.

longitude, lon'ji-tüd, *n.* lit. length; distance of a place east or west of a given meridian; distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [L. *longitudo*.]

longitudinal, lon-ji-tüd'i-nal, *adj.*, pertaining to length or length; extending lengthwise.—*adv.* longitudinally. [length.]

long-measure, long-mezh-ür, *n.*, the measure of long-run, long-run, *n.*, the long or whole run or course of events; the ultimate result.

longshore-man, long-shör-man, *n.*, a man employed along the shore or about wharves in loading and unloading vessels.

long-sighted, long-sit-ed, *adj.*, able to see at a long distance; sagacious.—*n.* long-sightedness.

long-stop, long-stop, *n.* in cricket, one whose duty is to stand behind the wicket-keeper and stop balls sent a long distance.

long-suffering, long-suf-er-ing, *adj.*, suffering or enduring long.—*n.*, long endurance or patience.

length, length, *n.*, quality of being long; extent from end to end; the longest measure of anything; long continuance; detail. [A.S. *lengthe*—*lang*, long.]

lengthen, length'n, *v. i.*, to increase in length; to draw out.—*v. i.*, to grow longer:—*pr. p.* length'ening; *pa. p.* length'ened.

lengthy, length'y, *adj.*, of great length; rather long.—*adv.* length'ily.—*n.* length'iness.

lengthwise, length'wis, *adj.*, in the way or direction of the length. [for lengthways.]

Loe, löe, *n.* a game at cards.—*v. t.* to beat in the game of loo:—*pr. p.* löe'ing; *pa. p.* löe'd. [prob. from Fr. *lot*, a lot, a prize.]

Loof, löof, *n.* the after-part of a ship's bow where the planks begin to curve in towards the cut-water. [See Luff.]

Loof, löof, *v. t.* to turn the eye toward so as to see;

to direct the attention to: to watch; to seem: to face, as a house: in *B.*, to expect.—*v. i.* to express by a look; to influence by look:—*pr. p.* look'ing; *pa. p.* look'd.—Look after, to attend to or take care of; in *B.*, to expect:—*into*, to inspect closely:—*on*, to regard, view, think:—*out*, to watch; to select:—*to*, to take care of; to depend on:—*through*, to penetrate with the eye or the understanding.—*n.* look'er. [A.S. *locian*, akin to *lookh*, light; prov. Ger. *luengen*; akin to L. *lucio*, Ger. *leucht*, to look, Sans. *lok*, to see, *ruch*, to shine.]

look, look, *n.*, the act of looking or seeing; sight: air of the face; appearance; view; watch.

look, look, *imp. or int.*, see! behold.

looker, look'er, *n.*, one who looks.—look'er on, one that looks on, a mere spectator.

looking, look'ing, *n.*, seeing; search or searching.—look'ing-for, in *B.*, expectation.—look'ing-glass, a glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it, a mirror.

look-out, look'-out, *n.* a careful looking out or watching for: an elevated place from which to observe: one engaged in watching.

Loom, lööm, *n.* lit. a utensil; the frame or machine for weaving cloth; the handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A.S. *loma*, furniture, utensil; Gael. *lamp*, a handle.]

Loom, lööm, *v. i.*, to shine or appear above the horizon; to appear larger than the real size, as in a mist; to be seen at a distance in the mind's eye, as something in the future:—*pr. p.* lööm'ing; *pa. p.* löömed'. [A.S. *looman*, to shine—*loomas*, a beam of light.]

looming, lööm'ing, *n.* the indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in certain states of the atmosphere; mirage.

Loom, lööm, *n.* a genus of web-footed aquatic birds, with short wings, and legs placed very far back, also called *Divers* from their expertness in diving. [Dan. *loom*, Sw. *lomma*, Ger. *lohma*, lame, from their awkwardness in walking on land.]

Loop, lööp, *n.* lit. a bend or fold; a doubling of a cord through which another may pass; an ornamental doubling in fringes.—*v. t.* to fasten or ornament with loops:—*pr. p.* lööp'ing; *pa. p.* lööped'. [Ger. *Lupe*, Gael. *sub*, a bend, a fold.]

loopers, lööp'ers, *n. pl.* the caterpillars of certain moths, which move by drawing up the hind part of their body to the head, thus forming a loop.

loop, lööp, loop-hole, lööp'höl, *n.* a small hole in a wall, &c. through which small-arms may be fired: a means of escape.—*adj.* loop'holed.

Loose, löös, *adj.*, slack, free; unbound: not confined: not compact; not strict: unrestrained; licentious; inattentive.—*adv.* loosely.—*n.* looseness. [A.S. *leas*, loose, weak; Goth. *laus*, Ger. *los*, loose; akin to Sans. *lu*, to cut; see *Loam*.]—Break loose, to escape from confinement: Let loose, to set at liberty.

loose, löös, *v. t.*, to free from any fastening; to release; to relax.—*v. i.* in *B.*, to set sail:—*pr. p.* löös'ing; *pa. p.* löös'd. [A.S. *lysian*, *loosan*, Ger. *losen*, Goth. *lausjan*, to loose.]

loosen, löös'n, *v. t.*, to make loose; to relax anything tied or rigid; to make less dense; to open, as the bowels.—*v. i.* to become loose; to become less tight:—*pr. p.* löös'en'ing; *pa. p.* löös'ed.

Loot, lööt, *n.* act of plundering esp. in a conquered city; plunder.—*v. t.* or *i.* to plunder:—*pr. p.* lööt'ing; *pa. p.* lööt'ed. [Hind.; Sans. *lotra*, *lostra*, stolen goods.]

Lop, *lop*, *v.t.*, to cut off the twigs of, as a tree, to prune; to cut off the top or extreme parts of:—*pr.p.* lopping; *pa.p.* lopped.—*n.* twigs and small branches of trees cut off. [Dutch, *lubben*, to cut; or perh. from Ger. *laub*, foliage, branches.]

Loquacious, *lo-kwa'shuus*, *adj.*, talkative. [L. *loquax*, *-acis*—*loquor*, to speak.]—*adv.* loquaciously.—*n.* loquaciousness, loquacity, talkativeness.

Lord, *lawrd*, *n.* lit. the origin or supplier of bread; a master; a superior; a husband; a ruler; the proprietor of a manor; a baron; a peer of the realm; the son of a duke or marquis, or the eldest son of an earl; a bishop, if a member of Parliament: in *B.*, the Supreme Being; Jehovah (when printed in capitals).—*v.t.* to raise to the peerage.—*v.i.* to act the lord; to tyrannise:—*pr.p.* lord'ing; *pa.p.* lord'ed. [old E. *loverd*, *laverd*—A. S. *hlaford*—*hlaf*, a loaf, bread, *ord*, origin.]—**Lord's-day**, the first day of the week.—**Lord's-supper**, the sacrament of the communion, instituted at our Lord's last supper.

lordling, *lawrd'ling*, *n.*, a little lord; a would-be lord.

lordly, *lawrd'li*, *adj.*, like, becoming or pertaining to a lord; dignified; haughty; tyrannical.—*adv.* lord'ly.—*n.* lord'liness.

lordship, *lawrd'ship*, *n.*, state or condition of being a lord; the territory belonging to a lord; dominion; authority.

Lore, *lor*, *n.*, that which is learned or taught; doctrine; learning. [A. S. *lar*, from root of *Learn*.]

Lorica, *lo-r'ka*, *n.* in anc. Rome, a cuirass made of thongs. [L.—*lorum*, a thong.]

loricate, *lor'i-kät*, *v.t.*, to furnish with a lorica or coat-of-mail; to plate or coat over:—*pr.p.* lor'i-cät'ing; *pa.p.* lor'i-cät'ed. [L. *lorico*, *-atum*—*lorica*.]

lorication, *lor-i-kä'shun*, *n.*, act of coating or crusting over: the coating put on a surface: a surface crusted over. [L. *loricatio*.]

Loriot, *lor'i-ut*, *n.*, the golden oriole. See **Oriole**. [Fr. *le*, the, and *oriole*, Prov. *auriol*, L. *auricolus*, dim. of *aurus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

Lorry, *lor'i*, *n.* a four-wheeled wagon without sides. [perhaps from prov. *lurry*, to pull or lug.]

Loose, *looze*, *v.t.*, to loose or set free from; to be separated from unwillingly: not to gain: to part with; to be deprived of: to waste, as time: to miss: to bewilder: to cause to perish; to ruin: to suffer waste:—*pr.p.* losing (*looze*); *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* lost.—*adj.* loo'zable.—*n.* loo'ze. [A. S. *losian*—*leas*, loose, empty.] See **Loose**, and **Loam**.

losing, *loozi'ng*, *adj.*, causing loss.—*adv.* loo'zingly.

loss, *los*, *n.*, the act of losing; injury; destruction; defeat: that which is lost; waste. [A. S. *los*.]

lost, *lost*, *adj.*, parted with; no longer possessed; missing: thrown away; squandered: ruined.

Lot, *lot*, *n.* one's fate in the future; that which falls to any one as his fortune; that which decides by chance: a separate portion.—*v.t.* to allot; to separate into lots; to catalogue:—*pr.p.* lot'ting; *pa.p.* lot'ted. [A. S. *hlot*, a lot, *hleotan*, to cast lots; Ice. *hlutr*, lot, *hluta*, to cast lots.]

lottery, *lot'er-i*, *n.* a distribution of prizes by lot or chance; a game of chance.

Lotus, *lot*, *Lotus*, *lot'us*, *Lotos*, *lot'os*, *n.* the water-lily of Egypt: a tree in N. Africa, fabled to make strangers who ate of its fruit forget their home: a genus of leguminous plants. [L. *lotus*, Gr. *lotos*.]—**lotus-eater**, *n.*, an eater of the lotus; one who gives himself up to pleasure-seeking.

Loth, *loth*, *adj.* same as **Loath**.

Lotion, *lot'shun*, *n.* lit. a washing: in *med.*, a fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, &c. [Fr.—L. *lotio*—*lavo*, *lotum*, to wash.]

Lottery. See under **Lot**.

Loud, *loud*, *adj.* lit. heard; making a great sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy; clamorous.—*adv.* loud, loud'ly.—*n.* loud'ness. [A. S. *hlud*; Ice. *hlöod*, Sw. *ljöd*, Ger. *laut*, sound: L. *inclytus*, much heard of, Gr. *klytos*, heard—*klyb*, Sans. *kru*, to hear.]

Lough, *lok*, same as **Loch**.

Lounge, *lounj*, *v.i.*, to be in a sleepy state; to recline at one's ease; to move about listlessly:—*pr.p.* loung'ing; *pa.p.* loung'ed.—*n.* the act or state of lounging; an idle stroll: a place for lounging; a kind of sofa.—*n.* loung'er. [Swiss, *lugg*, loose; Dutch, *luggern*, *lungern*, to lie abed; Bav. *lunzen*, to slumber: conn. with *Lag*.]

Louse, *lous*, *n.* lit. the destroyer; a common wingless parasitic insect:—*pl.* *lous* (lits). [A. S. *lus*, pl. *lys*; Ger. *laus*—Goth. *liusan*, to destroy, to devour.]

lousy, *lous'i*, *adj.*, swarming with lice.—*n.* loo'd'ness.

Lout, *lout*, *n.* lit. one of the common people; a clown; a simple, awkward fellow. [A. S. *leode*, Ger. *leute*, Goth. *lauda*, people: or akin to *clod*.]

loutish, *lout'ish*, *adj.*, like a lout; awkward and clumsy.—*adv.* loo'tishly.—*n.* loo'tishness.

Louver, *loo'ver*, *n.* an opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a sky-light and a chimney, often in the form of a turret or small lantern. [Ice. *liori* (pronounced *liovri*), Norw. *liore*—*lios*, light.]—**Louver-window**, an open window in a church tower.

Love, *luv*, *v.t.*, to be pleased with, to desire; to be fond of; to regard with affection; to delight in with exclusive affection: to regard with benevolence:—*pr.p.* lov'ing; *pa.p.* loved.—*n.*, act of loving: an affection of the mind caused by that which delights; pre-eminent kindness; fondness; benevolence; reverential regard; devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex: the object of affection; the god of love, Cupid. [A. S. *loofian*—*luf*, love; Ger. *lieben*; akin to L. *libeo*, *libeo*, to please, Sans. *luh*, to desire.]

lovable, *luv'a-bl*, *adj.*, worthy of love.

love-bird, *luv'berd*, *n.* a genus of small birds of the parrot tribe, so called from their love or attachment to each other.

love-knot, *luv'not*, *n.* an intricate knot, a token of love.

loveless, *luv'les*, *adj.*, without love, tenderness, or kindness.

love-lock, *luv'lok*, *n.* a lock or curl of hair hanging at the ear worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

love-lorn, *luv'lorn*, *adj.*, lorn or forsaken by one's love. [See **Forsora**.]

lovely, *luv'li*, *adj.*, exciting love or admiration; amiable; pleasing; delightful.—*n.* love'liness.

lover, *luv'er*, *n.*, one who loves, esp. one in love with a person of the opposite sex: one who is fond of anything: in *B.*, a friend.

loving, *luv'ing*, *adj.*, having love or kindness; affectionate; fond: expressing love.—*adv.* lov'ingly.—*n.* lov'ingness.

loving-kindness, *luv-ing-kind'nes*, *n.*, kindness full of love; tender regard; mercy; favour.

Low, *lo*, *v.i.* to make the loud noise of oxen:—*pr.p.* low'ing; *pa.p.* lowed'. [A. S. *alowan*; Dutch, *loerjen*: formed from the sound.]

lowing, *low'ing*, *adj.*, *bellowing*, or making the loud noise of oxen.—*n.* the bellowing or cry of cattle.

Low, *lō*, *adj.* (*comp.* *low'er*; *superl.* *low'est*), *lying* on an inferior place or position; not high: deep: shallow: small: cheap: dejected: mean: plain: in poor circumstances; humble.—*adv.* not aloft: not at a high price: meanly: in subjection, poverty, or disgrace: in times near our own: not loudly: in *astr.*, in a path near the equator.—*n.* *low'ness*. [Dutch, *laag*, Sw. *lag*, Ice. *lagr*, low; allied to A.S. *līgan*, to lie.]

low-church, *lō'-church*, *adj.* applied to the party in the Episcopal Church who do not attach excessive importance to ecclesiastical constitutions, ordinances, and forms:—opposed to *high-church*.

lower, *lō'ēr*, *v. t.*, to *bring low*; to depress: to degrade: to diminish.—*v. i.* to fall: to sink: to grow less:—*pr. p.* *lower'ing*; *pa. p.* *lower'ed*.

lowering, *lō'ēr-ing*, *n.*, the act of bringing low or reducing.—*adj.* letting down; sinking.

lowmoot, *lō'ēr-mōst*, *adj.*, *lowest*.

lowland, *lō'land*, *n.*, land low with respect to higher land.—*n.* *low'lander*, a native of lowlands.

lowly, *lō'li*, *adj.*, of a low or humble mind; not high: meek: modest.—*n.* *low'liness*.

low-pressure, *lō'-presh-ūr*, *adj.* employing or exerting a low degree of pressure, said of steam and steam-engines.

low-spirited, *lō'-spir-it-ed*, *adj.*, having the spirits low or cast down; not lively; sad.—*n.* *low-spiritedness*.

low-thoughted, *lō'-thawt-ed*, *adj.* having the thoughts directed to low pursuits.

low-water, *lō'-waw-tēr*, *n.* the time when the water along a coast is at its *lowest* point.

Lower, *low'tēr*, *v. t.*, to *look sour*, to frown: to gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds; to threaten a storm:—*pr. p.* *lower'ing*; *pa. p.* *lower'ed*. [Dutch, *loeren*, to frown; old Ger. *luren*, to look sullen.]

lowering, *low'ēr-ing*, *adj.*, *looking sullen*; appearing dark and threatening.—*adv.* *low'eringly*.

Loyal, *loy'al*, *adj.* observing that fidelity which, according to the laws, is due to the sovereign; faithful and obedient: true.—*adv.* *loy'ally*.—*n.* *loy'alty*. [Fr.—L. *legalis*, pertaining to the law—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

loyalist, *loy'al-ist*, *n.* one who renders all *loyal* or lawful obedience to his sovereign.

Lozenge, *lō'enz*, *n.* an *oblique-angled* parallelogram or a rhombus: in *her.*, the shield on which the arms of maids, widows, and deceased persons are borne: a small cake of flavoured sugar, orig. lozenge or diamond shaped. [Fr. *lozange*, prob. from Gr. *loxos*, oblique, L. *angulus*, an angle.]

Lubber, *lub'ēr*, *n.*, an awkward, clumsy fellow; a lary, sturdy fellow.—*adj.* and *adv.* *lub'berly*. [W. *lob*; old Ger. *lubbe*; Ice. *lubbi*.]

Lubricate, *lō'bri-kāt*, *v. t.*, to *make smooth* or *slippery*.—*pr. p.* *lubricat'ing*; *pa. p.* *lubricat'ed*. [L. *lubricus*, *-atum*—*lubricus*, slippery; akin to Sans. *lu*, to cut.] See *Loosa*.

lubrication, *lō'bri-kā'shun*, *n.*, the act or process of making smooth or slippery.

lubricator, *lō'bri-kāt-ūr*, *n.*, *he who* or that which makes smooth or slippery.

lubriety, *lō'bri-ti-ē*, *n.*, *slipperiness*; smoothness: instability: *low'dness*.

Lucens, *lō'sent*, *adj.*, *full of light*, *shining*: bright. [L. *lucens*—*lucere*, to shine—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

lucid, *lō'sid*, *adj.*, *full of light*, *shining*; trans-

parent: easily understood: intellectually bright: not darkened with madness.—*adv.* *lū'cidly*.—*n.* *lū'cidity*. [L. *lucidus*—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

lucifer, *lō'si-fēr*, *n.*, that which brings light; the planet Venus when it appears as the morning-star, so called from its bringing in the day: Satan: a match of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction. [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring.]

lucubrate, *lō'kū-brāt*, *v. i.* to work or study by lamp-light or at night. [L. *lucubro*, *-atum*—*lux*.]

lucubration, *lō'kū-brā'shun*, *n.*, *study by candle-light*; that which is composed by night: any composition produced in retirement.

lucubratory, *lō'kū-brā-tōr-i*, *adj.*, *composed by candle-light*.

luculent, *lō'kū-lent*, *adj.*, *full of light*; *lucid*: transparent: evident. [L. *luculentus*—*lux*.]

Luck, *luk*, *n.*, *fortune*, good or bad; chance; lot. [Ice. *lukka*: Dutch, *luk*, *geluk*; Ger. *glück*, prosperity, fortune.]

luckless, *luk'les*, *adj.*, *without good-luck*: unhappy.—*adv.* *luck'lessly*.—*n.* *luck'lessness*.

lucky, *luk'i*, *adj.*, *having good-luck*; fortunate: auspicious.—*adv.* *luck'ily*.—*n.* *luck'iness*.

Lucra, *lō'krā*, *n.*, *gain*; profit; advantage. [Fr.—L. *lucrum*, gain, akin to Gr. *leia*, booty, Ger. *lohn*, pay, Sans. *lotra*, booty.] See *Look*.

lucrative, *lō'kra-tiv*, *adj.*, *bringing lucra* or gain; profitable.—*adv.* *lū'cratively*.

Lucubrata, &c., *Luculent*. See under *Luculent*.

Ludicrous, *lō'di-krus*, *adj.*, *that serves for sport*; adapted to excite laughter; laughable; comic; ridiculous.—*adv.* *lū'dicrously*.—*n.* *lū'dicrousness*. [L. *ludicrus*—*ludo*, Sans. *lad*, *lal*, to sport.]

Luff, *luf*, *n.* the windward side of a ship: the act of sailing a ship close to the wind: the loof.—*v. t.* to turn a ship towards the wind:—*pr. p.* *luff'ing*; *pa. p.* *luffed*. [Dutch, *loef*; Ger. *lof*, *lovo*, akin to *lyft*, wind, A.S. *lyft*, air.]

Lug, *lug*, *v. t.*, to *pull along by an ear* or any loose part; to drag: to pull violently.—*v. i.* to drag; to move heavily:—*pr. p.* *lugg'ing*; *pa. p.* *lugged*. [A.S. *geluggian*, to pull; Swiss, *lugg*, loose, *luggen*, to be loose—*lug*, the forelock; Ice. *loke*, to hang or drag; Scot. *lug*, the ear.]

luggage, *lug'ij*, *n.* that which is *lugged* or dragged along: the trunks, &c. of a traveller.

Luger, *lug'ēr*, *n.* a small vessel with three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or *lug* sails.

lug-sail, *lug'sāl*, *n.* a square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

Lug-worm, *lug'-wurm*, *n.* a *slug-like* worm living in the sand on the sea-shore, much used for bait by fishermen, also called *lob-worm*. [from root of *Lug*, *Log*, and *Worm*.]

Lugubrious, *lō'gū-bri-ūs*, *adj.*, *mourningful*; sorrowful.—*adv.* *lū'gubriously*. [L. *lugubris*—*lugere*, to mourn.]

Lukewarm, *lō'kū-warm*, *adj.*, *partially* or *moderately lukewarm*: indifferent.—*adv.* *lū'kawarmly*.—*n.* *lū'kawarmness*. [W. *lugg*, Gael. *leth*, partial, A.S. *wāc*, warm.]

Lull, *lul*, *v. t.*, to *sing la la*; to quiet.—*v. i.* to become calm; to subside:—*pr. p.* *lull'ing*; *pa. p.* *lulled*.—*n.* a season of calm. [Sw.; Ice. *lulla*; Ger. *lullen*, L. *lallo*: from the sound.]

Lullaby, *lul'a-bi*, *n.* a song to *lull* children to sleep.

Lumbago, *lum-bā'gō*, *n.* a rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [L.—*lumbus*, a loin.]

lumber, lum'bar, lum'bal, lum'bal, *adj.*, pertaining to or near the loins.

Lumber, lum'ber, *n.*, anything cumbersome or useless. —*v. t.* to fill with lumber; to heap together in confusion. —*v. i.* to move heavily and laboriously: —*pr. p.* lum'bering; *pa. p.* lum'bered. [Dan. *belemers*, Dutch, *belemmers*, to encumber.]

lumbering, lum'ber-ing, *adj.*, filling with lumber; putting in confusion; moving heavily.

Luminary, lum'in-ari-*n.*, any body which gives light, esp. one of the heavenly bodies; one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind. [L. *lumen*, *luminis*, light—*lucio*, to shine.]

luminous, lum'in-*u. adj.*, giving light; shining; illuminated; clear; *lucid.*—*adv.* lum'inously.—*n.* lum'inousness, lum'inosity.

Lump, lump, *n.*, a small shapeless mass; the whole together; the gross.—*v. t.* to throw into a confused mass; to take in the gross:—*pr. p.* lump'ing; *pa. p.* lumped'. [Ice. *lump*, Dutch, *lomp*, Dan. *klump*; connected with *Clab*, *Clump*.]

lumpfish, lump'fish, *n.*, a clumsy sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back, also called Lump'waker, from the power of its sucker. [Lump, and Fish.]

lumping, lump'ing, *adj.*, in a lump; heavy; bulky.

lumpish, lump'ish, *adj.*, like a lump; heavy; gross; dull.—*adv.* lump'ishly.—*n.* lump'ishness.

lumpy, lump'y, *adj.*, full of lumps.

luncheon, lunsh, luncheon, lunsh'un, *n.*, a lump of something eatable; a slight repast between breakfast and dinner.—*v. t.* to take a lunch:—*pr. p.* lunch'ing; *pa. p.* lunched'. [from Lump.]

Lunar, lum'nar, Lunary, lum'nar-i, *adj.*, belonging to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon; caused by the moon: like the moon. [L. *lunaris*—*luna*, the moon—*lucio*, to shine.]

lunacy, lum'nasi, *n.*, a kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the moon; insanity.

lunatic, lum'nati-k, *adj.*, affected with lunacy.—*n.* a person so affected; a madman.

lunata, lum'nati, lunated, lum'nati-ed, *adj.*, formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

lunation, lum'nati-shun, *n.*, the time between two revolutions of the moon; a lunar month.

luna, lum'n, *n.*, anything in the shape of a half-moon. [Fr. *lune*, L. *luna*.]

lunette, lum'net, *n.*, a little moon: in fort., a detached bastion; a hole in a concave ceiling to admit light; a watch-glass flattened more than usual in the centre. [Fr. dim. of *lune*.]

Lunch, Luncheon. See under Lump.

Lung, lung, *n.*, one of the organs of breathing, so called from its light or spongy texture. [A.S. *lungus*, the lungs; Sans. *lagna*, light.]

lunged, lung'd, *adj.*, having lungs, or the nature of lungs.

lungwort, lung'wort, *n.*, an herb with purple flowers, so called from a fancied likeness of its spotted leaves to the lungs; a lichen that grows on trunks of trees. [Lung, and A.S. *wurt*, plant.]

Lupine, lum'pin, *adj.*, like a wolf; wolfish. [L. *lupinus*—*lupus*, Gr. *lukos*, a wolf.]

Lupine, lum'pin, *n.*, a kind of flowering pulse.

Lure, To leave in the lute, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help. [acc. to Wedgwood, It. *lurcio*, Fr. *lourche*, Ger. *lure*, *lurck*, a game at tables, also used when one party gains every point before the other makes one.]

Lure, a roll of a ship, &c. See under Lark.

Lure, lum, *n.* lit. bait to attract wild animals; any

enticement.—*v. t.* to entice:—*pr. p.* luring; *pa. p.* lured'. [Ger. *luder*, bait, *ludern*, to entice.]

Lurid, lum'rid, *adj.*, ghastly pale; wan; gloomy. [L. *lividus*.]

Lurk, lurk, *v. t.*, to lie in wait; to be concealed:—*pr. p.* lurking; *pa. p.* lurked'. [W. *lloch*, a friar, *llochian*, to lurk, to friar about.] [sight. lurking, lurk'ing, *adj.* lying hid; keeping out of reach, lurch, *n.* a sudden roll of a ship to one side. —*v. i.* to roll or pitch suddenly to one side (as a ship); to evade by stooping; to lurk:—*pr. p.* lurch'ing; *pa. p.* lurched'. [from root of *Lark*.]

lurker, lurch'er, *n.*, one who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap; a dog for game.

Luscious, lush'us, *adj.*, sweet in a great degree; delightful; fulsome, as flattery.—*adv.* lush'iously.—*n.* lush'iousness. [old E. *luskious*.]

Lust, lust, *n.*, listing or longing desire; eagerness to possess; carnal appetite; in B., any violent or depraved desire.—*v. t.* to desire eagerly; to have carnal desire; to have depraved desires:—*pr. p.* lust'ing; *pa. p.* lust'ed'. [A.S., Ger., and Sw. *lust*; Dan. and Ice. *lyst*; Goth. *lustus*; Sans. *laskh*, to desire. See *List*.]

lustral, lust'ful, *adj.*, having lust; inciting to lust; sensual.—*adv.* lust'fully.—*n.* lust'fulness.

lusty, lust'y, *adj.*, possessing lust or vigour (obs. meaning of *lust*); stout; healthful; bulky.—*adv.* lust'yly.—*n.* lust'iness.

Lustral, Lustration. See under *Lustr*.

Lustre, lus'ter, *n.*, brightness; splendour; fig. renown; a candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut glass. [Fr.; It. *lustro*—L. *lucio*, to shine.]

lustreless, lus'ter-less, *adj.*, destitute of lustre.

lustring, lus'tring, lustrating, lum'string, *n.*, a kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*; It. *lustrino*.]

lustrous, lus'trus, *adj.*, having lustre; bright; shining; luminous.—*adv.* lush'trously.

Lustr, lus'ter, Lustrum, lus'trum, *n.*, the solemn offering for purification made by one of the censors in name of the Roman people at the conclusion of the census, which was taken every five years—hence, a period of five years. [L. *lustrum*—*lwo*, to purify.]

lustral, lus'tral, *adj.*, relating to or used in lustration or purification. [See; act of purifying.]

lustration, lus-tra'shun, *n.*, a purification by sacrifice.

Lute, lum, *n.*, lit. the wood; a stringed instrument of music like the guitar.—*n.* lum'er, lum'ist, a player on a lute. [old Fr. *lute*; Fr. *luth*; Ger. *laute*; Ar. *al-'ud*—*al*, the, and *ud*, wood.]

lutestring, lum'string, *n.*, the string of a lute.

Lute, lum, Luting, lum'ing, *n.* lit. that which is washed over; mud; a composition like clay for closing up vessels, or protecting them when exposed to fire.—*v. t.* to close or coat with lute:—*pr. p.* lum'ing; *pa. p.* lum'ed.—*n.* lute'men. [L. *lutum*, from *lwo*, to wash.]

lutarious, lum-ta'ri-us, *adj.*, pertaining to mud; living in mud; of the colour of mud.

Luteating, a lustrous silk. See *lustring* under *Lustr*.

Lutheran, lum'ther-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483—1546), or to his doctrines.—*n.* Lum'therianism, his doctrines.

Luxate, luks'at, *v. t.* lit. to make slanting; to put out of joint; to displace:—*pr. p.* lux'ating; *pa. p.* lux'ated.—*n.* luks'ation, a dislocation. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*—*luxus*, Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]

Luxuriant, &c. See under **Luxury**.

Luxury, luks'ū-ri or luk'shū-ri, *n.*, *excess, extravagance*; free indulgence in sensual pleasures; sensuality: anything delightful; a dainty. [*L. luxuria*, luxury, *luxurio*, -atum, to indulge in luxury—*luxus*, excess.]

luxuriant, luks'ū-ri-ant, *adj.* lit. indulging in luxury; exuberant in growth; overabundant.—*adv.* luxuriantly.—*ns.* luxuriantes, luxuriantcy.

luxuriate, luks'ū-ri-āt, *v. t.*, to be luxuriant; to grow exuberantly; to live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight.—*pr. p.* luxuriating; *pa. p.* luxuriated.

luxurious, luks'ū-ri-us, *adj.*, full of luxury; given to luxury; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries; softening by pleasure.—*adv.* luxuriously.—*ns.* luxuriositas.

Lyceum, li-sē-um, *n.* orig. the place where Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, taught; a place devoted to instruction by lectures: an association for literary improvement. [*L.*; *Gr. Lykeion*, from the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the wolf-slayer—*lykos*, a wolf.]

Lye, li, *n.*, a mixture of ashes and water. [*A.S. leah*; *Ger. lauge*; *L. lixivium*—*lix*, washes.]

Lying. See under **Lie**.

Lymph, limf, *n.* lit. a water-nymph; water; a colourless fluid in animal bodies. [*Fr. lymphé*, *L. lymphā*, akin to *Gr. nymphē*, a water-nymph.]

lymphatic, lim-fat'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to lymph.—*n.* a vessel which conveys the lymph.

lynch, lynch, *v. t.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law, as by a mob:—*pr. p.* lynching; *pa. p.* lynched:—*n.* lynch-law. [*From Lynch*, a farmer in Virginia, who so acted.]

lynx, lings, *n.* a small, wild animal of the cat-kind noted for its sharp sight. [*L.* and *Gr. lynx*: prob. from *Gr. lyks*, light, or from *lykos*, a wolf.]

lynx-eyed, lings'ēd, *adj.*, sharp-sighted like the lynx. [*Lynx*, and *Eye*.]

Lyrate. See under **Lyre**.

Lyre, lr, *n.* a musical instrument like the harp, anciently used as an accompaniment to poetry: *Lyra*, one of the northern constellations.—*n.* lyrist, a player on the lyre or harp. [*L.*, *Gr. lyra*.]

lyre-bird, lir-bērd, *n.* an Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, remarkable for the arrangement of its 16 tail-feathers in the form of a lyre.

lyric, lir'ik, lyrical, lir'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the lyre; fitted to be sung to the lyre; written in stanzas: said of poetry which expresses the individual emotions of the poet: that composes lyrics.—*n.* a lyric poem.

lyrate, lr'rat, *adj.* in bot., lyre-shaped.

M

Mab, mab, *n.* lit. a male child; the queen of the fairies. [*W. mab*, a male child.]

Macadamia, mak-ad'am-i-z, *v. t.* to cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface:—*pr. p.* macadamising; *pa. p.* macadamised.—*ns.* macadamisation. [*From Macadam*, the inventor, 1756—1836.]

Macaroni, mak-a-rō-ni, *n.* lit. food squeezed into balls; a paste chiefly of wheat flour in long, slender tubes: a medley; something fanciful and extravagant: a fool; a fop. [*It. maccheroni*, macaroni—*maccare*, to crush.]

macaronic, mak-a-rō-n'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a macaroni, medley, or fool: trifling; affected: consisting of modern words Latinised, or Latin

words modernised, intermixed with genuine Latin words.—*n.* a jumble; a macaronic composition.

macaroon, mak-a-rōon', *n.* a cake made chiefly of almonds and sugar.

Macassar-oil, mak-as'ar-oil, *n.* an oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, exported from *Macassar*, a district in the island of Celebes.

Macaw, mak-aw, *n.* a genus of American parrots, some of which are the largest of the race. [said to be the native name in the W. India Islands.]

Mace, mās, *n.* lit. a mallet, a club of metal; a staff used as an ensign of authority: the heavier rod used in billiards. [*Fr. masse*; *It. mazza*; obs. *L. macea*, whence *L. maceola*, a mallet.]

macer, mās'ēr, *n.*, a mace-bearer.

Mace, mās, *n.* a spice, the second coat of the nutmeg. [*It. mace*; *L. macir*; *Gr. maker*; akin to Sans. *makaranda*, nectar of a flower.]

Macerate, mas'ēr-āt, *v. t.* to steep; to soften by steeping:—*pr. p.* macerating; *pa. p.* macerated.—*n.* maceration. [*L. macero*, conn. with *marceo*, to waste away.]

Machiavelian, mak-i-a-vēl'yan, *adj.*, pertaining to or like *Machiavel* or his principles: politically cunning; crafty.—*n.* one who imitates *Machiavel*.—*n.* *Machiavelianism*. [*From Machiavel*, a Florentine statesman and writer, 1469—1527.]

Machicolation, mach-i-ko-lā'shun, *n.* in arch., a projecting parapet with apertures for pouring melted substances upon assailants.—*adj.* machicolated, having machicolations. [*Fr. machecoulis*, from *mèche*, a match, and *coulter*, to flow—*L. colo*, to filter.]

Machinate, &c. See under **Machine**.

Machine, ma-shēn', *n.* any artificial means or contrivance: an instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers; an engine: fig. supernatural agency in a poem: one who can do only what he is told. [*L. machina*; *Gr. mēchanē*—*mēchos*, means.]

machinery, ma-shēn'ēr-i, *n.*, machines in general; the parts of a machine; means for keeping in action: supernatural agency in a poem.

machinist, ma-shēnist, *n.*, a constructor of machines: one well versed in machinery.

machinate, mak'i-nāt, *v. t.*, to contrive skillfully; to form a plot or scheme:—*pr. p.* machinating; *pa. p.* machinated. [*L. machinor*, -atus.]

machination, mak-i-nā'shun, *n.*, act of machining or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, esp. an evil one; an artful design deliberately formed.

machinator, mak'i-nā-tur, *n.*, one who machinates.

Mackerel, mak'ēr-el, *n.* a well-known sea-fish largely used for food, so named from its blue spots. [*Dutch, makreel*; *Ger. makrele*; *Fr. maquereau*; *It. maccarello*—*macco*, *L. macula*, a spot.]

Mackintosh, mak'in-tosh, *n.* a waterproof overcoat. [*From Mackintosh* the inventor.]

Macrocosm, mak'ro-koz-m, *n.*, the great world; the universe:—opposed to *Microcosm*. [*Gr. makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world.]

Maculate, mak'ū-lāt, *v. t.*, to spot, to defile:—*pr. p.* maculating; *pa. p.* maculated.—*n.* maculation, act of spotting, a spot. [*L. maculo*, -atum—*macula*, a spot, prob. akin to Sans. *mala*, dirt.]

Mad, mad, *adj.* (*comp.* madder; *superl.* maddest) lit. drunk; troubled in mind; excited with any violent passion or appetite; furious with anger; disordered in intellect; insane; proceeding from

madcap

Magnolia

madness.—*adv.* madly.—*n.* mad'ness. [A.S. *gemad*: It. *matto*, silly; L. *matuus*, drunk; Sans. *mad*, to be drunk, to be mad.]
madcap, mad'kap, *n.*, a wild, rash, hot-headed person. [Mad, and Cap.]
madhouse, mad'hous, *n.*, a house for mad persons.
madman, mad'man, *n.*, one who is mad.
madwort, mad'wurt, *n.*, a plant, long a popular remedy in canine madness. [Mad, A.S. *wurt*, plant.]
madden, mad'n, *v.t.*, to make mad; to enrage.—*v.i.*, to become mad; to act as one mad:—*pr.p.* madd'ening; *pa.p.* madd'ened.
Madam, mad'am, *n.*, lit. *my dame or lady*; a courteous form of address to a lady; a lady. [Fr. *madame*—*ma*, L. *mea*, my, and Fr. *dame*, L. *domina*, lady.]
Mademoiselle, mad-mwa-zel', *n.*, lit. *my damsel*; Miss. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, L. as if *dominicella*, dim. of *domina*, a lady.]
Madonna, Madona, ma-don'a, *n.*, lit. *my Lady*; a picture of the Virgin Mary. [It. *madonna*—L. *mea domina*, my lady.]
Madcap, Madden, &c. See under Mad.
Madder, mad'er, *n.*, a plant whose root dyes red. [A.S. *maedere*; Dutch, *meed*; *meeden*, to dye.]
Made, mād, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Make.
made continually, in Fr. Bk., established for ever.
Madeira, ma-dē'ra, *n.*, a rich wine made at Madeira.
Mademoiselle. See under Madam.
Madhouse, Madness. See under Mad.
Madonna. See under Madam.
Madrepore, mad're-pōr, *n.*, the common coral, so called from its being pitted or spotted. [Fr. from *madre*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore.]
Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, *n.*, lit. a *herdsman's song*; a pastoral: in music, an elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts. [Fr. and Sp.: It. *madrigale*, from *mandra*, a sheepfold, L. *mandra*, a stall, Gr. *mandra*, a fold, and *galan*, to sing.]
Magazine, mag-a-zēn', *n.*, lit. a *storehouse*; a receptacle for military stores; the gunpowder room in a ship; a pamphlet published periodically, containing miscellaneous compositions. [Fr. *magasin*; Sp. *magacen*; Port. *armazem*; Ar. *makhzan*, from *ma*, place, *khasan*, to store up.]
Magdalen, mag'da-len, *n.*, a reformed prostitute. [said to be from Mary Magdalene of Scripture.]
Maggot, mag'ut, *n.*, a worm or grub, so called from its rapid breeding.—*adj.* maggot'y, full of maggots. [W. *magiaid*, *magiod*, worms—*magu*, to breed; Scot. *mauk*, *mauch*; Ice. *madkr*, worm.]
Magi, mā'ji, *n.pl.*, priests of the Persians; The Wise Men of the East. [L.; Gr. *magos*; Ar. *madjus*; Pers. *mag* or *mog*, a priest.]
Magian, mā'ji-an, *adj.*, pertaining to the Magi.—*n.* one of the Magi.—*n.* Mag'ianism, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.
magic, maj'ik, *n.*, lit. *the science of the Magi*; enchantment; sorcery: the secret operations of natural causes.
magic, maj'ik, *magical*, maj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to, used in, or done by magic; imposing or startling in performance.—*adv.* mag'ically.
magician, ma-jish'an, *n.*, one skilled in magic.
Magisterial, maj-is-tē'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining or suitable to a master; authoritative; proud; dignified.—*adv.* mag'isterially.—*n.* mag'isterialness. [L. *magisterius*—*magister*, a master—*mag*, root of L. *magnum*, Gr. *magas*, great; akin to Sans. *mah*, great.]
magistrate, maj'is-trāt, *n.*, lit. *he that makes him-*

self or is made great; a public civil officer; a justice of the peace.—*adj.* mag'istrat'e.
magistracy, maj'is-tra-si, *n.*, the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
Magna Charta, mag-na kār'ta, *n.*, the great charter obtained from King John, A.D. 1215. [L.]
Magnanimity, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.*, greatness of soul; mental elevation or dignity; generosity. [L. *magnanimitas*—*magnanimus*, great-souled—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, the mind.]
magnanimous, mag-nan'i-mus, *adj.*, great-souled; elevated in soul or sentiment; noble or honourable; brave; unselfish.—*adv.* mag'nanimously.
magnate, mag'nāt, *n.*, a great man; a noble; a man of rank or wealth. [Fr. *magnat*, a title of nobles of Hungary and Poland, L. *magnatus*—*magnus*, great.]
Magnesia, mag-nē'shi-a, or si-a, *n.*, a primitive earth so called because anciently thought to have the power, like a magnet, of attracting any principle from the atmosphere when exposed to it—a soft, white purgative powder. [Fr. *magnésie*, L. *magnes*, *-ētis*, a magnet or magnesian stone—L. and Gr. *Magnētia*, a country in Lydia, hence called the Lydian Stone. See Loadstone.]
magnesian, mag-nē'shi-an, or si-an, *adj.*, belonging to, containing, or resembling magnesia.
magnesium, mag-nē'shi-um, or si-um, *n.*, the metallic base of magnesia.
magnet, mag'net, *n.*, lit. *magnesian stone*; the loadstone, an iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles; a bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the loadstone have been imparted. [L. *magnes*.]
magnetic, mag-net'ik, *magnetical*, mag-net'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the magnet; having the properties of the magnet: attractive.—*adv.* mag'netically.
magnetism, mag-net'iz, *v.t.*, to render magnetic; to attract as if by a magnet.—*v.i.* to become magnetic:—*pr.p.* mag'netising; *pa.p.* mag'netised.
magnetiser, mag-net'iz-ēr, *n.*, one who or that which imparts magnetism.
magnetism, mag-net-izm, *n.*, the cause of the attractive power of the magnet; attraction: the science which treats of the properties of the magnet.
magnetist, mag-net'ist, *n.*, one skilled in magnetism.
Magnific, mag-nif'ik, **Magnific**, mag-nif'ik-al, *adj.*, lit. *doing great things*; great; splendid; illustrious; noble. [L. *magnificus*—*magnus*, great, and *facio*, to do.]
magnificent, mag-nif'i-sent, *adj.*, lit. *doing great things*; grand; noble; pompous; displaying grandeur.—*adv.* mag'nificently.—*n.* mag'nificence.
magnify, mag'ni-fy, *v.t.*, to make great or greater; to enlarge; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to exaggerate; to praise highly:—*pr.p.* mag'nifying; *pa.p.* mag'nified. [L. *magnifico*.]
magnificat, mag-nif'i-kat, *n.*, lit. *it magnifies*; the song of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46–55, beginning in the Latin vulgate with this word. [L. 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnifico*.]
magniloquent, mag-nil'o-kwent, *adj.*, speaking in a grand or pompous style; bombastic.—*adv.* mag'niloquently.—*n.* mag'niloquence. [L. *magnus*, great, *loquens*, pr.p. of *loquor*, to speak.]
magnitude, mag'ni-tūd, *n.*, greatness; size; extent; importance. [L. *magnitudo*—*magnus*, great.]
Magnolia, mag-nōl'i-a, or -ya, *n.*, a species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage found chiefly in N. America. [named after M. Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier in France, 1638–1715.]

Magpie, mag'pl, *n.* a chattering bird, of a genus allied to the crow, with *pied or coloured feathers*. [*Mag*, contr. of Margaret or Maggy, a familiar name, and *L. pica*, a magpie or painted one, from *pingo, pictum*, to paint.]

Mahogany, ma-hog'a-ni, *n.* a tree of tropical America; its wood, used in making furniture. [*mahogon*, the native South American name.]

Mahomedan, Mahometan. See under Mohammedan.

Maid, mād, **Maiden**, mād'n, *n.* lit. a child, male or female; an unmarried woman, esp. a young one; a virgin; a female servant. [A.S. *mæden*, *magih*, Ger. *magd*, Goth. *magaths*, a maid, *magus*, a boy; Gael. *maighdean*, a maid, *mac*, a son; W., Bret. *mab*, *maþ*, a son.]

Maiden, mād'n, *n.* a maid.—*adj.* pertaining to a virgin or young woman; consisting of maidens; (*fig.*) unpolluted; fresh; new; unused; first. **maiden-hair**, mād'n-hār, *n.* a small, delicate, graceful fern, said to have got its name from the use by maidens or women of a mucilage made from it for stiffening the hair.

maidenhood, mād'n-hood, *n.* maidenhead, mād'n-hed, *n.*, the state of being a maid; virginity; purity; freshness; newness.

maidenly, mād'n-li, *adj.*, maiden-like; becoming a maiden; gentle; modest.—*n.* maidliness.

Mail, māl, *n.* lit. a spot, a mesh; defensive armour for the body formed of steel rings or network; armour generally.—*v. t.* to clothe in mail:—*pr. p.* mailing; *pa. p.* mailed. [Fr. *maille*, It. *maglia*, *macchia*—*L. macula*, a spot or mesh.]

Mail, māl, *n.*, a bag for the conveyance of letters, &c.; the contents of such a bag; the person, or the carriage by which the mail is conveyed. [Fr. *malles*, a trunk, a mail, Gael. *mala*, old Ger. *malaha*, a sack.]

Maim, mām, *n.*, a bruise; an injury; a lameness: the deprivation of any essential part.—*v. t.* to bruise; to disfigure; to injure; to lame or cripple: to render defective:—*pr. p.* maiming; *pa. p.* maimed. [old Fr. *mehaing*, a bruise or defect, *mehaigner*, It. *magnare*, to maim; akin to *L. mancus*, maimed, defective.]

maimedness, mām'ed-nes, *n.*, the state of being maimed or injured.

Main, mān, *n.*, strength, might; the chief or principal part: the ocean or main sea; a continent or a larger island as compared with a smaller.—*adj.* strong, powerful; huge; chief, principal; first in importance; leading.—*adv.* main'ly, chiefly, greedily. [A.S. *maegn*—*magan*, to be strong; loc. *magn*, *magin*, old Ger. *magin*, strength; akin to *L. magnus*, great.] See *May*.

main-deck, mām'dek, *n.*, the principal deck of a ship. So in other compounds, *main'-mast*, *main'-sail*, *main'-spring*, *main'-stay*, *main'-top*, *main'-yard*. **mainland**, mām'land, *n.*, the principal or larger land, as opposed to a smaller portion.

Maintain, men-tān', *v. t.* lit. to hold by the hand; to keep in any state; to keep possession of; to carry on; to keep up; to support; to make good; to support by argument; to affirm; to defend.—*v. i.* to affirm, as a position; to assert:—*pr. p.* maintaining; *pa. p.* maintained. [Fr. *maintenir*, from *L. manus*, a hand, and *teneo*, to hold.]

maintainable, men-tān'-bl, *adj.*, able to be maintained, supported, or defended.

maintainer, men-tān'ēr, *n.*, one who maintains.

maintenance, mām'ten-ans, *n.*, the act of maintain-

ing, supporting, or defending; continuance; the means of support; defence, protection.

Maise, mās, *n.* a plant, and its fruit, called also Indian corn or wheat. [Sp. *mais*, Fr. *mais*, Haitian, *mahis*, *mahis*.]

Majesty, maj'es-ti, *n.*, greatness; grandeur; dignity; elevation of manner or style: a title of kings and other sovereigns. [Fr. *majesté*, *L. majestas*—*majus*, *magnus*, great.]

majestic, maj'es'tik, *adj.*, having or exhibiting majesty; stately; sublime.

Major, māj'ur, *adj.*, greater.—*n.* a person of full age (21 years); an officer in rank between a captain and a lieutenant-colonel.—**Major-general**, māj'ur-jen-er'al, *n.* an officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general. [*L.* comp. of *magnus*, great.]

majorate, māj'ur-ēt, **majorship**, māj'ur-ship, *n.*, the office or rank of major; majority.

majority, maj-or'i-ti, *n.*, the state of being major or greater; the greater number; the amount between the greater and the less number: full age (at 21); the office or rank of major.

major-domo, māj-jur-dō'mo, *n.* a man who holds a superior place in a house, a steward; a chief minister. [Fr. *majordome*, Sp. *mayordomo*—*L. major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.]

Make, māk, *v. t.* to fashion, frame, or form: to produce: to bring about; to perform: to cause to be; to force: to render; to turn; to occasion: to bring into any state or condition: to establish: to prepare: to obtain: to ascertain: to arrive in sight of; to reach: in *B.*, to be occupied with, to do.—*v. i.* to tend or move: to contribute: in *B.*, to feign or pretend:—*pr. p.* making; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* made.—**Make away**, to put out of the way, to destroy:—*for*, to move toward; to tend to the advantage of, so in *B.*:—*of*, to understand by; to effect; to esteem:—*out*, to discover; to prove; to furnish; to succeed:—*over*, to transfer:—*up to*, to approach; to become friendly:—*up for*, to compensate. [A.S. *macian*, Dutch, *maken*, Ger. *machen*, conn. with A.S. and Goth. *magan*, Sans. *makh*, to be great, and *mag*, root of *L. magnus*, Gr. *megas*, great.]

make, māk, *n.* form or shape; structure, texture.

maker, māk'ēr, *n.*, one who makes: The Creator.

make-shift, māk'-shit, *n.*, that which serves a shift or turns; a temporary expedient.

make-weight, māk'-wīt, *n.* that which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight; something of little value added to supply a deficiency.

Malachite, mal'a-kīt, *n.* carbonate of copper, a hard stone of a beautiful green colour admitting of a fine polish. [Fr., from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, a plant of a green colour.]

Maladjustment, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.*, a bad or wrong adjustment. [*L. malus*, bad, and *adjustment*.]

Maladministration, mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun, *n.*, bad administration; bad management, esp. of public affairs. [*L. malus*, bad, and *administration*.]

Malady, mal'a-di, *n.*, illness; disease, bodily or mental. [Fr. *maladie*—*L. male*, ill, *aptus*, fit.]

Malapert, mal'a-pert, *adj.*, badly pert; saucy; impudent.—*adv.* mal'apertly.—*n.* mal'apertness. [*L. male*, badly, and *pert*.]

Malaria, mal'a-ri-a, *n.*, bad air; the noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, &c.; miasma.—*adjs.* mal'arious, mal'arial. [It., from *mala aria*, *L. malus*, bad, and *air*, air.]

Malconformation, mal-kon-for-mā'shun, *n.*, bad con-

formation or form; imperfection or disproportion of parts. [L. *malus*, bad, and *conformation*.]

Malcontent, *mal'kon-tent*, *adj.*, *ill content*; discontented, dissatisfied, esp. in political matters.—*n.* one who is discontented. [L. *male*, ill, and *content*.]—*n.* malcontent's edness.

Male, *mäl*, *adj.*, *masculine*; pertaining to the sex that begets (not bears) young: in *bot.*, bearing stamens.—*n.* one of the male sex; a he-animal: a stamen-bearing plant. [old Fr. *masle*, Fr. *mâle*, L. *masculus*, male—*mas*, *maris*, a male.]

Malediction, *mal-ë-dik'shun*, *n.*, *evil speaking*; denunciation of evil; curse; execration or imprecation. [L. *maledictio*—*maledico*, to speak ill of—*male*, badly, and *dico*, to speak.]

Malefactor, *mal'ë-fak-tur*, *n.*, *an evil-doer*; a criminal. [L. *male*, badly, and *factor*, a doer—*facio*, to do.]

Malevolent, *mal-ë-vö-lent*, *adj.*, *wishing evil*; ill-disposed towards others; envious; malicious.—*adv.* *malevolently*.—*n.* *malevolence*. [L. *malevolens*—*male*, badly, *volens*, pr. p. of *volo*, to wish.]

Malformation, *mal-for-mä'shun*, *n.*, *bad or wrong formation*; irregular or anomalous formation. [L. *malus*, bad, and *formation*.]

Malice, *mal'is*, *n.* lit. *badness*—so in *B.*; ill-will; spite; disposition to harm others; deliberate mischief. [Fr.; L. *malitia*—*malus*, bad.]

malicious, *mal-ish'yus*, *adj.*, *full of malice*; bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred or ill-will; with mischievous intentions.—*adv.* *maliciously*.—*n.* *maliciousness*.

Malign, *mal-itr'*, *adj.* lit. *of a bad kind*; of an evil nature or disposition towards others; malicious; unfavourable.—*v. i.* orig. *to treat with malice*; to speak evil of.—*adv.* *malignly*.—*n.* *maligner*. [L. *malignus*, for *maligenus*—*malus*, bad, and *genus*, kind. See *Genus*.]

malignant, *mal-ign'ant*, *adj.*, *malign, acting maliciously*; actuated by extreme enmity; tending to destroy life.—*n.* one of the adherents of the Stuart line, so called by the opposite party.—*adv.* *malignantly*.—*n.* *malignancy, state or quality of being malignant*. [L. *malignans*, pr. p. of *maligno*, to act maliciously.]

malignity, *mal-ig'ni-ty*, *n.*, *quality of being malign*; extreme malevolence; virulence; deadly quality.

Malingre, *mal-ling'gër*, *v. i.* *to feign sickness*, in order to avoid duty. [Fr. *malingre*, sickly.]

Mall, *mal*, *n.* a large wooden beetle or hammer.—*v. i.* to beat with a *mall* or something heavy; to bruise:—*pr. p.* *malling*; *pa. p.* *malled*. [Fr. *mail*; It. *maglio, malleo*; L. *malleus*.]

mall, *mal* or *mel*, *n.* orig. a walk for playing in with *malls* or mallets and balls; a level shaded walk; a public walk.

malleable, *mal'ë-a-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be malleated or beaten out by hammering*.—*ns.* *malleableness, malleability, quality of being malleable*.

malleate, *mal'ë-ät*, *v. t.*, *to hammer*; to extend by hammering.—*n.* *malleation*. [obs. L. *malleo, malleatum*.] [dim. of *Mall*.]

mallet, *mal'ët*, *n.*, *a little mall*; a wooden hammer.

Mallard, *mal'ärd*, *n.* a drake; the common duck in its wild state. [Fr. *mallart*—*mâle*, male, and suffix, *ard*.]

Mallow, *mal'ö*, *Mallows*, *mal'öx*, *n.* a plant having soft downy leaves and relaxing properties. [A.S. *malwe*, *malu*; Ger. *malve*; L. *malva*; Gr. *malache*, from *malasso*, to make soft.]

malvaceous, *mal-vä'shi-us*, *adj.* in *bot.*, *pertaining to mallows*.

Malmsey, *mäl'm'zö*, *n.* a sort of grape; a strong and sweet wine. [low Ger. *malmasier, malmesien*; Sp. *malvasia*, from *Malvasia* in the Morea.]

Malt, *mal't*, *n.* lit. *that which is melted or dissolved*, barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and dried in a kiln.—*v. t.* to make into malt.—*v. i.* to become malt:—*pr. p.* *malling*; *pa. p.* *malt'ed*.—*adj.* containing or made with malt. [A.S. *malit*, *malit*; Ger. *mals*; Ice. *malt*, from *melta*, to dissolve, rot.]

maltster, *mal'wät'stër*, *n.*, *one whose trade or occupation it is to make malt*.

Maltreat, *mal-trët'*, *v. t.*, *to treat ill*; to abuse; to use roughly or unkindly.—*n.* *maltreat'ment*. [L. *male*, ill, and *trät*.]

Malvaceous. See under *Mallow*.

Malversation, *mal-vér-sä'shun*, *n.*, *evil conduct*; mean or fraudulent artifices; corruption in office. [Fr.; from L. *male*, badly, and *versor, versatus*, to turn or occupy one's self.]

Mameluke, *mäm'a-1öök*, *Mameluke*, *mäm'ë-1öök*, *n.* one of a military force in Egypt of Circassian slaves, massacred in 1811. [Ar. *mamlük*, a purchased slave, from *malaka*, to possess.]

Mamma, *mäm-mä'*, *n.*, *mother*—used chiefly by young children. [L. *mamma*, the breast; Dutch, *mamme*, breast, mother: a repetition of *ma*, the syllable a child first naturally utters.]

mammal, *mäm'al*, *n.* in *zool.*, an animal that suckles its young.—*pl.* *mammals, mam'mälz*. [L. *mammälis*, belonging to the breast—*mamma*.]

mammilla, *mäm-mäl'lä*, *n. pl.* in *zool.*, the whole class of *mammals*.—*adj.* *mammäl'an*.

mammalogy, *mäm-mäl'ö-ji*, *n.* the science which relates to *mammals*. [mammal, and *logos*, discourse.]

mammifer, *mäm'i-fër*, *n.* an animal having breasts or paps.—*adj.* *mammiferous*. [L. *mamma*, breast, and *fero*, to bear.]

mammillary, *mäm'il-lä-rä*, *adj.*, *pertaining to or resembling the paps*. [L. *mammilla*, dim. of *mamma*, breast.]

mammillated, *mäm'il-lät-ed*, *adj.* having small nipples or paps, or little globes like nipples.

Mammon, *mäm'un*, *n.* riches; the god of riches. [L. *mammöna*; Syriac, *mambud*.]

mammothist, *mäm'un-ist*, *n.* one devoted to *mammon* or riches; a worldling.

Mammoth, *mäm'üth*, *n.* an extinct species of elephant, so called because believed by the Tartars to have worked its way in the earth like a mole.—*adj.* resembling the mammoth in size; very large. [Russ. *mamont, mamant*, from Tartar, *mamma*, the earth.]

Man, *man*, *n.* (*pl. men*) lit. *the being that thinks*; a human being; mankind; a grown-up male; a male attendant; a husband; a piece used in playing chess or draughts.—*v. t.* to supply with men; to strengthen or fortify.—*pr. p.* *mann'ing*; *pa. p.* *manned*. [A.S., Ger., Goth. *man*, think *man* for *mann*; Sans. *manu*—*man*, to think.]

man-child, *man'-chüd*, *n.*, *a male child*.

manful, *man'fool*, *adj.*, *full of manliness*; bold; courageous.—*adv.* *man'fully*.—*n.* *man'fulness*.

manhood, *man'hood*, *n.*, *state of being a man*; manly quality; human nature.

manikia, *man'i-kin*, *n.* orig. *a little man*; a paste-board model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [Man, and dim. *kin*.]

man-of-war, *man-of-wäw'*, *n.* a ship manned for war: in *B.*, a warrior.

mankind, *man-kind'*, *n.*, *the kind or race of man*.

manly, man'li, *adj.*, *manlike*; becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; pertaining to manhood; not childish or womanish.—*n.* manliness.

manslaughter, man'slaw-tēr, *n.*, *the slaying of a man; in law, the killing of any one unlawfully, but without premeditation.* [Man, and slaughter.]

manslayer, man'slā-tēr, *n.*, *one who slays a man.*

Manacle, man'a-kl, *n.* an iron handcuff.—*v.t.* to put manacles on; to restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers:—*pr.p.* man'ac'ling; *pa.p.* man'ac'led. [L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, a sleeve—*manus*, the hand.]

Manage, man'ā, *v.t.* lit. *to govern with the hand*: to conduct with economy; to control; to wield; to handle; to have under command; to contrive; to train, as a horse.—*v.i.* to conduct affairs:—*pr.p.* man'ā'ging; *pa.p.* man'ā'ged.—*n.* man'ā'ger. [Fr. *manège*, the managing of a horse, *ménager*, to manage; It. *maneggiare*, to handle—L. *manus*, the hand; or from L. *mansio*, a mansion, house—*maneo*, to remain.]

manageable, man'ā'abl, *adj.*, *that can be managed*; governable.—*n.* man'ā'geableness.

management, man'ā'j-ment, *n.*, *act of managing*; manner of directing or using anything; administration; skillful treatment.

manage, man-āzh, *n.*, *the managing of horses*; the art of horsemanship or of training horses; a riding-school.

Mandarin, man-da-rēn', *n.* a Chinese commander or governor of a province; the court language of China. [Port. *mandarin*—*mandar*, L. *mando*, to command. See next word.]

Mandate, man'dāt, *n.* lit. *something put into one's hands*; a charge; an authoritative command; a rescript of the Pope. [L. *mandatum*, from *mando*—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.]

mandatory, man'da-tar-i, *mandatory*, man'da-tor-i, *n.*, *one to whom a mandate is given.*

mandatory, man'da-tor-i, *adj.*, *containing a mandate or command*; preceptive; directory.

Mandible, man'di-bl, *n.* lit. *that which chews*; in *zool.*, a jaw.—*adj.* mandib'ular, relating to the jaw. [L. *mandibula*—*mando*, to chew.]

Mandrake, man'drāk, *n.* a narcotic plant. [A.S. *mandragora*; L. and Gr. *mandragoras*.]

Mandrel, man'drel, *n.* the revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [Fr. *mandrin*; prob. from Gr. *mandra*, an enclosed space.]

Mane, mān, *n.* the long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [Ice. *mán*; W. *mwng*; Ger. *mähne*.]

Manage. See under *Manage*.

Manful, &c. See under *Man*.

Manganese, mang-ga-nēs', *n.* a dusky white or whitish-gray metal, very difficult to fuse, so called from its likeness to the *magnet*.—*adj.* mangā'nēs-ian. [L. *manganesia*—*magnes*, a magnet.]

Mange, māj, *n.* the scab or *itch which eats the skin of domestic animals.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat; L. *manduco*, *mando*, to chew, to eat.]

manger, māj'ēr, *n.* an eating-trough for horses and cattle.

mangy, māj'ī, *adj.*, *infected with mange*; scabby.—*n.* manginess.

Mangel-wurzel, mang'g'l-wur-zl, **Mangold-wurzel**, mang'g'ld-wur-zl, *n.* lit. *beet-root*; a plant of the beet kind. [Ger. *mangold*, red beet, and *wurzel*, root.]

Manger. See under *Mange*.

Mangle, mang'g'l, *v.t.*, *to render maimed or imperfect*; to cut and bruise; to tear in cutting; to mutilate; to take by piecemeal:—*pr.p.* mang-ling; *pa.p.* mang'led.—*n.* mang'ler. [Ger. *mangle*, to be wanting; low Gr. *manē*, deficient, mutilated; Ice. *minka*, to lessen; allied to L. *mancus*, maimed, Sans. *manah*, deficient.]

Mangle, mang'g'l, *n.* lit. *the axis of a pulley*; a calender for smoothing linen.—*v.t.* to smooth with a mangle; to calender:—*pr.p.* mang'ling; *pa.p.* mang'led.—*n.* mang'ler. [Ger. and Dutch, *mangel*; It. *mangano*, a calender; Gr. *manganon*, the axis of a pulley.]

Mango, mang'g'ō, *n.* the fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies; a green musk-melon pickled. [Malay, *mangga*.]

Mangrove, man'grōv, *n.* a tree of the E. and W. Indies, whose bark is used for tanning. [Malay.]

Mangy. See under *Mange*.

Manhood. See under *Man*.

Mania, mā'ni-a, *n.* lit. *mental excitement, rage*; excessive or unreasonable desire; violent madness; insanity. [L. *mania*, Gr. *mania*, from *mainomai*, to rage—root *man*, to think.]

maniac, mā'ni-ak, *n.*, *one affected with mania*; a madman.—*adj.* maniacal.

Manifest, man'i-fest, *adj.* lit. *touching or grasped by the hand*; clear; apparent; evident.—*adv.* man'ifestly.—*n.* man'ifestation, *state of being manifest*. [L. *manifestus*—*manus*, the hand, and *festus*, *pa.p.* of obs. *fero*, to dash against.]

manifest, man'i-fest, *v.t.*, *to make manifest*; to shew plainly; to put beyond doubt; to reveal or declare:—*pr.p.* man'ifesting; *pa.p.* man'ifested. [L. *manifesto*, *manifestatum*.]

manifest, man'i-fest, *n.* a list or invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom-house.

manifestable, man-i-fest-a-bl, **manifestible**, man-i-fest-i-bl, *adj.*, *that can be manifested*.

manifestation, man-i-fest-ā'shun, *n.*, *act of manifesting or disclosing*; display; revelation.

manifesto, man-i-fest'ō, *n.* a *manifested* or public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [It.]

Manifold, man'i-fōld, *adj.* lit. *of many folds*; various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied.—*adv.* man'ifoldly. [Many, and Fold.]

Manikie. See under *Man*.

Maniple, man'i-pl, *n.* lit. *a handful*; a small band of soldiers; a kind of scarf worn by a R. Cath. priest on the left arm, a stole.—*adj.* manip'ular. [L. *manipulus*—*manus*, the hand, *pleo*, to fill.]

manipulate, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v.t.*, *to work with the hands*.—*v.i.* to use the hands, esp. in scientific experiments:—*pr.p.* manip'ūlāt'ing; *pa.p.* manip'ūlāt'ed. [low L. *manipulo*, *manipulatum*.]

manipulation, ma-nip'ū-lā'shun, *n.*, *act of manipulating or working by hand*; use of the hands, in a skillful manner, in science or art.

manipulative, ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv, **manipulatory**, ma-nip'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* done by *manipulation*.

manipulator, ma-nip'ū-lāt-ur, *n.*, *one who manipulates or works with the hand.*

Mankind, Manliness, Manly. See under *Man*.

Manna, man'a, *n.* the food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia; a sweetish exudation from many trees, as the ash of Sicily. [Heb. *man hu*, what is it?]

Manner, man'ēr, *n.* the way in which anything is *handled*; way of performing anything; method:

fashion; peculiar deportment; habit; custom: style of writing or thought; sort; style: in *pl.* morals; behaviour; deportment; respectful deportment.—In a manner, to a certain degree.—In or with the manner, in *B.*, in the very act. [Fr. *manière*—*main*, *L. manus*, the hand.]

mannerism, man'ér-izm, *n.*, sameness of manner; a tasteless uniformity; a peculiar mode of action.—*n.* *mannéríst*, one addicted to mannerism.

mannerly, man'ér-ly, *adj.*, shewing good-manners; decent in deportment; complaisant; not rude.—*adv.*, with good-manners; civilly; respectfully; without rudeness.—*n.* *mannérliness*.

Manoeuvre, ma-nœv'vèr, or ma-nœ'v, *n.* lit. *hand-work*; dexterous management; stratagem; an adroit movement in military or naval tactics.—*v. t.*, to work with the hand; to perform a manoeuvre; to manage with art.—*pr. p.* manœuvring; *pa. p.* manœuvred.—*n.* *manœuv'vèr*. [Fr. *manœuvr*, *L. manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, *L. opera*, work.]

Manor, man'or, *n.* lit. a place for remaining or dwelling in; the land belonging to a nobleman; or so much as he formerly kept for his own use; jurisdiction of a court baron. [Fr. *manoir*, low *L. manerium*—*manus*, *mansum*, to stay.]

manor-house, man'or-hous, *manor-seat*, man'or-sèt, *n.* the house or seat belonging to a manor.

manorial, ma-nœ'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a manor.

manse, mans, *n.* lit. a house or place for dwelling in; the house of a clergyman (Scot.). [Norm. *mans*; old Fr. *mas*, house, low *L. mansa*, *massa*.]

manston, man'shun, *n.* lit. a resting-place, so in *B.*; a house, esp. one of some size; a manor-house. [*L. mansio*.]

manston-house, man'shun-hous, *n.*, a mansion; the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. [Mansion, and House.]

Manlaughter. See under *Man*.

Mantle, man'tl, *n.* the mantle or covering of a chimney or fireplace; a narrow shelf or slab above a fireplace; also man'tel-piece, man'tel-shelf. [same as *Mantle*.]

mantlet. See *mantlet* under.

mantle, man'tl, *n.* a covering; a kind of cloak or loose outer garment: in *zool.*, the skin of a mollusk.—*v. t.* to cover, as with a mantle; to hide; to disguise.—*v. i.* to expand or spread like a mantle; to revel; to joy; to froth; to rush to the face and impart a crimson glow, as blood.—*pr. p.* man'tling; *pa. p.* man'tled. [*A.S. mantel*; *Ger. mantel*; *Fr. manteau*; *It. mantello*; *L. mantellum*.]

mantling, man'tling, *n.* in *her.*, the representation of a mantle, or the drapery of a coat-of-arms.

mantlet, man'tlet, *man'tel-et*, *n.*, a little mantle; a small cloak for women: in *fort.*, a movable parapet to protect pioneers. [dim. of *Mantle*.]

mantua, man'tu-a, *n.* a lady's cloak or mantle; a lady's gown.—*n.* *mantua-maker*, a maker of mantuas or ladies' dresses. [Fr. *manteau*, *It. mantua*: or from *Mantua*, in Italy.]

Manual, man'u-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the hand: done, made, or used by the hand.—*adv.* man'u'ally. [*L. manualis*—*manus*, the hand.]

manual, man'u-al, *n.* a small book that may be carried in the hand, a hand-book; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

Manufactory. See under *Manufacture*.

Manufacture, man-ù-fakt'ur, *v. t.*, to make by the hand; to make from raw materials by any means,

into a form suitable for use.—*v. i.* to be occupied in manufactures:—*pr. p.* man'fact'uring; *pa. p.* man'fact'ured.—*n.* the process of manufacturing; anything manufactured.—*adj.* man'fact'ural. [Fr.; *L. manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

manufacturer, man-ù-fakt'ùr-èr, *n.*, one who manufactures.

manufactory, man-ù-fakt'ùr-i, *n.*, a factory or place where goods are manufactured.

Manumit, man-ù-mit', *v. t.* lit. to send away or free from one's hand or power; to release from slavery; to free, as a slave:—*pr. p.* man'umit'ting; *pa. p.* man'umit'ted. [*L. manumitto*—*manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

manumission, man-ù-mish'un, *n.*, act of manumitting or freeing from slavery.

Manure, man-ùr', *v. t.* orig. to work with the hand or till; to enrich with any fertilising substance:—*pr. p.* man'ur'ing; *pa. p.* man'ur'ed.—*n.* any substance, as dung, used for manuring.—*n.* *manur'er*. [Fr. *manœuvrer*, from root of *Manoeuvre*.]

manuring, man-ùr'ing, *n.*, act of manuring; a dressing or spreading of manure on land.

Manuscript, man'ù-skript, *adj.*, written by the hand.—*n.* a book or paper written by the hand. [*L. manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

Manx, manks, *n.* the language of the Isle of Man, a dialect of the Celtic.—*adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

Many, men', *adj.* (comp. more (mòr); superl. most (mòst)), comprising a great or mixed number of individuals; not few; numerous.—*n.* many persons; a great number; the people. [*A.S. manig*—*manigo*, a multitude.]

Map, map, *n.* lit. a napkin; a representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it on any plane surface; a representation of the celestial sphere.—*v. t.* to draw, as the figure of any portion of land; to describe clearly:—*pr. p.* map'ping; *pa. p.* map'ped. [*L. mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth, a Punic word.]

Maple, mǎ'pl, *n.* a tree of several species, from one of which, the rock-maple, sugar is made. [*A.S. mapul-dre*, maple-tree.]

Mar, mǎr, *v. t.* lit. to hinder; to injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding; to damage; to interrupt; to disfigure:—*pr. p.* mar'ring; *pa. p.* mar'red'. [*A.S. mirran*, *myrran*; perh. akin to *L. marceo*, *Gr. marainò*, to wither.]

Maranatha, mar-a-nǎ'tha or mar-a-nath'a, *n.* lit. the Lord cometh or has come to take vengeance, part of a curse among the Jews. [Syriac.]

Maraud, ma-rawd', *v. t.* lit. to wander; to rove in quest of plunder:—*pr. p.* maraud'ing; *pa. p.* maraud'ed. [Fr. *marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue; old Fr. *marrir*, to stray.]

marauder, ma-rawd'èr, *n.*, one who marauds or roves in quest of booty or plunder.

Marble, mǎr'bl, *n.* lit. the sparkling stone; any species of limestone taking a high polish; that which is made of marble, as a work of art, or a little ball used by boys in play.—*adj.* made of marble; veined like marble: hard; insensible.—*v. t.* to stain or vein like marble:—*pr. p.* mar'bling; *pa. p.* mar'bled.—*n.* mar'bler. [Fr. *marbre*; *It. marmo*; *L. marmor*; *Gr. marmaros*, from *marmairo*, to sparkle, flash.]

marbly, mǎr'blí, *adv.*, in the manner of marble.

marmoraceous, mar-mo-ra'she-us, *adj.*, belonging to or like marble. [from *L. marmor*, marble.]

marmoreal, mar-mō're-al, marmorean, mar-mō're-an, *adj.*, belonging to or like marble; made of marble. [L. *marmoratus*.]

Marcescent, mar-se'sent, *adj.* in bot., withering, decaying. [L. *marcescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *marcesco*—*marceo*, akin to Sans. *mlai*, to fade.]

marcescible, mar-se'si-bl, *adj.*, liable to wither.

March, mārĉ, *n.* the third month of the year, named from *Mars*, the god of war. [L. *Martius* (*mensis*, a month), belonging to *Mars*.]

March, mārĉ, *n.* a border; frontier of a territory; —used chiefly in pl. *marches*. [same as *Mark*.]

March, mārĉ, *v.i.* lit. to go to the boundary; to move in order, as soldiers; to walk in a grave or stately manner.—*v.t.* to cause to march;—*pr.p.* marching; *pa.p.* marched.—*n.* lit. a going to the boundary; the movement of troops; regular advance; a piece of music fitted for marching to; the distance passed over. [Fr. *marcher*; It. *marsiare*; from old Fr. *marche*, boundary; or from Celt. *marĉ*, a horse; or from Fr. *marque*, a mark or footprint.]

Marehloness, mār'shun-es, *n.*, fem. of *Marquis*.

Mare, mār, *n.*, the female of the horse. [A.S. *mare*, *myre*; *meor*, a horse; Ger. *mähre*; Ice. *mar*, *W. marĉ*, a horse.]

Marechal, mār'shal, same as *Marshall*.

Margia, mār'jin, *n.*, an edge, border; the blank edge on the page of a book. [Fr. *marge*; It. *margine*; L. *margo*, *margis*.]

marginal, mār'jin-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a margin; placed in the margin.—*adv.* marginally.

marginate, mār'jin-āt, marginated, mār'jin-āt-ed, *adj.*, having a margin. [L. *marginatus*, *pa.p.* of *margino*, to border.]

Margrave, mār'grāv, *n.* orig. a lord or keeper of the marches; a German nobleman of the same rank as an English *marquis*.—*fem.* *Margravine*, mār'gra-vēn. [Fr.; Ger. *markgraf*—*mark*, a border, and *graf*, a count.] See *March*, a border.

Margold, mār'i-gōld, *n.* lit. *Mary's gold*; a plant bearing a yellow flower. [from the virgin *Mary*, and *Gold*, because of its yellow colour.]

Marine, ma-rēn', *adj.* of or belonging to the sea; done at sea; representing the sea; near the sea.—*n.* a soldier serving on shipboard; the whole navy of a country or state; naval affairs. [L. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea; akin to Sans. *vāri*, water.]

mariner, mār'i-nēr, *n.* a seaman or sailor; one who assists in navigating ships.

marish, mār'ish, *n.* in *B.*, same as *March*.

maritime, mār'i-tim, *adj.*, pertaining to the sea; relating to navigation or naval affairs; situated near the sea; having a navy and naval commerce. [L. *maritimus*.]

Marital, mār'l-tal, *adj.*, pertaining to a husband. [L. *maritalis*—*maritus*, a husband—*mas*, *maris*, a male.]

Maritime. See under *Marine*.

Marjoram, mār'jō-ram, *n.* an aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery. [Ger. *majoran*, *meiran*; Fr. *marjolaine*; low L. *majoraca*; L. *amaracus*; Gr. *amarakos*; Ar. *maryamych*.]

Mark, mārĉ, *n.* lit. that which is used in tracing out anything; a visible sign; any object serving as a guide; that by which anything is known; badge; a trace; proof; any visible effect; symptom; a thing aimed at; a character made by one who cannot write; distinction.—*v.t.* to make a mark on anything; to impress with a

sign; to take notice of; to regard.—*v.i.* to take particular notice.—*pr.p.* marking; *pa.p.* marked.—*n.* *mark'er*. [A.S. *mark*, Ger. *mark*, Fr. *marque*, It. *marca*, Goth. *marka*, boundary; Sans. *marṣa*, a road, search—*marṣ*, to trace out.]

mark, mārĉ, *n.* orig. a certain weight marked off; an obsolete English coin = 13s. 4d.; a silver coin of Hamburg = 1s. 4d.

marking-ink, mārĉ'ing-ingk, *n.* indelible ink, used for marking clothes.

marksman, mārĉ's-man, *n.*, one good at hitting a mark; one who shoots well. [Mark, and *Man*.]

Market, mār'ket, *n.* lit. a place for merchandise; a public place for the purposes of buying and selling; the time for the market; sale; rate of sale; value.—*v.i.* to deal at a market; to buy and sell.—*pr.p.* marketing; *pa.p.* marketed. [Dutch, and Ger. *markt*, Fr. *marché*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus*—*merx*, merchandise.]

marketable, mār'ket-abl, *adj.*, fit for the market; saleable.—*n.* marketableness.

market-cross, mār'ket-kros, *n.*, a cross anciently set up where a market was held.

market-town, mār'ket-town, *n.*, a town having the privilege of holding a public market.

Marl, mārĉ, *n.* a fat or rich earth or clay often used as manure.—*v.t.* to cover or manure with marl;—*pr.p.* marling; *pa.p.* marled'. [old Fr. *marle*, L. *marga*, *W. marl*, Ir. and Gael. *marla*.]

marlaceous, mār'l-ā'shūs, *adj.*, having the qualities of or resembling marl.

marlite, mār'līt, *n.* a variety of marl.—*adj.* marlit'e.

marly, mār'lī, *adj.*, having the qualities of or resembling marl; abounding in marl.

Marline, mār'lin, *n.* a kind of small line for binding or winding round a rope.—*v.t.* marline, mār'lin, marl, mārĉ, to bind or wind round with marline. [Dutch, *marlijn*, *meerling*—*marren*, to bind, and *lijn*, *lien*, a line or rope.]

marline-spike, mār'lin-spīk, *n.* an iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope.

Marmalade, mār'ma-lād, *n.* a jam or preserve generally of oranges, orig. of quinces. [Port. *marmelada*—*marmelo*, a quince, L. *melimelum*, Gr. *melimelon*, a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince—*meli*, honey, *melon*, an apple.]

Marmoreous, Marmoreal, &c. See under *Marble*.

Marmoset, mār'mō-zet, *n.* a small variety of American monkey. [Fr. *marmoset*, dim. of *Marmot*.]

Marmot, mār'mot, *n.* lit. the mountain-mouse, a rodent animal, about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. [Fr. *marmotte*, It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from L. *mus montanus*, mountain-mouse.]

Maroon, ma-rōon', *adj.* brownish crimson like the chestnut. [Fr. *marron*, a chestnut, Gr. *marron*.]

Maroon, ma-rōon', *n.* a fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the W. Indies.—*v.t.* to put on shore on a desolate island;—*pr.p.* marrooning; *pa.p.* marrooned'. [Fr. *marron*, Sp. *cimarron*, wild—*cima*, a mountain-summit.]

Marque, mārĉ, *n.* a licence to pass the marches or limits of a country to make captures; a ship commissioned for making captures. [Fr., from root of *March*; but acc. to Wedgwood, a letter of *marque* = a letter allowing a market or mart for the disposal of prizes captured.]

marquee, mār-ke', *n.* a large field tent.

marquess, mār'kwes, marquis, mār'kwis, *n.* orig. an

officer who guarded the *marches* or frontiers of a kingdom; a title of nobility next below that of a duke.—*fem.* *maréchoness*. [Fr., *It.* *marchessa*.]
marquise, mār'kwis-ēt, *n.*, the dignity or lordship of a *marquis*.

Marriage. See under **MARRY**.

Marrow, mar'ro, *n.*, the soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones; the pith of certain plants; the essence, or best part.—*adj.* marrowy. [A.S. *meaþ*, *Icc.* *merg*, Dan. *marv*, Ger. *mark*; A.S. *meaþu*, Dutch, *maru*, soft, *Icc.* *mōr*, fat.]
marrow-bone, mar'ro-bōn, *n.*, a bone containing marrow.

marrowish, mar'ro-ish, *adj.*, of the nature of or resembling marrow.

Marry, mar'ri, *v. i.* lit. to provide with a male; to take for husband or wife; to unite in matrimony.—*v. i.* to enter into the married state; to take a husband or a wife.—*pr. p.* marrying; *pa. p.* married. [Fr. *marier*, L. *marito*—*maritus*, a husband—*mas*, *maris*, a male.]

marriage, mar'rij, *n.*, the act of marrying or state of being married; the ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife.

marriageable, mar'rij-abl, *adj.*, suitable for marriage; capable of union.—*n.* marriageableness.

Marsala, mar-sā'la, *n.*, a light wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marsh, mārsh, *n.*, a tract of low wet land; a morass, swamp, or fen.—*adj.* pertaining to wet or boggy places. [A.S. *meaþc*, Dutch, *meaþsch*, *maer-sche*—*meaþ*, old Fr. *marv*, E. *meaþ*, a collection of water, allied to L. *mare*, the sea.] See **Marina**.

marshy, mārsh'i, *adj.*, pertaining to or produced in marshes; abounding in marshes.—*n.* marshiness.

Marshal, mār'shal, *n.* lit. and orig. an officer who had the care of horses; a title of honour applied to the holder of various high offices; the chief officer who regulated combats in the lists; a master of ceremonies; a herald; in France, an officer of the highest military rank.—*v. i.* to arrange in order; to lead, as a herald:—*pr. p.* marshalling; *pa. p.* marshalled. [old Fr. *mareschal*, Ger. *marschall*—*māhr*, a horse, *schalk*, a servant.]

marshall, mār'shal-ēr, *n.*, one who marshals or arranges in order.

marshanship, mār'shal-ship, *n.*, office of marshal.

Marsupial, mar-sū'pi-əl, *adj.* carrying young in a pouch.—*n.* a marsupial animal. [L. *marsupium*, Gr. *marruption*, a pouch.]

Markt, mār't, *n.*, a market or place of trade. [a contraction of *Markat*.]

Martello, mar-tel'lo, *n.* a circular fort erected to protect a coast, so called because warning was given of the approach of a pirate-ship by striking on a bell with a hammer. [It. *martello*—L. *martulus*, *marculus*, dim. of *marcus*, a hammer.]

Marten, mār'ten, *n.* a destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [A.S. *meaþth*, Fr. *martre*, L. *martes*.]

Martial, mār'shal, *adj.*, belonging to Mars, the god of war; belonging to war; warlike; brave.—*adv.* martially. [L. *martialis*—*Mars*, *Martius*.]

Martin, mār'tin, *n.* *Martinet*, mār'tin-ēt, *n.* a bird of the swallow kind. [named after *Saint Martin*.]

Martinet, mār'tin-ēt, *n.* a strict disciplinarian. [from *Martinet*, a very strict officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

Martingale, mār'tin-gāl, or -gal, *Martingal*, mār'tin-gal, *n.* a strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold

his head down; in ships, a short spar under the bowsprit. [Fr., Sp., *It.* *martingala*, hose.]

Martinmas, mār'tin-mas, *n.* the mass or feast of *Saint Martin*; 11th November.

Martlet, mār'tlet, same as *Martin*.

Martyr, mār'tēr, *n.* one who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who suffers for his belief.—*v. i.* to put to death for one's belief:—*pr. p.* martyring; *pa. p.* martyred. [A.S., L., Gr., a witness.]

martyrdom, mār'tēr-dum, *n.*, the state of being a martyr; the sufferings or death of a martyr.

martyrology, mār-tēr-ol'o-ji, *n.*, a history of martyrs; a discourse on martyrdom.—*n.* martyrologist. [Martyr, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]

Marvel, mār'vel, *n.*, a wonder; anything astonishing or wonderful.—*v. i.* to wonder; to feel astonishment:—*pr. p.* marveling; *pa. p.* marvelled. [Fr. *merveille*, *It.* *maraviglia*, L. *mirabilis*, wonderful—*miror*, to wonder.]

marvellous, mār'vel-us, *adj.*, causing one to marvel; astonishing; beyond belief; improbable.—*adv.* marvellously.—*n.* marvellousness.

Marybud, mār'i-bud, *n.* the marigold.

Masculine, mas'kū-lin, *adj.*, male; having the qualities of a man; resembling a man; robust; bold; expressing the male gender.—*adv.* masculinely.—*n.* masculineness. [L. *masculus*—*masculus*, male—*mas*, a male.]

Mash, mash, *v. i.* to beat into a mixed mass; to bruise: in brewing, to mix malt and hot water together:—*pr. p.* mashing; *pa. p.* mashed.—*n.* a mixture of ingredients beaten together; in brewing, a mixture of malt and hot water. [Gael. *meaþg*, Ger. *maischen*, *meischen*, L. *miscere*, to mix.] See **Mix**.

masky, mash'i, *adj.* of the nature of a mask.

Mask, Masque, mask, *n.* lit. anything causing laughter; anything disguising or concealing the face; anything that disguises; a pretence; a masquerade; a dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked.—*v. i.* to cover the face with a mask; to disguise; to hide.—*v. i.* to join in a mask or masquerade; to be disguised in any way; to revel:—*pr. p.* masking; *pa. p.* masked. [Fr. *masque*, Port. *máscara*, Ar. *maskarah*, an object of laughter—*sakkara*, to laugh.]

masker, mask'ēr, *n.*, one who wears a mask.

masquerade, mask-ēr-ād, *n.* an assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball; disguise.—*v. i.* to put into disguise.—*v. i.* to join in a masquerade; to go in disguise:—*pr. p.* masquerading; *pa. p.* masqueraded. [Fr. *masquerade*.]
masquerader, mask-ēr-ād'ēr, *n.*, one wearing a mask; one disguised.

Mason, mā'sn, *n.*, one who cuts, prepares, and lays stones; a builder in stone; a freemason. [Fr. *maçon*, low L. *machio*—old Ger. *meitan*, Ger. *meisseln*, to cut; also given from L. *marcus*, a hammer; and from L. *machina*, a machine.]
masonic, ma-son'ik, *adj.*, relating to freemasonry.
masonry, mā'sn-ri, *n.*, the craft of a mason; the work of a mason; the art of building in stone; freemasonry.

Masque, **Masquerade**, &c. See under **Mask**.

Mass, mas, *n.*, that which is pressed together; a lump of matter; a quantity; a collected body; the gross body; magnitude; the principal part or main body; quantity of matter in any body.—*v. i.* to form into a mass; to assemble in masses:

—*pr. p.* mass'ing; *pa. p.* mass'ed'. [Fr. *masse*, L. *massa*, Gr. *masa*—*masso*, to squeeze together.]
massive, mas'iv, *adj.*, like a mass; bulky; weighty.
 —*adv.* mass'ively. —*n.* mass'iveness.
massy, mas'i, *adj.*, —*n.* mass'iness.
Mass, mas, *n.* the celebration of the Lord's Supper in R. Cath. Churches. [Fr. *messe*, It. *messia*, Sp. *missa*, from the Latin words *missa est concio*, the congregation is dismissed, said at the close.]
Massacre, mas'a-kér, *n.* indiscriminate killing or slaughter, esp. with cruelty; carnage. —*v. t.* to kill with violence and cruelty; to slaughter:—*pr. p.* mass'acring; *pa. p.* mass'acred. [Fr.; low L. *massacrarium*, *massacrarium*, from Ger. *metzger*, a butcher—*metzen*, to hew, *metzen*, to cut.]
Massive, Mamy, &c. See under *Mass*.
Mat, mast, *n.* a long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, &c. in a ship. —*v. t.* to supply with a mast or masts:—*pr. p.* mast'ing; *pa. p.* mast'ed. [A.S. *masst*, Ger. *mast*, Fr. *mât*.]
Mast, mast, *n.* the fruit of the oak, beech, and other forest trees, on which swine feed; nuts, acorns. [A.S. *masle*, Ger. *mast*—*mâsten*, Dutch *mes-ten*, to feed. Compare *Meat*.]
Master, mas'tér, *n.*, he that is great or chief; one eminent in rank or authority; a leader or ruler; he that directs or controls; a lord or owner; a teacher; an employer; the commander of a merchant-ship; the officer who navigates a ship of war under the captain; a degree in universities; one eminently skilled in anything; a title of address.—*adj.* belonging to a master, chief, principal.—*v. t.* to become master of; to overcome; to become skillful in; to execute with skill:—*pr. p.* mast'ering; *pa. p.* mast'ered. [old E. *maister*, A.S. *maester*, Ger. *meister*, old Fr. *maistre*, It. *maestro*, L. *magister*, from *mag*, root of *magnum*, great.] See *Make*.
master, in many compounds = *chief*, as in *master-builder*, *master-mason*, &c.
master-hand, mas'tér-hand, *n.*, the hand of a master; a person highly skilled.
master-key, mas'tér-kè, *n.*, a key that masters or opens many locks: a clue out of difficulties.
masterless, mas'tér-less, *adj.*, without a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.
masterly, mas'tér-li, *adj.* like a master; with the skill of a master; skillful; excellent.—*adv.* with the skill of a master.
master-piece, mas'tér-pés, *n.*, a piece or work worthy of a master; a work of superior skill; chief excellence.
mastership, mas'tér-ship, *n.*, the office of master; rule or dominion; superiority.
master-stroke, mas'tér-strok, *n.*, a stroke or performance worthy of a master; superior performance.
mastersy, mas'tér-i, *n.*, the power or authority of a master; dominion; victory; superiority; the attainment of superior power or skill.
master-work, mas'tér-wurk, *n.*, work worthy of a master; master-piece.

Mastic, Mastich, mas'tik, *n.* lit. that which is masticated or chewed; a species of gum-resin from the lentisk-tree; a cement from mastic: the tree producing mastic. [Fr.—L. *mastiche*, Gr. *masticê*—*masticadô*, to gnash the teeth—*masaomai*, to chew; so called because it is chewed in the East.]
masticate, mas'ti-kât, *v. t.*, to chew; to grind with the teeth:—*pr. p.* mas'ticating; *pa. p.* mas'ticated.—*adj.* mas'ticable.—*n.* mastication. [L. *masticco*, -atum—Gr. *masticadô*.]

masticatory, mas'ti-ka-tor-i, *adj.*, chewing; adapted for chewing.—*n.* in *med.*, a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

Mastiff, mast'if, *n.* lit. a house-dog; a large strong kind of dog much used as a watch-dog. [Fr. *mâtin*, It. *mastino*, for *masnadino*—*masnada*, a family—L. *mansio*, a house.] See *Mansion*.

Mastodon, mas'to-don, *n.* an extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with nipple-like projections on its teeth. [Fr. *mastodon*—Gr. *mas*, the breast of a woman, *odontos*, a tooth.]

Mat, mat, *n.* lit. that which is plaited together; a texture of sedge, &c. for cleaning the feet on; a web of rope yarn.—*v. t.* to cover with mats; to interweave; to entangle:—*pr. p.* mat'ting; *pa. p.* mat'ted. [Fr. *matte*, Ger. *matte*, L. *matia*; prob. akin to Sans. *nad*, *nadh*, to tie, to bind.]

matting, mat'ing, *n.*, a covering with mats; a texture like a mat but larger; material for mats.

Matadora, ma'ta-dór, *n.* the man who kills the bull in bull-fights. [Sp. *matador*—*matar*, to kill; L. *maclator*—*maclio*, to kill—root *mag*, great.]

Match, mach, *n.*, the snuff or wick of a lamp; a prepared rope for firing artillery, &c.; a lucifer. [Fr. *meiche*, It. *miccia*, L. *myxus*, Gr. *myxa*, the snuff or wick of a lamp, from root of *Myces*.]

Match, mach, *n.* lit. one of the same *make*, something made in the same way; anything which agrees with another thing; an equal; one able to cope with another; a contest or game; a marriage; one to be gained in marriage.—*v. i.* to be of the same make, size, &c.—*v. t.* to be equal to; to be able to compete with; to find an equal to; to set against as equal; to suit; to give in marriage:—*pr. p.* match'ing; *pa. p.* match'ed.—*n.* *match'er*, [A.S. *macca*, a mate, a wife; Ice. *maki*, an equal, a wife; Ger. *machen*, to make; north E. *make*, *mack*, sort.] See *Make*.

matchless, mach'less, *adj.*, having no match or equal.—*adv.* match'lessly.—*n.* match'lessness.

matchlock, mach'lok, *n.* the lock of a musket containing a match for firing it: a musket so fired.

Mate, mât, *n.* lit. that which is equal by measure; an equal; a companion: the male or female of animals that go in pairs; in a merchant-ship, the second in command; an assistant.—*v. t.* to be equal to; to match; to marry:—*pr. p.* mat'ting; *pa. p.* mat'ted. [Ice. *mati*, an equal—*mati*, Dutch *mati*, old Ger. *maza*, measure.] See *Meat*.

mateless, mât'less, *adj.*, without a mate or companion.

Mate, mât, *n.* and *v. t.* in chess, same as *Checkmate*.

Material, &c. See under *Matter*.

Maternal, ma-tér'nal, *adj.*, belonging to a mother: motherly.—*adv.* mater'nally. [Fr. *maternel*, It. *maternale*, L. *maternus*—*mater*, mother.]

maternity, ma-tér'ni-ti, *n.*, the state, character, or relation of a mother.

Mathematics, math-e-mat'iks, *n. sing.* lit. learning, knowledge; the science of number and quantity, and of all their relations. [Fr. *mathematiques*, L. *mathematica*—Gr. *mathēmatikē* (*epistēmē*), skill, knowledge), relating to learning or science—*mathēma*, pl. *mathēmata*, that which is learned—*mathēin*, inf. aor. of *manthano*, to learn.]

mathematic, math-e-mat'ik, mathematical, math-e-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or done by mathematics: very accurate.—*adv.* mathemat'ically.

mathematician, math-e-ma-tish'an, *n.*, one versed in mathematics. [L. *mathematicus*.]

Matin, ma'tin, *adj.*, morning; used in the morning.—*n.* in pl. morning prayers or service; in R.

Catholic Church, the earliest canonical hours of prayer. [Fr.; *It. mattino*—*L. matutinus*, belonging to the morning—*Matuta*, the goddess of the morning, akin to *mane*, morning.]

Matrice, *má'tris*, **Matrix**, *má'triks*, *n.* lit. *a mother, a womb*; in *anat.*, the cavity in which an animal is formed before its birth: the cavity in which anything is formed, a mould: in *mining*, substances in which minerals are found imbedded: in *dyeing*, the five simple colours (black, white, blue, red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed. [Fr.—*L. matrix*, *-icis*—*mater*, mother.]

matricide, *ma'tri-síd*, *n.*, *a murderer of his mother*: the murder of one's mother.—*adj.* *matricidal*. [Fr.—*L. matricida*, one who kills his mother, *matricidium*, the killing of a mother—*mater*, mother, *cædo*, to kill.]

matriculate, *ma-trik'ú-lát*, *v. t.* lit. *to enrol in a public register*; to admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, esp. in a college:—*pr. p.* *matric'ulating*; *pa. p.* *matric'ulated*.—*n.* one admitted to membership in a society.—*n.* *matriculation*. [L. as if *matriculo*, *-atum*—*matricula*, dim. of *matrix*, parent stock, public register.]

matrimony, *ma'tri-mun-i*, *n.* lit. *that which pertains to a mother, marriage*; the state of marriage. [old Fr. *matrimonie*—*L. matrimonium*—*mater*.]

matrimonial, *ma-tri-mó'ni-al*, *adj.*, *relating to or derived from marriage*.—*adv.* *matrimon'ially*.

matrix, same as **Matrice**.

matron, *má'trun*, *n.* lit. *a mother*; a married woman; an elderly lady; a nurse in a hospital. [L. *matrona*, a married lady—*mater*, mother.]

matronage, *má'trun-áj*, **matronhood**, *má'trun-hood*, *n.*, *state of a matron*.

matronal, *má'trun-al* or *ma'trun-al*, *adj.*, *pertain- ing or suitable to a matron*; motherly; grave.

matronise, *má'trun-íz*, or *ma't*, *v. t.*, *to render ma- tronly*:—*pr. p.* *má'tron'ising*; *pa. p.* *má'tron'ised*.

matronly, *má'trun-li*, *adj.*, *like, becoming, or belonging to a matron*; elderly; sedate.

Matter, *ma'tér*, *n.*, *putrefied blood*; a cream-like fluid in abscesses or on festering sores. [W. *maedra*, pus, corrupt gore—*maera*, to fester: or from the next word with *putrid* understood.]

Matter, *ma'tér*, *n.* lit. *the producer of a thing*; that out of which anything is made; the material part of a thing: that which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses: the subject or thing treated of; that with which one has to do; cause of a thing: thing of consequence; importance: indefinite amount.—*v. i.* to be of importance; to signify:—*pr. p.* *mat'ter'ing*; *pa. p.* *mat'ter'ed*.—*adj.* *mat'ter'ious*. [old E. *mater*, Fr. *matière*, L. *materialis*—*mater*, Sans. *matrī*, mother, the producer—*ma*, to create.]—*matter-of-fact*, *adj.* *adhering to the matter of fact*; not fanciful; dry.

material, *ma-tè'ri-al*, *adj.*, *consisting of matter*; corporeal, not spiritual: substantial: essential: important.—*n.* esp. in *pl.* that out of which anything is to be made.—*adv.* *material'ly*.—*ns.* *mate'rialness*, *material'ity*. [L. *materialis*—*materialis*.]

materialise, *ma-tè'ri-al-íz*, *v. t.*, *to render material*; to reduce to or regard as matter: to occupy with material interests:—*pr. p.* *mat'erial'ising*; *pa. p.* *mat'erial'ised*.

materialism, *ma-tè'ri-al-izm*, *n.* the doctrine that denies the existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance, viz. *matter*.

materialist, *ma-tè'ri-al-ist*, *n.* one who holds the doctrine of *materialism*.

materialistic, *ma-tè'ri-al-ist-ik*, **materialistical**, *ma-tè'ri-al-ist-ik-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to materialism*. **Matting**. See under **Mat**.

Mattins, same as **matins**, pl. of **Matin**.

Mattock, *ma'túk*, *n.* a kind of *pickaxe* having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A.S. *mat-toc*, Celt. *madog*.]

Mattress, *ma'tres*, *n.*, *a quilted cushion*; a sort of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horsehair, &c. [old Fr. *materas*, Prov. *almatrac*, Ar. *al-mat-ra'h*, a quilted cushion: or from **Mat**.]

Mature, *ma-túr*, *adj.*, *grown to its full size*: perfected; ripe: in *med.*, come to suppuration: fully digested, as a plan.—*v. t.* to ripen; to bring to perfection; to prepare for use.—*v. i.* to become ripe: to become payable, as a bill:—*pr. p.* *mat'ur'ing*; *pa. p.* *mat'ured*.—*adv.* *mat'ure'ly*.—*n.* *mat'ure'ness*. [L. *maturus*, ripe; prob. from Sans. *mah*, to be great, to grow.]

maturate, *ma'tú-rát*, *v. t.*, *to make mature*: in *med.*, to promote the suppuration of.—*v. i.* in *med.*, to suppurate perfectly:—*pr. p.* *mat'ur'ating*; *pa. p.* *mat'ur'ated*.—*n.* *mat'uration*. [L. *maturó*, *-atum*—*maturus*, ripe.]

maturation, *ma'tú-rát-iv*, *adj.*, *maturing or ripen- ing*, in *med.*, promoting suppuration.—*n.* a medicine promoting suppuration.

maturement, *ma-tú-res'ent*, *adj.*, *becoming mature or ripe*; approaching maturity. [L. *maturescens*, pr. p. of *maturesco*, to become ripe—*maturus*.]

maturity, *ma-tú'ri-ti*, *n.*, *state of being mature*; ripeness; a state of completeness. [L. *maturitas*—*maturus*, ripe.]

Matutinal, *ma-tú-tí'nal*, **Matutine**, *ma'tú-tín*, *adj.*, *pertain- ing to the morning*; early. [L. *matutinalis*, *matutinus*.] See **Matin**.

Maudlin, *maw'dlín*, *adj.* shedding tears of penitence, like *Mary Magdalen*: expressing contri- tion; silly, as if half drunk: sickly sentimental. [Maudlin, contr. from old E. *Maudleyn*.]

Mauger, *Maugre*, *maw'gér*, *prep.*, *not agreeable to or against one's will*; in spite of. [Fr. *malgré*, L. *male gratum*—*male*, badly, *gratum*, agreeable.]

Maul, *mawl*, same as **Mail**.

Maul-stick, *mawl'stik*, *n.*, *a stick used by painters to steady their hand when working*. [Ger. *maler-stock*—*maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

Maunder, *maw'n*, *n.*, *the Thursday in Passion-week*, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall. [so called from the charity being formerly distributed in baskets, A.S. *mand*: or Fr. *mandé*, L. *mandatum*, command, according to Christ's injunction, *Mandatum novum do vobis*, &c. a new commandment I give unto you, &c. John xiii. 34.]

Mausoleum, *maw-so-lé'um*, *n.* a magnificent tomb or monument. [L. *Mausoleum* (*sepulcrum*, tomb), relating to Mausolus, king of Caria, to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

Mausolean, *maw-so-lé'an*, *adj.*, *pertaining to a mausoleum*; monumental.

Mauve, *mawv*, *n.* a beautiful purple dye extracted from coal-tar, so called from its likeness in colour to the flowers of the *mallow*: this colour. [Fr.—L. *malva*, the mallow.]

Mavis, *má'vis*, *n.* the song-thrush. [Fr. *mauvie*; Bret. *milfid*, *milchouid*; Corn. *mel-hues*, a lark, sweet breath.]

Maw, *maw*, *n.*, *the stomach*, esp. in the lower animals; the craw, in birds. [A.S. *magu*, Ger. *magen*—old Ger. *magan*, to nourish.]

mawworm, maw'wurm, *n.*, a worm that infests the stomach, the thread-worm.

Mawkish, maw'k'ish, *adj.* loathsome, disgusting, as anything beginning to breed maggots or maggots. —*adv.* mawk'ishly. —*n.* mawk'ishness. [vulgar *mawk*, a maggot. See Maggot.]

Maxilla, maks'il-ar, Maxillary, maks'il-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to the jawbone or jaw. [L. *maxillaris* — *maxilla*, jawbone, dim. of *mala*, jaw, the bruising thing — *mando*, to bruise.]

Maxim, maks'im, *n.* a sentence of the greatest importance or authority; a general principle; a proverb. [Fr. *maxime* — L. *maxima* (*sententia*, an opinion), superl. of *magnus*, great.]

maximum, maks'i-mum, *adj.*, the greatest. — *n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree: in *math.*, the value of a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease. — *pl.* max'ima. [L., superl. of *magnus*, great.]

May, mā, *v. i.*, to be able; to be allowed; to be free to act; to be possible; to be by chance: — *pa. t.* might (mlt). [A.S. *mag*, pr. t. of *magan*, to be able, *pa. t.* *meakte*, *mihite*; Ger. *mögen*.]

May, mā, *n.* the fifth month of the year: the early or gay part of life. — *v. t.* to gather May (prov. E. the blossom of the hawthorn, which blooms in May) — *pr. p.* May'ing. [Fr. *Mai* — L. *Maius* (*mensis*, a month), sacred to Maia, the mother of Mercury: prob. from root *mag*, Sans. *mah*, to grow, and so May = the month of growth.]

May-day, mā'dā, *n.* the first day of May.

May-flower, mā'flow-ēr, *n.* the hawthorn, which blooms in May.

May-fly, mā'flī, *n.* an ephemeral fly which appears in May.

May-pole, mā'pōl, *n.*, a pole erected for dancing round on *May-day*.

May-queen, mā'kwēn, *n.* a young woman crowned with flowers as *queen* on *May-day*.

Mayor, mā'ūr, *n.* the major or chief magistrate of a city or borough. — *n.* may'oress, the wife of a mayor. [Fr. *maire*, old Fr. *maior* — L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

mayoralty, mā'ūr-al-tī, may'orship, mā'ūr-ship, *n.*, the office of a mayor.

Mass, māz, *n.* a place full of intricate windings: confusion of thought; perplexity. — *v. t.* to bewilder; to confuse: — *pr. p.* māz'ing; *pa. p.* māz'ed. [Ice. *mass*, to jabber; prov. E. *to maste*, to wander as if stupefied.]

massy, māz'l, *adj.*, full of masses or windings; intricate. — *adv.* mass'ly. — *n.* mass'iness.

Ma, mā, *personal pron.* the objective case of I. [A.S., L., Gr. *me*, Sans. *mā*.]

Mead, mēd, *n.*, honey and water fermented and flavoured. [A.S. *medo*, Dutch, *mede*, mead; Gr. *methē*, strong drink; Sans. *madhu*, sweet; prob. akin to L., W. *mel*, Gr. *meli*, honey.]

Mead, mēd, Meadow, med'ō, *n.* a place where grass is mown or cut down; a rich pasture-ground. [A.S. *mead*, *maedewe* — *maewas*, Dutch, *maeden*, to mow; akin to L. *meto*, to mow.]

meadowy, med'ō-i, *adj.*, containing meadows.

Meagre, Meager, mē'gēr, *adj.*, lean: poor: barren: scanty; without strength. — *adv.* meag'rely. — *n.* meag'roness. [Fr. *maigre* — L. *macer*, lean.]

Meal, mēl, *n.*, a portion; the food taken at one time: the act or the time of taking food. [A.S. *meal*, Dutch, *maal*, Sw. *mal*, a portion.]

Meal, mēl, *n.* grain ground and not sifted from the bran or coarser portion. [A.S. *melwe*, Ger.

mehl, Dutch, *meel*, meal; Goth. *malan*, Dutch, *maelen*, L. *molo*, Sans. *math*, to grind.]

mealy, mēfī, *adj.*, resembling meal; besprinkled as with meal. — *n.* mealy'ness.

mealy-mouthed, mēfī-mouth'd, *adj.* lit. having a mealy or soft mouth: unwilling to state the truth in plain terms.

Mean, mēn, *adj.* lit. common; low in rank or birth: base; sordid: low in worth or estimation: poor; humble. — *adv.* mean'ly. — *n.* mean'ness. [A.S. *meane*, *gemene*, Ger. *gemein*, L. *communis*.]

Mean, mēn, *adj.*, middle; coming between; moderate. — *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; instrument. — *pl.* income; estate: instrument. [Fr. *moyen*, low L. *medianns* — L. *medius*, Gr. *mesos*, Sans. *madhya*, middle.]

Mean, mēn, *v. t.*, to have in the mind or thoughts; to intend: to signify. — *v. i.* to have in the mind: to have meaning: — *pr. p.* mean'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* meant (ment). [Goth. *munian*, Ger. *meinen*, to think; Ice. *muna*, L. *memini*, to remember — root *men*, akin to Sans. *man*, to think.]

meaning, mēn'ing, *n.*, that which is in the mind or thoughts; signification: the sense intended: purpose. — *adj.* significant. — *adv.* mean'ingly.

meaningless, mēn'ing-less, *adj.*, without meaning.

Meanly, Meanness, See *Mean*, common.

Meant, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Mean*.

Meander, mē-an'dēr, *n.*, a winding course; a maze; perplexity. — *v. t.* to flow or run in a winding course; to be intricate. — *v. i.* to wind or flow round: — *pr. p.* mēan'dering; *pa. p.* mēan'dered. [the name of a winding river in Asia Minor.]

meandering, mē-an'dēr-ing, *adj.*, winding in a course. — *n.* a winding course.

Measles, mē'zls, *n. sing.* a contagious fever accompanied with small red spots upon the skin. [Ger. *mas*, Dutch, *maesse*, spot, *maesselen*, measles.]

measled, mēzld, meas'ly, mēzli, *adj.*, infected with measles.

Measure, mezh'ūr, *n.* that by which extent is ascertained or expressed: the extent of anything: a rule by which anything is adjusted; proportion: a stated quantity; degree; extent: moderation: means to an end: metre: musical time. — *v. t.* to ascertain the dimensions of: to adjust: to mark out; to allot. — *v. i.* to have a certain extent: to be equal or uniform: — *pr. p.* meas'uring; *pa. p.* meas'ured. [Fr. *mesure* — L. *mensura*, a measure — *metior*, to measure, akin to Gr. *metron*, a measure, Sans. root *mā*, *mād*, to measure.]

measurable, mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be measured or computed: moderate; in small quantity or extent. — *adv.* meas'urably.

measured, mezh'ūr'd, *adj.*, of a certain measure; equal; uniform; steady: restricted.

measureless, mezh'ūr-less, *adj.*, without measure: boundless: immense.

measurement, mezh'ūr-ment, *n.*, the act of measuring: quantity found by measuring.

Meat, mēt, *n.*, that which is chewed or ground by the teeth; food: the flesh of animals used as food. [A.S. *mete*, Goth. *mate*, food — *matjan*, to eat; L. *mando*, to chew; Sans. *math*, to grind.]

meat-offering, mēt-of-ēr-ing, *n.* a Jewish offering of meat or food in their religious services.

Mechanic, mē-kan'ik, Mechanical, mē-kan'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to machines or mechanics; constructed according to the laws of mechanics: acting by physical power: done by a machine:

pertaining to artisans: done simply by force of habit: vulgar.—*n.* one engaged in a mechanical trade; an artisan.—*adv.* mechanically. [L. *mechanicus*; Gr. *mēchanikos*—*mēchanē*, any artificial means—*mēchos*, a means.]

mechanics, *mē-kan'iks*, *n.*, the science which treats of machines; the science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body.

mechanician, *mēk-an-ish'an*, *mēchan'ist*, *mēk'an-ist*, *n.*, a machine-maker; one skilled in mechanics.

mechanism, *mēk'an-izm*, *n.* the construction of a machine.

Medal, *med'al*, *n.*, a piece of metal in the form of a coin bearing some device or inscription: a reward of merit. [Fr. *medaille*; It. *medaglia*—L. *metallum*, a metal: but acc. to Wedgwood from old Fr. *maille*, the half of a penny; L. *medius*, middle; Ice. *midla*, to divide, and so = a coin of half a certain value.]

medallie, *me-dal'ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to medals.

medallion, *me-dal'yun*, *n.* a large antique medal; the representation of a medal in painting or sculpture.

medallist, *med'al-ist*, **medallist**, *me-dal-ist*, *n.*, one skilled in medals: one who has gained a medal.

Meddle, *med'l*, *v.i.*, to mix or interfere with others and their affairs; to have to do:—*pr.p.* meddling; *pa.p.* meddled. [Fr. *medler*, *mesler*; low L. *miscularo*—L. *miscro*, to mix.]

meddler, *med'ler*, *n.*, one who meddles or interferes with matters in which he has no concern.

meddlesome, *med'l-sum*, *adj.*, given to meddling.

meddling, *med'ling*, *adj.*, mixing or interfering in the concerns of others; officious.—*n.* officious interposition.

medley, *med'li*, *n.*, a mixture; a mingled and confused mass; a miscellany.

Medial, *med'i-al*, *adj.*, middle; noting a mean or average. [low L. *medialis*—L. *medius*, akin to Gr. *mesos*, middle.]

mediate, *med'i-āt*, *adj.*, middle; between two extremes: acting by or as a means.—*v.i.* to interpose between parties as a friend of each; to intercede.—*v.t.* to effect by mediation:—*pr.p.* mediating; *pa.p.* mediated.—*adv.* mediately.—*n.* mediateness. [low L. *mediatus*.]

mediation, *mē-di-ā'shun*, *n.*, the act of mediating or interposing; entreaty for another.

mediation, *mē-di-a-tiv*, *v.t.* to annex as a smaller state to a larger neighbouring one.

mediator, *mē-di-āt-ur*, *n.* one who mediates or interposes between parties at variance.

mediatorial, *mē-di-a-tō-ri-al*, *adj.*, belonging to a mediator or intercessor.—*adv.* mediatorially.

mediocre, *mē-di-ō-kr*, *adj.*, middling; moderate.—*n.* a person of middling or moderate abilities. [Fr.—L. *mediocris*—*medius*, middle.]

mediocrity, *mē-di-ōk'ri-ti*, *n.*, a middle state or condition; moderation.

medium, *mē-d'i-um*, *n.*, the middle; the middle place or degree: anything intervening; means or instrument: the substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move.

Medic, *med'ik*, *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, with leaves like those of clover. [L. *medica*, Gr. *medikhē* (*pos*, grass), a kind of clover introduced from Media in Asia.]

Medical, *med'ik-al*, *adj.*, relating to the art of healing diseases; containing that which heals: intended to promote the study of medicine.—*adv.* medically. [low L. *medicatus*—L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing—*medeor*, to heal.]

medicable, *med'ik-ubl*, *adj.*, that may be healed.

medicament, *med'ik-a-ment* or *me-dik'a-ment*, *n.*, a medicine or anything used for healing.

medicate, *med'ik-ēt*, *v.t.*, to heal; to treat with medicine: to impregnate with anything medicinal:—*pr.p.* medicating; *pa.p.* medicated. [L. *medico*,—*atum*, to heal.]

medicated, *med'ik-ēt-ed*, *adj.* containing anything medicinal or healing: treated with medicine.

medication, *med-i-ka'shun*, *n.*, the act or process of medicating or of tincturing with medicinal substances: the use of medicine.

medicative, *med'ik-ē-tiv* or *me-dik'a-tiv*, *adj.*, healing; tending to heal.

medicine, *med'ik-sin*, *n.* anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain. [L. *medicina*.]

medicinal, *me-di'sin-al*, *adj.*, relating to medicine; fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.—*adv.* medicinally.

Medieval, **Medieval**, *mē-di-ē-val*, *adj.*, relating to the middle ages. [L. *medius*, middle, and *avum*, an age.] See **Medial**.

medievalist, **medievalist**, *mē-di-ē-val-ist*, *n.* one versed in the history of the middle ages.

Mediocr, **Mediocrity**. See under **Medial**.

Meditate, *med'it-ēt*, *v.i.*, to think; to consider thoughtfully: to purpose.—*v.t.* to think on: to revolve in the mind: to intend:—*pr.p.* meditating; *pa.p.* meditated. [L. *meditor*, *meditatus*; akin to Gr. *math*, root of *mathematics*, to learn, or perhaps *med*, root of *medomai*, to think on; Sans. *man*, to think.]

meditated, *med'it-ēt-ed*, *adj.*, thought of; planned.

meditation, *med-i-tā'shun*, *n.*, the act of meditating; deep thought; serious contemplation.

meditative, *med'it-ēt-iv*, *adj.*, given to meditation; expressing design.—*adv.* meditatively.—*n.* meditateness.

Mediterranean, *med-i-ter-rā'nē-an*, **Mediterranean**, *med-i-ter-rā'nē-an*, *adj.* situated in the middle of the earth or land; inland. [L. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, earth, land.]—**Mediterranean Sea**, so called from being, as it were, in the middle of the land of the Old World.

Medusa. See under **Medial**.

Medlar, *med'lar*, *n.* a small tree, common in Britain and Europe, with fruit like a pear. [old Fr. *meslier*—L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mespilē*.]

Medley. See under **Meddle**.

Medullar, *me-du'lar*, **Medullary**, *me-du'lar-i*, *adj.*, consisting of or resembling marrow or pith. [L. *medullaris*, in the marrow—*medulla*, that which has the middle, the marrow—*medius*, middle.]

Medusa, *me-dū'sa*, *n.* in myth, one of the Gorgons whose hair was turned into snakes: a genus of gelatinous radiate animals, prob. from the likeness of their tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head. [Gr. *medousa*, fem. of *medon*, a ruler—*medō*, to rule.]

Meed, *mēd*, *n.*, wages; reward; that which is bestowed for merit. [A.S. *med*, Dutch, *mielo*, Ger. *mietha*, Goth. *miudo*, a reward; allied to Gr. *misthos*, hire, wages.]

Meek, *mēk*, *adj.*, soft; mild; gentle; submissive.—*adv.* meekly.—*n.* meekness. [Dutch, *mnuyck*, Goth. *muho*, Sw. *miuk*, Ice. *miukr*.]

Meerschaum, *mē'r-shawm*, *n.* a species of mineral earth, used for making tobacco-pipes, so called because once supposed to be the petrified *scum* or

foam of the sea. [Ger. *meer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and *schaum*, It. *schiuma*, L. *spuma*, foam.]

Meat, *mēt*, *adj.*, according to *measures*; fitting; qualified: adapted.—*adv.* *meetly*.—*n.* *meat*'*nem*. [A.S. *gemet*, fit, *gemet*, a measure—*metan*, L. *metior*, to measure, Gr. *metron*, a measure, Sans. *mad*, *ma*, to measure.]

Meet, *mēt*, *v.t.* to come face to face; to encounter: to find: to receive, as a welcome.—*v.i.* to come together; to assemble: to have an encounter:—*pr.p.* *meeting*; *pa.p.* *met*.—*n.* a meeting, as of huntsmen. [A.S. *metan*, *motion*, to meet; A.S. *mot*, *gemot*, a meeting; Ice. *mot*, opposite.]

meeting, *mēt'ing*, *n.*, a coming face to face; an interview: an assembly.

meeting-house, *mēt'ing-hous*, *n.* a house or building where people, esp. dissenters, meet for public worship.

Megalosaurus, *meg-a-lō-saw'rūs*, *n.*, the great saurian or lizard, a gigantic fossil found in England. [Gr. *me-gas*, *megalē*, great, *sauros*, a lizard.]

Megatherium, *meg-a-thē-ri-um*, *n.* lit. the great wild beast; a gigantic fossil quadruped found in the pampas of S. America. [Gr. *me-gas*, great, and *thērion*, wild beast.]

Megrin, *mē'grim*, *n.* a pain affecting one half of the head or face. [Fr. *migraine*, corr. of Gr. *hēmikrania*—*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the head.]

Melocœna, same as *Miœcœna*.

Meloeia, *mē-lō'ē-sia*, *n.* in *rhet.*, a species of hyperbole representing a thing as less than it is. [Gr. *meiōsis*—*meiō*-ō, to lessen.]

Melancholy, *mē'an-kol-i*, *n.* a disease causing gloomy groundless fears, and general depression of spirits, so called because it was supposed to be occasioned by black bile; dejection.—*adj.* gloomy; producing grief. [L. *melancholia*, Gr. *melancholia*—*melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile.]

melancholic, *mē'an-kol-ik*, *adj.*, affected with melancholy; dejected; mournful.

Mellorate, *mē'li-or-āt*, *v.t.*, to make better; to improve:—*pr.p.* *mē'liorating*; *pa.p.* *mē'liorated*. [low L. *mellioro*, to make better—*mellior*, better.]

melloration, *mē-li-or-ā'shun*, *n.*, the act of making better; improvement.

Melliferous, *mē-lif'er-us*, *adj.*, honey-producing. [L. *mel*, *mellis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.]

mellifluent, *mē-lif'loo-ent*, *mellifluous*, *mē-lif'loo-us*, *adj.*, flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth.—*adv.* *mellifluently*, *mellifluously*.—*n.* *mellifluence*. [L. *mellis*, and *fluens*, *fluus*—*fluo*, to flow.]

Mellow, *mē'lō*, *adj.*, soft with ripeness; ready to fall to pieces; soft to the touch.—*v.t.* to soften by ripeness or age; to mature.—*v.i.* to become soft; to be matured:—*pr.p.* *mēllowing*; *pa.p.* *mēllowed*. [Dutch, *mollig*, soft; Ger. *mollsch*, Fr. *molle*, overripe;—L. *mollis*, soft; Dutch, *mollen*, W. *mallu*, to fall away to pieces.]

mellowness, *mē'lō-nes*, *n.*, softness; maturity.

mellowy, *mē'lō-i*, *adj.*, soft; oily.

Melodious, &c. See under *Melody*.

Melodrama, *mē-lō-dram'a*, *Melodramæ*, *mē'lō-dram*, *n.* a drama or theatrical performance with songs. [Gr. *melos*, a song, and *drama*, a drama.]

melodramatic, *mē-lō-dra-mat'ik*, *adj.*, relating to a melodrama.

melodramatist, *mē-lō-dram'a-tist*, *n.*, one skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them.

Melody, *mē'lō-di*, *n.*, a lay consisting of a symmetrical succession of parts; an agreeable succes-

sion of musical sounds; an air or tune; music. [Gr. *melōdia*—*melos*, a part, and *did*, a lay.]

melodious, *mē-lō'di-us*, *adj.*, full of melody; harmonious.—*adv.* *melo'diously*.—*n.* *melo'diousness*.

Melon, *mē'lun*, *n.* a kind of cucumber and its fruit, which resembles an apple. [Fr.; L. *melo*; Gr. *mēlon*, an apple.]

Melt, *melt*, *v.t.*, to make liquid; to dissolve; to soften: to waste away.—*v.i.*, to become liquid; to dissolve; to become tender or mild; to be subdued by grief: to lose substance; to be discouraged:—*pr.p.* *melt'ing*; *pa.p.* *melt'ed*. [A.S. *smeltan*, Dutch, *smelten*, Gr. *mēldō*, to make liquid.]

melting, *melt'ing*, *n.*, the act of making liquid or of dissolving; the act of softening or rendering tender.—*adv.* *melt'ingly*.

Member, *mem'bēr*, *n.* lit. the thing measured; a limb of an animal: a clause: one of a community; a representative in a legislative body: in *B.*, in pl. the appetites and passions. [Fr. *membre*; L. *membrum*, prob. allied to Sans. root *mā*, to measure.]—*adj.* *mem'bēred*, having limbs.

membership, *mem'bēr-ship*, *n.*, the state of being a member or one of a society; a community.

membrane, *mem'brān*, *n.* the thin tissue which covers the members or parts of the body; the film containing the seeds of a plant. [L. *membrana*.]

membranous, *mem-brān'e-us*, *membranosa*, *mem'brān-us*, *membranosa*, *mem-brān'a'she-us*, *adj.*, relating to, consisting of, or like a membrane.

Memento, *mē-men'tō*, *n.* lit. remember thou; a suggestion or notice to awaken memory. [L. imperative of *memini*, to remember—root *mem*, akin to Sans. *man*, to think.]

memoir, *mem'wōr* or *me-mōir'*, *n.* a familiar notice of anything as remembered by the writer; a short biographical sketch; a record of researches on any subject: the transactions of a society. [Fr. *memoire*—L. *memoria*, memory—*memor*, mindful, akin to Sans. root *smri*, to remember.]

memorable, *mem'or-abl*, *adj.*, deserving to be remembered; remarkable.—*adv.* *mem'orably*.

memorandum, *mem-or-and'um*, *n.*, something to be remembered; a note to assist the memory.—*pl.* *memoran'dums*, *memoran'da*.

memorial, *mē-mō'ri-āl*, *adj.*, bringing to memory; contained in memory.—*n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance; a monument: a note to help the memory: a written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body: in *B.*, memory.

memorialist, *mē-mō'ri-al-ist*, *n.*, one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.

memorialise, *mē-mō'ri-al-iz*, *v.t.*, to present a memorial to; to petition by memorial:—*pr.p.* *mē-mō'rialising*; *pa.p.* *mēm'orialised*.

memory, *mem'ō-ri*, *n.*, a having or keeping in the mind; the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events; retention; remembrance.

Men, plural of *Man*.

Menace, *men'ās*, *v.t.*, to overhang; to threaten:—*pr.p.* *men'acing*; *pa.p.* *men'aced*.—*n.* a threat or threatening. [Fr. *menacer*—L. *minor*, *minutus*, to threaten—*mina*, the overhanging points of a wall.]

menacing, *men'ās-ing*, *adj.*, overhanging; threatening.—*adv.* *me'nacingly*.

Menagerie, *Menagery*, *men-āzh'e-ri* or *men-āj'er-i*, *n.* a place for managing and keeping wild animals:

a collection of such animals. [Fr., from root of *Manage*.]

Mend, *mend*, *v.t.*, to remove a fault; to repair; to correct; to quicken.—*v.i.* to grow better:—*pr.p.* mending; *pa.p.* mend'ed.—*n.* mend'er. [L. *emendo*—*e*, ex, out of, and *mendum*, a fault.]

mending, *mending*, *n.*, the act of repairing.

Mendacious, *men-dā'shūs*, *adj.*, lying; false. [L. *mendax*, *mendacis*—*mentior*, to lie.]

mendacity, *men-das'i-ti*, *n.*, lying; falsehood.

Mendicant, *men'di-kant*, *adj.*, in extreme want; poor to beggary; practising beggary.—*n.* one who is in extreme want; a beggar: one of the begging fraternity of the R. Cath. Church. [L. *mendicans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *mendico*, to beg—*mendicus*, a beggar, prob. from *menda*, a want.]

mendicancy, *men'di-kan-si*, *n.*, the state of being a mendicant or beggar; beggary.

mendicity, *men-dis-i-ti*, *n.*, the state of being a mendicant or beggar; the life of a beggar.

Mental, *mē'nī-al*, *adj.*, belonging to the servants of a household; servile; low.—*n.* a domestic servant; one performing servile work; a person of servile disposition. [Norm. *meynal*—*mesnte*, household: from L. *maneo*, to dwell, or L. *minus natus*, Fr. *moins né*, younger born.]

Mink, *men'i-vēr*, *Mink, *Mink, *min'i-vēr*, *n.* the ermine; its fur which is white with specks of black. [old Fr. *meusever*, *meusevais*, grayish fur—*meus*, small, L. *minus*, and *vair*, fur—L. *varius*, changing, mottled.]**

Menses, *men'sēz*, *n.pl.* the monthly discharge from the womb. [L. *mensis*, a month.]

menstrual, *men'strū-āl*, *adj.*, monthly; belonging to a menstruum. [L. *menstrualis*.]

menstruant, *men'strū-ant*, *adj.*, subject to menses. [L. *menstruans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *menstruo*.]

menstruate, *men'strū-āt*, *v.i.*, to discharge the menses:—*pr.p.* men'strūating; *pa.p.* men'strū-ated.—*n.* men'struation. [L. *menstruo*, *-atum*.]

menstruous, *men'strū-ūs*, *adj.*, having or belonging to menses. [L. *menstruus*.]

menstruum, *men'strū-um*, *n.* a solvent or dissolving substance.—*pl.* men'strua, the menses. [L., from a fancy of the old chemists that dissolvents could be prepared only at certain stages of the moon.]

Mensurable, *men'sū-rā-ble*, *adj.*, that can be measured; measurable.—*n.* mensurability, quality of being measurable. [L. *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, *-atum*, to measure.] See *Measure*.

mensural, *men'sū-rāl*, *adj.*, pertaining to measure.

mensuration, *men-sū-rā'shun*, *n.*, the act, process, or art of measuring; art of finding the length, area, or volume of bodies; the result of measuring.

Mental, *men'tal*, *adj.*, pertaining to the mind; intellectual.—*adv.* men'tally. [from L. *mens*, *mentis*, the mind—Sans. root *man*, to think.]

Mention, *men'shun*, *n.* lit. a remembering or thinking of; a brief notice or remark; a hint.—*v.t.* to notice briefly; to remark; to name:—*pr.p.* mentioning; *pa.p.* men'tioned. [L. *mentio*, *mentiois*, from *memini*, to remember—root *mem*, Sans. *man*, to think.]

mentionable, *men'shun-ā-ble*, *adj.*, that can be mentioned.

Mentor, *men'tor*, *n.* lit. the thinker; a wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.—*adj.* mentor'al. [from *Mentor*, the friend of Odysseus or Ulysses—*from* root of *Mental*.]

Mephitic, *me-fī'tis*, *Mephitism*, *me-fī'tizm*, *n.* a

foul, pestilential exhalation from the ground. [L. *mephitis*.]

mephitic, *me-fī'tik*, *adj.*, pertaining to mephitic; offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential.

Mercantile, *mēr'kan-tīl*, *adj.*, pertaining to merchants; commercial. [Fr. and It.—L. *mercans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *mercator*, to trade—*merx*, *mercis*, merchandise—*merco*, to gain.]

mercator, *mēr'sēr*, *n.*, a merchant in silks and wool cloths. [Fr. *mercier*.]

mercery, *mēr'sēr-i*, *n.*, the trade of a mercer; the goods of a mercer.

merchandise, *mēr'chand-īz*, *n.*, the goods of a merchant; anything traded with. [Fr. *merchandise*—*marchand*, a merchant.]

merchant, *mēr'chant*, *n.*, one who carries on trade, esp. on a large scale; one who buys and sells goods; a trader.—*adj.* pertaining to trade or merchandise. [Fr. *merchant*—L. *mercans*, *-antis*, *pr.p.* of *mercator*, to trade.]

merchantman, *mēr'chant-man*, *n.*, a trading ship; in B., a merchant.—*pl.* mer'chantmen. [Merchant, and Man.]

mercenary, *mēr'se-nar-i*, *adj.*, relating to reward or payment; hired for money; actuated by the hope of reward; greedy of gain; sold or done for money.—*n.* one who is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service. [L. *mercenarius*—*merces*, hire, reward—*merco*.]

Merciful, &c. See under *Mercy*.

Mercury, *mēr'kū-ri*, *n.*, the god of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods: the planet nearest the sun: a white, poisonous metal, also called quicksilver: a messenger; a newspaper. [L. *Mercurius*, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.]

mercurial, *mēr'kū-ri-āl*, *adj.*, lit. pertaining to Mercury; having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury; active; sprightly; containing or consisting of mercury. [L. *mercurialis*.]

mercurialize, *mēr'kū-ri-āl-īz*, *v.t.*, to make mercurial: in med., to affect with mercury; to expose to the vapour of mercury:—*pr.p.* mer'cū-ri-ālising; *pa.p.* mer'cū-ri-ālised.

Mercy, *mēr-si*, *n.* lit. pay, reward; disposition to overlook injuries, or forgive obligation out of compassion for the offender; clemency; an act of mercy; leniency; tenderness. [Fr. *merci*; It. *mercé*, *mercede*, reward, compassion; L. *merces*, *-mercedis*, pay, reward.]

mercy-seat, *mēr'si-sēt*, *n.* lit. the seat or place of mercy: the covering of the Jewish Ark of the Covenant; the throne of God.

merciful, *mēr-si-fool*, *adj.*, full of or exercising mercy; willing to pity and spare; compassionate; tender; humane.—*adv.* mer'cifully.—*n.* mer'cifulness.

merciless, *mēr'si-less*, *adj.*, without mercy; unfeeling; hard hearted; unpitiful; cruel.—*adv.* mer'cilessly.—*n.* mer'cilessness, want of mercy.

Mere, *mēr*, *n.* a pool or lake. [A.S. *mere*; Fr. *mare*; akin to L. *mare*, the sea.] See *Marina*.

Mere, *mēr*, *adj.*, separated from, alone: unmixed; pure; only this and nothing else; alone; absolute.—*adv.* mer'ely, purely, simply; only; thus and no other way; solely. [It. *mero*; L. *merus*; prob. akin to Gr. *meiromai*, to divide or separate from.]

Meretricious, *mēr-e-trī'shūs*, *adj.* lit. pertaining to harlots; alluring by false show; gaudy and deceitful; false.—*adv.* mer'etriciously.—*n.* mer'etriciousness. [L. *meretrix*, from *meretrix*, *meretrix*, a harlot, or one who earns money, from *merco*, to earn.] See *Mercantile*.

Merge, *mērj*, *v.t.*, to immerse or dip in; to sink;

to cause to be swallowed up.—*v.t.* to be swallowed up, or lost:—*pr.p.* merging; *pa.p.* merged'.—*n.* merging, in law, a merging. [L. *mergo, mersum*, akin to Sans. *majj*, to dive, to sink.]

merston, mér'shun, *n.*, act of merging.

Meridian, me-rid'i-an, *adj.*, pertaining to mid-day; being on the meridian or at mid-day; raised to the highest point.—*n.*, mid-day: the highest point, as of success; climax: an imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place: in *astr.*, an imaginary circle, passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [L. *meridianus*, pertaining to mid-day, from *meridies*, mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.]

meridional, me-rid'i-un-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the meridian: southern; having a southern aspect.—*adv.* merid'ionally, in the direction of the meridian. [Fr.: L. *meridionalis*.]

meridional, me-rid-i-un-al'i-ti, *n.*, state of being in the meridian: position in the south; aspect towards the south.

Merino, me-rí'no, *n.*, a variety of sheep having very fine wool, orig. from Spain; a fabric of merino wool.—*adj.* belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp.: from *merino*, inspector of sheep-walks, low L. *majorinus*, from root of *Major*.]

Merit, mér'it, *n.*, that which is deserving; excellence that deserves honour or reward; worth; value; that which is earned.—*v.t.* to earn; to have a right to claim as reward; to deserve:—*pr.p.* meriting; *pa.p.* merited'. [L. *meritum*, from *merere, meritum*, to obtain as a lot or portion, to deserve, Gr. *meromai*, to divide, akin to Sans. *má*, to measure.] See Meritless.

meritorious, mer-i-tó'ri-us, *adj.*, possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward, honour, or praise.—*adv.* merito'riously.—*n.* merito'riousness.

Merle, mér'l, *n.* the blackbird. [Fr.: L. *Merula*.]

merlin, mér'lin, *n.*, a species of small hawk: a wizard. [Fr. *ambryllon*; It. *smerlo*; Ger. *schemerl*, *merl*, perhaps from *Merla*.]

Merlon, mér'lon, *n.* lit. a little wall: in fort., the part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures. [Fr.: It. *merlo*—*marulus*, dim. of L. *marus*, a wall.]

Mermaid, mér'máid, *n.*, maid of the sea, a fabled marine animal, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.—*masc.* mer'man. [Fr. *mer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and *Máid*.]

Merry, mér'l, *adj.*, sportive; cheerful; noisily gay; causing laughter; lively.—*adv.* merrily. [A.S. *mirig*; Gael. *meor*, from *mir*, to sport.]

merriment, mér'i-ment, merriness, mér'i-ness, *n.*, state of being merry; gaiety with laughter and noise; mirth; hilarity.

merry-andrew, mér'l-an-drú, *n.* a buffoon; one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor. [Merry, and perhaps Andrew Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII, noted for his facetious speeches.]

merry-thought, mér'l-thawt, *n.* the forked bone of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longer part being thought likely to be first married. [Merry, and Thought.]

Mesentery, mér'en-tér-l, or mes', *n.* a membrane in the middle of the intestines.—*adj.* mesenter'ic. [Gr. *mesenteron*—*mesos*, middle, *enteron*, intestines—*entos*, within.]

Mesh, mesh, *n.* the opening between the threads of a net; network.—*v.t.* to catch in a net:—*pr.p.* mesh'ing; *pa.p.* meshed'.—*adj.* mesh'y, formed like network. [A.S. *mascre*; Ger. *masche*; Dan. *maske*; Ice. *moskvi*; akin to L. *macula*.]

Mesmerize, mér'mér-íz, *v.t.* to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system, in which the actor controls the actions of the subject:—*pr.p.* mesmerizing; *pa.p.* mesmerised'.—*n.* mesmerizer or mes'merist, one who mesmerizes. [from Mesmer, a German physician (1733—1815), who brought mesmerism into notice.]

mesmerism, mér'mér-izm, *n.*, art of mesmerizing

mesmerize, mér'mér'ik, mesmerical, mér'mér'ik-al, *adj.*, of or relating to mesmerism.

Mess, mes, *n.*, a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; a medley; disorder; embarrassment. [from root of Mesh.]

Mess, mes, *n.* a dish or quantity of food served up at one time; a number of persons who eat together.—*v.t.* to supply with a mess.—*v.i.*, to eat of a mess; to feed; to associate and eat at a common table:—*pr.p.* mess'ing; *pa.p.* messed'. [It. *messa*, *messo*, a messenger, a course at table;—L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

mesquite, mes'kít, *n.*, one who eats at the same table. [Mex. and Maba.]

Message, mes'saj, *n.* any communication sent from one to another; an errand; an official communication. [Fr.; low L. *messagium*, *missaticum*, from *mitto*, *missus*, to send.]

messenger, mes'en-jér, *n.*, the bearer of a message; one who or that which foreshadows; a fore-runner: in law, an officer who executes summonses, called messenger-at-arms.

Messiah, mes-sí'a, *n.*, the anointed one, the Christ.—*n.* Mess'iahship. [Heb. *mashiach*, from *mashach*, to anoint.]

Messuage, mes'wáj, *n.* in law, a dwelling and offices with the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household. [old Fr.: low L. *messagium*, from L. *mansio*.] See Mansion.

Met, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Meet.

Metachronism, me-tak'ron-izm, *n.* the placing of an event after its real time. [Gr. *metachronos*—*meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.]

Metage. See under Meta.

Metal, mér'al, *n.* lit. anything searched for and found; a solid, shining, opaque body, such as gold, &c.; broken stone used for macadamized roads. [Fr. *métal*; It. *metallo*; L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal, prob. conn. with *metallab*, to search—*meta alla*, after other things.]

metallia, me-tal'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a metal; consisting of metal. [L. *metallicus*.]

metalliferous, met-al'ifér-us, *adj.*, producing or yielding metals. [L. *metallifer*—*metallum*, metal, and *fero*, to bear, to produce.]

metalliform, me-tal'i-form, *adj.* having the form of metals: like metal.

metalline, mér'al-in, or me-tal', *adj.*, pertaining to a metal; consisting of or impregnated with metal.

metallist, mér'al-ist, *n.*, a worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

metallize, mér'al-íz, *v.t.*, to form into metal; to give to a substance its metallic properties:—*pr.p.* metallizing; *pa.p.* metallized'.—*n.* metalliz'ation.

metalloid, mér'al-oid, *n.*, that which has a form or appearance like a metal; an inflammable, non-metallic body, as sulphur; the metallic base of an alkali. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *idos*, form.]

metalloid, met'al-oid, metalloidal, met-al-oid'al, *adj.*, pertaining to the metalloids.
metallurgy, met'al-ur-ji, *n.*, the art of working metals; the art of separating metals from their ores.—*adj.* metallur'gic, pertaining to metallurgy. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.]
metallurgist, met'al-ur-jist, *n.*, one who works metals; one skilled in metallurgy.
Metamorphia, &c. See under *Metamorphose*.
Metamorphose, met-a-mor'fōz, *v.t.*, to change into another form; to transform.—*pr. p.* metamor'phōsing; *pa. p.* metamor'phōsed. [Gr. *metamorphōs—meta*, expressing change, *morphē*, form.]
metamorphosis, met-a-mor'fō-sis, *n.*, change of form or shape; transformation; the change living beings undergo in the course of their growth.
metamorphic, met-a-mor'fik, *adj.*, subject to change; in *geol.*, pertaining to the changes of rocks since their original deposition.—*n.* metamor'phism, state or quality of being metamorphic.
Metaphor, met'a-fur, *n.* in *rhet.*, a transferring to one object the sense of another. [Gr. *metaphora—metapherō—meta*, over, *pherō*, to carry.]
metaphoria, met-a-for'ik, metaphorical, met-a-for'ikal, *adj.*, pertaining to or containing metaphor; not literal; figurative.—*adv.* metaphor'ically.
Metaphrase, met'a-frāz, *n.*, a translation from one language into another word for word. [Gr. *metaphrasis—meta*, denoting change, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrasō*, to speak.]
metaphrast, met'a-frast, *n.*, one who translates word for word.—*adj.* metaphrast'ic.
Metaphysics, met-a-fiz'iks, *n. sing.* lit. the science next after the treatise on *Physics* in the works of Aristotle; the science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought; popularly, the science of mind. [Gr. *meta*, after, and *physika*, physics, from *physis*, nature.]
metaphysical, met-a-fiz'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to metaphysics; abstract.—*adv.* metaphys'ically.
metaphysician, met-a-fi-zish'an, *n.*, one versed in metaphysics.
Metathesis, me-tath'es-is, *n.* in *gram.*, transposition of the letters of a word. [Gr.—*metatithēmi*, to transpose—*meta*, over, *tithēmi*, to place.]
Metre, mēt, *v.t.*, to measure;—*pr. p.* mēting; *pa. p.* mēt'ed. [A.S. *metan*; Ger. *messen*; Goth. *metian*; L. *metior*; Sans. *mā.*]
metage, mēt'ā, *n.*, measurement of coal; price of measurement.
meto-yard, mēt'-yārd, *n.* in *B.*, a yard or rod for meting or measuring.
meter, mēt'ēr, *n.*, one who measures; an instrument for measuring. [See *Metre*.]
Metempsychosis, mēt-emp-si-kō'sis, *n.*, the transmigration of the soul after death into some other body. [Gr.—*meta*, expressing change, and *empsychōsis*, an animating—*em*, in, *psychē*, soul.]
Meteor, mē'te-or, *n.* lit. that which is suspended in the air; any appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain; a transient fiery body in the atmosphere; fig. anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. [Gr. *metēōros—meta*, beyond, and *eōros*, anything suspended, from *aērō*, to lift, perhaps akin to *aēr*, air.]
meteoric, mē-tē-or'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of meteors; proceeding from a meteor; influenced by the weather.
meteoricite, mē-tē-or-ō-lit, meteorite, mē'tē-or-it, *n.*, a meteoric stone. [Gr. *metēōros*, *lithos*, stone.]
meteorology, mē-tē-or-ō-lō-ji, *n.* lit. a discourse about

meteors; the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.—*adj.* meteorologic, meteorolog'ical. [Gr. *metēōros*, and *logos*, discourse.]
meteorologist, mē-tē-or-ō-lō-jist, *n.*, one skilled in meteorology.

Meter. See under *Metre*.

Methinks, mē-things'k, in *B.*, *Methink'st*, *v. impers.*, it seems to me; I think;—*pa. t.* methought, mē-thaw't. [Me. and Think.]

Method, meth'ud, *n.* lit. the way to seek after anything; an orderly procedure; manner; arrangement; system; rule; classification. [L. *methodus*; Gr. *methodos—meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.]
methodia, meth-od'ik, methodical, meth-od'ik-al, *adj.*, arranged with method; disposed in a just and natural manner.—*adv.* method'ically.

methodism, meth'ud-izm, *v.t.*, to reduce to method; to dispose in due order;—*pr. p.* meth'odising; *pa. p.* meth'odised.

Methodist, meth'ud-ist, *n.* orig. one who observes method; one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703–1791), so called from the strictness of their principles: one strict or formal in religion.

methodist, meth-ud-ist'ik, methodistical, meth-ud-ist'ik-al, *adj.*, resembling the Methodists; strict in religious matters.—*adv.* methodist'ically.

Methodism, meth'ud-izm, *n.*, the principles and practice of the Methodists.

Methought. See *Methinks*.

Metonle, me-ton'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to the lunar cycle of nineteen years. [from *Meton*, an Athenian, the discoverer.]

Metonymy, me-ton'i-mi or met'o-nim-i, *n.* lit. a change of name; in *rhet.*, a trope in which one word is put for another related to it, as the effect for the cause. [Gr. *metonymia—meta*, expressing change, and *onoma*, a name.]

metonymy, met-o-nim'ik, metonymical, met-o-nim'ik-al, *adj.*, used by way of metonymy.—*adv.* metonym'ically.

Metre, *Meter*, mē'tēr, *n.* poetical measure or arrangement of syllables; rhythm; verse; a French measure of length equal to nearly 39½ inches. [A.S. *meter*; Fr. *mètre*; L. *metrum*; Gr. *metron*.] See *Metre*.

metrie, met'rik, metrical, met'rik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to metre or to metrology; consisting of verses.—*adv.* met'rically.

metrology, mē-trol'ō-ji, *n.*, the science of weights and measures. [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, discourse.]

metronome, met'ro-nōm, *n.* lit. that which distributes measure; an instrument which measures musical time. [Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nomō*, to distribute.]

metronomy, me-tron'ō-mi, *n.*, measurement of time by a metronome.

Metropolis, mē-trop'ō-lis, *n.* lit. the mother-city; the chief city or capital of a country. [L. and Gr.; Gr. *mētēr*, *mētros*, mother—*polis*, a city.]

metropolitan, met-rō-pol'it-an, *adj.*, belonging to a metropolis; pertaining to the mother-church.—*n.* orig. the bishop of a metropolis or chief city; the bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. [L. *metropolitanus*.]

Mettle, met'l, *n.* lit. fine temper of metal; warmth of temperament; spirit; sprightliness; courage; ardour. [a metaphor from the metal of a blade.]

- mettled**, met'ld, mettlesome, met'l-sum, *adj.*, having mettle or spirit; high-spirited; ardent.
- Mew**, mū, *n.*, a sea-fowl; a gull. [A.S. *mew*; Dutch, *meeuw*; Ice. *mýr*, *már*; Fr. *masue*.]
- Mew**, mū, *v.t.*, to change; to shed or cast; to confine, as in a cage.—*v.i.* to change; to cast the feathers; to moult.—*pr.p.* mewing; *pa.p.* mewed.—*n.*, a place for mewing or confining; a cage for hawks while mewing; generally in pl. a stable, because the royal stables were built where the king's hawks were mewed or confined; a place of confinement. [Fr. *muer*, It. *mudare*, to mew; L. *mulo*, to change.]
- Mew**, mū, *v.i.* to cry as a cat:—*pr.p.* mewing; *pa.p.* mewed.—*n.* the cry of a cat. [formed from the sound.]
- Miasma**, mī'azm, Miasma, mī-az'ma, *n.* lit. stain, defilement; infectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies.—*pl.* miasmata, mī-az-ma-ta. [Gr. *miasma*—*miaivō*, to stain.]
- miasmal**, mī-az'mal, miasmatic, mī-az-mat'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or containing miasma.
- Mica**, mī'ka, *n.* a glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used as glass. [L. *mico*, to shine or glitter.]
- micaceous**, mī-kā'shus, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling mica. [Fr. *micacé*.]
- Mice**, plural of Mouse.
- Michaelmas**, mī'el-mas, *n.*, the mass or feast of St Michael, a R. Cath. festival celebrated Sept. 29.
- Microcosm**, mī'krō-koz'm, *n.* lit. the little world; man, who was regarded by ancient philosophers as a model or epitome of the universe.—*adjs.* microcosmic, microcos'mical, pertaining to the microcosm. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *kosmos*, world.]
- micrography**, mī-krog'ra-fi, *n.*, the description of small or microscopic objects. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *graphō*, to write.]
- micrometer**, mī-krom'e-tēr, *n.* an instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring very small distances.—*adj.* micrometric. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *metron*, measure.]
- microphyllous**, mī-krof'il-lus, *adj.* in bot. having small leaves. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *phyllon*, leaf.]
- microscope**, mī'krō-skōp, *n.* an optical instrument for viewing small or minute objects. [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *skopō*, to look at.]
- microscopic**, mī-krō-skōp'ik, microscopic, mī-krō-skōp'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a microscope; made by or resembling a microscope; visible only by the aid of a microscope.—*adv.* microscopically.
- microscopist**, mī'krō-skōp'ist, *n.*, one skilled in the use of the microscope.
- Mid**, mid, *adj.*, middle; situated between extremes. [A.S. *midde*; Ger. *mitte*; L. *medius*; Gr. *mesos*; Sans. *madya*.]
- middle**, mid'l, *adj.*, equally distant from the extremes; intermediate; intervening.—*n.*, the middle point or part; midst; central portion. [A.S. *middel*; Ger. *mittel*.]
- middle-man**, mid'l-man, *n.*, one who stands in the middle between two persons; an agent between two parties; in Ireland, one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry.
- middlemost**, mid'l-mōst, in *B.*, *adj.* nearest the middle.
- midling**, mid'ling, *adj.*, of middle rate, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; moderate.
- mid-day**, mid'-dā, *n.*, the middle of the day; noon.
- midland**, mid'land, *adj.*, in the middle of or surrounded by land; distant from the coast; inland.
- midnight**, mid'nit, *n.*, the middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.—*adj.* being at midnight; dark as midnight.
- midrib**, mid'rib, *n.* in bot., the continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of a leaf.
- midriff**, mid'rif, *n.* lit. the middle of the bowels: the diaphragm. [A.S. *mid*, *kriif*, the bowels.]
- midship**, mid'ship, *adj.*, being in the middle of a ship.—*adv.* mid'ships.
- midshipman**, mid'ship-man, *n.* a naval cadet or officer whose rank is in the middle between the common seamen and the superior officers.
- midst**, midst, *n.* the middle.—*adv.* in the middle. [Obs. *middeest*, superl. of *Mid*.]
- midsummer**, mid'sum-ēr, *n.*, the middle of summer; the summer solstice about the 21st of June.
- midway**, mid'wā, *n.*, the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adj.* half-way.
- Midge**, mij, *n.* the common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats, but having a shorter proboscis. [A.S. *micg*, Ger. *mücke*, a gnat; Fr. *mouche*, L. *mosca*, a fly.]
- Midwife**, mid'wif, *n.* lit. a woman who acts for a need or reward; a woman who assists others in childbirth.—*pl.* midwives (mid'wivz). [A.S. *mead*, *med*, reward, and *wif*, woman.]
- midwifery**, mid'wif-ri or mid'wif-ri, *n.*, art or practice of a midwife or accoucheur.
- Mien**, mēn, *n.* lit. way of conducting one's self; manner; bearing; look; external appearance. [Fr. *mine*—*mener*, to lead, conduct; Prov. *se menar*, to behave one's self—L. *mino*, to guide.]
- Might**, mīt, *pa.t.* of May.
- Might**, mīt, *n.*, power; ability; strength; energy or intensity of purpose or feeling. [A.S. *meaht*, *mīht*; Goth. *mahts*; Ger. *macht*; from root of *May*.]—*might* and *main*, utmost strength.
- mighty**, mī'ti, *adj.*, possessing might; having great power; strong; valiant; very great; important; exhibiting might; wonderful.—*n.* in *B.*, a valiant man.—*adv.* mightily.
- mightiness**, mī'ti-nes, *n.*, quality of being mighty; power; greatness; a title of dignity; excellency.
- Mignonette**, min-yo-net', *n.* lit. little darling; an annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr. dim. of *mignon*, darling.] See *Mignon*.
- Migrate**, mī'grāt, *v.t.* to remove from residence from one country to another:—*pr.p.* mī'grāting; *pa.p.* mī'grated. [L. *migro*, *migratum*.]
- migratory**, mī'gra-tor-i, *adj.*, migrating or accustomed to migrate; wandering.
- migration**, mī-grā'shun, *n.*, act of migrating.
- Milch**, milch, *adj.* that is milked. [See *Milk*.]
- Mild**, mīld, *adj.* lit. friendly; merciful; tender and gentle in temper and disposition; not sharp or bitter; acting gently; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; soft; calm.—*adv.* mildly.—*n.* mildness. [A.S. *mid*, mild, merciful; Ger. *milde*; Ice. *mildr*, gracious.]
- Mildew**, mīldū, *n.* lit. meal-dew; a white appearance on the leaves of plants, consisting of minute fungi.—*v.t.* to taint with mildew:—*pr.p.* mīldew-ing; *pa.p.* mīldewed. [Ger. *mehlthau*, flour-dew.]
- Mile**, mīl, *n.* a thousand paces; 1760 yards. [A.S. *mīl*; Fr. *mille*; contr. of L. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces, the Roman mile.]

mileage, mil'áj, *n.* fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance.

milestone, mil'stón, *n.* a stone set to mark the distance of a mile.

Milfoil, mil'fóil, *n.* lit. the thousand-leaved plant; the herb yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L. *millefolium*—*mille*, thousand, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Military. See under *Millett*.

Militate, mil'i-tát, *v. i.* lit. to be a soldier, to fight; to contend; to stand opposed:—*pr. p.* mil'itáting; *pa. p.* mil'itáted. [L. *milito*,—*atum*, to be a soldier—*miles*, *militis*, a soldier.]

Militant, mil'i-tánt, *adj.* lit. serving as a soldier; fighting; engaged in warfare. [L. *militans*,—*antis*, *pr. p.* of *milito*.]

Military, mil'i-tár-i, *adj.*, pertaining to soldiers or warfare; warlike; becoming a soldier; engaged in the profession of arms: derived from service as a soldier.—*n.* soldiery; the army. [L. *militaris*—*miles*.]

Militia, mil-i-sh'a, *n.* lit. soldiers, an army; a body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but only liable to home service. [Sp. *milicia*—L. *miles*.]

Militiaman, mil-i-sh'a-man, *n.*, a man or soldier in the militia force.

Milk, mil'k, *v. t.* lit. to stroke, to handle; to squeeze or draw milk from: to supply with milk:—*pr. p.* mil'king; *pa. p.* milked'.—*n.*, a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young: a milk-like juice of certain plants.—*n.* milk'er. [A.S. *meolc*—*melcan*, to milk; Ger. *wilch*—*melken*, to handle; akin to L. *mulgeo*, o milk, *mulctro*, to stroke, Gr. *amélgo*, to squeeze.]

Knop, mil'k'sop, *n.* a piece of bread sopped or soaked in milk: an effeminate, silly fellow.

K-tree, mil'k-tré, *n.*, a tree yielding a milk-like, nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of S. America.

Ky, mil'k'i, *adj.*, made of, full of, like, or yielding milk; soft; gentle.—*adv.* mil'k'ly.—*n.* mil'k'ness.—*mil'k'y-way*, in *astr.*, a broad, luminous or whitish one in the sky, supposed to be the light of innumerable fixed stars.

I, mil, *n.*, a machine for grinding any substance, s grain, by crushing it between two hard, rough surfaces.—*v. t.* to grind; to press or stamp in a mill; to stamp, as coin; to clean, as cloth:—*pr. p.* mil'ling; *pa. p.* milled'. [old E., A.S. *miln*, Ger. *mühle*, Gr. *myllé*, L. *mola*, a mill—*molo*, o grind, akin to Sans. *mríd*, to bruise.]

I-cog, mil'-kog, *n.*, a cog of a mill-wheel.

I-dam, mil'-dam, mill-pond, mil'-pond, *n.*, a dam or pond to hold water for driving a mill.

Iler, mil'ér, *n.*, one who attends a corn-mill.

Iler's-thumb, mil'érz-thum, *n.*, a small fresh-water sh with a large, broad, and rounded head like a miller's thumb, the river bull-head.

Inco, mil'rás, *n.*, the current of water that runs a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it runs.

Istone, mil'stón, *n.*, one of the two stones used in a mill for grinding corn.

Istone-grit, mil'stón-grit, *n.* in *geol.*, a hard gritty variety of sandstone in the coal-measures, very suitable for millstones.

Iwright, mil'rit, *n.*, a wright or mechanic who works and repairs mills.

Ienary, mil'le-nar-i, *adj.*, consisting of a thousand.—*n.*, a thousand years. [L. *millenarius*—*milleni*, thousand each—*mille*, a thousand.]

Iannum, mil-len'i-um, *n.*, a thousand years: the thousand years during which, as some believe,

Christ will personally reign on the earth. [L. *mille*, a thousand, *annus*, a year.]

Imillionarian, mil-le-ná-ri-an, *adj.*, lasting a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.—*n.*, one believing in the millennium.—*n.* *millenarianism*, *mil'lenarizm*, the doctrine of millenarians.

Imillennial, mil-len'i-ál, *adj.*, pertaining to a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

Imillenarianism, mil-len'i-an-izm, *millenarianism*, mil-len'i-ar-izm, *n.*, belief in the millennium.—*n.* *millenar'ist*, a believer in the millennium.

Imlleped, mil'e-pecd, *n.* lit. an animal with a thousand feet; a small worm-like animal, with an immense number of legs.—*pl.* mil'lepedes (pedz). [L. *millepeda*—*mille*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

Imllestmal, mil-les'i-mál, *adj.*, thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.—*adv.* mil'les'imally. [L. *millesimus*—*mille*, thousand.]

Imillard, mil'yard, *n.*, a thousand millions. [Fr.—L. *mille*, a thousand.]

Imillon, mil'yun, *n.*, a thousand thousands (1,000,000); a very great number. [low L. *millio*—L. *mille*, thousand.]

Imillionaire, mil'yun-ár, *n.*, a man worth a million of money or enormously rich. [Fr.]

Imillionary, mil'yun-ár-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of millions. [thousandth.]

Imillonth, mil'yunth, *adj.* or *n.* the ten hundred

Imillet, mil'et, *n.* a reed in the E. Indies, yielding grain used for food: a hardy grass of several species. [A.S. *mil*, Fr. *mil*, *millet*, L. *milium*; from *mille*, thousand, from the number of its seeds.]

Imiliary, mil'yar-i, *adj.*, resembling a millet-seed; attended with an eruption of small red pimples, like millet-seeds, as fever. [L. *milium*.]

Imilliner, mil'in-ér, *n.*, one who makes head-dresses, bonnets, &c. for women. [*Miliner*, a native of Milan, famous for its manufactures of silk and ribbons.] [*by milliners*.]

Imilitary, mil'in-ér-i, *n.*, the articles made or sold

Imilk, mil't, *n.* the soft milk-like roe of fishes: in *anat.*, the spleen.—*v. t.* to impregnate, as the spawn of the female fish:—*pr. p.* mil'ting; *pa. p.* mil't'ed.—*n.* mil't'er, a male fish. [Ger. *wilch*, milk, anything like milk, mil't.]

Imimetic, mí-met'ik, *mimetic*al, mí-met'ik-ál, *adj.*, apt to mimic or imitate. [Gr. *mimáetikos*—*mimos*, an imitator.]

Imimic, mí-m'ik, *mimic*al, mí-m'ik-ál, *adj.*, imitative; apt to copy: consisting of ludicrous imitation: miniature. [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *mimikos*—*mimos*.]

Imimic, mí-m'ik, *v. t.*, to imitate for sport:—*pr. p.* mim'icking; *pa. p.* mim'icked.—*n.*, one who mimics or imitates; a buffoon: a servile imitator.

Imimicry, mí-m'ik-ri, *n.*, act or practice of one who mimics.

Iminare, mí-n'a-ret, *n.* lit. a lantern, a light-house; a turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to prayers. [Ar. *man-arát*, light-house—*nars*, to shine.]

Iminatory, mí-n'a-tor-i, *adj.* threatening; menacing. [L. *minor*, *minutus*, to threaten.]

Imince, mí-n, *v. t.* to cut into small pieces; to chop fine: to diminish or suppress a part in speaking; to pronounce affectedly.—*v. i.* to walk with affected nicety; to speak affectedly:—*pr. p.* mí-nac'ing; *pa. p.* mí-nac'ed (mí-nst'). [old Fr. *mincer*, Fr. *minusc*, to break or cut small—L. *minuo*, to make less—*minor*, less: or A.S. *minsian*—*min*, less, Goth. *mins*, Fr. *mince*, very thin, old Ger. *winnisto*, superl. of *min*, less.]

minced-pie, *minst'-pi*, *mince-pie*, *min's'-pi*, *n.*, a pie made with *minced-meat*, &c.

minning, *min's'ing*, *adj.* not giving fully; speaking or walking with affected nicety.—*adv.* *min's'ingly*.

Mind, *m'nd*, *n.* the faculty by which we think, &c.; the understanding; the soul; choice; intention; thoughts or sentiments; belief; remembrance; in *B.*, disposition.—*v.t.* orig. to remind; to attend to; to obey; (Scotch) to remember.—*v.i.* in *B.*, to intend.—*pr.p.* *mind'ing*; *pa.p.* *mind'ed*. [*A.S. mynd; myndan*, to remind; Ger. *meinen*, to think; Ger. *mahnen*, *L. moneo*, to put in mind; *L. mens, mentis*, the mind—*Sans.* root *man*, to think.]

minded, *mind'ed*, *adj.* having a mind; disposed; determined.—*n.* *mind'edness*.

mindful, *mind'ful*, *adj.* bearing in mind; attentive; observant.—*adv.* *mind'fully*.—*n.* *mind'fulness*.

mindless, *mind'les*, *adj.* without mind; stupid.

Mine, *min*, *adj.*, *pron.*, belonging to me; my. [*A.S. min*, Ger. *mein*.] See *Me*, *My*.

Mine, *min*, *n.* a place from which stones or metals are dug: an excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with gunpowder: a rich source of wealth.—*v.t.* to dig or form mines; to excavate; to burrow.—*v.i.* to form mines under; to destroy by secret means.—*pr.p.* *min'ing*; *pa.p.* *min'ed*. [*Fr. miner*, to dig under ground—*mine*, *It. mina*, a mine; Gael. *minn*, *W. mwm*, *mwyn*, ore, a mine, *maen*, a stone.]

miner, *min'er*, *n.* one who digs in a mine. [*mines*, *mining*, *n.*, the art of forming or working

mineral, *min'er-al*, *n.* lit. that which is dug out of a mine; any substance containing a metal.—*adj.* relating to minerals; impregnated with minerals, as water; a term applied to inorganic substances. [*Fr.*—low *L. mineralis—minera*, a mine.]

mineralize, *min'er-al-iz*, *v.t.*, to make into a mineral; to give the properties of a mineral to; to impregnate with mineral matter.—*v.i.* to collect minerals.—*pr.p.* *min'er-alis'ing*; *pa.p.* *min'er-alis'ed*.—*n.* *mineralis'ation*.

mineralist, *min'er-al-ist*, *n.*, one versed in or employed about minerals.

mineralogy, *min'er-al-o-ji*, *n.*, the science of minerals; the art of describing and classifying minerals. [*mineral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse, science.]

mineralogical, *min'er-al-o-jik-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to mineralogy.—*adv.* *mineralog'ically*.

mineralogist, *min'er-al-o-jist*, *n.*, one versed in mineralogy.

Miner, *min'e-er*, *n.* same as *Miner*.

Mingle, *ming'gl*, *v.t.*, to mix; to unite into one mass; to confuse; to join in mutual intercourse.—*v.i.* to be mixed or confused;—*pr.p.* *ming'ling*; *pa.p.* *ming'led*.—*n.* *ming'ler*. [*A.S. mangan*, Dutch, *mengelen*, Gr. *mixnō*, to mix.]

mingling, *ming'ling*, *n.*, mixture; a mixing or blending together.—*adv.* *ming'lingly*.

Miniatore, *min'i-a-tūr* or *min'i-tūr*, *n.* lit. a painting in vermilion; a painting on a small scale.—*adj.* on a small scale; minute.—*v.t.* to represent on a small scale. [*Fr.*—low *L. miniatura*, a painting like those used to ornament manuscripts—*minio*, to write with red lead—*L. minimum*, vermilion.]

Minkia. See under *Minion*.

Minim, *min'im*, *n.* lit. anything very small; in *med.*, the smallest liquid measure, a drop, $\frac{1}{6}$ drachm: in *music*, a note $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to two crotchets. [*Fr. minime*—*L. minimum*, the least, the smallest.]

Minimam, *min'i-mum*, *n.*, the least quantity or degree possible; a trifle.—*pl.* *min'ima*. [*L.*]

Mining. See under *Mine*.

Minion, *min'yun*, *n.*, a darling, a favourite, esp. of a prince; a flatterer: in *printing*, a small kind of type. [*Fr. mignon*, a darling—old Ger. *minna*, *minnia*, love, *minne*, my love; Dutch, *minnen*, to love.]

mintka, *min'i-kin*, *n.*, a little darling; a small sort of pin.—*adj.* small. [*dim.* of *Minion*.]

Mintish, *min'ish*, *v.t.* in *B.*, to make little or less; to diminish.—*pr.p.* *min'ish'ing*; *pa.p.* *min'ish'ed*. [*Fr. menuiser*—*L. minuo*, to lessen—*minor*, less.] See *Minor*.

Minister, *min'is-ter*, *n.*, one in a lower position; a servant: one serving at the altar; a clergyman: one transacting business under another; one entrusted with the management of state affairs; the representative of a government at a foreign court.—*v.i.* to attend, as a servant; to perform duties; to give things needful.—*v.t.* to furnish.—*pr.p.* *min'ister'ing*; *pa.p.* *min'ister'ed*. [*L.—minor*, less—See *Minor*.] See *Magistrate*.

ministerial, *min-is-ter-i-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to attendance as a servant; acting under superior authority; pertaining to the office of a minister; clerical; executive.—*adv.* *min'ister'ially*.

ministraunt, *min'is-trant*, *adj.*, acting as a minister; administering; attendant. [*L. ministrans, antis*, *pr.p.* of *ministro*, to minister—*minister*.]

ministration, *min-is-ter-shun*, *n.*, act of ministering or performing service; office or service of a minister. [*L. ministratio—ministro*.]

ministrative, *min'is-ter-iv*, *adj.*, ministering; serving to aid or assist.

ministry, *min'is-try*, *n.*, act of ministering; service; office or duties of a minister; the clergy; the clerical profession; the body of ministers of state.

Miniver, same as *Miniver*.

Mink, *ming'k*, *n.* a small quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its fur. [a form of *Minx*.]

Minnow, *min'o*, *n.*, a very small fresh-water fish; the young of larger fish. [old *Fr. menuise—mens*, small, from root of *Minor*.]

Minor, *mi'nor*, *adj.*, smaller; less; inferior in importance, degree, bulk, &c.; inconsiderable; lower: in *music*, lower by a semitone: in *logic*, the term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion.—*n.* a person under age (at years). [*L.* (comp. of *parvus*, small)—root *min*, small.]

minority, *mi-nor'i-ty*, *n.*, the state of being a minor or under age; the smaller number:—opposed to majority.

Minotaur, *min'o-tawr*, *n.*, the bull of Minos, a fabulous monster, half man half bull. [*L. minotaurus—Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, and *taurus*, a bull.]

Minster, *min'ster*, *n.*, the church of a monastery or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church. [*A.S. mynster*, old *Fr. monister*, *L. monasterium*, a monastery.]

Minstrel, *min'strel*, *n.* one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting; one of an order of men who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a musician. [old *Fr. menestrel*, low *L. ministrallus*, from *L. minister*.] See *Minister*.

minstrelsy, *min'strel-si*, *n.*, the art or occupation of a minstrel; the collective body of minstrels; a body of song; instrumental music.

Mint, *mint*, *n.* the place where money is coined by

authority; a place where anything is invented or fabricated; any source of abundant supply.—*v.t.* to coin; to invent.—*pr.p.* mint'ing; *pa.p.* mint'ed. [A.S. *mynet*, money, Ger. *münze*, *L. moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.—*moneo*, to remind.]
 ater, min'tér, *n.*, one who mints or coins; an inventor.
 atage, mint'áj, *n.*, that which is minted or coined; the duty paid for coining.
 at, mint, *n.* an aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. [A.S. *mintu*, Dutch, *minute*, Ger. *münze*, *L. moneta*, Gr. *mintha*.]
 nuzud, min'ú-énd, *n.* the number to be lessened by subtraction. [L. *minuendum*—*minus*, to lessen, from root of *Minor*.]
 nuzet, min'ú-et, *n.* a slow, graceful dance with short steps; the tune regulating such a dance. [Fr. *menuet*—*menu*, small—root of *Minor*.]
 nus, mi'nus, *adj.*, less; the sign (—) before quantities requiring to be subtracted. [L., neuter of *minor*, less.]
 nute, mi-nú't, *adj.* very small; extremely slender or little; of small consequence; slight; attractive to small things; particular; exact.—*adv.* minutely.—*n.* minute *ness*. [Fr., *L. minutus*, *pa.p.* of *minuo*, to lessen.]
 nute, min'it, or -ut, *n.* lit. something minute or very small; the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree; an indefinitely small space of time; a brief jotting or note.—*v.t.* to make a brief jotting or note of anything.—*pr.p.* min'uting; *pa.p.* min'uted.
 ute-book, min'it-book, *n.*, a book containing minutes or short notes.
 ute-glam, min'it-glas, *n.*, a glass the sand of which measures a minute in running.
 ute-gun, min'it-gun, *n.*, a gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.
 ute-hand, min'it-hand, *n.*, the hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.
 utim, mi-nú'shi-e, *n.*, minute or small things; he smallest particulars or details. [L.]
 ix, mingks, *n.* lit. a little pet; a pert young girl; a she-puppy; a mink. [Contr. of *minikin*.]
 xena, mi'o-sén, *adj.* in *geol.*, less recent, applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata. [Gr. *neidn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.]
 xele, mi'r-a-kl, *n.* lit. that which causes admiration or wonder; anything wonderful; a prodigy; anything beyond human power, and deviating from the common action of the laws of nature; supernatural event. [Fr.; *L. miraculum*, from *miror*, *miratus*, to wonder.]
 xulous, mi-rak'ú-lus, *adj.*, of the nature of a miracle; done by supernatural power; very wonderful; able to perform miracles.—*adv.* mirac'ulously.—*n.* mirac'ulousness.
 age, mi-ráz'h, *n.* an optical illusion by which objects are seen double as if reflected in a mirror, or appear as if suspended in the air. [Fr., from root of *Mirror*.]
 e, mir, *n.*, marshy ground; deep mud.—*v.t.* to plunge and fix in mire; to soil with mud.—*i.* to sink in mud.—*pr.p.* mir'ing; *pa.p.* mired'. [ce. *myrr*, marsh, Dutch, *moer*, mud, bog.]
 y, mir't, *adj.*, consisting of or abounding in mire; overed with mire.—*n.* mir'iness.
 ror, mir'ur, *n.* lit. something wonderful; a looking-glass; any polished substance in which objects may be seen; a pattern.—*v.t.* to reflect

as in a mirror:—*pr.p.* mir'oring; *pa.p.* mir'ored. [Fr. *miroir*—*L. mirror*, *-atus*, to wonder at.]
 Mirth, mérth, *n.*, merriness; pleasure; delight; noisy gaiety; jollity; laughter. [A.S. *mirth*, Gael. *mirradh*—*mir*, to sport.] See *Merry*.
 mirthful, mérth'fool, *adj.*, full of mirth or merriment; merry; jovial.—*adv.* mirth'fully.—*n.* mirth'fulness.
 Miry. See under *Mira*.
 Misadventure, mis-ad-ven'túr, *n.*, an unfortunate adventure; ill-luck; disaster. [A.S. prefix *mis*, ill, and *Adventure*.]
 Misadvised, mis-ad-vízd, *adj.*, ill-advised, ill-directed.
 Misalliance, mis-al-li'ans, *n.*, a bad or improper alliance or association.
 Misanthrope, mis-an-thróp, Misanthropist, mis-an-thro-pist, *n.*, a hater of mankind. [Fr.—Gr. *misanthropos*—*misos*, to hate, *anthropos*, a man.]
 misanthropic, mis-an-thróp'ik, misanthropical, mis-an-thróp'ic-al, *adj.*, hating mankind.—*adv.* misanthropically.
 misanthropy, mis-an-thró-pi, *n.*, hatred to mankind.
 Misapply, mis-ap-ply', *v.t.*, to apply amiss or wrongly.—*n.* misapplic'ation. [pfx. *mis*, and *Apply*.]
 Misapprehend, mis-ap-pré-hend', *v.t.*, to apprehend wrongly.—*n.* misapprehension.
 Misappropriate, mis-ap-pró-pri-át, *v.t.*, to appropriate wrongly.—*n.* misappropriation.
 Misarrange, mis-ar-ránj', *v.t.*, to arrange wrongly.—*n.* misarrang'ement.
 Misbecome, mis-bé-kum', *v.t.*, to ill become; not to suit or befit.
 Misbehave, mis-bé-háv', *v.t.*, to behave ill or improperly.—*n.* misbehav'our.
 Misbelieve, mis-bé-lév', *v.t.*, to believe wrongly or falsely.—*ns.* misbelief, misbeliever.
 Miscall, mis-kaw', *v.t.*, to call by a wrong name; to abuse or revile.
 Miscalculate, mis-ka'l-kú-lát, *v.t.*, to calculate wrongly.—*n.* miscalcula'tion.
 Miscarry, mis-ka'ri, *v.t.*, to carry badly; to be unsuccessful; to fail of the intended effect; to bring forth, as young, prematurely.—*n.* miscarry'age.
 Miscellaneous, mis-sel-lán'i-us, *adj.*, mixed or mingled; consisting of several kinds.—*adv.* miscellan'iously.—*n.* miscellan'eousness. [L. *miscellaneus*—*misceo*, to mix. See *Mix*.]
 miscellany, mis'el-an-i, *n.* lit. a mixture of various kinds; a collection of writings on different subjects.—*n.* miscellanist, a writer of miscellanies.
 Mischance, mis-chans', *n.*, an ill chance; ill-luck; mishap, misfortune; calamity.
 Mischief, mis'chif, *n.*, that which comes to a head or ends ill; an ill consequence; evil; injury; damage. [old Fr. *meschef*, from *mis*, ill, and *chef*, *L. caput*, the head.]
 mischievous, mis'chiv-us, *adj.*, causing mischief; injurious; prone to mischief.—*adv.* mischiev'ously.—*n.* mischievousness.
 Misconceive, mis-kon-sév', *v.t.*, to conceive wrongly; to mistake.—*v.i.* to have a wrong conception of anything.—*n.* misconcep'tion.
 Misconduct, mis-kon'dukt, *n.*, bad conduct.—*v.t.* misconduct', to conduct badly.
 Misconstruct, mis-kon'strú, *v.t.*, to construe or interpret wrongly.—*n.* misconstruc'tion.
 Miscount, mis-kount', *v.t.*, to count wrongly.—*n.* a wrong counting.
 Miscreant, mis'kre-ant, *n.* lit. an unbeliever, formerly an infidel; a vile or unprincipled fellow.

[old Fr. *mescredant*, It. *miscredente*—*mis*, and *L. credens*, *-entis*, pr. p. of *credo*, to believe.]
Misdate, mis-dāt', *n.*, a *wrong date*.—*v. t.* to date wrongly or erroneously.
Misdeed, mis-dēd', *n.*, a *bad deed*; fault; crime.
Misdemeanour, mis-dē-mēn'ur, *n.*, *ill demeanour*; bad conduct; a petty crime.
Misdirect, mis-di-rekt', *v. t.*, to *direct wrongly*.—*n.* *misdirection*.
Misdo, mis-dōō', *v. t.*, to *do wrongly*; to commit a crime or fault.—*n.* *misdoer*.
Misemploy, mis-em-ploy', *v. t.*, to *employ wrongly* or amiss; to misuse.
Miser, mī'zēr, *n.* a *miserable* or wretched person; an extremely covetous person; a niggard; one whose chief pleasure is the hoarding of wealth. [*L. miser*, wretched or miserable.]
miserable, mīz'ēr-ābl, *adj.*, *wretched* or exceedingly unhappy; causing misery; very poor or mean; worthless; despicable; barren.—*adv.* *miserably*.—*n.* *miserableness*. [*L. miserabilis*.]
miserly, mīz'ēr-lī, *adj.*, *like a miser*; excessively covetous; sordid; niggardly.
misery, mīz'ēr-i, *n.*, *wretchedness*; great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. [*L. miseria*.]
Misere, mīz-ēr-ē, *n.* lit. *have mercy*; in R. Cath. Church, the 31st psalm, beginning with this word, and usually appointed for penitential acts; a musical composition adapted to this psalm. [*L. 2d. pers. sing. imperative of miseror*, to have mercy—*miser*.]
Misfortune, mis-for'tūn, *n.*, *ill-fortune*; an evil accident; calamity.
Misgive, mis-gīv', *v. t.* orig. to *give amiss*; to fill with doubt; to fail, as the heart.—*n.* *misgiving*, a failing of confidence; mistrust.
Misgotten, mis-got'n, *adj.*, *wrongly gotten*; unjustly obtained.
Misgovern, mis-guv'ern, *v. t.*, to *govern ill*.—*n.* *misgovernment*.
Misguide, mis-gīd', *v. t.*, to *guide wrongly*; to lead into error.—*n.* *misguidance*.
Mishap, mis-hap', *n.*, *ill hap* or chance; accident; ill-luck; misfortune.
Misimprove, mis-im-prōōv', *v. t.*, to *improve* or use to a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse.—*n.* *misimprovement*.
Misinform, mis-in-form', *v. t.*, to *inform* or tell *incorrectly*.—*n.* *misinforma'tion*, *misinform'er*.
Misinterpret, mis-in-tēr'pret, *v. t.*, to *interpret wrongly*.—*n.* *misinterpreta'tion*, *misinter'preter*.
Misjoin, mis-join', *v. t.*, to *join improperly* or unfitly.
Misjoinder, mis-join'dēr, *n.* in *law*, an *incorrect union* of parties or of causes of action in a suit.
Misjudge, mis-jūj', *v. t.* and *i.*, to *judge wrongly*.—*n.* *misjudgment*.
Mislay, mis-lā', *v. t.*, to *lay in a wrong place* or in a place not remembered; to lose.
Misla, mīz'l. See under *Mist*.
Mislead, mis-lēd', *v. t.*, to *lead wrong*; to guide into error; to cause to mistake.
Mislettoe. See *Mistletoe*.
Mismanage, mis-man'āj, *v. t.*, to *manage* or conduct *ill*.—*n.* *misman'agement*.
Misname, mis-nām', *v. t.*, to call by the *wrong name*.
misnomer, mis-nō'mēr, *n.*, a *misnaming*; a wrong name. [prefix *mis*, and Fr. *nommer*, *L. nominō*, to name.]
Misogamist, mis-og'a-mīst, *n.*, a *hater of marriage*.—*n.* *misogamy*. [Gr. *misos*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.]

Misogynist, mis-ōj'ni-st, *n.*, a *woman hater*.—*n.* *misogyny*. [Gr. *misos*, to hate, and *gynē*, a woman.]
Misplace, mis-plās', *v. t.* to put in a *wrong place*; to set on an improper object.—*n.* *misplacement*.
Misprint, mis-print', *v. t.*, to *print wrong*.—*n.* a mistake in printing.
Misprize, mis-prīz', *v. t.* to *prize lightly*; to slight or undervalue.
Mispronounce, mis-pro-nouns', *v. t.*, to *pronounce incorrectly*.
mispronunciation, mis-pro-nun-si-ā'shun, *n.*, *wrong* or improper *pronunciation*.
Misquote, mis-kwōt', *v. t.*, to *quote wrongly*.—*n.* *misquotation*, a wrong quotation.
Misreckon, mis-rek'n, *v. t.*, to *reckon* or compute *wrongly*.—*n.* *misreckoning*.
Misrepresent, mis-rep-rē-zent', *v. t.*, to *represent incorrectly*.—*n.* *misrepresenta'tion*.
Misrule, mis-rōōl', *n.*, *wrong* or unjust *rule*; disorder; tumult.
Miss, mis, *n.* a title of address of an unmarried female; a young woman or girl.—*pl.* *Misses*. [contracted from *Mistress*.]
Miss, mis, *v. t.* to fail to hit, reach, find, or keep; to omit; to fail to have; to discover the absence of; to feel the want of.—*v. i.* to fail to hit; to deviate from the true direction; to mistake; not to succeed; to fail to obtain, learn, or find;—*pr. p.* *missing*; *pa. p.* *missed*.—*n.*, a deviation from the mark. [A. S. *missian*, Dutch, *missen*, to miss; Ice. *missa*, to lose.]
missing, mis'ing, *adj.* absent from the place where it was expected to be found; lost; wanting.
Missal, mis'al, *n.* the Roman Catholic *mass-book*. [low *L. missale*, from *missa*, mass.] See *Mass*.
Missal, *Missaltee*. See *Mistletoe*.
Mishape, mis-shāp', *v. t.*, to *shape ill*; to deform.
Missile, mis'il, *adj.*, *that may be thrown* from the hand or any instrument.—*n.* a missile weapon. [*L. missilis*—*mitto*, *missum*, to send, throw.]
mission, mish'un, *n.*, a *sending*; a being sent with certain powers, esp. to propagate religion; persons sent on a mission; an embassy; a station or association of missionaries; duty on which one is sent; purpose of life. [Fr.; *L. missio*.]
missionary, mish-un-ar-i, *n.*, *one sent upon a mission* to propagate religion.—*adj.* pertaining to missions. [Fr. *missionnaire*.]
missive, mis'iv, *adj.*, *that may be sent*; intended to be thrown or hurled.—*n.*, that which is sent, as a letter. [Fr.; It. *missiva*.]
Missing. See under *Miss*, *v. t.*
Misspell, mis-spel', *v. t.*, to *spell wrong*.—*n.* *misspell'ing*, a wrong spelling.
Mispend, mis-spend', *v. t.*, to *spend ill*; to waste or squander.
Mistake, mis-tāk', *v. t.*, to *state wrongly* or falsely.—*n.* *misstatement*.
Mist, mist, *n.*, *that which dims or darkens*; watery vapour in the atmosphere; rain falling in very fine drops. [A. S. *mīst*, *mīst*, darkness, *mīstian*, to darken; Ice. *mīstr*; Dutch, *mīst*, *mīest*.]
mistle, misle, *mizle*, mīz'l, *v. i.* to fall in very fine drops, like a thick *mist* or rain.
mizzle, mīz'l, *n.*, *mīst*; fine rain.
misty, mist'i, *adj.*, *full of mist*; dim; obscure.—*adv.* *mist'ly*.—*n.* *mist'iness*.
Mistake, mis-tāk', *v. t.* lit. to *take wrongly*; to understand erroneously; to take one thing or person for another.—*v. i.* to err in opinion or judgment.

—*n.* a taking or understanding wrongly; an error. [prefix *mis*, and *Taka*.]

Mistaken, mis-tāk'n, *adj.*, taken or understood incorrectly; guilty of a mistake; in error; erroneous; incorrect.—*adv.* *mistak'enly*.

Master, mis'tēr, *n.*, *master*; sir;—a title of address to a man, written Mr. [a form of *Master*.]

Masterm, mis-tēr'm, *v. i.*, to term or name wrongly.

Mistime, mis-tīm', *v. t.*, to time wrongly.

Mistness. See under *Mist*.

Misttill, mis-t'īl, *v. t.*, to call by a wrong title.

Mistle. See under *Mist*.

Mistletoe, Mistletoe, mis'l-tō, *n.* a parasitic evergreen plant, sometimes found on the apple and oak. [A.S. *mistle*; Ger. *mistel*; Ice. *mistelleinn*—*mistel*, perhaps = *L. viscus*, bird-lime, and *teinn*, A.S. *tan*, a twig, sprout.]

missal, mis'l, *missal*-bird, mis'l-bērd, *n.* the largest of the European thrushes, which feeds on the berries of the *mistletoe*.

Mistranslate, mis-trans-lāt', *v. t.*, to translate incorrectly.—*n.* *mistransla'tion*.

Mistress, mis'tres, *n.* (*fem.* of *Master*), lit. a woman who is great or mighty; a woman having power, or ownership; the female head of a family, school, &c.: a woman well skilled in anything: a woman loved; a concubine: a form of address, usually written Mrs. [old Fr. *maistrresse*; Fr. *maîtresse*, from root of *Master*.]

Mistrust, mis-trust', *n.* want of trust or confidence.—*v. t.* to regard with suspicion; to doubt.

mistrustful, mis-trust'ful, *adj.*, full of mistrust.—*adv.* *mistrust'fully*.—*n.* *mistrust'fulness*.

Misty. See under *Mist*.

Misunderstand, mis-un-dēr-stand', *v. t.*, to understand wrongly; to take in a wrong sense.

misunderstanding, mis-un-dēr-stand'ing, *n.*, wrong understanding; disagreement; difference.

Misuse, mis-ūz', *v. t.*, to use improperly; to treat ill; to abuse.—*n.* *misuse*, -ūs', improper use; employment to a bad purpose.

Mite, mit, *n.* a very minute insect, which generally breeds in cheese, so called from its smallness: the minutest or smallest of coins, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a farthing; anything very small; a very little quantity. [A.S. and Fr. *mite* for *minute*; L. *minutum*. See *Minute*.]

mit, mit', *adj.*, full of mites or insects.

Mitigate, mit'i-gāt, *v. t.*, to make soft or mild; to alleviate; to soften in severity; to temper; to reduce in amount.—*pr. p.* *mit'i-gāt'ing*; *pa. p.* *mit'i-gāt'ed*. [L. *mitigo*, *adum*—*mitis*, soft, mild.]

mitigable, mit'i-gabl, *adj.*, that can be mitigated.

mitigative, mit'i-gāt-iv, *adj.*, tending to mitigate; soothing. [L. *mitigativus*.]

mitigator, mit'i-gāt-or, *n.*, one who mitigates.

mitigation, mit-i-gā'shun, *n.*, act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement.

Mitre, mī'tēr, *n.*, a head-dress or crown of archbishops and bishops, and sometimes of abbots; fig. episcopal dignity: in *arch.*, a junction of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45°.—*v. t.* to adorn with a mitre: to unite at an angle of 45°.—*pr. p.* *mī'tr'ing*; *pa. p.* *mī'tred*. [Fr.: L. *mitra*; Gr. *mitra*, head-dress, akin to *mitos*, thread.]

mitral, mī'tral, *adj.*, of or resembling a mitre. [Fr.]

mitriform, mit'ri-form, *adj.*, having the form of a mitre: in *bot.*, conical, and somewhat dilated at the base. [Mitre, and Form.]

Mitten, mit, *Mitten*, mit'n, *n.* lit. a cover for the hand;

a kind of glove for winter use, without a separate cover for each finger; a glove for the hand and wrist, but not the fingers. [Fr. *mitaine*; Gael. *mutan*—*math*, the hand.]

Mity. See under *Mite*.

Mix, miks, *v. t.* to unite two or more things into one mass; to mingle; to associate.—*v. i.* to become mixed; to be joined; to associate.—*pr. p.* *mīx'ing*; *pa. p.* *mīx'ed*.—*n.* *mīx'ar*. [A.S. *miscan*; Ger. *mischen*; L. *misceo*; Gr. *mignumi*, *misgō*; Sans. *mīçr*.]

mixture, mīkstūr, *n.*, act of mixing or state of being mixed; a mass or compound formed by mixing: in *chem.*, a composition in which the ingredients retain their properties.

Mizen, mi'z'n, *n.* in a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore and aft sails, lying along the middle of the ship.—*adj.* belonging to the mizen; nearest the stern. [It. *mezzana*, from *mezzo*, L. *medius*, the middle.]

mizen-mast, mi'z'n-mast, *n.*, the mast that bears the mizen.

Misals. See under *Mist*.

Mnemonic, nē-mon'ik, **Mnemonic**, nē-mon'ik-al, *adj.*, assisting the memory. [Gr. *mnēmōnikos*—*mnēmōn*, mindfull—*mnasmai*, to remember.]

mnemonics, nē-mon'iks, *n.*, the art or science of assisting the memory.

Moan, mōn, *v. t.* to make a low sound of grief or pain; to lament audibly.—*v. t.* to lament.—*n.* audible expression of pain:—*pr. p.* *moan'ing*; *pa. p.* *moan'ed*. [A.S. *manan*.]

Moat, mōt, *n.* a deep trench round a castle or fortified place, sometimes filled with water.—*v. t.* to surround with a moat:—*pr. p.* *moat'ing*; *pa. p.* *moat'ed*. [Fr. *motte*, a clod, hillock; *mothe*, a little earthen fortress; It. *motta*, clod, *mota*, mud, turf; perhaps from the root of *Mote*.]

Mob, mob, *n.*, the mobile or fickle common people; the vulgar; a disorderly crowd; a riotous assembly.—*v. t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously:—*pr. p.* *mobb'ing*; *pa. p.* *mobbed*. [Obs. E. *mobile*; L. *mobile vulgus*—*mobilis*, movable, from *moveo*, to move, and *vulgus*, the people.] See *Move*.

mobile, mō'bil or mō-bēl', *adj.*, that can be moved or excited.—*n.* *mobility*, quality of being mobile.

mobiles, mōb'i-līz, *v. t.* lit. to convert into movables; to call into active service, as troops.—*n.* *mobilita'tion*. [Fr. *mobilesiser*.]

Moccasins, mok'a-sin, *n.* a shoe of deer-skin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. [a native word.]

Mock, mok, *v. t.* lit. to make mows or mouths at; to laugh at; to make sport of; to mimic in ridicule; to disappoint the hopes of; to deceive:—*pr. p.* *mock'ing*; *pa. p.* *mock'ed*.—*n.* *ridicule*; a sneer.—*adj.* imitating reality, but not real; false.—*n.* *mock'ar*.—*adv.* *mock'ingly*. [Fr. *moquer*, Gr. *mucken*, to mock, *moskos*, mockery: prob. from making mows or mouths at one.]

mockery, mok'er-ē, *mocking*, mok'ing, *n.*, act of mocking; derision; ridicule; subject of laughter or sport; vain imitation; false show. [Fr. *moquerie*—*moquer*.]

mocking-bird, mok'ing-bērd, *n.* a bird of North America, of the thrush family, which mocks or imitates the notes of birds and other sounds.

Mode, mōd, *n.* lit. a measure; rule; custom; form; manner of existing: that which exists only as a

quality of substance; in *logic*, the form of the syllogism; in *gramm.*, the inflection of a verb expressing the manner of action or being, also called mood: in *music*, the arrangement of the intervals in the scale, as major and minor. [*L. modus*, a measure, from Sans. *mā*, to measure.] See *Mete*.

modal, mōd'al, *adj.*, relating to mode or form; consisting of mode only: in *logic*, indicating some mode of expression.—*adv.* mod'ally.—*n.* modality.

modalist, mōd'al-ist, *n.* in *theol.*, one of a class who consider the three persons of the Godhead as only modes of being, and not as distinct persons.

modal, mōd'ish, *adj.*, according to or in the mode; fashionable.—*adv.* mod'ishly.—*n.* mod'ishness.

modist, mōd'ist, *n.*, one who follows the mode or fashion.—*modiste*, mō-dēs't, *n.* one who makes dresses according to the fashionable mode. [*Fr.*]

model, mod'el, *n.* something to shew the mode or way; something to be copied; a pattern; a mould; an imitation of something on a smaller scale: something worthy of imitation.—*v.t.* to form after a model; to shape: to make a model or copy of; to form in some soft material.—*v.i.* to practise modelling:—*pr.p.* mod'elling; *pa.p.* mod'elled.—*n.* mod'eller. [*Fr. middle-L. modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.]

modelling, mod'el-ing, *n.*, the act or art of making a model of something, a branch of sculpture.

Moderate, mod'er-āt, *v.t.*, to keep within measure or bounds; to reduce in intensity; to make temperate or reasonable; to pacify: to decide as a moderator.—*v.i.* to become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator:—*pr.p.* mod'erating; *pa.p.* mod'erited.—*adj.*, kept within measure or bounds; not excessive or extreme; temperate; of middle rate.—*adv.* mod'erately.—*n.* mod'erateness. [*L. moderō, -atum—modus*, a measure.]

moderation, mod'er-ā'shun, *n.*, act of moderating; state of being moderated or moderate; freedom from excess; calmness of mind.

moderation, mod'er-a-tism, *n.*, moderate opinions in religion or politics.

moderate, mod'er-ā'to, *adv.* in *music*, with moderate quickness. [*It.*]

moderator, mod'er-ā-tor, *n.*, one who or that which moderates or restrains; one who presides at a meeting. [*L.*—*n.* mod'eratorship.

Modern, mod'ern, *adj.*, limited to the present or recent time; not ancient.—*n.* one of modern times; in *pl.* the nations after the Greeks and Romans who are called the ancients.—*adv.* mod'eronly.—*n.* mod'eriness. [*L. modernus—modo*, only, just now, lit. with a limit (of time)—*modus*.]

modernise, mod'ern-iz, *v.t.*, to render modern; to adapt to the present time:—*pr.p.* mod'ernising; *pa.p.* mod'ernised.—*n.* mod'erisier.

modernism, mod'ern-izm, *n.*, modern practice; something of modern origin.

modernist, mod'ern-ist, *n.* an admirer of the moderns.

Modest, mod'est, *adj.* keeping within due measure or limits; restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward; decent; chaste; pure and delicate, as thoughts or language: moderate.—*adv.* mod'estly. [*L. modestus—modus*, a measure.]

modesty, mod'est-i, *n.*, the quality of being modest; absence of presumption; decency; chastity; purity; moderation. [*Fr. modestia—L. modestia*.]

Modicum, mod'i-kum, *n.*, something of a moderate size; a little. [*L.—modusus*, moderate.]

Modify, mod'i-fy, *v.t.*, to make or set bounds to; to

moderate: to change the form of; to vary:—*pr.p.* mod'ifying; *pa.p.* mod'ified. [*Fr. modifier—L. modifico, -atum—modus*, a measure, *facio*, to make.]—*n.* mod'ifier.—*adj.* mod'ifiable.

modification, mod-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, act of modifying; form or manner. [*Fr.—L. modificatio*.]

Modiah, Mod'iah, Mod'iate. See under *Moda*.

Modulate, mod'u-lāt, *v.t.*, to measure, to regulate: to vary or inflect, as sounds: in *music*, to change the key or mode.—*v.i.* to pass from one key into another:—*pr.p.* mod'ulating; *pa.p.* mod'ulated. [*L. modulator, -atus—modusus*, a little measure, dim. of *modus*.]

modulation, mod-u-lā'shun, *n.*, the act of modulating; state of being modulated: in *music*, the changing of the key-note and the alteration of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat.

modulator, mod'u-lāt-or, *n.*, one who or that which modulates: a chart in the Tonic Sol-fa musical notation on which the modulations or transitions from one scale to another are indicated by the relative position of the notes.

modula, mod'ul, *n.* in *arch.*, a measure for regulating the proportion of columns: a model. [*Fr.—L. modulusus*.]

modulus, mod'ū-lus, *n.* in *math.*, a constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base.

Mohair, mō'hār, *n.*, the fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor; cloth made of mohair. [*Fr. moire*, old *Fr. moerre*, *It. moerro*, *Ger. mohr*.]

Mohammedan, mo-ham'ed-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion.—*n.* a follower of Mohammed; one who professes Mohammedanism: also written Mahomedan, Mahomedan. [*Mohammed*, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570—*Ar. muhammad*, praiseworthy—*hamida*, to praise, or = the promised Messiah.]

Mohammedanism, mo-ham'ed-an-izm, *n.*, to convert to, or make conformable to Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism, mo-ham'ed-an-izm, Mohammedanism, mo-ham'ed-izm, *n.*, the religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

Mohar, mō'hur, *n.* in British India, a gold coin = fifteen rupees or 30s. [*Pers. mukur*, a gold coin.]

Moley, mo'i'e-ti, *n.*, half; one of two equal parts. [*Fr. moitie*, Prov. *moitat*, *It. mediata—L. medietas*, middle, half—*medius*, middle.]

Moll, moll, *v.t.* lit. to wet; to daub with dirt.—*v.t.* to toil or labour; to drudge:—*pr.p.* moll'ing; *pa.p.* moll'ed. [*Fr. mouiller*, to wet, *It. mollare*, to moisten—*mollis*, soft, wet, *L. mollis*, soft.]

Motre, mwor, *n.* watered silk. [See *Mohair*.]

Moist, moist, *adj.*, damp; humid; juicy; containing water or other liquid.—*adv.* moistly.—*n.* moistness. [*Fr. moitte*, old *Fr. moiste*, *L. mustens*, fresh, sappy—*mustum*, juice of grapes, new wine: also given from *L. madidus*, moist, and from *humectus*, moist.]

moisten, mois'n, *v.t.*, to make moist or damp; to wet slightly:—*pr.p.* mois'tening; *pa.p.* mois'tened.

moisture, mois't'r, *n.*, moistness; that which moistens or makes slightly wet; a small quantity of any liquid.

Molar, mō'lar, *adj.*, grinding, as a mill; used for grinding.—*n.* a grinding tooth, which is double. [*L. molaris—mola*, a mill—*molo*, to grind.]

Molasses, mo-las'es, *n.* sing. lit. the honey-like substance; treacle. [*Fr. melasse*, Port. *melaço—L. mellaceus*, honey-like—*mel*, mellis, honey.]

Mole, mōl, *n.*, a dark-brown spot or mark on the human body. [A.S. *mael*, Ger. *mahl*.]

Mole, mōl, *n.*, a small animal, with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mould. [contr. of mould-warp.—A.S. *molde*, mould, *woorpan*, to cast.]—*mole-hill*, *n.*, a little hill or heap of earth cast up by a mole.—*mole-eyed*, *adj.*, having eyes like those of a mole; seeing imperfectly.—*mole-track*, *n.*, the track made by a mole burrowing.

mole-cricket, mōl'-krik-et, *n.*, a burrowing insect like a cricket, with fore-legs like those of a mole.

mole-rat, mōl'-rat, *n.*, a rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole, found in Asia, S.E. of Europe, and Cape of Good Hope.

moleskin, mōl'ak'in, *n.*, a superior kind of fustian, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.

Mole, mōl, *n.*, a huge mass of mason-work, as a breakwater; the port or haven within a mole. [Fr.—L. *mole*, a huge mass.]

molecula, mōl'e-kūl, *n.*, lit. a little mole or mass; one of the minute particles of which matter is composed. [Fr., dim. of L. *mole*, a mass.]

molecular, mōl'ek'ū-lar, *adj.*, belonging to or consisting of molecules.—*n.*, molecularly.

Molest, mō-lest, *v.t.*, to trouble, disturb, or annoy:—*pr. p.* molesting; *pa. p.* molested.—*n.*, molest'er. [Fr. *molester*, L. *molesto*—*molestus*, troublesome—*mole*, a mass, a difficulty.]

molestation, mōl-est'ā-shun, *n.*, act of molesting; state of being molested; annoyance.

molesterful, mō-lest'fool, *adj.*, troublesome.

Mollify, mōl'yent, *adj.*, softening; serving to soften; assuaging. [L. *mollis*, soft, *pr. p.* of *mollis*, to soften—*mollis*, soft.] See emollient.

mollify, mōl'i-fy, *v.t.*, to make soft or tender; to assuage; to calm or pacify:—*pr. p.* mollifying; *pa. p.* mollified.—*adj.*, mollifiable.—*n.*, mollifier. [L. *mollis*, soft, *facto*, to make.]

mollification, mōl-i-fy-kā'shun, *n.*, act of mollifying; state of being mollified; mitigation.

Mollusc, Mollusk, mōl'usk, *n.*, one of the Mollusca, those animals which have a soft body, as the snail and all shell-fish.—*pl.* mollusca, mollusks, or mollusca. [L. *molluscus*, soft—*mollis*, soft.]

molluscan, mōl-lus'kan, mollusca, mōl-lus'kus, *adj.*, of or like molluscs.—*n.*, molluscan, a mollusc.

Molten, mōlt'n, *adj.*, melted; made of melted metal. [old *pa. p.* of *Melt*.]

Moment, mō'ment, *n.*, lit. a movement; moving cause or force; importance in effect; value; the smallest portion of time in which a movement can be made; an instant: in *mech.*, a force multiplied by the perpendicular on the axis of motion. [Fr.—L. *momentum*, for *movimentum*—*moveo*, to move.]

momentary, mō'ment-er-l, *adj.*, lasting for a moment; done in a moment—*adv.* momentarily.—*n.*, momentariness.

momentarily, mō'ment-er-l, *adv.*, for a moment; in a moment; every moment.

momentous, mō'ment'us, *adj.*, of moment or importance; of great consequence.—*adv.* momentously.—*n.*, momentousness.

momentum, mō'ment'um, *n.*, the quantity of motion in a body, which is proportional to the mass multiplied by the velocity.—*pl.* momenta.

Monachal, Monachism. See under Monk.

Monad, mon'ad, *n.*, lit. a unit; an ultimate atom: in *sool.*, one of the simplest of animalcules. [Fr.

monade—L. *monas*, *-adis*, Gr. *monas*, *-ados*—*monos*, solitary—*monos*, alone.]

monadic, mon-ad'ik, monadical, mon-ad'ik-al, *adj.*, being or resembling a monad.

Monadelphian, mon-a-del'fi-an, Monadelphous, mon-a-del'fus, *adj.* in *bot.*, having the stamens united into one brotherhood or body by the filaments. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *adelphos*, a brother.]

Monandrian, mon-an'dri-an, Monandrous, mon-an'drus, *adj.* in *bot.*, having only one stamen or male organ. [Gr. *monos*, and *andr*, *andros*, a male.]

Monarch, mon'ark, *n.*, lit. one who rules alone over a nation; a sovereign; the chief of its kind.—*adj.* supreme; superior to others. [Gr. *monarchēs*—*monos*, alone, *archē*, rule—*archō*, to rule.]

monarchal, mon-ark'al, *adj.*, pertaining to a monarch; regal.

monarchie, mon-ark'ik, monarchial, mon-ark'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to a monarch or monarchy; vested in a single ruler.

monarchieal, mōn'ark-i-ē, *v.t.* to rule over, as a monarch; to convert into a monarchy:—*pr. p.* monarchising; *pa. p.* monarchised.

monarchieist, mōn-ark-i-ist, *n.*, an advocate of monarchy.

monarchy, mon'ark-i, *n.*, government headed by a monarch; a kingdom.

Monastery, mon-as'ter-i, *n.*, lit. a house for those who live alone; a house for monks; an abbey; a convent. [L. *monasterium*, Gr. *monastērion*—*monastēs*, a monk—*monos*, alone.]

monastic, mon-as'tik, monastical, mon-as'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to monasteries, monks, and nuns; recluse; solitary.—*adv.* monastically.

monastic, mon-as'tik, *n.*, a monk.

monasticism, mon-as'ti-z'ism, *n.*, monastic life.

Monday, mun'dā, *n.*, the day sacred to the moon; the second day of the week. [Moon, and Day.]

Monetary. See under Money.

Money, mun'ī, *n.*, that which is minted or coined; coin; pieces of stamped metal used in commerce; any currency used as the equivalent of money: wealth.—*pl.* Mon'ey. [Fr. *monnaie*, L. *moneta*, from root of *Mint*.]

monetary, mun'e-tar-i, *adj.*, relating to money or monied affairs; consisting in money.

money-broker, mun'i-brōk-er, money-changer, mun'i-chān]-er, *n.*, a broker who deals in money or exchanges.

moneyed, mōned, mun'd, *adj.*, having money; rich in money; consisting in money.

moneyless, mun'i-less, *adj.*, destitute of money.

Monger, mung'ger, *n.*, a trader; a dealer.—*v.t.* to trade or deal in. [A.S. *mongere*, old Ger., Ica. *mangari*—*manga*, to trade; L. *mango*, a trader.]

Mongrel, mung'grel, *adj.*, of a mixed breed.—*n.* an animal of a mixed breed. [A.S. *mangan*, to mix. See *Mingle*.]

Monition, mon-ih'un, *n.*, a reminding or admonishing; warning; notice. [L. *monitio*—*monere*, to remind—Sana. *monere*, to think.]

monitive, mon'i-tiv, *adj.*, conveying admonition.

monitor, mon'i-tor, *n.*, one who admonishes; an adviser; an instructor; a pupil who assists a schoolmaster.—*sem.* mon'itors.—*n.* monitoring.

monitorial, mon-i-tō'ri-al, *adj.*, relating to a monitor; performed or taught by a monitor.—*adv.* monitorially.

monitory, mon'i-tor-i, *adj.*, reminding or admonishing; giving admonition or warning.

Monk, mung'k, *n.* lit. *one who lives alone*; a religious recluse; one of a religious community living in a monastery. [A.S. *monac*, It. *monaco*, L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*—*monos*, alone.]
monkish, mung'k-ish, *adj.*, *pertaining to a monk*; like a monk; monastic.
monk's-hood, mung'k's-hood, *n.* the aconite, a poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.
monachal, mon'ak-al, *adj.*, *living alone*; pertaining to monks or to a monastic life.
monachism, mon'ak-izm, *n.*, *monastic life*; state of being a monk.
Monkey, mung'k'i, *n.*, *a name of contempt*, esp. for a mischievous person; the order of mammalia next to man, having their feet developed like hands; an ape. [old It. *monicchio*, It. *monina*—*monna*, an old woman, an ape, contr. of *madonna*, mistress.]
Monocord, mon'o-kord, *n.*, a musical instrument of one chord or string. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *Chord*.]
Monochromatia, mon-o-kro-mat'ik, *adj.*, *of one colour only*. [Gr. *monos*, and *Chromatia*.]
Monocotyledon, mon-o-kot-i-l'ed'on, *n.*, *a plant with only one cotyledon*.—*adj.* *monocotyledonous*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *Cotyledon*.]
Monocular, mon-ok'u-lar, *Monocularis, mon-ok'u-lus, *adj.*, *with one eye only*. [Gr. *monos*, and *Ocular*.]
Monody, mon'o-di, *n.*, a mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner bewails.—*adj.* *monodical*. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *Odē*.]
monodist, mon'o-dist, *n.*, *one who writes monodies*.
Monogamy, mon-og'a-mi, *n.*, *marriage to one wife only*; the state of such marriage.—*n.* *monogamist*. [Gr. *monos*, one, *gamos*, marriage.]
Monogram, mon'o-gram, *n.*, *a single letter or character*; a character or cipher of several letters interwoven. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *gramma*, a letter.]
Monograph, mon'o-graf, *n.*, *a written description of a single thing or class*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *graphō*, to write.]
monography, mon-og'ra-fi, *n.*, a representation by one means only, as lines; an outline drawing.
monographic, mon-o-graf'ik, **monographical**, mon-og'raf'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to a monograph*; drawn in lines without colours.
monographer, mon-og'ra-fer, **monographist**, mon-og'ra-fist, *n.*, *a writer of monographs*.
Monogynia, mon-o-jin'i-an, **Monogynous**, mon-o-jin-us, *adj.* in *bot.*, *having only one pistil or female organ*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gynē*, a female.]
Monolith, mon'o-lith, *n.*, a pillar, or the like, of a single stone.—*adj.* *monolithic*, *monolith'al*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, stone.]
Monologue, mon'o-lög, *n.*, *a speech uttered by one person*; soliloquy; a poem, &c. for a single performer. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech.]
Monomania, mon-o-mä'ni-a, *n.*, *madness confined to one subject, or one faculty of the mind*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]
monomania, mon-o-mä'ni-ak, *adj.*, *affected with monomania*.—*n.* one affected with monomania.
Monome, mon-öm', **Monomial**, mon-öm'i-al, *n.*, an algebraic expression of one term only; a series of factors of single terms.—*adj.* *monomial*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *nomē*, division.]
Monophyllous, mon-of'il-us or mon-o-fil'us, *adj.* *having a leaf of but one piece*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *phyllon*, a leaf.]
Monopolise, mon-op'o-liz, *v.t.* to obtain possession of anything so as to be the only seller of it; to engross the whole of:—*pr.p.* *monopolising*; *pa.p.* *monopolised*.—*ns.* *monopoliser*, *monop-**

list, *one who monopolizes*. [Fr. *monopoliser*, from Gr. *monos*, alone, and *polēs*, to sell.]
monopoly, mon-op'o-li, *n.*, *the sole power of dealing in anything*; exclusive command or possession; in law, a grant from the crown to an individual for the sole dealing in anything.
Monospermous, mon-o-sperm'us, *adj.* in *bot.*, *having one seed only*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *spermā*, seed.]
Monostich, mon'o-stik, *n.*, a poem complete in one verse. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *stichos*, verse.]
Monostrophe, mon-o-strof'ik, *adj.* *having but one strophe*; not varied in measure. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *strophē*, a strophe.]
Monosyllabic, mon-o-sil'a-bl, *n.*, a word of one syllable. [Gr. *monos*, alone, *syllabē*, a syllable.]
monosyllabic, mon-o-sil-lab'ik, *adj.*, *consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable*.
Monotheism, mon'o-thē-izm, *n.*, *the belief in only one God*. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *theos*, God.]
monothetist, mon'o-thē-ist, *n.*, *one who believes that there is but one God*.—*adj.* *monothetist's*.
Monotone, mon'o-tōn, *n.*, *a single, unvaried tone or sound*; a succession of sounds having the same pitch. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *tonos*, a tone, note.]
monotonous, mon-o-tō-nus, *adj.*, *uttered in one unvaried tone or key*; marked by dull uniformity.—*adv.* *monotonously*.
monotony, mon-ot'o-ni, *n.*, *dull uniformity of tone or sound*; fig. irksome sameness or want of variety.
Monsoon, mon-sōon', *n.*, *a periodical wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from the S.-W. from April to October, and from the N.-E. the rest of the year*; similar winds elsewhere. [Fr. *monsoon*, *mousim*; Hind. *mausim*—Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season—*wasama*, to mark.]
Monster, mon'ster, *n.* lit. *that which admonishes or warns, a divine omen*; anything out of the usual course of nature; a prodigy; anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. [L. *monstrum*, a monster—*monere*, to admonish—Sans. *man*, to think.]
monstrous, mon'strus, *adj.*, *having the qualities of a monster*; out of the common course of nature; enormous; wonderful; horrible.—*adv.* *monstrously*.
monstrosity, mon-stros'i-ti, *n.*, *state of being monstrous*; an unnatural production.
monstruous, mon'strous, *n.* in the R. Cath. Church, the utensil in which the consecrated wafer is shown to the congregation. [Fr.—L. *monstro*, to shew—*monstrum*, an omen.]
Montain, mon-tan'ik, *adj.*, *pertaining to mountains*; consisting in mountains. [L. *montanus*—*mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] See *Mount*.
Month, &c. See under *Moon*.
Monument, mon'ū-ment, *n.*, *anything that reminds*; anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event; a record. [L. *monumentum*—*monere*, to remind—Sans. *man*, to think.]
monumental, mon-ū-ment'al, *adj.*, *of or relating to a monument or tomb*; serving as a monument; memorial.—*adv.* *monumentally*.
Mood, mōöd, *n.* same as *Mode*.
Mood, mōöd, *n.*, *mind, disposition of mind*; temporary state of the mind; anger; heat of temper. [A.S. *mod*, mind, disposition; Goth. *mod*; Ice. *móðr*; Ger. *muth*.]
moody, mōöd'y, *adj.*, *indulging moods*; out of humour; angry; sad; gloomy.—*adv.* *mood'ily*.—*n.* *moodiness*, *quality of being moody*; peevishness.
Moon, mōön, *n.*, *that which measures time*; the planet which revolves round the earth; a planet

revolving about any other planet: a month: in *fort.*, a moon-shaped outwork. [A.S. *mona*; Goth. *mana*; Ice. *mana*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *mēnē*; Sans. *mas*, from *ma*, to measure.]

moonbeam, mōōn'bēm, *n.*, a beam from the moon. moonless, mōōn'les, *adj.*, destitute of moonlight. moonlight, mōōn'lit, *adj.*, lighted by the moon; occurring during moonlight. [Moon, and Light.]

moonshine, mōōn'shīn, *n.*, the shining of the moon; fig. show without reality. [Moon, and Shine.]

moonstruck, mōōn'struk, *adj.* lit. struck or affected by the moon; lunatic. [Moon, and Struck.]

month, mūnth, *n.*, the period of one revolution of the moon; one of the twelve parts of the year. [A.S. *monaht*, from *mona*, the moon.]

monthly, mūnth'li, *adj.*, performed in a month; happening or published once a month.—*n.*, a monthly publication.—*adv.* once a month; in every month.

moor, mōōr, *n.*, an extensive waste covered with peat, and having a poor, peaty soil; a heath. [A.S. *moor*; Dutch, *moor*; Ice. *moor*, peat, turf, moor.]

moorish, mōōr'ish, *mooriness*, mōōr'is, *adj.*, resembling a moor; sterile; marshy; boggy.

moorland, mōōr'land, *n.*, moory land.

moor-cock, mōōr'kok, moor-fowl, mōōr'-fowl, *n.*, the red grouse or heath-cock found in moors.

moor-hen, mōōr'-hen, *n.*, the moor or water hen.

moor, mōōr, *v.t.* lit. to tie; to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.—*v.i.* to be fastened by cables or chains.—*pr.p.* mooring; *pa.p.* moored. [Fr. *marver*, Dutch, *maren*, *marren* = A.S. *marvan*, old Ger. *marrrjan*, to hinder.]

mooring, mōōr'āj, *n.*, a place for mooring.

mooring, mōōr'ing, *n.*, act of mooring; that which serves to moor or confine a ship; in *pl.* the place or condition of a ship thus moored.

moor, mōōr, *n.*, a native of N. Africa, of a dark complexion. [Dutch, *moor*; Ger. *moor*; Fr. *maure*; L. *maurus*, from Gr. *mauros*, black.]

moorish, mōōr'ish, *adj.*, belonging to the Moors.

moorish, mōōr'ish, *adj.*, done after the manner of the Moors.—*n.*, a kind of ornamentation, same as rabeque. [Fr.; It. *moresco*.]

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or stupid:—*pr.p.* mōōping; *pa.p.* mōōped.—*adv.* mōōpingly. [Dutch, *mōōpen*, to pout, sulk.]

mopish, mōōp'ish, *adj.*, dull; spiritless.—*n.* mopishness.

Moraine, mo-rān', *n.*, in *geol.*, a line of blocks and gravel found at the bases and edges of glaciers. [Fr.; prov. Ger. *moor*, stones broken off; It. *moira*, heap of stones; Sp. *morron*, a hill.]

Moral, mor'al, *adj.*, of or belonging to the manners or conduct of men; conformed to right; virtuous; capable of moral action; subject to the moral law; instructing with regard to morals; supported by reason.—*n.* in *pl.*, manners; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy or ethics; conduct; in *sing.*, the practical lesson given by anything. [L. *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.]

morals, mo-rāl', *n.*, the moral condition; mental state, as of a body of men. [Fr.]

moralise, mor'al-iz, *v.t.* to apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense.—*v.i.* to speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflections:—*pr.p.* moralising; *pa.p.* moralised.—*n.* moraliser. [Fr. *moraliser*.]

moralist, mor'al-ist, *n.*, one who moralises; one who teaches morals; one who practises moral duties; one who prides himself on his morality.

moralism, mor'al-iz'm, *n.*, quality of being moral; the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong; the practice of moral duties; virtue; the doctrine which treats of moral actions; ethics; a kind of moral allegorical play. [L. *moralitas*.]

morally, mor'al-li, *adv.*, in a moral manner.

Morass, mo-ras', *n.*, lit. moorish or peaty ground; a tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh. [Ger. *moorast*; Dan. *moorast*; Ice. *myri*, from *moor*, peat, moor.]

Moravian, mo-rā'vi-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Moravia or to the Moravians or United Brethren.—*n.*, one of the United Brethren, a Protestant religious sect, orig. from Moravia, in Austria.

Morbidity, mor-bid'i-ty, *n.*, quality of being morbid; the quality of an action which renders it right or wrong; the practice of moral duties; virtue; the doctrine which treats of moral actions; ethics; a kind of moral allegorical play. [L. *moralitas*.]

morbidly, mor-bid-li, *adv.*, in a morbid manner.

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- latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. [low L. *morganaica*, a gift from a bridegroom to his bride; Ger. *morgen*, morning, and *gabe*, a gift.]
- Moribund**, mor'i-bund, *adj.*, about to die. [L. *moribundus*—*morior*, to die.]
- Moril**, mor'il, *n.* a mushroom abounding with little holes. [Fr. *morille*; Ger. *morchel*; Sw. *murkila*.]
- Morion**, mor'i-un, *n.* lit. a covering for the crown of the head; an open helmet, without visor or beaver. [Fr.; It. *moriore*; Sp. *morrión*, from *morra*, the crown of the head.]
- Morisco**, Morisk. See under *Moor*.
- Mormon**, mor'mon, *n.* one of a sect in the United States, founded by Joseph Smith, who made an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*, from *Mormon*, its supposed author.—*n.* *Mormonism* (-ism), the doctrines of this sect.
- Morn**, morn, *n.* the first part of the day; morning. [A.S. *morn*, *morgen*; Ger. *morgen*; Ice. *morgun*; Goth. *maurgun*.]
- morning**, morn'ing, *n.* the first part of the day; an early part.—*adj.* pertaining to the morning; done or being in the morning.
- morrow**, mor'rō, *n.* orig. *morning*; the day following the present; to-morrow; the next following day.
- Morocco**, mo-rok'ō, *n.* a fine kind of leather of goat or sheep-skin, first brought from *Morocco*.
- Morose**, mō-rōs', *adj.* lit. *wayward*; of a sour temper; gloomy; severe.—*adv.* *morosely*.—*n.* *moroseness*, quality of being morose. [L. *morosus*—*mos*, *moris*, manner, way of life.] See *Moral*.
- Morphia**, mor'f-a, Morphine, mor'fin, Morphine, mor'f-na, *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. [Fr. *morphine*—Gr. *Morphēus*, the god of dreams, lit. the fashioner, from *morphē*, shape.]
- Morris**, Morrice. See under *Moor*.
- Morrow**. See under *Mora*.
- Morse**, mors, *n.* the walrus or sea-horse. See *Walrus*. [Russ. *mors*.]
- Morsel**, mor'sel, *n.*, a bite or mouthful; a small piece of food; a small quantity. [old Fr. *morcel*; It. *morzello*; L. *morsus*, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite.] See *Mordacious*.
- Mortal**, mor'tal, *adj.*, liable to die; causing death; deadly; fatal; punishable with death; belonging to man, who is mortal.—*adv.* *mor'tally*. [L. *mortalis*—*mors*, *mortis*, death, *mortior*, *mortuus*, Sans. *mri*, to die.]
- mortality**, mor-tal'i-ti, *n.*, condition of being mortal; death; frequency or number of deaths; the human race. [L. *mortalitas*.]
- mortgage**, mor'gā, *n.* lit. a death gag or pledge; a conveyance of property, as security for a debt, which is lost or becomes dead to the debtor if the money is not paid on a certain day; the state of being pledged.—*v.t.* to pledge, as security for a debt:—*pr.p.* *mort'gaging*; *pa.p.* *mort'gaged*.—*n.* *mort'gager*. [Fr.—*mort*, L. *mortuus*, dead, and *gag*.]
- mortgagee**, mor-gā-jē, *n.*, one to whom a mortgage is made or given.
- mortiferous**, mor-tif'er-us, *adj.*, death-bringing; fatal. [L. *mors*, death, and *fero*, to bring.]
- mortify**, mor-ti-fī, *v.t.*, to make dead; to destroy the vital functions of; to bring into subjection; to vex; to humble.—*v.i.* to lose vitality; to practise severities and penance; to be subdued:—*pr.p.* *mort'ifying*; *pa.p.* *mort'ified*. [low L. *mortifico*—*mors*, death, and *facio*, to make.]
- mortifying**, mor-ti-fī-ing, *adj.*, tending to mortify or humble; humiliating; vexing.
- mortification**, mor-ti-fī-kā'shun, *n.*, act of mortifying or state of being mortified; the death of one part of an animal body; subjection of the passions and appetites by bodily severities; humiliation; vexation; that which mortifies or vexes; in Scotch law, a bequest to some institution.
- mortmain**, mor'mān, *n.*, the transfer of property to a corporation, which is said to be a *dead hand* or one that can never part with it again. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, L. *manus*, the hand.]
- mortuary**, mor'tū-ā-ri, *adj.*, belonging to the burial of the dead.—*n.* a burial-place; a gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [Fr. *mortuair*; L. *mortuarius*.]
- Mortar**, mor'tar, *n.*, a vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, &c.; a cement of lime, sand, and water. [L. *mortarium*, prob. from root of *mordeo*, to bite, akin to Sans. *mrid*, to grind, to pound.]
- Mortise**, mor'tis, *n.*, a cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, another piece made to fit it.—*v.t.* to cut a mortise in; to join by a mortise and tenon.—*pr.p.* *mort'ising*; *pa.p.* *mort'ised*. [Fr. *mortaise*; prob. from L. *mortuus*, catch of a buckle, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite.]
- Mosaic**, mō-zā'ik, Mosaic-work, mō-zā'ik-wurk, *n.* lit. *work belonging to the Muses*; a kind of work in which objects are represented by small pieces of coloured marble, glass, &c. cemented on stucco.—*adj.* relating to or composed of mosaic.—*adv.* *mosaically*. [Fr. *mosaïque*; It. *mosaico*, L. *musivum opus*, mosaic work—Gr. *mosaikos*, belonging to the Muses.]
- Mosaic**, mō-zā'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to *Moses*, the great Jewish lawgiver.
- Moschatel**, mos'ka-tel, *n.* a plant, with pale-green flowers and a musky smell. [Fr. *moscateline*, low L. *moschatellina*—*muscus*, Gr. *moschos*, musk.]
- Moselle**, mo-zel', *n.* a French white wine from the district of the *Moselle*.
- Moslem**, mor'lem, *n.* lit. a true believer; a Mussulman or Mohammedan.—*adj.* of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [Ar. *moslem*—*salama*, to submit to God.]
- Mosque**, mosk, *n.* a Mohammedan place of worship. [Fr. *mosque*, Port. *mesquita*—Ar. *masjid*—*sajada*, to bend, to adore.]
- Mosquito**, mos-kē'tō, *n.* lit. a fly; a biting gnat common in tropical countries. [Sp.—*mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.]
- Moss**, mos, *n.* lit. the fresh, tender plant; a family of plants with a leafy stem and narrow, simple leaves; a piece of ground covered with moss; a bog.—*v.t.* to cover with moss:—*pr.p.* *moss'ing*; *pa.p.* *moss'ed*. [A.S. *mos*; Ger. *moos*; akin to L. *muscus*, Gr. *moschos*, *oschos*, a tender plant, akin to *onos*, a twig.]
- moss-land**, mos'-land, *n.*, land abounding in moss or peat-bogs.
- moss-rose**, mor-rōz, *n.* a variety of *rose* having a moss-like growth on the calyx.
- moss-trooper**, mos-trōōp-ēr, *n.* one of the *troopers* or bandits that used to infest the *mosses* between England and Scotland.
- mossy**, mos'i, *adj.*, overgrown or abounding with moss.—*n.* *moss'iness*.
- Most**, mōst, *adj.* (superl. of *More*), greatest; excelling in number.—*adv.* in the highest degree.

—*n.* the greatest number or quantity.—*adv.* mostly. [A.S. *mass*, superl. of *mycel*, great. See *Much*, *More*.]

Mote, *môt*, *n.*, a particle of dust; a spot or speck; anything small. [A.S. *mot*; Ice. *moda*, Dutch, *mot*, dust.]

Motet. See under *Motte*.

Moth, *moth*, *n.* an insect that gnaws cloth; a family of insects like butterflies, of dull colours, seen at night: that which eats away gradually and silently. [A.S. *mothke*; Ger. *motte*, prob. from Goth. *maitan*, old Ger. *meten*, to cut, to gnaw.—*v.i.* *moth'-eat*, to prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.]

moth-eaten, *moth'-et-n*, *adj.*, eaten or cut by moths.

moth-hunter, *moth'-hunt-er*, *n.* a little kind of swallow which hunts moths, &c. called also the goat-sucker.

moth, *moth*, *adj.*, full of moths.

Mother, *mut'h-er*, *n.*, the producer; a female parent, esp. of the human race; a matron: that which has produced anything.—*adj.* received by birth, as it were from one's mother; natural: acting the part of a mother: originating.—*v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter:—*pr.p.* *mother'ing*; *pa.p.* *mother'ed*. [old E. *moder*, A.S. *modor*, Ger. *mutter*, akin to L. *mater*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, Sans. *mātri-mā*, to produce.]—*moth'er-in-law*, the mother of one's husband or wife.—*moth'er-of-pearl*, the internal layer of the shells of several mollusca, esp. of the pearl-oyster, so called because producing the pearl.

motherhood, *mut'h-er-hood*, *n.*, state of being a mother.

motherless, *mut'h-er-less*, *adj.*, without a mother.

motherly, *mut'h-er-ly*, *adj.*, pertaining to or becoming a mother; parental; tender.—*n.* *moth'erliness*.

Mothy. See under *Moth*.

Motion, *Motive*, &c. See under *Move*.

Motley, *mot'li*, *adj.*, covered with spots of different colours; consisting of different colours: composed of various parts. [old E. *smottred*, bedaubed; W. *ysmot*, a spot, *ysmotio*, to mottle.]

mottled, *mot'ld*, *adj.*, marked with spots of various colours, or shades of colour.

Motor, &c. See under *Move*.

Mottled. See under *Motley*.

Motto, *mot'ô*, *n.* lit. a word muttered; a sentence or phrase prefixed to anything intimating the subject of it; a phrase attached to a device.—*pl.* *mottos* (*mot'ôz*). [It. *motto*—low L. *muttum*—*muttio*, to mutter.] See *Mutter*.

motet, *mo-tet*, *n.* a short piece of sacred music. [It. *moletta*, dim. of *motto*.]

Mould, *mo'ld*, *n.* lit. that which is ground; dust; soil rich in decayed matter: the matter of which anything is composed: a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere, so named from often growing on mould.—*v.t.* to cover with mould or soil; to cause to become mouldy.—*v.i.* to become mouldy:—*pr.p.* *mould'ing*; *pa.p.* *mould'ed*. [A.S. *moelde*, Ger. *mull*, Goth. *mulda*; akin to Goth. *malan*, L. *molo*, to grind.]

moulder, *môld'ér*, *v.i.*, to crumble to mould; to waste away gradually.—*v.t.* to turn to dust:—*pr.p.* *mould'ering*; *pa.p.* *mould'ered*.

mouldwarp, *môld'worp*, *n.* the mole, which casts up little heaps of mould. [See *Mole*.]

mouldy, *môld'y*, *adj.*, overgrown with mould.—*n.* *mould'iness*.

Mould, *mo'ld*, *n.* lit. a model; a hollow form in

which anything is cast; a pattern: the form received from a mould; character.—*v.t.* to form in a mould; to knead, as dough:—*pr.p.* *mould'ing*; *pa.p.* *mould'ed*.—*n.* *mould'er*. [Fr. *mouls*, Port. *molde*—L. *modulus*. See *Model*.]

mouldable, *môld'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be moulded.

moulding, *môld'ing*, *n.*, anything moulded: in arch., an ornamental projection beyond a wall, &c.

Mouth, *môlt*, *v.i.*, to change or cast the feathers, &c. as birds, &c.:—*pr.p.* *moult'ing*; *pa.p.* *moult'ed*. [old E. *mout*, Ger. *mausen*, Fr. *muer*, from root of *Mew*.]

mouthing, *môlt'ing*, *n.*, the act or process of mouthing or casting leathers, skin, &c.

Mound, *mound*, *n.* lit. a defence: in fort., an artificial bank of earth or stone; an artificial mound; a natural hillock.—*v.t.* to fortify with a mound:—*pr.p.* *mound'ing*; *pa.p.* *mound'ed*. [A.S. *mund*, a defence; Ger. *mund*, defence; akin to L. *munio*, to protect, and *mons*, a mount.]

Mount, *mount*, *n.* lit. that which projects; ground rising above the level of the surrounding country; a hill: an ornamental mound: in B., a bulwark for offence or defence.—*v.t.* to project or rise up; to be of great elevation.—*v.t.* to raise aloft; to climb; to get upon, as a horse; to put on horseback: to put upon something:—*pr.p.* *mount'ing*; *pa.p.* *mount'ed*.—*n.* *mount'er*. [A.S.; Fr. *mont*—L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain—*mineo*, to project.]

mountable, *mount'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be mounted or ascended.

mountain, *mount'an*, or *in*, *n.* a high hill: anything very large.—*adj.* of or relating to a mountain; growing or dwelling on a mountain. [Fr. *montagne*, Sp. *montaña*—L. *mons*, *montis*.]—*mount'ain-ash*, the rowan-tree, with bunches of red berries common on mountains.—*mount'ain-limestone*, in geol., a series of limestone strata separating the old red-sandstone from the coal-measures.

mountaineer, *mount'an-er*, or *in-er*, *n.*, an inhabitant of a mountain; a rustic.

mountainous, *mount'an-us*, or *in-us*, *adj.*, full of mountains: large as a mountain; huge.

mountebank, *mount'e-bank*, *n.* lit. one who mounts a bench; a quack-doctor who boasts of his skill and his medicines; a boastful pretender. [It. *montimbanco*—*montare*, to mount, *in*, on, upon, and *banco*, a bench.]

mounting, *mount'ing*, *n.*, the act of mounting or embellishing, as the setting of a gem, &c.

Mourn, *môrn*, *v.i.* lit. to murmur or groan to one's self in grief; to grieve; to be sorrowful: to wear mourning.—*v.t.* to grieve for; to utter in a sorrowful manner:—*pr.p.* *mourn'ing*; *pa.p.* *mourn'ed*.—*n.* *mourn'er*. [A.S. *murman*, *moornan*; Fr. *mourne*, dull, sad; old Ger. *mornan*, to grieve, *moornan*, to be troubled about; Gael. *matrugh*, to groan, to sob.]

mournful, *môrn'fool*, *adj.*, mourning; causing or expressing sorrow; feeling grief.—*adv.* *mourn'fully*.—*n.* *mourn'fulness*.

mourning, *môrn'ing*, *adj.*, grieving; lamenting.—*n.* the act of expressing grief: the dress of mourners.—*adv.* *mourn'ingly*.

Mouse, *mous*, *n.* lit. the stealing animal; a little rodent animal found in houses and in the fields.—*pl.* *mice* (*mîs*). [A.S. *mys*, pl. *mys*, Ger. *maus*, L. and Gr. *mys*, Sans. *mushka*, a rat or mouse—*mush*, to steal.]—*mous'-ear*, a name of several plants with soft leaves shaped like a mouse's ear.—*mous'-tail*, a small plant with

a spike of seed-vessels very like the tail of a mouse.

mouse, mouz, *v. t.*, to catch mice; to watch for slyly: —*pr. p.* mousing; *pa. p.* moused'. —*n.* mouser.

Moustache, moos-tash', same as Mustache.

Mouth, mouth, *n.*, that which munches or chews; the opening in the head of an animal by which it eats and utters sound; opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, &c.: the instrument of speaking; a speaker. —*pl.* mouths (mouthz). [A.S. *muða*, Scot. *munds*, Goth. *muntha*, mouth; E. *munch*, to make a noise in eating; Fr. *manger*, to eat.]

mouth, mouth, *v. t.* to utter with a voice overloud or swelling: —*pr. p.* mousing; *pa. p.* mouthed'. —*n.* mouth'er, an affected speaker.

mouthed, mouthd, *adj.*, having a mouth.

mouthful, mouth'fool, *n.*, as much as fills the mouth; a small quantity. —*pl.* mouth'fals.

mouthless, mouth'les, *adj.*, without a mouth.

mouth-piece, mouth'pēs, *n.*, the piece of a musical instrument for the mouth: one who speaks for others.

Mov, mōv, *v. t.* to cause to change place or posture; to set in motion; to impel: to excite to action; to persuade; to instigate; to arouse; to provoke; to touch the feelings of: to propose or bring before an assembly; to recommend. —*v. i.* to go from one place to another; to change place or posture; to walk: to change residence: to make a motion as in an assembly: —*pr. p.* moving; *pa. p.* moved'. —*n.* the act of moving; a movement, esp. at chess. —*n.* mover. [Fr. *mouvoir*, old Fr. *moivre*—L. *moveo*—Sans. *me*, to change.]

movable, mōv'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be moved, lifted, &c.: not fixed: changing from one time to another. —*adv.* movably. —*ns.* movableness, movability.

movables, mōv'a-blz, *n. pl.* in law, such articles of property as may be moved, as furniture, &c.

movement, mōv'ment, *n.*, act or manner of moving; change of position: motion of the mind, emotion: the wheel-work of a clock: in music, a part having the same time.

moving, mōv'ing, *adj.*, causing motion; changing position: affecting the feelings; pathetic. —*adv.* mov'ingly.

motion, mō'shun, *n.*, the act or state of moving: a single movement; change of posture; gait: power of motion: excitement of the mind: proposal made, esp. in an assembly: —in *pl.* in B., impulses. —*v. t.* to make a significant movement: —*pr. p.* mō'tioning; *pa. p.* mō'tioned. [Fr.—L. *motio*—*moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

motionless, mō'shun-less, *adj.*, without motion.

motive, mō'tiv, *adj.*, causing motion; having power to move. —*n.* that which moves, or excites to action; inducement; reason.

motivity, mō-tiv'it-i, *n.*, power of producing motion; the quality of being influenced by motion.

motor, mō'tor, *n.*, a mover; that which gives motion.

motory, mō'tor-i, *adj.*, giving motion.

Mow, mō, *n.*, a heap; a pile of hay or corn in sheaves laid up in a barn. —*v. t.* to lay hay or sheaves of grain in a heap: —*pr. p.* mowing; *pa. p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *moewe*, *muga*, a heap; Ice. *muga*, a heap of hay.]

Mow, mō, *v. t.*, to cut down with a scythe; to cut down in great numbers: —*pr. p.* mowing; *pa. p.* mowed' or mown. [A.S. *masian*, Dutch, *maeden*, to cut; allied to L. *meto*, to mow.]

mowed, mōd, mowa, mōn, *adj.*, cut down with a scythe; cleared of grass with a scythe, as land.

mower, mō'ēr, *n.*, one who mows or cuts grass.

mowing, mō'ing, *n.* the art of cutting down with a scythe: land from which grass is cut.

Much, much, *adj.*, great in quantity; long in duration. —*adv.* to a great degree; by far: often or long: almost. —*n.* a great quantity: a strange thing. [old E. *moche*, A.S. *micel*, Goth. *mikils*, Gr. *magas*, L. *magnus*, Sans. *maha*, great.]

Mucid, Macilage. See under Mucus.

Muck, muk, *n.*, dung in a moist state; a mass of decayed vegetable matter; anything low and filthy. —*v. t.* to manure with muck: —*pr. p.* muck'ing; *pa. p.* mucked'. [A.S. *moex*, Ice. *moeka*—root of L. *macero*, to steep.]

mucky, muk'i, *adj.*, consisting of muck; nasty, filthy. —*n.* muck'iness.

Mucosa. See under Mucus.

Mucus, mŭ'kus, *n.*, the slimy fluid blown from the nose; the slimy fluid on all the interior canals of the body to moisten them. [L.—*mucos*, Gr. *myzō*, to blow the nose; Sans. *muc*, to loosen.]

mucid, mŭ'sid, *adj.*, like mucus; slimy. —*n.* mŭ'cidness.

muclage, mŭ'si-lāj, *n.* a slimy substance like mucus, found in certain vegetables: gum.

muclaginous, mŭ-si-laj'in-us, *adj.*, pertaining to or secreting muclage; slimy.

mucons, mŭ'kus, *adj.*, like mucus; slimy; viscous.

Mud, mud, *n.*, wet, soft earth. —*v. t.* to bury in mud: to dirty; to stir the sediment in, as in liquors: —*pr. p.* mudd'ing; *pa. p.* mudd'ed. [Dutch, *modder*; Sw. *modd*, mud; A.S. *micjan*, to wet.]

muddle, mud', *v. t.*, to render muddy or foul, as water: to confuse, especially with liquor: —*pr. p.* mudd'ing; *pa. p.* mudd'led.

muddy, mud'i, *adj.*, foul with mud; containing mud; covered with mud; confused; stupid. —*v. t.* to dirty: to render dull: —*pr. p.* mudd'ing; *pa. p.* mudd'ed. —*adv.* mudd'ly. —*n.* mudd'iness.

muddy-headed, mud'i-hed-ed, *adj.* having a muddy or dull head or understanding.

Muff, muf, *n.* a warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skins. [Fr. *mouffle*; Dutch, *moffel*; Ger. *muff*, a sleeve.]

muffin, muf'in, *n.* a soft, light, spongy cake. [prob. from Muff, on account of its softness.]

muffle, muf', *v. t.* to wrap up as with a muff; to blindfold: to cover up so as to render sound dull: to cover from the weather: —*pr. p.* muff'ing; *pa. p.* muffed'. [Fr. *mouffler*—*mouffle*, a muff.]

muffler, muf'lēr, *n.* a cover that muffles the face.

Mug, mug, *n.* a kind of earthen or metal cup for liquor. [Ir. *mugan*, a mug, *mucog*, a cup.]

Muggy, mug'i, Muggish, mug'ish, *adj.*, foggy; close and damp. [Ice. *mugga*, dark, thick weather; W. *mug*, smoke.]

Mulberry, mul'ber-i, *n.*, the berry of a tree; the tree itself, the leaves of which form the food of the silkworm. [Ger. *maulbeer*; old Ger. *marbowa*—L. *morus*, Gr. *moros*.]

Mulet, mul't, *n.*, a fine; a penalty. —*v. t.* to fine: —*pr. p.* mulct'ing; *pa. p.* mulct'ed. [L. *mulcto*, to fine.]

mulctuary, mulktŭ-ar-i, *adj.*, imposing a fine.

Mule, mŭl, *n.* the offspring of the horse and ass: an instrument for cotton-spinning: an obstinate person. [A.S. *mul*: L. *mulus*.]

multerer, mul-et-ēr, *n.*, one who drives mules.

mulish, mul'ish, *adj.*, like a mule: sullen; obstinate. —*adv.* mul'ishly. —*n.* mul'ishness.

mulatto, mul-at'ō, *n.* one of a mixed breed like a

mule; the offspring of black and white parents.—*Jem. muls'trōm*. [Sp. *mulato*—*mulo*, a mule.]

Mull, mul, *v.t.*, to soften or render mild, as wine, by warming and sweetening:—*pr.p.* mulling; *pa.p.* mull'd. [L. *mollio*, to soften.]

mulled, mull'd, *adj.*, softened; heated and sweetened.

Mullet, mul'et, *n.*, a genus of fishes nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. *mulot*, L. *mullus*.]

Mullion, mul'yun, *n.*, an upright division in the middle between the lights of windows, &c. in a Gothic arch.—*v.t.* to shape into divisions by mullions:—*pr.p.* mull'ioning; *pa.p.* mull'ioned. [Fr. *meneau*—L. *mediānus*—*medius*, middle.]

Multangular, mult-ang-gū-lar, *adj.*, having many angles or corners [L. *multus*, many, and angular.]

Multifarious, mul-ti-fr'i-us, *adj.*, having great diversity; manifold.—*adv.* multifa'riously. [L. *multus*, many, and *varius*, diverse.]

Multiform, mul'ti-form, *adj.*, having many forms.—*n.* multiform'ity. [L. *multus*, many, and *Forma*.]

Multilateral, mul-ti-lat'ér-al, *adj.*, having many sides. [L. *multus*, many, and *lateral*.]

Multiflora, mul-ti-flō'r-a, *adj.*, having many lines. [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*.]

Multiped, mul'ti-ped, *n.*, an insect having many feet. [L. *multus*, many, and *pes, pedis*, foot.]

Multiple, mul'ti-pl, *adj.*, having many folds or parts; repeated many times.—*n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times. [L. *multiplex*—*multus*, many, and *plco*, to fold.]

Multiplex, mul'ti-pleks, *adj.*, having many folds; manifold.

Multipliable, mul'ti-plt-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be multiplied.

Multiplieand, mul'ti-pli-kand, *n.*, a number or quantity to be multiplied by another.

Multiplication, mul-ti-pli-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of multiplying; the rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

Multiplicative, mul'ti-pli-kāt-iv, *adj.*, tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.

Multiplicity, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.*, the state of being multiplied or various; a great number.

Multiplex, mul'ti-pli-ér, *n.*, one who or that which multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

Multiply, mul'ti-pli, *v.t.*, to fold or increase many times; to make more numerous; to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number.—*v.i.* to increase:—*pr.p.* multiplying; *pa.p.* multiplied.

Multitude, mul'ti-tūd, *n.*, the state of being many; a great number of individuals; a crowd; the vulgar or common people. [L. *multitudo*—*multus*, many.]

Multitudinous, mul-ti-tūd'i-nus, *adj.*, consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude.

Mum, mum, *adj.* silent.—*n.* silence.—*int.* be silent. [formed by pressing the lips and implying silence.]

Mumble, mum'bl, *v.t.* to utter the sound *mum* in speaking; to speak indistinctly: to chew softly; to eat with the lips close.—*v.t.* to utter indistinctly or imperfectly; to mouth gently:—*pr.p.* mum'bling; *pa.p.* mum'bled.

mumbler, mum'bl'r, *n.*, one who mumbles or speaks with a low, indistinct voice.

mumbling, mum'bling, *adj.* uttering with a low, indistinct voice; chewing softly.—*adv.* mum'blingly.

Mumm, mum, *v.t.* to mask; to make diversion in disguise:—*pr.p.* mumm'ing; *pa.p.* mumm'ed.

[Dutch, *mommen*, to mask, *mom*, a mask, from the inarticulate sounds made by the performers.]

mummer, mum'ér, *n.*, one who mummis or makes diversion in disguise; a masker; a buffoon.

mummary, mum'ér-i, *n.*, masking; diversion.

mumming, mum'ing, *n.*, the sports of mummers.—*adj.* pertaining to the sports of mummers.

Mump, mump, *v.t.* or *i.*, to mumble or move the lips with the mouth almost closed; to nibble; to cheat; to play the beggar:—*pr.p.* mump'ing; *pa.p.* mumped'.

mumper, mum'p'ér, *n.*, one who mumps; a beggar.

Mumps, mumps, *n.*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, which renders speaking difficult.

mumpish, mump'ish, *adj.*, having mumps; silent; dull; sullen.—*adv.* mump'ishly.—*n.* mump'ishness.

Mummy, mum'i, *n.*, a human body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming, in which wax, spices, &c. were employed.—*v.t.* to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ing; *pa.p.* mumm'ed. [low L. *mumia*—Ar. *mum*, wax.]

mummy, mum'i-fl, *v.t.* to make into a mummy; to embalm and dry as a mummy:—*pr.p.* mumm'ifying; *pa.p.* mumm'ified. [Mummy, and *facio*, to make.]—*n.* mummification.

Mump, Mumps, &c. See under *Mum*.

Munch, munsh, *v.t.* or *i.*, to chew with shut mouth:—*pr.p.* munching; *pa.p.* munched'. [Fr. *manger*; It. *mangiare*—L. *manducare*, to chew.]

muncher, munsh'ér, *n.*, one who munches.

Mundane, mun'dan, *adj.*, belonging to the world; terrestrial.—*adv.* mund'anely. [L. *mundanus*—*mundus*, the world—*mundus*, adorned, akin to Sans. *mand*, to adorn.]

Municipal, mū-nis'i-pal, *adj.* lit. pertaining to a free town; pertaining to a corporation or city or to a country. [L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, to take.]

municipality, mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti, *n.*, a municipal district: in France, a division of the country.

Munificent, mū-nif-i-sent, *adj.* lit. present-making; very liberal in giving; generous; bountiful.—*adv.* munif'icently. [L. *munificus*—*munus*, a present, and *facio*, to make.]

munificence, mū-nif-i-sens, *n.*, quality of being munificent; bountifulness. [Fr.; L. *munificentia*.]

Muniment, mū'ni-ment, *n.*, that which fortifies; that which defends; a stronghold; place or means of defence; defence: in law, a record fortifying a claim; title-deeds. [L. *munimentum*, from *munio*, *munium*, to fortify, akin to *mons*, a hill, *mania*, walls.]

munition, mū-nish'un, *n.* lit. a fortifying; materials used in war; military stores of all kinds: in B., stronghold, fortress. [L. *munition*.]

Munio, mun'yun, same as *Mullio*.

Mural, mū'ral, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a wall; steep [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; akin to *manis*, walls, and *munio*, to fortify.]

muriform, mū'ri-form, *adj.* in bot., resembling the bricks in a wall. [L. *murus*, a wall, *forma*, shape.]

Murder, mur'dér, *n.*, the premeditated act of putting a person to death, by one of sound mind.—*v.t.* to commit murder; to destroy; to put an end to:—*pr.p.* murdering; *pa.p.* murdered. [A.S. *morþor*, from *morþa*, death; Ger. *morð*; Goth. *murþhr*; akin to L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and Sans. *mri*, to die.]

murderer, mur'dér-ér, *n.*, one who murders, or is guilty of murder.—*Jem. mur'darēn*.

murderous, mur'dér-us, *adj.*, *guilty of murder*; consisting in or fond of murder; bloody; cruel.—*adv.* *mur'derously*.

Muriatic, mú-ri-át'ik, *adj.*, *pertaining to or obtained from sea-salt*. [L. *muriaticus*—*muria*, brine.]

Muricated, mú-ri-kát, *Muricated*, mú-ri-kát-ed, *adj.*, *armed with sharp points or prickles*. [L. *muricatus*, from *murx*, *muricis*, a pointed rock.]

Murky, múrk'í, *adj.*, *dark*; obscure; gloomy.—*adv.* *murk'ily*.—*n.* *murk'iness*. [A.S. *myrc*; Ice. *myrkr*, Dan. and Sw. *mörk*.]

Murmur, múr'mur, *n.*, a low, indistinct sound, like that of running water; a complaint in a low, muttering voice.—*v. i.* to utter a murmur; to grumble:—*pr. p.* *múr'muring*; *pa. p.* *múr'mured*.—*n.* *múr'murer*.

murmurous, múr'mur-us, *adj.*, *attended with murmurs*; exciting murmur.

Murrain, múr-rán, or *rin*, *n.*, an infectious and fatal disease among cattle. [old Fr. *morina*, a dead carcass; It. *morra*—L. *morior*, to die.] See *Mortal*.

Murrión, múr-ri-ún, same as *Morion*.

Muscadel, mus'ka-del, *Muscadine*, mus'ka-dín, *Muscet*, mus'kat, *Muscotel*, mus'ka-tel, *n.* lit. a *wine smelling like musk*; a rich, spicy wine; also the grape producing it; a fragrant and delicious pear. [It. *moscadello*, *moscatello*; low L. *muscatellus*, dim. of *muscatulus*, smelling like musk, from *muscatulus*, nutmeg, *musculus*, musk.] See *Musk*.

Muscle, mus'í, *n.* lit. a *little mouse*; the fleshy parts of an animal body by which it moves. [Fr.; L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse, hence a muscle, referring to its appearance under the skin.]

muscular, mus'kul-lar, *adj.*, *pertaining to a muscle*; consisting of muscles; brawny; strong; vigorous.—*adv.* *mus'cularly*.—*n.* *mus'cularity*, *state of being muscular*.

muscle, *muscel*, mus'í, *n.*, a marine bivalve shell-fish, used for food. [A.S. *muscle*, *musle*; Ger. *muschel*; Fr. *moule*; L. *musculus*.]

Muscoid, mus'koid, *adj.*, *in bot.*, *moss-like*.—*n.*, a moss-like, flowerless plant. [Fr. *muscoide*—L. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidós*, form.]

Muse, múz, *v. i.* lit. *to stand with open mouth*; to study in silence; to be absent-minded; to meditate:—*pr. p.* *múzing*; *pa. p.* *músed*.—*n.* *deep thought*; contemplation; absence of mind.—*adv.* *mus'ingly*.—*n.* *mus'ing*. [Fr. *muere*, to loiter, to trifle; It. *muovere*; from L. *morosus*, mouth for biting. See *Muscula*.]

Muse, múz, *n.* lit. *one that invents*; one of the nine fabled goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. [L. *musæ*; Gr. *Mousa*, prob. from *maó*, to invent.]

musæum, mú-zé-um, *n.* lit. *a seat of the Muses*; a collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art. [L.; Gr. *μουσæion*.]

music, mú-zik, *n.* lit. *an art over which the Muses presided*; melody or harmony; the science which treats of harmony; the art of combining sounds so as to please the ear; a musical composition. [Fr. *musique*; L. *musica*; Gr. *mousiké* (*techné*, art).]

musical, mú-zik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to or producing music*; pleasing to the ear; melodious.—*adv.* *mus'ically*.—*n.* *mus'icalness*. [Fr.]

musicalian, mú-zish'an, *n.*, *one skilled in music*; a performer of music. [Fr. *musicien*.]

Mushroom, mush'róm, *n.*, a spongy plant growing on mossy ground, some species of which are edible, others poisonous; fig. one who rises suddenly from

a low condition; an upstart. [Fr. *monsseron*, from *mousse*, moss.]

Musk, musk, *n.*, a strong perfume obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer: a hornless deer, in Thibet and Nepal, yielding musk.—*v. t.* to perfume with musk:—*pr. p.* *musk'ing*; *pa. p.* *musk'ed*. [Fr. *musc*; L. *musculus*; Gr. *moschos*; Ar. *misik*, *musk*; Pers. *muschê*; Sans. *musshka*, testicle.]

musk'-apple, musk'-cat, musk'-melon, musk'-rose, &c. so called from their *musky* odour.

musky, musk'í, *adj.*, *having the odour of musk*.—*adv.* *musk'ily*.—*n.* *musk'iness*.

Musket, mus'ket, *n.*, orig. a *sparrow-hawk*; the common hand-gun of soldiers. [Fr. *mousquet*; low L. *muschetta*, a bolt, from Prov. *mosquet*, Fr. *moschet*, a sparrow-hawk, from Dutch, *mosche*, *musche*, a sparrow, or from L. *musca*, a fly, on account of its speckles.]

musketier, mus-ke't-er, *n.*, a *soldier armed with a musket*. [Fr. *mousquetaire*.]

musketoon, mus-ke'toon, *n.*, a *short musket*: one armed with a musketoon. [Fr. *mousqueton*.]

musketry, mus'ket-ri, *n.*, *muskets in general*: practice with muskets. [Fr. *mousquetierie*.]

Muslin, múz-lin, *n.*, a fine thin kind of cotton cloth with a downy nap. [Fr. *musceline*; It. *moscolino*; said to be from *Moscul* in Mesopotamia.]

muslinet, múz-lin-et, *n.*, a coarse kind of muslin.

Musquito, same as *Mosquito*.

Musset, See *Muscle*.

Musulman, mus'ul-man, *n.*, a *Moslem* or *Mohammedan*.—*pl.* *Mus'ulmans* (*-mans*). [low L. *musulmanus*—Ar. *moslemána*, pl. of *moslem*.]

Must, must, *v. i.* to be obliged physically or morally. [A.S. *mot*, *most*; Ger. *müssen*.]

Must, must, *n.* lit. *new wine*; unfermented juice of the grape. [A.S., Ice., and Sw.; Ger. *most*; L. *mustum*, from *mustus*, new, fresh.]

mustard, mus'tard, *n.*, a plant with a pungent taste; the seed ground and used as a condiment. [old Fr. *mostarde*; Fr. *montarde*; Sp. *mostaza*—L. *mustum*, must, orig. used in preparing it.]

Mustache, mus-táh, or *móos-táh*, *Mustachio*, mus-táh'o, *n.* lit. *the upper lip*; the beard upon it. [Fr. *mustache*; Gr. *mustax*, *mustakos*.]

mustachioed, mus-táh'od, *adj.*, *having mustachioes*.

Mustard. See under *Must*.

Mustee, mus'tér, *v. t.* lit. *to shew*; to assemble, as troops for duty or inspection; to gather.—*v. i.* to be gathered together, as troops:—*pr. p.* *mus'tering*; *pa. p.* *mus'tered*.—*n.* an assembling of troops; a register of troops mustered; assemblage; collected show.—*Pass* *mustee*, to pass inspection uncensored. [Ger. *mustern*; old Fr. *muistrer*, *monstrer*; Fr. *montrer*; L. *monstro*, to shew.] See *Monster*.

mustee-master, mus'tér-mas'tér, *n.*, *the master of the mustee* or who takes an account of troops, their arms, &c.

Musty, mus'tí, *adj.*, *mouldy*; spoiled by damp; sour; foul.—*adv.* *mus'tily*.—*n.* *mus'tiness*. [Gael. *musgach*; Fr. *moisir*, L. *musco*, to be mouldy, from *muscus*.] See *Mucus*.

Mutable, mú'ta-bl, *adj.*, *that may be changed*; subject to change; inconstant.—*adv.* *mut'ably*.—*n.* *mutability*, *mutableness*, *quality of being mutable*. [L. *mutabilis*—*mutis*, *mutatum*, to change—*moveo*, *mutum*, to move.]

mutation, mū-ti-'shun, *n.*, *act* or process of *changing*; change; alteration.

Mute, mūt, *adj.* lit. uttering the sound *sws*; incapable of speaking; dumb; silent; unpronounced.—*n.* one mute or dumb; one who remains silent; a person stationed by undertakers at the door of a house at a funeral: in *gram.*, a letter having no sound without the aid of a vowel, as *b*: in *law*, one who refuses to plead to an indictment.—*adv.* mutely.—*n.* *muteness*. [L. *mutus*, from Gr. *muōō*, to utter the sound *sws*, produced by closing the lips.]

Mutter, mut'er, *v. i.* to utter words in a low voice; to murmur; to sound with a low, rumbling noise.—*v. t.* to utter indistinctly:—*pr. p.* muttering; *pa. p.* muttered.—*n.* *mutterer*. [prov. Ger. *muttern*; L. *mutio*, from root of *Mute*.]

Mute, mūt, *v. t.*, to *dummy*, as birds:—*pr. p.* mūt'ing; *pa. p.* mūt'ed. [old Fr. *mutier*; *ermut*, *dummy*; conn. with E. *smell* or *mult*, from its liquid nature.]

Mutilate, mūt'i-lāt, *v. t.*, to *maim*; to cut off; to remove a material part of:—*pr. p.* mūt'ilating; *pa. p.* mūt'ilated.—*n.* *mūt'ilator*, one who mutilates. [L. *mutilo*, -atum—*mutilus*, maimed, Gr. *mutillos*, *mutulos*, curtailed, hornless.]

Mutilation, mūt'i-lā-'shun, *n.*, *act* of *mutilating*; deprivation of a limb or essential part.

Mutiny, mūt'i-nī, *v. i.* lit. to *move*; to rise against authority in military or naval service; to revolt against rightful authority:—*pr. p.* mūt'ing; *pa. p.* mūt'ined.—*n.* insurrection, esp. naval or military; tumult; strife. [Fr. *mutiner*—*mutin*, riotous, old Fr. *mutile*, L. *mutus*, rising, insurrection, from *moveo*, *mutum*, to move.)

Mutineer, mūt'i-nēr, *n.*, one guilty of *mutiny*.

Mutineous, mūt'i-nūs, *adj.*, disposed to *mutiny*; seditious.—*adv.* mutineously.—*n.* mutineousness.

Mutter. See under *Mute*.

Mutton, mut'n, *n.* prob. *that which is mutilated* or cut; the flesh of sheep. [Fr. *mouton*, It. *montone*, a sheep; low L. *multo*, from L. *mutilus*, mutilated.] See *Mutilate*.

Mutton-chop, mut'n-chop, *n.* a rib of *mutton* *chopped* at the small end. [Mutton, and Chop.]

Mutual, mūt'ū-al, *adj.*, *interchanged*; in return; given and received.—*adv.* mutually.—*n.* *mutuality*. [Fr. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*—*mutō*, to change.]

Muzzle, muz', *n.* lit. *that which bites*; the mouth; the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal: a fastening for the mouth to prevent biting; the extreme end of a gun, &c.—*v. t.* to put a muzzle on; to restrain from biting; to keep from hurting:—*pr. p.* muzz'ing; *pa. p.* muzz'ed. [Gael. *muiséal*, Fr. *museau*, It. *musa*, from L. *moruus*, a bite—*mordeo*, to bite.]

My, mī, *poss. adj.*, *belonging to me*. [contr. of *mine*.]

myself, mī-self, *pron.*, I or *me*, in person—used for the sake of emphasis and also as the reciprocal of *me*. [My, and Self.]

Mycology, mī-kol'o-jī, *n.* the science treating of the fungi or mushrooms. [Gr. *mykes*, fungus, and *logos*, discourse.]

Myriad, mir'i-ad, *n.*, a *ten thousand*; any immense number. [Gr. *myrias*, *myriades*, allied to W. *maser*, great, more, *myriad*, an infinity.]

myriapod, mir'i-a-pod, *n.* lit. an animal with 10,000 feet; a worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrioi*, 10,000, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

Myrmidon, mēr'mi-don, *n.* orig. one of a tribe of

warriors who accompanied Achilles; one of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. [L. and Gr., usually derived from *myrmēs*, an ant.]

Myrrā, mēr, *n.* a bitter aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia, used in medicine for its odour. [Fr. *myrrhe*, L. and Gr. *myrrha*, Ar. *myrr*, from *marra*, to be bitter.]

Myrtle, mēr'tl, *n.* an evergreen shrub with beautiful and fragrant leaves. [old Ger. *myrtel*, L. and Gr. *myrtus*—Gr. *myron*, any sweet juice.]

Myself. See under *My*.

Mystery, mis'tēr-i, *n.*, *that which is closed or concealed*; anything kept concealed; anything very obscure; that which is beyond human comprehension; anything artfully made difficult. [Fr. *mystère*, L. *mysterium*, Gr. *mysterion*—*mystis*, one initiated—*muōō*, to initiate into mysteries—*muōō*, to close—root *sws*, close.] See *Mute*.

mysterious, mis'tēr-i-us, *adj.*, containing *mystery*; obscure; secret; incomprehensible.—*adv.* mysteriously.—*n.* *mysteriousness*.

mythic, mis'tik, *mythical*, mis'tik-al, *adj.*, relating to or containing *mystery*; sacredly obscure or secret; involving a secret meaning; allegorical; belonging to mysticism.—*adv.* mythically. [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *mystikos*.]

mystic, mis'tik, *n.* one of a sect professing to have direct intercourse with the spirit of God who revealed *mysteries* to them.

mysticism, mis'ti-sizm, *n.*, *the doctrine of the mystics*; obscurity of doctrine.

mystify, mis'ti-fī, *v. t.*, to *make mysterious*, obscure, or secret; to involve in mystery:—*pr. p.* mystifying; *pa. p.* mystified.—*n.* *mystification*. [Fr. *mystifier*, from Gr. *mystis*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

Myth, mith, *n.* a fable; a legend; a fabulous narrative founded on a remote event, esp. those made in the early period of a people's existence. [Gr. *mythos*.]

mythic, mith'ik, *mythical*, mith'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to *myths*; fabulous.—*adv.* mythically. [Gr. *mythikos*.]

mythology, mith-o'l'o-jī, *n.*, a *telling of myths*; a system of myths; a treatise regarding myths; the science of myths. [Gr. *mythologia*—*mythos*, and *logos*, a treatise.]

mythologist, mith-o-loj'ik, *n.*, a *mythologist*; *mythologistically*. [writes on *mythology*.]

mythologist, mith-o'l'o-jist, *n.*, one versed in or who

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Nabob, nā'bob, *n.*, a *deputy* or governor under the Mogul empire; a European who has enriched himself in the East; any man of great wealth. [corr. of Hindu, *nawāb*, a deputy; Ar. *nawwāb*, governors, from *nāba*, to take one's turn.]

Nadir, nā'dir, *n.* the point of the heavens directly opposite and corresponding to the zenith. [Ar. *nadr*, *nasir*, from *nasara*, to be like.]

Nag, nāg, *n.* a horse, but particularly a small one. [usually given from A.S. *anegam*, to neigh.]

Naiad, nā'yad, *n.*, a *water-nymph* or female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs. [L. and Gr. *naia*, *naiaides*, from *naiō*, to flow.]

Nail, nāl, *n.* the horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes; the claw of a bird or other animal; a pointed spike of metal for fastening wood; a measure of length (2½ inches).—*v. t.* to fasten with nails:—*pr. p.* nailing; *pa. p.* nailed.

[A.S. *nægel*, Ger. *nagel*; allied to L. *unguis*, Gr. *onyx*, *onychos*, Sans. *nakha*.]
nailer, nāl'ēr, *n.*, one whose trade is to make nails.
nailery, nāl'ēr-i, *n.*, a place where nails are made.
Naiivo, nā'ēv, *adj.* with native or unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous.—*adv.* nā'ively.—*n.* nāivete, nā'ēv-tā. [Fr. *naif*, *naïve*, L. *nativus*, native, innate, from *nascor*, *natus*; to be born.]
Naked, nā'ked, *adj.* uncovered; exposed; unarmed; defenceless; unconcealed; plain or evident; without addition or ornament; simple, artless; in *bot.*, without the usual covering.—*adj.* nā'kedly.—*n.* nā'kedness. [A.S. *naced*, *nacod*, old Ger. *nahot*, Ger. *nackt*, Sans. *nagna*; akin to L. *nudus*, naked, Sans. *naj*, to be ashamed.]
Name, nām, *n.* that by which a person or thing is known or called; a designation; reputed character; reputation; fame; celebrity; remembrance; a race or family; appearance; authority; behalf; assumed character of another: in *gram.*, a noun.—*v.t.* to give a name to; to designate; to speak of by name; to nominate:—*pr.p.* nām'ing; *pa.p.* nām'ed.—*n.* nām'er. [A.S. *nama*, Ger. *nama*; L. *nomen*—*noscō*, to know; Gr. *onoma*, for *ognoma*, from *gna*, root of *gignōskō*, to know; Sans. *nāman*—*jña*, to know.]
nameless, nām'les, *adj.*, without a name; undistinguished.—*adv.* nām'lessly.—*n.* nām'lessness.
namely, nām'li, *adv.*, by name; that is to say.
namesake, nām'sāk, *n.* one whose name has been given to him for the sake of another; one bearing the same name as another. [Name, and *Saka*.]
Nankens, nan-kēn', *n.* a buff-coloured cotton cloth first made at Nankin in China.
Nap, nap, *n.* lit. a nod; a short sleep.—*v.i.* to take a short sleep; to feel drowsy and secure:—*pr.p.* napping; *pa.p.* napped'. [A.S. *knappian*, to nap; Ger. *knappen*, to move to and fro.]
Nap, nap, *n.*, the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; the downy covering of plants.—*adj.* nappy. [A.S. *knappa*, Ice. *napp*, allied to Fr. *noper*, to nip off the knots on the surface of cloth, Ger. *noppen*, Gr. *knappō*, to dress cloth, from *knas*, to scrape.]
napless, nap'les, *adj.*, without nap; threadbare.
Nape, nāp, *n.*, the knob or projecting joint of the neck behind. [A.S. *cnæp*, the top of anything, W. *cnæp*, a knob.] See *Knob*.
Napery, nāp'ēr-i, *n.* linen, esp. for the table. [old Fr. *naperie*; Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth, L. *mappa*, a napkin.]
napkin, nap'kin, *n.* lit. a little cloth; a cloth for wiping the hands; a handkerchief. [dim. of Fr. *nappē*.]
Naphtha, nap'tha or naf'tha, *n.* a clear, inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar; rock-oil. [L., Gr.; Pers., Ar. *nāfith*—*nafatha*, to boil.]
naphthaline, nap'tha-lin, or naf', *n.* a grayish-white, inflammable substance formed in the rectification of petroleum.
Narcissus, nar-si'sus, *n.* a genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, &c. having narcotic properties. [L., Gr. *narkissos*—*narkō*, torpor.]
narcotic, nar-kot'ik, *adj.*, producing torpor, sleep, or deadness.—*n.* a medicine producing sleep or stupor.—*adv.* narcot'ically. [Gr. *narkōtikos*.]
Nard, nārd, *n.* an aromatic plant usually called *Spikenard*; an unguent prepared from it.—*adj.* nard'ine. [A.S. and Fr.; L. *nardus*, Gr. *nardos*, Ar. *nardin*, Pers. *nard*, Sans. *nalada*.]

Narrate, nar-rāt', or nar', *v.t.*, to make known; to tell or recite; to give an account of:—*pr.p.* narrating; *pa.p.* narrat'ed.—*n.* narrat'ion. [L. *narrō*, *narratum*—*gnarus*, knowing—root *gna*.]
narrative, nar'a-tiv, *adj.*, narrating; giving an account of any occurrence; inclined to narration; story-telling.—*n.* that which is narrated; a continued account of any occurrence; story.
Narrow, nar'ō, *adj.* lit. near; of little breadth or extent; limited; contracted in mind; bigoted; not liberal; selfish; within a small distance; close; accurate; careful.—*n.* (oftener used in the *pl.*) a narrow passage, channel, or strait.—*v.t.* to make narrow; to contract or confine.—*v.i.* to become narrow:—*pr.p.* narr'owing; *pa.p.* narr'owed.—*adv.* nar'owly.—*n.* nar'owness. [A.S. *nearo*, from *neara*, comp. of *neah*, near.] See *Near*.
narrow-minded, nar'ō-mind-ed, *adj.*, of a narrow or illiberal mind.—*n.* nar'ow-mindedness.
Narwhal, nār'hwāl, *Narwal*, nār'wāl, *n.* a species of whale or dolphin with a pallid, corpse-like skin and a projecting tusk; the sea-unicorn. [Ice. *na*, *nar*, a corpse, and *Whale*.]
Nasal, nār'al, *adj.*, belonging to the nose; affected by or sounded through the nose.—*n.* a letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. *nasus*, the nose.] See *Nose*.
nasturtium, nas-tur'shi-um, *n.* lit. that which causes the nose to twist; a kind of cress with a pungent taste. [L., from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, *torstum*, to twist.]
Nascent, nas'ent, *adj.*, springing up; arising; beginning to exist or grow. [L. *nascens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *nascor*, *natus*, to be born, to spring up.]
natal, nāt'al, *adj.*, pertaining to birth; native. [L. *natalis*—*nascor*, *natus*.]
Nasturtium. See under *Nasal*.
Nasty, nas'ti, *adj.* lit. wet; dirty; filthy; obscene; nauseous.—*adv.* nast'ily.—*n.* nast'iness. [probably from Ger. *nass*, wet, Ger. *netzen*, for *nassen*, to be wet.]
Natal. See under *Nascent*.
Nation, nā'shun, *n.* those born of the same ancestors; the people inhabiting the same country, or under the same government; a race; a great number. [L. *natio*—*nascor*, *natus*, to be born.]
national, nash'un-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's own country.—*adv.* nā'tionally.—*n.* nā'tionalness.
nationalism, nash'un-al-izm, *nationality*, nash-un'al-i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being national, or attached to one's country; national character.
nationalise, nash'un-al-iz, *v.t.*, to make national.
native, nā'tiv, *adj.*, from or by birth; produced by nature; pertaining to the time or place of birth; original.—*n.* one born in any place; an original inhabitant.—*adv.* nā'tively.—*n.* nā'tiveness.
nativity, na-tiv'i-ti, *n.*, state of being born; time, place, and manner of birth; state or place of being produced; a horoscope.—The *Nativity*, the birthday of the Saviour.
Nature, nā'tūr, *n.* lit. birth; the power which creates and presides over the material world; the established order of things; the universe; the essential qualities of anything; constitution; species; character; natural disposition; conformity to that which is natural; a mind, or character; nakedness. [L. *natura*—*nascor*, *natus*, to be born—*gna*, a form of root *gen* = Gr. *gen*, to be born.]

natural, nat'ū-ral, *adj.*, pertaining to, produced by, or according to nature; inborn; not far-fetched; not acquired; tender; unaffected; illegitimate: in music, according to the usual diatonic scale: in *theol.*, discoverable by reason.—*n.* one born without natural understanding; an idiot: in music, a character which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.—*adv.* naturally.—*n.* naturalness.

naturalism, nat'ū-ral-izm, *n.*, mere state of nature.

naturalist, nat'ū-ral-ist, *n.*, one who studies nature.

naturalise, nat'ū-ral-iz, *v.t.*, to make natural or familiar: to adapt to a different climate: to invest with the privileges of natural-born subjects:—*pr.p.* naturalising; *pa.p.* naturalised.—*n.* naturalisation.

Naught, nawt, *n.*, no-whit, nothing.—*adv.* in no degree.—*adj.* of no value or account; worthless; bad. [A.S. *naht*, *neah*, *na-wiht*—*na*, not, *wiht*, anything.]

naughty, naw'ti, *adj.* lit. of no value or account; bad; mischievous; perverse.—*adv.* naughty'ly.—*n.* naughtyness.

Nausea, naw'zē-a, *n.* lit. sea-sickness; any sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit; loathing. [L.; Gr. *nausia*—*naus*, a ship.]

nauseate, naw'zē-āt, *v.i.*, to feel nausea; to become squeamish; to feel disgust.—*v.t.* to loathe; to strike with disgust:—*pr.p.* nauseating; *pa.p.* nauseated.

nauseous, naw'zē-us, *adj.*, producing nausea; disgusting; loathsome.—*adv.* nauseously.—*n.* nauseaousness.

Nautic, naw'tik, Nautical, naw'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; naval; marine.—*adv.* nautically. [L. *nauticus*, Gr. *nautikos*—*L. navis*, Gr. *naus*, Sans. *nau*, a ship.]

nautilus, naw'ti-lus, *n.* a kind of shell-fish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship. [L.; Gr. *nautilos*.]

Naval, nāv'al, *adj.*, pertaining to ships; consisting of ships; marine; nautical. [L. *navalis*—*navis*.]

navigable, nav'i-gabl, *adj.*, that may be passed by ships or vessels.—*n.* navigableness.—*adv.* navigably.

navigate, nav'i-gāt, *v.t.* to steer or manage a ship in sailing; to sail on.—*v.i.* to go in a vessel or ship; to sail:—*pr.p.* navigating; *pa.p.* navigated. [L. *navigo*,—*navis*—*navis*.]

navigation, nav-i-gā-shun, *n.*, the act, science, or art of steering ships.

navigator, nav'i-gāt-or, *n.*, one who navigates or sails; one who directs the course of a ship.

navvy, nav'i, *n.* orig. a labourer on canals for internal navigation; a labourer. [a contraction of navigator.]

navy, nāv'i, *n.* a fleet of ships; the whole of the ships-of-war of a nation; the officers and men belonging to the war-ships of a nation.

Nave, nāv, *n.* the middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings, perhaps so called from the resemblance of the roof to the hull of a ship. [Fr. *nav*; Sp. *nave*—L. *navis*, a ship.]

Nave, nāv, *n.* lit. a knob or projection; the piece of wood, &c. in the centre of a wheel, through which the axle passes. [A.S. *nafu*, *nave*, *nafela*, *navel*; Sans. *nabhi*, *nave*, *navel*; Ice. *nabli*, *navel*, conn. with *nabbi*, a knoll.]

navel, nāv', *n.* lit. a little nave; the mark or depression in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, at first, a small projection.

Navigate, Navy, &c. See above.

May, mā, *adv.*, not aye or yes; no; not only so;

yet more.—*n.* denial. [A.S. *ma* = *no*, and *ay*; Goth. *ni*; Sans. *na*, not.]

Nazarite, naz'ar-it, *n.*, one vowed or consecrated; a Jew who vowed to abstain from strong drink, &c. [Heb. *nasar*, to consecrate.]

Nazaritism, naz'ar-it-izm, *n.*, the vow and practice of a Nazarite.

Nase, nāz, *n.* a headland or cape. [A.S. *nase*, nose.]

Neap, nēp, *adj.* lit. scanty; low, applied to the lowest tides.—*n.* a neap tide. [A.S. *nēp*; Dan. *nēppe*, scarcely, *knapp*, scanty; Ice. *nēppr*, narrow, contracted.]

neaped, nēpt, *adj.* left in the neap-tide or aground.

Near, nēr, *adj.*, nigh; not far distant; intimate; dear: close to anything followed or imitated; direct: stinging.—*adv.* at a little distance: almost.—*v.t.* to approach; to come nearer to:—*pr.p.* nearing; *pa.p.* neared. [A.S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh, now used as a positive; Ice. *na*, *narri*; old Ger. *naher*, Dan. *nær*, near; Sans. *nah*, bordering.]

nearly, nēr'li, *adv.* at no great distance; closely; intimately; pressingly: almost; stingingly.

nearness, nēr'nes, *n.*, the state of being near; closeness; intimacy: close alliance; stingingness.

near-sighted, nēr'-sīt-ed, *adj.*, seeing only when near; short-sighted.—*n.* near-sightedness.

Neat, nēt, *adj.* lit. not knowing, irrational; belonging to the bovine genus.—*n.* black-cattle; an ox or cow. [A.S. *neat*, cattle, a beast—*nitan* = *ne witan*, not to know; Ice. *naut*, an ox; Scot. *nout*, black-cattle.]

neat-herd, nēt'-hērd, *n.* one who herds or has the care of neat or cattle.

Neat, nēt, *adj.*, shining; tidy; unadulterated; pure, as style.—*adv.* neatly.—*n.* neatness. [old E. *nett*; Fr. *net*; L. *nitidus*, shining—*niteo*, to shine.]

Neck, nek, *n.*, a sharp projecting point; the beak of a bird; the nose. [Ice. *nebbi*; Dutch, *nebbe*, the beak of a bird; Ice. *nebbá*, a promontory.]

Nebula, neb'ū-la, *n.*, a little cloud; a faint, misty appearance in the heavens produced by innumerable stars.—*pl.* neb'ūla. [L.; Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, mist.]

nebular, neb'ū-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to nebulae.

nebulous, neb'ū-lōs, neb'ū-lus, *adj.* having the appearance of clouds; misty; relating to or having the appearance of a nebula.—*n.* nebulousity.

Necessary, nes'es-sar-i, *adj.* lit. that cannot yield or give way to anything else; unavoidable; indispensable; not free.—*n.* a requisite—used chiefly in *pl.*—*adv.* necessarily. [L. *necessarius*—*ne*, not, and *cedo*, cessum, to yield; or from *neq*, root of *necto*, to bind.]

necessitarian, ne-ses-si-tā'ri-an, necessarian, nes-es-sā'ri-an, *n.*, one who holds the doctrine of necessity, denying freedom of will.

necessitate, ne-ses-si-tāt, *v.i.*, to make necessary; to render unavoidable; to compel:—*pr.p.* necessitating; *pa.p.* necessitated. [L. *necessitas*.]

necessitous, ne-ses-sit-us, *adj.*, without what is necessary; very poor; destitute.—*adv.* necessitously.—*n.* necessitousness.

necessity, ne-ses-si-ti, *n.*, that which is necessary or unavoidable; compulsion; need; poverty.

Neck, nek, *n.* the bending part of an animal's body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part. [A.S. *Necca*—*Anigan*, to bend; Dutch, *nek*;

Ger. *nack*—*nigen*, to bend: also given from the root of *Nape*.]
 neekloth, nek'loth, *n.* a piece of cloth worn on the neck by men.
 necked, nekt, *adj.*, having a neck.
 neckerchief, nek'er-chif, *n.* a kerchief for the neck.
 necklaces, nek'lās, *n.* a lace or string of beads or precious stones worn on the neck by women.
 necktie, nek'tī, *n.* a tie or cloth for the neck.
 Necrology, ne-kro'lō-jī, *n.* an account of the dead or of deaths; a register of deaths. [Gr. *nekros*, dead (allied to *neky*, a dead body, Sans. *naq*, to die), and Gr. *logos*, a discourse.]
 necrologist, ne-kro-lō-jīk, necrological, ne-kro-lō-jīk-al, *adj.*, pertaining to necrology.
 necrologist, ne-kro-lō-jist, *n.* one who gives an account of deaths.
 Necromancy, nek-ro-man-sī, *n.* the art of revealing future events by communication with the dead; enchantment. [Gr. *nekromantia*—*nekros*, and *mantia*, a prophesying—*mantis*, a prophet.]
 necromancer, nek-ro-man-sēr, *n.* one who practises necromancy; a sorcerer.
 necromantia, nek-ro-man'tik, necromantical, nek-ro-man'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy. —*adv.* necromantically.
 Necropolis, ne-kro-pō-lis, *n.* lit. a city of the dead; a cemetery. [Gr. *nekros*, and *polis*, a city.]
 Nectar, nek'tar, *n.* the red wine or drink of the gods; a delicious beverage: the honey of the glands of plants. [L.; Gr. *nektar*; usually given from *ne*, not, and *ktivōs*, to kill.]
 nectareal, nek-tā're-al, nectarean, nek-tā're-an, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling nectar; delicious.
 nectared, nek'tard, *adj.*, imbued with nectar; mingled or abounding with nectar.
 nectareous, nek-tā're-us, *adj.*, pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; delicious. —*adv.* nectareously. —*n.* nectareousness.
 nectarous, nek'tar-us, *adj.*, sweet as nectar.
 nectarine, nek'tar-in, *adj.*, sweet as nectar. —*n.* a nectarous variety of peach with a smooth fruit.
 nectary, nek'tar-i, *n.* the part of a flower which secretes the nectar or honey.
 Need, nēd, *n.* compulsion, necessity: a state that requires relief; want. —*v.t.* to have a necessity for; to want: —*pr.p.* need'ing; *pa.p.* need'ed. —*n.* need'er. [A.S. *nead*, Ger. *noth*, Ice. *nauda*, need; or A.S. *nead*—*ne*, not, *ead*, prosperity, *eadig*, happy, rich.]
 needful, nēd'fool, *adj.*, full of need, needy: necessary; requisite. —*adv.* need'fully. —*n.* need'fulness.
 needless, nēd'les, *adj.*, not needed; unnecessary. —*adv.* need'lessly. —*n.* need'lessness.
 needs, nēds, *adv.*, of necessity; indispensably. [genitive of *need*, as in A.S. *neades*, of necessity.]
 needy, nēd'i, *adj.*, being in need; very poor. —*adv.* need'ly. —*n.* need'iness.
 Needle, nēd'l, *n.* lit. that which pricks or sews; a small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread: anything like a needle, as the magnet of a compass. —*v.t.* to shoot into needle-shaped crystals: —*pr.p.* need'ling; *pa.p.* need'led. [A.S. *nædel*, Ger. *nadel* (akin to *nagel*, a nail, *nessel*, a nettle), from Ger. *nāhen*, old Ger. *nagan*, to sew, akin to Gr. *nausō*, to prick.]
 needle-book, nēd'l-book, *n.* a book for needles.
 needlful, nēd'l-fool, *n.* as much thread as fills a needle. —*pl.* need'lfuls.
 needle-gun, nēd'l-gun, *n.* a gun or rifle loaded at the breech with a cartridge containing powder exploded by the prick of a needle.

needle-woman, nēd'l-woom'an, *n.* a woman who makes her living by her needle, a seamstress.
 needle-work, nēd'l-wurk, *n.*, work done with a needle; the business of a seamstress.
 Needleless, Needs, Needy. See under Need.
 Ne'er, nār, *adv.* contraction of Never.
 Neering, nē'ring, *n.* in *B.*, old form of sneezing.
 Nevarious, ne-fār'i-us, *adj.*, not according to divine law; impious; wicked in the extreme; villainous. —*adv.* nevariously. —*n.* nevariousness. [L. *nevarius*, contrary to divine law—*ne*, not, *fas*, divine law, prob. from *fari*, to speak.]
 Negation, ne-gā'shun, *n.* lit. act of saying no; denial; in logic, the absence of certain qualities in anything. [Fr.—L. *negatio*—*negō*, —*atum*, to say no—*neg*, not, *aidō*, to say yes.]
 negative, ne-gā-tiv, *adj.*, that denies; implying absence: that stops or restrains in logic, denying the connection between a subject and predicate: in algebra, noting a quantity to be subtracted. —*n.* a proposition by which something is denied: in gram., a word that denies. —*v.t.* to prove the contrary; to reject by vote: —*pr.p.* negat'ing; *pa.p.* negat'ed. —*adv.* negat'ively. —*n.* negat'iveness. [L. *negativus*—*negō*, to deny.]
 Neglect, nek-lect', *v.t.* lit. not to gather, not to care for; to disregard; to omit by carelessness; not to attend to, &c.: —*pr.p.* neglect'ing; *pa.p.* neglect'ed. —*n.* disregard; slight; omission. [L. *negligo*, *neglectum*—*neg*, not, *lego*, to gather, pick up.]
 neglectful, nek-lect'fool, *adj.*, full of neglect; careless: accustomed to omit or neglect things; slighting. —*adv.* neglect'fully. —*n.* neglect'fulness.
 negligee, neg-li-zhā, *n.* a dress worn negligently; a loose under: a long necklace, usually of red coral. [Fr. *négligé*—*negliger*, to neglect.]
 negligent, neg-li-jent, *adj.*, neglecting; careless; inattentive. —*adv.* negligently. [L. *negligens*; —*entis*, pr.p. of *negligo*.]
 negligence, neg-li-jens, *n.*, quality of being negligent; habitual neglect; carelessness; omission of duty. [L. *negligentia*—*negligens*.]
 Negotiate, ne-gō'shi-āt, *v.i.*, to carry on business; to bargain; to hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement. —*v.t.* to arrange for by agreement; to pass, as a bill; to sell: —*pr.p.* negot'iating; *pa.p.* negot'iated. —*n.* negotiator. [L. *negotior*, —*atus*—*negotium*, business—*neg*, not, *otium*, leisure.]
 negotiable, ne-gō'shi-abi, *adj.*, that may be negotiated or transacted. —*n.* negotiability.
 negotiation, ne-gō'shi-ā'shun, *n.*, act of negotiating; the treating with another on business.
 negotiatory, ne-gō'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.*, of or pertaining to negotiation.
 Negro, nēgrō, *n.* one of the black race in Africa. —*fem.* *ne-gro*. [Sp. *negro*—L. *niger*, black.]
 negrohead, nēgrō-head, *n.* tobacco soaked in molasses and pressed into cakes, so called from its blackness.
 Nigua, nēgus, *n.* a beverage of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice. [said to be so called from Colonel *Negus*, its first maker, in the reign of Queen Anne.]
 Neigh, nā, *v.i.*, to utter the cry of a horse: —*pr.p.* neigh'ing; *pa.p.* neigh'ed (nād). —*n.* the cry of a horse. [A.S. *Anegran*, Ice. *Aneggia*, Fr. *hennir*, L. *hinnio*; Scot. *nicker*; from the sound.]
 Neighbour, nā'bur, *n.* a person who dwells near

another.—*adj.* in *B.*, neighbouring.—*v. i.* to live near each other.—*v. t.* to be near to:—*pr. p.* neighbouring; *pa. p.* neighboured. [A.S. *neahbur*, *neahgabar*, Ger. *nachbar*—A.S. *neah*, Ger. *nach*, near, *bauer*, a farmer, dweller.] See *Boos*.

neighbourhood, nā'bur-hood, *n.*, state of being neighbours; place near; adjoining district.

neighbouring, nā'bur-ing, *adj.*, being near.

neighbourly, nā'bur-li, *adj.*, like or becoming a neighbour; friendly; social.—*adv.* neighbourly.—*n.* neighbourliness.

Neither, nē'thēr or nī'thēr, *adj.*, *pron.*, or *conj.*, not either. [A.S. *nather*—*ne*, not, and *ēither*.]

Nemesis, nem'e-sis, *n.* in *myth.*, the goddess of vengeance; retributive justice. [Gr. *nemō*, to distribute.]

Neology, nē-ol'o-ji, *n.*, the introduction of new words into a language; a new word or phrase: in *theol.*, new doctrines, esp. German rationalism. [Gr. *neos*, new, *logos*, word—*lēgō*, to speak.]

neologia, nē-ol'o-ji'k, *neological*, nē-ol'o-ji'k-al, *adj.*, pertaining to neology; using new words.

neologist, nē-ol'o-ji'st, *v. i.*, to introduce new words.

neologism, nē-ol'o-ji-zm, *n.*, a new word or doctrine.

neologist, nē-ol'o-ji'st, *n.* lit. an innovator in language; an innovator in theology.

Neophyte, nē-ō'f-it, *n.* lit. one newly planted; a new convert; in R. Catholic Church, one newly admitted to the priesthood or to a monastery: a novice.—*adj.* newly entered. [L. *neophytus*—Gr. *neos*, new, *phytos*, grown—*phýō*, to produce.]

Neoterics, nē-ō-ter'ik, Neoterical, nē-ō-ter'ik-al, *adj.*, lit. belonging to what is newer; of recent origin; modern. [L. *neotericus*—Gr. *neoterikos*—*neōter*, comp. of *neos*, new, *n.*]

Neozola, nē-ō-zō'ik, *adj.* denoting all rocks from the Trias to the most recent formations, as opposed to Palaeozoia. [Gr. *neos*, new, *zōē*, life.]

Nepenthe, nē-pen'thē, Nepenthes, nē-pen'thēs, *n.* lit. that which relieves from grief or pain: in *med.*, a drug that relieves pain; a genus of plants having a lid attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid. [Fr.—Gr. *nēpenthēs*, removing sorrow—*nē*, priv. and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

Nephew, nev'ū or nef'ū, *n.* orig. a grandson—so in New Test.; the son of a brother or sister. [old E. *nevous*, A.S. *nefa*, Fr. *neveu*, old Fr. *nepoen*, It. *nepote*—L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, a grandson; Gr. *aneprios*, a cousin; Sans. *napat*, *napatrī*.]

nepotism, nep'o-tizm, *n.* lit. fondness for nephews; favouritism to one's relations.—*n.* nepotist, one who practises nepotism.

Nephralgia, ne-fra'l'j-a, Nephralgy, ne-fra'l'ji, *n.*, pain or disease of the kidneys. [Gr. *nephros*, kidneys, *algos*, pain.]

nephritic, ne-frit'ik, nephritical, ne-frit'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the kidneys; affected with a disease of the kidneys; relieving diseases of the kidneys.—*n.* nephritic, a medicine for the cure of diseases of the kidneys.

nephritis, ne-frit'is, *n.*, inflammation of the kidneys.

Nepotism. See under Nephew.

Nephtis, nep'tūn, *n.* lit. the bather: in *myth.*, the god of the sea: in *astr.*, a large planet discovered in 1846. [L. *Nephtisus*, akin to Gr. *niptomas*, to bathe: or to L. *nubes*, Gr. *nephos*, a cloud, Sans. *nabhas*, the sky.]

neptunian, nep-tū'n-an, *adj.*, pertaining to the sea; formed by water.

Nereid, nē-re'id, *n.* in *myth.*, a sea-nymph, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses: in *zool.*, a genus of marine worms like long myriapods. [L. *Nereis*, Gr. *Nētris*, *-idos*—*Nētrus*, a sea-god; akin to *neō*, to swim, *neōs*, to flow, and Sans. *nava*, water.]

Nerve, nērv, *n.* orig. a tendon or sinew: physical strength; firmness; courage: in *anat.*, one of the fibres which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain: in *bot.*, one of the fibres in the leaves of plants.—*v. t.* to give strength or vigour to:—*pr. p.* nerving; *pa. p.* nerved'. [L. *nervus*—Gr. *neuron*, a sinew; old Ger. *narva*, Ger. *schneur*, a lace or tie.]

nerveless, nērv'les, *adj.*, without nerve or strength.

nervina, nērv'in, *adj.*, acting on the nerves; quieting nervous excitement.—*n.* a medicine that soothes nervous excitement. [L. *nervinus*.]

nervous, nērv'us, *adj.*, having nerve; sinewy; strong; vigorous; pertaining to the nerves; having the nerves affected or weak.—*adv.* nervously.—*n.* nervousness. [Fr. *nervous*—L. *nervosus*.]—*nervous system*, in *anat.*, the brain, spinal chord, and nerves collectively.

nervous, nērv'us, nerveless, nēr-vō's, nerved, nērv'd, *adj.* in *bot.*, having parallel fibres or veins.

Nescience, nesh'ens, *n.* want of knowledge. [L. *nescientia*—*nescio*, to be ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio*, to know.]

Ness, nes, *n.* lit. a nose; a promontory or small cape. [A.S. *nes*, nose, promontory.]

Nest, nest, *n.* the bed formed by a bird for hatching her young: the place in which the eggs of any animal are laid and hatched: a comfortable residence: the abode of a large number; a large number going to a place; a number of boxes each inside the next larger.—*v. t.* to build and occupy a nest.—*v. i.* to form a nest for:—*pr. p.* nesting; *pa. p.* nest'ed. [A.S. *nest*, *nist*, W. *nyth*, Gael. *nead*; akin to L. *nidus*, for *nidus*, Sans. *nida*.]

nestle, nes't, *v. i.* to lie close or snug as in a nest; to settle comfortably.—*v. t.* to cherish, as a bird her young:—*pr. p.* nestling; *pa. p.* nestled. [A.S. *nestliam*—*nest*.]

nestling, nes't'ing, *adj.*, being in the nest, newly hatched.—*n.* a young bird in the nest.

Nestorian, nes-tō'ri-an, *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople: resembling Nestor, the aged warrior and counsellor mentioned in Homer; experienced; wise.

Net, net, *n.* lit. that which is knitted: an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, &c.; anything like a net: a snare; a difficulty.—*v. t.* to form as network; to take with a net.—*v. i.* to form network:—*pr. p.* netting; *pa. p.* nett'ed. [A.S. *net*, *nyt*, Ger. *netz*, from root of *knit*.]

netting, net'ing, *n.*, act of forming network; a piece of network. [formed like a net.]

network, net'w'rk, *n.* a piece of work or a fabric

Net, net, *adj.* orig. neat, unmixed; clear of all charges.—*v. t.* to produce as clear profit:—*pr. p.* netting; *pa. p.* nett'ed. [A.S. *nett*: same as *Neat*.]

Neither, net'hēr, *adj.*, beneath another, lower; infernal. [A.S. *nithern*, comp. of *nithor*, below.]

nethermost, net'hēr-mōst, *adj.*, most beneath, lowest. [A.S. *nithernmost*, superl. of *nithor*.]

Nethinim, Nethinims, neth'in'im, *ims*, *n. pl.* in *B.*, men given to the Levites to assist them. [Heb. *nathan*, to give. See Numbers viii. 29.]

Nettle, net'l, *n.* lit. the plant that pierces like a needle : a common plant covered with hairs which sting sharply.—*v.t.* to fret, as a nettle does the skin; to irritate.—*pr.p.* nett'ling; *pa.p.* nett'led. [See *Noodle*.]

nettle-rash, net'l-rash, *n.* a kind of fever characterized by a rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the sting of a nettle.

Neural, nū'ral, *adj.*, pertaining to the nerves. [Gr. *neuron*. See *Nerve*.]

neuralgia, nū-ral'ji-a, *neuralgy*, nū-ral'ji, *n.* pain in the nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, and *algos*, pain.]

neuralgic, nū-ral'jik, *adj.*, pertaining to neuralgia.

neurology, nū-rof'o-ji, *n.* the science of the nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, and *logos*, science.—*adj.* neurolog'ical.—*n.* neurologist, a writer on neurology.]

neuroptera, nū-rof'tēr-a, *n.pl.* lit. nerve-wings; a group of insects which have generally four wings reticulated with many nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, a wing.]

neuropteran, nū-rof'tēr-al, **neuropterous**, nū-rof'tēr-us, *adj.*, nerve-winged; belonging to the neuroptera.

neurotic, nū-rof'ik, *adj.*, relating to or seated in the nerves.—*n.* a disease of the nerves; a medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

Neuter, nū'tēr, *adj.*, neither; taking no part with either side: in *gram.*, neither masculine nor feminine: in *bot.*, without stamens or pistils: in *zool.*, without sex.—*n.* one taking no part in a contest: in *bot.*, a plant having neither stamens nor pistils: in *zool.*, a sexless animal, esp. the working bee. [L.—*ne*, not, *uter*, either.]

neutral, nū'tral, *adj.*, being neither, indifferent: neither very good nor very bad.—*n.* a person or nation that takes no part in a contest.—*adv.* neutrally.—*n.* neutrality. [L. *neutralis*—*neuter*.]

neutralize, nū'tral-iz, *v.t.*, to render neutral or indifferent:—*pr.p.* neutr'alizing; *pa.p.* neutr'alized.—*ns.* neutr'alizer, neutr'alization.

Never, nev'ēr, *adv.*, not ever; at no time; in no degree; not. [A.S. *nefre*, *nefro*—*ne*, not, and *efre*, ever.]

nevertheless, nev-ēr-the-les', *adv.*, never or not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

New, nū, *adj.* lately made; having happened lately; recent; not before seen or known; strange; recently commenced: not of an ancient family; modern; as at first; unaccustomed; fresh from anything: uncultivated or recently cultivated.—*adv.* newly.—*n.* new'ness. [A.S. *niw*; old Ger. *niwi*; Ger. *neu*; Goth. *niwjo*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*; Sans. *nava*.]

newangled, nū-fang'gd, *adj.*, fangled or made new; marked by the affectation of novelty; desiring new things.—*n.* new'angledness. [New, and obs. *Fangled*, of uncertain derivation.]

new-fashioned, nū-fash'und, *adj.*, newly fashioned; lately come into fashion.

newish, nū'ish, *adj.*, somewhat new; nearly new.

New-year's-day, nū-yēr's-dā, *n.* the first day of the new year. [New, Year, and Day.]

news, nūz, *n.sing.*, something new; recent account; fresh information of something that has just happened; intelligence.

news-boy, nūz'-boy, **news-man**, nūz'-man, *n.*, a boy or man who delivers or sells newspapers.

news-monger, nūz'mung-ger, *n.*, one who deals in news; one who spends much time in hearing and telling news. [News, and Monger.]

newspaper, nūz'pā-pēr, *n.* a paper for circulating news, &c.

news-room, nūz'-rūm, *n.* a room for the reading of newspapers, magazines, &c.

news-vender, nūz'-vend-ēr, *n.* a vender or seller of newspapers.

Nowel, nū'el, *n.* in *arch.*, the upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind. [Fr. *noyas*, stone of fruit; old Fr. *nual*—L. *nucalis*, like a nut—*nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

Nowt, nūt, *n.* a genus of animals of the frog tribe, like small lizards. [contr. from *an ewt*, old E. *ewt*, A.S. *efete*.]

Newtonian, nū-tō'ni-an, *adj.* relating to, formed, or discovered by, Sir Isaac Newton, the celebrated philosopher, 1642—1727.

Next, nekst, *adj.* (superl. of *High*), nearest.—*adv.* nearest or immediately after. [A.S. *next*, *nykst*, superl. of *neah*, near; old Ger. *nahest*; Ger. *nächst*.] See *Near*.

Nib, nib, *n.* something small and pointed; a point.—*adj.* nibbed', having a nib. (same as *Nib*.)

nibble, nib'l, *v.t.*, to bite by small nips; to eat by little at a time.—*v.i.* to bite; to find fault:—*pr.p.* nibb'ling; *pa.p.* nibb'led.—*n.* nibb'ler.

Nice, nīs, *adj.* lit. ignorant, foolish: foolishly partial; hard to please; fastidious; refined; requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment: distinguishing minutely; exact: pleasing to the senses; delicate; dainty; agreeable; delightful. [old Fr. *nice*, foolish, simple; L. *nescius*, ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio*, to know.]

nicey, nīs'e-ti, *n.*, quality of being nice; delicate management; exactness of treatment: delicacy of perception; fastidiousness: that which is delicate to the taste; a delicacy.

Niche, nich, *n.* a shell-like recess in a wall, for a statue, &c. [Fr.; It. *nicchia*—*nicchio*, oyster—L. *mytilus*, *mitulus*, a sea-mussel.]

nichead, nicht, *adj.*, placed in a niche.

Nick, nik, *n.*, a notch cut into something; a score for keeping an account.—*v.t.*, to cut in notches:—*pr.p.* nick'ing; *pa.p.* nicked'. [It. *nicchi*; *nocchia*, *nocca*, notch or knuckle; Ger. *knick* a crack, breach.]

Nick, nik, *v.t.* lit. to do a thing at the proper *wink* or instant; to strike at the precise time; to gain an advantage over:—*pr.p.* nick'ing; *pa.p.* nicked'.—*n.* a fortunate conjuncture; the exact time. [Ger. *knick*, a crack, *nicken*, to wink.]

Nickel, nik'el, *n.* a grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. [Sw. and Ger.; from Sw. *kopparnickel*, Ger. *Kupfernickel*, copper of *Nich* or *Nicholas*, because it was thought to be a base ore of copper.]

Nickknack, same as *Knickknack*.

Nickname, nik'nām, *n.*, a surname; a name given in contempt, or sportive familiarity.—*v.t.* to give a nickname to. [old E. *neke-nams*, *eke-nams*, surname; Ger. *ehelname*; perh. from Ger. *necken*, to tease, and *name*.]

Nidification, nid-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of building a nest, and the hatching and rearing of the young. [L. *nidus*, a nest, and *facio*, to make.]

Nicotian, ni-kō'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining to tobacco, from *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.

Nicotine, niko'tin, *n.* a poisonous liquid forming the active principle of the tobacco plant.

Niece, nēs, *n.* (fem. of *Nephew*) the daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. *nièce*; L. *neptis*, a granddaughter, niece, from *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew.]

Niggard, nig'ard, *n.*, one who scrapes up money; a miser. [Ice. *knöggr*, sparing, economical; Ger. *knicker*, Ice. *nyggia*, Sw. *nygga*, to scrape.]

niggard, nig'ard, niggardly, nig'ard-li, *adj.*, having the qualities of a niggard; extremely sparing of expense; miserly.—*adv.*, with cautious parsimony; sparingly.—*n.*, niggardliness.

Nigh, nī, *adj.*, near; not distant; not remote in time, &c.; close.—*adv.*, near; almost.—*prep.*, near to; not distant from. [A.S. *neah*, *neh*; Ice. *na*; Ger. *nahs*; Goth. *nehv*.] See **Near**.

Night, nīt, *n.*, the time from sunset to sunrise; darkness; intellectual and moral darkness; a state of adversity; death. [A.S. *nīht*; Ger. *nacht*; Goth. *nahts*; L. *nox*, *noctis*; Gr. *nyx*, *nyktos*; Sans. *nakta*.]

nightcap, nī'tkap, *n.*, a cap worn at night in bed—so night dress, night gown, night shirt.

nightfall, nī'tfaw, *n.*, the fall or beginning of the night.

nightingale, nī'tin-gāl, *n.*, a small bird celebrated for its singing at night. [A.S. *nīhtgale*—*nīht*, night, and *gala*, to sing; old Ger. *nahtgala*; Ger. *nachtigall*.]

night-jar, nī't-jār, *night-churr*, nī't-chur, *n.*, the goat-suck, so called from its coming out at night and its jarring noise.

nightless, nī'tles, *adj.*, having no night.

nightly, nī'tli, *adj.*, done by night; done every night.—*adv.*, by night; every night.

nightmare, nī'tmār, *n.*, lit. the spectre of the night; a dreadful dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion, speech, or respiration. [prov. Ger. *nachtsmar*—Ger. *nacht*, night, and *mahr*, Ice., Goth. *marra*, the spectre of the night.]

night-piece, nī't-pēs, *n.*, a piece of painting representing a night scene: a painting to be seen best by candle-light.

nightshade, nī'tshād, *n.*, a name of several plants having narcotic properties, often found in damp shady woods. [Night, and *shād*.]

night-walker, nī't-wawk-ēr, *n.*, one who walks in his sleep at night; one who walks about at night for bad purposes.

nightward, nī'tward, *adj.*, toward night.

nightwatch, nī'twoch, *n.*, a watch or guard at night; time of watch in the night.

Nigrescent, nī-gres-ent, *adj.*, growing black or dark; approaching to blackness. [L. *nigrescens*, pr. p. of *nigresco*, to grow black—*niger*, black.]

Nimble, nīm'bl, *adj.*, lit. quick at taking; light and quick in motion; active; swift.—*adv.*, nīm'blly.—*n.*, nīm'bleness. [A.S. *numol*, capable, catching, from *niman*, to take; Ice. *nimr*, Dan. *nem*, quick of apprehension, handy.]

Nimbus, nīm'bus, *n.*, the rain-cloud; in paint., the circle of rays round the heads of saints, &c. [L.]

Nine, nīn, *adj.*, and *n.*, eight and one. [A.S. *nigon*; Goth. *nīus*; L. *novem*; Gr. *ennea*; Sans. *navan*.]

ninefold, nīn'fōld, *adj.*, nine times folded or repeated.

nine-holes, nīn'hōlz, *n.*, a game in which a ball is to be bowled into nine holes in the ground.

ninetee, nīn'tēn, *n.*, skittles, so called from nine pins being used.

nineteen, nīn'tēn, *adj.*, and *n.*, nine and ten. [A.S. *nigonþyme*—*nigon*, nine, *þyn*, ten.]

nineteenth, nīn'tēnth, *adj.*, the ninth after the tenth; being one of nineteen equal parts.—*n.*, a nineteenth part. [A.S. *nigonþoða*—*nigon*, nine, *þoða*, tenth.]

ninety, nīn'ti, *adj.*, and *n.*, nine tens or nine times ten. [A.S. *nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten.]

ninetieth, nīn'ti-ēth, *adj.*, the last of ninety; next after the eighty-ninth.—*n.*, a ninetieth part.

ninth, nīnth, *adj.*, the last of nine; next after the 8th.—*n.*, one of nine equal parts. [A.S. *nigonþa*.]

ninthly, nīnth'li, *adv.*, in the ninth place.

Ninny, nīn'i, *n.*, lit. a child; a fool; a simpleton. [Sp. *nino*, an infant, from the unmeaning word *nina*, used as a lullaby; or a contraction of *nin-compoop*, a corruption of L. *non compos* (*mentis*), not of sound mind.]

Nip, nīp, *v.t.*, lit. to snap the fingers; to pinch; to cut off the edge; to check the growth or vigour of; to destroy:—*pr.p.*, nipping; *pa.p.*, nipped.—*n.*, a pinch; a seizing or closing in upon; a cutting off the end; a blast; destruction by frost.—*adv.*, nippingly. [Ger. *knippen*; old Ger. *knypfen*, *nippen*, to snap the fingers.]

nipper, nīp'ēr, *n.*, he or that which nips: one of the 4 fore-teeth of a horse:—in pl. small pincers.

Nipple, nīp'l, *n.*, lit. a little nib; the pap by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; a small projection with an orifice, as the nipple of a gun, on which the cap is placed. [a dim. of Web or Mib.]

Nit, nīt, *n.*, the egg of a louse or other small insect.—*adj.*, nīt'y, full of nits. [A.S. *knitus*; Ice. *nyt*, *ni*; Ger. *niss*; Gr. *konis*, *konidos*.]

Nitre, nī'tēr, *n.*, the nitrate of potash, also called saltpetre. [Fr.; L. *nitrum*, Gr. *nitron*, *natron*, *potash*, *soda*.]

nitrate, nī'trāt, *n.*, a salt of nitric acid.—*adj.*, nī'trated, combined with nitric acid. [Fr.; L. *nitratus*.]

nitric, nī'trik, *nitrous*, nī'trus, *adj.*, pertaining to, containing, or resembling nitre.

nitrify, nī'tri-fī, *v.t.*, to convert into nitre.—*v.i.*, to become nitre:—*pr.p.*, nī'trifying; *pa.p.*, nī'trified.—*n.*, nī'trification. [L. *nitrum*, and *facio*, to make.]

nitrite, nī'trit, *n.*, a salt of nitrous acid.

nitrogen, nī'tro-jen, *n.*, lit. that which generates nitre; a gas forming nearly four-fifths of common air, so called from its being an essential constituent of nitre.—*adj.*, nī'trogenous. [Gr. *nitron*, and *γεννάω*, to generate.]

nitry, nī'tri, *adj.*, of or producing nitre.

No, nō, *adj.*, not any; not one; none.—*adv.*, the word of refusal or denial. [A.S. *na*; old Ger. *ni*; Goth. *nī*, Sans. *na*.]

Noachian, nō-ā'ki-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Noah the patriarch, or to his time.

Noble, nō'bl, *adj.*, well-known; illustrious; exalted in rank; magnificent; ingenious; generous; excellent.—*n.*, a person of exalted rank; a peer: an obs. gold coin = 6s. 8d. sterling.—*adv.*, nō'blly. [Fr.—L. *nobilis*, obs. *gnobilis*—*nosco*, *gnosco*, to know.]

nobility, nō-bīl'i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being noble; rank; dignity; excellence; greatness; antiquity of family; descent from noble ancestors; the peerage.

nobleman, nō'bl-man, *n.*, a man who is noble or of rank; a peer; one above a commoner.

nobleness, nō'bl-ness, *n.*, the quality of being noble; dignity; greatness; ingenuousness; worth.

Nobody, nō'bod-i, *n.*, no body or person; no one.

Nocturn, nok'turn, *n.*, a religious service at night. [L. *nocturnus*—*nox*, *noctis*, night.]

nocturnal, nok-tur'nal, *adj.*, pertaining to night; happening by night; nightly.—*n.*, an instrument for observations in the night.—*adv.*, nocturnally.

Nod, nod, *v. i.*, to incline in any direction; to move the head; to bend downwards quickly; to beckon forward with a nod; to totter; to be drowsy.—*v. t.* to incline; to signify by a nod; to shake.—*pr. p.* nodding; *pa. p.* nodd'ed.—*n.* a bending forward of the head quickly; a slight bow; a command. [L. *nodus*, Gr. *nodō*, to incline in any direction.]

nodding, nod'ing, *adj.*, inclining the head quickly; indicating by a nod.

Node, nōd, *n.*, the thing knotted or fastened together; a knob; in *astr.*, one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; in *bot.*, the joint of a stem; the plot of a piece in poetry. [L. *nodus*, allied to *Knot*.]

nodal, nōd'al, *adj.*, pertaining to nodes.

nodated, nōd-ā'ted, *adj.*, knotted.

saddle, nod'l, *n.*, properly, the projecting part at the back of the head; the head. [Ice. *hnod*, the round head of a nail; Dutch, *knod*; Dan. *knude*, a knob; L. *nodus*.]

noddy, nod'i, *n.*, one whose head nods from weakness; a stupid fellow; a sea-fowl, so called from the stupidity with which it allows itself to be taken.

nodose, nod'ōs, *adj.*, full of knots; having knots or swelling joints; knotty.

nodule, nod'ul, *n.*, a little knot; a small lump.

Noggia, nog'in, *n.*, a small mug or wooden cup. [Ir. *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*.]

Noise, noiz, *n.*, that which annoys or is hurtful; quarrel; stir; sound of any kind; din; frequent or public talk.—*v. t.* to spread by rumour.—*v. i.* to sound loud.—*pr. p.* noising; *pa. p.* noised'. [Fr. *noise*, quarrel; L. *noxa*, that which hurts—*noceo*, to hurt.]

noiseless, noiz'les, *adj.*, without noise; silent.—*adv.* noiselessly.—*n.* noiselessness.

noisome, nois'um, *adj.*, injurious to health; disgusting.—*adv.* noisomely.—*n.* noisomeness.

noisy, noiz'i, *adj.*, making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.—*adv.* noisily.—*n.* noisiness.

Nomad, **Nomade**, nō'mad or nō-mad', *n.*, one of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture. [Gr. *nomas*, *nomados*—*nomos*, pasture—*nomō*, to deal out, to drive to pasture.]

nomadic, nō-mad'ik, *adj.*, of or for the feeding of cattle; pastoral; pertaining to the life of nomads; rude.—*adv.* nomadically.

Nomenclator, nō'men-kla-tor, *n.*, one who gives names to things.—*fem.* nomenclatress. [L.—*nomen*, name, and *calo*, Gr. *hōlo*, to call.]

nomenclature, nō'men-kla-tūr, *n.*, a calling by name; a list of names; the peculiar terms of a science.

Nominal, nom'in-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a name; existing only in name; having a name.—*adv.* nominally. [L. *nominālis*—*nomen*, *-ivus*, name.]

nominate, nom'in-āt, *v. t.*, to name; to appoint; to propose by name.—*pr. p.* nominating; *pa. p.* nominated. [L. *nomino*, *-atum*, to name—*nomen*.]

nomination, nom-in-ā'shun, *n.*, the act or power of nominating; state of being nominated.

nominative, nom'in-a-tiv, *adj.*, naming; in *gram.*, applied to the case of the subject.—*n.* the naming case, the case of the subject.

nominator, nom'in-āt-or, *n.*, one who nominates.

nominee, nom-in-ē, *n.*, one nominated by another; one on whose life depends an annuity or lease; one to whom the holder of a copyhold estate surrenders his interest.

Non, non, *adv.*, not, a Latin word used as a prefix, as in non-appearance, non-attendance, non-complaisance.

Nonage, non'ā, *n.*, the state of being not of age; the time of life before a person becomes legally of age; minority.—*adj.* non-aged. [L. *non*, not, and *Age*.]

Nonagenarian, non-a-je-nā-ri-an, *n.*, one ninety years old. [L. *nonagenarius*, containing ninety—*nonaginta*, ninety—*novem*, nine.]

Noncommissioned, non-kom-mish'und, *adj.*, not commissioned or having a commission, as an officer in the army or navy.

Nonconductor, non-kon-duk'tor, *n.*, a substance which does not conduct or transmit another substance or fluid.

Nonconforming, non-kon-form'ing, *adj.*, not conforming, especially to an established church.

Nonconformist, non-kon-form'ist, *n.*, one who does not conform; especially one who refused to conform to the established church at the restoration of Charles II.

Nonconformity, non-kon-form'ti, *n.*, want of conformity, esp. to the established church.

Non-content, non-kon-tent', *n.*, one not content; in House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

Non-descript, non-dē-skript, *adj.*, not yet described; novel; odd.—*n.* anything not yet described or classed; a person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described. See *Describe*.]

None, nun, *adj.* and *pron.*, not one; not any; not the smallest part. [A. S. *nan*—*ne*, not, and *an*, one.]

Nonentity, non-en'ti-ti, *n.*, want of entity or being; a thing not existing.

Nones, nōnz, *n. sing.* in the Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months; in R. C. Church a season of prayer observed at noon. [L. *nona*—*nonus* for *novenus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

Nonesuch, nun'such, *n.*, a thing like which there is none such; an extraordinary thing.

Nonjuring, non-joor'ing, *adj.*, not swearing allegiance. [L. *non*, not, and *jurō*, to swear.]

Nonjuror, non-joor'or or non'joor-or, *n.*, one who would not swear allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688.

Nonpareil, non-pa-rel', *n.*, a person or thing without an equal; unequalled excellence; a rich kind of apple; a small printing type.—*adj.* without an equal; matchless. [Fr.—*non*, not, and *pareil*, equal—low L. *pariculus*, dim. of *par*, equal.]

Nonplus, non'plis, *n.*, a state in which no equal can be done or said; great difficulty.—*v. t.* to throw into complete perplexity; to puzzle.—*pr. p.* nonplussing; *pa. p.* nonplussed. [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

Nonsense, non'sens, *n.*, that which has no sense; language without meaning; absurdity; trifles. [L. *non*, not, and *Sense*.]

Non-sensical, non-sens'ik-al, *adj.*, without sense; absurd.—*adv.* nonsensically.—*n.* nonsensicalness.

Non-suit, non'sūt, *n.*, a withdrawal of a suit at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court.—*v. t.* to record that a plaintiff drops his suit. [L. *non*, not, and *Suit*.]

Hook, hōok, *n.*, a corner; a narrow place formed by an angle; a recess; a secluded retreat. [Scot. *neuk*, Gael. Ir. *niuc*.]

Noon, nōon, *n.*, orig. the ninth hour of the day, or three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Romans

took their chief meal: mid-day; twelve o'clock: middle; height.—*adj.* belonging to mid-day; meridional. [A.S. *non*; Dutch, *noon*; Scot. *non*—L. *nona* (*hora*), the ninth (hour).]

noonday, nōon'dā, *n.*, the noon of the day; mid-day.—*adj.* pertaining to mid-day; meridional.

noontide, nōon'tid, *n.*, the tide or time of noon; mid-day.—*adj.* pertaining to noon; meridional.

Noose, nōōs or nōōs, *n.* a running knot which ties the firmer the closer it is drawn.—*v.t.* to tie or catch in a noose.—*pr.p.* nōōs'ing; *pa.p.* nōōsed'. [Fr. *nas*, a band, tie, *naiguim*, I tie, I bind; L. *nodus*, a knot.]

Nor, nor, *conj.* a particle marking the second or subsequent part of a negative proposition:—correlative to *neither* or *not*. [A.S. *ne*, *not*, and *Or.*]

Normal, nor'mal, *adj.*, according to rule; regular; analogical; perpendicular.—*n.* a perpendicular.—*adv.* nor'mally. [L. *normalis*—*norma*, a rule.]

Norman, nor'man, *n.* lit. a north man; a native or inhabitant of Normandy.—*adj.* pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy.

Norse, nor's, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia.—*n.* the language of ancient Scandinavia. [Old Fr. *norvis*, Norwegian, from the name of the people *Norvegr*.]

North, north, *n.* the point opposite the sun at noon; one of the four cardinal points of the horizon. [A.S. *north*; Ica. *nordkr*; Fr. *nord*.]

north-east, north-est', *n.* the point between the north and east, equidistant from each.—*adj.* belonging to or from the north-east.

north-easterly, north-est'er-li, *adj.* toward or coming from the north-east.

north-eastern, north-est'ern, *adj.*, belonging to the north-east; being in the north-east, or in that direction.

north-eastward, north-est'ward, *adv.*, towards the north-east.

northerly, north'er-li, *adj.*, being toward the north; from the north.—*adv.* toward or from the north.

northern, north'ern, *adj.*, pertaining to the north; being in the north or in the direction towards it.—*n.* an inhabitant of the north.

northernmost, north'ern-mōst, northernmost, north'-mōst, *adj.* situate at the point furthest north.

north-star, north'star, *n.* the north polar star.

northward, north'ward, northwardly, north'ward-li, *adj.*, being toward the north.—*adv.* (also northward's) toward the north.

north-west, north-west', *n.* the point between the north and west, equidistant from each.—*adj.* pertaining to or from the north-west.

north-westerly, north-west'er-li, *adj.*, toward or from the north-west.

north-western, north-west'ern, *adj.*, pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in that direction.

Norwegian, nor-wē'ji-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Norway.—*n.* a native of Norway.

Nose, nōz, *n.* the organ of smell; the power of smelling; sagacity.—*v.t.* to smell; to oppose rudely to the face: to sound through the nose.—*pr.p.* nōs'ing; *pa.p.* nōsed'. [A.S. *nase*, Ica. *nīs*, Ger. *nase*, L. *nasus*, Sans. *nāṣ*, prob. from an imitation of sounds made through the nose.]

nose-bag, nōs'-bag, *n.* a bag for a horse's nose, containing oats, &c. [Nose, and Bag.]

nosegay, nōs'gā, *n.* a bunch of (gay) flowers for regaling the nose or sense of smelling; a bouquet.

noseless, nōs'les, *n.*, without a nose.

nostril, nos'tril, *n.*, one of the holes of the nose.

[Old E. *nasthril*, A.S. *nasthyri*—*Wasa*, and *thyri*, a hole, Ger. *thürle*, dim. of *thür*, Gr. *thura*, a door.]

Noology, nos-ol'o-ji, *n.*, the science of diseases; the branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases.—*adj.* noso-logical.—*n.* noso-ologist. [Gr. *nosos*, a disease, and *logos*, a discourse, an account.]

Nostrum, nos'trum, *n.* lit. *our own*; a medicine, the composition of which is kept secret; a quack or patent medicine. [L., from *nos*, *we*.]

Not, not, *adv.* a word expressing denial, negation, or refusal. [A.S. *naet*, Ger. *nicht*, from negative particle *ne*, and A.S. *wiht*, a whit.]

Notability, Notable, &c. See under *Note*.

Notch, noch, *n.*, a nick cut in anything; an indentation.—*v.t.* to cut a hollow into:—*pr.p.* notch'ing; *pa.p.* notched'. [Old E. *noch*, Ger. *knicken*, to crack. See *Nick*.]

Note, nōt, *n.*, that by which a person or thing is known; a mark or sign; a brief explanation; a short remark; a memorandum; a short letter; a diplomatic paper; in *music*, a mark representing a sound, also the sound itself; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; observation; reputation; fame.—*v.t.* to make a note of; to notice; to attend to; to record in writing; to furnish with notes:—*pr.p.* nōt'ing; *pa.p.* nōted'. [L. *nota*, from *gnā*, root of *nasco*, *notum*, to know.]

notable, nōt'a-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being known or noted; remarkable; memorable; distinguished; notorious.—*n.* a person or thing worthy of note.—*adv.* not'ably.—*n.* not'ableness.

notability, nōt-a-bil'i-ti, *n.*, quality or state of being notable; a notable person or thing.

notary, nōt'ar-i, *n.* in ancient Rome, one who took notes, a short-hand writer; an officer who certifies deeds or other writings. [L. *notarius*.]—*adj.* not'arial.—*adv.* not'arially.

notation, nō-tā'shun, *n.*, a noting or marking; the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols. [L. *notatio*—*noto*, *notatum*, to mark.]

noted, nōted, *adj.*, marked; well known; celebrated; eminent; notorious.—*adv.* not'edly.

noteless, nōt'les, *adj.*, not attracting notice.

noter, nōt'er, *n.*, one who takes note or observes; one who makes notes, an annotator.

noteworthy, nōt'wur-thi, *adj.*, worthy of note or notice.

notice, nōtis, *n.* lit. the state of being known; act of noting; attention; observation; information; warning; a writing containing information; remark.—*v.t.* to mark or see; to regard or attend to; to mention, or make observations upon; to treat with civility:—*pr.p.* nōt'icing; *pa.p.* nōt'iced'. [Fr.; L. *notitia*—*nasco*, *notum*, to know.]

noticeable, nōtis-a-bl, *adj.*, able to be noticed; worthy of observation.—*adv.* not'iceably.

notify, nōt'i-fy, *v.t.*, to make known; to declare; to give notice or information of:—*pr.p.* nōt'ifying; *pa.p.* nōt'ified'. [L. *notifico*, *-atum*—*notus*, known, and *facio*, to make.]

notification, nōt-i-fikā'shun, *n.*, the act of notifying; the notice given; the paper containing the notice.

notion, nō'shun, *n.* lit. a becoming acquainted; a conception; opinion; belief; judgment. [L. *notio*—*nasco*, *notum*, to know.]

notional, nŏ'shm-əl, *adj.*, of the nature of a notion; ideal; fanciful.

notorious, nŏ-tŏ'ri-us, *adj.* publicly known (now used in a bad sense); infamous.—*adv.* *notoriously*.—*n.* *notoriousness*. [low L. *notorius*—*note*, *notatum*, to mark—*noceo*.]

notoriety, nŏ-tŏ'rĭe-tĭ, or nŏ-, *n.*, state of being notorious; publicity; public exposure.

Nothing, nŏth'ing, or nŏth', *n.*, no thing; non-existence; absence of being; no part, or degree; a low condition; no value or use; not anything of importance; utter insignificance; no magnitude; a cipher.—*adv.* in no degree; not at all.—*n.* *nothingness*.

Notice, Nŏtĭon, Notorious, &c. See under *Nota*.

Notwithstanding, nŏt-with-stand'ing, *conj.* and *prep.* (this) not standing against or opposing; nevertheless; however. [Nŏt, and Withstanding.]

Nought, nŏwt, *n.*, not anything; nothing.—*adv.* in no degree. [same as Nought.]—Set at nought, to despise.

Noun, noun, *n.*, in *gram.*, the name of anything. [Fr. *nom*, L. *nomen*. See *Nama*.]

Nourish, nŏr'ish, *v.t.*, to suckle; to feed or bring up; to support; to encourage; to cherish; to educate.—*pr.p.* *nourishing*; *pa.p.* *nourished*.—*n.* *nourisher*. [Fr. *nourrir*, L. *nutrio*.]

nourishable, nŏr'ish-ə-bl, *adj.*, able to be nourished.

nourishment, nŏr'ish-mēt, *n.*, the act of nourishing or the state of being nourished; that which nourishes; food; nutriment.

Novel, nŏv'el, *adj.*, new; unusual; strange.—*n.* that which is new; a fictitious tale. [L. *novellus*—*novus*, new. See *New*.]

novelist, nŏv'el-ist, *n.*, orig. an introducer of new things; a novel-writer.

novelty, nŏv'el-tĭ, *n.*, newness; anything new or strange.

novice, nŏv'is, *n.*, one new in anything; a beginner; one newly received into the church; an inmate of a convent or nunnery who has not yet taken the vow. [Fr.; L. *novitius*—*novus*, new.]

novitiata, nŏ-vĭsh'ĭ-ăt, *n.*, the state or condition of being a novice; the period of being a novice; a novice. [low L. *novitiatus*.]

November, nŏ-ven'bĕr, *n.*, the ninth month of the Roman year; the eleventh month of our year. [L. from *novem*, nine.]

novennial, nŏ-ven'y'al, *adj.* done every ninth year. [L. *novennis*—*novem*, nine, *annus*, a year.]

Now, now, *adv.* at the present time; at this time or a little before.—*conj.* but; after this; things being so.—*n.* the present time.—*Now—now*, at one time, at another time. [A.S., Ice., old Ger., Goth. *nu*, Ger. *nun*, L. *nunc*, Gr. *nun*.]

nowadays, nŏw'a-dăz, *adv.*, in days now present.

Noway, nŏ'wă, *Noways*, nŏ'wăz, *adv.*, in no way, manner, or degree.

Nowhere, nŏ'hwăr, *adv.*, in no where or place.

Nowise, nŏ'wĭz, *adv.*, in no way or degree.

Noxious, nŏk'shus, *adj.*, hurtful; unwholesome; unhealthy; producing evil or injury; destructive; poisonous.—*adv.* *noxiously*.—*n.* *noxiousness*. [L. *noxius*—*nox*, hurt—*noceo*, to hurt.]

Nozle, nŏz'l, *n.*, a little nose; the snout; the extremity of anything. [dim. of *Nose*.]

Nucleus, nŏ'klĕ-us, *n.* lit. the kernel of a nut; the central mass round which matter gathers; in *astr.*, the head of a comet. [L., from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.]

Nudge, nudj, *n.*, a gentle push.—*v.t.* to push gently; *pr.p.* *nudging*; *pa.p.* *nudged*. [prob. from prov. Ger. *knütschen*, to squeeze.]

Nuda, nŏd, *adj.*, naked; bare; void.—*adv.* *nudely*. [L. *nudus*, See *Naked*.]

nudity, nŏd'ĭ-tĭ, *n.*, nakedness:—in *pl.* naked parts; figures divested of drapery.

Nugatory, nŏ'gă-tŏ-rĭ, *adj.*, trifling; vain; insignificant; of no power; ineffectual. [L. *nugatorius*—*nug*, jokes, trifles.]

Nugget, nug'et, *n.*, a lump or mass, as of a metal [a corruption of *Ingot*.]

Nuisance, nŏ'sans, *n.*, that which annoys or hurts; that which troubles; that which is offensive. [old Fr., from L. *noceo*, to hurt.]

Null, nul, *adj.*, of no force; void; invalid. [L. *nullus*, not any, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.]

nullify, nul'ĭ-fĭ, *v.t.*, to make null; to annul; to render void.—*pr.p.* *nullifying*; *pa.p.* *nullified*.—*n.* *nullification*. [L. *nullifico*, *atom*—*nullus*, and *facio*, to make.]

nullity, nul'ĭ-tĭ, *n.*, the state of being null or void; nothingness; want of existence, force, or efficacy.

Numb, num, *adj.*, deprived of sensation or motion; stupefied; motionless.—*v.t.* to make numb; to deaden; to render motionless.—*pr.p.* *numbing* (num'ing); *pa.p.* *numbed*, (num'd).—*n.* *numbness*. [A.S.; Goth. *niman* (p.p. *nummen*), Ice. *nema*, to take away, to deprive.]

Number, num'bĕr, *n.* lit. that which is distributed; a collection of things; a unit in counting; more than one; sounds distributed into harmonies; metre, verse, esp. in *pl.*: in *gram.*, the difference in words to express singular or plural.—*pl.* the 4th book of the Old Test. from its having the numbers of the Israelites.—*v.t.* to count; to reckon as one of a multitude; to mark with a number; to amount to:—*pr.p.* *numbering*; *pa.p.* *numbered*.—*n.* *num'berer*. [Fr. *nombre*, old Fr. *numbre*, It. *numero*—L. *numerus*, akin to Gr. *nomos*, that which is distributed—*nemō*, to distribute.]

numberless, num'bĕr-less, *adj.*, without number; more than can be counted.

numerable, nŏm'ĕr-ə-bl, *adj.*, that may be numbered or counted.—*adv.* *numerably*.—*n.* *numerableness*, *numerability*. [L. *numerabilis*.]

numeral, nŏm'ĕr-əl, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of number.—*n.* a figure used to express a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c. [L. *numeralis*—*numerus*.]

numerally, nŏm'ĕr-əl-lĭ, *adv.*, according to number.

numery, nŏm'ĕr-ərĭ, *adj.*, belonging to a certain number. [Fr. *numeraire*—low L. *numeratorius*.]

numerate, nŏm'ĕr-ăt, *v.t.* orig. to enumerate, to number; to point off and read, as figures:—*pr.p.* *num'ĕrating*; *pa.p.* *num'ĕrated*.

numeration, nŏ-mĕr-ăt'shun, *n.*, act of numbering; the art of reading numbers.

numerator, nŏm'ĕr-ăt-tŏr, *n.*, one who numbers; the upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.

numerie, nŏ-mĕr'ĭk, *numerial*, nŏ-mĕr'ĭk-əl, *adj.*, belonging to, or consisting in number; the same both in number and kind.—*adv.* *num'erĭally*.

numerous, nŏm'ĕr-us, *adj.*, of a great number; being many.—*adv.* *num'erously*.—*n.* *num'erosness*.

Numismatic, nŏ-mĭs-măt'ĭk, *adj.*, pertaining to money, coins, or medals. [L. *numisma*, Gr. *nomisma*, coin of a state fixed by law—*nomisō*, to establish by law—*nomos*, a law.]

numismatics, nŏ-mĭs-măt'ĭks, *n.sing.*, the science of coins and medals.

numismatology, nŭ-mis-ma-to'lŏ-jī, *n.*, the science of coins and medals in relation to history. [L. *numisma*, Gr. *nomisma*, and *logos*, science.]—*n.* numismatologist, one versed in numismatology.

nummulate, num'ŭ-lit, *n.* in *geol.*, a fossil shell resembling a coin. [L. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.]

Nun, nun, *n.* lit. an elderly lady; in R. C. Church, a female who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion: in *sool.*, a kind of pigeon with the feathers on its head like the hood of a nun. [A.S. *nunn*, Fr. *nonne*—It. *nonna*, a grandmother, nuns being orig. elderly women.]

nunnery, nun'er-i, *n.*, a house for nuns.

Nuncio, nun'shi-ŏ, *n.* lit. a messenger; an ambassador from the Pope to an emperor or king. [Sp. *nuncio*—L. *nuncius*, a messenger, one who brings news; prob. from *novi-ventus*, newly come—*novus*, new, and *venio*, ventum, to come.]

nunciature, nun'shi-a-tŭr, *n.*, the office of a nuncio.

Nuncupative, nun-kŭ'pā-tiv or nun'kŭ-pā-tiv, *Nuncupatio*, nun-kŭ'pā-tŏ-ri, *adj.* declaring publicly or solemnly: in *law*, verbal, not written. [It. *nuncupativo*, *nuncupatorio*—L. *nuncupo*, -atum, to take a name for a thing—*nomen*, name, *capio*, to take.]

Nunnery. See under *Nun*.

Nuptial, nup'shal, *adj.* pertaining to marriage: done at a marriage; constituting marriage.—*n. pl.* nup'tials, marriage; wedding ceremony. [L. *nuptialis*—*nuptia*, marriage—*nubo*, *nuptum*, to veil, to marry.]

Nurse, nurs, *n.* a woman who nourishes an infant; a mother, while her infant is at the breast: one who has the care of infants or of the sick: in *hort.*, a shrub or tree which protects a young plant.—*v. t.* to tend, as an infant, or a sick person; to bring up: to manage with care and economy:—*pr. p.* nurs'ing; *pa. p.* nursed'. [old E. *nourse*, *nourice*—Fr. *nourrice*, L. *nutrix*—*nutrio*, to suckle, to nourish.]

nursery, nurs'er-i, *n.* orig. the act of nursing; place for nursing; an apartment for young children: in *hort.*, a piece of ground where plants are reared; a place where the growth of anything is promoted: that which educates.

nursing-father, nurs'ing-fā'ther, *n.* in *B.*, a foster-father.

nursling, nurs'ling, *n.*, one who or that which is nursed: an infant. [Nurse, and dim. *ling*.]

nurture, nurtŭr, *n.*, act of nursing or nourishing; nourishment; education; instruction.—*v. t.* to nourish: to bring up: to educate:—*pr. p.* nurtur'ing; *pa. p.* nurtured.—*n.* nurturer. [old E. *nouriture*, Fr. *nouriture*—*nourrir*, to nourish.]

Nut, nut, *n.* lit. a little knot or ball: the fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell; a small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt.—*v. i.* to gather nuts:—*pr. p.* nutt'ing; *pa. p.* nutt'ed. [A.S. *hnut*, Gael. *cnuth*, *chno*; Ice. *hnót*, a ball; Ger. *nuss*, L. *nux*; a nut.]

nut-brown, nut'-brown, *adj.*, brown, like an old nut.

nutcracker, nut'krak-ŕ, *n.* an instrument for cracking nuts: a bird in Europe and N. Asia, which feeds on nuts, berries, and insects.

nutcatch, nut'hach, *n.* orig. nut-hack, a small climbing bird which feeds on nuts and insects, called also nut'jobber, nut'pocker.

nutmeg, nut'meg, *n.* lit. the musk-nut; the nut of an E. Indian tree, having an aromatic kernel. [old E. *notemuge*, old Fr. *noix musquette* (for

musquette), Fr. *noix muscade*, low L. *nux muscata*—L. *muscus*, musk.]

Nutant, nŭ'tant, *adj.*, nodding: in *bot.*, having the top bent downward. [L. *nutans*, *nutantis*, *pr. p.* of *nutō*, *intēn.* of *nūtō*, to nod.]

nutation, nŭ-tā'shun, *n.*, a nodding: in *astr.*, a periodical vibratory motion of the earth's axis: in *bot.*, the turning of flowers towards the sun.

Nutria, nŭ'tri-a, *n.* lit. an otter: the fur of the Coypu, a kind of beaver, in S. America. [Sp. *nutria*, *nutra*—Gr. *enudris*, an otter.]

Nutrient, nŭ'tri-ent, *adj.*, nourishing.—*n.* anything nourishing. [L. *nutriens*, -entis—*pr. p.* of *nutrio*, to nourish.]

nutriment, nŭ'tri-ment, *n.*, that which nourishes; food. [L. *nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, to nourish.]

nutrimental, nŭ'tri-ment'al, *adj.*, having the quality of nutriment or food; nutritious.

nutrition, nŭ'trish'un, *n.*, act of nourishing; process of promoting the growth of bodies. [low L. *nutritio*—L. *nutrio*.]

nutritious, nŭ'trish'us, *adj.*, nourishing; promoting growth.—*adv.* nutritiously.—*n.* nutritiveness.

nutritive, nŭ'tri-tiv, *adj.*, nourishing.—*adv.* nutritively.—*n.* nutritiveness.

Nyctalopia, nik-tā-lŏ'pi-a, *Nyctalopia, nik'tā-lŏ-pi, *n.* lit. seeing by night; a defect of vision, on account of which objects are seen only at night or in the dusk. [Gr. *nyktalopia*—*nyktalops*, seeing by night only—*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, *ōps*, vision.]*

nyctalops, nik'tā-lops, *n.*, one affected with *nyctalopia*.

Nyctean, nil'gaw, *n.* lit. blue ox: in *sool.*, a large species of antelope, in N. Hindustan, the males of which are blue. [Hind. and Pers. *nil-gaw*—*nil*, blue, *gaw*, ox, cow.]

Nymph, nimf, *n.* lit. a bride: a maiden: in *myth.*, one of the beautiful females inhabiting every region of the earth and waters.—*adj.* nymph'like. [L. *nymphæ*, Gr. *nymphē*, prob. from L. *nubo*, to veil, from the bride being veiled when led home to the bridegroom.]

nymph, nimf, *nymphæ*, nimf'a, *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.—*pl.* nymphæ (nimf'ē).

nymphæan, nim-fē'an, *adj.*, pertaining to or inhabited by nymphæ.

nymphæal, nim'fik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to nymphæ.

O

O, ō, int. an exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, &c.

Oaf, ōf, *n.* a dolt, an idiot. [said to be from the root of *Elf*.]

Oak, ōk, *n.* a tree of many species, the most famous of which is the British oak, so valuable for its timber. [A.S. *ac*, *oac*, Ice. *eik*, Ger. *riche*.]

oak-apple, ōk'-app'l, *n.* a spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small apple, called also oak'leaf-gall.

oaken, ōk'n, *adj.*, consisting or made of oak.

oakling, ōk'ling, *n.*, a young oak.

Oakum, ōk'um, *n.* lit. that which is combed, tow; old ropes untwisted and teased into loose hemp for calking the seams of ships. [A.S. *acumba*, *acemba*—*comb*, that which is combed—*comban*, to comb.]

Oar, ōr, *n.* lit. that which ploughs the water; a light pole with a flat end, for rowing boats.—*v. t.* to impel by rowing.—*v. i.* to row:—*pr. p.* oar'ing; *pa. p.* oared'. [A.S. *ar*—*arian* (root *ar*), to plough.]

oared, ōrd, *adj.*, furnished with oars.

carpman, *čir'man*, *n.*, one who rows with an oar.
Oasis, *o'-sis* or *o'-s'is*, *n.*, a fertile spot in a sandy desert.—*pl.* *Oases* (*o'-sēs*). [L., Gr. *oasis*, Ar. *wāk*.]
Oat, *ōt* (oftener in *pl.* *Oats*, *Ots*), *n.* lit. *that which may be eaten*; a grassy plant, the seeds of which are much used as food; its seeds. [A.S. *ata*, oat, A.S. *at*, Ice. *ata*, food—A.S. *etan*, to eat.]—*oat'-cake*, a thin bread cake made of oat-meal.
eaten, *ō'tn*, *adj.*, consisting of an oat stem or straw: made of oatmeal.
oat-meal, *ō't-mēl*, *n.*, meal made of oats.
Oath, *ōth*, *n.*, a solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness, and a calling for his vengeance in case of falsehood or failure. [old E. *athe*, A.S. *ath*, Ger. *eid*, Ice. *eiðr*.]
Obdurate, *ob'dū-rāt*, *adj.*, hardened against; rugged: hardened in heart or feelings; stubborn.—*adv.* *ob'durately*.—*n.* *ob'durateness*. [L. *obdurateus*, pa.p. of *obdureo*—*ob*, against, *dureo*, to harden—*durus*, hard.]
obduracy, *ob'dū-ras-i*, *n.*, state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart.
Obedience, *Obelance*, &c. See under *Obe*.
Obelisk, *ob'e-lisk*, *n.* lit. a little dart; a tall, four-sided tapering pillar, cut off at the top like a flat pyramid; in *print*, a dagger (†). [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, *belos*, a dart—*ballo*, to throw.]
Obese, *ō-bēs*, *adj.* lit. *that has eaten*; fat; fleshy. [L. *obesus*—*ob*, and *edo*, *erum*, to eat.]
obeseness, *ō-bēs'nes*, *obesity*, *ō-bes'i-ti*, *n.*, fatness; unhealthy fatness.
Obe, *ō-bā*, *v.t.* lit. to hear or listen to; to do as told; to be ruled by; to yield to.—*v.i.* in *B.*, to yield obedience (followed by to):—*pr.p.* *obeying*; *pa.p.* *obeyed*.—*n.* *obey'er*. [Fr. *obéir*—L. *obediō*—*ob*, against, towards, *audio*, to hear.]
obedient, *ō-bē'di-ent*, *adj.*, obeying; willing to obey; dutiful.—*adv.* *obediently*. [L. *obediens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *obediō*.]
obediency, *ō-bē'di-ens*, *n.*, state of being obedient; compliance with what is required; dutifulness.
obedience, *ō-bā'sans*, *n.*, obedience; a bow or act of reverence. [Fr. *obéissance*—*obéissant*, pr.p. of *obéir*, to obey.]
obeyingly, *ō-bā'ing-li*, *adv.*, obediently.
Obit, *ō'bit* or *ob'it*, *n.* lit. a going to meet death; death; funeral solemnities; an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul. [L. *obitus*—*obeo*, to go to meet—*ob*, against, *eo*, to go.]
obituary, *ō-bit'ū-ri-āl*, *adj.*, pertaining to obits.
obituary, *ō-bit'ū-ri-i*, *adj.*, relating to the death of a person.—*n.*, a register of deaths, orig. in a monastery; an account of a deceased person or notice of his death.
Object, *ob'jekt*, *v.t.* lit. to throw in the way of; to offer in opposition; to oppose.—*v.i.* to oppose:—*pr.p.* *object'ing*; *pa.p.* *object'ed*.—*n.* *object'or*. [L. *objecto*, from *obicio*, *-jectum*—*ob*, in the way of, and *icio*, to throw.]
object, *ob'jekt*, *n.* lit. anything thrown in the way of one; anything set before the mind: that which is sought for; end; motive: in *gramm.*, that which follows a transitive verb.
object-glass, *ob'jekt-glas*, *n.* the glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.
objection, *ob-jek't'shun*, *n.*, act of objecting; anything in opposition; argument against.
objectionable, *ob-jek't'shun-abl*, *adj.*, that may be objected to.
objective, *ob-jekt'iv*, *adj.*, relating to an object;

being exterior to the mind: in *gramm.*, belonging to the case of the object.—*n.* in *gramm.*, the case of the object.—*adv.* *objectively*.
objectiveness, *ob-jekt'iv-nes*, *objectivity*, *ob-jekt'iv-i-ti*, *n.*, state of being objective.
Oblate, *ob-lāt*, *adj.*, carried out or widened forwards at the sides, like an orange.—*n.* *oblate mass*. [L. *oblatus*, pa.p. of *offerō*, to carry forward; to offer—*ob*, against, and *ferō*, to bring.]
oblation, *ob-lā'shun*, *n.*, anything offered in worship or sacred service; an offering. [L. *oblatio*.]
Obligation. See under *Oblige*.
Oblige, *ō-blij'*, *v.t.*, to bind or constrain; to do a favour to:—*pr.p.* *oblig'ing*; *pa.p.* *oblig'ed*. [L. *obligo*, *obligatus*—*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind.]
obligation, *ob-li-gā'shun*, *n.*, act of obliging; that which binds; any act which binds one to do something for another; state of being bound by a favour: in *law*, a bond containing a penalty on failure.
obligatory, *ob-li-gā-tor-i*, *adj.*, binding; imposing duty.—*adv.* *obligatorily*.—*n.* *obligatoriness*.
oblige, *ob-li-ġ'*, *n.* in *law*, the person to whom another is obliged or bound.
obliging, *ō-blij'ing*, *adj.*, disposed to oblige or confer favours.—*adv.* *oblig'ingly*.—*n.* *obligingness*.
obligor, *ob-li-gōr*, *n.* in *law*, the person who binds himself to another.
Oblique, *ob-lġk'*, *adj.*, slanting; not perpendicular; not parallel; not straightforward; obscure: in *geom.*, not a right angle: in *gramm.*, denoting any case except the nominative.—*adv.* *obliquely*. [Fr.; L. *obliquus*—*ob*, and *liquo*, oblique.]
obliqueness, *ob-lġk'nes*, *obliquity*, *ob-lik-wi-ti*, *n.*, state of being oblique; a slanting direction; error or wrong; irregularity.
obliterate, *ob-li-tēr-āt*, *v.t.* lit. to smear; to blot out; to wear out; to destroy; to reduce to a very low state:—*pr.p.* *obliterat'ing*; *pa.p.* *obliterat'ed*. [L. *oblittero*, *-atum*—*ob*, and *lino*, *litum*, to besmear.]
obliteration, *ob-li-tēr-ā'shun*, *n.*, act of *obliterat'ing*; a blotting or wearing out; extinction.
Oblivion, *ob-liv'i-on*, *n.* lit. a blotting out by drawing a black mark through; act of forgetting or state of being forgotten; remission of punishment. [L. *oblivio*, *oblivionis*—*obliviscor*, to forget, from root of *lividus*, black.]
oblivious, *ob-liv'i-us*, *adj.*, forgetful; causing forgetfulness.—*adv.* *obliv'iously*.—*n.* *obliv'iousness*.
Oblong, *ob'long*, *adj.*, long in one way; longer than broad.—*n.* in *geom.*, a rectangle longer than broad; any oblong figure. [L. *ob*, *longus*, long.]
Obloquy, *ob-lo-kwġ*, *n.* lit. a speaking against; reproachful language; censure; calumny. [L. *obloquium*—*ob*, against, and *loquor*, to speak.]
Obnoxious, *ob-nok'shus*, *adj.*, liable to hurt or punishment; blameworthy; offensive; subject; answerable.—*adv.* *obnox'iously*.—*n.* *obnox'iousness*. [L. *obnoxius*—*ob*, before, and *naxa*, hurt.]
 See *Notion*.
Obe. See *Hauthey*.
Obsecrate, *ob-sen'*, *adj.* lit. *that should be concealed*; offensive to chastity; unchaste; disgusting.—*adv.* *obsecrately*. [L. *obsecrus*; prob. akin to Sans. *śku*, to cover.]
obsecrations, *ob-sen'nes*, *obsecrity*, *ob-sen'i-ti*, *n.*, quality of being obsecrative; lewdness.
Obscure, *ob-skūr*, *adj.* lit. covered over; dark; not distinct; not easily understood; not clear or

legible; unknown; humble; living in darkness.—*adv.* obscurely. [L. *obscurus*, akin to Sans. *śhu*, to cover.]

obscure, ob-skūr', *v.t.*, to make obscure; to darken; to make less plain:—*pr.p.* obscuring; *pa.p.* obscured'. [L. *obscurus*, *obscuratus*.]

obscuration, ob-skūr-'s'hun, *n.*, the act of obscuring or state of being obscured.

obscurity, ob-skūr-'ti, *n.*, state or quality of being obscure; unintelligibility; humility.

Obsequies, ob-sē-'kwiz, *n. lit.* a following; funeral rites and solemnities. [L. *obsequia*—*ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.]

obsequious, ob-sē-'kwī-us, *adj. lit.* following after; orig. compliant; compliant to excess; meanly condescending.—*adv.* obsequiously.—*n.* obsequiousness.

Observe, ob-zerv', *v.t. lit.* to keep in view; to notice; to regard attentively; to remark; to comply with; to keep religiously; in *B.*, to keep or guard.—*v.i.* to take notice; to attend; to remark:—*pr.p.* observing; *pa.p.* observed.—*n.* observ'er. [L. *observo*, *-atum*—*ob*, and *servo*, to heed, keep.]

observable, ob-zerv-'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be observed or noticed; worthy of observation.—*adv.* observably.—*n.* observableness.

observance, ob-zerv-'ans, *n.*, act of observing; performance; attention: that which is to be observed; rule of practice. [Fr. [L. *observantia*.]

observant, ob-zerv-'ant, *adj.*, observing; taking notice; adhering to; carefully attentive.—*adv.* observantly. [L. *observans*, *pr.p.* of *observo*.]

observation, ob-zerv-'vā'shun, *n.*, act of observing; attention: that which is observed; a remark; performance.

observational, ob-zerv-'vā'shun-al, *adj.*, consisting of or containing observations or remarks.

observer, ob-zerv-'a-tor or ob-serv-'a-tor, *n.*, one who observes; a remarker.

observatory, ob-zerv-'a-tor-i, *n.*, a place for making astronomical and physical observations.

observing, ob-zerv-'ing, *adj.*, habitually taking notice; attentive.—*adv.* observingly.

Obsolescent, ob-sō-'les-ent, *adj.*, going out of use. [L. *obsolescens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *obsolesco*, *obsoletum*—*ob*, and *soleo*, to be wont.]

obsolete, ob-sō-'lēt, *adj.*, gone out of use; antiquated; in *zool.*, obscure; rudimental.—*n.* obsolete'ness.

Obstacle, ob-sta-'kl, *n. lit.* that which stands in the way; anything that hinders progress; obstruction. [L. *obstacleum*—*ob*, in the way, *sto*, to stand.]

Obstetric, ob-stet-'rik, Obstetrical, ob-stet-'rik-al, *adj. lit.* that stands before; pertaining to midwifery. [L. *obstetricus*—*obstetrix*, *-icis*, a midwife—*ob*, before, and *sto*, to stand.]

obstetrics, ob-stet-'riks, *n. sing.*, the science of midwifery.

Obstinate, ob'sti-nāt, *adj. lit.* standing in the way of another's wishes; firmly resolved; unyielding; stubborn; not easily subdued.—*adv.* obstinately. [L. *obstinio*, *-atum*—*ob*, in way of, *sto*, to stand.]

obstinacy, ob'sti-nas-i, obstinateness, ob'sti-nāt-nes, *n.*, quality of being obstinate; fixedness in opinion or resolution; stubbornness; fixedness that yields with difficulty.

Obstreperous, ob-strep-'er-us, *adj.*, making a loud noise; clamorous; noisy.—*adv.* obstreperously. [L. *obstreperus*—*ob*, and *strepere*, to make a noise.]

Obstruct, ob-strukt', *v.t. lit.* to pile up in the way of; to block up; to hinder from passing; to retard:—*pr.p.* obstructing; *pa.p.* obstructed'. [L. *ob*, in the way of, *struo*, *structum*, to pile up.]

obstruction, ob-strukt'shun, *n.*, act of obstructing; that which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

obstructive, ob-strukt'iv, *adj.*, tending to obstruct; hindering.—*adv.* obstructively.

obstruct, ob'strū-'ent, *adj.*, obstructing; blocking up.—*n.* in *med.*, anything that obstructs in the body. [L. *obstruens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *obstruo*.]

Obtain, ob-tān', *v.t.*, to lay hold of; to hold; to procure by effort; to gain.—*v.i.* to be established; to continue in use; to become held or prevalent; to subsist; (rare) to succeed:—*pr.p.* obtaining; *pa.p.* obtained'. [L. *obtinio*—*ob*, and *teneo*, to hold.]

obtainable, ob-tān-'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be obtained, procured, or acquired.

Obtrude, ob-trūd', *v.t.*, to thrust in upon when not wanted; to urge upon against the will of.—*v.i.* to thrust or be thrust upon:—*pr.p.* obtruding; *pa.p.* obtruded'. [L. *obtrudo*—*ob*, and *trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]

obtruding, ob-trūd-'ing, obtrusion, ob-trū-'zhun, *n.*, a thrusting in or upon against the will of.

obtrusive, ob-trū-'siv, *adj.*, disposed to obtrude or thrust one's self among others.—*adv.* obtrusively.

Obtuse, ob-tūs', *adj.*, blunt; not pointed; stupid; not shrill: in *geom.*, greater than a right angle.—*adv.* obtusely.—*n.* obtuseness. [L. *obtusus*—*ob*, to blunt—*ob*, against, *tundo*, to beat.]

Obverse, ob-vērs', *adj.*, turned towards one; bearing the face; in *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top.—*adv.* obverse'y. [L. *obversus*—*ob*, towards, and *verto*, to turn.]

obverse, ob-vērs, *n.* the side of a coin containing the principal figure:—opposed to *Reverse*.

Obviate, ob-vi-'ēt, *v.t. lit.* to meet in the way; to remove, as difficulties:—*pr.p.* obviating; *pa.p.* obviated'. [L. *obvio*—*ob*, in the way of, and *vio*, *viatum*, to go—*via*, a way.]

obvious, ob-vi-'us, *adj.*, meeting in the way; evident.—*adv.* obviously.—*n.* obviousness. [L. *obvius*.]

Obvolute, ob-vō-'lūt, Obvolved, ob-vō-'lūt-ed, *adj.*, rolled or turned in; in *bot.*, arranged so as alternately to overlap. [L. *obvolvutus*—*ob*, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

Occasion, ok-kā-'zhun, *n.*, that which falls in the way or happens; occurrence; opportunity; requirement.—*v.t.* to cause; to influence:—*pr.p.* occasioning; *pa.p.* occasioned'. [L. *occasio*—*occido*—*ob*, in the way of, and *cado*, *casum*, to fall.]

occasional, ok-kā-'zhun-al, *adj.*, falling in the way or happening; occurring only at times; resulting from accident; produced on some special event.—*adv.* occasionally.

Occident, ok-si-'dent, *n.* the western quarter of the hemisphere where the sun goes down or sets; the west. [L. *occidens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *occido*, to fall down.]

occidental, ok-si-'dent-al, *adj.* noting the quarter where the sun goes down or sets; western.—*adv.* occidentally.

Occiput, ok-si-'put, *n.*, the back part of the head or skull. [L. *-ob*, at the back, *caput*, head.]

occipital, ok-sip'it-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the occiput or back part of the head.

Occult, ok-kult, *adj.*, covered over; hidden; secret; unknown.—*adv.* occultly.—*n.* occultness. [L. *occulto*, to hide—*occulo*, to cover over—*ob*, over, and *cal*, root of *celo*, to conceal, *clam*, secretly, Gr. *κρυπτός*, *kalypōs*, to hide, E. *hall*, a husk.]

occultness, ok-kul'tā'shun, *n.*, a concealing, esp. of one of the heavenly bodies by another.

Occupy, ok'ū-pī, *v.t.*, to take or seize; to hold possession of; to cover or fill: to employ: in *B.*, to use; to trade with.—*v.i.* to hold possession: in *B.*, to trade:—*pr.p.* occupying; *pa.p.* occupied. [*L. occupo, -atum*—*ob*, and *capio*, to take.]
occupancy, ok'ū-pan-sī, *n.*, the act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession; possession.
occupant, ok'ū-pant, *n.*, one who occupies; one who takes or has possession.
occupation, ok'ū-pā'shun, *n.*, the act of occupying or taking possession; possession; employment.
occupier, ok'ū-pī-ēr, *n.* an occupant: in *B.*, a trader.
Occur, ok-kur', *v.i.* lit. to run towards a person or place; to come or be presented to the mind: to happen; to appear; to be found here and there:—*pr.p.* occurring; *pa.p.* occurred'. [*L. occurro*—*ob*, towards, and *curro*, to run.]
occurrences, ok-kur'ens, *n.*, anything that occurs; an event: occasional presentation.
occurent, ok-kur'ent, *n.* in *B.*, an occurrence or chance.—*adj.* in *B.*, coming in the way.
Ocean, ō'shun, *n.* the vast, rapid flowing body of water on the surface of the globe; also, one of its five great divisions: any immense expanse.—*adj.* pertaining to the great sea. [*L. oceanus*; *Gr. ōkeanos*, perh. from *ōkys*, swift, and *naō*, to flow.]
oceanic, ō-shē-an'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.
Ocelot, ō'se-lot, *n.* the name of several species of animals in the tropical parts of S. America allied to the leopard but much smaller. [*Mex. ocelotl*.]
Ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra-sī, *n.* mob-rule; a government by the populace. [*Gr. ochlokratia*—*ochlos*, the mob, and *kratos*, rule.]—*adjs.* ochlocrat'ic, ochlocrat'ical.—*adv.* ochlocratically.
Ochre, ōcher, ō'kēr, *n.* a fine clay, mostly pale yellow. [*L. ochra*; *Gr. ōchra*—*ōchros*, pale yellow; *Sans. hari*, yellow.]
ochraceous, ō-kra'shūs, *adj.*, of an ochre colour.
ochreous, och'reous, ō'kēr-us, ochry, ochery, ō'kēr-i, *adj.*, consisting of, containing, or resembling ochre.
Octagon, ok'ta-gon, *n.* a plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.—*adj.* octagonal. [*Gr. oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, an angle.]
Octahedron, ok-ta-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure with eight equal equilateral triangles resting on eight equal bases.—*adj.* octahē'dral. [*Gr. oktō*, hedra, a base.]
Octangular, ok-tang'gū-lar, *adj.*, having eight angles. [*L. oktō*, eight, and *angular*.]
Octant, ok'tant, *n.* the eighth part of a circle: the aspect of two planets when 45° , or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a circle apart. [*L. octans*, *octantis*—*octo*, eight.]
Octave, ok'tāv, *adj.*, eight; consisting of eight.—*n.* an eighth; that which consists of eight: the eighth day inclusive after a church festival; the eight days following a festival inclusive: in music, an eighth, or an interval of twelve semitones. [*L. octavus*, eighth—*octo*, eight.]
octavo, ok-tā'vō, *adj.* having eight leaves to the sheet.—*n.* a book having eight leaves to the sheet, contracted 8vo.—*pl.* octa'vos.
October, ok-tō'bēr, *n.* the eighth month of the Roman year, which began in March, but the tenth in our calendar. [*L. octo*, eight.]
Octodecimo, ok-tō-des'i-mō, *adj.* having eighteen leaves to the sheet, contracted 18mo. [*L. octo-decim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]
Octogenary, ok-toj'en-ar-i, *adj.* of eighty years of age. [*L. octogenarius*—*octogeni*, eighty each.]
octogenarian, ok-tō-jen-ā'ri-an, octogenary, ok-toj'en-ēne who is eighty years old.

Octopod, ok'to-pod, *n.* an animal having eight feet or legs. [*Gr. oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]
Octoroon, ok-tō-rōon', *n.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person. [*from L. octo*, eight.]
Octosyllabic, ok-tō-sil-lab'ik, *adj.*, consisting of eight syllables. [*L. octo*, eight, and *syllabis*.]
Ocular, ok'ū-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to the eye; formed in or known by the eye; received by actual sight.—*adv.* ocularly. [*L. oculus*—*oculus*, *Gr. okhos*, akin to *Sans. akshi*, the eye—*iksh*, to see.]
oculist, ok'ū-list, *n.*, one skilled in eye diseases.
Odd, od, *adj.* lit. having one point over; not paired with another; not even; left over after a round number has been taken: not exactly divisible by two: unusual: trifling.—*adv.* oddly.—*n.* odd'sness. [*Dan. odd*, *Sw. odd*—*Ice. oddr*, a point.]
odd-fellow, od'-fel-lō, *n.* one of a secret benevolent society called odd-fellows. [*Odd*, and *Fellow*.]
oddity, od'i-ti, *n.*, the state of being odd or singular; strangeness: a singular person or thing.
odds, odz, *n.*, inequality; difference in favour of one against another; more than an even wager; advantage: dispute. [*from Odd*.]
Ode, ōd, *n.*, a song: a poem written to be set to music. [*L. ode*, *oda*, *Gr. ōdē*, contracted from *oidē*—*oidō*, to sing.]
Odium, ō'di-um, *n.*, hatred; offensiveness; quality of provoking hate. [*L. odi*, to hate.]
odious, ō'di-us, *adj.*, hateful; offensive; repulsive; hated.—*adv.* odiously.—*n.* odiousness.
Odontology, ō-don-to'lō-jī, *n.*, the science which treats of the teeth. [*Gr. odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse, science.]
Odour, ō'dur, *n.*, smell; perfume: estimation. [*L. odor*—*root od*, allied to *Gr. oōd*, to smell.]
odoriferous, ō-dur-if'er-us, *adj.*, bearing odours; diffusing fragrance; perfumed.—*adv.* odoriferously. [*L. odoriferus*—*odor*, and *fero*, to bear.]
odorous, ō'dur-us, *adj.* emitting an odour or scent; sweet smelling; fragrant.—*adv.* odorously.
odourless, ō'dur-less, *adj.*, without odour.
Ō'er, ōr, contracted from *Over*.
Of, uv, *prep.*, from or out from; belonging to; out of; among; proceeding from, so in the Litany and Nicene Creed: owing to; concerning: in *B.*, and *Pr. Bk.*, sometimes = by, from, on, or over. [*A.S. of*: *Dan. Ice.*, *Sw.*, *Goth. af*: *L. ab*; *Gr. apo*; *Sans. apa*, away from.]
Of purpose, in *B.*, intentionally.
Off, of, *adv.*, from; away from; on the opposite side of a question: not on.—*adj.* most distant: right, right hand.—*prep.* not on.—*int.* away! depart! [same as *Of*, differently used.]
offing, of'ing, *n.* a part of the sea off from the shore.
offscouring, of'skour-ing, *n.* matter scoured off; refuse: anything vile or despised.
offset, of'set, *n.* in accounts, a sum or value set off against another as an equivalent: a young shoot or bulb: a terrace on a hillside: in *arch.*, a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall.—*v.t.* in accounts, to place against as an equivalent.
offshoot, of'shoot, *n.* that which shoots off the parent stem; anything growing out of another.
offspring, of'spring, *n.* lit. that which springs off from; the thing caused: children; issue: production of any kind.
Offal, of'al, *n.* lit. that which falls off; waste meat; the part of an animal unfit for use: refuse; anything worthless. [*Off*, and *Fall*.]
Offend, of-fend', *v.t.* lit. to strike against; to annoy;

to displease; to affront: in *B.*, to cause to sin—*v.i.* to sin: to cause anger: in *B.*, to be made to sin:—*pr.p.* offending; *pa.p.* offend'ed. [*L. ob*, against, and *fero*, akin to Sans. *han*, to strike.]

offence, offense, of-fens', n., a striking against; a stumbling; an injury: a crime; a sin: anger; displeasure: affront: assault.

offender, of-fend'er, n., one who offends or injures; a trespasser; a criminal.

offensive, of-fens'iv, adj., causing offence; displeasing; injurious: used in attack; making the first attack.—*n.* the act of the attacking party; the posture of one who attacks.—*adv.* offensively.—*n.* offensiveness. [*Fr. offensif*—*L. offendo, offensus*—*ob*, and *fero*.]

offer, of-fer, v.t., to bring to or before: to make a proposal to: to lay before: to present to the mind: to attempt: to propose to give: to present in worship.—*v.i.* to present itself; to be at hand; to declare a willingness:—*pr.p.* offering; *pa.p.* offered.—*n.* act of offering; first advance: that which is offered; proposal made.—*n.* offerer. [*L. offerre*—*ob*, towards, *fero, ferre*, to bring.]

offerable, of-fer-abil, adj., that may be offered.

offering, of-fer-ing, n., that which is offered: in *B.*, that which is offered on an altar; a sacrifice.—*pl.* in Church of Eng., certain dues payable at Easter.

offeratory, of-fer-tor-i, n. orig. act of offering; in Eng. Church, that part of the liturgy where the people's offerings are made; in R. C. Church, an anthem chanted during the first part of the mass.

Office, of'is, n. lit. a rendering of aid; settled duty or employment; business; act of good or ill: act of worship; formulary of devotion: peculiar use: a place for business: a benefice with no jurisdiction attached:—in *pl.* the apartments of a house in which the domestics discharge their duties. [*Fr.*—*L. officium*—*opus*, aid, *facio*, to do or make.]

office-bearer, of'is-bär-er, n., one who holds office.

officer, of'i-sär, n., one who holds an office; a person who performs some public office.—*v.t.* to furnish with officers; to command, as officers:—*pr.p.* officering; *pa.p.* officered.

official, of-fish'al, adj., pertaining to an office; depending on the proper office or authority; done by authority.—*n.* one who holds an office; a subordinate public officer; the deputy of a bishop, &c.—*adv.* officially. [*L. officialis*—*officium*.]

officially, of-fish'i-äl, v.i. to perform the duties of an office; to perform official duties for another:—*pr.p.* officiating; *pa.p.* officiated.

officials, of-fish'us, adj. orig. doing good offices, obliging; overkind; intermeddling.—*adv.* officiously.—*n.* officiousness. [*L. officiosus*—*officium*.]

Official, of-fis'i-al or of-i-s'i-al, adj., belonging to or used in a shop; denoting an approved medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [*Fr.*—*L. officina*, a workshop, contr. from *officina*—*opus*, *icis*, a workman—*opus*, work, *facio*, to do.]

oft, oft, often, of'n, adv., frequently; many times.—*adj.* often, in *B.*, frequent. [*A.S.*, Ger. *oft*, akin to *häufig*, crowded, frequent.]

oftenness, of'n-nes, n., frequency.

oftentimes, oft'timz, oftentimes, of'n-timz, adv., many times; frequently. [*Oft, often, and times*.]

Ogle, o'gl, v.t., to look at with side glances.—*v.i.* to practise ogling:—*pr.p.* og'ling; *pa.p.* og'gled.—*n.* o'gler. [*Ger. Augeln*, to twinkle, *Augen*, to eye—*auge*, eye; low *L. oculare*—*oculus*, eye.]

ogling, o'gling, n., act of viewing with side glances.

Ogre, o'gër, n. lit. a fiend from hell; a man-eating

monster or giant of fairy tales.—*sem. o'gress*. [*Fr. ogre*, Sp. *ogro*—*It. orco*, the god of the infernal regions—*L. orcus*, hell.]

Oh, o, int. denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, &c.

Oil See under *Oliva*.

Ointment, oint'ment, n., the anointing or smearing thing: in *med.*, any greasy substance applied to diseased or wounded parts: in *B.*, a perfume. [*Fr. oindre*, to anoint; *L. unguentum*—*unguen*, an ointment—*ungo*, to smear, akin to Sans. *anj*, to cause to shine by rubbing with greasy substances.]

Old, öld, adj., grown, grown up; advanced in years; having been long in existence; decayed by time: out of date; begun long since; ancient; having the age or duration of; long practised.—*n.* oldness. [*A.S. eald*, Ger. *alt*; old. Ger. *alen*, to grow; Goth. *alan*, to nourish, *Ice. ala*, *L. alo*, to nourish.]—*Old style*, the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365½ days.

olden, öld'n, adj., old: ancient.

Oleaginous, &c. See under *Oliva*.

Olfactory, ol-fak'tor-i, adj., pertaining to or used in smelling. [*L. olfacto*, to smell—*oleo*, to smell—root of *odor*, smell, *facio*, to do or make.]

Oligarchy, oli-gärk-i, n., government by a few; a state governed by a few. [*Gr. oligarchia*—*oligos*, few, *arché*, government—*arché*, to rule.]

oligarch, oli-gärk, n. a member of an oligarchy.

oligarchal, oli-gärk'al, oligarchical, oli-gärk'ik'al, adj., pertaining to an oligarchy.

Olla, ö'lli-ä, n. a dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together; a mixture: in *music*, a medley; a literary miscellany. [*Sp. olla*—*L. olla*, a pot.]

Oliva, ö'iv, n. a tree cultivated round the Mediterranean for its oily fruit; its fruit: peace, of which the olive was the emblem: a colour like the unripe olive. [*L. oliva*, Gr. *elaia*.]

olive-green, oli-vä'shus, adj., olive-coloured; olive-green. [*Fr. olivace*—*L. oliva*.]

oil, oil, n. lit. the juice from the fruit of the olive-tree; any greasy liquid.—*v.t.* to smear or anoint with oil:—*pr.p.* oil'ing; *pa.p.* oiled'. [*L. oleum*, Gr. *elaion*—*elaia*, the olive.]—*oil-cloth*, cloth covered with oil or paint.—*oil-colour*, a colouring substance mixed with oil.—*oil-nut*, the butter-nut of N. America.

oil-bag, oil-b'ag, n., a bag or cyst in animals containing oil.

oil-cake, oil-käk, n., a cake made of flax seed after the oil is pressed out.

oil-painting, oil-pänt-ing, n. a picture painted in oil colours; the art of painting in oil-colours.

oily, oil', adj., consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of oil; greasy.—*n.* oiliness.

oleaginous, ö-le-aj'in-us, adj., oily: in *bot.*, fleshy and oily. [*L. oleaginus*—*oleum*, oil.]—*n.* oleaginousness.

oleaster, ö-le-ast'ër, n. the wild olive.

oleiferous, ö-le-if'er-us, adj., producing oil, as seeds. [*L. oleum*, oil, and *fero*, to bear.]

Olympiad, ö-lim'pi-ad, n. in ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the Olympic games, used in reckoning time (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B.C.). [*Gr. olympias*, *-ados*, belonging to *Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]

Olympian, ö-lim'pi-an, Olympic, ö-lim'pik, adj., pertaining to *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were celebrated, or to *Mt. Olympus*, the fabled

seat of the gods.—Olympics, Olympic Games, games celebrated every four years dedicated to Olympian Jupiter.

Ombra, om'ber, *n.* a game of cards played by three persons. [Fr.—Sp. *hombre*—L. *homo*, a man.]

Omega, o-mē'ga or o-meg'a, *n.* lit. the great O, the last letter of the Greek alphabet: in *B.*, the end. [Gr. *Ω mega*, the great or long *ω-mega*, great.]

Omelet, Omelette, om'e-let, *n.* lit. mixed eggs; a pancake chiefly of eggs. [Fr.—*œufs mêlés-céufs*, eggs, *mêlés*, pa. p. of *mêler*, to mix.]

Omen, o'men, *n.* a sign of some future event. [L. for *omena*, that which is uttered by the mouth, L. *os*: or for *ascinum—ascen*, *ocinus*, that which divines with its mouth, a divining bird—*os*, and *cano*, to divine.]

omened, o'mend, *adj.*, containing omens.

ominous, om'in-us, *adj.*, pertaining to or containing an omen; foreboding evil; inauspicious.—*adv.* om'inously.—*n.* om'inousness.

Omer, o'mér, *n.* a Hebrew dry measure containing the part of a homer. [Heb. from *amar*, to heap up.]

Omit, o-mit', *v. t.* lit. to send away; to leave out; to neglect; to fail.—*pr. p.* omitting; *pa. p.* omitted. [L. *omitto*, *omissum—ob*, away, *mitto*, to send.]

omissible, o-mis'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be omitted.

omission, o-mis'h'un, *n.*, act of omitting; the neglect or failure to do something required; that which is left out. [Fr.—L. *omissio*.]

omitiv, o-mis'iv, *adj.*, omitting or leaving out.

Omnibus, om'n'i-bus, *n.* lit. (something) for all; a large four-wheeled vehicle, chiefly used in towns. [L. dative pl. of *omnis*, all.]

omnifarous, om-ni-fa'ri-us, *adj.*, of all varieties or kinds. [L. *omnifarus—omnis*, all, and *varius*, various.]

omniferous, om-nif'er-us, *adj.*, bearing or producing all kinds. [L. *omnifer—omnis*, *fero*, to bear.]

omnipotent, om-nip'o-tent, *adj.*, all-powerful; possessing unlimited power.—*n.* The Omnipotent, God.—*adv.* omnipotently. [L. *omnipotens—omnis*, all, and *potens*.]

omnipotence, om-nip'o-tens, omnipotency, om-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* unlimited power.

omnipresent, om-ni-pr'e-sent, *adj.*, present everywhere. [L. *omnis*, and *Præsent*.]—*n.* omnipresence.

omniscient, om-nish'e-nt, *adj.*, all-knowing; all-seeing; infinitely wise.—*adv.* omnisciently. [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, *scientis*, knowing—*scio*, to know.]—*n.* omniscience.

omnivorous, om-niv'o-r-us, *adj.*, all-devouring: in *zool.*, feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L. *omnivorus—omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour.]

Omphale, om-fal'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to the navel. [Gr. *omphalios—omphalos*, the navel.]

On, on, *prep.*, *in* or *at*; in contact with the upper part of; to and towards the surface of: upon or acting by contact with: at or near; at or during: in addition to; toward; for: at the peril of: in consequence; immediately after: in *B.*, off.—*adv.* above, or next beyond; forward; in succession; in continuance: not off.—*int.* go on! proceed! [A.S. *on*, *an*, Ger. *an*; orig. = *En*.]

onset, on'set, *n.*, a setting or rushing on or upon; violent attack; assault; a storming. [On, and *Set*.]

onslaught, on'slaw't, *n.* lit. a coming on to slaughter; onset; assault. [On, and *Slaughter*.]

onward, on'ward, *adj.*, going on; advancing; advanced.—*adv.* toward a point on or in front; forward. [On, and *Ward*, direction.]

onwards, on'wards, *adv.* same as *Onward*.

Onager, on'a-jér, *n.*, the wild ass of Central Asia. [L.—Gr. *onagros*, for *onos agrios—onos*, an ass, *agrios*, living in the fields—*agros*, a field.]

Once. See under *One*.

One, wun, *pron.* a person spoken of indefinitely. [Fr. *on*, old Fr. *hom*, L. *homo*, a man.]

One, wun, *adj.*, single in number; single; undivided; the same. [A.S. *an*, *æn*, Ger. *ein*, L. *unus*, Gr. *heis*, *henos—root hen*.]—*one*'-ided, limited to one side, partial.—*n.* one-sidedness.

oneness, wun'nes, *n.*, state of being one; unity.

once, wuns, *adv.* at one time; a single time; at a former time.—*n.* one time. [old E. *ones*; Ger. *einst—ein*, one.]

only, on'ly, *adj.* lit. one-like; single; this above all others; alone.—*adv.* in one manner; for one purpose; singly; merely; barely. [A.S. *ænlīc—an*, one, and *lic*, like.]

Ono, ons, *n.* lit. the lynx; a small animal of the cat kind found in the northern regions. [Fr.; Sp. *onca*, lit. *lonca*—L. *lynx*.]

Onerary, on'er-ar-i, *adj.*, fitted or intended for carrying burdens; comprising burdens. [L. *onerarius—onus*, *oneris*, a burden.]

onerous, on'er-us, *adj.*, burdensome; oppressive.—*adv.* on'erously. [L. *onerosus—onus*.]

Onion, on'y'un, *n.* lit. a single one; a common plant, with a bulbous root. [Fr. *oignon*; L. *onion*, from *onum*, one.]

Only. See under *One*.

Onomatopœia, on-o-mat-o-pœ'ya, *n.* lit. name-making; in *gram.*, the formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that made by the thing signified; the use of such a word.—*adj.* onomatopœ'ic. [Gr. *onomata*, *atos*, a name, *poieō*, to make.]

Onset, Onslaught. See under *On*.

Ontology, on-to'l'o-j'i, *n.* lit. a discourse about being; metaphysics.—*n.* ontol'ogist, one versed in ontology. [Gr. *ōn*, *ontos*, being, pr. p. of *einai* (Sans. *as*), to be, and *logos*, discourse.]

ontologic, on-to-loj'ik, ontological, on-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to ontology.

Onward, Onwards. See under *On*.

Onyx, on'iks, *n.* In *min.*, an agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colours, used for making cameos, so called from its likeness to the nail in colour. [L., Gr. *onyx*, a finger-nail.]

Oolite, o'o-lit, *n.* in *geol.*, a kind of limestone, composed of grains like the eggs or roe of a fish.—*adj.* oolitic. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone.]

Ooze, ōz, *n.* lit. moisture; soft mud; gentle flow: the liquor of a tan vat.—*v. t.* to flow gently; to percolate, as a liquid through pores.—*pr. p.* ōozing; *pa. p.* ōozed. [A.S. *was*, juice; Ice. *voos*, moisture; A.S. *was*, mud; akin to *Water*, *Wet*.]

oozy, ōz'i, *adj.*, resembling ooze; slimy.

Opacity. See under *Opaque*.

Opah, o'pa, *n.* a large, brilliantly coloured sea-fish of the Dory family, also called king-fish. (?)

Opal, o'pal, *n.* lit. the gleaming stone; a precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colours. [L. *opalus*, acc. to Wedgwood, from Polish, *opal*, to glow, Servian, *opaliti*, to shoot.]

Opaque, o-pāk', *adj.*, shady; dark; not transparent. [Fr.; L. *opacus*.] [want of transparency.]

opaqueless, o-pāk'les, *n.*, quality of being opaque; opacity, o-pas'i-ti, *n.*, opaqueness; obscurity.

Ope, op, *v. t.* and *t.* in poetry, to open. [See *Open*.]

ôte, ôr; mē, hēr; mīne; mōte; mūte; mōūa; thēa.

Open

Open, ɔ'pən, *adj.* lit. lifted up; not shut; free of access: free from trees; not fenced: not drawn together: not frozen up; not frosty: free to be used, &c.; public: without reserve; frank: easily understood; generous; liberal: clear: unbalanced, as an account: attentive; free to be discussed.—*v.t.* to make open; to bring to view: to explain: to begin.—*v.i.* to become open; to unclose; to be unclosed; to begin to appear; to begin:—*pr.p.* ɔ'pənɪŋ; *pa.p.* ɔ'pənɪd.—*adv.* ɔ'pənli.—*n.* ɔ'pənness, ɔ'pənər. [A.S. *open*; Ger. *offen*, prob. from *obēn*, up; Ice. *opinn*, open, mouth upwards; conn. with Up.]

open-handed, ɔ'pən-hænd-əd, *adj.* lit. with an open hand; generous; liberal.

open-hearted, ɔ'pən-härt-əd, *adj.* lit. with an open heart; frank; generous.

opening, ɔ'pən-ɪŋ, *n.*, an open place; a breach; an aperture: beginning; first appearance.

Opera, ɔp'ɛr-ə, *n.* lit. a work; a musical drama. [L., from *opus*, *operis*, Sans. *āpas*, work.]

opera-glass, ɔp'ɛr-ə-glas, *n.* a small glass or telescope for use at operas, theatres, &c.

operate, ɔp'ɛr-ət, *v.t.*, to work; to exert strength; to produce any effect: to exert moral power: in *med.*, to take effect upon the human system: in *surgery*, to perform some unusual act upon the body with the hand or an instrument.—*v.i.* to effect; to produce by agency:—*pr.p.* ɔp'ɛrətɪŋ; *pa.p.* ɔp'ɛrətɪd. [L. *operor*, *atus*—*opus*.]

operative, ɔp'ɛr-ət-ɪk, *operational*, ɔp'ɛr-ət-ɪk-əl, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling the opera.

operation, ɔp'ɛr-ət-ʃən, *n.*, act or process of operating; agency; influence; method of working; action or movements: surgical performance.

operative, ɔp'ɛr-ət-ɪv, *adj.*, having the power of operating or acting; exerting force; producing effects.—*n.*, one who works; a workman in a manufactory; a labourer.—*adv.* ɔp'ɛr-ət-ɪvli.

operator, ɔp'ɛr-ət-ɔr, *n.*, one who or that which operates or produces an effect.

operetta, ɔp'ɛr-ət-ə, *n.*, a short, light musical drama. [It., dim. of *opera*.]

operose, ɔp'ɛr-əz, *adj.* lit. requiring work or labour; tedious.—*adv.* ɔp'ɛr-əzli.—*n.* ɔp'ɛr-əzness.

Operculum, ɔp'ɛr-ək-ŭ-lum, *n.* In *bot.*, a cover or lid: in *zool.*, the plate over the entrance of a shell; the apparatus which protects the gills of fishes.—*adj.* ɔp'ɛr-ək-ŭ-lar, belonging to the operculum.—*adj.* ɔp'ɛr-ək-ŭ-late, ɔp'ɛr-ək-ŭ-lated, having an operculum. [L., from *operio*, to cover.]

Operetta, *Operose*. See under *Opera*.

Ophicleide, ɔf-ɪ-klɪd, *n.* lit. a serpent with keys; a large bass trumpet, with a deep pitch. [Fr.; Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, *kleidos*, a key.]

ophidian, ɔf-ɪd-ɪ-ən, *ophidian*, ɔf-ɪd-ɪ-əs, *adj.*, pertaining to serpents.

Ophthalmia, ɔf-thal-ɪ-mi-ə, *Ophthalmus*, ɔf-thal-mi, *n.*, inflammation of the eye. [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.]

ophthalmic, ɔf-thal-mɪk, *adj.*, pertaining to the eye.

Opiate. See under *Opium*.

Opinion, ɔp-ɪ-njən, *n.* lit. a thinking; a conviction on probable evidence; judgment; notion; estimation. [L. *opinio*, from *opinor*, to think.]

opinionated, ɔp-ɪ-njən-ət-əd, *adj.* firmly adhering to one's own opinion.

opinionative, ɔp-ɪ-njən-ət-ɪv, *adj.*, unduly attached to one's own opinions; stubborn.—*adv.* ɔp-ɪ-njən-ət-ɪvli.—*n.* ɔp-ɪ-njən-ət-ɪvness.

Opium, ɔp-ɪ-um, *n.* the narcotic juice of the white

Optative

poppy. [L.; Gr. *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.]

opiate, ɔp-ɪ-ət, *n.* any medicine that contains *opium*, and induces sleep; that which induces rest.—*adj.* inducing sleep; causing rest.

opiated, ɔp-ɪ-ət-əd, *adj.*, mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

Opossum, ɔp-ɔs-um, *n.* an American quadruped with a prehensile tail, the female having a pouch in which she carries her young. [an Indian name.]

Oppidan, ɔp-ɪ-dən, *n.* orig. an inhabitant of the town; at Eton, a student who boards in the town, and not in the college. [L. *oppidanus*—*oppidum*, a town.]

Opponent. See under *Oppose*.

Opportune, ɔp-pɔr-tūn, *adj.* lit. at or before the harbour: present at a proper time; seasonable.—*adv.* ɔp-pɔr-tūn-ly.—*n.* ɔp-pɔr-tūn-ness. [L. *opportunus*—*ob*, before, and *portus*, a harbour.]

opportunity, ɔp-pɔr-tūn-ɪ-ti, *n.*, an opportune or convenient time; occasion.

Oppose, ɔp-pɔz, *v.t.*, to place before or in the way of; to set against; to place as an obstacle; to resist; to check; to compete with.—*v.i.* to make objection:—*pr.p.* ɔp-pɔz-ɪŋ; *pa.p.* ɔp-pɔz-əd.—*n.* ɔp-pɔz-ər. [L. *oppono*—*ob*, in the way, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.] See *Position*.

opposable, ɔp-pɔz-ə-bəl, *adj.*, capable of being opposed.

opposite, ɔp-ɔz-ət, *adj.*, placed over against; standing in front; contrasted with; adverse; contrary.—*n.* that which is opposed or contrary; an opponent.—*adv.* ɔp-ɔz-ət-ly.—*n.* ɔp-ɔz-ət-ness.

opposition, ɔp-ɔz-ɪ-ʃən, *n.*, state of being opposed or placed over against; standing over against; repugnance; contrariety: act of opposing; resistance: that which opposes; obstacle: the party that opposes the ministry or existing administration: in *astron.*, the situation of heavenly bodies when 180° apart.

opponent, ɔp-ɔp-nent, *adj.*, opposing; situated in front; adverse.—*n.* one who opposes, especially in argument; an adversary.

Oppress, ɔp-pres, *v.t.* lit. to press against or down; to use severely; to burden; to be heavy upon; to constrain; to overpower:—*pr.p.* ɔp-pres-ɪŋ; *pa.p.* ɔp-pres-əd. [L. *opprimo*, *oppressum*—*ob*, against, and *primo*, to press.]

oppression, ɔp-pres-ʃən, *n.*, act of oppressing; severity; cruelty: state of being oppressed; misery; hardship; injustice; dulness.

oppressive, ɔp-pres-ɪv, *adj.*, tending to oppress; over-burdensome; unjustly severe; heavy; overpowering.—*adv.* ɔp-pres-ɪv-ly.—*n.* ɔp-pres-ɪv-ness.

oppressor, ɔp-pres-ɔr, *n.*, one who oppresses.

Opprobrious. See under *Opprobrium*.

Opprobrium, ɔp-prɔb-ri-um, *n.* lit. that which is prohibited; reproach with contempt or disdain; disgrace; infamy. [L. *ob*, against, *probrum*, reproach—perhaps contracted from *prohibrum*—*prohibeo*, to prohibit.]

opprobrious, ɔp-prɔb-ri-əs, *adj.*, expressive of opprobrium; reproachful; infamous; despised.—*adv.* ɔp-prɔb-ri-əs-ly.—*n.* ɔp-prɔb-ri-əs-ness.

Oppugn, ɔp-ɔp-n, *v.t.* lit. to fight against; to oppose; to resist:—*pr.p.* ɔp-ɔp-n-ɪŋ; *pa.p.* ɔp-ɔp-n-əd.—*n.* ɔp-ɔp-n-ər. [L. *oppugno*, to fight against—*ob*, against, and *pugno*, a fight.]

Optative, ɔp-tə-tɪv or ɔp-tɪ-tɪv, *adj.*, expressing desire or wish.—*n.* In *gram.*, a mode of the

fate, fir; mē, hēr; mīns; mōte; mūte; mōon; then.

verb expressing wish.—*adv.* optatively. [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, *optatum*, to wish.]
option, op'shun, *n.*, *act of choosing*; power of choosing or wishing; wish. [L. *optio*, *optionis*.]
optional, op'shun-al, *adj.*, *left to one's option or choice*.—*adv.* opt'ionally.
Optic, op'tik, **Optical**, op'tik-al, *adj.*, *relating to sight, or to optics*.—*adv.* opt'ically. [Gr. *optikos*—*opt*, root of *opomai*, fut. of *horao*, to see.]
optician, op'tish'an, *n.*, *one skilled in optics*; one who makes or sells optical instruments.
optics, op'tiks, *n. sing.*, *the science of the nature and laws of vision and light*.
Optimism, op'tim-izm, *n.* *the doctrine that everything is ordered for the best*. [L. *optimus*, best.]
optimist, op'tim-ist, *n.* *one who holds that everything is ordered for the best*.
Option, **Optional**, &c. See under **Optative**.
Opulent, op'u-lent, *adj.*, *abounding in means; wealthy*.—*adv.* op'ulently. [L. *opulens*—*ops*, means; akin to Sans. root *ap*, to obtain.]
opulence, op'u-lens, *n.*, *means*; riches; wealth.
Or, or, *conj.* marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition.—*prep.* in *B.*, before. [A.S. *oththe*, *outher*; Goth. *asththan*; L. *aut*.]
Oral, o'ral, *adj.*, *uttered by the mouth*; spoken.—*adv.* o'rally. [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.]
oracle, or'a-kl, *n.* *the answer spoken or uttered by the gods*; the place where responses were given, and the deities supposed to give them; one fanned for wisdom; a wise decision: in *B.*, the sanctuary; in *pl.* the revelations made to the prophets. [L. *oraculum*—*oro*, to speak—*os*, *oris*.]
oracular, o-rak'u-lar, *adj.*, *delivering oracles*; resembling oracles: grave; venerable: equivocal; obscure.—*adv.* orac'ularly.—*n.* orac'ularness.
oration, o-rā'shun, *n.*, *a public speech made according to the laws of rhetoric*.
orator, or'a-tor, *n.*, *a public speaker*; a man of eloquence.—*fem.* or'atrix, or'atrix.
oratorical, or-a-tor'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to oratory*; becoming an orator.—*adv.* orator'ically.
oratory, or-a-tō'r-i-ō, *n.* lit. *a place of prayer*; a kind of musical drama, usually founded on Scripture. [It.—low L. *oratorium*. See **Oratory**.]
oratory, or'a-tor-i, *n.* *the art of speaking well, or so as to please and persuade, esp. publicly*: the exercise of eloquence: an apartment or building for private worship. [low L. *oratorium*—L. *orator*, one who speaks or prays.]
Orang, o-rang, *n.* lit. *a man*; a kind of ape resembling man, found chiefly in the forests of Malacca. [Malay.]
orang-outang, o-rang'-ōo-tang', **orang-utan**, o-rang'-ōo-tan', *n.* lit. *man of the woods*; the Indian or red orang. [Malay.]
Orange, or'anj, *n.* *a tree with a delightful gold-coloured fruit*; its fruit.—*adj.* pertaining to an orange; orange-coloured. [Fr.; It. *arancia*, from Pers. *narinj*, the *n* being dropped, it was thought to come from L. *aurum*, gold, hence low L. *aurantium*.]
orangeman, or'anj-man, *n.* *a member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, so called because its distinctive colour was orange*. [trees.]
orangery, or'anj-ēr-i, *n.*, *a plantation of oranges*.
Oration, **Orator**, &c. See under **Oral**.
Orb, orb, *n.*, *a circle*; a sphere; a celestial body: a wheel; any rolling body: the eye.—*v.t.* to

surround; to form into an orb:—*pr.p.* orb'ing; *pa.p.* orb'ed'. [L. *orbis*.]
orb'd, orb'd', *adj.*, *in the form of an orb*; circular.
orbicular, or-bik'u-lar, *adj.*, *having the form of an orb*; spherical: round.—*adv.* orbic'ularly.—*n.* orbic'ularness. [from L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*.]
orbiculate, or-bik'u-lāt, **orbiculated**, or-bik'u-lāt-ed, *adj.*, *in the form of an orb*.—*n.* orbicula'tion.
orbit, or'bit, *n.* lit. *the track made by a wheel*; a course; the path described by a celestial body in the heavens: the bony cavity for the eyeball: the skin round the eye. [L. *orbita*—*orbis*.]
orbital, or'bit-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to an orbit*.
Orchard, orch'ard, *n.*, *a yard or enclosure for trees or vegetables*; a garden of fruit-trees, esp. apple-trees. [A.S. *orrigard*; old Ger. *wurrgaric*; Goth. *aurtigards*.] See **Ward**, and **Yard**.
Orchestra, or'kes-tra, *n.* *in the Greek theatre, the place where the chorus danced*; the part of a theatre for the musicians; the performers in an orchestra. [Gr. *orchēstra*—*orchēstēr*, a dancer—*orchēomai*, to dance.]
orchestral, or'kes-tral, or or-kes', *adj.*, *pertaining to an orchestra*; performed in an orchestra.
Orchidaceous, or-ki-dā'shūs, *adj.* relating to a natural order of plants with testiculated roots and beautiful fragrant flowers. [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle.]
orchid, or'kid, *n.* *an orchidaceous plant*.
orchis, or'kis, *n.* *a genus of orchidaceous plants*.
Ordain, &c. See under **Order**.
Ordeal, or'dē-al, *n.*, *a dealing out or giving of just judgment*; an ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, &c.; any severe trial or examination. [A.S. *ordal*; Dutch, *oordeel*, Ger. *urtheil*, judgment—Ice. *or*, out of, and *theil*, a part—Goth. *theilen*, A.S. *dealan*, to divide.]
Order, or'der, *n.* *regular arrangement*; method: proper state: rule; regular government: command: a class; a society of persons; a religious fraternity: a scientific division of objects: in *arch.*, a system of the parts of columns.—*pl.* the Christian ministry.—*v.t.* to arrange: to conduct: to command.—*v.i.* to give command:—*pr.p.* or'dering; *pa.p.* or'dered. [Fr. *ordre*—L. *ordo*.]
ordering, or'der-ing, *n.*, *arrangement*; management.
orderless, or'der-less, *adj.*, *without order*; disorderly.
orderly, or'der-li, *adj.*, *in order*; regular: well regulated: quiet: being on duty.—*adv.* regularly; methodically.—*n.* a soldier who attends on a superior.—*n.* or'derliness.
ordinal, or'din-al, *adj.* *showing order or succession*.—*n.* a number noting order: a ritual for ordination.
ordinary, or'din-ar-i, *adj.*, *according to the common order*; usual: of common rank; plain; of little merit.—*n.* an established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment: actual office: a bishop: a place where meals are provided at fixed charges.—*adv.* ordinar'ily.
ordain, or-dān', *v.t.*, *to put in order*; to appoint; to regulate: to set in an office; to invest with ministerial functions:—*pr.p.* ordain'ing; *pa.p.* ordained'. [L. *ordino*, *ordinatum*—*ordo*.]
ordainance, or'din-ans, *n.*, *that which is ordained by authority*; a law: an established rite.
ordinate, or'din-āt, *adj.* lit. *in order*; regular.—*n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.—*adv.* ordinat'ely.
ordination, or-din-ā'shun, *n.*, *the act of ordaining*; established order.

ordnance, ord'nans, *n.* orig. any arrangement, disposition, or equipment; great guns; artillery.

Ordure, ord'ūr, *n.*, dirt; dung; excrement. [Fr.; It. *lordura*, *ordura*—L. *luridus*, dirty.]

Ore, ōr, *n.* one of the native minerals, so called from the veins running through it; metal. [Ger. *ader*; Ice. *aader*, *aar*; Dan. *aare*, a vein.]

Organ, or-gan, *n.* lit. that with which anything may be done; that by which a natural operation is carried on: a musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys: the medium of conveyance or communication. [L. *organum*, Gr. *organon*—*ergō*, to do or make.]

organic, or-gan'ik, *organical*, or-gan'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to an organ: consisting of or containing organs: produced by the organs: instrumental.—*adv.* organ'ically.

organism, or-gan-izm, *n.*, organic structure.

organist, or-gan-ist, *n.*, one who plays on the organ.

organise, or-gan-iz, *v. t.*, to supply with organs; to form, as an organised body; to arrange:—*pr. p.* or-ganising; *pa. p.* or-ganised.

organisable, or-gan-iz-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be organised or arranged.

organisation, or-gan-i-zā'shun, *n.*, the act of organising; the state of being organised.

Orgies, or'jiz, *n. pl.* orig. ceremonies observed in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry; any drunken nocturnal rites or revelry. [Fr.; Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, prob. from *ergon*, work, as *erōs*, to work, also meant, to perform sacred rites; or from *ergō*, fury.]

Oriel, ō'ri-el, *n.* lit. an ear; orig. a chamber or apartment: a window that juts out so as to form a small apartment. [old Fr. *oriol*, corridor; low L. *oriolum*, hall, prob. dim. of L. *auris*, the ear, for all its projecting; It. *auricula*, Fr. *oreille*.]

Orient, ō'ri-ent, *adj.* lit. rising as the sun; eastern: shining.—*n.* the part where the sun rises; the east. [L. *oriens*, *-entis*, *pr. p.* of *orior*, to rise.]

oriental, ō-ri-ent'al, *adj.*, eastern; pertaining to, in, or from the east.—*n.* a native of the east.

orientalism, ō-ri-ent'al-izm, *n.*, oriental doctrine, &c.

orientalist, ō-ri-ent'al-ist, *n.*, one versed in the eastern languages; an orientalist.

Orifice, or'i-fis, *n.* something made like a mouth or opening. [Fr.—L. *orificium*—*os*, mouth, *facio*, to make.]

Oriflamme, or'i-flam, *n.* a little banner of red silk with many points streaming like flames, borne on a gilt staff, the ancient royal standard of France. [Fr., low L. *auriflamma*, a little banner—L. *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, a flame.]

Origas, or'i-gan, **Origanum**, o-rig'a-num, *n.* lit. mountain pride or beauty; wild marjoram. [Fr. *origas*, L. *origanum*, Gr. *origanon*—*oros*, mountain, *ganos*, pride, beauty.]

Origis, or'i-jin, *n.*, the rising or first existence of anything: that from which anything first proceeds; cause; derivation. [Fr. *origine*—L. *origo*, *originis*—*orior*, to rise.]

original, o-rij'in-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the origin; first in order or existence: not copied; not translated: having the power to originate, as thought.—*n.* origin; first copy: the precise language used by a writer; an untranslated tongue.—*adv.* original'ly. [Fr.—L. *originalis*—*origo*.]

originality, o-rij'in-al-it-i, *n.*, quality or state of being original or of originating ideas.

originate, o-rij'in-ēt, *v. t.*, to give origin to; to bring into existence.—*v. i.* to have origin; to

begin:—*pr. p.* origin'ating; *pa. p.* origin'ated.—*n.* origin'ator. [It. *originare*—L. *origo*.]

origination, o-rij'in-ā'shun, *n.*, act of originating or of coming into existence; mode of production.

Oriole, or'i-ōl, *n.* a kind of thrush, of a golden-yellow colour. [Fr. *oriol*, Prov. *auriol*—L. *aurculus*, dim. of *aurus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

Orion, o-r'ion, *n.* in astr., one of the constellations. [Orion, in myth., a giant placed among the stars at his death.]

Orison, or'i-zun, *n.*, a prayer. [Fr. *oraison*, old Fr. *orison*—L. *oratio*—*oro*, to speak, pray.]

Oriop, or'lop, *n.*, lit. that which runs over a ship, the deck; the deck where the cables, &c. are stowed; the under-deck of a ship of the line. [Dutch, *overloop*, the upper-deck—*overlopen*, to run over.]

Ormol, or-mo-lōō, *n.* lit. milled or beaten gold; a kind of brass like gold from the quantity of copper in it. [Fr. *or*, L. *aurum*, gold, and Fr. *moulin*, *pa. p.* of *moudre*, to grind, L. *molo*, to mill.]

Ornament, or-na-ment, *n.*, that which adorns; anything which adds beauty: additional beauty:—in *pl.*, in Fr. *Bk.*, all the articles used in the services of the church.—*v. t.* to adorn; to furnish with ornaments:—*pr. p.* or-na-menting; *pa. p.* or-na-mented. [L. *ornamentum*—*orno*, to adorn.]

ornamental, or-na-ment'al, *adj.*, serving to adorn or beautify.—*adv.* orna-ment'al'ly.

ornamentation, or-na-men-tā'shun, *n.*, act or art of ornamenting; in arch., ornamental work.

ornate, or-nāt', *adj.*, ornamented; decorated.—*adv.* orna-te'ly.—*n.* orna-tes'sness. [L. *ornatus*, *pa. p.* of *orno*.]

Ornithology, or-ni-thol'o'ji, *n.*, the science of birds. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, *logos*, science.—*n.* ornithol'ogist, one versed in ornithology.]

ornithological, or-ni-tho-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to ornithology.—*adv.* ornithol'ogically.

ornithomaney, or-nith-o-man-si, or or-nith', *n.*, divination by birds, their flight, &c. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, *mantia*, divination.]

ornithorhynchus, or-ni-tho-ring'kus, *n.* lit. bird-snout; an animal in Australia, with a body like an otter and a snout like the bill of a duck, also called Duck-bill. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, *rhyngchos*, snout.]

Orphan, or'fan, *n.* a child bereft of father or mother, or of both.—*adj.* bereft of parents. [Gr. *orphanos*, akin to L. *orbis*, bereaved, *rapio*, Sans. *rabh*, to take away.]—*or'phanage*, *n.*, the state of an orphan: a house for orphans.

Orphean, or'fē-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Orpheus, in myth., a poet who had the power of moving inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

Orpiment, or'pi-ment, *n.* yellow sulphure of arsenic, used for the gold or yellow paint called king's yellow. [Fr.; Port. *ourpimento*—L. *auripigmentum*—*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint.]

orpin, or'pin, *n.* a deep gold or yellow colour.

orpine, or'pin, *n.* a plant with gold or purplish-rose coloured flowers. [Fr. *orpin*, same as *orpiment*.]

Orrery, or'er-i, *n.* an apparatus for illustrating, by balls mounted on rods, the size, positions, motions, &c. of the heavenly bodies. [from the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first was made.]

Orris, or'is, *n.* a species of *iris* in the south of Europe, the dried root of which has a smell of violets, used in perfumery. [prob. a corruption of *Iris*.]

Orthodox, or'tho-dok-s, *adj.*, right in doctrine; believing the genuine doctrines taught in Scripture: according with Scripture.—*adv.* orthodoxly. [Gr. *orthodoxos*—*orthos*, right, *doxa*, opinion—*dokos*, to think.]

orthodoxy, or'tho-dok-s-i, *n.*, soundness of opinion or doctrine; belief in the genuine doctrines of Scripture. [Gr. *orthodoxia*.]

Orthoepy, or'tho-e-pi, or or'thō', *n.* in gram., correct pronunciation of words. [Gr. *orthos*, right, *epos*, a word.]—*adj.* orthoepical.—*n.* orthoepist, one versed in orthoepy.

Orthogon, or'tho-gon, *n.* in geom., a figure with all its angles right angles. [Gr. *orthos*, right, *gonia*, angle.]—*adj.* orthogonal, rectangular.

Orthography, or-thog'ra-fi, *n.* lit. the correct writing of words: in gram., the correct spelling of words. [Gr. *orthographia*—*orthos*, right, *graphō*, to write.]

orthographer, or-thog'ra-fer, *n.*, one who spells words correctly.

orthographic, or-tho-graf'ik, orthographical, or-tho-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining or according to orthography; spelled correctly.—*adv.* orthographically.

Orthoptera, or-thop'tēr-a, *n.* lit. straight wings; an order of insects with uniform wing-covers that overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings which fold lengthwise like a fan. [Gr. *orthos*, straight, *ptera*, pl. of *pteron*, wing.]

orthopterous, or-thop'tēr-us, *adj.*, pertaining to the orthoptera.

Ortolan, or'to-lan, *n.* lit. the frequenter of gardens; a kind of bunting, common in Europe, and considered very delicious food. [Fr.; It. *ortolano*—L. *hortolanus*, belonging to gardens—*hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, a garden.]

Oscillate, os'il-lāt, *v.i.*, to swing; to move backwards and forwards: to fluctuate between certain limits:—*pr.p.* oscillating; *pa.p.* oscillated. [L. *oscillo*, -atum, to swing—*ocillum*, a swing.]

oscillation, os-il-lā'shun, *n.*, act of oscillating; a swinging like a pendulum. [Fr.—L. *oscillatio*.]

oscillatory, os'il-la-tor-i, *adj.*, swinging.

Osculate, os'kū-lāt, *v.i.*, to kiss: to touch, as two curves:—*pr.p.* osculating; *pa.p.* osculated.—*n.* osculation. [L. *oscular*, -atum—*osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.]

osculant, os'kū-lant, *adj.*, kissing; adhering closely. [L. *osculans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *oscular*.]

oculatory, os'kū-la-tor-i, *adj.*, of or pertaining to kissing: in geom., having the same curvature at the point of contact.

Osier, o'shi-ēr, *n.* the water-willow, used in making baskets.—*adj.* made of or like osiers. [Fr.; Bret. *osil*, *osuil*, Gr. *osios*, akin to L. *osius*.]

osiered, o'shi-ēr-d, *adj.* adorned with willows.

Osmium, or'mi-um, *n.* a gray-coloured metal found with platinum, the oxide of which has a disagreeable smell. [low L.—Gr. *osme*, smell.]

Osnaburg, or'na-burg, *n.* a coarse kind of linen, originally brought from Osnaburg in Germany.

Osprey, Ospray, os'prē, *n.* lit. bone-breaker; the fish-hawk, a species of eagle very common on the coast of N. America. [corr. from *ostrage*.]

Ossuous, os'e-us, *adj.*, bony; composed of or resembling bone. [L. *osseus*—*os*, *ossis*, bone.]

ossicle, os'i-kl, *n.*, a small bone. [dim. of *os*.]

ostiferous, os-sif'ēr-us, *adj.*, producing bone: in geol., containing bones. [L. *os*, and *fero*, to bear.]

ostrage, or'i-frā, *n.* lit. the bone-breaker; the sea or bald eagle, common in the United States: in B., the bearded vulture, the largest of Euro-

pean birds. [L. *osifragus*, breaking bones—*os*, and *frag*, root of *frango*, *fractum*, to break.]

ostify, os'si-fi, *v.t.*, to make into bone or into a bone-like substance.—*v.i.* to become bone:—*pr.p.* ostifying; *pa.p.* ostified. [L. *osifico*—*os*, and *facio*, to make.]

ostification, os-si-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, the change or state of being changed into a bony substance.

ostivorous, os-siv'or-us, *adj.*, devouring or feeding on bones. [L. *os*, and *voros*, to devour.]

ostuary, os'tū-ar-i, *n.* a place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

Ostenible, os-ten'si-bl, *adj.* lit. that may be shewn: declared; apparent.—*adv.* ostensibly.—*n.* ostensibility. [L. *ostendo*, *ostensum*, to shew.]

ostensive, os-ten'siv, *adj.*, shewing; exhibiting.—*adv.* ostensively.

ostentation, os-ten-tā'shun, *n.*, act of making a display; ambitious display; boasting. [Fr.—L. *ostentatio*—*ostento*, -atum, inten. of *ostendo*.]

ostentatious, os-ten-tā'shus, *adj.*, given to ostentation; fond of self-display: intended for display.—*adv.* ostentatiously.—*n.* ostentatiousness.

Osteology, os-te-ol'o-jī, *n.*, the science of the bones, that part of anatomy which treats of the bones. [Gr. *osteon*, bone, *logos*, science.]—*ns.* osteologist, osteologist, one versed in osteology.

osteological, os-te-ol'o-jik'al, *adj.*, pertaining to osteology.—*adv.* osteologically.

Ostler, os'lēr, same as Hostler.

Ostracize, os'tra-siz, *v.t.* in ancient Greece, to banish by the vote of the people written on a shell: to banish from society. [Gr. *ostrakizō*—*ostrakon*, a shell.]

ostracism, os'tra-siz-m, *n.* banishment by ostracizing. [Fr. *ostracismo*—*ostrakizō*.]

Ostrich, os'trich, *n.* lit. the bird; the largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its feathers. [Fr. *autruche*, old Fr. *ostruche*, *Str. avestrus*—L. *avis*, bird, *struthio*, ostrich—Gr. *strouthos*, little bird, *megas strouthos*, the large bird, the ostrich.]

Otaouitic, ot-a-kous'tik, *adj.*, assisting the sense of hearing.—*n.* (also otaouitic) an instrument to assist the hearing. [Gr. *akoustikos*, relating to hearing—*akouō*, to hear—*ous*, *ōtos*, ear.]

Other, ut'hēr, *adj.* and *pron.*, different, not the same; additional; second of two. [A.S. *oðer*, Goth. *anþar*, Gr. *ander*, Sans. *antara*.]

otherwise, ut'hēr-wiz, *adv.* in another way or manner; by other causes; in other respects.

Otioue, o'shi-ōs, *adj.* being at ease; unoccupied; lazy. [L. *otiosus*—*otium*, rest.]

Otter, ot'ēr, *n.* lit. the water-animal; a large kind of weasel living entirely on fish. [A.S. *oter*, *otor*; Ice. *otr*, akin to *udder*, water, Gr. *hydra*.]

Otto, ot'ō, Otter, ot'ar, Attar, at'ar, *n.* lit. perfume; a fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, esp. the rose. [Ar. *itr*—*atira*, to smell sweet.]

Ottoman, ot'o-man, *adj.*, pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by Othoman about 1300.—*n.* a Turk; a low, stuffed seat without a back, first used in Turkey.

Oublette, Ō-bli-et', *n.* a place where one is forgotten: a dungeon with no opening but at the top. [Fr. From *oublier*, forget—L. *obliviscor*.]

Ouch, ouch, *n.* the socket of a precious stone. [old E. *nouche*; low L. *musca*, *nochia*; old Ger. *musche*.]

Ought, same as *Asht*.

Ought, awt, *v.t.* lit. owed; to be under obligation; to be proper or necessary. [*pa.t.* of *Owe*.]

Ounce, ounce, *n.*, the twelfth part of a pound troy; $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pound avoirdupois. [A.S. *ynce*, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot, an inch; Fr. *once*, It. *uncia*—L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything.] See Inch.

Ounce, ounce, *n.* the animal, same as Ounce.

Our, our, *adj.* and *pron.*, pertaining or belonging to us. [A.S. *uwr*, contr. from *uwer*, *uwer*, to us.]

ours, ours, *pron.*, possessive of We.
ourselves, our-selves', *pron.*, myself, in the regal style:—*pl.* ourselves (-selvz'), we, not others; us.

Ourang-outang, same as Orang-outang.

Ouzel, O'z'l, *n.* lit. the little bird; a kind of thrush. [A.S. *osle*, Fr. *oiseau*, old Fr. *oiseil*, L. *avicella*, dim. of *avis*, a bird.]

Oust, oust, *v.t.*, to take away; to eject or expel:—*pr.p.* ousting'; *pa.p.* oust'ed. [Fr. *ster*, old Fr. *aster*, to take away; variously derived, from *Out*; from L. *obest*, to oppose; and from L. *hausto*, freq. of *haurio*, to take away.]

ouster, oust'er, *n.* in law, ejection; dispossession.

Out, out, *adv.*, without, not within; gone forth; abroad; in a state of discovery; in a state of exhaustion, extinction, &c.: completely; freely; forcibly: at a loss; unheltered; uncovered.—*int.* away! begone! [A.S. *ut*, Ger. *aus*.]—*Out* of course, out of order.—*Out* of hand, instantly.

Outbalance, out-bal'ans, *v.t.*, to more than balance; to exceed in weight or effect.

Outbid, out-bid', *v.t.*, to bid beyond; to offer a higher price.

Outbreak, out-br'ak, *n.*, a breaking out; eruption.

Outburst, out-burst, *n.*, a bursting out.

Outcast, out-kast, *adj.*, cast out; exiled; rejected.—*n.* a person banished; an exile.

Outcry, out'kry, *n.*, a crying out; a loud cry; a cry of distress; noise; clamour.

Outdo, out-doo', *v.t.*, to do beyond; to surpass.

Outdoor, out'door, or -dōr', *adj.*, outside the door or the house; in the open air.

Outdoors, out'dōrs, *adv.*, out-of-doors; out of the house; abroad.

Outer, out'er, *adj.*, more out or without; external:—opposed to inner. [comp. of *Out*.]

outermost, out'er-mōst, *adj.*, most or furthest out; most distant. [superl. of *Out*.]

Outfit, out'fit, *n.*, a fitting out; an equipment; the articles or the expenses for fitting out; the means for an outfit.

outfitter, out'fit'er, *n.*, one who furnishes outfits.

outfitting, out'fit-ing, *n.*, an outfit.

Outflank, out-flank', *v.t.*, to extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.

Outgeneral, out-jen'er-al, *v.t.*, to outdo in generalship. [*Out*, and *General*.]

Outgoing, out-go-ing, *n.*, act or state of going out; extreme limit; expenditure.

Outgrow, out-grō', *v.t.*, to grow beyond or surpass in growth; to grow out of.

Outhouse, out'hou, *n.*, a small building outside a dwelling-house.

Outlandish, out-land'ish, *adj.*, belonging to an out or foreign land; foreign; strange; rustic, rude, vulgar. [A.S. *utlandisc*. *Out*, and *Land*.]

Outlast, out-last', *v.t.*, to last longer than.

Outlaw, out-law, *n.*, one out of the protection of the law; a robber or bandit.—*v.t.* to place beyond the law; to deprive of the benefit of the law; to proscribe:—*pr.p.* outlawing; *pa.p.* outlawed.

outlawry, out-law-ri, *n.*, the act of outlawing or putting a man out of the protection of the law.

Outlay, out-lā, *n.*, that which is laid out; expenditure.

Outlet, out'let, *n.*, the place or means by which anything is let out; the passage outward.

Outline, out'lin, *n.*, the outer or exterior line; the lines by which any figure is bounded; a sketch; a draft.—*v.t.* to draw the exterior line of; to delineate or sketch.

Outlive, out-liv', *v.t.*, to live beyond; to survive.

Outlook, out'look, *n.*, a looking out; vigilant watch; prospect; the place from which one looks out.

Outlying, out'li-ing, *adj.*, lying out or beyond; remote; on the exterior or frontier.

Outmarch, out-mārch', *v.t.*, to go beyond in marching; to march faster than.

Outmost, out'mōst, same as Outermost.

Outnumber, out-num'b'ér, *v.t.*, to exceed in number.

Outpatient, out'pā-shent, *n.*, a patient who receives aid from a hospital, but lives outside of it.

Outport, out'pōrt, *n.*, a port remote from the capital.

Outpost, out'pōst, *n.*, a post or station without a camp, or away from the main body of an army; the troops placed there.

Outpour, out-pōr', *v.t.*, to pour out.

outpouring, out'pōr-ing, *n.*, a pouring out.

Outrage, out'rāj, *n.*, violence beyond measure; excessive abuse; wanton mischief.—*v.t.* to treat with excessive abuse; to injure by violence.—*v.t.* to be guilty of outrage:—*pr.p.* outraging; *pa.p.* outraged. [Fr., old Fr. *outrage*, low L. *ultragiunus*, from *ultra*, beyond.]

outrageous, out-rāj'us, *adj.*, with outrage; excessive; furious; turbulent; atrocious; enormous.—*adv.* outrageously.—*n.* outrageousness.

Outreach, out-rēch', *v.t.*, to reach or extend beyond.

Outride, out-rid', *v.t.*, to ride beyond; to ride faster than.

outrider, out'rid'er, *n.*, one who rides abroad; a servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

Outrigger, out'rig'er, *n.*, a projecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging; an apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar; a boat with this apparatus.

Outright, out'rifit, *adv.*, right out; directly; immediately; at once; completely. [to surpass.]

Outrival, out-ri'val, *v.t.* to go beyond in rivalry;

Outroad, out'rōd, *n.* (obs.), a riding out into an enemy's country, a hostile attack. [exceed.]

Outran, out-run', *v.t.*, to go beyond in running; to outdo, out'set, *n.*, a setting out; beginning.

Outshine, out-shin', *v.t.*, to shine out or forth.—*v.t.* to excel in shining; to excel.

Outside, out'sid, *n.*, the outer side; the surface; the exterior.—*adj.* on the outside; exterior; superficial; external.

Outskirt, out'skērt, *n.*, the outer skirt; border; suburb:—often used in *pl.*

Outspread, out-sped', *v.t.*, to spread out or over.

Outstanding, out-stand-ing, *adj.*, standing out; uncollected; remaining unpaid.

Outstretch, out-strech', *v.t.*, to stretch or spread out; to extend.

Outstrip, out-strip', *v.t.*, to go beyond or excel in stripping; to outrun; to leave behind.

Outvie, out-vī', *v.t.*, to go beyond in vying with; to exceed; to surpass. [*Out*, and *Via*.]

Outvote, out-vōt', *v.t.* to defeat by a greater number of votes.

Outward, out'ward, *adj.*, towards the outside; external; exterior.—*adv.* also outwards, to the outer parts; toward the exterior; to a foreign port.

outwardly, out'ward-li, *adv.*, in an outward manner; externally; in appearance.
 outward-bound, out'ward-bound, *adj.*, bound outwards or to a foreign port.
 Outwath, out-wä', *v.t.*, to exceed in weight or importance. (than.)
 Outwent, out-went', *v.t.* in New Test., went faster
 Outwit, out-wit', *v.t.*, to surpass in wit or ingenuity; to defeat by superior ingenuity:—*pr.p.* outwitting; *pa.p.* outwitted.
 Outwork, out-wurk, *n.*, a work outside the principal wall or line of fortification.
 Oval, o'val, *adj.*, having the shape of an egg.—*n.* anything oval; an ellipse.—*adv.* o'vally. [Fr. *ovale*, from L. *ovum*, an egg.] See Egg.
 ovary, o'var-i, *n.* the part of the female animal in which the egg of the offspring is formed: in bot., the part of the pistil which contains the seed. [low L. *ovarium*.]
 ovarious, o-vä'ri-us, *adj.*, consisting of eggs.
 ovate, o'vat, ovated, o'vat-ed, *adj.*, egg-shaped.
 Ovation, o-vä'shun, *n.* in ancient Rome, a lesser triumph in which sheep were sacrificed instead of bullocks as in the greater: an outburst of popular applause. [Fr., L. *ovatio*—*ovo*, *ovatum*, to celebrate a triumph, from *ovis*, a sheep: or from *ova*, a shout of exultation and triumph.]
 Oven, uv'n, *n.* an arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying; any apparatus used as an oven. [A.S. and Ger. *ofen*, loc. *ofn*, Goth. *auhns*, conn. with L. *ignis*, Sans. *agni*, fire.]
 Over, o'ver, *prep.* lit. *upper*: above; across; on the surface of; upon the whole surface of; through.—*adv.* above; across; from one to another; from one country to another; above in measure; too much; to excess; completely.—*adj.* upper; beyond; past. [A.S. *ofer*, loc. *ofn*, Goth. *ufar*, Ger. *über*, L. *super*, Gr. *huper*, Sans. *upari*.]
 Overact, o-vér-akt', *v.t.*, to act over-much or to excess.—*v.i.* to act more than is necessary.
 Overalls, o'ver-awls, *n.* loose trousers worn over all the other dress.
 Overarch, o-vér-ärch', *v.t.*, to arch over.
 Overawe, o-vér-aw', *v.t.* to have awe over; to have superior influence.
 Overbalance, o-vér-bal'ans, *v.t.*, to more than balance; to exceed in weight, value, or importance.—*n.* overbalance, excess of weight or value.
 Overbear, o-vér-bär', *v.t.*, to bear over or down; to overpower; to overwhelm.
 overbearing, o-vér-bär'ing, *adj.*, bearing down; haughty and dogmatical; imperious.
 Overboard, o'ver-börd, *adv.* over the board or side; from on board; out of a ship.
 Overburden, o-vér-bur'dn, *v.t.*, to burden overmuch.
 Overcast, o-vér-kast', *v.t.*, to cast over; to cloud; to cover with gloom; to compute at too high a rate; to sew over slightly.
 Overcharge, o-vér-chärj', *v.t.*, to charge overmuch; to load with too great a charge; to charge too much.—*n.* overcharge, an excessive load or burden; an excessive charge.
 Overcloud, o-vér-kloud', *v.t.* to cover over with clouds.
 Overcoat, o'ver-köt, *n.*, a coat over all the other dress.
 Overcome, o-vér-kum', *v.t.*, to come over or upon; to get the better of; to conquer or subdue.—*v.t.* to be victorious.
 Overdo, o-vér-doo', *v.t.*, to do overmuch; to harass, to fatigue; to cook too much.
 overdone, o-vér-dun', *adj.*, too much done; over-acted; fatigued; cooked too much.

Overdose, o-vér-döz', *v.t.*, to dose overmuch.
 overdose, o'ver-döz, *n.*, an excessive dose.
 Overdraw, o-vér-draw', *v.t.*, to draw overmuch; to draw beyond one's credit; to exaggerate.
 Overdue, o-vér-dü', *adj.*, due beyond the time.
 Overestimate, o-vér-es-tim-ät, *v.t.*, to estimate over-much.—*n.* an excessive estimate.
 Overflow, o-vér-flö', *v.t.*, to flow over; to flood; to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers.—*v.i.* to run over; to abound.
 overflow, o'ver-flö, *n.*, a flowing over, an inundation; superabundance.
 overflowing, o-vér-flö'ing, *adj.*, flowing over; abundant.—*n.* abundance; copiousness.
 Overgrow, o-vér-grö', *v.t.*, to grow over or beyond; to rise above; to cover with growth.—*v.i.* to grow beyond the proper size.
 Overhang, o-vér-hang', *v.t.*, to hang over; to project over; to impend.—*v.i.* to hang over.
 Overhaul, o-vér-hawl', *v.t.*, to haul or draw over; to turn over for examination; to examine; to re-examine; *naut.*, to overtake.
 overhaul, o'ver-hawl, *n.*, a hauling over; examination; repair.
 Overhead, o-vér-hed', *adv.*, over the head; aloft; in the zenith.
 Overhear, o-vér-här', *v.t.*, to hear what was not intended to be heard; to hear by accident. [Over, and Hear.]
 Overjoy, o-vér-joy', *v.t.* to fill with great joy; to transport with delight or gladness.
 overjoy, o'ver-joy, *n.*, joy to excess; transport.
 Overland, o'ver-land, *adj.*, passing by or over land.
 Overlap, o-vér-lap', *v.t.*, to lap over.
 Overlay, o-vér-lä', *v.t.*, to lay over; to spread over; to cover completely; to smother; to cloud.
 Overleap, o-vér-löp', *v.t.*, to leap over.
 Overleaven, o-vér-leiv'n, *v.t.*, to leaven too much; to mix too much with.
 Overlie, o-vér-lif', *v.t.*, to lie over or upon.
 Overlive, o-vér-liv', *v.t.* in B., to outlive; to survive.
 Overload, o-vér-löd', *v.t.*, to load or fill overmuch.
 Overlook, o-vér-look', *v.t.*, to look over; to be higher; to inspect; to neglect by carelessness or inadvertence; to pass by indulgently; to pardon; to slight.
 Overmatch, o-vér-mach', *v.t.*, to be more than a match for; to conquer.—*n.* overmatch, one who is more than a match.
 Overmuch, o-vér-much', *adj.* and *adv.*, too much.
 Overpass, o-vér-pas', *v.t.*, to pass over:—*pa.p.* in B., overpast'.
 Overpay, o-vér-pä', *v.t.*, to pay over too much.
 Overplus, o-vér-plus, *n.* that which is more than enough; surplus. [Over, and L. *plus*, more.]
 Overpower, o-vér-pow'ér, *v.t.* to have or gain power over; to subdue:—*pr.p.* overpowering; *pa.p.* overpower'd.
 Overrate, o-vér-rät', *v.t.*, to rate overmuch.
 Overreach, o-vér-räch', *v.t.*, to reach or extend beyond; to cheat.—*v.t.* to strike the hind-foot against the fore-foot, as a horse.
 Overrule, o-vér-roöl', *v.t.*, to rule over; to influence by greater power: in law, to supersede.
 Overrun, o-vér-run', *v.t.*, to run or spread over; to grow over; to spread over and take possession of: in B., to outrun.—*v.i.* to run over.
 Oversee, o'ver-sē, *v.t.*, to see or look over; to superintend.
 overseer, o-vér-sē'er, *n.*, one who oversees; a superintendent; an officer who has the care of the poor.
 oversight, o'ver-sit, *n.* orig. *superintendence*; a failing to notice; mistake; omission.

Overset, 6-vér-set', *v. t.*, to set or turn over; to upset; to overthrow.—*v. i.* to turn or be turned over.

Overshadow, 6-vér-shad'6, *v. t.*, to throw a shadow over; to shelter or protect.

Overshoot, 6-vér-sh00f', *v. t.*, to shoot over or beyond, as a mark; to pass swiftly over.—*v. i.* to shoot or fly beyond the mark.

Overstight. See under *Oversee*.

Overspread, 6-vér-spre'd', *v. t.*, to spread over; to scatter over.—*v. i.* to be spread over.

Overstate, 6-vér-stát', *v. t.*, to state over or above; to exaggerate.—*n.* overstatement.

Overstep, 6-vér-step', *v. t.* lit. to step over or beyond; to exceed.

Overstock, 6-vér-stok', *v. t.*, to stock overmuch; to fill too full.

Overstrain, 6-vér-strán', *v. t.* or *i.*, to strain or stretch too far.

Overt, 6-vért, *adj.*, uncovered, opened; open to view; public; apparent.—*adv.* overtly. [Fr. *overt*, pa.p. of *ouvrir*, to open, prob. from old Fr. *a-ouvrir*, *adubrir*, from L. *de-aperio*, to uncover—*de* = un, and *aperio*, to cover.]

Overture, 6-vér-túr, *n.* orig. an opening, disclosure; a proposal; in music, a piece introductory to a greater piece or ballet.—*v. t.* to lay an overture or proposal before. [Fr. *ouverture*.]

Overtake, 6-vér-ták', *v. t.*, to take a person that is over or before one; to come up with; to catch; to come upon.

Overtask, 6-vér-task', *v. t.*, to task overmuch; to impose too heavy a task on.

Overtax, 6-vér-taks', *v. t.*, to tax overmuch.

Overthrow, 6-vér-thr0f', *v. t.*, to throw or turn over; to upset; to bring to an end; to demolish; to defeat utterly.—*n.* overthrow, act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown; ruin; defeat.

Overtop, 6-vér-top', *v. t.* to rise over the top of; to surpass; to obscure.

Overtrade, 6-vér-trád', *v. i.*, to trade overmuch or beyond capital.

Overtures. See under *Overt*.

Overturn, 6-vér-turn', *v. t.*, to turn over; to throw from the foundation; to overpower.—*n.* overturn, state of being overturned.

Overvalue, 6-vér-val'0, *v. t.*, to value overmuch.

Overweening, 6-vér-wéning, *adj.*, weening or thinking too highly; conceited; vain.

Overweigh, 6-vér-wá', *v. t.*, to weigh over; to outweigh.

Overweight, 6-vér-wát', *n.*, overmuch weight.

Overwhelm, 6-vér-hwel'm', *v. t.*, to overwhelm or turn over; to overspread and crush by something heavy or strong; to immerse and bear down; to overcome.

Overwise, 6-vér-wíz', *adj.*, wise overmuch or to affectation.—*adv.* overwisely.

Overwork, 6-vér-wurk', *v. t.* and *i.*, to work overmuch or beyond the strength; to tire.—*n.* overwork, excess of work; excessive labour.

Overworn, 6-vér-wörn', *adj.*, too much worn; worn out; subdued by toil; spoiled by use.

Overwrought, 6-vér-rawt', *pa. p.* of *Overwork*, wrought overmuch; worked all over.

Ovisferous, 6-vif'er-us, *adj.*, egg-bearing. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *fero*, to bear.]

oviform, 6-vi-form, *adj.*, having the form of an oval or egg. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *Form*.]

oviparous, 6-vip'a-rus, *adj.*, bringing forth eggs. [L. *ovum*, egg, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

ovoid, 6-void', *ovoidal*, 6-void'al, *adj.*, oval or egg-shaped. [L. *ovum*, egg, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

Owe, 6, *v. t.* orig. to possess; to possess what belongs to another; to be bound to pay; to be obliged for:—*pr. p.* owing; *pa. p.* owed. [A.S. *agan*, Ice. *eiga*, old Ger. *eigan*, to possess.]

owing, 6'ing, *adj.* due; ascribable to; imputable to.

Own, 6n, *v. t.*, to possess; to have a rightful title to; to admit as belonging to; to acknowledge:—*pr. p.* own'ing; *pa. p.* own'd'. [A.S. *agan*.]

own, 6n, *adj.*, possessed; belonging to; peculiar. [A.S. *agan*, pa.p. of *agan*.]

owns, 6n'er, *n.*, one who owns or possesses.—*n.* own'ership.

Owl, owl, *n.* a nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its howling or hooting noise. [from the sound.]

owlet, ow'let, *n.*, a little owl. [dim. of Owl.]

owlsh, owl'ish, *adj.*, like an owl.

Own. See under *Owe*.

Ox, oks, *n.* a ruminant quadruped of the bovine family; the male of the cow, esp. when castrated.—*pl.* oxen, oks'n, used for both male and female. [A.S. *oxa*; Ice., Sw., and Dan. *oxe*; Ger. *ochs*; Goth. *auhsa*; Sans. *uktshan*.]

ox-eye, oks'-I, *n.* a common plant in meadows, so called because its flower is like the eye of an ox.

ox-eyed, oks'-id, *adj.* having large full eyes like those of an ox. [oxen.]

ox-fly, oks'-fl', *n.* a fly hatched under the skin of Oxalis, oks'a-lis, *n.* wood-sorrel; in bot., a genus of plants having an acid taste. [Gr., from *oxy*, acid.]

oxlike, oks'-alik, *adj.*, obtained from sorrel.

Oxide, &c. See under *Oxygen*.

Oxygen, oks'ij-en, *n.* lit. that which generates acids; a gas without taste, colour, or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c. and supporting life and combustion. [from Gr. *oxy*, sharp, acid, and *gennao*, to generate.]

oxygenate, oks'ij-en-át, *v. t.*, to unite or cause to unite with oxygen:—*pr. p.* oxygenating; *pa. p.* oxygenated.—*n.* oxygenation, act of oxygenating.

oxygenise, oks'ij-en-íz, same as oxygenate.

oxygenous, oks'-ij'en-us, *adj.*, pertaining to or obtained from oxygen.

oxide, oks'id, *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid properties.

oxidise, oks'id-íz, *v. t.*, to convert into an oxide.—*v. i.* to become an oxide:—*pr. p.* oxidising; *pa. p.* oxidised.—*n.* oxidisation.

oxidisable, oks'id-íz'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being oxidised.

oxidation, oks'id-í'shun, *oxidisation*, oks'id-íz'ment, *n.*, act or process of oxidising.

Oxymel, oks'i-mel, *n.* lit. sour honey; a mixture of vinegar and honey. [Gr. *oxy*, sour, *meli*, honey.]

Oxytona, oks'i-tón, *adj.*, having an acute sound; having the acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxy*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

Oyer, 6'yér, *n.* lit. a hearing; in law, a commission which confers the power of hearing and determining treasons, &c. [Norm.; Fr. *ouir*, L. *audire*, to hear.]

eyes, oyes, 6'yes, *inf. lit.* hear ye; the introductory call of a public crier for attention. [Fr., 2d pers. pl. imperative of *ouir*.]

Oyster, ois'tér, *n.* a well-known bivalve shell-fish. [A.S. *ostre*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone, and *ostrakon*, burned clay, a shell.]

Ozone, 6'zón, *n.* a substance of at present unknown nature, so called because its presence is supposed to be attended by a peculiar smell. [Gr. *ozo*, to smell.]

P

Pabulum, pab'ū-lum, *n.*, food; provender: fuel. [*L. —pascō, to feed.*] See **Pastor**.

pabular, pab'ū-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to food.

Pace, pās, *n.* lit. a *stricking* out of the feet in walking; a *step*; space between the feet in walking, 2½ feet; gait; degree of quickness; mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble.—*v.t.* to measure by steps; to cause to progress: to regulate in motion.—*v.i.* to walk; to walk slowly: to amble.—*pr.p.* pāc'ing; *pa.p.* pāc'ed'. [*Fr. pas, L. passus—pando, passum, to stretch.*]

paecer, pās'ēr, *n.*, one who paces; an easy-paced horse.

Pasha, pa-shaw' or pā'sha, *n.* lit. powerful king; a Turkish viceroy, or governor of a province or city. [*Per. basha, pasha, governor of a province, corr. of badshah—pad, powerful, and shah, king.*]

pachtalle, pa-shaw'lik, *n.*, the jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pachyderm, pak'i-dērm, *n.* one of an order of non-ruminant, hooved mammals, distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant. [*Gr. pachys, thick, and derma, skin.*]

pachydermatous, pak-i-dērm'a-tus, *adj.*, relating to a pachyderm, or of the order of pachyderms.

Pacific, pas'i-fī, *v.t.*, to make peaceful; to appease; to calm; to soothe.—*pr.p.* pac'ifying; *pa.p.* pac'ified'. [*L. pacifico—pas, pacis, peace, and facio, to make.*] See **Peace**.

pacifist, pa-sif'īk, *adj.*, peace-making; appeasing; mild; tranquil.—*n.* the ocean between Asia and America, so called because found peaceful by its discoverer Magellan, after weathering Cape Horn.—*adv.* pac'ificaly.

pacification, pas-i-fī-kā'shun, *n.*, the act of making peace between parties at variance.

pacifist, pa-sif'ī-kā-tor, or pas', pac'ifist, pas'i-fī-ēr, *n.*, a peace-maker.

Pack, pak, *n.* lit. that which is bound up together; a bundle; a burden; a complete number of cards; a number of hounds hunting, or kept together; a number of persons combined for bad purposes; any great number.—*v.t.* to press together and fasten up; to place in close order: to select persons for some unjust object.—*pr.p.* pack'ing; *pa.p.* pack'ed'. [*Ger. pack; pachen, to pack; It. sacco, a bundle; L. pango, pactum, Gr. pignōō, to fasten, from root pag, Sans. pag, to bind.*]

package, pak'ij, *n.*, something packed; a bundle or bale: charge made for packing.

packer, pak'ēr, *n.*, one who packs goods.

packet, pak'ēt, *n.*, a small package; orig. a despatch vessel, so called from its carrying the packets of letters; a vessel plying regularly between ports.—*v.t.* to bind in a packet or parcel.—*pr.p.* pack'eting; *pa.p.* pack'eted.

pack-horse, pak'-hors, *n.* a horse for carrying packs or baggage.

packing, pak'ing, *n.*, the act of putting in packs or tying up for carriage; material for packing.

packman, pak'man, *n.* a pedlar or man who carries a pack.

pack-saddle, pak'-sad-l, *n.* a saddle for packs or burdens.

packthread, pak'thred, *n.*, thread used in packing.

Pact, pakt, *n.*, that which is fixed or agreed on; a contract. [*L. pactum—paciscor, to make a contract—Sans. root pag, to bind.*]

pacifier, pak'shun, *n.*, that which is fixed or settled; a contract or agreement.

Pad, pad, *n.*, a path: a thief on the public path or road: an easy-paced horse.—*v.i.* to walk on foot: to rob on foot.—*pr.p.* padd'ing; *pa.p.* padd'ed'. [*Ger. pad. See Path.*]

Pad, pad, *n.* anything stuffed with a soft material; a soft saddle, cushion, &c.; a package of some soft material for writing upon.—*v.t.* to stuff with anything soft: to fix colours in cloth.—*pr.p.* padd'ing; *pa.p.* padd'ed'. [*perh. conn. with Wad.*]

paddling, padd'ing, *n.* the soft stuffing of a saddle, &c.; the material used for stuffing saddles, &c.

Paddle, pad'l, *v.i.* to dabble in water with the feet; to finger: to beat the water as with the feet, to row.—*v.t.* to move with an oar or paddle:—*pr.p.* padd'ing; *pa.p.* padd'led'.—*n.* a broad, short oar, used for moving canoes; the blade of an oar; one of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel: in *B.*, a little spade. [*Fr. paviller—patis, Ger. pfole, L. pes, pedis, Gr. pous, podos, foot: or from Gael. spadal, a short oar; Scot. pattle; prob. a dim. of Spade.*]

paddle-wheel, pad'l-hwēl, *n.* the wheel used in paddling or propelling steam-vessels.

Paddock, pad'uk, *n.* a toad or frog. [*Ice. padda; It. botia, old Fr. botte.*]

paddock-stool, pad'uk-stōol, *n.* a toad-stool.

Paddock, pad'uk, *n.*, a small park under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. [*A.S. pæstruc, a park.*]

Padlock, pad'lok, *n.* a lock for a gate opening into a pad or path; a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye.—*v.t.* to fasten with a padlock. [*perh. from A.S. pæd, a path, and Lock: acc. to Wedgwood, a lock hanging like a clog to an animal's foot—low L. pedana, a clog—L. pes, pedis, the foot.*]

Pæan, pē'an, *n.* orig. a song in honour of Apollo; a song of triumph. [*L.; Gr. pæian, an epithet of Apollo.*]

Pædobaptism, pē-dō-bap'tizm, *n.* See **Pædobaptism**.

Pagan, pā'gan, *n.* lit. a countryman; a heathen.—*adj.* heathen. [*L. paganus, belonging to the country—pagus, a district bound together as a whole—pango, to fix. See Pack.*]

paganish, pā'gan-ish, *adj.* heathenish.

paganism, pā'gan-izm, *n.* heathenism.

paganize, pā'gan-iz, *v.t.*, to render pagan or heathen; to convert to paganism:—*pr.p.* pā'ganizing; *pa.p.* pā'ganized.

Page, pā, *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction. [*Fr.; It. paggio; low L. paginus—Gr. paidon, dim. of pais, paidos, a boy.*]

Page, pā, *n.* orig. a leaf of a book, so called because leaves were fastened together to form a book; one side of a leaf.—*pl.* writings.—*v.t.* to number the pages of:—*pr.p.* pag'ing; *pa.p.* pag'ed'. [*L. pagina, the thing fastened—pag, root of pago, pango, to fasten. See Pack.*]

pagination, paj-i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of paging a book; the figures that indicate the number of pages.

Pageant, paj'ant, or pā, *n.* orig. a scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition; a showy exhibition; a spectacle: a fleeting show.—*adj.* showy; pompous. [*prob. from L. pagina, a machine in the theatre which moved of itself, and by which the players were suddenly raised—Gr. pagina, anything fastened—pignōō, to fasten. See Pack.*]

pageantry, paj'an-tri, *n.* ostentatious display; pompous exhibition or spectacle.

Pagination. See under Page.

Pagoda, pa-gō'da, *n.*, an idol-house; an Indian idol; its temple. [Pers. *pad*, idol, *gada*, house.]

Paid, pād, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of PAY.

Paidenteia, pā-dē'tiks, *n. sing.*, the science or theory of teaching. [Gr. *paidēntikḗ*—*paidēō*, to teach—*paid*, *paidos*, a child.]

Pail, pāl, *n.*, an open vessel of wood, &c. for holding or carrying liquids. [Sp. *paile*, a basin; It. *padella*, L. *patella*, a pan—*paeteo*, to be open.]

pailful, pāl'fool, *n.*, as much as fills a pail.

Pallasse, pal-yas' = Pallasse. See **Fallet**, a bed.

Pain, pān, *n.* lit. that which purifies; a penalty; bodily suffering; anguish.—*pl.* labour: the throes of childbirth.—*v. t.* to distress; to torment: to grieve:—*pr. p.* *painting*; *pa. p.* *pained*. [A.S. *pin*, Ice. *pinna*, Fr. *peine*, L. *paino*, Gr. *painō*, punishment—Sans. root *pu*, to purify.]

pained, pānd, *adj.* in *B.*, in pain, in labour.

painful, pān'fool, *adj.* full of pain; causing pain; distressing: difficult.—*adv.* *painfully*.

painless, pān'les, *adj.* without pain. [or care.]

painstaker, pān'tāk-ēr, *n.*, one who takes pains; painstaking, pān'tāk-ing, *adj.*, taking pains or care; laborious; diligent.—*n.* labour; diligence.

Paint, pānt, *v. t.*, to colour: to represent in colours: to describe.—*v. i.* to practise painting; to lay colours on the face:—*pr. p.* *painting*; *pa. p.* *paint'ed*.—*n.* a colouring substance. [old Fr. *peindre*, *paint*, L. *pingo*, *pingere*, to paint, Gr. *peikhōlos*, variegated, Sans. *pinj*, to colour.]

painter, pānt'ēr, *n.* one whose employment is to paint on colours; one skilled in painting.

painting, pānt'ing, *n.* the act or employment of laying on colours; the act of representing objects by colours; a picture: vivid description in words.

Painter, pānt'ēr, *n.* a rope used to fasten a boat.

Pair, pār, *n.* two things equal, or suited to each other, or used together; a couple: a man and his wife.—*v. t.* to join in couples.—*v. i.* to be joined in couples; to fit as a counterpart.—*pr. p.* *pair'ing*; *pa. p.* *paired*. [Fr. *paire*, a couple—L. *par*, equal.]—*Pair off*, to go off in pairs; to make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld.

Palace, pal'ās, *n.* a royal house; a house eminently splendid. [Fr. *palais*; L. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and where Augustus had his residence.]

palatial, pal-lē'shi-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a palace; royal; magnificent.

palatine, pal-a'tin, *adj.*, pertaining to a palace, originally applied to officers of the royal household; possessing royal privileges.—*n.* a noble invested with royal privileges; a subject of a palatinate.

palatinate, pal-a'tin-āt, *n.*, province of a palatine.

Palanquin, Palankeen, pal-an-kēn', *n.* a light covered carriage used in China, &c. for a single person, and borne on the shoulders of men. [Javanese *palanghi*; Hind. *paliki*.]

Palate, pal'āt, *n.* the roof of the mouth touched by the food; taste; relish. [L. *palatum*, prob. akin to Sans. root *pal* = *pa*, to feed.]

palatable, pal-at-ə-bl, *adj.*, agreeable to the palate or taste; savoury.—*adv.* *palatably*.

palatal, pal-at-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the palate; uttered by aid of the palate.—*n.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate.

Palatal, Palatins, &c. See under **Palace**.

Palaver, pa-lā'vēr, *n.* idle talk; talk intended to

deceive; a public conference. [Port. *palavra*, a word, from root of **Parable**, **Parley**.]

Pale, pāl, *n.*, that which is fixed; a narrow piece of wood used in enclosing grounds; anything that encloses: any enclosure: limit; district.—*v. t.* to enclose with stakes; to encompass:—*pr. p.* *pāl'ing*; *pa. p.* *pāl'ed*. [A.S. *pāl*—L. *palus*, a stake, for *paglus*—root *pag*, to fix. See **Pack**.]

paling, pāl'ing, *n.*, pales in general; a fence of pales: an enclosure.

palisade, pal-i-sād', *n.* a fence of pointed pales or stakes set in the ground.—*v. t.* to surround with a palisade:—*pr. p.* *palisād'ing*; *pa. p.* *palisād'ed*. [Fr. *palissade*, from L. *palus*, a stake.]

Pale, pāl, *adj.* lit. gray; not ruddy or fresh of colour; wan; of a faint lustre; dim.—*v. t.*, to make pale.—*v. i.* to turn pale:—*pr. p.* *pāl'ing*; *pa. p.* *pāl'ed*.—*adv.* *pāl'ly*.—*n.* *pāl'nem*. [Fr.; L. *pallidus*; akin to Sans. *palita*, gray.]

pallid, pāl'id, *adj.*, somewhat pale or wan.

pallid, pāl'id, *adj.*, pale; having little colour; wan.

pallor, pāl'or, *n.*, quality or state of being pallid or pale; paleness. [L.]

Paleography, pāl-ē-ō-grā-fī, *n.*, study of ancient writings and modes of writing. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *graphō*, to write.]

Paleology, pāl-ē-ō-lō-jī, *n.*, a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archæology.—*n.* paleologist. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.]

Paleontology, pāl-ē-on-tō-lō-jī, *n.*, a discourse on ancient eructures; science of fossils.—*adj.* paleontological.—*n.* paleontologist. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *ōn*, onto, being, *logos*, discourse.]

Paleozoic, pāl-ē-o-zō'ik, *adj.*, denoting the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks, so called because they contain the earliest forms of life. [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *zōē*, life.]

Palæstra, pal-ēs'tra, *n.*, a wrestling school. [Gr. *palæstra*—*palē*, wrestling.]

palæstria, pal-ēs'trik, palæstria, pal-ēs'trik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to wrestling.

Palæto, pal'ē-tō, *n.* a loose overcoat. [Fr., from L. *palla*, a long upper garment, and *toque*, a cap, and so = a hooded coat.]

Palette, pal'et, *n.* lit. a spade; a little oval board on which a painter mixes his colours. [Fr.; It. *paletta*—L. *pala*, a spade.]

Palfrey, pal'fri, *n.* a saddle-horse; a small horse for a lady. [Fr. *palafroi*; It. *palafreno*; low L. *parafredus*—prob. Gr. *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post-horse.]

Pallimpsest, pal'imp-sēst, *n.* a manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been rubbed off to make room for the second. [Gr. *pallimpsestos*, rubbed a second time—*palin*, again, and *psōm*, to rub away.]

Palindroma, pal'in-drōm, *n.* lit. a running back; a word, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr. *palindromia*—*palin*, back, and *dromos*, a running.]

Paling. See under **Pale**, *n.*

Palinoda, pal'in-ōd, *n.*, a song recanted; a song or poem retracting a former one; a recantation. [Gr. *palin*, back, and *ōdē*, a song.] See **Ode**.

Palisada. See under **Pale**, *n.*

Pallid. See under **Pale**, *adj.*

Pall, pawl, *n.*, a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf worn by the Pope, and sent by him to archbishops; the cloth over a coffin at a funeral; [A.S. *pall*; It. *pallio*; L. *pallium*.]

palliate, pal'i-ät, *v. i.* orig. to cover with a fall or dress; to excuse; to soften by favourable representations:—*pr. p.* palli'ating; *pa. p.* palli'ated. [low L. *pallio*, *palliatum*—L. *pallium*.]
palliation, pal-i-ä'shun, *n.*, act of palliating or excusing; extenuation; mitigation.
palliative, pal'i-ä-tiv, *adj.*, serving to palliate or extenuate; mitigating.
Pall, pawl, *v. i.* lit. to fail; to become vapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste.—*v. t.* to make vapid or insipid; to dissipate or depress; to cloy:—*pr. p.* pall'ing; *pa. p.* pall'ed. [W. *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, loss of energy, failure.]
Palladium, pal-lä'di-um, *n. lit.* a statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend; any safeguard; a rare metal found with platinum. [L.: Gr. *palladion*—Pallas, *Pallados*, Pallas or Minerva.]
Pallet, pal'et, *n. lit.* a spade; a palette; the shaping tool used by potters; an instrument for spreading gold-leaf. [same as Palette.]
Pallet, pal'et, **Palliasse**, pal-yas', *n.* a small bed, orig. made of chaff or straw: an under mattress of straw. [Fr. *palliasse*, from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff: or from Gael. *peall*, a skin, pallet.]
Palliate, &c. See under **Pall**, *n.*
Pallid. See under **Pala**, *adj.*
Pall-mall, pel-mel', *n.* a game, now disused, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet; the mallet so used; a street in London where the game used to be played. [old Fr. *palmail*; lit. *pallamaglio*—*palla*, *balla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a mallet.] See **Ball**, and **Mall**.
Pallor. See under **Pala**, *adj.*
Palm, pä'm, *n.* the inner part of the hand; a tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves like the *palm* borne in token of victory or rejoicing; fig. triumph or victory.—*v. t.* to stroke with the palm or hand; to conceal in the palm of the hand; to impose by fraud:—*pr. p.* palm'ing; *pa. p.* palm'ed'. [Fr. *palme*, L. *palma*, Gr. *palamä*.]
palmate, pal'mät, **palmed**, pal'mät-ed, *adj.*, shaped like the palm of the hand: entirely webbed, as feet. [L. *palmaris*.]
palmer, pä'm'er, *n.* a pilgrim from the Holy Land, distinguished by his carrying a branch of *palm*.
palmer-worm, pä'm'er-wurm, *n.* a hairy worm which wanders like a *palmer*, devouring leaves, &c.
palm-house, pä'm'-hous, *n.* a glass house for raising *palm*s and other tropical plants.
palmped, pal'mi-ped, *adj. lit.* *palm-footed*; web-footed.—*n.* a web-footed or swimming bird. [L. *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]
palmlater, pal'mis-tër, *n.* one who tells fortunes by the lines of the *palm* of the hand.—*n. pl.* *palmlistry*.
Palm-Sunday, pä'm'-sun-dä, *n.* the Sunday before Easter, the day our Saviour entered Jerusalem, when *palm* branches were strewed in his way.
palm, pä'm', *adj.*, bearing *palm*s; flourishing; victorious.
Palpable, pal'pa-bl, *adj.*, that can be touched or felt; readily perceived; obvious: gross.—*adv.* pal'pably. [Fr.: L. *palpabilis*—*palpo*, *palpatum*, to touch softly.]
palpability, pal-pa-bil'i-ti, **palpableness**, pal'pa-bl-nes, *n.*, quality of being palpable; obviousness.
palpitate, pal'pi-tät, *v. i.*, to move often and quickly; to beat rapidly; to throb:—*pr. p.* palpi'tating; *pa. p.* palpi'tated. [L. *palpito*, *atum*—*palpo*.]
palpitation, pal-pi-tä'shun, *n.*, act of palpi'tating: a

disease of the heart, characterised by forcible pulsations.

Palsy, pawl'zi, *n.* a contr. of Paralysis.—*v. t.* to affect with palsy; to deprive of action or energy; to paralyse:—*pr. p.* pawl'sying; *pa. p.* pawl'sied.

Palter. See under **Paltry**.

Paltry, pawl'tri, *adj. lit.* in rags and tatters; mean; vile; worthless.—*adv.* pal'trily.—*n.* pal'triness. [low Ger. *paltrig*, from *palte*, a rag, tatter; Sw. *palta*; Scot. *paltrie*, trash; Ice. *paltra*, rags.]
palter, pawl'tër, *v. i.*, to act in a paltry or insincere manner; to trifle; to dodge:—*pr. p.* pal'tering; *pa. p.* pal'tered.

Paludal, pal-ü'däl, *adj.*, pertaining to marshes; marshy. [from L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh; from Gr. *pelos*, mud, and *ud*, root of Gr. *hydër*, L. *unda*, water, E. Water, Wet.]
paludinous, pal-ü'din-us, *adj.*, belonging to or produced in marshes.

Pampas, pam'pas, *n. pl.* vast plains in S. America. [Peruvian *pampa*, a field, plain.]
Pamper, pam'për, *v. t.* to feed luxuriously or to the full; to glut:—*pr. p.* pam'pering; *pa. p.* pam'pered.—*n.* pam'perer. [usually given from old Fr. *pamprer*, from *pampra*, a leafy vine-branch, L. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf, but perhaps from *pamp*, a nasalised form of *Pap*.]

Pamphlet, pam'flet, *n.* a small book consisting of one or more sheets, stitched together. [from Sp. *papeleta*, slip of paper; or L. *pagina filata*, threaded page: also given from Fr. *par un filet*, (stitched) by a thread.]
pamphleteer, pam-flet-ër-ing, *adj.*, writing pamphlets.—*n.* the writing of pamphlets.
Pan, pan, *n.* a broad shallow vessel for domestic use; the part of a fire-lock which holds the priming. [A.S. *panne*, Ice. *panna*, Ger. *panne*.]
pancake, pan'käk, *n.* a thin cake of eggs, flour, sugar, and milk fried in a *pan*.

Panacea, pan-a-se'a, *n.* an all-healing remedy; a universal medicine. [Gr. *panakeia*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *akemai*, to heal.]
Pancreas, pan'krë-as, *n. lit.* all flesh: a fleshy gland situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which assists digestion in the intestines.—*adj.* pancreat'ic, pertaining to the pancreas. [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.]

Pandect, pan'dekt, *n.* a treatise containing the whole of any science: in *pl.* the digest of Roman or civil law made by command of the emperor Justinian. [L. *pandecies*, from Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *dekhomai*, to take, receive.]
Pandemonium, pan-de-mö'nium, *n.*, the place of all the demons; the great hall of demons or evil spirits, mentioned by Milton. [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *daimôn*, a demon.]

Pander, pan'dër, *n.* one who procures for another the gratification of his passions; a pimp.—*v. t.* to play the pander for.—*v. i.* to act as a pander; to minister to the passions:—*pr. p.* pand'ering; *pa. p.* pan'dered. [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.]
panderage, pan'dër-äj, **pandering**, pan'dër-izm, *n.*, act, employment, or vices of a pander.

Pandit, pan'dit, *n.* a learned Brahmin; a pundit. [Sans. *panäita*, a learned man.]

Pandour, pan'dör, *n.* a Hungarian foot-soldier in the Austrian service. [from *Pandur*, a village in Hungary, where they were orig. raised.]

Pane, pln, *n.* a patch, *esp.* in variegated work; a plate of glass. [A.S. *pan*, a piece, plait, or hem; Fr. *pan*, a lappet, pane; L. *pannus*, a cloth, akin to Gr. *panos*, thread; or from L. *pagina*, a page.]
paned, pând, *adj.*, composed of panes or small squares; variegated.

panel, pan'el, *n.*, a little pane: in *arch.*, a compartment with raised margins: a board with a surrounding frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted: in *law* (also spelled pan'el), a schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors; the jury: in Scots *law*, a prisoner at the bar.—*v.t.* to furnish with panels:—*pr.p.* pan'elling; *pa.p.* pan'elled. [dim. of Pane.]
n. pan'elling, *panel-work*.

pannel, pan'el, *n.* lit. a little pane; a kind of rustic saddle: the stomach of a hawk. [same as Panel.]

Panegyric, pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* in ancient Greece, pertaining to an assembly of the whole nation when rewards were given to the deserving; an oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event; an encomium. [Gr. *panēgyrikos—panēgyris*, an assembly of a whole nation—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, a gathering—*agyrō*, to assemble.]

panegyric, pan-e-jir'ik, *panegyric*, pan-e-jir'ik-al, *adj.*, expressing panegyric; containing praise or eulogy.—*adv.* panegyrically.

panegyria, pan-e-jir'iz or pa-nej'ir'iz, *v.t.*, to write or pronounce a panegyric on; to praise highly:—*pr.p.* pan'egyrising; *pa.p.* pan'egyrised.—*n.* panegyrist.

Panel. See under Pane.

Pang, pang, *n.* lit. a prick; a violent momentary pain; a paroxysm of extreme sorrow; a throes. [A.S. *pyngan*, L. *pingo*, to prick.]

Panic, pan'ik, *n.* lit. fear caused by the god Pan; extreme or sudden fright.—*adj.* of the nature of a panic; extreme or sudden; imaginary. [Gr. *panikon*, from *panikos*, belonging to Pan, god of the woods, to whom sudden frights were ascribed.]

panic-stricken, pan'ik-strik-en, *panic-struck*, pan'ik-struk, *adj.*, struck with a panic or sudden fear.

Panicula, pan'ik-l, *n.* lit. a tuft on plants: in *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [L. *panicula*, dim. of *panus*, Gr. *panos*, thread wound on a bobbin.]

paniculate, pan-ik'ū-lāt, *paniculated*, pan-ik'ū-lāt-ed, *adj.*, furnished with, arranged in, or like panicles.

Pannel. See under Pane.

Pannier, pan'yér or pan'ér, *n.* lit. a bread-basket: one of two baskets slung across a horse, for carrying light produce to market: in *arch.*, a corbel. [Fr. *panier*; L. *panarium*, from *panis*, bread, akin to Sans. *pa*, to feed.]

Panoply, pan'o-pli, *n.*, complete armour; a full suit of armour. [Gr. *panoplia—pas*, all, and *hoplon*, a tool, in *pl.* arms.]

panoplied, pan'o-plid, *adj.*, dressed in panoply; completely armed.

Panorama, pan-o-rā'ma, or -rā'ma, *n.* lit. a view of all things; a picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.—*adj.* panoram'ic. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, a view, from *horāō*, to see.]

Pansy, pan'zi, *n.* lit. the flower of thought; a species of violet, heart's-ease. [Fr. *pensée—penser*, to think, from L. *penso*, to weigh, to ponder, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh.]

Pant, pant, *v.i.* to breathe quickly; to gasp; to throb; to desire ardently:—*pr.p.* pant'ing; *pa.p.* pant'ed. [formed from the sound.]

pant, pant, panting, pant'ing, *n.* rapid breathing; palpitation; longing.

Pantaloen, pan-ta-lōōn', *n.* orig. a ridiculous character in Italian comedy, also a garment worn by him, consisting of breeches and stockings all in one piece: in pantomimes, a character wearing pantaloons, a buffoon.—*pl.* trousers. [Fr. *pantalon*, It. *pantaloni*, from *Pantalone*, the patron saint of Venice, and a common Christian name among the Venetians, whence applied to them as a nickname by the other Italians.]

Pantheism, pan'the-izm, *n.* the doctrine that nature or the universe is God.—*adj.* pantheist'ic, pantheist'ical. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theism*.]

pantheist, pan'the-ist, *n.*, a believer in pantheism.
pantheology, pan-the-ol'o-jī, *n.* a system of theology embracing all religions and the knowledge of all gods. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theology*.]

pantheon, pan'the-on, or -thē-on, *n.* a temple dedicated to all the gods; a complete mythology. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, God.]

Panther, pan'thēr, *n.* a fierce spotted carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia & Africa. [L. & Gr.]

Pantomime, pan'to-mīm, *n.* lit. an imitator of all things; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a representation or an entertainment in dumb show.—*adj.* representing only by mute action. [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos—pas*, *pantos*, all, and *mimos*, an imitator.]

pantomimic, pan-to-mim'ik, *pantomimical*, pan-to-mim'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to pantomime.—*adv.* pantomim'ically. [pantomime.]

pantomimist, pan'to-mīm-ist, *n.*, an actor in a Pantry, pan'tri, *n.* lit. a place where bread is kept; a room or closet for provisions. [Fr. *panierie*, from L. *panis*, bread.]

Pap, pap, *n.* soft food for infants; pulp of fruit; support or nourishment: a nipple or teat.—*adj.* papp'y. [from the first cries of infants for food.]

Papa, pa-pā', *n.* father. [a duplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]

papacy, pā-pā-si, *n.*, the office of the Pope; the authority of the Pope; Popery; the Popes, as a body. [low L. *papalis—papa*, a father.]

papal, pā'pal, *adj.*, belonging or relating to the Pope or to Popery; Popish.—*adv.* pap'ally.

Papist, pā'pist, *n.*, an adherent of the Pope; a Roman Catholic.—*adj.* papist'ic, papist'ical, pertaining to Popery, or to the Church of Rome, its doctrines, &c.—*adv.* papist'ically.

Paper, &c. See under Papyrus.

Papilla, pa-pil'la, *n.*, a small nipple; one of the minute elevations on the skin, esp. on the upper surface of the tongue and palm of the hand, and in which the nerves terminate:—in *bot.*, a nipple-like protuberance.—*pl.* papill'is. [L.]

papillary, pap'il-lar-i or pa-pil'ar-i, *papillous*, pap'il-lus, *adj.*, belonging to or like pimples, nipples, or teats; covered with pimples; warty.

papulous, pap'ū-lus, *papulous*, pap'ū-lōs, *adj.*, full of pimples. [from L. *papula*, a pimple.]

Pappos, pap'us, Pappose, pap-pōs, *adj.*, provided with down. [L. *pappus*, Gr. *pappos*, down.]

Papyrus, pa-pī'rūs, *n.* a kind of reed, common in Egypt, from which the ancients made their paper; a manuscript on papyrus. [L.; or Gr. *papyros*.]

paper, pā'pēr, *n.* the substance on which we commonly write and print; a piece of paper; a document; a newspaper; paper money; paper-hangings.—*adj.* consisting or made of paper.—*v.t.* to

cover with paper; to fold in paper:—*pr. p.* pā'per-ing; *pa. p.* pā'pered. [Fr. *papier*—*L. papyrus*.]
 paper-credit, pā'pēr-kred-it, *n.*, the system of dealing on credit by means of acknowledgments of indebtedness written on paper. [Paper, and Credit.]
 paper-hangings, pā'pēr-hang-ingz, *n.*, paper for hanging on or covering walls.
 paper-hanger, pā'pēr-hang-ēr, *n.*, one who hangs paper on the walls of rooms, &c.
 papering, pā'pēr-ing, *n.*, the operation of covering or hanging with paper; the paper itself.
 paper-money, pā'pēr-mun-i, *n.*, printed and authorized papers issued by banks and circulated in place of coin or money.
 paper-reed, pā'pēr-rēd, *n.*, in *B.*, the papyrus.
 paper-stainer, pā'pēr-stān-ēr, *n.*, one who stains or prepares paper-hangings. [Paper, and Stainer.]
 papier-maché, pap-yā-mā-shā, *n.*, lit. paper mashed or chewed; pulped paper formed into moulds and then japanned. [Fr.]
 Papilionaceous, pa-pil-yo-nā'shūs, *adj.*, in bot., having a winged corolla somewhat like a butterfly, as the bean, pea, &c. [from *L. papilio*, butterfly.]
 Par, pār, *n.*, state of equality; equal value; equality of nominal and market value; equality of condition. [*L. par*, equal.]
 parity, par'i-ti, *n.*, state of being equal; resemblance; analogy. [Fr. *parité*, *L. paritas*—*par*.]
 Parable, par'a-bl, *n.*, lit. a placing beside; a comparison; a fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illustrated. [Gr. *parabolē*—*paraballo*, to compare—*para*, beside, *ballo*, to throw.]
 parabola, par-ab'ō-lā, *n.*, in *geom.*, a conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane parallel to one side. [Gr. *parabollē*.]
 parabolæ, par-a-bol'ik, parabolical, par-a-bol'ik-al, *adj.*, expressed by a parable; belonging to or of the form of a parabola.—*adv.* parabol'ically.
 Parachute, par'a-shūt, *n.*, lit. a guard against falling; an apparatus resembling a huge umbrella for descending safely from a balloon. [Fr., from *parav*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.]
 Paraclete, par'a-klēt, *n.*, lit. one called to stand beside one, an advocate; the Holy Ghost. [*L. paracletus*, Gr. *paraklētos*—*para*, beside, and *kaleō*, to call.]
 Parade, par-ād', *n.*, lit. a preparation for exhibition; pompous display; military display; the arrangement of troops for display or inspection; the place where such a display takes place.—*v. t.* to show off; to marshal in military order.—*v. i.* to walk about as if for show; to pass in military order; to march in procession:—*pr. p.* parād'ing; *pa. p.* parād'ed. [Fr., *It. parata*, from *L. paro*, *paratum*, to prepare.]
 Paradigm, par'a-dim, *n.*, lit. that which is placed beside one to show the way; an example; model; in *gram.*, an example of the inflection of a word.—*adj.* paradigmatic, paradigmatical, consisting of or resembling paradigms.—*adv.* paradigmatically. [*L. paradigma*, Gr. *paradigma*—*para*, beside, and *diktumi*, to shew.]
 Paradise, par'a-dīs, *n.*, lit. a park or pleasure-ground; the garden of Eden; heaven; any place or state of blissful delights.—*adj.* paradisaical, paradisaical. [*L. paradisius*, Gr. *paradiseos*, Sans. *paridēpa*, a high, well-tilled land; Heb. *pardis*, Ar. and Pers. *ferdaws*, pl. *faradis*, a pleasure-garden, a plantation.]—Bird of paradise, a family of eastern birds closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendour of their plumage.

Paradox, par'a-doks, *n.*, that which is contrary to received opinion; that which is apparently absurd but really true. [Gr. *paradoxon*—*para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, an opinion.]
 paradoxical, par-a-doks'ik-al, *adj.*, of the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradoxes.—*adv.* paradox'ically.—*n.* paradoxicalness.
 Paraffine, par'af-fin, *n.*, lit. little allied; a white crystalline substance, obtained from tar, &c. so named from its resistance to combine with an alkali. [Fr., from *L. parum*, little, and *affinis*, allied.]
 Paragoge, par'a-goj-i, *n.*, lit. a leading beyond the usual length; the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.—*adj.* paragogic, paragogical. [Gr., from *para*, beyond, and *ago*, to lead.]
 Paragon, par'a-gon, *n.*, a pattern or model with which comparisons are made; something supremely excellent. [old Fr. and Sp., from Sp. compound prep. *para* con, in comparison with.]
 Paragraph, par'a-graf, *n.*, that which is written beside the text to shew division, as ¶, the reversed initial of this word; a distinct part of a discourse or writing; a short passage.—*adj.* paragraphic, paragraphical. [Fr. *paragraphe*, from Gr. *paragraphē*—*para*, beside, *graphō*, to write.]
 Paralepsis, par-a-lēp'sis, *n.*, lit. a leaving on one side or out; in *rhet.*, a figure by which a thing is pretended to be omitted while it is mentioned. [Gr., from *paraleipō*, to leave on one side—*para*, beside, and *leipō*, to leave.]
 Parallax, par'a-laks, *n.*, an apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer; in *astr.*, the difference between the apparent and real place of a celestial object.—*adj.* parallactic, parallactical. [Gr. *parallaxis*—*para*, beside, and *allaxis*, to change—*allos*, another.]
 Parallel, par'al-lēl, *adj.*, beside one another; side by side; in *geom.*, in the same direction and equidistant in all parts; with the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with; resembling in all essential points; like or similar.—*n.* a line always equidistant from another; a line marking latitude; likeness; a comparison; counterpart.—*v. t.* to place so as to be parallel; to correspond to:—*pr. p.* par'allēling; *pa. p.* par'allēled. [*L. parallelus*, Gr. *parallelos*—*para*, beside, *allos*, of one another—*allos*, another.]
 parallelism, par'al-lē-lizm, *n.*, state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison.
 parallelogram, par'al-lēl'ō-gram, *n.*, a plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal. [Gr. *parallelogrammon*—*parallelos*, and *grammē*, a line—*graphō*, to write.]
 parallelepiped, par'al-lēl'ō-pip-ed, parallelepipedon, properly parallelepiped, parallelepipedon, *n.*, a regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. [Gr. *parallelēpipedon*—*parallelas*, and *epipedon*, a plane surface—*epi*, on, and *pedon*, the ground.]
 Paralogism, par'al'ō-jizm, *n.*, reasoning beside or from the point; a conclusion unwarranted by the premises. [Gr. *paralogismos*—*para*, beside, beyond, and *logismos*, from *logos*, discourse, reason.]
 Paralyse, par'a-liz, *v. t.*, lit. to loose from the side, to disable at the side; to strike with paralysis or palsy; to make useless; to deaden; to exhaust:—*pr. p.* par'alysing; *pa. p.* par'alysed. [Gr. *paralyō*, *paralyō*—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, to loosen.]
 paralysis, par'al'i-sis, *n.*, lit. a loosening or disabling at the side; a loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body; palsy. [*L.* and Gr. *paralyō*.]

paralytic, par-a-lit'ik, *adj.*, afflicted with or inclined to *paralysis*.—*n.* one affected with paralysis. [*L. paralyticus, Gr. paralytikos.*]

Paramatta, par-a-mat'ta, *n.* a fabric for female dress, of worsted and cotton, like merino in appearance. [from *Paramatta*, a town in New South Wales.]

Paramount, par'a-mount, *adj.*, mounting to the top; superior to all others; chief; of the highest importance.—*n.* the chief. [old Fr. *paramont*, Norm. *paramout*—*L. per*, thoroughly, and Norm. *amont*, above, *L. ad montem*, to the mountain.]

Paramour, par'a-mōūr, *n.* lit. one affected with love; a lover, one beloved (now used in a bad sense). [Fr. *par amour*, by with love.]

Parapet, par'a-pet, *n.* lit. a protection for the breast; a rampart breast-high; a breast-high wall on a bridge, &c. [Fr., It. *parapetto*—Fr. *parer*, to ward off or guard, *L. paro*, to prepare, and It. *petto*, *L. pectus*, the breast.]

parapeted, par-a-pet-ed, *adj.*, having a parapet.

Paraphernalia, par-a-fer-nāl'i-a, *n.* that which a bride brings beyond her dowry; the clothes, jewels, &c. which a wife possesses beyond her dowry in her own right; ornaments of dress generally; trappings. [Gr. *parapherna*—*para*, beyond, and *pherna*, a dowry—*phero*, to bring.]

Paraphrase, par'a-frāz, *n.*, anything said beside or like something said before, a saying of the same thing in other words; an explanation of a passage; a loose or free translation.—*v. t.* to say the same thing in other words; to render more fully; to interpret or translate freely.—*v. i.* to make a paraphrase.—*pr. p.* paraphrasing; *pa. p.* paraphrased. [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrasis*, a speaking—*phraso*, to speak.]

paraphrased, par'a-frast, *n.*, one who paraphrases. paraphrastic, par-a-frast'ik, paraphractical, par-a-frast'ik-al, *adj.*, of the nature of a paraphrase; clear and ample in explanation; free, loose, diffuse.—*adv.* paraphrastically.

Parasite, par'a-sit, *n.* lit. one who feeds with another; one who frequents another's table; a hanger-on: in *bot.*, a plant nourished by the juices of another: in *zool.*, an animal which lives on another. [Fr.—Gr. *parasitos*—*para*, beside, *sitos*, to feed—*sitos*, corn, food.]

parasitic, par-a-sit'ik, parasitical, par-a-sit'ik-al, *adj.*, like a parasite; fawning: living on other plants or animals.—*adv.* parasitically.

Parasol, par'a-sol, *n.*, that which keeps off or protects from the sun; a small umbrella as a shade from the sun. [Fr., It. *parasole*—*parare*, to hold or keep off—*L. paro*, to prepare, and *sol*, *solis*, the sun.] See *Parapet*, and *Farry*.

Parboil, pār'boil, *v. t.*, to boil in part. [Part, and Boil.]

Parcel, pār'sel, *n.*, a little part; a portion; a quantity; a package.—*v. t.* to divide into portions:—*pr. p.* parcelling; *pa. p.* parcellled. [Fr. *parcelle*, It. *particella*—*L. particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.]

Parch, pār'ch, *v. t.*, to burn slightly; to scorch.—*v. i.* to be scorched; to become very dry:—*pr. p.* parch'ing; *pa. p.* parched'. [acc. to Wedgwood, prob. from the crackling sound of things burning.]

parched, pār'cht, *adj.* scorched.—*adv.* parched'ly.—*n.* parchedness.

Parchement, pār'ch'ment, *n.* the skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on. [Fr. *parchemin*, Prov. *pergamene*—*L. pergamena* (*charis*, paper),

from *Pergamus*, in Asia Minor, where it was invented.]

Pard, pār'd, *n.*, the panther; the leopard: in poetry, any spotted animal. [A. S. *pard*, *L. pardus*, *Gr. pardos*, the panther, the leopard.]

Pardon, pār'dn, *v. t.* lit. to give up, to forgive; to remit the penalty of:—*pr. p.* pardon'ing; *pa. p.* pardoned (dund).—*n.* forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment.—*n.* pardon'er. [Fr. *pardonner*, It. *perdonare*—*L. per*, through, *donare*, to give.]

pardonable, pār'dn-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be pardoned; excusable.—*adv.* pardonably.—*n.* pardonableness.

Paré, pār, *v. t.* lit. to prepare or make ready; to cut or shave off; to diminish by littles:—*pr. p.* par'ing; *pa. p.* par'ed. [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*, to dress—*L. paro*, to prepare.]

paring, par'ing, *n.*, that which is pared off; rind: the cutting off the surface of grass land for tillage.

Paragoria, par-e-gor'ik, *adj.*, soothing; assuaging pain.—*n.* a medicine that assuages pain, tincture of opium. [*L. pargoricus*, *Gr. parigorikos*—*paragoro*, to soothe.]

Parent, pār'ent, *n.*, one who begets or brings forth; a father or mother: that which produces, a cause. [Fr.—*L. parens*, for *pariens*, *-entis*, *pr. p.* of *pario*, to beget, bring forth.]

parentage, pār'ent-āj, *n.*, birth; extraction; descent. parental, par-ent'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or becoming parents; affectionate; tender.—*adv.* parent'ally. parentless, pār'ent-less, *adj.*, without a parent.

Parenthesis, pa-ren'the-sis, *n.* a word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another complete without it: in *pl.* the marks () used to shew this.—*pl.* parenthesis (-ses). [Gr.—*para*, beside, *en*, in, *thesis*, a placing—*titikomi*, to place.]

parenthetic, par-en-thet'ik, parenthetical, par-en-thet'ik-al, *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis: using parentheses.—*adv.* parenthetically.

Parhelion, par-hē'li-un, *n.* a bright light sometimes seen near the sun. [Gr. *para*, beside, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]

Pariah, pār'i-a, or pār', *n.* lit. a mountaineer; one who has lost his caste in Hindustan: an outcast. [Hind. *pahariya*, a mountaineer.]

Parian, pār'i-an, *adj.*, pertaining to or found in the island of Paros, in the Aegean Sea.

Parietal, par-ri-et'al, *adj.*, pertaining to walls: in *anat.*, forming the sides or walls: in *bot.*, growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [*L. parietalis*—*paries*, *parietis*, a wall.]

Paring. See under *Paré*.

Parish, pār'ish, *n.* lit. a number of dwellings near one another; a district under one pastor: a district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor.—*adj.* belonging or relating to a parish; employed or supported by the parish. [Fr. *paroisse*, old Fr. *parochia*, *L. parochia*, *Gr. paroikia*—*parochos*, dwelling beside or near—*para*, beside, near, *oikos*, a dwelling.]

pariahonor, par-ish-un'er, *n.*, one who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

parochial, par-o'ki-al, *adj.*, of or relating to a parish.—*adv.* paroch'ially.

parochialize, par-o'ki-al-iz, *v. t.*, to form into parishes.

Parity. See under *Paré*.

Park, pār'k, *n.* an inclosure; a tract surrounding a mansion: a piece of ground inclosed for recreation: *mil.*, a space in an encampment

occupied by the artillery; hence, a collection of artillery, or stores in an encampment.—*v.t.* to inclose; to bring together in a body, as artillery:—*pr.p.* parking; *pa.p.* parked. [Fr. and W. *parc*, A.S. *parroc*.]

Parlance, *pär'lans*, *n.*, *speaking*; conversation; idiom of conversation. [old Fr.—*parlant*, *pr.p.* of *parler*, to speak. See next word.]

parley, *pär'li*, *v.t.* lit. to throw words together; to speak with another; to confer; to treat with an enemy:—*pr.p.* parleying; *pa.p.* parleyed.—*n.* talk; a conference with an enemy in war. [Fr. *parler*, It. *parlare*, low L. *parabolare*, to speak.—L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolē*, a parable, speech, word. See *Parable*.]

parliament, *pär'li-men't*, *n.* lit. a parleying or speaking; meeting for consultation: the legislature of the nation, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*.]

parliamentarian, *pär-li-men-tä'r-i-an*, *adj.*, adhering to the Parliament in opposition to Charles I.

parliamentary, *pär-li-men-tä'r-i*, *adj.*, pertaining to parliament; enacted or done by parliament; according to the rules of legislative bodies.

parlour, *pär'lur*, *n.* orig. a room in a monastery for conversation; an ordinary sitting-room. [Fr. *parloir*, It. *parlatorio*—*parlare*, to speak.]

parole, *par-öl*, *n.*, a word; word of honour: *mil.*, a promise by a prisoner of war to fulfil certain conditions; the daily password, as distinguished from the countersign.—*adj.* given by word of mouth. [Fr. *parole*, It. *parola*—L. *parabola*, a parable, speech, word.]

Parochial, &c. See under *Parish*.

Parody, *par-ö-di*, *n.*, an ode or poetical composition beside or like another; the alteration of a poem to another subject.—*v.t.* to apply in parody:—*pr.p.* parodying; *pa.p.* parodied.—*n.* *parodist*, one who writes a parody. [Gr. *parödia*—*para*, beside, *ödi*, an ode or song.]

Parole. See under *Song*.

Paronymy, *par-on'i-mus*, *adj.*, formed by a slight change of word or name; derived from the same root: having the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning. [from Gr. *paronymasö*, to form a word by a slight change—*para*, beside, *onomasö*, to name—*onoma*, a name.]

paronymy, *par-ö-nim*, *n.*, a paronymous word.

Paroquet, *par-ö-ke'*, or *par*, *n.* lit. little Peter; a small kind of parrot found in tropical countries. [Fr. *perroquet*—*Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]

parakeet, *par-a-ke'*, *n.* same as *Paroquet*.

parrot, *par'ut*, *n.* one of a family of tropical birds, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice. [confr. from Fr. *perroquet*.]

Paroxysm, *par-öks-izm*, *n.* a fit of acute pain occurring at intervals; a fit of passion; any sudden violent action. [L. *paroxysmus*—Gr. *paroxysmos*—*para*, beyond, *oxys*, to sharpen—*oxys*, sharp.]

paroxysmal, *par-öks-iz'mal*, *adj.*, pertaining to or occurring in *paroxysms*.

Par, *pär*, *n.* a young salmon. [?]

Parricide, *par'ri-sid*, *n.*, the murder of a father or mother; the murder of any one to whom reverence is due: the murderer of a parent. [L. *parricidium*—*pater*, father, *caedo*, to kill.]

parrietal, *par-ri-sid'al*, *adj.*, pertaining to or committing *parricide*.

Parrot. See under *Parakeet*.

Parry, *par'ri*, *v.t.*, to ward or keep off; to turn

aside:—*pr.p.* parrying; *pa.p.* parried. [Fr. *parer*, It. *parare*—L. *parvo*, to prepare, keep off.]

Parse, *päs*, *v.t.* in *gram.*, to tell the parts of speech of a sentence and their relations:—*pr.p.* parsing; *pa.p.* parsed. [L. *pars* (*orationis*, of a speech), a part.]

parsing, *pär'sing*, *n.*, the act or art of parsing.

Parsee, *pär'sé* or *par-sé'*, *n.* one of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion, now settled in India. [Per. *parse*, a Persian.]

Parsemony, *pär'si-mun-i*, *n.*, sparingness in the spending of money; frugality; niggardliness. [L. *parsimonia*, *parsimonia*—*parvo*, to spare.]

parsimonious, *pär-si-mö'n-i-us*, *adj.*, sparing in the use of money; frugal to excess; covetous.—*adv.* *parsimoniously*.—*n.* *parsimoniousness*.

Parley, *pär'li*, *n.* lit. rock-plant; a bright-green plant cultivated as a pot-herb. [old E. *perely*, A.S. *peterslige*, It. *petrosellino*, L. *petroselinum*—Gr. *petroselinon*—*petros*, a rock, *selinon*, a genus of plants including parley.]

Parnip, *par'nip*, *n.* lit. the dibble root; an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [corr. from L. *pastinaca*—*pastinum*, a dibble, *napus*, a kind of turnip.]

Parson, *pär'sn*, *n.* the priest or incumbent of a parish; a clergyman. [old Fr. *persons*, a parson—low L. *persona* (*ecclesia*, of a church), a clergyman, usually given from L. *persona*, person, because he *personales* the church, but better from *parochianus*, the parish (clergyman).] See *Parish*.

parsonage, *pär'sn-äj*, *n.* orig. the benefice of a parish; the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

Part, *pärt*, *n.*, a piece cut off; a portion; a quantity or number making up with others a larger quantity or number; a fraction; a member; a proportional quantity; share; interest; side or party; action; in *math.*, a quantity which taken a certain number of times will equal a larger quantity: in *music*, one of the melodies of a harmony:—in *pl.* qualities; talents.—*v.t.* to divide; to make into parts; to put or keep asunder.—*v.i.* to be separated; to be torn asunder: to have a part or share:—*pr.p.* parting; *pa.p.* parted. [L. *pars*, *partis*—Gr. *pharsos*, a piece cut off—*pharsos*, *pharsos*, to cut.]—Part of speech, in *gram.*, one of the classes of words.—In good-part, In bad-part, favourably, unfavourably.

partake, *par-täk*, *v.i.*, to take or have a part: to have something of the properties, &c.: to be admitted.—*v.t.* to have a part in; to share.

partaker, *par-täk'er*, *n.*, one who partakes.

partaking, *par-täk'ing*, *n.*, a sharing: in law, a combination in an evil design.

partial, *pär'shal*, *adj.*, relating to a part only; not total or entire: inclined to favour one party: having a preference: in *bot.*, subordinate.—*adv.* *partially*. [Fr.—low L. *partialis*—L. *pars*.]

partiality, *pär-shi-al'it-i*, *n.*, quality of being partial or inclined to favour one party or side: liking for one thing more than others.

partible, *pär'tibl*, *adj.*, that may be parted; separable.—*n.* *partibility*.

participate, *par-tis'i-pät*, *v.i.*, to partake; to have a share:—*pr.p.* participating; *pa.p.* participated.—*n.* *participation*. [L. *participo*, *-atum*—*pars*, and *capio*, to take.]

participant, *par-tis'i-pant*, *adj.*, participating; sharing.—*n.* a partaker.—*adv.* *participantly*.

participle, *pär-ti-sip*, *n.* a word partaking of the nature of both adjective and verb. [L. *parti-*

capitum—*particeps*, sharing—*pars*, and *capto*, to take.]
participiál, par-ti-si'p'i-ál, *adj.*, having the nature of a participle; formed from a participle.—*adv.* participiálly.
particls, pãr'ti-kl, *n.*, a little part; a very small portion: in *physics*, the minutest part into which a body can be divided: in *gram.*, an indeclinable word, or a word that cannot be used alone: in R. C. Church, a crumb of consecrated bread, also the 'smaller breads' used in the communion of the laity. [L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*.]
particular, par-tik'ú-lar, *adj.*, relating to a participle; pertaining to a single person or thing; individual; special; worthy of special attention; concerned with things single or distinct; exact; nice in taste; precise.—*n.* a distinct or minute part; a single point; a single instance:—in *pl.* details. [L. *particularis*—*particula*.]—In *particular*, specially, distinctly.
particulars, par-tik'ú-lar-iz, *v.t.* to mention the particulars of; to enumerate in detail.—*v.i.* to mention or attend to single things or minute details.
particularity, par-tik'ú-lar'it-i, *n.*, quality of being particular; minuteness of detail: a single act or case: something peculiar or singular.
particularly, par-tik'ú-lar-ly, *adv.* in *B.*, in detail.
parting, pãr'ting, *adj.* putting apart; separating; departing; given at parting.—*n.* the act of parting: a division: in *geol.*, a fissure in strata.
partisan, pãr'ti-zan, *n.*, an adherent of a party.—*adj.* adhering to a party.—*n.* *partisanship*. [Fr.—*parti*, a party. See *party*.]
partise, pãr'tit, *adj.* in *bot.*, parted nearly to the base. [L. *partitus*, pa.p. of *partior*, to divide—*pars*.]
partition, par-tish'un, *n.*, act of parting or dividing; state of being divided; separate part: that which divides; a wall between apartments: the place where separation is made.—*v.t.* to divide into shares; to divide into parts by walls. [Fr.—L. *partitio*—*partior*.]
partitive, pãr'ti-tiv, *adj.*, parting; dividing; distributive.—*n.* in *gram.*, a word denoting a part or partition.—*adv.* *partitively*.
partlet, pãr'let, *n.* a ruff or band worn by women: a hen, from ruffling the feathers round its neck. [dim. of *Part*.]
partly, pãr'tli, *adv.* in *part*; in some degree.
partner, pãr'tnér, *n.*, one who has a part; a sharer; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.
partnership, pãr'tnér-ship, *n.*, state of being a partner; a contract between persons engaged in any business.
party, pãr'ti, *n.*, a part of a greater number of persons; a faction: a company met for a particular purpose; an assembly: one concerned in any affair: a single individual spoken of: *mil.*, a detachment.—*adj.* belonging to a party and not to the whole; consisting of different parties, parts, or things: in *her.*, parted or divided. [Fr. *parti*—old Fr. *partir*—L. *partior*, to divide, from *pars*, a part.] [ently at different parts.]
party-coloured, pãr'ti-kul-urd, *adj.*, coloured differently.
Parterre, pãr-tãr', *n.* lit. something on the ground; a system of plots with spaces of turf or gravel for walks. [Fr.—*par*, on, *terre*, L. *terra*, ground.]
Partial, **Participate**, **Particular**, **Partisan**, **Partiset**, **Partner**, &c. See under *Part*.
Partook, par-took', *past tense* of partake.
Partridge, pãr'trij, *n.* a genus of gallinaceous birds

preserved for game. [old E. *partrick*, Fr. *perdriz*, L. *perdix*, Gr. *perdix*.]
partridge-wood, pãr'trij-wood, *n.* a hard wood, from Brazil and the W. Indies, so called from the grain resembling the feathers of a partridge.
Parturient, par-tú'ri-ent, *adj.*, bringing or about to bring forth young. [L. *parturiens*, -entis, pr.p. of *parturio*—*pario*, to bring forth.]
parturition, par-tú-rish'un, *n.*, act of bringing forth. [Fr.—L. *parturitió*—*parturio*.]
Party. See under *Part*.
Parvenu, pãr've'nú, *n.*, an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power. [Fr., pa.p. of *parvenir*, L. *parvenio*, to arrive at—*per*, quite to, *venio*, to come.]
Pasch, pask, *n.* the Jewish passover: Easter. [A.S. *pasche*, L., Gr. *pascha*—Heb. *pesach*, the Passover—*pasach*, to pass over.]—*Pasch* of the Cross, Good-Friday.
Paschal, pas'kal, *adj.*, pertaining to the Pasch or Passover, or to Easter.
Pasch-flower, **Pasque-flower**, pask'-flow-ér, *n.* a kind of anemone, which flowers about Easter.
Pashaw, same as *Pacha*.
Pasquin, pas'kwín, **Pasquinada**, pas'kwín-íd, *n.* a lampoon or satire.—*v.t.* or *i.* to lampoon or satirise. [*Pasquino*, a tailor in Rome in 15th cent. remarkable for his sarcastic humour.]
Pass, pas, *v.t.*, to pace or walk onward; to move from one place to another; to travel: to go from one state to another; to change: to circulate; to be regarded: to go by; to go unheeded or neglected: to elapse, as time; to be finished: to move away; to disappear: in *B.*, to pass away: to go through inspection; to be approved: to happen: to fall, as by inheritance: to flow through: to thrust, as with a sword; to run, as a road:—*fr. p.* passing; *pa. p.* passed' and past. [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*—L. *passus*, a step.] See *Pass*.
pass, pas, *v.t.* to go by, over, beyond, through, &c.: to spend; to omit, to disregard; to surpass: to enact, or to be enacted by: to cause to move; to send; to transfer: to give forth: to cause to go by; to approve: to give circulation to: in *fencing*, to thrust.—*Come* to *pass*, to happen.
pass, pas, *n.*, that through which one passes; a narrow passage; a narrow defile: a passport: in *fencing*, a thrust.—*n.* *pass-book*, a book that passes between a trader and his customer, in which credit purchases are entered.—*n.* *pass-key*, a key enabling one to pass or enter a house; a key for opening several locks.—*n.* *pass-word*, *mil.*, a private word enabling one to pass or enter a camp, by which a friend is distinguished from a stranger.
passable, pas'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be passed, travelled, or navigated: that may bear inspection; tolerable.—*n.* *pass-ables*.—*adv.* *pass'ably*.
passage, pas'áj, *n.*, act of passing; journey; course: time occupied in passing; way; entrance: enactment of a law: right of passing; occurrence: a single clause or part of a book, &c.: in *B.*, a mountain-pass; ford of a river: in *zoöl.*, migratory habits.
passenger, pas'en-jér, *n.*, one who passes; one who travels in some public conveyance.
passer, pas'ér, *n.*, one who passes.—*n.* *pass'er-by*, one who passes by or near.
passing, pas'ing, *adj.*, going by; surpassing.—*adv.* exceedingly.—*n.* *pass'ing-bell*, a bell tolled immediately after death, orig. to obtain prayers for the soul passing into eternity.

Passover, pas'ô-vér, *n.* a feast of the Jews, to commemorate the destruction of the first-born of the Egyptians and the *passing over* of the Israelites.

passport, pas'pôrt, *n.* orig. permission to *pass* out of *port* or through the gates; a written warrant granting permission to travel. [Pam. and L. *portus*, a harbour, or *porta*, a gate.]

past, past, *pa. p.* of *Pass*.—*adj.* gone by; elapsed; ended: in time already passed.—*prep.* farther than; out of reach of; no longer capable of.—*adv.* by.—The *past*, that which has passed, esp. time.

pastime, pas'tîm, *n.* that which serves to *pass* away the time; amusement; recreation.

passerine, pas'er-in, *adj.*, relating to the *passerines*, an order of birds of which the *sparrow* is the type. [L. *passer*, a sparrow.]

Passion, pas'h'un, *n.* lit. *suffering*; the sufferings, esp. the death of Christ: endurance of an effect, as opposed to action: state of the soul when receiving an impression; strong agitation of mind, esp. rage; ardent love; eager desire.—in *pl.* excited conditions of mind. [Fr.—L. *passio*—*patior*, *passus*, to suffer.]

passion-flower, pas'h'un-flôw-êr, *n.*, a flower so called from a fancied resemblance to a halo and crown of thorns, the emblems of Christ's *passion*.

passion-week, pas'h'un-wêk, *n.*, the week of Christ's *passion* or suffering, that is, his trial and crucifixion; a name commonly given to the week immediately before Easter, but, according to proper rubricated usage, the week preceding Holy Week.

passionate, pas'h'un-ât, *adj.*, moved by *passion*; easily moved to anger: intense.—*adv.* *passionately*.—*n.* *passionateness*.

passionless, pas'h'un-less, *adj.*, free from *passion*; not easily excited to anger.

passive, pas'iv, *adj.*, *suffering*; unresisting; not acting: in *gram.*, expressing the suffering of an action.—*adv.* *passively*.—*n.* *passiveness*. [L. *passivus*—*patior*.]

passivity, pas-iv'i-ti, *n.* lit. *passiveness*: in *physics*, tendency of a body to preserve a given state, either of motion or rest.

Passover, **Passport**, **Past**. See under *Pass*.

Paste, pâst, *n.* lit. *that which is moulded*: dough prepared for pies, &c.; a cement of flour and water; anything mixed up to a viscous consistency: a fine kind of glass for making artificial gems.—*v. t.* to fasten with paste:—*pr. p.* *pâst'ing*; *pa. p.* *pâst'ed*. [old Fr. *paste*, It. *pasto*, Sp. *plasta*—Gr. *plastos*, moulded—*plasto*, to mould. See *Plaster*.]—*paste* board, a stiff board made of sheets of paper *pasted* together, &c.

paste, pas'tel, *pastil*, *pastil*, *n.*, a roll of *paste* used for a crayon: a medicated lozenge: a small cone of charcoal and aromatic drugs, burned to perfume a room. [Fr. *pastille*, It. *pastello*, dim. of *pasto*.]

pastry, pâs'trî, *n.* articles of food made of *paste* or dough: act or art of making articles of *paste*.—*n.* *pastry-cook*, one who *cooks* or *sells* *pastry*.

pastry, pâs'trî, *adj.*, like *paste*.—*n.* a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

Pastern. See under *pasture*.

Pastime. See under *Pass*.

Pastor, pas'tur, *n.* lit. *one who feeds*, a shepherd; a clergyman. [L., from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, akin to Sans. *pa*, to preserve.]

pastoral, pas'tur-âl, *adj.*, relating to shepherds; rustic; relating to the *pastor* of a church: addressed to the clergy of a diocese.—*n.* a poem

which professes to delineate the scenery and life of the country: a pastoral letter or address.

pastorate, pas'tur-ât, *pastorship*, pas'tur-ship, *n.*, the office of a *pastor*.

pastorily, pas'tur-î, *adj.*, becoming a *pastor*.

pasture, pas'tur, *n.*, *feeding*; grass for grazing; ground covered with grass for grazing.—*v. t.* to feed on pasture; to supply with grass.—*v. i.* to feed on pasture; to graze:—*pr. p.* *past'uring*; *pa. p.* *past'ured*. [L. *pastura*—*pasco*, *pastum*.]

pasturable, pas'tur-âbl, *adj.*, that can be *pastured*; fit for pasture.

pasturage, pas'tur-âj, *n.*, the business of feeding cattle: pasture.

pastern, pas'tern, *n.* lit. a *shackle* for cattle at *pasture*; the part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof, where the shackle is fastened. [Fr. *pastern*; low L. *pastorium*.]

Pastry. See under *Paste*.

Pasturage, **Pasture**. See under *Pastor*.

Pasty. See under *Paste*.

Pat, pat, *n.* a light, quick blow, as with the hand.—*v. t.* to strike gently; to tap:—*pr. p.* *pat'ing*; *pa. p.* *pat'ed*. [from the sound.]

Patch, patch, *v. t.*, to put on a *piece*; to mend with a piece; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces: to make hastily:—*pr. p.* *patch'ing*; *pa. p.* *patch'ed*.—*n.* a piece sewed or put on; anything like a patch; a small piece of ground; a plot. [low Ger. *patzchen*, prob. conn. with *Piece*.]

patchwork, patch'wurk, *n.*, work formed of *patches* or pieces sewed together: a thing patched up or clumsily executed. [*Patch*, and *Work*.]

Patchouli, pa-chô'li, *n.* the dried branches of an eastern tree, which are highly odoriferous: the perfume distilled from them. [?]

Pate, pât, *n.* lit. the skull-pan; the head. [akin to L. *patina*, a basin or pan, and Sw. *panna*, the forehead.]

Patena, pa'ten, *n.* lit. *that which is open*; the plate for the bread in the Eucharist. [L. *patina*, from *patere*, to be open.]

patent, pâ'tent or pa'tent, *adj.*, open; conspicuous; public; protected by a patent: in *bot.*, expanding.—*n.* an official document, open but sealed at the foot, conferring a privilege.—*pa'tent*, *v. t.* to grant or secure by patent:—*pr. p.* *pat'enting*; *pa. p.* *pat'ented*. [Fr.; L. *patens*, pr. p. of *patere*.]

patentable, pa'tent-âbl, *adj.*, capable of being *patented*.

patente, pa'tent-ê, *n.*, one who holds a *patent*.

Paternal, pa'ter-nâl, *adj.*, pertaining to or derived from a *father*; shewing the disposition of a father; hereditary.—*adv.* *paternally*. [L. *paternus*, from *patër*, Gr. *patër*, a father, akin to Sans. *pa*, to preserve.]

paternity, pa'ter-nî-d, *n.* lit. *fatherly feeling* or care; the relation of a father to his offspring; origination or authorship. [L. *paternitas*.]

Paternoster, pa'ter-nôstêr or pâ'ter-nôstêr, *n.* lit. *our Father*; the Lord's Prayer. [L. *paternoster*, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer.]

Path, pâth, *n.*, *that along which one goes*; a way; track; road: course of action or conduct.—*pl.* *paths*, *pâths*. [A.S. *patha*; Ger. *pfad*; Gr. *patos*; Sans. *patha*, from *path*, to go.]

pathless, pâth'less, *adj.*, without a *path*; untrodden.

pathway, pâth'wê, *n.*, a *path* or way; a footpath; course of action. [*Path*, and *Way*.]

Pathetic. See under *Pathos*.

Pathos, pā'thos, *n.* lit. *suffering*; that which raises the tender emotions; the expression of deep feeling. [Gr., from root *path*, akin to Sans. *badh*, to suffer, to pain.]

pathetic, pa-thet'ik, *adj.* lit. *subject to feeling*; affecting the tender emotions; touching.—*adv.* pathet'ically.—*n.* pathet'icalness. [Gr. *pathētikos*.]
pathology, pa-thol'o-jī, *n.* lit. *a discourse on pain*; science of diseases.—*n.* pathol'ogist, *one versed in pathology*. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, *logos*, discourse.]
pathologic, path-o-loj'ik, *pathological*, path-o-loj'ik-*al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to pathology*.—*adv.* pathol'ogically.

Patient, pā'shent, *adj.* lit. *bearing, suffering*; sustaining pain, &c. without repining; not easily provoked; persevering; expecting with calmness.—*n.* one who bears or suffers; a person under medical treatment.—*adv.* patiently. [Fr.: L. *patiens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *patior*, to bear, akin to Sans. *badh*, to suffer.]

patience, pā'shens, *n.*, *quality of being patient* or calmly enduring.

Patin, Patine, pat'in, same as **Paten**.

Patola, pat-waw', or pat', *n.* a dialect peculiar to the lower classes. [Fr.; formed from the sound, and akin to **Fatter**.]

Patriarch, pā'tri-ārk, *n.* lit. *the chief father*; one who governs his family by paternal right: in eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop. [Gr. *patriarchēs*—*patr*, a father, and *archos*, a chief.] See **Paternal**.

patriarchal, pā'tri-ārk'al, *patriarchic*, pā'tri-ārk'ik, *adj.*, *belonging or subject to a patriarch*.

patriarchate, pā'tri-ārk'āt, *n.*, *the office or jurisdiction of a patriarch* or church dignitary; the residence of a patriarch.

patriarchism, pā'tri-ārk-izm, *n.*, *government by a patriarch*.

Patrician, pa-trish'an, *n.* a descendant of the fathers or first Roman senators; a nobleman.—*adj.* pertaining to a patrician or nobleman; noble. [L. *patricius*—*pater*, a father.]

Patrimony, pat'ri-mun-i, *n.* a right or estate inherited from a father or one's ancestors; a church estate or revenue. [L. *patrimonium*—*pater*, a father.]

patrimonial, pat-ri-mō'ni-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to a patrimony*; inherited from ancestors.—*adv.* patrimo'nially.

Patriot, pā'tri-ot, *n.* one who truly loves and serves his fatherland. [Gr. *patriōtēs*—*patrios*, of one's father or fatherland—*patēr*, a father.]

patriotic, pā'tri-ot'ik, *adj.*, *like a patriot*; actuated by a love of one's country; directed to the public welfare.—*adv.* patriot'ically.

patriotism, pā'tri-ot-izm, *n.*, *quality of being patriotic*; love of one's country.

patriotic, pa-tris'tik, *patriotic*, pa-tris'tik-*al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to the fathers* of the Christian Church.

Patron, pā'trun, *n.* lit. *one acting as a father*: a protector; one who countenances; one who has the gift of a benefice.—*fern.* patroness, pā'trun-es. [L. *patronus*—*pater*, a father.]

patronage, pat'run-āj, *n.*, *the support of a patron*; guardianship of saints; the right of bestowing offices, privileges, or church benefices.

patroness, pā'trun-es, *fern.* of **Patron**.

patronise, pat'run-iz, *v.t.*, *to act as patron toward*; to support; to assume the air of a patron to:—*pr.p.* pat'ronising; *pa.p.* pat'ronised.—*n.* pat'roniser.—*adv.* pat'ronisingly.

Patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ik, *Patronymical*, pat-rō-nim'-

ik-*al*, *adj.* derived from the name of a father or ancestor. [Gr. *patēr*, a father, *onoma*, a name.]
patronymic, pat-rō-nim'ik, *n.*, *a name taken from one's father* or ancestor.

Patrol, pa-trōl', *v.i.* *lit. to paddle or tread about*; to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.—*v.t.* to pass round as a sentry:—*pr.p.* pat'rolling; *pa.p.* pat'rolled.—*n.* the marching round of a guard in the night; the guard which makes a patrol. [Fr. *patrouiller*, to paddle; Sp. *patrulla*; from root *pat*, to tread.]

Patron, **Patronymic**, &c. See under **Patriarch**.

Patten, pat'en, *n.* lit. *a skate*; a wooden sole with an iron ring worn under the shoe to keep it from the wet: the base of a pillar. [Fr. *patin*, a skate, clog; It. *patino*, a skate; from *pat*, the sound of the foot in walking.]

Patter, pat'er, *v.i.*, *to pat* or strike often, as hail:—*pr.p.* pat'tering; *pa.p.* pat'tered. [A freq. of **Pat**.]

Pattern, pat'ern, *n.* lit. *a patron*, or one whom we imitate; that which is to be copied; a model; an example; style of ornamental work; anything to serve as a guide in forming objects. [Fr. *patron*. See **Patron**.]

Patty, pat', *n.*, *a little pie*. [Fr. *paté*.] See **Pasta**.

Paucity, paw'sit-i, *n.*, *scarceness*; smallness of number or quantity. [L. *paucitas*—*paucus*, few; akin to Gr. *paō*, to cause to cease.]

Paunch, pānsh or pawnsh, *n.*, *the bowels*; the belly and its contents.—*v.t.* to pierce or rip the belly of; to eviscerate:—*pr.p.* paunching; *pa.p.* paunched'. [old Fr. *panche*; Fr. *panse*; It. *pancia*; L. *panctus*, *pancticus*.]

Pauper, paw'pēr, *n.*, *a poor person*: one supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]

pauperism, paw'pēr-izm, *n.*, *state of being a pauper*.
pauperize, paw'pēr-iz, *v.t.*, *to reduce to pauperism*:—*pr.p.* pau'perising; *pa.p.* pau'perised.—*n.* pau'perisation.

Pause, pawz, *n.*, *a ceasing*; a temporary stop; cessation caused by doubt; suspense; a mark for suspending the voice: in music, a mark shewing continuance of a note or rest.—*v.t.* to make a pause:—*pr.p.* pausing; *pa.p.* paused'. [L. *pausa*; Gr. *pausis*, from *paō*, to cause to cease.]

pausingly, paw'zing-li, *adv.*, *with pauses*; by breaks.

Pave, pāv, *v.t.*, *to beat* or lay down stone, &c. to form a level surface for walking on; to prepare, as a way or passage:—*pr.p.* pāv'ing; *pa.p.* pāv'ed'.—*n.* pav'er. [Fr. *paver*; L. *pavio*, (Gr. *paō*, to beat.)

pavement, pāv'mēt, *n.*, *that which is paved*; a paved causeway or floor; that with which anything is paved. [L. *pavimentum*.]

pavior, pāv'yur, *n.*, *one whose trade is to pave*.

Pavilion, pa-vil'yun, *n.* lit. *that which is spread out like the wings of a butterfly*; a tent; an ornamental building often turreted or domed: *mil.*, a tent raised on posts.—*v.t.* to furnish with pavilions:—*pr.p.* pavilioning; *pa.p.* pavilioned. [Fr. *pavillon*, L. *pavilio*, a butterfly, a tent.]

Paw, paw, *n.*, *the foot of a beast of prey* having claws: the hand, used in contempt.—*v.t.* to draw the fore-foot along the ground like a horse.—*v.t.* to scrape with the fore-foot; to handle with the paws: to handle roughly; to flatter:—*pr.p.* paw'ing; *pa.p.* paw'ed'. [W. *pawen* (*pal*, the hand), old Fr. *pois*, allied to L. *pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pois*, *podas*, the foot, Sans. *pad*, to go.]

pawed, pawd, *adj.*, *having paws*; broad footed.

Pawl, pawl, *n.*, *a pale* or stake; a short bar of wood

or iron used to prevent the recoil of a windlass, &c.; a catch. [W. *paui*, a stake, conn. with *L. palus*, a stake.]

Pawn, pawn, *n.* lit. *that which binds*; something given as security for the repayment of money.—*v.t.* to give in pledge:—*pr.p.* pawning; *pa.p.* pawned. [Fr. *paen*, It. *pegno*, L. *pinus*, a pledge, from *pango*, Gr. *pinuo*, to bind. See Pack.]

pawnbroker, pawn'brok-er, *n.*, a broker who lends money on pawns or pledges.

pawner, pawn'er, *n.*, one who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed.

Pawn, pawn, *n.* lit. a foot-soldier; a common piece in chess. [Fr. *piou*, old Fr. *peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier, from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

Pay, *pá*, *v.t.*, to appease or bring to peace; to discharge a debt; to requite with what is deserved; to reward; to punish.—*v.i.* to recompense:—*pr.p.* paying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* paid.—*n.* that which satisfies; money given for service; salary, wages.—*n. pay'er*. [Fr. *payer*, It. *pagare*, L. *pacare*, to appease, from *pacis*, *pacis*, peace. See Peace.]

payable, pá'-bl, *adj.*, that may be paid; that ought to be paid.

payee, pá-é, *n.*, one to whom money is paid.

paymaster, pá'mas-ter, *n.*, the master who pays; an officer in the army whose duty it is to pay soldiers.

payment, pá'ment, *n.*, the act of paying; that which is paid; recompense; reward.

Pea, pé, *n.* a common plant much cultivated for food, so called from the peas requiring to be peeled from the pod.—*def. pl.* peas; *indef. pl.* pease. [A.S. *peas*, Fr. *pois*, L. *pisum*, Gr. *pisum*, from *piisso*, to husk, to winnow, Sans. *pisik*, to bruise. Pea is erroneously formed, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural.]

Peace, pēs, *n.* lit. *that which binds or fastens*; a state of quiet; freedom from disturbance; freedom from war; friendliness; calm; rest; harmony; silence.—*int.* silence! hush!—Hold one's peace, to be silent. [A.S. *paiz*, Fr. *paix*, L. *pax*, *pacis*, from root *pag*, as in *pango*, Gr. *pinuo*, Sans. *pac*, to bind or fasten.]

peaceable, pé'sa-bl, *adj.*, disposed to peace; quiet; tranquil.—*adv.* peaceably.—*n.* peaceableness.

peaceful, pé's'fool, *adj.*, full of peace; quiet, tranquil; calm; serene.—*adv.* peacefully.—*n.* peacefulness.

peacemaker, pé's'mák-er, *n.*, one who makes or produces peace. [Peace, and Maker.]

peace-offering, pé's-of-ér-ing, *n.*, an offering propitiating peace; among the Jews, an offering to God, either in gratitude for past or petition for future mercies; satisfaction to an offended person.

peace-officer, pé's-of-is-ér, *n.*, an officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace; a police-officer.

peace-party, pé's-pár-ti, *n.*, a political party advocating the preservation of peace.

Peace, péch, *n.* lit. *the Persian apple*; a tree with delicious fruit.—*adj.* peach'y. [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesco*, *persico*, L. *persicum* (*malum*), the Persian (apple), from *Persicus*, belonging to Persia.]

peach-coloured, péch'-kul-ur'd, *adj.*, of the colour of a peach blossom, pale red.

Peacock, pé'kok, *n.* a large gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry.—*fem.* peah'en. [Pea, from A.S. *pausa*, Fr. *paon*, L. *pavo*, Gr. *paos*, and Cock.]

Pea-jacket, pé'-jak-et, *n.*, a coarse thick jacket worn especially by seamen. [Pea, from Dutch, *pijs*, coarse thick cloth, and Jacket.]

Peak, pék, *n.*, a point; the pointed end of anything; the top of a mountain; *naut.*, the upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. [A.S. *peac*, Fr. *pic*, It. *picco*, W. *pig*, a point, Ir. *peac*, Gael. *bric*.] See **Beak**, and **Pike**.

peaked, pékt, *adj.*, pointed; ending in a point.

peakish, pék'ish, *adj.*, having peaks.

Peal, pél, *v.i.*, to resound like a bell; to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds.—*v.t.* to assail with noise; to celebrate:—*pr.p.* pealing; *pa.p.* pealed.—*n.* a loud sound; a set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung upon a set of bells. [Ice. *byllia*, to resound, *bialla*, a bell.]

Peas. See **Peas**.

Peas, pár, *n.* a common tree bearing delicious fruit; the fruit itself. [A.S. *peru*, Ice. *pera*, Fr. *poire*, It. *pera*, L. *pirus*, the fruit, *pirum*, the tree.]

Pearl, pér'l, *n.* lit. a small berry; a well-known shining gem, found in several shell-fish, but most in the mother-of-pearl oyster; anything round and clear; anything very precious; a jewel; a white speck or film on the eye; in *print*, the smallest type except diamond.—*adj.* made of or belonging to pearls.—*v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls:—*pr.p.* pearling; *pa.p.* pearled. [A.S. ; Fr. *perle*, It. *perla*, old Ger. *perala*, *berala*, a dim. of *berre*, a berry; also given from L. *perula*, from *pirum*, a pear.]

pearly, pér'l, *adj.*, containing or resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent.—*n.* pearlyness.

pearl-ash, pér'i'-ash, *n.* a purer carbonate of potash, obtained by calcining potashes, so called from its pearly-white colour.

Peasant, pé'sant, *n.*, a countryman; a rustic; one whose occupation is rural labour.—*adj.* of or relating to peasants; rustic; rural. [old Fr. *peisant*, Fr. *paysan*, from *pays*, L. *pagus*, a district, a country. See **Pagan**.]

peasantry, pé'san-tri, *n.*, the body of peasants or tillers of the soil; rustics; labourers.

Pease, péz, *indef. pl.* of **Pea**.

Peat, pét, *n.* a vegetable substance like turf, found in boggy places, and used as fuel.—*adj.* peat'y. [acc. to Wedgwood, from old E. *bete*, to mend a fire. Perhaps allied to Ice. *pittr*, a pool, or to Ger. *pfitze*, a bog.]

Pebble, peb'l, *n.* a small roundish ball or stone; transparent and colourless rock-crystal. [A.S. *pebol*; Ice. *pepull*, a ball.]

pebbled, peb'ld, pebbly, peb'li, *adj.*, full of pebbles.

Peccable, pék'a-bl, *adj.*, liable to sin.—*n.* peccability. [Fr., It. *peccabile*, from L. *pecco*, *atum*, to sin.]

peccadillo, pék-a-dil'lo, *n.*, a little or trifling sin; a petty fault. [Sp. *peccadillo*, dim. of *peccado*—L. *peccatum*, a sin.]

peccant, pék'ant, *adj.*, sinning; transgressing; guilty; morbid; offensive; bad.—*adv.* pecc'antly.—*n.* pecc'aney. [L. *peccans*, *antis*, pr.p. of *pecco*.]

Peck, pek, *n.* a dry measure = 2 gallons, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a bushel. [Fr. *picotin*; prob. a form of **Peak**.]

Peck, pek, *v.t.*, to strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to strike with anything pointed; to strike with repeated blows:—*pr.p.* pecking; *pa.p.* pecked'. [old Fr. *becquer*, It. *beccare*, from *bec*.] See **Beak**.

pecker, pek'er, *n.*, one who pecks; a woodpecker.

Pectinal, pék'tin'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a comb.—*n.* a fish with bones like the teeth of a

pectinate

pelt

comb. [L. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb—*pecto*, Gr. *pektō*, from *pekō*, to comb.]
 pectinate, pek'tin-āt, pectinated, pek'tin-āt-ed, *adj.*, resembling the teeth of a comb.—*adv.* pec'tinatēly.—*n.* pectinat'ion, the state of being pectinated.
 Pectoral, pek'tor-al, *adj.*, relating to the breast or chest.—*n.* a pectoral fin; a medicine for the chest.—*adv.* pec'torally. [Fr.; L. *pectoralis*—*pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.]
 Peculate, pek'ū-lāt, *v.t.*, to take what one ought not; to steal.—*pr.p.* pec'ūlātīng; *pa.p.* pec'ūlāt-ed.—*n.* peculati'ion. [L. *peculor*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property—*pecunia*, money—*pecus*, *pecoris*, cattle.] See Pecuniary, under.
 peccator, pek'ū-lā-tor, *n.*, one who takes what he ought not.
 peculiar, pe-kū'lyar, *adj.* lit. relating to private property; one's own; appropriate; particular; strange.—*adv.* pecu'liarily.—*n.* peculiarity, pe-kū-l-i-ar'i-t-i. [L. *peculiaris*—*peculium*, private property.]
 pecuniary, pe-kū'n-i-ar-i, *adj.*, relating to money.—*adv.* pecu'narily. [L. *pecuniarius*—*pecunia*, money—*pecus*, cattle, cattle forming orig. the wealth of the Romans.]
 Pedagogue, ped'a-gog, *n.* lit. a leader of a boy to and from school; a teacher; a pedant. [Fr.; L. *pedagogus*, Gr. *paidagōgos*—*paid*, *paidos*, a boy, *agōgos*, a leader—*agō*, to lead.]
 pedagogic, ped-a-goj'ik, pedagogical, ped-a-goj'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to teaching.
 pedagogics, ped-a-goj'iks, pedagogy, ped'a-goj-i, *n.*, the science of teaching.
 pedant, ped'ant, *n.* lit. a *pedagogue*; one making a vain and useless display of learning. [Fr., contr. from L. *pedagogus*, *antis*—*pedago*, to educate—*pedagogus*.]
 pedantic, ped-ant'ik, pedantical, ped-ant'ik-al, *adj.*, belonging to a pedant; vainly displaying knowledge.
 pedantry, ped'ant-ri, *n.*, the qualities of a pedant; a vain and useless display of learning.
 Pedal, ped'al or p'ēdal, *adj.*, belonging to a foot.—*n.* something acted on by the foot; in musical instruments, a lever moved by the foot. [L. *pedalis*—*pes*, *pedis*, Gr. *pous*, *podos*, Sans. *pād*, the foot.]
 Pedant, &c. See under *Pedagogue*.
 Peddle, ped'dl, *v.i.* to travel about with a basket or bundle of goods, esp. small-wares, for sale; to be busy about trifles.—*v.t.* to retail in very small quantities.—*pr.p.* pedd'ling; *pa.p.* pedd'led. [prov. E. *pedder*, from *ped*, a basket.]
 peddler, peddler, pedlar, ped'ler, *n.*, one who peddles or travels about on foot with small-wares for sale.
 peddlery, ped'ler-i, *n.*, the trade of a peddler; the wares sold by a peddler.
 peddling, ped'ling, *n.*, the trade of a peddler.
 Pedestal, ped'es-tal, *n.*, the foot or base of a pillar, &c. [Sp.; It. *pedestallo*—L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and It. *stallo*, a place.] See *Stall*.
 Pedestrian, pe-des'tri-an, *adj.*, going on foot; performed on foot.—*n.* one journeying on foot; an expert walker. [L. *pedestris*—*pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]
 pedestrianism, pe-des'tri-an-izm, *n.*, a going on foot; walking; the act or practice of a pedestrian.
 Pedicel, ped'i-sel, Pedicel, ped'i-kl, *n.*, the little foot-stalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. *pedicelle*—L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot.]
 Pedigree, ped'i-grē, *n.*, a register of descent by steps from ancestors or forefathers; lineage; genealogy. [of uncertain etymology; perh. corrupted from Fr. *grēs* or *dégrés des pères* = L. *gradus*

patrum—*gradus*, a step—*gradior*, to go, and *patrum*, genitive pl. of *pater*, a father.]
 Pediment, ped'i-ment, *n.*, in arch., a triangular or circular ornament, which finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.—*adj.* pediment'al. [from L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
 Pedlar, Pedlar. See under *Peddle*.
 Pedobaptism, pe-do-bap'tizm, *n.*, infant baptism. [Gr. *païs*, *paidos*, a child, and *baptism*.]
 pedobaptist, pe-do-bap'tist, *n.*, one who believes in infant baptism.
 Peduncle, pe-dū'ng[k], *n.*, same as *Pedicle*. [Fr. *pedoncule*—low L. *peduncululus*—L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
 Peel, pēl, *v.t.* to strip off the skin or bark; to bare; to plunder.—*v.i.* to come off, as the skin.—*pr.p.* peel'ing; *pa.p.* peel'ed.—*n.*, the skin, rind, or bark. [old Fr. *peeler*, to unskin, Fr. *peiler*, L. *pilo*, to plunder, from *pilus*, a hair; or from *pellis*, Gr. *pellā*, a skin.]
 peeled, pēd, *adj.*, stripped of skin, rind, or bark; plundered.
 peeler, pēl'er, *n.*, one who peels; a plunderer.
 Peep, pēp, *v.i.* to cry as a chicken; to chirp; to look through a narrow space; to look slyly or closely; to begin to appear.—*pr.p.* peep'ing; *pa.p.* peep'ed.—*n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear. [Dutch, *piepen*; Fr. *pepier*; L. *pipio*; Gr. *pipio*, to chirp; and then prob. transferred from the sound made by chickens on the first breaking of the shell to the look accompanying it.]
 peeper, pēp'er, *n.*, one that peeps; a chicken just breaking the shell.
 Peer, pēr, *v.i.*, to come just in sight; to appear; to look narrowly; to peep.—*pr.p.* peer'ing; *pa.p.* peer'ed. [L. *parvo*, to come forth.]
 Peer, pēr, *n.*, an equal; an associate; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords.—*fern.* peer'ess. [old Fr.; Norm. *pair*; It. *pari*—L. *par*, equal.]
 peerage, pēr'ā, *n.*, the rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.
 peerless, pēr'les, *adj.*, having no peer or equal; matchless.—*adv.* peer'lessly.—*n.* peer'lessness.
 Peevish, pēv'ish, *adj.*, habitually fretful; easily annoyed; hard to please.—*adv.* peev'ishly.—*n.* peev'ishness. [old E. *pevische*; prob. corrupted from Fr. *pevers*, E. *perverse*, by omitting the *r*'s.]
 Peg, peg, *n.*, a wooden pin for fastening boards, &c.; one of the pins of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to fasten with a peg.—*pr.p.* pegg'ing; *pa.p.* pegg'ed. [akin to Gr. *pegnō*, to fasten. See *Pack*.]
 pegged, pegd, *adj.*, fastened or supplied with pegs.
 Pelagian, pe-lā'ji-an, *n.*, one who holds the views of Pelagius, a British monk of the 4th century, in respect to original sin.—*adj.* pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines.—*n.* Pelagianism, the doctrines of Pelagius.
 Pelf, pelf, *n.*, orig. wealth acquired by pilfering; riches; money. [prob. allied to *Pilfer*.]
 Pelican, pel'i-kan, *n.*, a large water-fowl, having an enormous bill of the shape of an axe. [L. *pellicanus*; Gr. *pelikan*—*pelelus*, an axe.]
 Pelisse, pe-lēs, *n.*, orig. a furred robe, now a silk habit worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *pellis*, a skin.]
 Pell, pel, *n.*, a skin or hide; a roll of parchment. [L. *pellis*, a skin or hide.]
 pellicle, pel'i-kl, *n.*, a thin skin or film; the film which gathers on liquors.
 pelt, pelt, *n.*, a raw hide; the quarry or prey of a hawk all torn.

peltry, pel'trī, *n.* the skins of animals producing fur; furs.

Pellet, pel'et, *n.* a little ball, as of lint or wax. [Fr. *pelote*, low L. *pelota*, L. *pila*, a ball to play with.]

pelleted, pel'et-ed, *adj.*, consisting of pellets; pelleted, as with bullets.

pell, *v. t.*, to strike with pellets, or with something thrown; to throw or cast:—*pr. p.* pelting; *pa. p.* pel'ed.—*n.* a blow from a pellet, or from something thrown.

pelting, pel'ting, *n.* an assault with a pellet, or with anything thrown.

Pell-mell, *n.* same as Fall-mall.

Fall-mell, pel-mel', *adv.*, mixed confusedly; promiscuously. [Fr. *pêle-mêle*, *pestle-mesle*; *pestle* being prob. an unmeaning rhyming addition to *mesle*, from *mesler*, to mix.]

Fell-mell, pel-lō'sid, *adj.*, perfectly clear; transparent.—*adv.* pell'sidly.—*n.* pell'sidness. [L. *pellucidus*—*per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear—*lucro*, to shine.]

Pelt, a skin. See under Pell.

Pelt, to strike, Pelting. See under Fallet.

Pelvis, pel'vis, *n.* the basin or bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen. [L.]

Pemmican, Pemlican, pem'ikan, *n.* orig. a N. American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes, but introduced into the British navy for the Arctic expeditions.

Pen, *v. t.*, to shut up; to incage:—*pr. p.* penning; *pa. p.* penned' or pent.—*n.* a small inclosure; a coop. [A.S. *fyndan*, to shut up.]

Pen, *n.*, an instrument used for writing, formerly of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, &c.—*v. t.* to write—*pr. p.* penning; *pa. p.* penned. [A.S. *pena*; old Fr. *penne*—L. *penna*, old form *petna*, a feather—Gr. *petomai*, Sans. *pat*, to fly.]

penate, pen'at, penated, pen'at-ed, *adj.*, winged.

penknife, pen'nif, *n.* a small knife orig. for making and mending quill pens.

penman, pen'man, *n.*, a man skilled in the use of the pen; an author.

penmanship, pen'man-ship, *n.*, the use of the pen in writing; art of writing: manner of writing.

Penal, pē'nal, *adj.*, pertaining to punishment; incurring, or denouncing punishment; used for punishment.—*adv.* pen'ally. [L. *penalis*—*pena*, Gr. *poine*, punishment.]

penalty, pen'al-ti, *n.*, punishment; personal or pecuniary punishment: a fine.

penance, pen'ans, *n.* in the R. C. Church, the punishment inflicted by a penitent upon himself.

Pence, pēns, *n.* plural of Penny.

Pencil, pen'sil, *n.* lit. a little tail; a small hair-brush for laying on colours; any pointed instrument for writing or drawing, without ink: a collection of rays: the art of painting or drawing.—*v. t.* to write, sketch, or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw:—*pr. p.* pen'cilling; *pa. p.* pen'cilled. [L. *penicillum* = *peniculus*, diminutive of *penis*, a tail.]

pen-cilled, pen'sild, *adj.* written or marked with a pencil: having pencils of rays; radiated: in bot., marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.

pen-cilling, pen'sil-ing, *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or marking with a pencil; a sketch.

Pendant, pend'ant, *n.*, anything hanging, especially for ornament; an earring; a long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a royal ship.

pendant, -entis—pendeo, to hang.]

pendence, pend'ens, pendency, pend'en-si, *n.*, a hanging in suspense; state of being undecided.

pendent, pend'ent, *adj.*, hanging; projecting; supported above the ground or base.—*adv.* pend'ently.

pending, pend'ing, *adj.*, hanging; remaining undecided; not terminated.—used as *prep.* during.

pendulous, pend'ū-lus, *adj.*, hanging; swinging.—*adv.* pend'ulously.—*n.* pend'ulousness, pendulous-ity. [L. *pendulus*.]

pendulum, pend'ū-lum, *n.* any weight so hung or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely.

pen-sile, pen'sil, *adj.*, hanging; suspended.—*n.* pen-silness. [L. *pen-silis*—pendeo, to hang.]

Penstrate, pen'e-trāt, *v. t.*, to thrust into the inside; to pierce into: to affect the feelings; to understand; to find out.—*v. i.* to make way; to pass inwards:—*pr. p.* pen'etrating; *pa. p.* pen'etrated. [L. *penetro*, -atum—root *pen*, within.]

penetrable, pen'e-trabl, *adj.*, that may be penetrated or pierced by another body; capable of having the mind affected.—*n.* penetrability.

penetrating, pen'e-trāt-ing, *adj.*, piercing or entering; sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.

penetration, pen'e-trā'hun, *n.*, the act of penetrating or entering; acuteness; discernment.

penetrative, pen'e-trāt-iv, *adj.*, tending to penetrate; piercing; sagacious; affecting the mind.

Penguin, pen'gwin, Pinguin, pin'gwin, *n.* an aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere, so called from its fatness. [from L. *pinguis*, fat.]

Peninsula, pen-in'sū-la, *n.* land so surrounded by water as to be almost an island. [L.—*penis*, almost, *insula*, an island.] See Insular.

peninsular, pen-in'sū-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to a peninsula; in the form of a peninsula; inhabiting a peninsula.

peninsulate, pen-in'sū-lāt, *v. t.*, to form into a peninsula; to surround almost entirely with water.

Penitent, pen'i-tent, *adj.* suffering pain or sorrow for sin; contrite; repentant.—*n.* one grieved for sin: one under penance.—*adv.* penitently. [L. *penitens*, -entis—*peniteo*, to cause to repent—*penio*, *penio*, to punish—*pœna*, punishment.]

penitence, pen'i-tens, *n.*, state of being penitent; sorrow for sin.

penitential, pen-i-ten'shal, *adj.*, pertaining to or expressive of penitence.—*n.* a book of rules relating to penance.—*adv.* penitentially.

penitentiary, pen-i-ten'shar-i, *adj.*, relating to penance; penitential.—*n.* a penitent: an office at the court of Rome for secret bulls, &c.: a place for penance; a house of correction for offenders.

Penknife, Penman, Penmanship. See under Pen.

Pennant, pen'ant, Pennon, pen'un, *n.* a small flag; a banner; a long narrow piece of bunting at the mastsheads of war-ships. [L. *penna*, wing, feather; old forms *pesna*, *petna*, from root *pet*, to fly.]

Pennate, pen'nat, Pennated, pen'nāt-ed, *adj.*, winged: in bot., same as Pinnate. [L. *pennatus*—*penna*, feather, wing.]

Penniless. See under Penny.

Pennon. See Pennant.

Penny, pen'i, *n.* a copper coin, orig. silver = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a shilling, or four farthings; a small sum; money in general: in New Test., a silver coin = 74d.—in pl. pence (pen'iz), denoting the number of coins, pence (pens), the amount of pennies in value. [A.S. *pening*, *penig*; Ger. *pfennig*; Ice. *peningr*, cattle, money, because cattle used to represent the money of pastoral

people; or from Bret. *gwennec*, dim. of *gwenn*, white, from the coin being of silver.

pennyweight, pen'î-wät, *n.* lit. *the weight of a silver penny*; twenty-four grains of troy weight.

pennyworth, pen'î-wurth, *n.*, a penny's worth of anything; a good bargain.

peniless, pen'î-les, *adj.*, without a penny; without money; poor.

Pennile. See under **Pendant**.

Pension, pen'shun, *n.* lit. *a weighing*; orig. *payment*: a stated allowance to a person for past services; a sum paid to a clergyman in place of tithes.—*v.t.* to grant a pension to:—*pr.p.* pensioning; *pa.p.* pensioned. [L. *pensio*—*pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, pay, akin to *pendeo*, to hang.]

pensionary, pen'shun-är-i, *adj.*, receiving a pension; consisting of a pension.—*n.* one who receives a pension; a chief magistrate of a Dutch town.

pensioner, pen'shun-är, *n.*, one who receives a pension; a dependent.

penative, pen'siv, *adj.*, weighing in the mind; thoughtful; reflecting; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—*adv.* pen'ätivly.—*n.* pen'ätiveness. [from L. *pensio*, to weigh—*pendo*.]

Pent, *pa.p.* of **Pen**, to shut up.

Pentachord, pen'ta-kord, *n.* a musical instrument with five strings. [Gr. *pentachordos*, five-stringed—*pentē*, five, *chordōs*, string.]

pentagon, pen'ta-gon, *n.* in *geom.*, a plane figure having five angles and five sides.—*adj.* pentagonal. [Gr. *pentagonon*—*pentē*, five, *gōnia*, angle.]

pentahedron, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n.* in *geom.*, a solid figure having five equal sides. [Gr. *pentē*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.—*adj.* pentahedral, having five equal sides.]

pentameter, pen-tam'c-tēr, *n.* a verse of five measures or feet.—*adj.* having five feet. [Gr. *pentamētrōs*—*pentē*, five, and *metron*, a measure.]

pentangular, pen-ang-gū-lar, *adj.*, having five angles. [Gr. *pentē*, five, and *Angulār*.]

pentarchy, pen'tär-ki, *n.*, government by five persons. [Gr. *pentē*, five, *archē*, rule.]

pentateuch, pen'ta-tük, *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament. [Gr. *pentateuchos*—*pentē*, five, and *teuchos*, a tool, book, from *teuchoō*, to prepare.]

pentateuchal, pen-ta-tük'al, *adj.*, pertaining to the pentateuch.

Pentecost, pen'te-kost, *n.* a Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover in commemoration of the giving of the law: Whitsuntide. [Gr. *pentēkostis* (*hēmēra*), the fiftieth (day)].

pentecostal, pen-to-kost'al, *adj.*, pertaining to Pentecost.

Pent-house, pen't-hous, *n.*, a shed hanging out from a building. [a corr. of *pentico*—Fr. *penite*, slope, as if from L. *pendo*, to hang, and *House*.]

pent-roof, pen't-rōf, *n.* lit. *a hanging roof*; a roof with a slope on one side only.

Penult, pe-nul't or pē'nult, Penultima, pe-nul'ti-ma, *n.* lit. *the almost last*; the syllable last but one. [L. *penultima*—*penē*, almost, *ultima*, last.]

penultimate, pe-nul'ti-mät, *adj.* lit. *almost last*; last but one.—*n.* the penult.

Penumbra, pe-num'bra, *n.* lit. *anything almost a shadow*; a partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [L. *penē*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

Penny, pen'î-ri, *n.*, want; absence of means or resources; poverty. [L. *penuria*, akin to Gr. *penomai*, to toil, to have need of.]

perurious, pen-ü-ri-us, *adj.*, showing penury or scarcity; not bountiful; sordid; miserly.—*adv.* pen'üriously.—*n.* pen'üriousness.

Peony, pe'ö-ni, *n.* a plant having beautiful crimson flowers. [from Gr. *Päion*, Apollo, who used this plant to heal the wounds of the gods.]

People, pe'pl, *n.* persons generally; an indefinite number: inhabitants; a nation; the vulgar; the populace.—*in pl.* peoples (pe'pls), races, tribes.—*v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants:—*pr.p.* peo'pling; *pa.p.* peo'pled. [Fr. *peuple*; L. *populus*, prob. from *plē*, root of *plēbs*, people, Gr. *polys*, E. Full.]

Pepper, pep'tēr, *n.* a plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with pepper:—*pr.p.* pepp'ering; *pa.p.* pepp'ered. [A.S. *pepper*, L. *piper*, Gr. *pipari*, Sans. *pippali*.]

pepper-corn, pep'tēr-korn, *n.*, the corn or berry of the pepper plant: something of little value.

peppermint, pep'tēr-mint, *n.* a species of mint, aromatic and pungent like pepper; a liquor distilled from the plant.

peppery, pep'tēr-i, *adj.*, possessing the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.

Peppine, pep'sin, *n.* one of the essential constituents of the gastric juice, used in the process of digestion. [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion—*pepto*, *pepsō*, to cook, digest.]

peptic, pep'tik, *adj.*, relating to or promoting digestion. [Gr. *peptikos*—*pepto*, to digest.]

Peradventure, per-ad-vent'ür, *adv.*, by adventure; by chance; perhaps. [L. *per*, by, *Adventure*.]

Perambulate, per-am'bū-lät, *v.t.*, to walk through or over; to pass through to survey:—*pr.p.* per-am'būllätig; *pa.p.* per-am'būlläted. [L. *perambulo*, *atum*—*per*, through, and *ambulo*, to walk.]

perambulation, per-am-bū-lä'shun, *n.*, act of perambulating: the district within which a person has the right of inspection.

perambulator, per-am'bū-lät-or, *n.*, one who perambulates: an instrument for measuring distances on roads: a light carriage for a child.

Perceive, per-sev', *v.t.* lit. to take or comprehend perfectly; to obtain knowledge through the senses; to see; to understand; to discern:—*pr.p.* perceiv'ing; *pa.p.* perceiv'ed.—*n.* perceiv'or. [Fr. *percevoir*; L. *percipio*, *perceptum*—*per*, perfectly, and *capio*, to take.]

perceivable, per-sev'a-bl, same as perceptible.—*adv.* perceiv'ably, same as perceptibly.

perceptible, per-sep'ti-bl, *adj.*, that can be perceived; that may be known; discernible.—*adv.* perceptibly.—*n.* perceptibility, quality of being perceptible.

perception, per-sep'shun, *n.*, act of perceiving; discernment: in *phil.*, the faculty of perceiving; the evidence of external objects by our senses.

perceptive, per-sep'tiv, *adj.*, having the power of perceiving or discerning.—*n.* perceptivity, quality of being perceptive.

perceptive, per-sip'i-ent, *adj.*, perceiving; having the faculty of perception.—*n.* one who perceives.

Perch, perčh, *n.* a genus of voracious fishes, so called from their dusky colour. [Fr. *perche*; It. *perca*; Gr. *perchō*, from *perchos*, dark-coloured.]

Perch, perčh, *n.* lit. *that which extends out*; anything on which birds roost; a measure = 5½ yds.; a square measure = 30½ square yards.—*v.t.* to sit or roost on a perch; to settle.—*v.t.* to place, as on a perch:—*pr.p.* perch'ing; *pa.p.* perch'ed.

[Fr. *perche*; L. *pertica*, prob. from *pertingo*, to reach, to extend.]
percher, *perch'ér*, *n.*, that which *perches*; a bird that perches on trees.
Perchance, *per-chans'*, *adv.*, by chance; perhaps. [L. *per*, by, and *Chance*.]
Perceptant. See under *Perceive*.
Percolate, *per'ko-lát*, *v.i.*, to strain through; to filter.—*v.t.* to filter.—*pr.p.* percolating; *pa.p.* percolated. [L. *percolo*, -atum—*per*, through, *colo*, to strain.]
percolation, *per-ko-lá'shun*, *n.*, act of percolating or filtering.
percolator, *per'ko-lá-tor*, *n.*, a filtering vessel.
Per concussion, *per-kush'un*, *n.* lit. a striking thoroughly; the striking of one body against another; collision; or the shock produced by it; impression of sound on the ear: in *med.*, the tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *percussio*—*percutio*, *percussus*—*per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, to shake, strike.]
percessive, *per-kus'iv*, *adj.*, striking against.
Perdition, *per-dish'un*, *n.* lit. state of being put entirely away; the utter loss of happiness in a future state. [L. *perditio*—*perdo*, *perditum*—*per*, entirely, and *do*, Sans. *da*, to put.]
Perigrate, *per'e-grin-át*, *v.i.*, to travel through the country; to travel about; to live in a foreign country:—*pr.p.* perigrinating; *pa.p.* perigrinated. [L. *perigrinor*, -atum—*pergrinus*, foreign—*periger*, away from home, probably from *per*, through, *ager*, a field, territory.]
perigration, *per-e-grin-á'shun*, *n.*, act of perigrinating or travelling about.
perigrinator, *per'e-grin-á-tor*, *n.*, one who perigrinates or travels about.
Peremptory, *per'emp-tor-i*, *adj.* lit. taking away entirely; preventing debate; authoritative; dogmatical.—*adv.* peremptorily.—*n.* peremptoriness. [L. *peremptorius*, from *perimo*, *peremptum*—*per*, entirely, and *emo*, to take.]
Perennial, *per-en'yál*, *adj.*, lasting through the year; perpetual: in *bot.*, lasting more than two years.—*adv.* perennially. [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.]
Perfect, *per'fekt*, *adj.*, done thoroughly or completely; completed; not defective; unblemished; possessing every moral excellence; completely skilled or acquainted: in *gram.*, expressing an act completed.—*v.t.* (or *per-fekt'*) to make perfect or complete; to finish:—*pr.p.* perfecting; *pa.p.* perfected.—*n.* perfecter. [L. *perfectus*, *pa.p.* of *perficio*—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, to do.]
perfectible, *per-fekt'i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be made perfect.—*n.* perfectibility, quality of being perfectible.
perfection, *per-fek'shun*, *n.*, state of being perfect; a perfect quality or acquirement.
perfectionist, *per-fek'shun-ist*, *n.*, one who pretends to be perfect; an enthusiast in religion or politics.—*n.* perfectionism.
perfective, *per-fekt'iv*, *adj.*, tending to make perfect.—*adv.* perfectly.
perfectly, *per-fekt-li*, *adv.*, in a perfect manner; completely; exactly.
perfectioness, *per'fekt-nes*, *n.*, state or quality of being perfect; consummate excellence.
Perfidy, *per-fi-di*, *n.*, want of faithfulness; treachery. [L. *perfidia*—*perfidus*, faithless—*per*, away from, *fides*, faith.]
perfidious, *per-fid'i-us*, *adj.*, full of perfidy; unfaithful; violating trust or confidence; teacher-

ous.—*adv.* perfidiously.—*n.* perfidiousness. [L. *perfidiosus*—*perfidia*.]
Perfoliate, *per-fó-li-át*, *adj.* in *bot.*, having the stem as it were passing through the leaf, having the leaf round the stem at the base. [L. *per*, through, *folium*, a leaf.]
Perforate, *per'fo-rát*, *v.t.*, to bore through; to pierce; to make a hole through:—*pr.p.* perforating; *pa.p.* perforated. [L. *perforo*, -atum—*per*, through, *foro*, to bore, akin to *Bore*.]
perforation, *per-fo-rá'shun*, *n.*, act of boring or piercing through: a hole through anything.
perforator, *per'fo-rát-or*, *n.*, an instrument for perforating or boring.
Perforce, *per-fórs'*, *adv.*, by force; violently; of necessity. [L. *per*, by, and *Foras*.]
Perform, *per-form'*, *v.t.*, to form or do thoroughly; to carry out; to achieve; to act.—*v.i.* to do; to act a part; to play, as on a musical instrument:—*pr.p.* performing; *pa.p.* performed. [L. *per*, thoroughly, and *formo*, to form.]
performable, *per-form'a-bl*, *adj.*, capable of being performed; practicable.
performance, *per-form'ans*, *n.*, act of performing; carrying out of something; something done; public execution of anything; an act or action.
performer, *per-form'ér*, *n.*, one who performs, esp. one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.
Perfume, *per'fum* or *per-fum'*, *n.*, odorous smoke; sweet-smelling scent; anything which yields a sweet odour.—*v.t.* perfume, to fill with a pleasant odour; to scent:—*pr.p.* perfuming; *pa.p.* perfumed. [Fr. *parfume*, Sp. *perfume*—L. *per*, through, *fumus*, smoke.]
perfumer, *per-fum'ér*, *n.*, one who or that which perfumes: one who trades in perfumes.
perfumery, *per-fum'ér-i*, *n.*, perfumes in general; the art of preparing perfumes.
Perfunctory, *per-fung'k-tor-i*, *adj.*, done merely to get a duty through; negligent; slight.—*adv.* perfunctorily.—*n.* perfunctoriness. [L. *perfunctorius*—*perfunctus*, *pa.p.* of *perfungor*, to execute—*per*, through, and *fungor*. See *Function*.]
Perhaps, *per-haps'*, *adv.*, by hap or chance; it may be; possibly. [L. *per*, by, and *Hap*.]
Peri, *péri*, *n.* in Persian mythology, an imaginary female fairy. [Pers.]
Pericardium, *per-i-kár'di-um*, *n.* in *anat.*, the sac which surrounds the heart. [low L.—Gr. *perikardion*—*peri*, around, *kardia*, the heart.]
pericardiac, *per-i-kár'di-ak*, *pericard'ial*, *pericard'ian*, *adj.*, pertaining to the pericardium.
Pericarp, *per-i-kárp*, *n.* in *bot.*, the covering, shell, or rind of fruits; a seed-vessel. [Gr. *pericarpion*—*peri*, around, *karpós*, fruit.]
pericarpial, *per-i-kárp'i-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to the pericarp.
Pericranium, *per-i-krá'ni-um*, *n.* in *anat.*, the membrane that surrounds the cranium. [low L.—Gr. *peri*, around, *kranion*, the skull.]
Perigee, *per-i-jé*, *n.* in *astr.*, the point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth:—opposed to *Apogee*. [Fr. *perigée*—Gr. *peri*, near, *gē*, the earth.]
Perihelion, *per-i-héli'on*, *Perihelium*, *per-i-héli-um*, *n.*, the point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun:—opposed to *Aphelion*. [Gr. *peri*, near, *hēlios*, the sun.]
Peril, *per'il*, *n.*, that which tries; exposure to danger; danger.—*v.t.* to expose to danger:—*pr.p.* perilling; *pa.p.* perilled. [Fr. *peril*—L.

- periculum*—root of *peritus*, tried, *experior*, to try, akin to Gr. *peiraō*, to try, *perasō*, to pass through.]
- perilous*, *per'il-ūs*, *adj.*, full of peril; dangerous.—*adv.* *per'ilously*.—*n.* *per'iloussness*.
- Perimeter*, *per'im'e-tēr*, *n.*, the measure round about a body: in *geom.*, the sum of all the sides of a plane figure. [Gr. *perimetros*—*peri*, around, *metros*, measure.]—*adj.* *perimet'rical*, pertaining to the perimeter.
- Period*, *pē'ri-ūd*, *n.*, a going round, a circuit: the time in which anything is performed: in *astr.*, the time occupied by a body in its revolution: a portion of time; a series of years; length of duration: the time at which anything ends; conclusion; date; epoch: in *gram.*, a mark at the end of a sentence (.) : in *rhet.*, a sentence in which the meaning is suspended till the end. [L. *periodus*, Gr. *periodos*—*peri*, around, *hodos*, a way.]
- periodic*, *pē'ri-ōd'ik*, *periodical*, *pē'ri-ōd'ik-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a period; happening by revolution; occurring at regular intervals: pertaining to periodicals.—*adv.* *period'ically*.
- periodical*, *pē'ri-ōd'ik-al*, *n.*, a magazine or other publication which appears in parts at regular periods.—*n.* *period'icalist*, one who writes in a periodical.
- periodicity*, *pē'ri-ō-dis'i-ti*, *n.*, state of being periodic.
- Peripatetic*, *per-i-pa-tet'ik*, *adj.*, lit. walking about; pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who is supposed to have given his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.—*n.* an adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle: one accustomed or obliged to walk. [Gr. *peripatētikos*—*peri*, about, *patēō*, to walk.]—*n.* *peripat'etism*, the philosophy of Aristotle.
- Periphery*, *per-if'ēr-i*, *n.*, lit. that which is carried round: in *geom.*, the circumference of a circle or any figure. [L. *periphēria*—Gr. *periphēria*—*peri*, around, *phērō*, to carry.]
- Periphrase*, *per-i-frāz*, *Periphrasis*, *per-if'ra-sis*, *n.*, a roundabout way of speaking; the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea: in *rhet.*, a figure employed to avoid a common expression.—*v. t.* or *t.* *per'iphrase*, to use circumlocution:—*fr. p.* *per'iphrasing*; *fr. p.* *per'iphrased*. [Gr. *periphrasis*—*peri*, round, about, *phrasis*, a speaking—*phrasō*, to speak.]
- periphrastic*, *per-i-fras'tik*, *periphras'tical*, *adj.*, containing or expressed by *periphrasis* or circumlocution.—*adv.* *periphras'tically*.
- Peristyle*, *per-i-stil*, *n.*, a range of columns round a building or square; a court, square, &c. with columns on three sides. [L. *peristylum*, Gr. *peristylon*—*peri*, around, *stylos*, a column.]
- Perish*, *per'ish*, *v. t.*, to pass away completely; to waste away; to decay; to lose life; to be destroyed; to be ruined or lost:—*fr. p.* *per'ishing*; *fr. p.* *per'ished*. [Fr. *perir*, pr. p. *perissant*—L. *perire*, to perish—*per*, completely, *ire*, to go.]
- perishable*, *per'ish-ə-bl*, *adj.*, that may perish or decay; subject to speedy decay.—*adv.* *per'ishably*.—*n.* *per'ishableness*.
- Peristyle*. See above *Perish*.
- Periwig*, *per-i-wig*, *n.*, a *peruke* or small wig. [Old E. *perriwig*, *perwake*, corr. of Fr. *perruque*, shortened into *Wig*. See *Peruke*.]
- Periwinkle*, *per-i-wingk'l*, *n.*, a small univalve mollusc. [A.S. *pinewincle*—*wincle*, a whelk.]
- Periwinkle*, *per-i-wingk'l*, *n.*, a genus of binding or creeping evergreen plants, growing in woods. [old E. *perwinks*, A.S. *perwince*, Fr. *perwince*—L. *perwince*, *vincaperwince*, prob. from *vincio*, to bind.]

- Perjure*, *pēr'jūr*, *v. t.*, lit. to break through an oath; to swear falsely (followed by a reciprocal pronoun):—*fr. p.* *pēr'juring*; *fr. p.* *pēr'jured*. [L. *perjuro*—*per*, through, *jurō*, to swear.]
- perjurer*, *pēr'jūr-ēr*, *n.*, one given to *perjury*.
- perjury*, *pēr'jur-i*, *n.*, act of *perjuring*; false swearing: in law, the act of willfully giving false evidence on an oath. [L. *perjuriūm*.]
- Perk*, *pēr-k*, *v. t.*, orig. to make smart.—*v. i.* to hold up the head with smartness:—*fr. p.* *pēr'king*; *fr. p.* *pēr'ked*. [Fr. *percer*, to make smart, W. *per*, trim, smart.]
- Permanent*, *pēr'ma-nent*, *adj.*, continuing through to the end; durable; lasting.—*adv.* *pēr'manently*. [L. *permanens*, *-entis*, pr. p. of *permaneo*—*per*, through, *maneo*, to continue.]
- permanence*, *pēr'ma-nens*, *per'manency*, *-nens-s*, *n.*, state or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state; duration.
- Permeate*, *pēr'me-āt*, *v. t.*, to pass through the pores of; to penetrate and pass through:—*fr. p.* *pēr'meating*; *fr. p.* *pēr'meated*.—*n.* *permea'tion*. [L. *permeo*, *-atum*—*per*, through, *meo*, to go.]
- permeable*, *pēr'me-ə-bl*, *adj.*, that may be permeated.—*adv.* *pēr'meably*.—*n.* *permea'bility*. [Fr. —L. *permeabilis*.]
- Permit*, *pēr-mit*, *v. t.*, lit. to send through; to let go; to give leave to; to allow; to afford means:—*fr. p.* *pēr'mitting*; *fr. p.* *pēr'mitted*.—*n.* *pēr'mit*, *permission*, esp. from a custom-house officer to remove goods. [L. *permitto*, *-missum*, to let through—*per*, through, *mitto*, to send.]
- permissible*, *pēr-mis-i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be permitted; allowable.—*adv.* *pēr'missibly*.
- permission*, *pēr-mish'un*, *n.*, act of permitting; liberty granted; allowance. [Fr.—L. *permissio*.]
- permissive*, *pēr-mis'iv*, *adj.*, granting permission or liberty; allowing; granted.—*adv.* *pēr'missively*.
- Permutable*, *pēr-mūt'a-bl*, *adj.*, mutable or that may be changed one for another.—*adv.* *pēr'mutably*.—*n.* *pēr'mutableness*. [L. *permutabilis*—*per*, through, *mutō*, to change.]
- permutation*, *pēr-mūt'ā-shun*, *n.*, act of changing one thing for another: in math., the arrangement of things in every possible order.
- Pernicious*, *pēr-nish'us*, *adj.*, killing utterly; hurtful; destructive; highly injurious.—*adv.* *pēr'niciously*.—*n.* *pēr'niciousness*. [L. *perniciosus*—*pernicies*, destruction—*perneco*, to kill completely—*per*, completely, *neco*, to kill.]
- Peroration*, *pēr-o-rā'shun*, *n.*, that which ends a speech; the conclusion of a speech. [L. *peroratio*—*peroro*, to bring a speech to an end—*per*, through, *oro*, to speak—*oro*, the mouth.]
- Perpendicular*, *pēr-pen-dik'lār*, *adj.*, lit. according to the plumb-line; exactly upright; extending in a straight line toward the centre of the earth: in *geom.*, at right angles to a given line or surface.—*n.* a perpendicular line or plane.—*adv.* *pēr-pendic'ularly*.—*n.* *pēr-pendic'ularity*, state of being perpendicular. [L. *perpendicularis*—*perpendicularis*, a plumb-line—*per*, thoroughly, and *pende*, to weigh.]
- Perpetrate*, *pēr-pe-trāt*, *v. t.*, lit. to perform thoroughly; to execute; to commit (usually in a bad sense):—*fr. p.* *pēr'petrating*; *fr. p.* *pēr'petrated*.—*n.* *pēr'petrator*. [L. *perpetro*, *-atum*—*per*, thoroughly, and *patro*, to appoint a father, to perform—*pater*, a father.] See *Paternal*.
- perpetration*, *pēr-pe-trā'shun*, *n.*, act of *perpetrating* or committing a crime: the thing perpetrated.

Perpetual, per-pet'u-al, *adj.* lit. *going or continuing throughout*; never ceasing; everlasting; not temporary.—*adv.* perpetually. [L. *perpetualis*—*perpetuus*, continuous—*per*, through, and root *pet*, to go.]

perpetuate, per-pet'u-ät, *v. t.*, to make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion:—*pr. p.* perpetuating; *pa. p.* perpetuated. [L. *perpetuo*, -atum—*perpetuus*.]

perpetuation, per-pet'u-ä'shun, *n.*, act of perpetuating or preserving from oblivion.

perpetuity, per-pet'u-i-ti, *n.*, state of being perpetual; endless duration; duration for an indefinite period; something perpetual; the sum paid for a perpetual annuity.

Perplex, per-pleks', *v. t.* lit. to plait or interweave completely; to make difficult to be understood; to embarrass; to puzzle; to tease with suspense or doubt:—*pr. p.* perplexing; *pa. p.* perplexed'. [L. *perplexus*, entangled—*per*, completely, and *plexus*, involved, from *plecto*, akin to Gr. *plekō*, to plait, interweave.]

perplexity, per-pleks'i-ti, *n.*, state of being perplexed; intricacy; embarrassment; doubt.

Perquisite, per'kwiz-it, *n.* lit. anything inquired after diligently; an allowance granted more than the settled wages; a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service. [L. *perquisitum*, from *perquirō*—*per*, thoroughly, *quiro*, to ask.]

Ferry, fer'l, *n.* the fermented juice of *pears*. [Fr. *ferri*, from *ferre*, a pear.] See *Fear*.

Persecute, per-se-küt, *v. t.* lit. to follow perseveringly; to pursue so as to injure or annoy; to harass; to annoy or punish, esp. for religious or political opinions.—*n.* persecutor. [L. *persequor*, *persecutus*—*per*, thoroughly, and *sequor*, to follow.]

persecution, per-se-kü'shun, *n.*, act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted.

Persevere, per-se-vér', *v. i.* lit. to adhere severely or strictly to anything; to persist in anything; to pursue anything steadily:—*pr. p.* persevering; *pa. p.* persevered'.—*adv.* perseveringly. [L. *persevero*—*perseverus*, very strict—*per*, very, and *severus*, strict. See *Severe*.]

perseverance, per-se-vér'ans, *n.*, act or state of persevering. [L. *perseverantia*.]

Persist, per-sist', *v. i.*, to stand throughout to something begun; to continue in any course; to persevere:—*pr. p.* persisting; *pa. p.* persisted'.—*adv.* persistingly. [L. *persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, to stand, Gr. *histēmi*, to cause to stand.]

persistence, per-sist'ens, *persistency*, per-sist'en-si, *n.*, quality of being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy; duration.

perseverant, per-sist'ent, *adj.*, persisting; tenacious; fixed; in *bot.*, remaining till or after the fruit is ripe.—*adv.* persistently.

Person, per'sun, *n.* lit. the thing sounded through, a mask; character represented, as on the stage; character: an individual; a living soul; the outward appearance, &c.; body: in *gram.*, the part played in conversation, whether speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—In *person*, by one's self, not by a representative. [L. *persona*—*persono*, -atum—*per*, through, and *sono*, to sound.]

personable, per'sun-äbl, *adj.*, having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance.

personage, per'sun-äj, *n.*, a person; character represented; an individual of eminence.

personal, per'sun-al, *adj.*, belonging to a person; pertaining to a person or his private concerns;

pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; applying offensively to one's character: in *gram.*, denoting the person.

personality, per'sun-ä-l-i-ti, *n.*, that which constitutes a person: a personal remark or reflection.

personally, per'sun-ä-l-i, *adv.*, in a personal or direct manner; in person; individually.

personalty, per'sun-ä-l-ti, *n.*, in law, personal estate or all sort of movable property.

personate, per'sun-ät, *v. t.*, to assume the person or character of; to represent; to counterfeit; to feign:—*pr. p.* personating; *pa. p.* personated.—*n.* personation, act of personating.

personator, per'sun-ät-tor, *n.*, one who personates.

personify, per-son'i-fy, *v. t.* lit. to make a person: in *rhet.*, to ascribe to anything the qualities of a person:—*pr. p.* personifying; *pa. p.* personified.—*n.* personification, act of personifying.

Perspective, per-spek'tiv, *n.* lit. a looking through; a view, vista; the art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye; a picture in perspective.—*adj.* pertaining or according to perspective. [Fr.; from L. *perspicio*, *perspicere*—*per*, through, and *specio*, to look.]

perspectively, per-spek'tiv-li, *adv.*, according to the rules of perspective.

perspicacious, per-spi-kä'shus, *adj.* lit. seeing through; of acute understanding.—*adv.* perspicaciously.—*n.* perspicaciousness. [L. *perspicax*, *perspicacis*—*perspicio*.]

perspicacity, per-spi-kä-s'i-ti, *n.*, state of being perspicacious or acute in discerning.

perspicuous, per-spi-k'ü-us, *adj.* lit. seen through; clear to the mind; not obscure in any way; evident.—*adv.* perspicuously.—*n.* perspicuousness. [L. *perspicuus*.]

perspicuity, per-spi-k'ü-i-ti, *n.*, state of being perspicuous; clearness; freedom from obscurity.

Perspire, per-spir', *v. i.* and *t.* lit. to breathe through; to emit through the pores of the skin; to sweat:—*pr. p.* perspiring; *pa. p.* perspired'. [L. *perspiro*, -atum—*per*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

perspiration, per-spir'ä'shun, *n.*, act of perspiring; that which is perspired; sweat.

perspiratory, per-spir'a-tor-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or causing perspiration.

Persuade, per-swä'd', *v. t.* lit. to advise thoroughly, so in *B.*; to influence successfully by argument, advice, &c.; to convince; to prevail on: in *B.*, to use persuasion or advice:—*pr. p.* persuading; *pa. p.* persuaded'.—*n.* persuader. [L. *persuadeo*, -ruasum—*per*, thoroughly, and *suadeo*, to advise.]

persuadable, per-swä'i-bl, *adj.*, capable of being persuaded.—*n.* persuadableness, persuasibility, quality of being persuadable.

persuasion, per-swä'zhun, *n.*, act of persuading; state of being persuaded; settled opinion; a creed; a party adhering to a creed.

persuasive, per-swä'siv, *adj.*, having the power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions.—*adv.* persuasively.—*n.* persuasiveness.

Pert, pèrt, *adj.* lit. smart, pretty; forward; saucy; impertinent.—*adv.* pertly.—*n.* pertness. [W.]

Pertain, per-tin', *v. i.* lit. to hold thoroughly; to belong; to relate to:—*pr. p.* pertaining; *pa. p.* pertained'. [L. *pertinere*—*per*, thoroughly, and *teneo*, to hold, akin to Gr. *teino*, Sans. *tan*, to stretch.]

pertinent, per'ti-nent, *adj.*, pertaining or related to a subject; fitting or appropriate.—*adv.* pertinently.

pertinence, per'ti-nens, *pertinency*, per'ti-nen-si, *n.*, state of being pertinent; appositeness; fitness.

Pertinacious, pĕr-ti-nā'sh-us, *adj.*, thoroughly tenacious; holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose; obstinate.—*adv.* pertinaciously.—*n.* pertinaciousness. [L. *perlinax*, *acis*, *per*, thoroughly, and *tenax*, tenacious—*tenere*, to hold.]

Pertinacity, pĕr-ti-nas'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being pertinacious or unyielding; obstinacy.

Pertinence, Pertinent. See under Pertina.

Perturb, per-turb, *v. t.* lit. to throw into utter confusion; to agitate:—*pr. p.* perturbing; *pa. p.* perturbed. [L. *perturbo*, *-atum*—*per*, thoroughly, and *turbo*, confusion. See Turbid.]

perturbation, pĕr-tur-bā'shun, *n.*, state of being perturbed; disquiet of mind: in *astr.*, a deviation of a heavenly body from its orbit.

Peruke, per'ook or per-ruk', *n.*, an artificial cap of hair; a periwig. [Fr. *peruque*; It. *perucca*; Sp. *peluca*—L. *pilus*, hair.] See Periwig.

Peruse, per-'uz, or -oos', *v. t.* lit. to scan or view thoroughly; to read attentively; to examine:—*pr. p.* perusing; *pa. p.* perused.—*n.* peruser. [corr. of *peruse*, *peruse*—L. *peruseo*, *-vium*, to look over—*per*, throughout, and *video*, to look.]

perusal, per-'u-zh'al, *n.*, the act of perusing; examination; study.

Peruvian, per-'oo-vi-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Peru in S. America.—*n.* a native of Peru.

Pervade, per-vād', *v. t.*, to go or come through; to penetrate; to spread all over:—*pr. p.* pervading; *pa. p.* pervaded. [L. *pervado*, *per-vasum*—*per*, through, and *vado*, to go; conn. with *Wade*.]

pervasive, per-vās'iv, *adj.*, tending or having power to pervade.

Pervert, per-vert', *v. t.*, to turn thoroughly or from the right course; to change from its true use; to corrupt; to turn from truth or virtue:—*pr. p.* perverting; *pa. p.* perverted.—*n.* perverter. [L. *pervertio*—*per*, thoroughly, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

perverse, per-verts', *adj.*, perverted or turned aside; obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; vexatious.—*adv.* perversely.

perversion, per-verts'hun, *n.*, the act of perverting; a diverting from the true object; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.

perverseness, per-verts'nes, perversity, per-verts'i-ti, *n.*, state of being perverse.

pervertible, per-vert'i-bl, *adj.*, able to be perverted.

Pervious, pĕr-vi-us, *adj.*, affording a way or passage through; penetrable.—*adv.* perviously.—*n.* perviousness. [L. *pervius*—*per*, through, *via*, a way.]

Pessimist, pĕs'i-mist, *n.*, one who complains of every thing being for the worst:—opposed to optimist. [from L. *pessimus*, worst.]

Pest, pest, *n.*, a contagious disease; a plague: anything destructive. [L. *pestis*, a contagious disease.]

pest-house, pest'-hous, *n.*, a house or hospital for persons afflicted with any pest or contagious disease.

pestiferous, pest-tif'er-us, *adj.*, bearing pestilence; pestilent.—*adv.* pestiferously. [L. *pestis*, and *fero*, to bear.]

pestilence, pest'i-lens, *n.*, any contagious deadly disease.

pestilent, pest'i-lent, *adj.*, producing pestilence; hurtful to health and life; mischievous; corrupt; troublesome.—*adv.* pestilently.

pestilential, pest-ti-len'shal, *adj.*, of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; destructive.—*adv.* pestilentially.

Pester, pest'er, *v. t.*, to encumber; to annoy:—*pr. p.* pestering; *pa. p.* pestered. [acc. to Diez from

Fr. *empêtrer*, to entangle—It. *impastofare*, to shackle a horse—*pasteja*, low L. *pastorium*, the foot-shackle of a horse—L. *pasco*, *pastum*, to pasture: but perhaps from *Pest*, a plague.]

Pestle, pest'l, *n.*, an instrument for pounding anything in a mortar.—*v. t.* and *i.* to pound with a pestle:—*pr. p.* pestling; *pa. p.* pestled. [low L. *pestellum*—L. *pestillum*, a pounder—*pesto*, intensive of *peso* = *pinso* (akin to Sans. root *piśh*), to pound.]

Pet, pet, *n.*, a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion. [prob. contracted from *Petulant*.]

pettish, pet'ish, *adj.*, showing a pet; peevish; fretful.—*adv.* pettishly.—*n.* pettishness.

Pet, pet, *n.*, any little animal fondled: a word of endearment often used to young children.—*v. t.* to treat as a pet; to fondle:—*pr. p.* petting; *pa. p.* petted. [prob. contracted from *Petty*; or from Dutch, *pete-kind*, a god-child—L. *pater* (*spiritualis*), a god-father.]

petted, pet'ted, *adj.*, treated as a pet; indulged.

Petal, pet'al or pet'al, *n.*, a flower-leaf. [L. *petalum*, Gr. *petalon*, a leaf—*petannō*, to spread out.]

petaled, pet'ald, petalous, pet'al-us, *adj.*, having petals or flower-leaves.

petaline, pet'al-in, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling a petal; attached to a petal.

petaloid, pet'al-oid, *adj.*, having the form of a petal. [Pet'al, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

Petard, pe-tārd', *n.*, an engine of war, used to break down barriers, &c. by explosion. [Fr.—*petar*, L. *pedo*, Gr. *perdo*, akin to Sans. *pard*, to explode.]

Petard, same as Petral.

Peterpence, pĕt'er-pens, *n.*, an annual tax of a silver penny, formerly paid by the English to the Pope in honour of *St Peter*, whose successor he claims to be.

Petiole, pet'i-ol, *n.*, the footstalk of a leaf. [L. *petiolus*, a little foot—*pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

Petition, pe-tish'un, *n.* lit. a falling upon; a request; a prayer; a supplication.—*v. t.* to present a petition to; to supplicate:—*pr. p.* petitioning; *pa. p.* petitioned. [L. *petitio*—*peto*, to ask, prob. akin to Sans. root *piśh*, to fall.]

petitionary, pĕ-tish'un-ar-i, *adj.*, containing a petition; supplicatory.

petitioner, pĕ-tish'un-ēr, *n.*, one who offers a petition or prayer.

petitioning, pĕ-tish'un-ing, *n.*, the act of presenting a petition; entreaty; solicitation.

Petra, same as Saltpetra.

Petresan, pe-trĕ'an, *adj.*, pertaining to rock. [L. *petrus*, Gr. *petraios*—L., Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

petrescent, pe-tres'ent, *adj.*, growing into or becoming stone.—*n.* petrescence.

petrify, petri-fi, *v. t.*, to make or convert into stone; to make callous; to fix in amazement.—*v. i.* to become stone, or hard like stone:—*pr. p.* petrifying; *pa. p.* petrified. [L. *petra*, a rock, and *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

petrification, pet-ri-fak'shun, *n.*, the act of turning into stone: the state of being turned into stone: that which is made stone.

petrification, pet-ri-fak'tiv, petrific, pe-trif'ik, *adj.*, having the power to change into stone.

petrous, pĕ'trus, *adj.*, like stone; hard.

petroleum, pe-trō'le-um, *n.*, rock-oil: a liquid inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks. [L. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, Gr. *elaion*, oil.]

Petrel, pet'rel, *n.*, a genus of ocean birds, which appear during flight sometimes to touch the sur-

face of the waves with their feet, prob. so called in allusion to *St Peter's* walking on the sea.

Petty, pet'i, *adj.*, small; inconsiderable; contemptible.—*adv.* pett'ly.—*n.* pett'iness. [Fr. *petit*; W. *pitw*, small.]

petticoat, pet'i-kot, *n.*, a little coat; a loose under garment worn by females. [Petty, and Coat.]

petticoated, pet'i-kot-ed, *adj.*, wearing a petticoat.

pettifogger, pet'i-fog-er, *n.*, a lawyer who practises only in petty or paltry cases. [Petty, and prov. E. *fog*, to practise in small cases.]

pettifoggery, pet'i-fog-er-i, *n.*, the practice of a pettifogger; mean tricks; quibbles.

Petulant, pet'ü-lant, *adj.*, falling upon or assailing saucily; forward; impudent; peevish.—*adv.* petulantly. [L. *petulans*, -antis—obs. *petulo*—*peto*, to fall upon.] See **Petition**.

petulance, pet'ü-lans, petulancy, pet'ü-lan-si, *n.*, the state of being petulant; forwardness; impudence; sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

Pew, pü, *n.* lit. a raised place; an inclosed seat in a church. [Dutch, *puye*; old Fr. *pu*, a raised place—L. *podium*, a projecting seat in the amphitheatre for the emperor, &c.]

Pewit, pe'wit, **Pewet**, pe'wet, *n.* the lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common in moors, so called from its note.

Pewter, pü'ter, *n.* an alloy of lead and tin, or lead and zinc; vessels made of pewter.—*adj.* made of pewter. [old Fr. *peutre*—low L. *peutrum*.]

pewterer, pü'ter-er, *n.*, one who works in pewter.

pewtery, pü'ter-i, *adj.*, belonging to pewter.

Phaeton, fá'e-tun, *n.* a kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after *Phaethon*, the fabled son of Helios, the Sun, whose chariot he attempted to drive: the tropic bird.

Phalanges, fá-lan'jēr, *pl.* of **Phalanx**.

Phalanx, fá-lan'ks, or fá', *n.* a line of battle: a square battalion of heavy armed troops drawn up in ranks and files close and deep; any compact body of men:—*pl.* phalan'ges, the small bones of the fingers and toes. [L.; Gr. *phalax*.]

Phantasm, fan'tazm, *n.* a vain, airy appearance; a fancied vision; a spectre.—*pl.* phan'tasma, phan'tas'mata. [Gr. *phantasma*—*phantazō*, to make visible—*phainō*, to bring to light—*phao*, Sans. *bha*, to shine.]

phantasmagoria, fan-taz-ma-gō'ri-a, *n.*, a gathering of appearances or figures upon a flat surface by a magic lantern. [Gr. *phantasma*, an appearance, and *agora*, an assembly—*agorō*, to gather.]

phantastic, phantasy. See **Fantastic**, **fantasy**.

phantom, same as **Phantasm**.

Pharisee, far'i-sē, *n.* one of a religious school among the Jews who became separated from the other Jews on account of their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Gr. *pharisaios*, Heb. *farush*—*parush*, to separate.]

pharisaic, far-i-sā'ik, pharisaical, far-i-sā'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or like the Pharisees; hypocritical.—*adv.* pharisa'ically.—*n.* pharisa'icalness.

pharisaism, far'i-sā-izm, pharisaicm, far'i-sē-izm, *n.*, the practice and opinions of the Pharisees; strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it; hypocrisy.

Pharmacy, fär'ma-si, *n.* the knowledge of medicines; the art of preparing and mixing medicines. [Fr. *pharmacie*—Gr. *pharmakia*—*pharmakon*, any artificial means, especially a medicine.]

pharmaceutic, fär-ma-sü'tik, pharmaceutical, fär-ma-

sü'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.—*adv.* pharmaceutically.

pharmaceutics, fär-ma-sü'tiks, *n. sing.*, the science of preparing medicines.

pharmacist, fär-ma-sü'tist, *n.*, one who practises pharmacy.

pharmacopœia, fär-ma-ko-pe'ya, *n.* a book containing rules for the making or composition of medicines. [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poieō*, to make.]

Pharos, fá'ros, *n.* a light-house or beacon, so named from the famous light-house on the island of *Pharos* in the bay of Alexandria.

Pharynx, far'ingks or fá'ringks, *n.* the cleft or cavity forming the upper part of the gullet. [Gr. *pharyngks*—*pharō*, to cleave.]

Phase, fá, **Phasis**, fá'sis, *n.*, an appearance; the illuminated surface exhibited by a planet: the particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change.—*pl.* phas'es. [Gr. *phasis*—*phainō*, to shew.] See **Phantasm**.

Phœasian, fe'ant, *n.*, the Phœasian bird, a gallinaceous bird abundant in Britain, and highly valued as food. [L. *phasianus*, Gr. *phasianos*—*Phasis*, a river in Asia Minor, whence the bird was brought to Europe.]

phœasantry, fe'an't-ri, *n.*, an enclosure for phœasants.

Phœnix, fe'niks, *n.* a fabulous bird said to exist 500 years single and to rise again from its own ashes: hence, the emblem of immortality. [L. *phœnix*; Gr. *phoenix*.]

Phenomenon, fe-nom'en-on, *n.*, an appearance; any result of observation or experiment: a remarkable or unusual appearance.—*pl.* phenom'ena. [Gr. *phainomenon*—*phainō*, to shew.] See **Phantasm**.

phenomenal, fe-nom'en-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a phenomenon.—*adv.* phenom'enally.

Phial, fá'al, *n.* a small glass vessel or bottle. [L. *phiala*, Gr. *phialē*.]

Philanthropy, fil-an'thro-pi, *n.*, love of mankind; good-will towards all men. [Gr. *philanthrōpia*—*philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, a man.]

philanthropic, fil-an'throp'ik, philanthropical, fil-an'throp'ik-al, *adj.*, loving mankind; shewing philanthropy; benevolent.—*adv.* philanthrop'ically.

philanthropist, fil-an'thro-pist, *n.*, one who loves and wishes to serve mankind.

Philharmonic, fil-har-mon'ik, *adj.*, loving harmony or music. [Gr. *philos*, loving, *harmonia*, harmony.]

Phillibeg. See **Fillibeg**.

Philippic, fil-ip'ik, *n.* one of the orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon; a discourse full of invective.

Philology, fil-o'lo-jī, *n.* lit. love of words; orig. the study of the classical languages of Greece and Rome: the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism. [Gr. *philologia*—*philologos*, fond of words—*philos*, loving, *logos*, word.]

philologist, fil-o'lo-jist, *n.*, one versed in philology.

philologic, fil-o'loj'ik, philological, fil-o'loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to philology.—*adv.* philolog'ically.

Phylomel, fil'o-mel, **Phylomela**, fil-o-mē'la, *n.* the nightingale. [Gr. *Phylomēla*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, fabled to have been changed into a nightingale.]

Philosophy, fil-os'o-fi, *n.* lit. the love of wisdom: the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena: the collection of general laws or principles be-

longing to any department of knowledge; reasoning: a particular philosophical system. [Gr. *philosophia*—*philos*, loving, *sophia*, wisdom.]

philosopher, fil-ōs'ō-fer, *n.*, a lover of wisdom; one versed in or devoted to philosophy: one who acts calmly and rationally. [Gr. *philosophos*—*philos*, a lover, *sophos*, wise.]

philosophical, fil-o-sof'ik, philosophical, fil-o-sof'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining or according to philosophy; skilled in or given to philosophy: rational; calm.—*adv.* philosophically. [L. *philosophicus*.]

philosophise, fil-ōs'ō-fiz, *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher:—*pr.p.* philosphising; *pa.p.* philosphised.

Philtre, fil'tēr, *n.* a charm or spell to excite love. [Fr. *philtre*, L. *philttrum*, Gr. *philttron*—*phild*, to love.]

Phlebotomy, fle-bot'ō-mi, *n.* lit. cutting of a vein; act of letting blood. [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, *tomē*, a cutting—*temō*, to cut.]

Phlegm, flem, *n.* lit. inflammation; the thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing; sluggishness; indifference. [Gr. *phlegma*, a flame, inflammation—*phlegō*, to burn.]

phlegmatic, fleg-mat'ik, phlegmatical, fleg-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, abounding in or generating phlegm: cold; sluggish; not easily excited.—*adv.* phlegmatically. [Gr. *phlegmatikos*—*phlegma*.]

Phocine, fō'sin, *adj.*, pertaining to the seal family. [L. *phoca*, Gr. *phōkē*, a seal.]

Phoenix, same as *Phœnix*.

Phonetic, fo-net'ik, Phonetical, fo-net'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the sound of the voice; representing the separate elementary sounds; vocal.—*n. sing.* phonet'ics, the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice.—*adv.* phonetically. [Gr. *phōnetikos*—*phōnē*, a sound.]

phonetic, fon'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to sound.—*n. sing.* phon'ics, the science of sound, acoustics.

phonograph, fō'no-graf, *n.* an instrument by which articulate speech or other sounds can be recorded by indentations on tinfoil, and mechanically reproduced at will from the record, almost in the original tones. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, to write.]

phonography, fo-nog'ra-fi, *n.* the art of representing spoken sounds by characters; a system of short-hand.—*phonograph*, fō'no-graf, *n.* a character or symbol used in phonography.

phonographer, fo-nog'ra-fēr, *phonographist*, fo-nog'ra-fist, *n.*, one versed in phonography.

phonographic, fō'no-graf'ik, phonographical, fō'no-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to phonography; representing sounds.—*adv.* phonographically.

phonology, fo-nol'ō-jī, *n.*, the science of the elementary spoken sounds; phonetics. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *logos*, discourse, science.]—*adj.* phonological.—*n. phonologist*, one versed in phonology.

phonotype, fō'no-tīp, *n.*, a type or sign representing a sound. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, *typos*, type.]

phonotypy, fo-not'ip-i, *n.* the art of representing sounds by types or distinct characters.

Phosphorus, fos'for-us, *n.* lit. the light-bearer; the morning-star: a yellowish substance, like wax, inflammable and luminous in the dark. [L.—Gr. *phosphoros*, light-bearer—*phōs*, light, *phērō*, to bear, to carry.] [like *phosphorus*.]

phosphoresce, fos-for-es', *v.i.* to shine in the dark

phosphorescent, fos-for-es'ent, *adj.* shining in the dark like *phosphorus*—*n. phosphorescence*.

phosphoric, fos-for'ik, phosphoreus, fos'for-us, *adj.*, pertaining to or obtained from *phosphorus*.

phosphuret, fos'fū-ret, *n.* a compound of *phosphorus* with a metal.—*adj.* phosphuretted, combined with *phosphorus*.

Photography, fo-to-graf-i, *n.* the art of drawing or producing pictures by light on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *graphō*, to draw.] [photography.]

photograph, fō'to-graf, *n.* a picture produced by photography, fō'to-graf'ik, photographical, fō'to-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or done by photography.—*adv.* photographically.

photographer, fo-to-gra-fēr, *photographist*, fo-to-gra-fist, *n.*, one who practises photography.

photometer, fo-tom'ē-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, *metron*, a measure.]

Phrase, frāz, *n.* lit. something spoken; a part of a sentence; a short pithy expression; a form of speech: in music, a short clause or portion of a sentence.—*v.t.* to express in words; to style:—*pr.p.* phrasing; *pa.p.* phrased'. [Fr.; Gr. *phrasō*—*phrasō*, to speak.]

phraseology, frā-ze-ō'fō-jī, *n.* style or manner of expression or use of phrases; peculiarities of diction: a collection of phrases in a language. [Gr. *phrasis*, *phrasēs*, phrase, *logos*, science.]

phraseologic, frā-ze-ō-loj'ik, phraseological, frā-ze-ō-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to phraseology; consisting of phrases.—*adv.* phraseologically.

Phrenology, fren-ō'fō-jī, *n.* orig. the science of mind; the science of the functions of the brain and its different parts. [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrenos*, mind, *logos*, science.]

phrenological, fren-ō-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining or according to phrenology.—*adv.* phrenologically.

phrenologist, fren-ō'fō-jist, *n.*, one who believes or is versed in phrenology.

Phthisis, thī'sis, *n.*, a wasting away or consumption of the lungs. [Gr.—*phthō*, to waste away.]

phthisical, tiz'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or having *phthisis*; breathing hard.

Phylactery, fi-lak'tēr-i, *n.* a charm to protect from danger; among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with four passages of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead. [Gr. *phylaktērion*, *phylaktēr*, a guard—*phylaxō*, to guard.]

phylacterie, fi-lak-ter'ik, phylacterial, fi-lak-ter'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *phylacteries*.

Physica, fiz'iks, *n. sing.* orig. the science of nature or of all natural objects; the science which treats of the general properties of natural bodies, natural philosophy. [L. *physica*, Gr. *phusikē* (*theōria*, theory)—*physis*, nature.]

physic, fiz'ik, *n.* something to assist nature; medicines: the art of healing.—*v.t.* to give medicines to:—*pr.p.* physicking; *pa.p.* physicked.

physical, fiz'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to nature or natural objects; pertaining to material things; known to the senses; pertaining to the body.—*adv.* physically. [Gr. *phusikos*—*physis*, nature.]

physician, fi-zish'an, *n.*, one skilled in the use of *physic* or the art of healing; one who prescribes remedies for diseases.

physicist, fiz'ist, *n.*, a student of nature; one versed in physics.

physiognomy, fiz-i-og'no-mi, *n.* the science or art of knowing a man's nature and disposition from his features; expression of countenance; the face. [for *physiognomy*—Gr. *physiognōmonia*—*physis*, nature, *gnōmōn*, one who knows—*gnōnai*, to know.]

physiognomic, fiz-i-og-nom'ik, physiognomical, fiz-i-og-nom'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to physiognomy.—*adv.* physiognomically.—*n. sing.* physiognom'ics, same as physiognomy.

physiognomist, fiz-i-og-nom-ist, *n.*, one skilled in physiognomy; one who tells fortunes by the face. **physiology**, fiz-i-ol'o-ji, *n. lit.* the science of nature; the science which treats of the different organs in plants and animals. [Gr. *physis*, nature, *logos*, science.]

physiologia, fiz-i-ol'o-ji'k, physiolog'ical, fiz-i-ol'o-ji'k-al, *adj.*, pertaining to physiology.—*adv.* physiolog'ically.

Phytology, fi-to'l'o-ji, *n.*, the science of plants, botany.—*adj.* phytolog'ical.—*n.* phytologist. [Gr. *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse, science.]

Piacular, pi-ak'u-lar, *adj.*, serving to appease, expiatory; requiring expiation; atrociously bad. [L. *piacularis*—*piaculum*, a sacrifice—*pio*, to appease, to expiate—*pius*, seeking to appease.]

Pianist. See under **Piano**.

Piano, pi-a'no, *adv.* in music, softly. [It. *piano*, plain, smooth—L. *planus*, plain.]—*adv.* pianis-simo, very softly. [It. *superl. of piano*.]

pianoforte, pi-a'no-for'te, *n.*, a musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys, so as to produce both soft and strong sounds. [It. *piano*, and *forte*, strongly—L. *fortis*, strong.]

pianist, pi-a'nist, *n.*, one who plays on the pianoforte, or one well skilled in it.

Plaza, pi-a'za, *n.*, a place or square surrounded by buildings; a walk under a roof supported by pillars. [It.; Sp. *plaza*, Fr. *place*. See **Place**.]

Pibroch, pi'brok, *n. lit.* pipe-music; the martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobair-achd*—*piobair*, a piper—*piob*, a pipe, bagpipe.]

Pick, pik, *v. t.*, to prick with a sharp-pointed instrument; to peck, as a bird; to pierce; to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock; to pluck or gather, as flowers, &c.; to separate from; to clean with the teeth; to gather; to choose; to select; to call; to seek, as a quarrel.—*v. i.* to do anything nicely; to eat by morsels; to steal.—*pr. p.* pick'ing; *pa. p.* picked (pikt).—*n.* any sharp-pointed instrument; choice.—*n.* pick'er. [A.S. *piccan*, Ger. *picken*, Fr. *piquer*, akin to **Pike**, **Fork**, **Beak**, **Peak**.]

pickaxe, pik'aks, *n.*, the axe or picking tool used in digging. [*locks*.]

picklock, pik'lok, *n.*, an instrument for picking pickpocket, pik'pok-et, *n.*, one who picks or steals from other people's pockets.

picket, pik'et, *n. lit.* a pointed peg or stake, used in camps for tying horses to, &c.; a small outpost or guard.—*v. t.* to fasten to a stake, as a horse; to post as a vanguard.—*pr. p.* pick'eting; *pa. p.* pick'eted. [Fr. *piquet*—*piquer*, to pierce.]

Pickle, pik'l, *v. t.* orig. to clean for keeping, as fish; to preserve.—*pr. p.* pick'ling; *pa. p.* pick'led.—*n.* a liquid in which substances are preserved; anything pickled. [Dutch, *pekel*, Ger. *pekel*: old E. *pykyn*, cleaning, *pykelynge*, a cleansing.]

Picnic, pik'nik, *n. lit.* a small charge or duty to be performed; an entertainment in the open air, at which each person contributes some article for the common table. [Fr. *picque-nique*, from It. *piccolo nicchia*, a little charge.]

Picture, pik'tur, *n.*, a painting; a likeness in colours; a drawing; painting; a resemblance; an image.—*v. t.* to paint, to represent by paint-

ing; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe vividly.—*pr. p.* pic'turing; *pa. p.* pic'tured. [L. *pictura*—*pingo*, *pictum*, Sans. *pinj*, to paint.]

picture, pik-tur'al, *adj.*, relating to pictures, illustrated by pictures.—*adv.* pictur'ally.

picturesque, pik-tur-ek', *adj.*, like a picture; fit to make a picture; natural; a vividly described representation.—*adv.* pictur'esquely.—*n.* pictur'esqueness. [Fr. *pittoresque*, It. *pittorresco*—*pittura*, L. *pictura*.]

pie, pi, *n.*, that which is painted; the magpie; in print, type mixed or unsorted. [Fr., It., and L. *pie*—*pingo*.]

piebald, pi'bauld, *adj.*, with pied or coloured balls or patches; of various colours. [**Pie**, and **Bald**.]

pied, pid, *adj.*, painted or variegated; of various colours; spotted.

Piddle, pid'l, *v. i.*, to peddle or deal in trifles; to trifle.—*pr. p.* pidd'ling; *pa. p.* pidd'led. [a form of **Peddle**.]

Pie, the magpie, &c. See under **Pictura**.

Pie, pi, *n.*, an article of food of *paste* with something baked in or under it. [contr. of **Pasty**.]

Pie, pi, *n.*, a book which ordered the manner of performing divine service. [etym. uncertain.]

Piece, pes, *n.*, a part of anything; a single article; a separate performance; a literary or artistic composition; a gun; a coin; a person (slightly).—*v. t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; to patch.—*v. i.* to unite by a coalescence of parts; to join.—*pr. p.* piec'ing; *pa. p.* piec'ed.—*n.* piec'er. [Fr.; It. *pezzo*, low L. *petium*, a piece of land, from Gael. *peo*, W. *peih*, a part, Bret. *pes*, a bit; or through It. from *Gr. pesa*, an edge or border.]

pieceless, pes'les, *adj.*, not made of pieces; entire. **piecemeal**, pes'mel, *adj.*, made of pieces or parts; single.—*adv.* in pieces or fragments; by pieces; gradually. [**Piece**, and **Meal**, a portion.] [**Job**.]

piecwork, pes'wurk, *n.*, work done by the piece or **pie**. See under **Pictura**.

Pier, per, *n.*, the mass of stone-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea; a wharf. [A.S. *pyrr*; Fr. *pierre*, a stone, L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

pier-glass, per'-glas, *n.*, a glass hung on a pier or stone-work between windows.

Pierce, pers, *v. t.* or *i.*, to thrust or make a hole through; to enter, or force a way into; to touch or move deeply; to dive into, as a secret.—*pr. p.* pierc'ing; *pa. p.* pierc'ed.—*n.* pierc'er. [Fr. *percer*, Prov. *perfusar*, It. *perforare*, L. *perforando*, -*turum*—*per*, through, and *tundo*, to beat.]

perceivable, pers'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being pierced.

Pier, pi'et, *n.*, a pie or magpie. [a form of **Pie**.]

Pietty, **Pietism**. See under **Pious**.

Pig, pig, *n. lit.* a little one; a young swine; an oblong mass of metal, so called because it is made to flow when melted in channels called *pigs* branching from a main channel called the *sove*.—*v. t.* to bring forth pigs; to live together like pigs.—*pr. p.* pig'ging; *pa. p.* pig'ged. [Gael. *big*, little ones, *pl. of bag*, little, Dutch, *bigge*, *big*, a pig. Compare A.S. *piga*, Ice. *þiga*, a little maid.]

piggery, pig'er-i, *n.*, a place where pigs are kept.

piggish, pig'ish, *adj.*, belonging to or like pigs.

pig-iron, pig'-i-urn, *n.*, iron in pigs or rough bars.

pigtail, pig'tail, *n.*, the tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail; a roll of twisted tobacco. [**Pig**, and **Tail**.]

Pigeon, pi'un, *n.* lit. that which *peeps* or chirps: a well-known bird, the dove. [Fr., Prov. *pipon*, It. *piccione*, *pipione*, L. *pipio*, a young bird or pigeon, from *pipio*, to chirp: from the sound.]

pigeon-hearted, pi'un-härt-ed, *adj.*, with a heart like a pigeon's; timid; fearful.

pigeon-livered, pi'un-liv-ärd, *adj.*, with a liver like a pigeon's; timid; cowardly.

pigeon-hole, pi'un-höl, *n.*, a hole for pigeons into their dwelling; a division of a case for papers, &c.

Pigment, pig'ment, *n.*, *paint*; any substance for colouring; that which gives the iris of the eye its various colours.—*adj.* pigmental. [Fr., L. *pigmentum*—*pingo*, to paint.] See *Picture*.

Pigmy, same as *Fygmy*.

Pike, pik, *n.* lit. that which *picks* or has a sharp point; a weapon with a shaft and spear-head, formerly used by foot soldiers: a voracious freshwater fish with a pointed snout. [Fr. *piegue*.] See *Pick*.

piked, pik't, *adj.*, ending in a point.

pikeman, pik'man, *n.*, a man armed with a pike.

pikestaff, pik'staf, *n.*, the staff or shaft of a pike; a staff with a pike at the end.

Pilaster, pi-las'tär, *n.*, a square pillar or column, usually set within a wall. [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, low L. *pilastrium*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

plastered, pi-las'tärd, *adj.*, furnished with pilasters or inserted pillars.

Pilchard, pil'härd, *n.*, a sea fish like the herring, but thicker and rounder, with a smooth, beautiful skin. [old E. *pilcher*, from A.S. *gylce*, Ger. *gels*, Fr. *pelisse*, It. *pelliccia*, a furred garment, L. *pelliccius*, made of skins—*pellis*, a skin.]

Pile, pil, *n.*, a ball; a roundish mass; a heap; combustibles for burning, esp. dead bodies; a large building; a heap of shot or shell: in *electricity*, a form of battery:—*v.t.* to lay in a pile or heap; to collect in a mass; to heap up; to fill above the brim:—*pr.p.* piling; *pa.p.* piled'. [Fr.; L. *pila*, a ball, Sana. *päl*, to accumulate.]

piles, pil's, *n.pl.* hemorrhoids, which see.

pill, pil, *n.*, a little ball of medicine; anything nauseous. [L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*.]

Pile, pil, *n.*, a pillar; one of the large stakes driven into the earth to support foundations.—*v.t.* to drive piles into. [A.S. *pil*, L. *pila*, a pillar.]

pile-driver, pil'-driv-är, *n.*, pile-engine, pil'-en-jin, *n.*, an engine for driving down piles.

pillar, pil'är, *n.*, a pile; a column; an upright support; anything that sustains. [Fr. *pillar*—L. *pila*.]

pillared, pil'ärd, *adj.* supported by a pillar; having the form of a pillar.

pillory, pil'or-i, *n.*, a wooden frame, supported by an upright pillar or post, and having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment.—*v.t.* to punish in the pillory:—*pr.p.* pillorying; *pa.p.* pilloried. [Fr. *pillori*, low L. *pilloricum*, *pillorium*—L. *pila*, a pillar.]

Pile, pil, *n.*, hair; the nap on cloth. [old Fr. *peil*, L. *pinus*, Gr. *pinos*.]

pilose, pil-'ös, *adjective*, pil'us, *adj.* hairy.—*n.* pilosity.

pileate, pil'e-ät, or pil'e-, *adjective*, pile-ät-ed, *adj.* having the form of a cap or hat. [L. *pileatus*—*pinus*, Gr. *pinos*, hair wrought into felt.]

plunder, pil'fär, *v.t.*, to strip bare; to rob; to steal small things.—*v.t.* to steal by petty theft:—*pr.p.* pilfering; *pa.p.* pilfered.—*n.* pilferage. [a strengthened form of *Pill*. See under.]

plundering, pil'fär-ing, *n.*, petty theft.

pill, pil, *v.t.*, to strip bare; to rob or plunder.—*v.t.* to be peeled off; to come off in flakes:—*pr.p.* pill'ing; *pa.p.* pill'd'. [Fr. *pillier*, It. *tagliare*, L. *pilare*, to plunder, prob. from *pinus*, hair.]

pillage, pil'äjä, *n.*, the act of pilling or stripping bare; plunder; spoil, esp. taken in war.—*v.t.* to plunder or spoil:—*pr.p.* pill'aging; *pa.p.* pill'aged.—*n.* pill'age. [Fr., from *pillier*.]

Pilgrim, pil'grim, *n.*, one who passes through different lands; a wanderer; one who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place. [old Ger. and Dan.; Ger. *pilger*, Fr. *pelerin*, Prov. *pelegrin*, It. *pellegrino*, *peregrino*, L. *peregrinus*, a traveller—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

pilgrimage, pil'grim-äjä, *n.*, the journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

Pill, of medicine. See under *Pila*, a ball.

Pill, Pillage. See under *Pila*, hair.

Pillar. See under *Pila*, a pillar.

Pillion, pil'yün, *n.* lit. a skin for riding on; a cushion for a woman behind a horseman; the cushion of a saddle. [Ir. *pillin*, Gael. *pilléan*, a pad, *peall*, a skin or mat, akin to L. *pellis*, the skin; derived by some from *Pillow*.]

Pillery. See under *Pila*, a pillar.

Pillow, pil'ö, *n.*, a cushion filled with feathers for resting the head on; any cushion.—*v.t.* to lay on for support:—*pr.p.* pill'owing; *pa.p.* pill'owed. [old E. *pillow*, A.S. *gyle*, Dutch, *peluwe*, akin to L. *pulvinius*, acc. to Wedgwood from *pluma*, a feather.]

pillow-case, pil'ö-käs, *n.*, a case for a pillow.

pillowy, pil'ö-i, *adj.*, like a pillow; soft.

Pilose. See under *Pila*, hair.

Pilot, pil'ut, *n.*, the lead-man, the sounder; one who conducts ships in and out of a harbour, along a dangerous coast, &c.; a guide.—*v.t.* to conduct as a pilot:—*pr.p.* piloting; *pa.p.* piloted. [Fr. *pilote*, Dutch, *pijloot*, from *peilon*, to sound, and *loot*, Ger. *loth*, a sounding-lead.]

plotage, pil'ut-äjä, *n.*, the act of piloting; the fee or wages of pilots.

plot-cloth, pil'ut-kloth, *n.* lit. cloth for pilots; a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats.

plot-fish, pil'ut-fish, *n.*, a kind of mackerel, so called because it often accompanies ships like a pilot.

Pimenta, pi-men'ta, *n.*, *Pimento*, pi-men'to, *n.* lit. anything spicy; allspice or Jamaica pepper; the tree producing it. [Sp. *pimentia*, It. *pimento*—L. *pimentum*, paint, juice of plants, anything spicy.]

Pimp, pimp, *n.*, one who procures gratifications for the lust of others; a pander.—*v.t.* to procure women for others; to pander:—*pr.p.* pimp'ing; *pa.p.* pimped'. [perhaps from prov. *pimp*, to couple.]

Pimpernel, pim'pär-nel, *n.*, *Pimpinella*, pim-pi-nel'a, *n.*, a plant having a double series of small leaves. [Fr. *pimpinelle*, It. *pimpinella*, low L. *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged, from *bipennis*—*bis*, twice, and *penna*, feather, wing.]

Pimple, pim'pl, *n.*, a pustule; a small swelling.—*adj.* pim'pled, pim'ply, having pimples. [A.S. *pinpel*, Fr. *pompette*, akin to L. *papula*, a pustule; or from W. *pump*, dim. of *pump*, a knob.]

Pin, pin, *n.* lit. a feather; a sharp-pointed instrument, esp. for fastening articles together; anything that holds parts together; a peg used in musical instruments for fastening the strings; anything of little value.—*v.t.* to fasten with a pin; to fasten; to inclose:—*pr.p.* pin'ning; *pa.p.*

pinned'. [W., Gael., and Ger. *pinne*, L. *pinna* or *pinna*, a feather.]
pinafore, pin'a-för, *n.* an apron for a child *pinned* or fastened *before*. [Pin, and *fore*.]
pinasse, pin'kä, *pinacchion*, pin'koosh-un, *n.*, a *case* or *cushion* for holding *pins*.
pin-money, pin'-mun-i, *n.*, *money* allowed to a wife for private expenses, originally to *buy pins*.
pinner, pin'er, *n.*, *one who pins* or fastens; a *pin-maker*; the lappet of a head-dress flying loose.
pin-point, pin'-point, *n.*, *the point of a pin*; a *trifle*.
pin-tl, pin'tl, *n.*, *a little pin*; a long iron bolt; the bolt hanging the rudder of a ship. [dim. of Pin.]
Pinears, same as *pinch'ers*, under *Pinch*.
Pinch, pinsh, *v.t.* to grip hard; to squeeze; to squeeze the flesh so as to give pain; to nip; to distress; to gripe.—*v.i.* to act with force; to bear or press hard; to spare.—*pr.p.* pinching; *pa.p.* pinched.—*n.* a close compression with the fingers; what can be taken up by the compressed fingers; a gripe; distress; oppression. [Fr. *pincher*, Sp. *pinchar*, *pinçar*, It. *pinciare*, to pinch, *pinzo*, a prick; akin to old Ger. *pinchiar*, to nip, Dutch, *pinzen*, *pinzen*, to pinch.]
pinchingly, pinsh'ing-li, *adv.*, in a *pinching manner*.
pincher, pinsh'er, *n.*, *one who or that which pinches*.
pinchers, pinsh'erz, *pinçers*, pin'serz, *n.* an instrument for seizing anything, esp. for drawing out nails, &c.
Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n.* a gold-coloured alloy of copper and zinc. [said to be from the name of the inventor.]
Pindarie, pin-dar'ik, *adj.*, after the style and manner of *Pindar*, a Greek lyric poet.—*n.* a *Pindaric ode*; an irregular ode.
Pine, pin, *n.* the *pin-like* or pointed tree; a northern cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [A.S. and Fr. *pin*; L. *pinus*; Gr. *pinus*; perhaps from Pin.]
pine-apple, pin'-ap-pl, *n.* a tropical plant, and its fruit, shaped like a *pine-cone*. [Pine, and *Apple*.]
pinery, pin'er-i, *n.* a place where *pine-apples* are raised.
play, pin'i, *adj.*, *abounding with pine-trees*.
Pine, pin, *v.i.* lit. to suffer pain; to waste away under pain or mental distress:—*pr.p.* pin'ing; *pa.p.* pined'. [A.S. *pinan*, from *pin*, pain; old Ger. *peinen*; Ger. *peinigen*.] See *Pain*.
Pinery. See under *Pine*.
Pinion, pin'yun, *n.* lit. *that which flies, a wing*; the joint of a wing most remote from the body; a smaller wheel with teeth working into others.—*v.t.* to confine the wings of; to cut off the pinion; to confine by binding the arms:—*pr.p.* pin'ion-ing; *pa.p.* pin'ioned. [Fr. *pinon*; prov. Fr. *pinon*, L. *pinna*, wing.] See *Pem*.
Pink, pink, *n.* lit. *small eye*; a plant with beautiful flowers, sometimes marked like an *eye*; a colour like that of the flower: the minnow, from the colour of its abdomen in summer: that which is supremely excellent.—*v.t.*, to work in *eyelid holes*; to cut in small scollops or angles:—*pr.p.* pink'ing; *pa.p.* pinked'. [Dutch, *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes; prov. Ger. *pinkern*, to wink.]
pink-eyed, pink'ed, *adj.*, *having small eyes*. [Pink, and *Eye*.]
pinching-iron, pink'ing-i-urn, *n.*, a tool for *pinching* or scolloping. [Pinching, and *Iron*.]
Pin-money. See under *Pine*.
Pinnae, pin'äs, *n.* a small vessel with oars and

sails; a boat with eight oars. [Fr. *pinasse*; It. *pinassa*—L. *pinus*, a pine, a ship.]
Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n.* lit. *that which is pointed like a pin or feather*; a slender turret; a high spring point.—*v.t.* to build with *pinnacles*:—*pr.p.* pinn'ac'ling; *pa.p.* pinn'ac'led. [low L. *pinnaeculum*, from *pinna*, a feather.]
Pinnat, pin'ät, *n.* in *bot.*, shaped like a feather: in *soot.*, furnished with fins.—*adv.* pinn'ately. [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather.]
Pint, pint, *n.* a *pointed* or marked measure = $\frac{1}{4}$ quart or 4 gills; in *med.*, 12 ounces. [A.S. *pynt*; Ger. and Fr. *pinte*; Sp. *pinta*, mark, pint, from L. *pingo*, Sans. *pinj*, to paint.]
Pintle. See under *Pine*.
Piny. See under *Pine*, *n.*
Pioneer, pi-o-ner, *n.* lit. a *foot-soldier*; a soldier who clears the road before an army, sinks mines, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way.—*v.t.* to act as pioneer to:—*pr.p.* pioneering; *pa.p.* pioneered. [Fr. *pionnier*; old Fr. *peonier*—*peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier—L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] See *Pedal*.
Pious, same as *Peony*.
Pious, pi'us, *adj.*, devout; having reverence and love for the Deity; proceeding from religious feeling.—*adv.* pi'ously. [L. *pius*.]
piety, pi'et-i, *n.*, the quality of being *pious*; reverence for the Deity, parents, friends, or country; sense of duty; dutiful conduct. [L. *pietas*.]
pietist, pi'et-ist, *n.* one of a sect of German religious reformers of the 17th century, characterized by great *piety* or practical religion.
pietism, pi'et-izm, *n.*, the doctrine and practice of the *pietists*.
Pip, pip, *n.* a disease of fowls, in which a horny substance grows on the tip of the tongue. [Dutch, *pip*, Ger. *pippe*, Fr. *pipie*, It. *pipita*, L. *pituita*; akin to Gr. *pipid*, to spit.]
Pip, pip, *n.*, the seed of fruit; a spot in cards. [old E. and Fr. *pipin*; It. *pipita*; Sp. *pipita*.]
pippen, pip'in, *n.* a kind of tart apple, prob. so called from the spots on its skin.
Pipe, pip, *n.* a musical wind instrument consisting of a long tube; any long tube; a tube of clay, &c. with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a cask containing two hds.—*v.t.* to play upon a pipe; to whistle.—*v.t.* to play on a pipe; to call with a pipe, as on board ships:—*pr.p.* piping; *pa.p.* piped'.—*n.* pip'er. [A.S. *pip*; Ger. and Fr. *pipe*; It. *pipa*; L. *pipa*, Gr. *pipiad*, to peep or chirp—from the sound.]
pipe-clay, pip-klä, *n.* white clay used for making tobacco *pipes* and earthenware.
piping, pip'ing, *adj.* uttering a weak, shrill, *piping* sound, like the sick; sickly; feeble; boiling.
pipkin, pip'kin, *n.* lit. a *little pipe*; a small earthen boiler. [dim. of *Pipe*.]
Pippin. See under *Pip*.
Pique, pek, *v.t.* lit. to pick or prick, as with sharp words; to wound the pride of; to offend; to pride or value:—*pr.p.* piq'uing; *pa.p.* piqued'.—*n.* an offence taken; wounded pride; spite; nicety; punctilio. [Fr. *piquer*; see *Pick*.]
piquant, pik'ant, *adj.* lit. *pricking*; severe; stimulating to the palate.—*adv.* piq'uantly.
Piquet, same as *Picket*.
Piquet, pi-ke't, *n.* a game at cards played between two persons, in which *points* are to be made. [Fr. *piquer*, a point.]

Pirate, pī'rāt, *n.*, one who attempts to capture ships at sea; a sea-robber; one who steals or infringes a copyright.—*v. t.* to take without permission, as books or writings:—*pr. p.* pī'rāting; *pa. p.* pī'rāted. [L. *pirata*; Gr. *peirattis*, from *peiradō*, to attempt.]

piratical, pī-rat'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a pirate; practising piracy.—*adv.* pī-rat'ically.

piracy, pī'rā-si, *n.*, the crime of a pirate; robbery on the high seas; infringement of copyright.

Pirouette, pīr-oo-ē't', *n.*, a wheeling about on the toes in dancing; the turning of a horse on the same ground.—*v. i.* to execute a pirouette. [Fr., from *piéd*, foot, and *rouette*, dim. of *roue*, a wheel.]

Piscatory. See under **Piscos**.

Piscos, pis'ēz, *n.*, the fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac. [L., pl. of *piscis*, a fish.]

piscatorial, pis-ka-tō'rī-al, *piscatory*, pis'ka-tor-i, *adj.*, relating to fishes or fishing.

placal, pis'in, *adj.*, pertaining to fishes.

piscinal, pis'in-al or pi-sī'n-al, *adj.*, belonging to a fish-pond. [L. *piscinalis*, from *piscina*, a fish-pond.]

piscivorous, pis-iv'o-rus, *adj.*, devouring or feeding on fishes. [L. *piscis*, fish, and *voro*, to devour.]

Pish, pish, *int.* an exclamation of contempt.

Pismire. See under **Pism**.

Piss, pis, *v. i.* in *B.*, to discharge urine or make water:—*pr. p.* piss'ing; *pa. p.* piss'ed'. [Dutch and Ger. *piszen*—from the sound.]

pismire, piz'mīr, *n.*, an ant or emmet. [from **Pism** and **Mire**, obs. an ant, because it discharges moisture like urine; Dutch, *pis-mirre*; A.S. and low Ger. *mire*, Gr. *murmēs*, Pers. *mūr*, an ant.]

Pistil, pis'til, *n.* in bot., the female organ in the centre of a flower, containing the seed, so called from its likeness to the pestle of a mortar. [Fr.; L. *pistillum*.] See **Pestle**.

pistillaceous, pis-til-lā'shus, *adj.*, growing on a pistil; pertaining to or having the nature of a pistil.

pistillate, pis-til-lāt, *adj.*, having a pistil.

pistilliferous, pis-til-lif'er-us, *adj.*, bearing a pistil without stamens. [Pistil, and *fero*, to bear.]

Pistol, pis'tol, *n.* a small hand-gun, orig. a dagger. [Fr. *pistolet*, It. *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoja*, old It. *Pistolà*, a town in Italy, where it is said to have been first made.]

pistolet, pis-to-let, *n.*, a little pistol.

Pistola, pis-tō'l, *n.* a Spanish and Italian gold coin = about 16 shillings. [It. *pistola*—*piastro*, a thin plate of metal.]

Piston, pis'tun, *n.* lit. the pounder; a short cylinder, used in pumps, &c., fitting and moving up and down within another. [Fr.; It. *pistone*, from L. *pisno*, to pound.] See **Pestle**.

piston-rod, pis-tun-rod, *n.* the rod by which the piston is moved.

Pit, pit, *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss: the bottomless pit: a hole used as a trap for wild beasts; whatever ensnares: the hollow of the stomach; the indentation left by small-pox; the ground-floor of a theatre; the shaft of a mine.—*v. t.* to mark with pits or little hollows; to set in competition:—*pr. p.* pit'ting; *pa. p.* pit't'ed. [A.S. *pytt*; Ir. and Gael. *pit*; L. *puteus*.]

pitfall, pit'fawl, *n.* a pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts fall into it and are caught.

pitman, pit'man, *n.*, a man who works in a coal-pit or a saw-pit.

pit-saw, pit'-saw, *n.* a large saw, worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit below.

Pitapat, pit'a-pat, *adv.* with palpitation or quick beating. [a repetition of *pat*.]

Pitch, pich, *n.* a black, sticky substance, used in calking ships, &c.—*v. t.* to smear with pitch:—*pr. p.* pitch'ing; *pa. p.* pitched'. [A.S. *pic*; Ger. *pech*; Ice. *bik*; L. *pix*; Gr. *pisna*, akin to *peukō*, L. *picca*, the fir.]

pitoky, pich'i, *adj.*, having the qualities of pitch; smeared with pitch; black like pitch; dark; dismal.

Pitch, pich, *v. l.* lit. to pitch or strike with a pike; to throw; to fix or set in array; to fix the tone.—*v. i.* to settle, as something pitched; to come to rest from flight; to fall headlong; to fix the choice; to encamp; to rise and fall, as a ship:—*pr. p.* pitch'ing; *pa. p.* pitched'.—*n.* any point or degree of elevation or depression; degree; degree of slope; a descent: in music, the height of a note: in mech., distance between the centres of two teeth. [a form of **Pick**.]

pitchfork, pich'fork, *n.* a fork for pitching hay, &c.

pitchpipe, pich'pip, *n.* a small pipe to pitch the voice or tune with.

Pitcher, pich'ēr, *n.* a vessel with a beak or spout for holding water, &c. [old Fr. *pitchier*, Sp. and Port. *pitchel*, Basque, *pitcherra*, a tankard, pitcher; It. *bicchiero*.] See **Beaker**.

pitcher-plant, pich'ēr-plant, *n.* a tropical plant, with vase-shaped leaves holding water like pitchers.

Pituous. See under **Pity**.

Pitfall. See under **Pit**.

Pith, pith, *n.* the marrow or soft substance in the centre of plants: force; importance; condensed substance; quintessence. [A.S. *piþa*; Dutch, *pit*, marrow.]

piþy, piþ'i, *adj.*, full of pith; forcible; strong; energetic.—*adv.* piþ'ily.—*n.* piþ'iness.

pitiless, piþ'les, *adj.*, wanting pith, force, or energy.

Pitiable, Piþ'iable, Piþ'ial, &c. See under **Pity**.

Pittance, pit'ans, *n.* orig. a monk's allowance or food; a very small portion or quantity. [It.; Sp.; Port. *pitansa*; Fr. *pitance*: variously derived from It. *apitansant*, appetising, *pieta*, pity, and *pile*, a small coin, a morsel.]

Pity, pit'i, *n.* lit. and orig. piety; sympathy with distress; a subject of pity or grief.—*v. t.* to sympathise with:—*pr. p.* pit'y'ing; *pa. p.* pit'ied'. [Fr. *pitie*; It. *pieta*; L. *pietas*—*pius*, pious.]—*n.* piþ'iness.

pitiless, pit'les, *adj.*, without pity; unsympathising; cruel.—*adv.* pit'ilessly.—*n.* pit'ilessness.

Pituous, pit'e-us, *adj.*, fitted to excite pity; mournful; compassionate; palsy.

pitiable, pit'i-able, *adj.*, deserving pity; affecting; wretched.—*n.* pit'iableness.—*adv.* pit'vably.

pitiful, pit'i-fool, *adj.*, full of pity; compassionate; sad; despicable.—*adv.* pit'ifully.—*n.* pit'ifulness.

pitiless, pit'les, *adj.*, without pity; unsympathising; cruel.—*adv.* pit'ilessly.—*n.* pit'ilessness.

Pivot, piv'ut, *n.* the small peg or stake on which anything turns: the officer or soldier at the flank, on which a company wheels. [Fr. contr. of *pivrot*, dim. of *pieu*, a stake; It. *pivolo*, a peg or pin, conn. with **Pipe**.]

pivoting, piv'ut-ing, *n.* the pivot work in machines.

Pix, piks, *n.* same as **Fyz**.

Placable, plā'ka-bl or plak'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be appeased; relenting; forgiving.—*adv.* plac'ably.—*ns.* placabil'ity, plac'ableness. [L. *placabilis*—*placo*, to appease.]

Placard, pla-kārd' or plak'ard, *n.*, anything broad and flat; a bill stuck upon a wall as an adver-

placard

tisement, &c. [Fr. *placard*, a bill stuck on a wall—*placquer*, to stick, *plaque*, plate, tablet—Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, anything broad and flat.]
 placard, pla-kärd', *v.t.* to publish or notify by *placards*:—*pr.p.* placard'ing; *pa.p.* placard'ed.

Place, pläs, *n.*, a broad way in a city; a space; locality; a town; a residence; existence; rank; office; stead; way; passage in a book.—*v.t.* to put in any place or condition; to settle; to lend; to ascribe:—*pr.p.* plac'ing; *pa.p.* plac'ed.—*n.* plac'er. [Fr.; L. *platea*, a broad way in a city; Gr. *plateia*, a street—*platys*, broad.]

placeman, pläs'man, *n.*, one who has a place or office under a government.—*pl. plac'man*.

Placenta, pla-sen'ta, *n.*, the spongy, flattened organ developed during pregnancy, connecting the foetus in the womb with the mother by the navel-string, and expelled after birth: in bot., the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached.—*pl. placen'ta*. [L.; Gr. *plaknos*, a flat cake—*plaknois*, flat—*plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad.]

placental, pla-sen'täl, *adj.*, pertaining to or having a *placenta*.—*n.* a mammal having a placenta.

Placid, plas'id, *adj.* orig. *pleasing*; gentle; peaceful.—*adv.* plac'idly.—*ns.* plac'idity, plac'idness. [L. *placidus*—*placere*, to please, akin to *placere*. See *Placible*.]

Plagiary, plä'ji-ar-i, *n.* orig. a man-stealer; one who steals the thoughts or writings of others and gives them out as his own.—*adj.* practising literary theft. [L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer—*plagium*, man-stealing—*plagios*, to surround with a net, to steal—*plaga*, a net, akin to *plak*, root of Gr. *plakho*, to entwine.]

plagiarise, plä-ji-ar-'is', *v.t.*, to steal from the writings of another:—*pr.p.* plägiariz'ing; *pa.p.* plägiariz'ed.

plagiarism, plä'ji-ar-izm, *n.*, the act or practice of *plagiarising*.

plagiarist, plä'ji-ar-ist, *n.*, one who *plagiarises*.

Plague, pläg, *n.* lit. a stroke, a wound; any great natural evil; a pestilence; anything troublesome.—*v.t.* to infest with disease or calamity; to trouble:—*pr.p.* pläg'uing; *pa.p.* plägued'. [Dutch, *plaga*, a wound—L. *plaga*, Gr. *plage*, a stroke—*plisso*, to strike.]

plague-mark, pläg-märk, plague-spot, pläg-spot, *n.*, a mark or spot of *plague* or foul disease.

Plaice, Plaise, pläs, *n.*, a broad, flat fish. [L. *platessa*, a flat fish—Gr. *platys*, broad, flat.]

Plaid, pläd, *n.* lit. a blanket; a loose outer garment of woollen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gael. *plaidie*, a blanket, contr. of *psallaid*, a sheep-skin—*psall*, a skin.]
 plaided, pläd'ed, *adj.*, wearing a *plaid*.

Plain, plän, *adj.*, even; flat; level; smooth; simple; homely; artless; sincere; evident; mere; not coloured or figured.—*adv.* plain'ly.—*n.* plain'ness. [L. *planus*; prob. akin to Gr. *platys*, wide, broad, flat, and to Sans. *prithu*, broad—root *pruth*, to be extended.] [an open field.]

plain, plän, *n.*, plain level land; any flat expanse;

plain, plän, *adv.* honestly; distinctly.

plain-dealer, plän-dē-ēr, *n.*, one who *deals* or speaks his mind *plainly*.

plain-dealing, plän-dē-ing, *adj.*, *dealing*, speaking, or acting *plainly* or honestly; open; candid.—*n.* frank and candid speaking or acting; sincerity

plain-hearted, plän-härt-ed, *adj.* having a *plain* or honest heart; sincere.—*n.* plain'-heartedness.

plain-spoken, plän-spök-en, *adj.*, speaking with *plain*, rough sincerity.

planting

plant-work, plän'-wurk, *n.*, plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

Plant, plänt, *n.* lit. a beating of the breast in mourning; lamentation; complaint; a sad song: in law, the exhibiting of an action in writing by a *plaintiff*. [Norm. *plaintis*; old Fr. *plaint*, L. *planticus*—*plango*, *plantum*, to beat the breast, &c. in mourning.] See *Complain*.

plaintiff, plänt'if, *n.*, a complainant; in law, one who commences a suit against another.

plaintive, plänt'iv, *adj.*, complaining; expressing sorrow; sad.—*adv.* plänt'ively.—*n.* plänt'iveness.

Plait, plät, *v.t.*, to fold; to double in narrow folds: to interweave:—*pr.p.* plait'ing; *pa.p.* plait'ed.—*n.* a fold; a doubling; a braid. [L. *plico*, *plicatum*, akin to Gr. *plakho*, to fold.]

plaiter, plät'ēr, *n.*, one who *plaits* or braids.

Plan, plan, *n.*, a drawing of anything on a *plane* or flat surface; a ground-plot of a building; a scheme or project; a contrivance.—*v.t.* to make a sketch of on a flat surface; to form in design:—*pr.p.* plann'ing; *pa.p.* plann'ed'. [Fr.—L. *planus*, flat.] See *Plan*. [a projector.]

planner, plan'ēr, *n.*, one who *plans* or forms a plan;

Planary. See under *Plane*.

Plane, plän, *adj.*, plain; even; level; pertaining to, lying in, or forming a plane.—*n.* a level surface; a tool for smoothing boards: in geom., a superficies.—*v.t.* to make level:—*pr.p.* plän'ing; *pa.p.* plän'ed'. [L. *planus*. See *Plan*.]

planary, plän'ar-i, *adj.*, relating to a *plane*. [*plane*.

planisphere, plan'is-sfēr, *n.*, a sphere projected on a *plane*, plan'ēt, *n.*, one of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun, so called from their wandering or moving about among the other stars. [Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer—*planas*, to make to wander.]

planetarium, plan-e-tä'ri-um, *n.*, a machine shewing the motions and orbits of the *planets*.

planetary, plan'ēt-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to the *planets*; consisting of or produced by *planets*; under the influence of a planet: erratic; revolving.

planetoid, plan'ēt-oid, *n.*, a celestial body having the form of a *planet*; an asteroid. [Gr. *planētēs*, and *eidos*, form—*eidos*, L. *video*, to see.]

planet-stricken, plan'ēt-strik-en, planet-struck, plan'ēt-struk, *adj.* in astrology, *struck* or affected by the *planets*; blasted.

Plane-tree, plän-trē, *n.*, a fine tall tree, with large broad leaves. [Fr. *plane*, *platane*, L. *platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad. See *platane*.]

Planisphere. See under *Plane*.

Plank, plangk, *n.*, a long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board.—*v.t.* to cover with planks:—*pr.p.* plank'ing; *pa.p.* plank'ed'. [L. *planca*, a board—*planus*. See *Plan*.]

Plant, plant, *n.* lit. that which is spread out; a sprout; any vegetable production; a child; the tools or material of any trade or business.—*v.t.* to put into the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to set in the mind; to establish:—*pr.p.* plant'ing; *pa.p.* plant'ed'. [A.S.; Fr. *planter*—L. *planta*, the flattened thing, a shoot—*planus*, flat. See *Plan*.]

plantation, plan-tä'shun, *n.*, a *place* planted; in the U. S. a large estate; a colony; introduction.

planter, plant'ēr, *n.*, one who *plants* or introduces the owner of a plantation.

planting, plant'ing, *n.*, the act of setting in the ground for growth; the art of forming plantations of trees; a plantation.

Plantain, plan'tān, *n.* an important food-plant of tropical countries. [Fr.—L. *plantago*.]

Plantigrade, plant'i-grād, *adj.* that walks on the sole of the foot.—*n.* a plantigrade animal, as the bear. [L. *planta*, the sole, *gradior*, to walk.]

Plash, plash, *n.* a dash of water; a puddle; a shallow pool.—*v.i.* to dabble in water; to splash:—*pr.p.* splash'ing; *pa.p.* splash'ed. [From the sound.]

Plashy, plash'y, *adj.*, abounding with splashes or puddles; watery.

Plaster, plas'tēr, *n.* something that can be moulded into figures; a composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, &c.: in *med.*, an external application spread on cloth, &c.—*adj.* made of plaster.—*v.t.* to cover with plaster: to cover with a plaster, as a wound:—*pr.p.* plaster'ing; *pa.p.* plaster'ed. [A.S. *plaster*, old Fr. *plastre*—L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*—*em*, upon, *plastro*, to mould, to fashion.]

Plasterer, plas'tēr-ēr, *n.*, one who plasters, or one who works in plaster.

Plastering, plas'tēr-ing, *n.*, a covering of plaster; the plaster-work of a building.

Plastic, plas'tik, *adj.*, moulding; having power to give form; capable of being moulded. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plassein*.] [*plastic*.]

Plasticity, plas-tis'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being flat, *v.t.* same as flat.

Flat, flat, *n.* a plot or piece of flat ground; a piece of ground laid out. [Fr. *plat*, Ger. *platt*, akin to Gr. *platys*, flat.]

Platane, plat'an, *n.*, the plane-tree. [L. *platanus*, Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad, flat.]

Plattitude, plat'i-tūd, *n.*, flatness; that which exhibits dullness; an empty remark.

Platoon, pla-tō, *n.*, lit. a large flat dish; a broad, flat space; a table-land. [Fr.]

Platform, plat'form, *n.*, the form of anything of a flat surface; a raised level scaffolding; *mil.*, an elevated floor for cannon; a statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion.

Plate, plāt, *n.*, something flat; a thin piece of metal; wrought gold and silver; household utensils in gold and silver; a flat dish; an engraved plate of metal.—*v.t.* to overlay with a coating of plate or metal; to adorn with metal; to beat into thin plates:—*pr.p.* plat'ing; *pa.p.* plat'ed. [Fr. *plat*, old Fr. *plate*, Prov. *plata*, a scale, a plate, silver, from root of flat.]—*plate-glass*, a fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates.

Plating, plat'ing, *n.*, the overlaying with a coating of plate or metal; a thin coating of metal.

Platina, plat'in-a, platinum, plat'in-um, *n.*, a metal of a dim silvery appearance. [Sp. *platino*—*plata*, plate, silver, from root of flat.]

Platter, plat'ēr, *n.*, a large flat plate or dish.

Platonian, pla-ton'ik, *n.*, pertaining to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or to his philosophical opinions; pure and unmixed with carnal desires.—*adv.* Platonically.

Platonism, plat'on-izm, *n.*, the philosophical opinions of Plato.—*n.* Platonist, a follower of Plato.

Platoon, pla-tōon, *n.*, lit. a knot or group of men; *mil.*, orig. a body of soldiers in a hollow square; a subdivision of a company. [Fr. *peloton*, a ball, a knot of men—low L. *pelota*—L. *pila*, a ball.]

Plaster. See under flat.

Pleas'dit, plaw'd'it, *n.*, applause; praise bestowed. [L. *plaudite*, do ye praise, a call for applause, *sd* pers. pl. imperative of *plaudo*, *plausum*, to praise.]

plauditory, plaw'd'it-or-l, *adj.*, applauding.

plausible, plaw'f-i-bl, *adj.*, that may be applauded; fitted to gain praise: superficially pleasing; apparently right; popular.—*adv.* pleas'ibly.—*n.* *plausibleness*, *plausibility*. [L. *plausibilis*—*plaudo*.]

Play, plā, *v.i.* to engage in some exercise or in a game; to sport; to trifle: to move irregularly; to operate: to act in a theatre: to perform on a musical instrument: to practise a trick: to act a character: to gamble.—*v.t.* to put in motion; to perform upon: to perform; to act a sportive part: to compete with:—*pr.p.* play'ing; *pa.p.* play'ed. [old E. *pley*, *player*, A.S. *plegan*, *plegian*, to ply or exercise, to sport.]

Play, plā, *n.* any exercise for amusement; amusement: a contending for victory; practice in a contest; gaming; action or use; manner of dealing, as fair-play; a dramatic composition; movement; room for motion; liberty of action.—*play-bill*, a bill or advertisement of a play.—*play-book*, a book of plays or dramas.—*playfellow*, *playmate*, a fellow or mate in play or amusements.—*plaything*, anything for playing with; a toy.

Player, plā'ēr, *n.*, an actor of plays or dramas; a musician. [A.S. *pleggers*.]

Playful, plā'fūl, *adj.*, given to play; sportive.—*adv.* play'fully.—*n.* play'fulness.

Playing-card, plā'ing-kārd, *n.*, one of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games.

Plea, Plead, &c. See under Pleas.

Pleasant, &c. See under Pleas.

Pleas'd, plez, *v.t.*, to make cheerful; to delight; to satisfy.—*v.i.* to like; to choose:—*pr.p.* pleas'ing; *pa.p.* pleas'ed.—*n.* pleas'ur. [Fr. *plaisir*, old Fr. *plaisir*, Sp. *placer*—L. *placere*, to please, akin to *placo*, to make cheerful, and Sans. *pri*, to be pleased with.]

pleasing, plēz'ing, *adj.*, giving pleasure; agreeable; gratifying.—*adv.* pleas'ingly.

pleasant, plez'ant, *adj.*, pleasing; agreeable; cheerful; gay; trifling.—*adv.* pleas'antly.—*n.* pleas'antness. [Fr. *plaisant*, pr.p. of *plaire*.]

pleasantry, plez'ant-ri, *n.*, anything that promotes pleasure; merriment; lively talk. [Fr. *plaisanterie*—*plaisant*.]

pleasure, plez'ūr, *n.*, that which pleases; agreeable emotions; gratification; what the will prefers; purpose; command; approbation.—*v.t.* in B., to give pleasure to:—*pr.p.* pleas'uring; *pa.p.* pleas'ured. [Fr. *plaisir*—L. *placere*.]—*pleas'ure-boat*, a boat used for pleasure or amusement.—*pleas'ure-ground*, ground laid out in an ornamental manner for pleasure.

pleasurable, plez'ūr-ə-bl, *adj.*, able to give pleasure; delightful; gratifying.—*adv.* pleas'urably.—*n.* pleas'urableness.

plea, plē, *n.*, lit. that which is said in order to please; the act of pleading; the defender's answer to the plaintiff's declaration; an excuse; an apology; urgent entreaty. [old E. *plead*, Fr. *plaid*, old Fr. *plaid*, low L. *placitum*, *placitum*, a conference, lit. an opinion, determination—*placere*, it pleases, seems good—*placere*, to please.]

plead, plēd, *v.i.*, to carry on a plea or lawsuit; to argue in support of a cause against another: to seek to persuade: to admit or deny a charge of guilt.—*v.t.* to discuss by arguments: to allege in pleading or defence; to offer in excuse.—*n.* pleas'ur. [Fr. *plaidier*—*plaid*, a plea.]

pleading, plēd'ing, *adj.*, imploring.—*n.* pl. in law, the statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.—*adv.* pleas'ingly.

Plebeian, ple-bē'yan, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of the common people; popular; vulgar.—*n.* orig. one of the common people of ancient Rome; one of the lower classes. [Fr. *plebēian*, *L. plebeius*—*plebs*, *plebis*, the common people.]

Pledge, plej, *n.*, anything offered as security; security.—*v.t.* to give as security; to engage for by promise; to invite to drink by partaking of the cup first; to drink to the health of:—*pr. p.* pledging; *pa. p.* pledged.—*n.* pledger. [old Fr. *plege*, low *L. plegium*, *plivium*, a pledge, *plegiare*, *plevire*, to pledge, prob. from *praebere*, to proffer (*fidem*, a promise of security); or acc. to Wedgwood, akin to Dutch, *pleghe*, Ger. *pflicht*, duty, service due to a feudal superior—*pflegen*, to ply.] See **Plight**, **Fly**.

Platada, plē'yadz, *Platades*, plē'ya-dēz, *n. pl.* in myth., seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars: in *astr.*, a group of six stars on the shoulder of the constellation, Taurus.

Pliocene, plī'o-sēn, *adj.* in *geol.*, relating to the strata more recent than the miocene or second tertiary. [Gr. *pleidn*, more, *kainos*, recent.]

Platocene, plīst'o-sēn, *adj.* in *geol.*, pertaining to the most recent tertiary deposits. [Gr. *pleistos*, most, *kainos*, recent.]

Plenary, plen'ar-i, or plē', *adj.*, full; entire; complete. [low *L. plenarius*—*L. plenus*, filled, full—*pleo*, to fill.]

plenipotentiary, plen-i-po-ten'shi-ar-i, *adj.*, containing full power.—*n.* one having full power to transact any business. [low *L. plenipotentarius*—*L. plenus*, and *potens*, powerful. See **Potent**.]

plenitude, plen'ti-tūd, *n.*, state of being full or complete; fulness. [*L. plenitudo*—*plenus*, full.]

plenty, plen'ti, *n.*, a full or sufficient supply; abundance. [old Fr. *plēnit*. Prov. *plēntat*—*L. plenitas*, fulness—*plenus*, full.]

plenteous, plente-us, *adj.*, containing plenty; abundant.—*adv.* plen'teously.—*n.* plen'teoumess.

plentiful, plen'ti-fool, *adj.*, containing plenty; fruitful.—*adv.* plen'tifully.—*n.* plen'tiffulness.

Pleonasm, plē'o-nazm, *n.* use of more words than are necessary: in *rhet.*, redundancy of language. [Gr. *pleonasmus*—*pleōn*, more, *pleos*, full.]

pleonastic, plē'o-nas'tik, *pleonastical*, plē'o-nas'tikal, *adj.*, pertaining to pleonasm; redundant.—*adv.* pleonast'ically. [Gr. *pleonastikos*.]

Plethora, pleth'o-ra, *n.* in *med.*, excessive fulness of blood; overfulness in any way. [Gr. *plēthōra*—*plēthē*, to be or become full—*pleos*, full.]—*adj.* plethor'ic, plethorēt'ic, afflicted with plethora.

Pleura, plō'ra, *n.* lit. *a rib*; the side; a delicate serous membrane, which covers the lungs.—*pl. pleur'a*. [Gr.]

pleurisy, plō'ri-si, *n.*, inflammation of the pleura.

pleuritic, plō'ri-tik, *pleuritical*, plō'ri-tik'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or affected with pleurisy.

pleuro-pneumonia, plō'ro-nō-mō-ni-a, *n.*, inflammation of the pleura and lungs. [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumones*, the lungs.] See **pneumonia**.

Pliable, **Filant**, &c. **Flicate**, **Flicated**, **Filers**. See under **Fly**.

Plight, plit, *v.t.*, to pledge; to give as security:—*pr. p.* plighting; *pa. p.* plighted.—*n.* a pledge; a security; dangerous condition; condition. [A.S. *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge, *plihht*, danger, a pledge; Dutch, *pligt*, Ger. *pflicht*, an obligation.] See **Pledge**, **Fly**.

Plinth, plinth, *n.* in *arch.*, the lowest brick-shaped part of the base of a column or pedestal: the pro-

jecting face at the bottom of a wall. [*L. plinthus*, Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.]

Pliocena, same as **Pliocene**.

Plod, plod, *v.i.* to travel laboriously; to toil; to drudge; to study closely:—*pr. p.* plodding; *pa. p.* plodded. [compare Gael. *plod*, a clod.]

plodder, plod'der, *n.*, one who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious man.

plodding, plod'ing, *adj.* laborious, but slow.—*n.* slow movement or study.—*adv.* plodd'ingly.

Plot, plot, *n.* a flat or small extent of ground.—*v.t.* to make a plan of:—*pr. p.* plotting; *pa. p.* plotted. [a form of **Flat**.]

Plot, plot, *n.* a twisted or intricate scheme; a conspiracy; stratagem; the chain of incidents in the story of a play, &c.—*v.i.* to scheme; to form a scheme of mischief; to conspire.—*v.t.* to devise:—*pr. p.* plotting; *pa. p.* plotted. [*L. plico*, *plucatum*, Gr. *plethō*, to twist, to fold; or from the idea of laying out or planning. See **Plot** above, and **Plan**.]

plotter, plō'ter, *n.*, one who plots; a conspirator.

Plough, plow, *n.* an instrument (orig. a *plug*, *peg*, or stake) for turning up the soil; tillage.—*v.t.* to turn up with the plough; to furrow; to tear; to divide: to run through in sailing:—*pr. p.* ploughing; *pa. p.* ploughed.—*n.* plougher. [Ger. *pflock*, Dan. *plig*, *pløk*, a peg, *plow*, Ger. *plug*, a plough.]

ploughable, plow'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being ploughed; arable.

ploughboy, plow'boy, *n.* a boy who drives or guides horses in ploughing.

ploughman, plow'man, *n.*, a man who ploughs; a husbandman; a rustic.—*pl.* plough'men.

ploughshare, plow'shār, *n.* the part of a plough which shears or cuts the ground. [Plough, and A.S. *scarr*, a share of a plough, a shearing—*scarran*, to cut.]

Plower. See under **Fluvial**.

Plow, plow, old spelling of **Plough**.

Pluck, pluk, *v.t.*, to pull away; to snatch: to strip:—*pr. p.* plucking; *pa. p.* plucked.—*n.* a single act of plucking; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; courage. [A.S. *pluccian*; old Ger. *plukken*; Fr. *épucher*, It. *peluccare*, conn. with *L. pilus*, a hair.]

plucky, pluk'i, *adj.*, having pluck or spirit.—*adv.* pluck'ily.—*n.* pluck'iness.

Plug, plug, *n.*, a block or peg used to stop a hole.—*v.t.* to stop with a plug; to drive plugs into:—*pr. p.* plugging; *pa. p.* plugged. [Dutch, *plug*, a bung, a peg; Sw. *plugg*, a peg; conn. with **Block**.]

plugging, plug'ing, *n.*, the act of stopping with a plug; the material of which a plug is made.

Plum, plum, *n.* a well-known stone-fruit of various colours; the tree producing it. [A.S. *plume*; Fr. *prune*; *L. prunum*; Gr. *prunon*.]

plumcake, plum'kāk, *n.*, cake containing plums (raisins) or other fruit.

plumpadding, plum-pood'ing, *n.*, pudding containing plums, raisins, or other fruit.

Plumage. See under **Fume**.

Plumb, plum, *n.* a mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to shew the perpendicular position.—*adj.* standing according to the plumbline; perpendicular.—*v.t.* to adjust by a plumbline; to make perpendicular:—*pr. p.* plumb'ing; *pa. p.* plumbed.—*adv.* in a plumb direction; perpendicular. [Fr. *plomb*—*L. plumbum*, lead.]

- plumbago**, plumb'a-gō, *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for pencils, &c. wrongly thought to be lead, from its resemblance to it.
- plumbeous**, plumb'e-an, *plumbeous*, plumb'be-us, *adj.*, consisting of or resembling lead: stupid.
- plumber**, plumb'ēr, *n.*, one who works in lead.
- plumbery**, plumb'ēr-i, *n.*, articles of lead: the business of a plumber: a place for plumbing.
- plumbic**, plumb'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or obtained from lead. [*ing in lead*, &c.]
- plumbing**, plumb'ing, *n.* the art of casting and work-plumbline, plumb'lin, *n.* a line attached to a mass of lead to shew the perpendicular: a plummet.
- plummet**, plumb'et, *n.* a weight of lead hung at a string for sounding depths; a plumbline.
- Plume**, plūm, *n.*, a feather: a feather worn as an ornament; a crest: token of honour; prize of contest.—*v.t.* to sort the feathers of, as a bird; to adorn with plumes: to strip of feathers: to boast:—*pr. p.* plumb'ing; *pa. p.* plumed. [Fr.—L. *pluma*, a small soft feather.]
- plumage**, plūm'āj, *n.* the whole feathers of a bird.
- plumose**, plūm'ōs, *plumose*, plūm'us, *adj.*, feathery; plume-like.
- Plummer**, Plummary. See plumber, plumbery.
- Plummet**. See under Plumb.
- Plump**, plump, *adj.*, like a lump; massive; fat; round: unreserved, i.e., blurring out as in a lump.—*v.i.* to fall like a lump; to fall suddenly.—*v.t.* to give in the lump or undivided (as a vote to one only):—*pr. p.* plump'ing; *pa. p.* plumped.—*adv.* heavily; suddenly. [Ger. *plump*; Ice. *plumpr*; Dutch, *plomp*, massive, lumpish: an imitative word.]
- plumper**, plump'ēr, *n.* a vote given to one candidate only when more are to be elected, thus swelling the number of his votes above that of the others.
- plumply**, plump'li, *adv.*, in a plump manner: without reserve. [*being plump*.]
- plumpton**, plump'nes, *n.*, the state or quality of goods.
- plunder**, plund'ēr, *v.t.* to seize the baggage or goods of another by force; to pillage:—*pr. p.* plund'ering; *pa. p.* plund'ered.—*n.* that which is seized by force; booty. [Dutch, *plunderen*, Ger. *plundern*, to seize the goods of another—Dutch, *plunje*, clothes, Ger. *plunder*, baggage.]
- plunderer**, plund'ēr-ēr, *n.*, one who plunders; a spoiler; a robber.
- Plunge**, plunj, *v.t. lit.* to fall like a plumbline; to cast suddenly into water or other fluid: to baptise by immersion.—*v.i.* to sink suddenly into any fluid; to dive: to rush headlong, as a horse: to rush into any danger:—*pr. p.* plung'ing; *pa. p.* plunged.—*n.* act of plunging: act of rushing headlong, as a horse. [Fr. *plonger*; It. *piombare*, to fall like a plumb-line—L. *plumbum*, lead.]
- plunger**, plunj'ēr, *n.*, one who plunges; a diver: a long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps.
- plunging**, plunj'ing, *adj.*, rushing headlong; pitching downward.—*n.* the putting or sinking under water, or other fluid; the act of a horse trying to throw its rider.
- Flumperfect**, plūm'pēr-fekt, *adj.* lit. more than or before perfect: in gram., noting that an action happened before some period referred to. [L. *plus*, more, and Perfect.]
- Plural**, plū'ral, *adj.* expressing more than one; containing more than one.—*n.* in gram., the number denoting more than one.—*adv.* plurally. [L. *pluralis*—*plus*, pluris, more.]
- pluralism**, plū'ral-izm, *n.*, the state of being plural; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living.
- pluralist**, plū'ral-ist, *n.* a clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice.
- plurality**, plū'ral-i-ti, *n.*, the state of being plural; a number consisting of more than one; the majority: the holding of more than one benefice.
- Plush**, plush, *n.* a variety of cloth-like velvet, with a pile or hairy surface. [Fr. *peluche*; Dutch, *pluis*, a kind of cloth with a shaggy pile—L. *pilus*, hair.] See Pile.
- Plutocracy**, plū'tōk'rā-si, *n.*, government by the wealthy. [Gr. *plutokratia*—*ploutos*, wealth, and *kratos*, rule.]
- Plutonian**, plū'tō'nī-an, Plutonic, plū'tōn'ik, *adj.* lit. belonging to Pluto; formed by the agency of fire: infernal; dark. [L. *Plutonium*; Gr. *Ploutōnios*—L. *Pluto*, Gr. *Ploutōn*, Pluto, the god of the infernal regions or regions of fire.]
- Pluvial**, plū'vi-al, *adj.*, pertaining to rain; rainy. [L. *pluvialis*—*pluvia*, rain—*pluo*, to rain, akin to *flu*, Sans. *flu*, to flow.]
- pluvios**, plū'vi-us, *adj.*, abounding in rain; rainy.
- pluver**, pluv'ēr, *n. lit.* the rain-bird; a wading bird which chiefly frequents low moist grounds. [Fr. *pluvier*—L. *pluvia*, rain.]
- Fly**, pli, *v.t. lit.* to bend, to fold; to work at steadily: to urge.—*v.i.* to work steadily: to go in haste: to make regular passages between two ports: to make way against the wind:—*pr. p.* ply'ing; *pa. p.* plied.—*n.* a fold: bent; direction. [Ger. *pflegen*, to take care of, to be accustomed to: Fr. *plier*, to ply; L. *plicō*, *placatum*, to bend; Gr. *plethō*, to fold.]
- pliable**, pli'a-bl, *adj.*, easily bent or folded; supple; easily persuaded.
- pliability**, pli'a-bl-nes, *pliability*, pli'a-bl'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being pliable or flexible.
- pliant**, pli'ant, *adj.*, easily bent; flexible: tractable; easily persuaded.—*n.* pliant.—*adv.* pliantly.
- pliate**, pli'kāt, *pliate*, pli'kāt-ed, *adj.*, folded; plaited. [L. *plicatus*—*plico*. See *Plait*.]
- pliers**, pli'ērs, *n. pl.* pincers for seizing and bending.
- Pneumatic**, nū-mat'ik, Pneumatics, nū-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, relating to air; consisting of air; moved by air or wind: pertaining to pneumatics.—*adv.* pneumatically. [L. *pneumaticus*, Gr. *pneumatikos*—*pneuma*, wind, air—*pnēō*, to blow, to breathe.]
- pneumatics**, nū-mat'iks, *n. sing.*, the science which treats of air and other elastic fluids or gases.
- pneumatology**, nū-mat-o-fō-jī, *n.*, the science of elastic fluids, or, more generally, of spiritual substances. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, spirit, and *logos*, science.]
- pneumatologist**, nū-mat-o-fō-jist, *n.*, one versed in pneumatology.
- pneumonia**, nū-mō'nī-a, *n.*, inflammation of the lungs. [Gr. from *pneumōn*, pl. *pneumones*, the lungs—*pneuma*, air.]
- pneumonic**, nū-mon'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to the lungs.
- Poach**, pōch, *v.t. lit.* to poke or thrust with the fingers; to dress, as eggs, by beating and boiling slightly:—*pr. p.* poach'ing; *pa. p.* poached'. [old Fr. *pocher*, to thrust with the fingers. See *Poke*, to thrust.]
- poach**, pōch, *v.i. lit.* to poke or intrude on another's preserves in order to steal game.—*v.t.* to steal game:—*pr. p.* poach'ing; *pa. p.* poached'.—*n.* poacher, one who poaches or steals game.
- Pock**, pok, *n. lit.* a bag; a small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in small-pox. [A.S. *poce*, Ger. *poche*.—*Pock*'-mark, *Pock*'-pit, the mark, pit, or scar left by a pock.]
- pocket**, pok'et, *n.*, a little pouch or bag, esp. one

- attached to a dress.—*v. t.* to put in the pocket; to take stealthily:—*pr. p.* pock'eting; *pa. p.* pock'eted. [dim. of *A. S. pocca*, *Ice. poki*, a pocket.]—*poet. et-back*, a book for holding papers carried in the pocket.—*poet. et-money*, money carried in the pocket for ordinary expenses.
- Pod**, *pod*, *n.*, the covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean.—*v. i.* to fill, as a pod; to produce pods:—*pr. p.* podd'ing; *pa. p.* podded'. [A. S. *pod*, a covering.]
- Poem**, *po'em*, *n.* lit. anything made or created; a composition in verse. [Fr. *poeme*, *L. poema*—*Gr. poima*—*poied*, to do or make.]
- Poem**, *po'e-si*, *n.*, the art of composing poems; poetry; a poem. [Fr. *poésie*, *L. poesis*—*Gr. poisis*—*poied*, to do or make.]
- Poet**, *po'et*, *n.* lit. a maker of a poem; the author of a poem; one skilled in making poetry; and with a strong imagination.—*sem. poetes*. [Fr. *poète*, *L. poeta*, *Gr. poietis*—*poied*.]
- poetaster**, *po'et-as-ter*, *n.*, a petty poet; a writer of contemptible verses. [freq. of poet.]
- poetic**, *po-et'ik*, *poetical*, *po-et'ik-al*, *adj.*, pertaining or suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry; marked by poetic language; imaginative. [*L. poetica*—*Gr. poetiké*, poetic.]—*adv.* poet'ically, in a poetic manner.
- poetics**, *po-et'iks*, *n. sing.* the branch of criticism which relates to poetry.
- poetize**, *po'et-iz*, *v. i.*, to write as a poet; to make verses:—*pr. p.* po'et'izing; *pa. p.* po'et'ized.
- poetry**, *po'et-ri*, *n.*, the art or practice of writing poems; metrical composition; the language of excited imagination or feeling. [old Fr. *poeserie*.]
- Poignant**, *poin'ant*, *adj.*, stinging, pricking; sharp; penetrating; acutely painful; satirical; pungent.—*adv.* poin'tantly. [Fr. *poignant*, *pr. p.* of old Fr. *poindre*, to sting—*L. pungo*, to sting, to prick.]
- poignancy**, *poin'an-si*, *n.*, state of being poignant.
- point**, *point*, *n.*, that which pricks or pierces; anything coming to a sharp end; the mark made by a sharp instrument; in *geom.*, that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness; a mark shewing the divisions of a sentence; in *music*, a dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-half; a very small space; a moment of time; a small affair; a single thing; a single assertion; the precise thing to be considered; anything intended; exact place; degree; that which stings, as the point of an epigram; a lively turn of thought; that which awakens attention; a peculiarity:—*pl.* the switch on a railway. [Fr.; *It. punta*—*L. punctum*—*pungo*.]
- point**, *point*, *v. t.*, to give a point to; to sharpen; to aim; to direct one's attention; to punctuate, as a sentence; to fill the joints of with mortar, as a wall.—*v. i.* to direct the finger towards an object; to shew game by looking, as a dog:—*pr. p.* point'ing; *pa. p.* point'ed.—*point out*, in *B.*, to assign.
- point-blank**, *point-blank'*, *n.* lit. a white spot to aim at.—*adv.* aimed directly at the mark; direct.—*adv.* directly. [Fr. *point-blanc*, white point. See *Blank*.]
- pointed**, *point'ed*, *adj.*, having a sharp point; sharp; direct; personal; keen; telling; in *arch.*, having arches sharply pointed, Gothic.—*adv.* point'edly.—*n.* point'edness.
- pointer**, *point'er*, *n.*, that which points; a dog trained to point out game.
- pointing**, *point'ing*, *n.* the marking of divisions in writing by points or marks; state of being pointed
- with marks; act of filling the crevices of a wall with mortar.
- pointless**, *point'less*, *adj.*, having no point; blunt; dull; wanting keenness or smartness.
- pointman**, *point'man*, *n.*, a man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.
- Poise**, *poiz*, *v. t.* lit. to hang or weigh; to balance; to make of equal weight; to examine:—*pr. p.* pois'ing; *pa. p.* poised.—*n.* weight; balance; equilibrium; that which balances, a regulating power; the weight used with steelyards. [old Fr. *poiser*, *It. pesare*—*L. peneo*, intrans. of *pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]
- Poison**, *poiz'n*, *n.* lit. a potion or draught; any substance having injurious or deadly effects; anything malignant or infectious; that which taints or destroys moral purity.—*v. t.* to infect or to kill with poison; to taint; to imbitter; to corrupt:—*pr. p.* pois'on'ing; *pa. p.* pois'on'ed.—*n.* pois'oner. [Fr.—*L. poisia*, a draught—*poie*, to drink.]
- poisonous**, *poiz'n-us*, *adj.*, having the quality of poison; destructive; impairing soundness or purity.—*adv.* pois'onously.—*n.* pois'onousness.
- Poke**, *pök*, a bag, same as *Pock*, *Pocket*.
- Poke**, *pök*, *v. t.*, to thrust or push against with something pointed; to search for with a long instrument; to thrust at with the horns.—*v. i.* to grope or feel:—*pr. p.* pök'ing; *pa. p.* pök'ed'.—*n.* act of pushing or thrusting; a thrust. [Dutch, *stoken*, to poke, *poke*, a dagger; *Ice. staka*, to thrust; akin to *L. pungo*, to prick, and to *Pick*, *Pika*, *Peak*, *Beak*.]
- poker**, *pök'er*, *n.* an iron rod for poking or stirring the fire.
- Pole**, *pöl*, *n.*, that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis; one of the ends of the axis of a sphere, esp. of the earth; in *physics*, one of the two ends of a magnet. [Fr.—*L. polus*, *Gr. polos*—*poled*, *pelo*, to turn.]—*Poles* of the heavens, the two points in the heavens opposite to the poles of the earth.—*Pole-star*, a star at or near the pole of the heavens.
- polar**, *pö'lar*, *adj.*, pertaining to or situated near the poles; pertaining to the magnetic poles.—*polar-circle*, one of two circles on the earth, 23° 28' from the pole.
- polarize**, *pö'lar-iz*, *v. t.*, to give polarity to:—*pr. p.* pö'lar'izing; *pa. p.* pö'lar'ized.—*n.* pö'lar'izee, that which polarizes or gives polarity to.
- polarization**, *pö'lar-i-zä'shun*, *n.*, act of polarizing; state of having polarity.
- polarity**, *pö'lar-i-ti*, *n.* a property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.
- Pole**, *pöl*, *n.* lit. that which is made fast in or driven into the ground; a pole or pile; a long piece of wood; an instrument for measuring; a measure of length, 5½ yds. in sq. measure 304 yds. [A. S. *pol*, *pal*, *Ger. pahl*—*L. palus*, a stake. See *Pala*.]—*Pole-axe*, an axe fixed on a pole.
- Pole**, *pöl*, *n.* a native of Poland.
- Poleak**, *pö'lah*, *adj.*, relating to Poland or its people.
- Polecat**, *pö'kat*, *n.* a kind of weasel, which emits a disagreeable odour, called also the *Pitcher*, and *Foumart*. [old Fr. *puient*, stinking.]
- Polemic**, *po-le'm'ik*, *Polemical*, *po-le'm'ik-al*, *adj.* lit. warlike; given to disputing; controversial.—*adv.* polem'ically. [Gr. *polemikos*—*polemos*, war.]
- polemic**, *po-le'm'ik*, *n.* a disputant.—*n. sing.* polem'ics, contest or controversy; in *theol.*, the history of ecclesiastical controversy.

Police, po-lis', *n.*, a system of regulations for the government of a city, town, or district; the internal government of a state; the civil officers for preserving order, &c. [Fr.: *L. politia*—Gr. *politeia*, the condition of a state—*politeus*, to govern a state—*polites*, a citizen—*polis*, a city.]
policy, pol-i-si, *n.*, the art or manner of governing a nation; a system of official administration; dexterity of management; prudence; cunning. [old Fr. *police*, same as *police*.]
politic, pol-i-tik, *adj.*, pertaining to a policy; well-devised; judicious; skilled in political affairs; prudent; discreet; cunning.—*adv.* pol-i-ti-ly. [Fr. *politique*—Gr. *politikos*—*polites*, a citizen.]
politics, pol-i-tiks, *n. sing.*, the art or science of government; the management of a political party; political affairs.
political, pol-i-ti-k'al, *adj.*, pertaining to policy or government; pertaining to nations; derived from government.—*adv.* pol-i-ti-cally.
politician, pol-i-tish'an, *n.*, one versed in or devoted to politics; a man of artifice and cunning.
polity, pol-i-ti, *n.*, the constitution of the government of a state; civil constitution.
Polley, pol-i-si, *n. lit.* a book or register, a schedule; a warrant for money in the funds; a writing containing a contract of insurance. [Fr. *police*, It. *polizza*—*L. polyptycha*, a register—Gr. *polyptychon*, having many folds or leaves—*poly*, many, *ptychos*, fold, leaf—*ptychō*, to fold.]
Polish, pol'ish, *adj.*, See *Pole*.
Polish, pol'ish, *v. t.*, to make to shine; to make smooth and glossy by rubbing; to refine; to make elegant.—*v. i.* to become smooth and glossy;—*pr. p.* pol'ishing; *pa. p.* pol'ished.—*n.* pol'isher. [Fr. *polir*, *polissant*—*L. polio*, to make to shine.]
polite, po-lit', *adj.*, polished; smooth; refined; well-bred; obliging.—*adv.* pol-i-te-ly.—*n.* pol-i-te-ness. [*L. politus*, pa. p. of *polio*.]
Politic, &c. *Politician*, *Polity*. See under *Pole*.
Pelka, pol'ka, *n.*, a dance of Bohemian origin; also its tune. [Bohem. *pelka*, half, from the half step prevalent in it; also given from Slav. *pelha*, a Polish woman.]
Pell, pōl, *n. lit.* anything round like a ball; the head, esp. the back of it; a register of heads or persons; the entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as M. P.; an election of civil officers; the place where the votes are taken.—*v. t.* to remove the top; to cut; to clip; to lop, as the branches of a tree; to enter one's name in a register; to bring to the poll as a voter;—*pr. p.* poll'ing; *pa. p.* poll'ed.—*n.* poll'er. [Dutch, *pel*, *bol*, a ball, top, *Ica. holler*, top, head, conn. with *Ball*, *bow*, and *Pole*.]
pollard, pol'ard, *n.*, a tree *poll*ed or with its top cut off.
poll-tax, pol'-taks, *n.*, a tax by the poll or head.
Poll, pol, *n.*, a familiar name, often of a parrot. [contr. of *Polly*, a form of *Mary* = *Mary*.]
Pollack, pol'ak, *Felleck*, pol'uk, *n.*, a sea-fish of the cod family, resembling the whiting. [Ger.]
Pollas, pol'en, *n.*, the powder which is shaken down on the style in flowers, and which makes the seed swell; fine flour. [*L.*, from Gr. *pollis*, to sift by shaking.]
Pollack. See *Felleck*.
Pollate, pol-lood', *v. t. lit.* to overflow; to soil; to defile; to make foul; to taint; to corrupt; to profane; to violate by unlawful sexual intercourse;—*pr. p.* pollat'ing; *pa. p.* pollat'ed.—*n.*

pollat'ed. [*L. polluo*, *pollutum*—*pro*, forth, *huc*, to wash.]
pollution, pol-lood'shun, *n.*, act of polluting; state of being polluted; defilement; impurity.
Polemy, po-lem'i, *n.*, a dry sausage made of meat partly cooked. [corrupted from *Bologna*.]
Poltroon, pol-trōon', *n. lit.* one who lies in bed; an idle, lazy fellow; a coward; a dastard; one without courage or spirit.—*adj.* base, vile, contemptible. [Fr. *poltron*, It. *poltrone*—*poltrare*, lazy; *poltrare*, to lie abed lazily, from *poltra*, a bed; akin to Ger. *polster*, a bolster, and *Bolster*.]
poltroonery, pol-trōon'è-ri, *n.*, the spirit of a poltroon; laziness; cowardice; want of spirit.
Polverias, pol-ver'ia, or -in, *n.*, the dust or calcined ashes of a plant from the Levant, used in glass-making. [It. *polverino*—*L. pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.]
Polyantha, pol-i-anth, *Polyanthus*, pol-i-an'thus, *n.*, a kind of primrose bearing many flowers. [Gr., from *poly*, many, and *anthos*, a flower.]
Polycotyledon, pol-i-kot-i-lē-don, *n.*, a plant having many cotyledons or seed-lobes.—*adj.* polycotylo-donous. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *Cotyledon*.]
Polygamy, pol-i-g'a-mi, *n. lit.* the having in marriage many at one time; the having more than one wife at the same time.—*adj.* poly-ga-mous. [Gr. *polygamia*—*poly*, many, and *gamos*, a marriage.]
polygamist, pol-i-g'a-mist, *n.*, one who practices or advocates polygamy.
Polyglot, pol-i-glot, *adj.* having or containing many languages.—*n.* a book in several languages, esp. a Bible of this kind. [Gr. *polyglōtos*—*poly*, many, and *glōtta*, the tongue, language.]
Polygon, pol-i-gon, *n.*, a figure of many angles, or with more than four.—*adj.* poly-gonal, poly-gonal.
Polygonus, pol-i-gō-nus, *n.*, a body with many sides.—*adj.* poly-gonal, poly-gonal. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *gonos*, a seat or side.]
Polyomial, pol-i-nō-mi-al, *n.*, an algebraic quantity of many names or terms.—*adj.* of many names or terms. [Gr. *poly*, many, *onoma*, a name.]
Poly, Polyp, pol'ip, Polypus, pol'i-pus, *n.*, something with many feet or roots; an aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms; a tumour with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear, found in the nose, &c.—*adj.* poly-pous. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *pous*, a foot.]
Poly-petalous, pol-i-pet'al-us, *adj.*, with many petals. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *Petalum*.]
Poly-pod, pol-i-pōd, *n.*, an animal with many feet. [Gr. *poly*, many, *podos*, a foot.]
Poly-pus. See *Poly*, above.
Poly-syllabic, pol-i-sil-a-bl, *n.*, a word of many or more than three syllables.—*adj.* poly-syllab'ic, poly-syllab'ical. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *syllabē*.]
Polytechnic, pol-i-tek'nik, *adj.* comprehending many arts. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *technē*, an art.]
Polytheism, pol-i-thē-izm, *n.*, the doctrine of a plurality of gods.—*adj.* poly-thē-ist'ic, poly-thē-ist'ical. [Gr. *poly*, many, and *theos*, a god.]—*n.* poly-thē-ist, a believer in many gods.
Pomace, po-mās' or pum'as, *n.*, the substance of apples or similar fruit. [low *L. pomacium*—*L. pomum*, fruit such as apples, &c.]
pomaceous, po-mā'shus, *adj.*, relating to, consisting of, or resembling apples; like pomace.
pomade, po-mād', pomatum, po-mā'tum, *n.*, orig. an ointment made from apples; any greasy composition for dressing the hair.
pomegranate, pōm'gran-āt, or pum', *n.*, a tree bear-

- ing fruit like the orange, with numerous grains or seeds. [L. *pomum*, and *granatum*, having many grains. See Grain.]
- Pommel**, pum'el, *n.* lit. anything round like an apple; a knob or ball; the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-bow.—*v.t.* to beat as with a pommel, or anything thick or heavy; to bruise.—*pr.p.* pomm'elling; *pa.p.* pomm'elled. [old Fr.; low L. *pomellus*—*pomum*.]
- Pomp**, pomp, *n.* lit. a sending, showy procession; pageantry; ceremony; splendour; ostentation; grandeur. [L. *pompa*, Gr. *πομπή*—*pompē*, to send.]
- pompous**, pomp'us, *adj.*, displaying pomp or grandeur; grand; magnificent; dignified; boastful.—*adv.* pomp'ously.—*ns.* pomp'ousness, pompos'ity.
- Pond**, pond, *n.* a body of fresh water shut in or dammed up. [from A.S. *pyndan*, to shut in.] See **Found**, to shut up.
- Ponder**, pon'dér, *v.t.* lit. to weigh; to weigh in the mind; to think over; to consider.—*pr.p.* pondering; *pa.p.* pondered.—*n.* ponderer. [L. *pondero*—*pondus*, a weight, *pendo*, to weigh.]
- ponderable**, pon'dér-abl, *adj.*, able to be weighed; having sensible weight.—*n.* ponderabl'ity.
- ponderous**, pon'dér-us, *adj.*, weighty; massive; forcible; important.—*adv.* ponderously.
- ponderousness**, pon'dér-us-nes, ponderosity, pon-dér-osi-ti, *n.*, state of being ponderous; weight; heaviness.
- Poniard**, pon'yard, *n.* a small pointed dagger for stabbing.—*v.t.* to stab with a poniard.—*pr.p.* poniarding; *pa.p.* poniarded. [Fr. *poignard*, It. *pugnale*, L. *pugio*—*pungo*, to stab.] See **Point**.
- Pontage**, pont'a, *n.*, a toll paid on bridges. [low L. *pontagium*—*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, akin to Sans. *pand*, *pad*, to go, or *badh*, to bind, to bridge over.]
- pontoon**, ponton, pon'toon, *n.* a buoyant vessel of India-rubber, &c. (formerly an open flat-bottomed boat) used in military operations to construct temporary bridges; a bridge of boats; a lighter. [Fr. *ponton*—L. *pons*, a bridge.]
- Pontif**, pon'tif, *n.* orig. a Roman high-priest: in the R. C. Church, the Pope. [Fr. *pontife*, L. *pontifex*, *pontificis*—*pons*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make, and so = a bridge-maker, the Pontifices being said to have made and repaired the first bridge over the Tiber: or from *facio*, in the sense of to offer sacrifice, and so = one who offered sacrifice on the bridge: also given to Sans. *pu*, to purify, and L. *facio*, and so = a purifier.]
- pontifical**, pon-tif'ik, pontifical, pon-tif'ik-al, *adj.* of or belonging to a Pontiff or the Pope; splendid; magnificent.—*n.* a book of ecclesiastical ceremonies.—*pon-tif'ic-als*, *n.* the dress of a priest, bishop, or Pope. [L. *pontificalis*.]
- pontificate**, pon-tif'ik-át, *n.*, the dignity of a pontiff or high-priest; the office and dignity or reign of a Pope. [L. *pontificatus*.]
- Pontoon**, Ponton. See under **Pontage**.
- Pony**, p'ni, *n.* a small horse. [perhaps from Pany.]
- Poodle**, p'od'l, *n.* a small dog with long silky hair. [Ger. *pudel*.]
- Pooh**, p'oo, *int.* an exclamation of contempt or disdain. [from the sound.]
- Pool**, p'ool, *n.*, a wet, muddy place, a marsh; a small body of water: the receptacle for the stakes in certain games: the stakes themselves. [A.S. *fol*, W. *puwl*, Ice. *pollr*, Dutch, *poel*, Ger. *pfuhl*, akin to L. *palus*, a marsh, Gr. *πέλος*, mud.]
- Poop**, p'oop, *n.*, the stern of a ship; a deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship.—*v.t.* to strike the stern:—*pr.p.* p'oooping; *pa.p.* p'oooped'. [Fr. *poupe*, It. *poppa*, L. *puppis*.]
- Poor**, p'oor, *adj.*, having little; without means; needy; spiritless; depressed: in *B.*, humble, contrite: wanting in appearance; lean: wanting in strength; weak: wanting in value; inferior: wanting in fertility; sterile: wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity; trifling; paltry: dear (endearingly).—*adv.* poor'ly.—*n.* poor'ness. [old E. *poore*, *poorre*, Fr. *pauvre*, L. *pauper*, akin to *paucus*, few.]
- poor-house**, p'oor'-house, *n.*, a house established at the public expense for the benefit of the poor.
- poor-law**, p'oor'-law, *n.*, laws relating to the support of the poor.
- poor-rate**, p'oor'-rát, *n.*, a rate or tax for the support of the poor.
- poor-spirited**, p'oor-spir'it-ed, *adj.*, poor or mean in spirit; cowardly; base.—*n.* poor-spiritedness.
- Pop**, pop, *n.* a sharp, quick sound or report.—*v.t.* to make a sharp, quick sound; to dart; to move quickly.—*v.t.* to thrust suddenly; to bring suddenly to notice:—*pr.p.* popping; *pa.p.* popped'.—*adv.* suddenly. [from the sound.]
- Pope**, p'op, *n.*, father of a church; the bishop of Rome, head of the R. C. Church: a kind of perch. [Fr. *pape*; L. *papa*. See **Papa**.]
- Popedom**, p'op'dom, *n.*, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.
- Popery**, p'op'er-i, *n.*, the religion of which the Pope is the head, Roman Catholicism.
- Popish**, p'op'ish, *adj.*, relating to the Pope or Popery: taught by Popery.—*adv.* pop'ishly.
- Popinjay**, pop'in-já, *n.* lit. the babbling cock; orig. a parrot; a mark like a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at: a fop or coxcomb. [old Fr. *papegai*; It. *pappagallo*—Bav. *pappeln*, to chatter, and Fr. *gail*, It. *gaillo*, L. *gallus*, a cock.]
- Poplar**, pop'lar, *n.* a tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and having soft wood. [old Fr. *poplier*, Fr. *peuplier*, L. *populus*.]
- Poplin**, pop'lin, *n.* a fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline*.]
- Poppy**, pop'pi, *n.* a plant having a white narcotic juice and large showy flowers, from one species of which opium is obtained. [A.S. *popig*, It. *papavero*, L. *papaver*.]
- Populace**, pop'ú-lás, or -las, *n.*, the people; the common people. [Fr.; L. *populus*.] See **People**.
- popular**, pop'ú-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to the people; pleasing to or prevailing among the people; easily comprehended; inferior; vulgar.—*adv.* pop'ularly. [L. *popularis*.]
- popularity**, pop'ú-lar-i-ti, *n.*, quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people.
- popularize**, pop'ú-lar-íz, *v.t.*, to make popular or suitable to the people:—*pr.p.* pop'ularizing; *pa.p.* pop'ularised.
- populate**, pop'ú-lát, *v.t.*, to people; to furnish with inhabitants:—*pr.p.* pop'ulating; *pa.p.* pop'ulated. [L. *populus*, *populatus*—*populus*.]
- population**, pop'ú-lá-shun, *n.*, act of populating: the inhabitants of any place.
- populous**, pop'ú-lus, *adj.*, full of people; numerously inhabited.—*adv.* pop'ulously.—*n.* pop'uloussness.
- Porcelain**, por'slán or por'se-lán, *n.* a fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*; It. *porcellana*, the Venus' shell, which porcelain resembles in transparency.]

Porch, pŕrch, *n.* orig. a portico or covered walk; a portico at the entrance of churches and other buildings: the public porch in the forum of Athens where Zeno the Stoic taught; fig. the Stoic philosophy. [Fr. *porche*, It. *portico*, L. *porticus*, from *porta*, a gate, entrance. See **Port**.]

Porcine, por'sin, *adj.*, pertaining to swine. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, a swine.]

Porcupine, por'ku-pin, *n.* lit. the spiny hog; a rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills, capable of rolling itself up when attacked. [It. *porco spinoso*; L. *porcus*, a hog, *spina*, a spine.]

Pore, pŕr, *n.* in anat., a minute passage in the skin for the perspiration; an opening between the molecules of a body. [L. *porus*; Gr. *poros*.]

poriform, por'i-form, *adj.* in the form of a pore.

porous, por'us, *adj.*, having pores.—*adv.* por'ously.

porosity, pŕ-ro-si'ti, *n.*, quality of being porous.

Pore, pŕr, *v.i.* prob. to peer; to look with steady attention on; to study closely.—*pr.p.* por'ing; *pa.p.* porred'. [prob. akin to **Peer**.]

Porc, pŕrk, *n.* the flesh of swine. [Fr. *porc*; L. *porcus*, Gr. *porkos*, a hog.]

porker, pŕrk'ŕr, *n.*, a young hog; a pig.

Porosity, Porous. See under **Pore**.

Porphyry, por'fir-i, *n.* a very hard, variegated rock, of a purple and white colour, used in sculpture. [L. and Gr. *porphyryites*, from *porphyra*, purple—*phyrŕ*, to confuse, as the sea is purple when agitated by a storm.]

porphyria, por'fir-iz, *v.t.*, to cause to resemble porphyry.—*pr.p.* por'phyrising; *pa.p.* por'phyrised.

porphyritic, por'fir-it'ik, *porphyraeous*, por'fir-it'shus, *adj.*, resembling or consisting of porphyry.

Porpoise, por'pus, *Porpeus*, por'pes, *n.* lit. the hog-fish; a gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet long, caught for its oil and flesh. [It. *porco-pesco*—L. *porcus*, a hog, and *pisces*, a fish, from its hog-like appearance in the water.]

Porridge, por'rij, *n.* broth seasoned with leeks or other vegetables; meal or flour boiled with water or milk, &c. to a thin paste. [from obs. *porret*, L. *porrum*, Gr. *prason*, a leek; or prob. a corruption of **Pottage**.]

porringer, por'rin-jŕr, *n.* a small dish for porridge.

Port, pŕrt, *n.* a dark-purple wine from Oporto in Portugal.

Port, pŕrt, *n.*, a harbour; a haven or safe station for vessels. [L. *portus*.]

Port, pŕrt, *n.*, a gate or entrance; a port-hole; lid of a port-hole. [A.S.; Fr. *porte*; L. *portia*.]

portal, pŕrt'al, *n.*, a small gate; any entrance: in arch., the arch over a gate; the lesser of two gates. [old Fr.; Fr. *portail*; low L. *portale*.]

portcullis, pŕrt'kul'is, *n.*, a sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy. [Fr. *porte*, and *coulisse*, from *couler*, L. *colo*, to filter.]

Porte, pŕrt, *n.* the Turkish government, so called from the gate of the sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

porter, pŕrt'ŕr, *n.* a door-keeper or gate-keeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages.—*fem.* port'eres or port'eres.

port-hole, pŕrt'hŕl, *n.* a hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun through. [Port, and Hole.]

portico, pŕrti-kŕ, *n.* orig. a covered walk; an ornamental porch with columns before a gateway.—*pl.* porticoes, pŕrti-kŕz. [It.; L. *porticus*.]

porticoed, pŕrti-kŕd, *adj.*, furnished with a portico.

portress, pŕrt'res, *fem.* of porter.

Port, pŕrt, *v.t.* lit. to carry or bear; to put to the left side of a ship; to hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body:—*pr.p.* port'ing; *pa.p.* port'ed.—*n.*, bearing; demeanour; or the left side of a ship. [L. *porto*, to carry, akin to Gr. *phero*, Sans. *bhri*, to bear.]

portable, pŕrt'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be carried; not bulky or heavy.—*n.* portableness.

portage, pŕrt'ŕj, *n.*, act of carrying; carriage: price of carriage.

port-crayon, pŕrt-krŕ'on, *n.* a metallic handle for holding a crayon. [L. *porto*, to carry, Crayon.]

porter, pŕrt'ŕr, *n.*, one who carries burdens for hire: a dark-brown malt liquor—so called because first used by the London porters.

porterage, pŕrt'ŕr-ŕj, *n.* charge made by a porter.

portfolio, pŕrt'fŕli-ŕ or pŕrt'fŕli'yŕ, *n.*, a case for carrying or keeping leaves, loose papers, drawings, &c.: in France, the office of a minister of state. [L. *porto*, to carry, and *folium*, a leaf.]

portly, pŕrt'li, *adj.* having a dignified port or mien; corpulent.—*n.* port'liness, state of being portly.

portmanteau, pŕrt-man'tŕ, *n.* lit. a cloak-carrier; a bag for carrying apparel, &c. on journeys. [Fr. *porter*, to carry, *manteau*, a cloak, mantle.]

Portend, por-tend', *v.t.* lit. to stretch forth; to indicate the future by signs; to betoken:—*pr.p.* portend'ing; *pa.p.* portend'ed. [L. *portendo*, *portentus*—*pro*, forth, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

portent, por-tent', *n.*, that which portends or fore-shews; an evil omen.

portentous, por-ten't'us, *adj.*, serving to portend; foreshadowing ill.—*adv.* portent'ously.

Porter, a carrier, Portfolio. See under **Port**, to carry.

Porter, a gate-keeper, Port-hole, Portico. See under **Port**, a gate.

Portion, pŕr'shun, *n.*, that which is shaved or imparted; a part; an allotment; dividend; the part of an estate descending to an heir; a wife's fortune.—*v.t.*, to divide into portions; to allot a share; to furnish with a portion:—*pr.p.* por'tioning; *pa.p.* por'tioned. [L. *portio*, *portionis*, akin to *par*, a part, and Gr. *porŕ*, to share.]

portioned, pŕr'shund, *adj.*, having a portion or endowment.

portioner, pŕr'shun-ŕr, *n.*, one who portions or assigns shares.

portionist, pŕr'shun-ist, *n.* one who has an academical allowance or portion: the incumbent of a benefice which has more than one rector or vicar.

portionless, pŕr'shun-less, *adj.*, having no portion, dowry, or property.

Portly, Portmanteau. See under **Port**, to carry.

Portrait. See under **Portray**.

Portray, pŕr-trŕ', *v.t.* lit. to draw forth; to paint or draw the likeness of: to describe in words:—*pr.p.* por'traying; *pa.p.* por'trayed'.—*n.* por'trayŕ. [Fr. *portraitre*; L. *protraho*, *protrac-tum*—*pro*, forth, and *traho*, to draw.]

portrait, pŕrt'rŕt, *n.*, that which is portrayed; the likeness of a person: description in words.

portraiture, pŕrt'rŕt-ŕr, *n.* the drawing of portraits, or describing in words.

Pose, pŕz, *v.t.* orig. to put a question in order to puzzle; to puzzle; to bring to a stand:—*pr.p.* pŕs'ing; *pa.p.* pŕsed'. [Fr. *poser*; L. *pono*, *positus*, to put or place.]

poser, pōz'er, *n.*, *one who or that which poses*; a puzzle.

position, po-zish'un, *n.*, *state or manner of being placed*; attitude; state of affairs; situation; the ground taken in argument or a dispute; the principle laid down; place in society.

positive, pos-it-iv, *adj.* definitely placed or laid down; clearly expressed; actual; not admitting any doubt or qualification; decisive; settled by arbitrary appointment; dogmatic; fully assured; certain; in *gram.*, noting the simple form of an adjective; in *math.*, to be added.—*n.*, *that which is placed or laid down*; that which may be affirmed; reality.—*adv.* positively.—*n.* positiveness. [*L. positivus*, from *pono*.]

positivism, pos-it-iv-izm, *n.* a system of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798—1857), which, ignoring all inquiry into causes, deals only with *positives*, or simply seeks to discover the laws of phenomena.

positivist, pos-it-iv-ist, *n.*, a believer in positivism.

Possess, pos-sed, *v.t.* lit. to be able to sit as master of; to have or hold as an owner; to have the control of; to inform; to seize; to enter into and influence.—*pr.p.* possessing; *pa.p.* possessed'. [*L. possideo, possessum—potis*, able (akin to Sans. *pati*, master), and *sedeo*, to sit. See *Semion*.]

possession, pos-sesh'un, *n.*, *act of possessing*; the thing possessed; property; state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.

possessive, pos-ze'siv, *adj.*, pertaining to or denoting possession.—*adv.* possessively.

possessor, pos-ze'ser, *n.*, *one who possesses*; owner; proprietor; occupant.

possessory, pos-ze'ser-i, *adj.*, relating to a possessor or possession; having possession.

Possé, pos'et, *n.*, *milk curdled with wine or acid*. [*W. possel*, curdled milk—*pos*, to gather.]

Possible, pos-i-bl, *adj.* lit. *that is able to be or happen*; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things.—*adv.* possibly. [*L. possibilis—possun*, to be able—*potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.]

possibility, pos-i-bil'i-ti, *n.*, *state of being possible*; that which is possible; a contingency.

Post, pōst, *n.*, *anything fixed or placed*, as a piece of timber in the ground; a fixed place, as a military station; a fixed place or stage on a road; an office; one who travels by stages, esp. carrying letters, &c.; a public letter-carrier; an established system of conveying letters; a size of writing-paper, double that of common note-paper (so called from the water-mark, a *postman's* horn).—*v.t.* to fix on or to a post, that is, in a public place; to expose to public reproach; to set or station; to put in the post-office; in *book-k.*, to transfer to the ledger.—*v.i.* to travel with post-horses, or with speed.—*pr.p.* post'ing; *pa.p.* post'ed.—*adv.* with post-horses; with speed. [*A.S. post*, *Fr. poste*, *It. posta—L. postis*, a post—*pos*, root of *pono, positum*, to place.]

postage, pōst'āj, *n.* money paid for conveyance of letters, &c. by post or mail.

postal, pōst'al, *adj.*, belonging to the post-office or mail service.

post-boy, pōst'-boy, *n.* a boy that rides post-horses, or who carries letters.

post-chaise, pōst'-shāz, *n.*, a chaise or carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of those who travel with post-horses.

post-haste, pōst'-hāst', *n.*, *haste* in travelling like that of a post.—*adv.* with haste or speed.

post-horse, pōst'-hors, *n.*, a horse kept for posting.

postilion, pōst-il'yun, *n.*, *one who guides post-horses*, or horses in any carriage, riding on one of them. [*Fr. postillon—poste*.] [carrier.]

postman, pōst'man, *n.*, a post or courier; a letter-postmark, pōst'mārk, *n.*, the mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

postmaster, pōst'mas'ter, *n.*, the master or manager of a post-office; one who supplies post-horses.

post-office, pōst'-of-is, *n.*, an office for receiving and transmitting letters by post. [a letter.]

postpaid, pōst'pād, *adj.* having the postage paid, as post-town, pōst'-town, *n.*, a town in which there is a post-office.

Post-date, pōst-dāt', *v.t.*, to date after the real time. [*L. post*, after, and *date*.]

Post-diluvial, pōst-di-lū'v-i-āl, **Post-diluvian**, *adj.* being or happening after the deluge.—*n.* Post-diluvian, one who has lived since the deluge. [*L. post*, after, and *diluvial, diluvium*.]

Posterior, pos'tē-ri-or, *adj.*, coming after; later; hind or hinder.—*adj. posterior*, the hinder parts of an animal.—*n. posterior*—*adv.* posteriorly. [*L. comp. of posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

posterity, pos-ter-i-ti, *n.* those coming after; succeeding generations; a race.

Postern, pōst'ern, *n.* orig. a back door or gate; a small private door.—*adj.* back; private. [old *Fr. posterno—L. post*, after.]

Postfix, pōst'fiks, *n.* a letter, syllable, or word fixed to or put after another word, an affix.—*postfix'*, *v.t.* to add to the end of another word. [*L. post*, after, and *fix*.]

Posthumous, pōst'ū-mus, *adj.* born after the death of either parent; published after the death of the author.—*adv.* posthumously. [*L. posthumus, postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]

Postil, pōst'il, *n.* orig. a note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text or other words; a marginal note; in R. C. Church, a homily read after the gospel. [*It. postilla—L. post illa (verba)* after those (words).] [Post.]

Postillion, Postman, Postmark, Postmaster. See under Post-meridian, post-me-ri-d'i-an, *adj.* coming after the sun has crossed the meridian; in the afternoon (written P. M.). [*L. post*, after, and *Meridian*.]

Post-mortem, pōst-mor'tem, *adj.* after death. [*L. post*, after, *mortem*, accusative of *mors*, death.]

Post-obit, pōst-'ō-bit, *n.* a bond in which a person receiving money binds himself to repay a larger sum after the death of an individual from whom he has expectations. [*L. post*, after, *Obit*.]

Post-office. See under Post.

Postpone, pōst-pōn', *v.t.*, to put off to an after-period; to defer; to delay.—*pr.p.* postpōning; *pa.p.* postpōned'. [*L. postpono, positum—post*, after, *pono*, to put.]

postponement, pōst-pōn'ment, *n.* act of putting off to an after-time; temporary delay.

Post-prandial, pōst-pran'd-i-āl, *adj.*, after dinner. [from *L. post*, after, and *prandium*, a repast.]

Postscript, pōst'skript, *n.*, something written after; a part added to a letter after the signature; an addition to a book after it is finished. [*L. post*, after, *scriptum*, written, *pa.p.* of *scribo*, to write.]

Post-town. See under Post.

Postulate, pōst'ū-lāt, *v.t.* lit. to demand; to assume without proof.—*pr.p.* post'ūlāt'ing; *pa.p.* post'ū-lāt'ed.—*n.* a position assumed as self-evident; in *gram.*, a self-evident problem. [*L. postulo, -atum*, to demand—*posco*, to ask urgently.]

site, fir; mē, hēr; mīse; mōte; mūte; mōōn; thēn.

postulatory, pos'tū-la-tor-i, *adj.* assuming or assumed without proof, as a *postulate*.

Posture, pos'tūr, *n.*, the *placing* or position of the body; attitude: state or condition; disposition.—*v.t.* to place in a particular manner:—*pr.p.* pos'tūring; *pa.p.* pos'tūred. [Fr.—L. *positura*—*pono*, *positum*, to place.]

Poey, pō'zi, *n.*, a *verse of poetry*; a motto; an inscription on a ring: a motto sent with a bouquet; a bouquet. [corr. from *poesy*: or from Fr. *poésie*, a thought.]

Pot, pot, *n.*, a metallic vessel for various purposes, esp. cooking; a drinking vessel; an earthen vessel for plants: the quantity in a pot.—*v.t.* to preserve in pots; to put in pots:—*pr.p.* pot'ting; *pa.p.* pot'ted. [Fr. *pot*, Gall. *pot*, Ice. *pottr*.]

potash, pot'ash, *n.* lit. *pot ashes*: a powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants.

pot-herb, pot'hērb, or -ērb, *n.*, an herb or vegetable used in cooking.

pot-hook, pot'hook, *n.*, a hook on which pots are hung over the fire: a letter formed like a pot-hook: an ill-formed or scrawled letter.

potsherd, pot'shērd, *n.*, a sherd or fragment of a pot. [Pot, A.S. *secard*, a sherd—*sceran*, to divide.]

potage, pot'ā, *n.*, anything cooked in a pot: a thick soup of meat and vegetables.

potter, pot'ter, *n.*, one whose trade is to make pots, or earthenware.

pottery, pot'ter-i, *n.*, earthenware pots or vessels: a place where earthenware is manufactured.

pottle, pot'l, *n.*, a little pot: a measure of four pints: a small basket for fruit. [dim. of Pot.]

Potable, pō'ta-bl, *adj.*, that may be drunk; liquid.—*n.*, something drinkable.—*n.* pot'ableness. [L. *potabilis*—*potō*, to drink.]

potation, pot-tā'shun, *n.*, a drinking; a draught. [L. *potatio*—*potō*, to drink.]

potion, pō'shun, *n.*, a draught; a liquid medicine; a dose. [L. *potio*—*potō*, to drink.]

Potash. See under Pot.

Potation. See under Potable.

Potato, pot-tā'to, *n.*, one of the tubers of a plant almost universally cultivated for food; the plant itself:—*pl.* *potatoes*. [Sp. *patata*, S. American, *patapa*: but Wedgwood thinks it took the original name of the *beet*, Sp. *batata*, sweet potato.]

Potent, pō'tent, *adj.*, being able; strong; powerful: having great authority or influence.—*adv.* potently.—*n.* potency. [L. *potens*, *potentis*, being able, *pr.p.* of *potō*—*potō*, able, *esse*, to be.]

potentate, pō'ten-tāt, *n.*, one who is potent; a prince; a sovereign. [Fr. *potentat*—low L. *potentatus*, *pa.p.* of *potentio*, to exercise power.]

potential, pot-ten'shal, *adj.*, powerful, efficacious: existing in possibility, not in reality: in *gram.*, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.—*adv.* potentially.—*n.* potentiality.

Pother, pot'hēr, *n.* lit. *powder or dust*; a cloud of dust: bustle; confusion.—*v.t.* to puzzle, as if in a cloud of dust: to perplex; to tease.—*v.i.* to make a pother:—*pr.p.* pot'hēring; *pa.p.* pot'hēred. [orig. written *psader*, prob. from Fr. *psadre*, dust. See Powder.]

Potion. See under Potable.

Potsherd, Potage, Potter, &c. See under Pot.

Potter, pot'ter, *v.i.*, to *potther*: to be fussily engaged about trifles:—*pr.p.* pot'tering; *pa.p.* pot'tered.—*n.* pot'terer.

Pouch, pouch, *n.*, a *poke*, *pocket*, or *bag*; the bag or sac of an animal.—*v.t.* to put into a pouch:—*pr.p.* pouch'ing; *pa.p.* pouch'ed. [Fr. *poches*, A.S. *poca*, a bag, a pocket.]

Poult, pōlt, *n.*, a little hen or fowl, a chicken. [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen, fowl—L. *pullus*, the young of any animal.]

poulterer, pōlt'ēr-ēr, *n.*, one who deals in fowls.

poultry, pōlt'ēr-i, *n.*, domestic fowls.

Poultice, pōlt'is, *n.* lit. *porridge*; a soft composition of meal, bran, &c. applied to sores.—*v.t.* to dress with a poultice:—*pr.p.* poultic'ing; *pa.p.* poultic'ed. [L. *puls*, *pultis*, Gr. *pollos*, porridge.]

Poultry. See under Poult.

Pounce, pouns, *n.*, the claw or talon of a bird of prey.—*v.i.* to fall and seize with the claws; to fall suddenly:—*pr.p.* pounc'ing; *pa.p.* pounced. [Norm. *ponce*, hand—L. *pugno*, fist.]

Pounce, pouns, *n.*, a fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on, orig. powdered pumice-stones; coloured powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce, as paper or a pattern:—*pr.p.* pounc'ing; *pa.p.* pounced. [Fr. *ponce*, pumice—L. *pumex*, *pumicis*. See Pounce.—Pounce-box, a box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pounce.]

Pounce, pouns, *v.t.*, to prick with a sharp instrument; to stamp holes in for ornament:—*pr.p.* pounc'ing; *pa.p.* pounced. [Port. *poncar*, Sp. *poncar*, to prick—L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.]

Pound, pound, *n.*, a weight of 16 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoird.: a sovereign or sea represented by a note: in *B.*, ≈ about £4. [A.S. *fund*, L. *pendo*, weight, akin to *pondus*, a weight—*pendo*, to hang, to weigh.]

poundage, pound'ā, *n.*, a charge made for each pound.

pounder, pound'ēr, *n.*, he or that which has so many pounds.

Pound, pound, *v.t.*, to shut up or confine, as strayed animals:—*pr.p.* pound'ing; *pa.p.* pound'ed.—*n.* an inclosure in which strayed animals are confined. [A.S. *fund*, inclosure—*fyndan*, to shut in.]

poundage, pound'ā, *n.*, a charge made for pound'ing stray cattle.

Pound, pound, *v.t.*, to beat, to bruise; to bray with a pestle:—*pr.p.* pound'ing; *pa.p.* pound'ed. [A.S. *pundan*, to beat.]

pounder, pound'ēr, *n.*, that which pounds, a pestle.

Pour, pōr, *v.t.*, to cause to flow; to throw with force; to send forth; to give vent to; to utter.—*v.i.* to flow; to issue forth; to rush:—*pr.p.* pour'ing; *pa.p.* poured. [W. *burro*, to throw.]

Fourtry, same as Potray.

Pout, pout, *v.t.*, to put or push out the lips, in contempt, or displeasure; to look gloomy; to hang or be prominent:—*pr.p.* pout'ing; *pa.p.* pout'ed.—*n.* a fit of sullenness. [Fr. *bouter*, to push out; *bouter*, to pout, akin to *but*.]

pouter, pout'ēr, *n.*, one who pouts; a variety of pigeon, having its breast pushed out or inflated.

pouting, pout'ing, *n.*, childish sullenness. [manner.]

poutingly, pout'ing-ly, *adv.*, in a pouting or sullen

Poverty, pov-ēr-ti, *n.*, the state of being poor; necessity; want; meanness; defect. [Fr. *pauperté*—L. *paupertas*—*pauper*, poor. See Poor.]

Powder, pow'dēr, *n.*, dust; any substance in fine particles: gunpowder; hair-powder.—*v.t.* to reduce to powder: to sprinkle with powder; to salt.—*v.i.* to crumble into powder:—*pr.p.* pow-

dering; *pa.p.* powdered. [old E. *powdre*; old Fr. *boldre, poldre*—L. *pulvis, pulveris*, dust.]

powdered, powdered, adj., reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; salted.

powdery, powder-y, adj., resembling or sprinkled with powder; dusty; friable.

Power, power, n., rule; authority; influence; a ruler; a divinity; strength; energy; faculty of the mind; any agency; moving force of anything: the result of the continued multiplication of a quantity by itself any given number of times: in *optics*, magnifying strength: (obs.) a great many. [Norm. *powaire, povaire*—L. *potis*, contr. of *potestas*, to be able—*potis*, able (akin to Sans. *pati*, ruler)—*pa*, to rule, and *esse*, to be.]

powerful, power-ful, adj., having great power; mighty; intense: forcible; efficacious.—*adv.* *powerfully*.—*n.* *powerfulness*.

powerless, power-les, adj., without power; weak; impotent.—*adv.* *powerlessly*.—*n.* *powerlessness*.

Pox, poks, n., sores or little bags; pustules; an eruptive disease. [contr. of *socks*, pl. of *Peck*.]

Practice, prak'tis, n., a doing; the habit of doing anything; frequent use; performance; method; medical treatment; exercise of any profession; a rule in arithmetic. [low L. *practica*; Gr. *praktikē*—*praktikos*, fit for doing—*prassō, praxō*, to do.]

practicable, prak'tik-a-bl, adj., that may be practised, used, or followed; that may be done: passable.—*adv.* *practicably*.

practicability, prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti, n., state or quality of being practicable.

practical, prak'tik-al, adj., that can be put in practice; useful; applying knowledge to some useful end.—*adv.* *practically*.—*n.* *practicalness*.

practise, prak'tis, v.t., to put in practice or do habitually; to perform; to exercise, as a profession; to use or exercise; to commit.—*v.i.* to have or to form a habit; to exercise any employment or profession: to try artifices:—*pr.p.* *practising*; *pa.p.* *practised*. [from the noun.]

practiser, prak'tis-ēr, n., one who practises.

practitioner, prak-tish'un-ēr, n., one who practises or is engaged in the exercise of any profession, esp. medicine or law.

pragmatic, prag-mat'ik, pragmatical, prag-mat'ik-al, adj., fit for practice or business; active; taking business without invitation.—*adv.* *pragmatically*. [Gr. *pragmatikos*—*pragma*, deed—*prassō*, to do.]

praxis, prak'sis, n., practice; use; an example for exercise. [Gr. *prassō, praxō*, to do.]

Prator, Pratorium. See *Prator, Pratorium*.

Prairie, prā'ri, n., an extensive meadow or tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.; Sp. and Port. *praderia*; It. *praterra*—L. *pratrum*, a meadow.]

Praise, prāz, n. the expression of the price or value in which any person or thing is held; commendation; tribute of gratitude: a glorifying, as in worship: reason of praise.—*v.t.* to express estimation of; to commend; to honour: to glorify, as in worship:—*pr.p.* *praising*; *pa.p.* *praised*. [old Fr. *preis*; Port. *preis*; It. *prezzo*—L. *pretium*, price, value, akin to Gr. *praiamai*, to buy.]

praiseworthy, prāz'wur-thi, adj., worthy of praise; commendable.—*n.* *praiseworthiness*.

France. See under *Frank*.

Frank, prangk, v.t., to display or adorn showily:—*pr.p.* *pranking*; *pa.p.* *pranked*. [Ger. *frangen*, to display, *frangen*, ostentation; Dutch, *fronken*, to make a fine show, *fronk*, finery.]

prance, prans, v.i. to strut about in a *franking*, showy, or warlike manner; to ride showily; to bound gaily, as a horse:—*pr.p.* *prancing*; *pa.p.* *pranced*.

prancing, prans'ing, adj. riding showily; springing or bounding gaily.—*adv.* *prance'ingly*.

Frank, prangk, n. a sportive action; a trick. [compare W. *franc*, a prank, *francian*, to play tricks; Sp. *brincar*, to frisk; Port. *brincar*, to sport.]

Frata, prat, v.i., to talk idly; to tattle; to be loquacious.—*v.t.* to speak without meaning:—*pr.p.* *prat'ing*; *pa.p.* *prat'ed*.—*n.* trifling talk. [Dutch, *frachten*, to tattle; Ger. *frasselen*, to talk.]

prater, prat'ēr, n., one who *brates* or talks idly.

prating, prat'ing, adj., talking idly or unmeaningly.—*n.* idle talk.—*adv.* *prat'ingly*.

prattle, prat'l, v.i., to *brate* or talk much and idly; to utter child's talk:—*pr.p.* *prat'tling*; *pa.p.* *prat'tled*.—*n.* empty talk. [dim. of *Frata*.]

pratler, prat'lēr, n., one who *pratbles*, as a child.

Prawn, prawn, n. a small crustacean animal like the shrimp. [?]

Praxis. See under *Practice*.

Pray, prā, v.i., to ask earnestly; to entreat; to petition or address God.—*v.t.* to ask earnestly and reverently, as in worship; to supplicate:—*pr.p.* *praying*; *pa.p.* *prayed*. [Fr. *prayer*—L. *precor*, akin to Sans. *prachh*, to ask.]

prayer, prār, n., the act of *praying*; entreaty; the words used: solemn address to God; a formula of worship.

prayerful, prār'ful, adj., full of or given to *prayer*; devotional.—*adv.* *prayer'fully*.—*n.* *prayerfulness*.

prayerless, prār'les, adj., without or not using *prayer*.—*adv.* *prayer'lessly*.—*n.* *prayerlessness*.

praying, prā'ing, n., the act of making a *prayer*: a *prayer* made.—*adj.* given to *prayer*.

Preach, prēch, v.i., to make known in the presence of or before others; to pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects.—*v.t.* to publish in religious discourses; to teach publicly:—*pr.p.* *preach'ing*; *pa.p.* *preach'ed*. [old Fr. *precher*; It. *predicare*—L. *predico, atum*, to proclaim—*pra*, before, *dico*, to make known.]

preacher, prēch'ēr, n. lit. one who makes known or publishes: one who preaches on religious matters.

preaching, prēch'ing, n., the act of *preaching*: a public religious discourse.

Preamble, prē'am-bl, n. lit. that which walks or goes before; introduction; preface. [L. *præambulus*, going before—*pra*, before, *ambulo*, to go.]

Pre-audience, prē'aw-di-ens, n. right of *previous audience* or hearing; precedence at the bar among lawyers. [L. *pra*, before, and *audience*.]

Prebend, prē'bend, n. the share of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church allowed to a prebendary. [low L. *prebenda*—*praebere*, to allow.]

prebendal, prē'bend'al, adj., relating to a *prebend*.

prebendary, prē'bend-ar-i, n., an ecclesiastic who enjoys a *prebend*; an officiating or residentiary canon.—*n.* *prebendaryship*.

Precarious, prē-kā'ri-us, adj. lit. obtained by *prayer* or *entreaty*; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by a doubtful tenure.—*adv.* *preca'riously*.—*n.* *preca'riousness*. [L. *precarius*—*precor*, to pray. See *Fray*.]

Precaution, prē-kaw'shun, n., caution or care beforehand; a preventive measure.—*v.t.* to warn or advise beforehand:—*pr.p.* *precaut'ioning*; *pa.p.* *precaut'ioned*. [L. *pra*, before, and *cautio*.]

precautionary, pre-kaw'shun-ari, *adj.*, containing or proceeding from *precaution*.

Precede, pre-séd', *v. t.*, to go before in time, rank, or importance:—*pr. p.* preceding; *pa. p.* précéd'ed. [L. *præ*, before, and *cedo*, cessum, to go.]

precedence, pre-séd'ens, *precedency*, pre-séd'en-si, *n.*, the act of going before in time; priority: the state of being before in rank, or the place of honour: the foremost place in ceremony.

precedent, pre-séd'ent, *adj.*, going before; anterior.—*adv.* preced'ently.

precedent, pres'e-dent, *n.*, that which has gone before; that which may serve as an example or rule in the future; a parallel case in the past.

precedented, pres'e-dent-ed, *adj.*, having a precedent; warranted by an example.

preceding, pre-séd'ing, *adj.*, going before in time, rank, &c.; antecedent; previous; former.

precession, pre-sesh'un, *n.*, the act of going before.

Precentor, pre-sen'tor, *n.*, he that sings before or leads in music; the leader of a choir; the leader of the psalmody in the Scotch Church.—*n.* precentorship. [L.—*præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer—*canto*, to sing.]

Precept, pré'sept, *n.* lit. that which is taken or placed before one to be acted on; rule of action; a commandment; principle, or maxim: in law, the written warrant of a magistrate. [L. *præceptum*—*præ*, before, and *capio*, to take.]

preceptive, pre-sep'tiv, *adj.*, containing or giving precepts; directing in moral conduct; didactic.

preceptor, pre-sep'tor, *n.*, one who delivers precepts; a teacher; an instructor; the head of a school.

preceptorial, pré-sep'to'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a preceptor.

preceptory, pre-sep'tor-i, *adj.*, giving precepts.

preceptress, pre-sep'tres, *fem.* of preceptor.

Precession. See under *Precede*.

Preclinate, pré'singkt, *n.* lit. that which girds or bounds; a territorial district or division; boundary of a place; limit of jurisdiction or authority. [L. *præcinctus*—*præcingo*—*præ*, before, and *cingo*, cinctum, to gird about.]

Precious, presh'us, *adj.*, of great price or worth; costly: highly esteemed: worthless, contemptible (in irony): in *B.*, valuable because of its rarity.—*adv.* preciously.—*n.* preciousness. [Fr. *précieux*; L. *pretiosus*—*pretium*, price, akin to *Gr. priamai*, to buy.]

Precliptose, pres'i-pis, *n.* orig. a falling head-foremost; that down which one falls head-foremost; a very steep place; any steep descent. [Fr.; L. *præcipitium*—*præcipit*, headlong—*præ*, before, and *capit*, the head.]

precipitate, pre-sip'i-tât, *v. t.*, to throw head-foremost; to urge with eagerness; to hurry rashly; to hasten: in *chem.*, to throw to the bottom as a substance in solution:—*pr. p.* precipitâting; *pa. p.* precipitâted.—*adj.*, falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: lacking deliberation; overhasty: in *med.* ending soon in death.—*n.* in *chem.* a substance precipitated.

precipitately, pre-sip'i-tât-li, *adv.*, in a precipitate manner; headlong.

precipitable, pre-sip'i-tabl, *adj.* in *chem.*, that may be precipitated.—*n.* precipitability.

precipitation, pre-sip-i-tâ'shun, *n.*, act of precipitating; great hurry; rash haste; rapid movement.

precipitous, pre-sip'i-tant, *adj.*, falling headlong; rushing down with velocity; hasty; unexpectedly brought on.—*adv.* precipitantly.

precipitance, pre-sip'i-tans, *precipitancy*, pre-sip'i-tan-si, *n.*, quality of being precipitate; haste in resolving or executing a purpose.

precipitous, pre-sip'i-tus, *adj.*, like a precipice; very steep: hasty; rash.—*adv.* precipitously.—*n.* precipitousness.

Preclis. See under *Preclis*.

Preclis, pre-sis', *adj.* lit. cut off in front: definite; exact; not vague: adhering too much to rule; excessively nice.—*adv.* preclisely.—*n.* preclisness. [Fr. *précis*; L. *præciscus*, *pa. p.* of *præcisco*—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, to cut.]

preclis, præ-sê', *n.* a precise or abridged statement; an abstract; summary. [Fr.]

preclision, præ-sizh'un, *n.*, quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy.

Preclude, pre-klood', *v. t.* lit. to shut in front; to hinder by anticipation; to keep back; to prevent from taking place:—*pr. p.* preclud'ing; *pa. p.* preclud'ed. [L. *præcludo*, *-clausus*—*præ*, before, and *claudo*, to shut.]

preclusion, pre-klood'zhun, *n.*, act of precluding or hindering: state of being precluded.

preclusive, pre-klood'siv, *adj.*, tending to preclude; hindering beforehand.—*adv.* preclusively.

Precooclose, pre-kô'shus, *adv.* orig. ripe before the natural time; having the mind developed very early; premature; forward.—*adv.* precooclosely.—*ns.* precoocloseness, precooc'ity, state of being precoocious. [Fr. *précoc*; L. *præcox*, *præcox*—*præ*, before, and *coquo*, to ripen.]

Precoognition, præ-kog-nish'un, *n.*, cognition, knowledge, or examination beforehand: in *Scots law*, an examination as to whether there is ground for prosecution. [L. *præ*, before, and *Cognition*.]

Precoocisive, præ-kon-sêv, *v. t.*, to concieve or form a notion of beforehand. [L. *præ*, before, and *Conceive*.]

precoocision, præ-kon-sep'shun, *n.*, act of precoocieving: previous opinion.

Preconcert, præ-kon-sert', *v. t.*, to concert or settle beforehand. [L. *præ*, before, and *Concert*.]

Precurser, pre-kur'sor, *n.*, a forerunner: one who or that which indicates approach. [L.—*præ*, before, and *curro*, to run, akin to *Sans. çri*, to go.]

precursey, pre-kur'sor-i, *adj.*, forerunning: indicating something to follow.

Predeceous, pre-dâ'shus, *adj.*, living by prey; predatory. [It. *predace*—L. *præda*, booty, prey.]

predal, præ'dal, *adj.*, pertaining to prey; plundering.

predatory, præ-dâ-tor-i or præ-dâ-tor-i, *adj.*, plundering: characterised by plundering; hungry; ravenous.—*adv.* predatorily. [L. *prædatorius*.]

Predecease, præ-de-sê's, *n.*, decease or death before something else.—*v. t.* to die before. [L. *præ*, before, and *Decesse*.]

Predecessor, præ-de-ses-or, *n.*, one who has preceded another in any office. [L. *præ*, before, and *decessor*—*de*, away, and *cedo*, cessum, to go.]

Predestine, præ-des'tin, *v. t.*, to destine or decree beforehand; to foreordain:—*pr. p.* predestining; *pa. p.* predestined. [L. *præ*, before, and *Destina*.]

predestinate, præ-des'tin-ât, *v. t.*, to determine beforehand; to preordain by an unchangeable purpose:—*pr. p.* predestinâting; *pa. p.* predestinâted.

predestination, præ-des'tin-â'shun, *n.*, act of predestinating: in *theol.*, an eternal decree of God.

predestinator, præ-des'tin-â-tor, *n.*, one who predestinates or foreordains; a predestinarian.

predestinarian, præ-des'tin-â'ri-an, *adj.*, pertaining to predestination.—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of predestination.

Predetermine

Predetermine, *pré-de-tér-min*, *v. t.* and *i.*, to determine beforehand. [*L. pra*, before, *Determinatio*.]
predetermined, *pré-de-tér-min-át*, *adj.*, determined beforehand.—*n.* *predetermination*.
Preclial, *pré-di-ál*, *adj.* lit. pertaining to an estate; consisting of land or farms; growing from land. [*Fr. preclial*—*L. praedium*, an estate, akin to *gras*, *predis*, a surety.]
Precliable, *Precliamént*. See under *Predicate*.
Predicate, *pré-di-kát*, *v. t.* lit. to cry before or in the presence of others; to affirm one thing of another:—*pr. p.* *predicating*; *pa. p.* *predicated*.—*n.* in *logic* and *gram.*, that which is stated of the subject. [*L. praedico*, -*atum*—*pra*, before, and *dico*, to proclaim.]
predication, *pré-di-ká-shun*, *n.*, act of predicating; assertion.
predicative, *pré-di-kát-iv*, *adj.*, expressing predication or affirmation.
predicable, *pré-di-ká-bl*, *adj.*, that may be predicated or affirmed of something; attributable.—*n.* anything that can be predicated.—*n.* *predicability*, quality of being predicable.
predicament, *pré-di-ká-mént*, *n.* in *logic*, one of the classes or categories which include all *predicables*: condition; an unfortunate or trying position. [*low L. predicamentum*.]
Predict, *pré-dikt'*, *v. t.*, to declare or tell beforehand; to prophesy:—*pr. p.* *predict'ing*; *pa. p.* *predict'ed*. [*L. pra*, before, and *dico*, *dictum*, to say.]
prediction, *pré-dik-shun*, *n.*, act of predicting; that which is predicted or foretold; prophecy.
predictive, *pré-dikt'iv*, *adj.*, foretelling; prophetic.
Predilection, *pré-di-lek-shun*, *n.*, a choosing or delighting in beforehand; favourable prepossession of mind; partiality. [*L. pra*, before, and *dilige*, *dilectum*, to love—*dis*, apart, and *lego*, to choose.]
Predipose, *pré-dis-póz'*, *v. t.*, to dispose or incline beforehand. [*L. pra*, before, and *Disposo*.]
predisposition, *pré-dis-po-zish'un*, *n.*, state of being predisposed or favourably inclined.
Predominate, *pré-dom'in-át*, *v. t.*, to dominate or rule over.—*v. i.* to be dominant over; to surpass in strength or authority; to prevail. [*L. pra*, over, and *Dominate*.]
predominant, *pré-dom'in-ánt*, *adj.*, predominating; ruling; ascendant.—*adv.* *predominantly*.
predominance, *pré-dom'in-áns*, *predominancy*, *pré-dom'in-áns-si*, *n.*, condition of being predominant; superiority; ascendancy.
Pre-eminent, *pré-em'i-nént*, *adj.*, eminent above others; prominent among the eminent.—*adv.* *preeminently*. [*L. pra*, before, and *Eminent*.]
pre-eminence, *pré-em'i-néns*, *n.*, state of being pre-eminent; superiority in excellence.
Pre-emption, *pré-em'shun*, *n.*, right of purchasing before others. [*L. pra*, before, and *emptio*, a buying—*emo*, *emptum*, to buy.]
Pre-engage, *pré-en-gáj'*, *v. t.*, to engage beforehand.
pre-engagement. [*L. pra*, before, *Engage*.]
Pre-establish, *pré-es-tá-blish*, *v. t.*, to establish beforehand.—*n.* *pre-establishment*. [*L. pra*, before, *Establi*.]
Pre-exist, *pré-é-gz-ist'*, *v. t.*, to exist beforehand.—*n.* *pre-existence*. [*L. pra*, before, *Exist*.]
pre-existent, *pré-é-gz-ist'ént*, *adj.*, existent or existing beforehand.
Preface, *pré-fás* or *-as*, *n.*, something spoken before; the introduction to a book, &c.—*v. t.* to introduce with a preface:—*pr. p.* *pref'acing*; *pa. p.* *pref'*

prejudice

feced. [*Fr. préface*; *L. praefatio*—*praefor*, *praefatus*—*pra*, before, and *for*, to speak.]
prefatory, *pré-fá-to-ri*, *adj.*, pertaining to a preface; introductory.—*adv.* *prefatorily*.
Prefect, *pré-fékt*, *n.*, one placed in authority over others; a commander; a governor, esp. of a province in France.—*n.* *prefecture*, *prefectship*, his office or jurisdiction. [*Fr. préfet*, *L. praefectus*—*praeficio*—*pra*, over, and *facio*, to make, to place.]
Prefer, *pré-fér'*, *v. t.* lit. to take before; to offer, present, or address; to place in advance; to promote; to exalt; to regard or hold in higher estimation; to esteem above another; to choose or select:—*pr. p.* *prefer'ring*; *pa. p.* *preferred*. [*L. praeferre*—*pra*, before, and *ferre*, *ferro*, to bear.]
preferable, *pré-fér-á-bl*, *adj.*, worthy to be preferred or chosen; more desirable, or excellent; of better quality.—*adv.* *preferably*.—*n.* *preferableness*.
preference, *pré-fér-éns*, *n.*, the act of preferring; estimation above another; the state of being preferred; that which is preferred; choice.—*adj.* *preferential*, *pré-fér-én-shál*, having a preference.
preferment, *pré-fér-mént*, *n.*, the act of preferring; the state of being advanced; advancement to a higher position; promotion; superior place.
Prefigure, *pré-fig'úr*, *v. t.*, to figure beforehand; to suggest by antecedent representation, or by types.—*n.* *prefigurement*, *prefigurement*. [*L. pra*, before, and *Figura*.]
prefigurative, *pré-fig'ú-ra-tiv*, *adj.*, showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes.
Prefix, *pré-fiks*, *v. t.*, to fix or put before, or at the beginning. [*L. pra*, before, and *Fix*.]
prefix, *pré-fiks*, *n.* a letter, syllable, or word fixed or put at the beginning of another word.
Pregnant, *pré-gnánt*, *adj.* lit. bringing forth; with child or young; fruitful; abounding with results; full of significance; implying more than is actually expressed; full of promise.—*adv.* *pregnantly*. [*L. praegnanis*, -*antis*, contr. of *pr. p.* of *praegigno*, to bring forth—*pra*, forth, and *gigno*, root *gen*, to beget or bear.]
pregnancy, *pré-gnán-si*, *n.*, state of being pregnant or with young; fertility; unusual capacity.
Prehensible, *pré-hén-si-bl*, *adj.*, that may be seized or taken in the hand. [*L. prehendo*, *prehensum*, to seize, from *pra*, intensive, and *obs. hendo*, to lay hold of.] See *Hand*.
prehensile, *pré-hén-sil*, *adj.*, seizing; grasping; adapted for seizing or holding.
prehension, *pré-hén-shun*, *n.*, a seizing or taking hold. [*L. prehensio*, *prehensionis*.]
Prehistoric, *pré-his-to-rik*, *adj.* relating to a time before that treated of in history. [*L. pra*, before, and *historia*.]
Prejudge, *pré-juj'*, *v. t.*, to judge or decide upon before hearing the whole case; to condemn unheard.—*n.* *prejudgment*. [*L. pra*, before, and *Judice*.]
prejudicate, *pré-juj'di-kát*, *v. t.*, to judge beforehand; to prejudice.—*v. t.* to decide without examination:—*pr. p.* *prejudicating*; *pa. p.* *prejudicated*.—*n.* *prejudication*. [*L. pra*, before, and *judico*, and *judico*, to judge.]
prejudicative, *pré-juj'di-kát-iv*, *adj.*, forming a judgment or opinion beforehand.
prejudice, *pré-juj-dis*, *n.* lit. a judgment or opinion formed beforehand or without due examination; a prejudgment; unreasonable prepossession for or against anything; bias; injury or wrong of any kind; disadvantage; mischief.—*v. t.* to fill with prejudice; to prepossess; to bias the mind

of; to injure or hurt:—*pr. p.* prej'udicing; *pa. p.* prej'udiced. [L. *prejudicium*—*prajudico*.]
 prejudicial, prej-ū-dish'āl, *adj.* lit. *resulting from prejudice*; disadvantageous; injurious; mischievous; tending to obstruct.—*adv.* prej'udicially.
 Prelate, pre-lāt, *n.* lit. *one placed before or over others*; a superior clergyman having authority over others, as a bishop; a church dignitary.—*n.* prel'ateship. [low L. *prelatus*—*prafervo*, to place before—*pru*, before, *fero*, to bear, to place.]
 prelate, pre-lā-si, *n.*, *the office of a prelate*; the order of bishops or the bishops collectively; episcopacy.
 prelatie, pre-lā'tik, prelatial, pre-lā'tik-āl, *adj.*, pertaining to prelates or prelates.—*adv.* prelat'ially.
 prelatist, pre-lā't-ist, *n.*, *an upholder of prelate*.
 Prelect, pre-lect', *v.i.*, to read before or in presence of others; to read a discourse; to lecture:—*pr. p.* prelect'ing; *pa. p.* prelect'ed. [L. *praelego*—*pru*, before, and *lego*, lectum, to read.]
 prelection, pre-lect'ah'un, *n.*, *a lecture or discourse read to others*. [turer.]
 prelector, pre-lect'or, *n.*, *one who prelects*; a lecturer.
 Prelibation, pre-lī-hā'shun, *n.*, *a tasting beforehand*, foretaste. [L. *pralibatio*—*pru*, before, and *libo*, -atum, to taste.]
 Preliminary, pre-lim-in-ār-i, *adj.* lit. *before the threshold*; introductory; preparatory; preceding the main discourse or business.—*n.* that which precedes; introduction.—*adv.* prelin'iarly. [L. *pru*, before, and *liminaris*, relating to a threshold—*limen*, liminis, a threshold.]
 Prelude, pre-lūd, *n.* lit. *anything played beforehand*; a short piece of music before a longer piece; a preface; a forerunner. [low L. *praeludium*—*pru*, before, and *ludo*, play.]
 prelude, pre-lūd', *v.t.* to play before; to precede, as an introduction.—*pr. p.* prelūd'ing; *pa. p.* prelūd'ed. [Introductory.]
 prelude, pre-lūd'iv, *adj.*, *of the nature of a prelude*.
 Pre mature, prem-ā-tūr or pre-mā-tūr', *adj.*, *mature before the proper time*; happening before the proper time; unauthenticated.—*adv.* prem-āturally.—*n.* prem-āturement. [L. *pru*, before, *maturus*.]
 Pre meditate, pre-med'it-āt, *v.t.*, to meditate upon beforehand; to design previously.—*v.t.* to deliberate beforehand.—*n.* premedit'ation. [L. *pru*, before, and *meditare*.]
 Premier, prem'yēr, or prem', *adj.*, *first or first*; chief: in *Aer.*, most ancient.—*n.* the first or chief; the prime minister.—*n.* prem'iership. [Fr.; L. *primarius*, of the first rank—*primus*, first.]
 Premise, pre-mix', *v.t.*, to send or state before the rest; to make an introduction; to lay down propositions for subsequent reasonings:—*pr. p.* premis'ing; *pa. p.* premis'ed. [L. *pramitto*, *pramiserum*—*pru*, before, and *mitto*, to send.]
 premise, prem'is, *n.*, *that which is premised*; a proposition antecedently supposed or proved for after reasoning; in *logic*, one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn: the thing set forth in the beginning of a deed: in *pl.*, a building and its adjuncts.
 premium, prem'is, *n.* a form of *Premise*.
 Premium, prem'ium, *n.* lit. *that which is taken beyond or above others*; orig. profit, booty; a reward or recompense; a prize; a bounty; a payment for a loan, &c.; payment made for insurance; the difference in value above the original price or par of stock (opposed to discount): any reward or incentive. [L. *præmium*—*pru*, above, and *emo*, to take, to buy.]

Premonish, pre-mon'ish, *v.t.*, to admonish or warn beforehand.—*n.* premon'ition. [L. *præmonere*, *præmonere*—*pru*, before, and *monere*, to warn.]
 premonitive, pre-mon'it-iv, premonitory, pre-mon'it-or-i, *adj.*, *giving warning*, or notice beforehand.—*adv.* premon'itorily.
 premonitor, pre-mon'it-or, *n.*, *one who or that which premonishes or gives warning beforehand*.
 Preoccupy, pre-ok'ū-pi, *v.t.*, to occupy or take possession of beforehand; to occupy beforehand or by prejudices.—*n.* preoccup'ation. [L. *pru*, before, and *occupy*.]
 preoccupation, pre-ok'ū-pā-sh'n, *n.*, *the act or the right of occupying beforehand*.
 Preordain, pre-or-dān', *v.t.*, to ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand.—*n.* preordina'tion. [L. *pru*, before, and *Ordain*.]
 Prepaid. See under Prepay.
 Prepare, pre-pār', *v.t.*, to make ready beforehand; to fit for any purpose; to make ready for use; to adapt; to form; to set or appoint; to provide; to equip:—*pr. p.* prepar'ing; *pa. p.* prepar'ed.—*n.* prepar'or. [L. *præparare*—*pru*, before, and *paru*, to make ready.]
 preparation, prep-ar-ā'shun, *n.*, *the act of preparing*; previous arrangement; the state of being prepared or ready; that which is prepared or made ready: in *anat.*, a part of any animal body preserved as a specimen: in *med.*, any substance for immediate use. [L. *præparatio*.]
 preparative, pre-pār-a-tiv, *adj.*, *having the power of preparing or making ready*; fitting for anything.—*n.* that which prepares; preparation.
 preparatory, prep-pār-a-tōr-i, *adj.*, *preparing for*; previous; introductory; preparative.
 prepared, pre-pār'd', *adj.*, *made ready*; ready.—*adv.* prepar'edly.—*n.* prepar'edness.
 Prepay, pre-pā', *v.t.*, to pay beforehand or in advance.—*n.* prepay'ment. [L. *pru*, and *Pay*.]
 prepaid, pre-pād', *adj.*, *paid beforehand*.
 Preposse, pre-pens', *adj.*, *weighed or considered beforehand*; premeditated.—*adv.* preposser'y. [L. *pru*, before, and *pensio*, *pensum*, to weigh.]
 Preponderate, pre-pon'dēr-āt, *v.t.*, to be more ponderous or of greater weight; to outweigh; to incline to one side; to exceed in power or influence:—*pr. p.* prepon'dēr-ating; *pa. p.* prepon'dēr-ated.—*n.* prepon'dēr-ation. [L. *pru*, before, and *pondero*, -atum, to weigh, from *pondus*, a weight.]
 preponderant, pre-pon'dēr-ant, *adj.*, *outweighing*; superior in weight, power, or influence.—*adv.* prepon'dērantly.—*n.* prepon'dēr-ance.
 Proposition, prep-o-zish'un, *n.*, *a putting before*, that which is put before; a word or part of speech expressing the relation between objects and governing a case.—*adj.* propos'itional.—*adv.* propos'itionally. [L. *propositio*—*pru*, before, and *pono*, positum, to place or put.]
 Prepossess, pre-poz-ess', *v.t.* lit. *to take possession of or have beforehand*; to preoccupy, as the mind; to bias or prejudice. [L. *pru*, before, *posse*.]
 prepossessing, pre-poz-ess'ing, *adj.*, *tending to prepossess in one's favour*; giving a favourable impression.—*adv.* prepossess'ingly.
 prepossession, pre-poz-zesh'un, *n.*, *previous possession*; preconceived opinion or impression.
 Preposterous, pre-pos'tēr-us, *adj.* lit. *having that first which ought to be last*: contrary to nature or reason; wrong; absurd; foolish.—*adv.* prepos'terously.—*n.* prepos'terousness. [L. *præposterus*—*pru*, before, *posterus*, after—*post*, after.]

Prerogative, pre-ro-ga-tiv, *n.* lit. *privilege of voting first, or before others*: an exclusive or peculiar privilege. [L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before others for his opinion or vote—*præ*, before, *rogo*, -atum, to ask.]

Prerogative, pre-saj, *v. t.* lit. *to perceive beforehand*; to forebode: to indicate something to come; to predict:—*pr. p.* *præsaging*; *pa. p.* *præsaged*.—*n.* *præsager*. [Fr. *præsager*—L. *præsagium*—*præ*, before, *sagio*, to perceive quickly.]

Prerogative, pres 2j, *n.*, *something perceived beforehand*: something that indicates a future event. [L. *præsagium*—*præsagio*.]

Presbyter, prez-bi-tér, *n.* orig. one *older* having authority in the church; in the Eng. Church, one of the second order of the ministry; a member of a presbytery. [L.—Gr. *presbyteros*, comp. of *presbys*, old.]

Presbyterial, prez-bi-tér-ri-an, **Presbyterial**, prez-bi-tér-ri-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to or consisting of presbyters*; pertaining to Presbytery or Calvinistic government.—*n.* **Presbyterial**, one of a sect of Christians belonging to a church governed by presbyteries; a Calvinist.

Presbyterialism, prez-bi-tér-ri-an-izm, *n.*, *the doctrines or form of church-government of Presbyterians.*

Presbytery, prez-bi-tér-i, *n.* orig. *a council of presbyters or elders*; a church-court consisting of the ministers and ruling elders within a certain district: in *arch.*, that part of the church reserved for the officiating priests.

Prescient, pré-shi-ent, *adj.*, *knowing things beforehand*. [L. *præsciens*, -entis, pr. p. of *præscire*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scire*, to know.]

Prescient, pré-shi-ens, *n.*, *knowledge of events beforehand*; foresight. [L. *præscientia*.]

Prescribe, pre-skríb, *v. t.* lit. *to write what is to be laid before another*; to lay down for direction: to appoint: in *med.*, to give directions for, as a remedy:—*pr. p.* *prescribing*; *pa. p.* *prescribed*.—*n.* *prescriber*. [L. *prescribo*, -scriptum—*præ*, before, *scribo*, to write.]

Prescript, pré-skrípt, *n.*, *something prescribed*; direction; model prescribed.

Prescriptible, pre-skrípt-i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be prescribed for*.—*n.* *prescriptibility*.

Prescription, pre-skríp-shun, *n.*, *act of prescribing or directing*: in *med.*, a written direction of remedies; a recipe: in *law*, custom continued until it has the force of law. [Fr.—L. *prescriptio*.]

Prescriptive, pre-skríptív, *adj.* consisting in or acquired by custom or immemorial use.

Presence, pres-ens, *n.*, *state of being present*; situation within sight, &c.; approach face to face; the person of a superior; the persons assembled before a great person; mien; personal appearance: calmness, readiness, as of mind. [Fr.; L. *præsentia*—*præsentis*. See *present*, under.]

Presence-chamber, prez-ens-châm-bér, *n.*, *the chamber or room in which a great personage receives company.*

Present, prez-ent, *adj.*, *being before or near*: being in a certain place: now under view or consideration: being at this time; not past or future; ready at hand; attentive; not absent minded: in *gram.*, denoting time just now, or making a general statement.—*n.* *present time*. [L. *præsentis*, being before, pr. p. of *præsentis*—*præ*, before, *esse*, to be.]—As *present*, at the present time, now.

Presently, prez-ent-li, *adv.* orig. *at present*, now: without delay: after a little.

present, pre-zen't, *v. t.*, *to set before, to introduce*: to exhibit to view; to offer: to put into the possession of another; to make a gift of: to appoint to a benefice: to lay before for consideration: to point, as a gun before firing:—*pr. p.* *presenting*; *pa. p.* *presented*.—*adj.* *presentable*.—*n.* *presenter*. [L. *præsentio*—*præsentis*.]

present, prez-ent, *n.*, *that which is presented or given, a gift.*

presentation, prez-ent-tá-shun, *n.*, *act of presenting*; a setting: representation: the right of presenting a clergyman. [L. *præsentatio*.]

presentee, prez-ent-té, *n.*, *one who is presented to a benefice.*

presentation, prez-ent'ment, *n.*, *act of presenting*; the thing presented or represented: in *law*, notice taken of an offence by a grand jury from observation; accusation presented by a grand jury.

Presentiment, pre-sen'ti-ment, *n.*, *a sentiment or perceiving beforehand*; previous opinion: a conviction of something unpleasant to happen. [L. *præ*, before, and *sentiment*.]

Presently. See under *present*.

Presentment. See under *present*.

Preserve, pre-zérv, *v. t.*, *to drag away from before an enemy, to rescue*; to keep from injury; to defend: to keep in a sound state; to season for preservation: to keep up, as appearances:—*pr. p.* *preserving*; *pa. p.* *preserved*.—*n.* *that which is preserved, as fruit, &c.*; a place for the protection of animals, as game, &c.—*n.* *preserver*. [L. *præservo*—*præ*, before, *servo*, to preserve—Gr. *erub*, to drag, rescue.]

preservation, prez-ér-vá-shun, *n.*, *act of preserving*: state of being preserved.

preservative, pre-zérv-a-tiv, *preservatory*, pre-zérv-a-tor-i, *adj.*, *tending to preserve*; having the quality of preserving.—*n.* *that which preserves*; a preventive of injury or decay.

Preside, pre-síd, *v. i.* lit. *to sit before others*; to take the authority over others; to direct or govern; to superintend:—*pr. p.* *presiding*; *pa. p.* *presided*. [L. *præsido*—*præ*, before, *sedo*, to sit.]

president, prez-i-dent, *n.*, *one who presides over a meeting*: a chairman: the chief officer of a college, institution, &c.: an officer elected to the supreme executive of a province or nation.—*n.* *presidentialship*. [Fr.—L. *præsidents*, -entis, pr. p. of *præsideo*.]

presidency, prez-i-den-si, *n.*, *the office of a president, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.*

presidential, prez-i-den-shal, *adj.*, *presiding over*; pertaining to a president.

Presignify, pre-sig-ni-fi, *v. t.* *to signify beforehand*. [L. *præ*, before, and *signify*.]

Press, pres, *v. t.*, *to squeeze or crush strongly*; to hug: to drive with violence: to bear heavily on; to distress: to urge; to inculcate with earnestness.—*v. i.* *to exert pressure*; to push with force; to crowd; to go forward with violence: to urge with vehemence and importunity; to exert a strong influence:—*pr. p.* *pressing*; *pa. p.* *pressed*.—*n.* *presser*. [Fr. *presser*, L. *presso*—*presso*, *pressum*, to squeeze, press.]

press, pres, *n.* an instrument for squeezing bodies; a printing-machine: the art or business of printing and publishing: the literature of a country, esp. newspapers: act of urging forward; urgency: a crowd: a closet for holding articles.

pressfat, prez-fat, *n.* in *B.*, *the oil of an olive or wine-press for collecting the liquor.*

pressing, *pressing*, *adj.* urgent; importunate; forcible.—*adv.* *pressingly*.

pressure, *press'ūr*, *n.*, *act of pressing*; a squeezing; the state of being pressed; impulse; that which presses or afflicts; difficulties; urgency; in *physics*, opposing force. [old Fr.—L. *pressura*—*pressio*.]

press, *pres*, *v.t.* orig. to engage men by *prest* or earnest money for the public service; to carry men off by violence to become soldiers or sailors:—*pr.p.* *press'ing*; *pa.p.* *press'ed*. [for *prest*—It. *prestio*; L. *prestio*, in readiness or in hand: *prest* or *press-money*, earnest-money.]

press-gang, *pres'-gang*, *n.*, a gang or body of sailors under an officer empowered to *impress* men into the navy.

prestige, *pres'tij* or *pres'tēzh*, *n.*, *illusion or deception*: influence arising from past conduct. [Fr.—L. *prestigia*, illusions, jugglers' tricks.]

presume, *pre-zūm'*, *v.t.* lit. to take before being allowed; to take as true without examination or proof; to take for granted.—*v.i.* to venture beyond what one has ground for; to act forwardly:—*pr.p.* *presūm'ing*; *pa.p.* *presūm'ed*. [L. *presumo*—*pra*, before, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.]

presumable, *pre-zūm'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be *presumed*.—*adv.* *presum'ably*.

presuming, *pre-zūm'ing*, *adj.* venturing without permission; unreasonably bold.—*adv.* *presum'ingly*.

presumption, *pre-zūm'shun*, *n.*, *act of presuming*; supposition: strong probability: confidence grounded on something not proved; forward conduct: in *law*, assuming the truth of certain facts from circumstantial evidence. [L. *presumptio*.]

presumptive, *pre-zūmp'tiv*, *adj.*, *presuming*; grounded on probable evidence: in *law*, proving circumstantially.—*adv.* *presump'tively*.

presumptuous, *pre-zūmp'tū-us*, *adj.*, *full of presumption*; bold and confident: founded on presumption: wilful.—*adv.* *presump'tuously*.—*n.* *presump'tuousness*. [L. *presumptuosus*.]

presuppose, *pre-sūp-pōz'*, *v.t.*, to suppose before other things; to assume.—*n.* *presuppos'ition*. [L. *pra*, before, and *suppono*.]

Pretense. See under *Pretend*.

Pretend, *pre-tend'*, *v.t.* lit. to stretch out before one; to hold out as a cloak for something else: to offer something feigned: to affect to feel.—*v.i.* to put in a claim:—*pr.p.* *pretend'ing*; *pa.p.* *pretend'ed*.—*n.* *pretend'er*. [L. *pretendo*—*pra*, before, *tendo*, *tentum*, *tensum*, to stretch.]

pretense, *pretens*, *pre-tens'*, *n.*, *something pretended*; appearance or show: pretext: assumption; claim. [low L. *pretentus*, for L. *pretentus*, *pa.p.* of *pretendo*.]

pretensions, *pre-tens'shun*, *n.*, *something pretended*; false or fictitious appearance; claim.

Preterimperfect, *prē-tēr-im-pēr'fekt*, *adj.* lit. *not perfectly past*; implying that an event was happening at a certain time. [L. *praeter*, beyond, and *imperfect*.]

Preterit, *Präterite*, *prēt'ēr-it*, *adj.*, *gone by*; *past*; noting the *past* tense.—*n.* the *past* tense. [L. *praeteritus*—*praeter*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

Pretermit, *prē-tēr-mit'*, *v.t.*, to permit to go *past*; to omit:—*pr.p.* *prētermit'ting*; *pa.p.* *prētermit'ted*. [L. *praeter*, past, and *mitto*, to permit.]

pretermittion, *prē-tēr-mish'un*, *n.*, *the act of pretermitt'ing*; omission.

Preternatural, *prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral*, *adj.*, *beyond what*

is natural; extraordinary.—*adv.* *preternat'urally*. [L. *praeter*, beyond, and *natural*.]

Preterperfect, *prē-tēr-pēr'fekt*, *adj.*, *more than perfect* or completed; denoting the *perfect* tense. [L. *praeter*, more than, and *perfect*.]

Preterpluperfect, *prē-tēr-plōō'pēr-fekt*, *adj.*, *beyond more than perfect*; denoting the *pluperfect* tense. [L. *praeter*, beyond, and *Pluperfect*.]

Pretax, *prē-taks'*, or *prē'*, *n.* a motive or reason *woven* or devised and put *before* the real reason in order to conceal it; a pretence. [L. *praetaxum*—*praetexo*—*pra*, before, *texo*, to weave.]

Pretor, *prē-tōr*, *n.*, *one who goes before*; orig. the chief magistrate of Rome, but afterwards one ranking next to the consuls.—*n.* *praetorship*. [L. *praetor* for *praetor*—*pra*, before, *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

praetorial, *prē-tō-ri-al*, *praetorian*, *prē-tō-ri-an*, *adj.*, *pertaining to a praetor* or magistrate; authorised or exercised by the praetor; judicial.

praetorium, *prē-tō-ri-um*, *n.* the official residence of the Roman praetor, pro-consul, or governor in a province; the general's tent in a camp; the council of officers who attended the general and met in his tent.

Pretty, *prēt'i*, *adj.*, *decked or adorned* in a pleasing manner; beautiful without dignity; tasteful; neat; small; affected: (in contempt) fine; decent (in irony).—*n.* *prēt'iness*. [A.S. *præte*, Dutch, *prat*; Scotch, *pretty*, strong, active, well-knit; Ger. *prächtigt*, fine—*pracht*, splendour.]

pretty, *prēt'i*, *adv.* in some degree; moderately.

prettily, *prēt'i-li*, *adv.*, in a *pretty* manner; pleasantly; elegantly; neatly.

Pretypify, *prē-tip'i-fi*, *v.t.*, to represent *beforehand* in a type. [L. *pra*, before, and *typify*.]

Prevail, *pre-vā'l'*, *v.i.*, to be *very powerful*; to have influence or effect; to overcome; to gain the advantage; to be in force; to succeed:—*pr.p.* *prevail'ing*; *pa.p.* *prevail'ed*. [L. *praevalere*—*pra*, very, and *valeo*, to be powerful.]

prevailing, *pre-vā'l'ing*, *adj.*, *having great power*; efficacious; most general.

prevailed, *pre-vā'l-ed*, *adj.*, *prevailing*; having great power; victorious; most common.—*adv.* *prev'ailently*.

prevalence, *pre-vā-ens*, *prevalency*, *pre-vā-en-si*, *n.*, *the state of being prevalent*; preponderance; predominance; superiority; influence; efficacy.

Prevaricate, *pre-var'i-kāt*, *v.i.* lit. to spread the legs apart in walking; to shift about from side to side, to evade the truth; to quibble:—*pr.p.* *prevaric'at'ing*; *pa.p.* *prevaric'ated*. [L. *prevaricor*, -atus—*pra*, very, and *varico*, to spread the legs apart—*varus*, straddling.]

prevarication, *prē-var-i-kā'shun*, *n.*, *the act of prevaricating* or quibbling to evade the truth.

prevaricator, *pre-var'i-kāt-or*, *n.*, *one who prevaricates* to evade the truth; a quibbler.

Prevent, *pre-vent'*, *v.t.* lit. and orig. to come or go before; to hinder; to obviate:—*pr.p.* *prevent'ing*; *pa.p.* *prevent'ed*. [L. *praevenio*—*pra*, before, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.]

prevention, *pre-ven'shun*, *n.* lit. a coming before: act of preventing; anticipation; obstruction.

preventive, *pre-vent'iv*, *adj.*, *tending to prevent* or hinder; preservative.—*n.* that which prevents; a preservative.

Previous, *prē-vi-us*, *adj.*, *on the way before*; going before: former.—*adv.* *pre'viously*. [L. *praevius*—*pra*, before, and *via*, a way.]

- Frewarn**, pre-waw'n, *v. t.*, to warn beforehand. [L. *pro*, before, and *Warn*.]
- Prey**, prä, *n.*, *property*, esp. *flocks, taken in war*; plunder: that which is or may be seized to be devoured.—*v. t.* to plunder; to seize and devour: to waste or impair gradually; to weigh heavily (followed by *on or upon*):—*pr. p.* preying; *pa. p.* preyed'. [Fr. *preis*; Bret. *preis*; L. *pranda*, property taken in war: W. *praid*, a flock.]
- Price**, pris, *n.* that at which anything is *priced, valued, or bought*; excellence; recompense.—*v. t.* to set a value on.—*pr. p.* pricing; *pa. p.* priced. [old Fr. *preis*; Prov. *preis*; It. *prezzo*—L. *pretium*, akin to Gr. *prismai*, to buy.] See *Price*, to set a price on.]
- Priceless**, pris'les, *adj.*, beyond price; invaluable: without value; worthless.
- Prick**, prik, *n.*, any sharp pointed instrument; a puncture; a point: remorse.—*v. t.* to pierce with a prick; to erect any pointed thing; to fix by the point; to put on by puncturing; to mark or make by pricking; to incite: to pain:—*pr. p.* pricking; *pa. p.* pricked'.—*n.* *pricker*. [Dutch, *prik*, a stab; Sw. *prick*, A. S. *prica*, a point; A. S. *prician*, to pierce, to sting, conn. with Gael. and Scot. *brög*.]
- Pricker**, prik'ër, *n.*, that which *pricks*; a sharp-pointed instrument.
- Prickle**, prik'l, *n.*, a little *prick*; a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.
- Prickly**, prik'li, *adj.*, full of *prickles*.—*n.* prick'lines.
- Prickly-pear**, prik'li-pär, *n.*, a class of plants, generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or *prickles*, and bearing fruit like the *pear*.
- Pride**, prid, *n.*, state or feeling of being *proud*; ornament; splendour; extreme self-esteem; haughtiness: noble self-esteem: that of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.—*v. t.* to take pride; to value (followed by a prepositional pron.):—*pr. p.* priding; *pa. p.* prid'ed'. [A. S. *prutian*, to be proud, to walk stately: Ice. *prýdi*, Sw. *prydning*, ornament, *prýda*, Dan. *prýde*, to adorn.] See *Proud*.
- Priest**, präst, *n.*, a *presbyter* or *elder*: one who officiates in sacred offices; one above a deacon and below a bishop; a clergyman.—*fm.* priest'ess. [A. S. *preost*; old Fr. *presvre*; L. *presbyter*.] See *Presbyter*.
- Priestcraft**, präst'kraft, *n.* the *craft* or schemes of *priests* to gain wealth or power.
- Priesthood**, präst'hood, *n.*, the *office* or character of a *priest*: the priestly order.
- Priestly**, präst'li, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling a *priest*.—*n.* priest'liness.
- Priest-ridden**, präst-rid-en, *adj.*, ridden or controlled entirely by *priests*.
- Prim**, prim, *adj.* exactly *trimmed*; precise; affectedly nice.—*v. t.* to deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness:—*pr. p.* primming; *pa. p.* primmed'.—*adv.* primly.—*n.* prim'ness. [prob. from obs. *Primo*, to trim, to dress: or a contr. of *primitive*.]
- Prime**, prim, *adj.*, *first*, in order of time, rank or importance; chief; excellent; original; early.—*n.* the beginning; the dawn; the spring; the best part; the height of perfection.—*v. t.* to do the *first* or preparatory act; to put powder on the nipple of a firearm: to lay on the first coating of colour.—*v. i.* to serve for the charge of a gun:—*pr. p.* primming; *pa. p.* primmed'. [L. *primus*, superl. of *prior*, former, comp. of obs. *pris*, akin to Gr. *pris*, *pro*, and L. *pro*, before.]
- prime-donna**, prim'a-don-a, *n.* the *first* or leading female singer in an opera. [It. *primo*, L. *primus*, first, and *donna*, a lady.]
- primage**, prim'äj, *n.* an allowance to the captain of a vessel by the shipper or consignee of goods for loading the same.
- primary**, prim'äri, *adj.*, *first*, original; chief; primitive.—*n.* that which is highest in rank or importance.—*adv.* prim'arily.
- primate**, prim'ät, *n.* the *first* or highest dignity in a church; an archbishop.—*n.* prim'ateship.
- primacy**, prim'ä-si, *n.*, the *office* or dignity of a *primate* or archbishop.
- prime-minister**, prim-min'is-ter, *n.*, the *first* or chief minister of state. [See *Freemler*.]
- prime-number**, prim-number, *n.*, a *first number*, *i. e.*, one divisible only by itself or unity.
- prime**, prim'ër, or prim', *n.* a *first* book; orig. a small prayer-book; a work of elementary religious instruction: a first reading-book.
- priming**, prim'ing, *n.* the *first* coating of colour: the powder in the nipple of a firearm.
- Primeval**, prim-ev'al, *adj.*, belonging to the *first ages*; original; primitive. [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, Gr. *aidn*, an age.]
- Primitive**, prim'i-tiv, *adj.*, belonging to the beginning, or to the *first* times; original; ancient: imitating the supposed gravity of old times; antiquated; old-fashioned; not derived.—*n.* a primitive word, or one not derived from another.—*adv.* prim'itively.—*n.* prim'itiveness. [L. *primitivus*.]
- Primal**, prim'äl, *adj.*, *first* born or made; primary; constituent. [L. *primus*, first, and *genu*, *genitus*, to beget.] See *Genus*.
- primogenitor**, prim-mo-jen'i-tor, *n.*, the *first begetter* or father; a forefather.
- primogeniture**, prim-mo-jen'i-tür, *n.*, state of being *born first* of the same parents: in *law*, the right of inheritance of the eldest born.
- Primal**, prim-mo'di-äl, *adj.*, *first in order*: original; existing from the beginning.—*n.* first principle or element. [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]
- Primrose**, prim'röz, *n.* lit. the *first rose*; an early spring flower common in woods and meadows.
- Princo**, prin, *n.* lit. one taking or having the *first place*: one of highest rank; a sovereign; son of a king or emperor; the chief of any body of men. [Fr.; L. *princeps*—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take.]
- primodum**, prim'sdum, *n.*, the *estate*, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a *prince*.
- prince**, prin'si, *adj.*, *princelike*; becoming a prince; grand; august; relating to a prince; regal.—*adv.* in a princelike manner.—*n.* princo'liness.
- princes**, prin'ses, *n.*, *fm.* of *Princo*.
- princpal**, prin'si-päl, *adj.*, taking the *first place*: highest in character, or importance; chief.—*n.*, a *principal person* or thing; a head, as of a school; one who takes a leading part: money on which interest is paid: in *arch.*, a main beam or timber: in *law*, the perpetrator of a crime or an abettor: in *music*, an organ stop.—*adv.* prin'cipally. [L. *principalis*.]
- princpality**, prin-si-päl'i-ti, *n.*, the *territory* of a *prince* or the country which gives title to him: obs., and in *B.*, a prince, a power.
- principle**, prin'si-pl, *n.* orig. a *beginning* or *origin*; a fundamental truth; a law or doctrine from which others are derived; an original faculty of the mind; a settled rule of action: in *chem.*, a constituent part.—*v. t.* to establish in principles;

to impress with a doctrine:—*pr. p.* prin'cipiling; *pa. p.* prin'ciple. [*L. principium—princeps.*]

Print, *print*, *v. t.*, to press or impress; to mark by pressure; to impress letters on paper, &c.; to publish.—*v. i.* to practise the art of printing; to publish a book:—*pr. p.* print'ing; *pa. p.* print'ed.—*n.*, a mark or character made by impression; the impression of types in general; a copy; an engraving; a newspaper; a printed cloth; calico; that which impresses its form on anything; a cut, in wood or metal: in *arch.*, a plaster cast in low relief. [from *Imprimat*; old Dutch, *printen*; *Fr.* *imprimer*; *L.* *imprimis*—*in*, into, and *primo*, to press.]

Printer, *print'er*, *n.*, one who prints, especially books, newspapers, &c.

Printing, *print'ing*, *n.*, act, art, or practice of printing.

Print, *pr'nt* or *adj.*, former; previous; coming before in time.—*n.* lit. one before others in rank or authority; the head of a priory.—*form.* *pr'nt'orem*. [*L. prior*, comp. of *obs. pris*. See *Prima*.]

Priorate, *pr'nt'or-āt*, *priorship*, *pr'nt'or-ship*, *n.*, the government or office of a prior.

Priority, *pr'nt'or-i-ti*, *n.*, state of being prior or first in time, place, or rank; preference.

Priory, *pr'nt'or-i*, *n.*, a convent of either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.

Prism, *prizm*, *n.* lit. anything sawn: in *geom.*, a solid whose ends are similar, equal, and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms: in *optics*, a solid, glass, triangular-shaped body. [*L.* and *Gr.* *prisma*, from *pris*, to saw.]

Prismatic, *priz-mat'ik*, *prismatical*, *priz-mat'ik-al*, *adj.*, resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed by a prism.—*adv.* *prizmat'ically*.

Prison, *priz'n*, *n.*, a place for those seized or apprehended; a building for the confinement of criminals, &c.; a gaol: any place of confinement. [*Fr.*: *L. prehensio*, a seizing—*prehendo*, *hensum*, to seize, from *obs. henda*. akin to *Gr. chandōn*, to hold, and Sans. *hantas*, the hand.]

Prisoner, *priz'n-ēr*, *n.*, one arrested or confined in prison; a captive.

Pristine, *priz'tin*, *adj.*, as at first; former; belonging to the beginning or earliest time; ancient. [*L. pristinus*, from *obs. pris*. See *Prima*.]

Privacy. See under *Private*.

Private, *pr'vāt*, *adj.* lit. cut off from others; apart from the state; not invested with public office; peculiar to one's self; belonging to an individual person or company; not public: retired from observation; secret; not publicly known: not holding a commission.—*n.* a common soldier.—*adv.* *pr'vātely*.—*n.* *pr'vātēness*. [*L. privatus*, *pa. p.* of *privo*, to separate—*privus*, single.]

Privateer, *pr'vāt-ēr*, *n.* an armed private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.—*v. t.* to cruise in a privateer; to fit out privateers:—*pr. p.* privateer'ing; *pa. p.* privateer'ed.

Privation, *pr'vāt-shun*, *n.* lit. act of depriving: state of being deprived of something, esp. of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; hardship: absence of any quality.

Privative, *pr'vāt-iv*, *adj.*, causing privation; consisting in the absence of something.—*n.* that which is privative or depends on the absence of something else; in *logic*, a term denoting the absence of a quality: in *gram.*, a prefix denoting absence or negation.—*adv.* *pr'vātively*.

Privacy, *pr'vāt-si*, or *priv*, *n.*, state of being private

or retired from company or observation; a place of seclusion; retreat; retirement; secrecy.

Privy, *pr'vī*, *adj.*, private; pertaining to one person; for private uses; secret; appropriated to retirement; admitted to the knowledge of something secret.—*n.* in *law*, a person having an interest in an action: a necessary house.—*Privy-council*, the private council of a sovereign to advise in the administration of government.—*Privy-counsellor*, a member of the privy-council.—*Privy-parson*, the parson or money for the private or personal use of the sovereign.—*Privy-seal* or *signet*, the seal used by or for the king in subordinate matters, or those which are not to pass the great seal.

Privily, *pr'vī-lī*, *adv.*, privately; secretly.

Privy, *pr'vī-tī*, *n.*, private or joint knowledge; knowledge implying concurrence.—in *pl.* secret parts.

Privilege, *pr'vī-lēj*, *n.* lit. a law in favour of a private individual; a peculiar advantage; a right not general; prerogative.—*v. t.* to grant a privilege to; to exempt:—*pr. p.* privileg'ing; *pa. p.* privileg'ed. [*Fr.*; *L. privilegium—privus*, private, and *lex*, law.]

Privet, *pr'vēt*, *n.*, a half-evergreen European shrub much used for hedges.

Prize, *priz*, *n.*, that which is taken or gained by competition; anything taken from an enemy in war; a captured vessel; that which is won in a lottery; anything offered for competition; a reward. [*Fr. prize*, from *prædare*, *L. prædare*, *præhendo*, to seize. See *Præsum*.]

Prize-court, *priz-kōrt*, *n.*, a court for judging regarding prizes made on the high seas.

Prize-fighter, *priz-'fīt-ēr*, *n.*, a boxer who fights publicly for a prize.—*n.* prize'-fighting.

Prize-money, *priz-'mun-ī*, *n.*, share of the money or proceeds from any prizes taken from an enemy.

Prize, *priz*, *v. t.*, to set a price on; to value; to value highly:—*pr. p.* priz'ing; *pa. p.* priz'ed. [*Fr. priser*; *It. pressare—L. pretium*, price, value.]

Probable, *prōb'abl*, *adj.* orig. that may be proved; credible, yet leaving room for doubt; likely; rendering probable.—*adv.* *prōb'ably*. [*Fr.*; *L. probabile—probe*, *probatum*, to prove—*probus*, good, excellent. See *Prova*.]

Probability, *prōb-abil'i-ti*, *n.*, quality of being probable; appearance of truth; that which is probable; chance.

Probate, *prō'bāt*, *n.*, proof of wills before the proper court; the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved; the right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Probation, *prōb-ā'shun*, *n.* orig. act of proving; any proceeding to elicit truth, &c.; trial; time of trial; moral trial: novitiate.

Probational, *prōb-ā'shun-əl*, *probationary, *prōb-ā'shun-ār-əl*, *adj.*, relating to probation or trial.*

Probationer, *prōb-ā'shun-ēr*, *n.*, one who is on probation or trial; in *Scot.*, one licensed to preach.

Probative, *prōb-ā-tiv*, *probatory, *prōb-ā-tōr-ī*, *adj.*, serving for proof or trial; relating to proof.*

Probe, *prōb*, *n.* an instrument for proving or examining a wound, &c.; that which tries or probes.—*v. t.* to examine with or as with a probe; to examine thoroughly:—*pr. p.* prōb'ing; *pa. p.* prōb'ed.

Probity, *prōb'i-tī*, *n.*, proved goodness; tried virtue; uprightness; honesty. [*L. probitas—probus*.]

Problem, *prōblēm*, *n.* lit. a question thrown or put forward; a matter difficult of settlement or

problematic

olution: in *geom.*, a proposition in which something is required to be done. [Gr. *problēma*—*pro*, before, and *ballo*, to throw.]
problematic, *prob-lem-at'ik*, *problematical*, *problem-at'ik-al*, *adj.*, of the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful.—*adv.* *problematically*.
Proboscis, *pro-bos'is*, *n.* the trunk in front of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. [L. *proboscis*, Gr. *proboskis*, a trunk—*pro*, in front of, and *bosko*, L. *pasco*, to feed.]
Proceed, *pro-sēd'*, *v.i.*, to go forward; to advance; to issue; to be produced; to prosecute:—*pr.p.* *proceed'ing*; *pa.p.* *proceed'ed*.—*n.* *proceed'er*. [L. *procedo*—*pro*, forward, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]
Proceedure, *pro-sēd'ūr*, *n.*, the act of proceeding; progress; process; conduct.
Proceeding, *pro-sēd'ing*, *n.*, a going forth or forward; progress; step; operation; transaction.
Proceeds, *pro'sēdz*, *n.pl.* the money proceeding or arising from anything; rent; produce.
Process, *pro-sēs*, or *pro's*, *n.*, a going forward; gradual progress; operation; course of law; series of measures; a projection in a bone.
Procession, *pro-sesh'un*, *n.*, the act of proceeding from; a train of persons in a formal march.
Processional, *pro-sesh'un-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.—*n.* a book of the processions of the Romish Church.
Proclaim, *pro-klām'*, *v.t.*, to call or cry out; to publish; to announce officially:—*pr.p.* *proclaim'ing*; *pa.p.* *proclaimed'*.—*n.* *proclaim'er*. [L. *proclamo*—*pro*, out, and *clamo*, to cry.]
Proclamation, *prok-la-mā'shun*, *n.*, the act of proclaiming; official notice given to the public.
Proclivity, *pro-kliv'i-ti*, *n.*, an inclining forwards; tendency; inclination; aptitude. [L. *proclivitas*—*proclivis*, having a slope forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *clivus*, a slope.] See *Declina*.
Proconsul, *pro-kon'sul*, *n.* orig. a Roman officer who acted instead of a consul; the governor of a province. [L.—*pro*, instead of, and *Consul*.]
Proconsular, *pro-kon'sul-ar*, *adj.*, pertaining to or under the government of a proconsul.
Proconsulate, *pro-kon'sul-lat*, *proconsulship*, *pro-kon'sul-ship*, *n.*, the office or term of office of a proconsul.
Procrastinate, *pro-kras'ti-nāt*, *v.t.*, to put off till the morrow or some future time; to postpone:—*pr.p.* *procras'tinat'ing*; *pa.p.* *procras'tinated*.—*n.* *procras'tinator*. [L. *procrastino*, -*atum*—*pro*, to distant time, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow—*cras*, Sans. *cras*, to-morrow.]
Procrastination, *pro-kras'ti-nā'shun*, *n.*, a putting off till to-morrow or a future time; dilatoriness.
Procreate, *pro'kre-āt*, *v.t.*, to create or bring forth into being; to generate; to propagate:—*pr.p.* *pro'creat'ing*; *pa.p.* *pro'creat'ed*. [L. *pro*, forth, and *creare*.] [*ing*]; generation; production.
Procreation, *pro'kre-ā'shun*, *n.*, the act of procreating.
Procreative, *pro'kre-ā-tiv*, *adj.*, having the power to procreate; generative; productive.—*n.* *pro'creativem*. [father].
Procreator, *pro'kre-āt-or*, *n.*, one who procreates; a Procrustes, *pro-krus'te-an*, *adj.* reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; from *Procrustes*, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who stretched or cut a piece off the legs of his captives as required to suit his bed. [Gr. *prokrotes*, the stretcher—*prokroto*, to beat out, stretch—*pro*, forward, out, and *kroto*, to beat.]
Proctor, *prok'tor*, *n.*, a procurator or one who takes

profane

care of anything for another; a manager: an attorney in the spiritual courts: an officer who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to college regulations.—*n.* *proctorship*. [confr. of procurator.] [*tor*]; magisterial.
Proctorial, *prok-tōr'i-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a proctor.
Procumbent, *pro-kūm'bent*, *adj.*, leaning forwards; lying down or on the face; trailing. [L. *pro*, forwards, and *cumbens*, -*entis*, pr.p. of *cumbo* for *cubo*, to lie down.]
Procure, *pro-kūr'*, *v.t.* lit. to take care of; to obtain; to cause: to attract:—*pr.p.* *procūr'ing*; *pa.p.* *procūr'ed*. [L. *procuro*—*pro*, in behalf of, and *curo*, -*atum*, to care for.]
Procurable, *pro-kūr'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be procured.
Procurator, *pro-kūr-ā'shun*, *n.*, the act of procuring or managing another's affairs; the instrument giving power to do this: a sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on visitations.
Procurator, *prok'ūr-a-tor*, *n.*, one who takes care of or attends to a thing for another: a governor of a province under the Roman emperors.—*n.* *procuratorship*. [management; agency.]
Procurement, *pro-kūr'ment*, *n.*, the act of procuring; procurer, *pro-kūr'ēr*, *n.*, one who procures; a pimp; a pander.—*fem.* *procūr'ess*.
Prodigal, *prod'i-gal*, *adj.*, driving forth or away; wasteful; profuse.—*n.* one who throws away from him; a waster: a spendthrift.—*adv.* *prodigally*, *wastefully*. [L. *prodigus*—*prodigo*, to drive forth—*pro*, forth or away, and *ago*, to drive.]
Prodigality, *prod-i-gal'i-ti*, *n.*, state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance: profusion.
Prodigy, *prod'i-ji*, *n.*, a pointing out or showing beforehand; a portent: anything extraordinary; a wonder: a monster. [L. *prodigium*—*pro*, beforehand, and root *dic*, akin to Gr. *deik* or *dik*, A.S. *tacan*, Sans. *dic*, to shew.]
Prodigious, *pro-dij'us*, *adj.*, like a prodigy; astonishing; enormous; monstrous.—*adv.* *prodigiously*.—*n.* *prodig'itousness*.
Produce, *pro-dūs*, *v.t.*, to lead or bring forward; to bear: to exhibit; to yield: to cause: in *geom.*, to extend:—*pr.p.* *produc'ing*; *pa.p.* *produc'ed*.—*n.* *produc'er*. [L. *produco*, -*ductum*—*pro*, forward, and *duco*, akin to Sans. root *duk*, to draw out of; Ger. *siehen*; A.S. *teohkian*, to draw, E. *Tow*, *Tag*.] [*product*]; proceeds.
Produce, *prod'ūs*, *n.*, that which is produced; producible, *pro-dūs'i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be produced; that may be generated or made; that may be exhibited.—*n.* *produc'ibleness*.
Product, *prod'ukt*, *n.*, that which is produced; work; composition: effect: in *arith.*, the result of numbers multiplied together.
Production, *pro-duk'shun*, *n.*, the act of producing: that which is produced; fruit; product.
Productive, *pro-duk'tiv*, *adj.*, having the power to produce: generative; fertile; efficient.—*adv.* *produc'tively*.—*n.* *produc'tiveness*.
Proem, *prēm*, *n.*, an opening or introduction to a thing; a prelude; a preface.—*adj.* *pro'em'ial*. [L. *proemium*; Gr. *proemion*—*pro*, before, and *oimē*, way, the strain of a song.]
Profane, *pro-fān'*, *adj.* lit. forth from a temple; unholy; impious; impure: common; secular.—*adv.* *profane'ly*.—*n.* *profane'ness*. [L. *profanus*—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum*, a temple. See *Fane*.]
Profane, *pro-fān'*, *v.t.*, to render profane; to abuse anything sacred; to put to a wrong use: in *B.*, to pollute; to debase:—*pr.p.* *profān'ing*; *pa.p.*

profaned'.—*n.* profan'er. [L. *profano*, -atum—*profanus*.]
 profanation, prof-a-nā'shun, *n.*, the act of profaning; desecration; irreverence to what is holy.
 profanity, prof-fan'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being profane; irreverence; that which is profane; profane language.
 profess, prof-es, *v.t.*, to declare publicly; to own freely; to declare in strong terms; to announce publicly one's skill in:—*pr.p.* professing; *pa.p.* professed'. [L. *profiteor*, *professum*—*pro*, publicly, and *fateor*, to confess—*for*, *fatus*, *fari*, to speak. See *Fate*.]
 professed, prof-fest', *adj.*, openly declared; avowed; acknowledged.—*adv.* professedly.
 profession, prof-fesh'un, *n.*, the act of professing; open declaration; employment; business; the collective body of persons engaged in any profession; entrance into a religious order.
 professional, prof-fesh'un-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a profession.—*adv.* professionally.
 professor, prof-fes'er, *n.*, one who professes; one who publicly practises or teaches an art; a public and authorised teacher in a university.—*adj.* professorial.—*n.* professorship.
 profess, prof'er, *v.t.*, to bring or bear forward; to propose; to offer for acceptance.—*pr.p.* proffering; *pa.p.* proffered'.—*n.* an offer made; a proposal.—*n.* profferer. [L. *profero*—*pro*, forward, and *fero*, to bear.]
 proficient, prof-fish'ent, *adj.*, before others in doing anything; competent; thoroughly qualified.—*n.* one who is progressing; one who has made advancement in anything. [L. *proficiens*, -entis—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to do, to make.]
 proficiencies, prof-fish'ens, *proficiency*, prof-fish'en-si, *n.*, state of being proficient; improvement in anything.
 proficiently, *adv.*, in a proficient manner.
 profile, prö'fil, or fil, *n.*, an outline; a head or portrait in a side-view; the side-face; the outline of any object.—*v.t.* to draw in profile:—*pr.p.* profiling; *pa.p.* profiled'. [Fr. *profil*, It. *profilo*—L. *pro* or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, outline.]
 profit, prof'it, *n.* lit. a making or moving forward; gain; the gain resulting from the employment of capital; advantage; benefit; improvement.—*v.t.* to benefit or be of advantage to; to improve.—*v.i.* to gain advantage; to receive profit; to improve; to be of advantage; to bring good:—*pr.p.* profiting; *pa.p.* profited'. [Fr.; It. *proficere*, L. *proficere*—*proficio*, *proficium*, to go forward—*pro*, forwards, and *facio*, to make.]
 profitable, prof'it-äbl, *adj.*, yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; productive; advantageous; beneficial.—*adv.* profitably.—*n.* profitability.
 profiting, prof'it-ing, *n.*, profit, gain, or advantage: in *B.*, progress or proficiency. [advantage.
 profitless, prof'it-less, *adj.*, without profit, gain, or profit.
 profigate, prof'li-gät, *adj.* lit. flung or dashed forward or from society; abandoned to vice; without virtue or decency; dissolute; prodigal.—*n.* one leading a profigate life; one shamelessly vicious.—*adv.* profigately. [L. *profligatus*, *pa.p.* of *profligo*—*pro*, and *fligo*, to dash.]
 prodigality, prof'li-gas-i, prodigateness, prof'li-gät-ness, *n.*, the state or quality of being prodigal; a prodigal or vicious course of life.
 profound, pro-found', *adj.* lit. down to the bottom; deep; far below the surface; low; lowly; intense;

obscure; abstruse; mysterious; occult; intellectually deep; penetrating deeply into knowledge.—*n.* the sea or ocean. [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom.]
 profoundly, pro-found'ly, *adv.*, deeply; with deep knowledge or insight; with deep concern.
 profoundness, pro-found'ness, profundity, pro-fund'it-i, *n.*, the state or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, &c.
 profuse, pro-füs', *adj.*, pouring forth abundantly; liberal to excess; extravagant; prodigal.—*adv.* profusely. [L. *profusus*, *pa.p.* of *profundo*—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour.]
 profuseness, pro-füs'ness, profusion, pro-füs'zhun, *n.*, state of being profuse; rich abundance; extravagance; prodigality.
 progenitor, pro-jen'it-or, *n.*, one who begets before; a forefather; an ancestor. [L.—*pro*, before, and *gigno*, *genitum*, root *gen*, to beget.]
 progeny, pro-jen-i, *n.*, that which is brought forth; descendants; race; children. [L. *progenies*.]
 prognosis, prog-nö'sis, *n.*, foreknowledge: in *med.*, the act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms; the opinion thus formed. [Gr.—*pro*, before, *gignöskö*, root *gnä*, to know.]
 prognostic, prog-nos'tik, *adj.*, foreknowing; fore-seeing; indicating what is to happen by signs or symptoms.—*n.* that which foresees a future event; a sign; a presage. [Gr. *prognöstikos*.]
 prognosticate, prog-nos'ti-kät, *v.t.*, to foresee; to foretell; to indicate as future by signs:—*pr.p.* prognosticating; *pa.p.* prognosticated.
 prognostication, prog-nos'ti-kä'shun, *n.*, the act of prognosticating or foretelling something future by present signs; a foretoken or previous sign.
 prognosticator, prog-nos'ti-kä-tor, *n.*, a predictor of future events, esp. a weather prophet.
 Programme, Program, prö'gram, *n.* lit. that which is written before; a public notice in writing; an outline of the different parts or events, in order, of any proceeding. [Fr.; L. and Gr. *programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphö*, to write.]
 Progress, progres, *n.*, a going forward; advance; improvement; proficiency; course; passage; procession; a journey of state; a circuit. [L. *progressus*—*progreddor*, to go forward—*pro*, forward, and *gradior*, to go.]
 progress, pro-gres', *v.i.*, to go forward; to make progress; to proceed; to advance; to improve:—*pr.p.* progressing; *pa.p.* progressed'.
 progression, pro-gresh'un, *n.*, the act of progressing or moving forward; motion onward; progress; regular and gradual advance: regular increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes: in *music*, a regular succession of chords or movement in harmony.—*adj.* progressional.
 progressive, pro-gres'iv, *adj.*, progressing or moving forward; advancing gradually; improving.—*adv.* progressively.—*n.* progressiveness.
 Prohibit, pro-hib'it, *v.t.* lit. to hold before one; to hinder: to check or repress; to prevent; to forbid; to interdict by authority:—*pr.p.* prohibiting; *pa.p.* prohibited'. [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitum*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have. See *Hava*.]
 prohibition, pro-hi-bish'un, *n.*, the act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; an interdict. [Fr.; L. *prohibitio*.]
 prohibitive, pro-hib'it-iv, prohibitory, pro-hib'it-or-i, *adj.*, that prohibits or forbids; forbidding.
 Project, pro-jekt', *v.t.*, to cast or throw forward; to cast forward in the mind, to contrive or devise;

to exhibit; to draw; to exhibit in relief upon.—*v.t.* to shoot forward; to jut; to be prominent:—*pr.p.* projecting; *pa.p.* projected. [L. *projicio*, *pro-jec-tum*—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw.]

project, *proj'ekt*, *n.*, *that which is projected*; a plan; a scheme; contrivance.

projectile, *pro-jek'til*, *adj.*, projecting or throwing forward; impelling or impelled forward.—*n.* a body projected by force, esp. through the air.

projection, *pro-jek'shun*, *n.*, *the act of projecting*; that which juts out: a plan or design; a delineation; a representation of any object on a plane.

projector, *pro-jek'tor*, *n.*, *one who projects or forms schemes.*

Proleba, *pro-lis'*, or *prō'*, *adj.* lit. *brought out*; produced; extended; elongated in the direction of the line of the poles. [L. *prolebas*, *pa.p.* of *pro-fero*, to bring forth or extend—*pro*, forth, and *fero*, to bear.]

Prolepsis, *pro-lep'sis*, *n.*, *a taking beforehand or anticipation*; in *rhet.*, a figure by which objections are anticipated and answered; the dating of an event before its proper time.—*adj.* *proleptic*, *prolep'tical*.—*adv.* *prolep'tically*. [Gr. *prolepsis*, *prolepsis*—*pro*, before, and *lepsis*, to take.]

Proletarian, *pro-le-ti'ri-an*, *adj.*, producing offspring and nothing more; belonging to the common people; plebeian; vulgar. [L. *proletarii*—*proles*, offspring.]—*n.* *proletariat*, the lowest class.

Proletic, *pro-lit'ik*, *Proletical*, *pro-lit'ik-al*, *adj.*, producing offspring; fruitful, productive; in *bot.*, applied to a flower from which another is produced. [Fr. *prolifère*—L. *proles*, offspring (root of, as in *eluceo*, to grow), and *fecio*, to make.]

Prolix, *pro-lik's*, or *prō'*, *adj.*, extended far out, or to a great length; long; minute; tedious.—*adv.* *prolixly*.—*ns.* *prolixity*, *prolix'ness*. [L. *prolixus*—*pro*, forth, and *laxus*, loose, extended.]

Prolocutor, *pro-lok'u-tor*, *n.*, *one who speaks for others*; the chairman of a convocation. [L.—*pro*, and *loquor*, *locutus*, to speak.]

Prologos, *pro-log'*, or *prō'*, *n.*, *what is said before*; a preface; the introductory verses before a play. [Fr.; L., Gr. *prologos*—*pro*, before, *legō*, to say.]

Prolong, *pro-long'*, *v.t.*, to lengthen out; to continue; to postpone. [low L. *prolongo*—*pro*, forth, and *longus*, long.] [*de*sign'ation]

prolongate, *pro-long'gāt*, *v.t.*, to lengthen.—*n.* *prolongate*, *prom-e-nād'*, or *nād'*, *n.*, *a walk for pleasure, show, or exercise*; a place for walking.—*v.t.* to walk for amusement, show, or exercise:—*pr.p.* *promenād'ing*; *pa.p.* *promenād'ed*. [Fr., from (*de*) *promener*, to walk, L. *prominare*, to drive forwards—*pro*, forwards, and *minare*, to drive.]

Prominent, *prom'i-nent*, *adj.*, *jutting out*; projecting; conspicuous; principal; eminent; distinguished.—*adv.* *prom'inently*.—*ns.* *prom'inence*. [L. *prominens*, *antis*, *pr.p.* of *promineo*, to jut forth—*pro*, forth, and *mineo*, to jut.]

Promiscuous, *pro-mis'ku-us*, *adj.*, *mixed*; confused; collected together without order; indiscriminate.—*adv.* *promis'cuously*.—*n.* *promis'cuosity*. [L. *promiscuus*—*pro*, into, and *miscere*, to mix.]

Promiss, *prom'is*, *n.* lit. *a sending forward*; an engagement to do or not to do something; expectation or that which affords expectation; that which is promised, or the fulfillment of it.—*v.t.* to make an engagement to do or not to do something; to afford reason to expect; to assure; to

engage to bestow.—*n.* *prom'iss*. [L. *promissum*—*promitto*, to send forward—*pro*, forward, and *mitto*, to allow to go, to send.]

promising, *prom'is-ing*, *adj.*, affording ground for hope or expectation.—*adv.* *prom'isingly*.

promissory, *prom'is-or-i*, *adj.*, containing a promise of something to be done.

Promontory, *prom'on-tor-i*, *n.* lit. *a mountain jutting forward*; a headland or high cape. [L. *promontorium*—*pro*, forward, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

Promote, *pro-mōt'*, *v.t.*, to move forward; to advance; to further; to encourage; to raise to a higher position; to elevate:—*pr.p.* *promōt'ing*; *pa.p.* *promōt'ed*.—*n.* *promōt'er*. [L. *promoveo*—*pro*, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.]

promotion, *pro-mō'shun*, *n.*, *the act of promoting*; advancement; encouragement; preferment.

Prompt, *prom't*, *adj.* lit. *brought forth*; prepared; ready; acting with alacrity; cheerful; unhesitating.—*adv.* *promp'tly*.—*n.* *promp'tness*. [L. *promptus*—*pro*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to bring or take.]

prompt, *prom't*, *v.t.* lit. *to make ready*; to assist a speaker when at a loss for words; to suggest; to incite; to move to action:—*pr.p.* *promp'ting*; *pa.p.* *promp'ted*.—*n.* *promp'ter*.

prompting, *prom'ing*, *n.*, *the act of prompting or suggesting*; that which is prompted or suggested.

promptitude, *prom'ti-tūd*, *n.*, *promptness*; readiness; quickness of decision and action.

Promulgate, *pro-mul'gāt*, *v.t.* to display before the people; to publish:—*pr.p.* *promul'gating*; *pa.p.* *promul'gated*.—*n.* *promul'gator*. [L. *promulgo*, *-atum*, said to be corrupted from *pro*, before, and *vulgus*, the people.]

promulgation, *prō-mul-gā'shun*, *n.*, *act of promul-gating*; publication; open declaration.

Prona, *prōn*, *adj.*, *bending forward*; with the face downward; headlong; disposed; inclined.—*adv.* *prōnely*.—*n.* *prōn'ness*. [L. *pronus*, from *pro*, before; akin to Gr. *prōnēs*, *prone*.]

Prong, *prong*, *n.*, *a pricking or sharp-pointed instrument*; the spike of a fork or similar instrument. [akin to Scot. *prug*, to prick, a sharp point; W. *pruc*, a stab; Dutch, *prangen*, to pinch.]

Pronomial. See under *Pronoun*.

Pronoun, *prō'noun*, *n.* a word used instead of a noun. [L. *pro*, for, and *nomen*.]

pronominal, *prō-nom'i-nal*, *adj.*, belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.—*adv.* *prō-nom'i-nally*.

Pronounce, *prō-noun's*, *v.t.* lit. to announce forth or publicly; to utter; to speak distinctly; to utter formally; to utter rhetorically; to declare:—*pr.p.* *pronounc'ing*; *pa.p.* *pronounc'ed*.—*n.* *prō-noun's*. [L. *pronuncio*—*pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, to announce—*nuncius*, a messenger. See *Nuncio*.]

pronounceable, *prō-noun's-a-bl*, *adj.*, capable of being pronounced.

pronunciation, *prō-noun-si-tā'shun*, *n.*, *act or mode of pronouncing*; utterance. [*tion*]

pronouncing, *prō-noun's-ing*, *adj.*, giving pronouncement. [See under *Prove*.]

Prop, *prop*, *v.t.* lit. *to thrust into*, to cram; to support by something under or against; to sustain:—*pr.p.* *prop'ping*; *pa.p.* *prop'ped*.—*n.*, *that which props or sustains a weight*; a support; a stay. [Dan. *proppe*, to cram, support; Ger. *propfen*; Sw. *proppe*, Dutch, *prop*, a stopper; L. *propago*, a shoot, a sucker.]

Propagable, Propagandism. See under *Propagate*.

Propagate, prop'a-gät, *v.t.* to multiply, as plants; by fastening twigs into the ground; to produce; to extend; to impel forward in space; to spread; to extend the knowledge of.—*v.i.* to be produced or multiplied; to have young:—*pr.p.* propagät-ing; *pa.p.* propagäted.—*n.* propagator. [L. *propago*, -atum—*pro*, before, and *pango*, to fasten; akin to Sans. *pac*, to bind. See *Pack*.]

propagation, prop-a-gä'shun, *n.*, act of propagating; the spreading or extension of anything.

propagandism, prop-a-gand'izm, *n.*, practice of propagating tenets or principles.

propagandist, prop-a-gand'ist, *n.*, one who devotes himself to propagandism.

Propel, prop-el', *v.t.*, to drive forward; to urge onward by force:—*pr.p.* propell'ing; *pa.p.* propelled'. [L. *pro*, forward, *pullo*, *pullum*, to drive.]

propeller, prop-el'er, *n.*, one who or that which propels; a screw for propelling a steam-boat; a vessel thus propelled.

propulsion, prop-pul'shun, *n.*, act of propelling.

propulsive, prop-pul'siv, *adj.*, tending or having power to propel.

Propensity, prop-en-si'ti, *n.* lit. a hanging forwards; inclination; disposition. [low L. *propensitas*—L. *pro*, forward, and *pendo*, *pendere*, to hang.]

Proper, prop'er, *adj.* lit. near to one; one's own; naturally or essentially belonging; peculiar; belonging to only one of a species (as a name): natural; suitable; correct; just; right; becoming; in New Test., comely, pretty.—*adv.* prop'er-ly. [Fr. *propre*, L. *proprius*, one's own, prob. akin to *propis*, near.]

property, prop'er-ti, *n.* orig. *propriety*; that which is proper to anything; a peculiar or essential quality; a quality; that which is one's own; an estate; right of possessing, employing, &c.; ownership. [L. *proprietas*.]

Prophecy, prop'e-si, *n.* lit. a speaking for another; a declaration of something to come; a prediction; public interpretation of Scripture; instruction; in *B.*, also, a book of prophecies. [old Fr. *prophécie*; L. *prophétia*; Gr. *prophétia*—*pro*, for, and *phémis*, to speak.]

prophesy, prop'e-si, *v.t.* lit. to speak for; to foretell; to predict.—*v.i.* in *B.*, to exhort; to expound religious subjects:—*pr.p.* proph'es-ying; *pa.p.* proph'esied.

prophet, prop'et, *n.*, one who prophesies; in *B.*, one inspired by God; a public teacher:—in *pl.* the writings of the prophets.—*fm.* prop'h'etism.

prophetic, prop'et-ik, *adj.*, prophetic, prophetic, foreseeing or foretelling events.—*adv.* prop'h'et-ic-ally.

propinquity, prop-ping'kw-i-ti, *n.*, nearness in time, place, or blood; proximity. [L. *propinquitas*—*propinquus*, near—*prope*, near.]

propitious, prop'it-i-ä, &c. See under *Propitious*.

propitious, prop-ish'us, *adj.* lit. being near; favourable; disposed to be gracious or merciful.—*adv.* prop'it-i-ously.—*n.* prop'it-i-ousness. [L. *propitius*—*prope*, near.]

propitiate, prop-ish'i-tät, *v.t.*, to make propitious; to render favourable.—*v.i.* to make propitiation; to atone:—*pr.p.* prop'it-i-ating; *pa.p.* prop'it-i-ated.—*n.* prop'it-i-ator. [L. *propitio*, *propitiatum*.]

propitiably, prop-ish'i-ä-bl, *adj.*, that may be propitiated.

propitiation, prop-ish'i-tä'shun, *n.*, act of propitiating; in *theol.*, that which propitiates; atonement.

propitiatory, prop-ish'i-a-tor-i, *adj.*, having power to propitiate; expiatory.—*n.* the Jewish mercy-seat.

Proportion, prop-pör'shun, *n.*, a comparison of parts; the relation of one thing to another; mutual fitness of parts; symmetrical arrangement; in *math.*, the equality or similarity of ratios: equal or just share.—*v.t.* to adjust; to form symmetrically:—*pr.p.* prop'or-tion'ing; *pa.p.* prop'or-tion'ed. [L. *proportio*—*pro*, in comparison with, and *portio*, *portio*, part, share. See *Portion*.]

proportionable, prop-pör'shun-ä-bl, *adj.*, that may be proportioned.—*adv.* prop'or-tion-ä-ly.

proportional, prop-pör'shun-äl, *adj.*, having a due proportion; relating to proportion; in *math.*, having the same or a constant ratio.—*n.* in *math.*, a number or quantity in a proportion.—*adv.* prop'or-tion-ä-ly.

proportionately, prop-pör'shun-ät, *adj.*, adjusted according to a proportion; proportional.—*adv.* prop'or-tion-ä-ly.

Propose, prop-pöz', *v.t.* orig. to set before; to offer for consideration, &c.—*v.i.* to make a proposal; to offer one's self in marriage:—*pr.p.* prop'os-ing; *pa.p.* prop'os'ed.—*n.* prop'os-er. [Fr. *proposer*; L. *propono*, -positum—*pro*, before, *pono*, to place.]

proposal, prop-pöz'äl, *n.*, anything proposed; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed.

proposition, prop-o-zish'un, *n.*, that which is proposed; offer of terms; in *rhét.*, anything stated as a subject; the first part of a poem, discourse, &c. in which the subject is stated; in *gram.* and *logic*, a complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something; in *math.*, a theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved.

propositional, prop-o-zish'un-äl, *adj.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a proposition; considered as a proposition.

propound, prop-pound', *v.t.*, to propose or offer for consideration; to exhibit:—*pr.p.* prop'ound'ing; *pa.p.* prop'ound'ed.—*n.* prop'ound'er. [same as *Propose*.]

Propriety, prop-ri'e-ti, *n.* orig. *peculiar right of possession*, *propriety*; state of being proper or right; agreement with established principles or customs; fitness; accuracy. [L. *proprietas*—*proprius*, one's own.] See *Proper*.

proprietor, prop-ri'e-tor, *n.*, one who has anything as his property; an owner.—*n.* prop'ri-etary.

proprietary, prop-ri'e-tar-i, *adj.*, belonging to a proprietor.—*n.*, a proprietor; an owner.

proprietress, prop-ri'e-tres, *n.*, *fm.* of proprietor.

Propulsion, Propulsive. See under *Propel*.

Prorogue, prop-rög', *v.t.* lit. to ask forward; to continue from one session to another:—*pr.p.* prop'rög'uing; *pa.p.* prop'rög'ued'. [L. *prorogo*, -atum—*pro*, forward, and *rogo*, to ask.]

prorogation, prä-rög'ä'shun, *n.*, act of proroguing.

Proscium, prop-sē-ni-um, *n.*, the front part of the stage. [Gr. *proskhion*—*pro*, before, *skhēnē*, the stage.]

Proscribe, prop-skrīb', *v.t.*, to write any one's name before or in public; to publish the names of persons to be punished; to banish; to prohibit; to denounce, as doctrine:—*pr.p.* prop'scrib'ing; *pa.p.* prop'scrib'ed'.—*n.* prop'scrib'er. [L. *proscribo*—*pro*, before, in front of, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

proscription, prop-skrīb'shun, *n.*, the act of proscribing or dooming to death, or outlawry; utter rejection.

proscriptive, pro-skríp'tiv, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting in *proscription*.

Prose, próz, *n.* the direct, *straightforward* arrangement of words, free from poetical measures; all writings not in verse.—*adj.* pertaining to prose; not poetical: plain; dull.—*v. i.* to write prose; to speak or write tediously:—*pr. p.* prósing; *pa. p.* prósed.—*n.* *prose*. [Fr.—L. *prosa*, for *prosa*—*prosus*, straightforward—*pro*, forward, and *verbo*, *verzum*, to turn.]

proseal, pro-zá'ik, *prosaical*, pro-zá'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *prose*; like *prose*.—*adv.* *proseally*.

prosy, pró'si, *adj.*, like dull *prose*; dull and tedious in discourse or writing.—*adv.* *prosyly*.—*n.* *prosiness*.

Prostrate, próse-kút, *v. t.*, to follow onwards or pursue, in order to reach or accomplish; to continue: to pursue by law.—*v. i.* to carry on a legal prosecution:—*pr. p.* próse-kúting; *pa. p.* próse-kúted. [L. *prosequor*—*pro*, onwards, and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] See *Sequace*.

prosecution, próse-kú'shun, *n.*, the *act of prosecuting*: pursuit: a civil or criminal suit.

prosecutor, próse-kú't-or, *n.*, one who prosecutes or pursues any plan or business: one who carries on a criminal suit.—*fern.* *prosecutrix*.

Proselyta, próse-lit, *n.*, one who has come over to a religion or opinion. [Fr.—L. *proslitatus*, Gr. *proslitatos*—*pros*erchomai, to come to—*pros*, to, and *erchomai*, *elython*, to come.]

proselytize, próse-lit-íz, *v. i.*, to make *proselytes*:—*pr. p.* *proslitizing*; *pa. p.* *proslitised*.

proselytism, próse-lit-izm, *n.*, the *act of proselytizing* or of making converts.

Prosody, próso'di, *n.*, a song sung to (an instrument) or an accompanying song; the accent of a syllable; that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [L. *prosodia*, Gr. *prosodia*—*pros*, to, and *odé*, a song.]

prosodial, próso'di-al, *prosodical*, próso'd'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to *prosody*: according to the rules of *prosody*.—*adv.* *prosodially*.

prosodias, próso'di-an, *prosodist*, próso'd-ist, *n.*, one skilled in *prosody*.

Prosopopoeia, próso-po-pé'ya, *n.*, a rhetorical figure by which inanimate objects are made to act as persons; personification. [Gr. *prosopopoeia*—*prosopon*, a person, and *poieo*, to make.]

Prospect, próspekt, *n.*, a looking forward; a view: object of view; a scene: expectation. [L. *prospicere*—*prospicere*, *prospicere*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to look.]

prospection, próspek'shun, *n.*, the *act of looking forward* or of providing for future wants.

prospective, próspek'tiv, *adj.*, looking forward; acting with foresight: relating to the future; distant.—*adv.* *prospectively*.

prospective, próspek'tiv, *n.*, a view or plan of a literary work; a programme of arrangements.

Prosperous, próspér-us, *adj.*, according to hope; in accordance with one's wishes; favourable; successful.—*adv.* *prosperously*. [L. *prosper*, *prosperus*—*pro*, in accordance with, and *speo*, hope.]

prosperity, próspér-i-ti, *n.*, the state of being *prosperous*; success; good-fortune.

prosper, próspér, *v. t.*, to render *prosperous*; to make fortunate or happy: in *B.*, to make to prosper.—*v. i.* to be successful; to succeed:—*pr. p.* *prospering*; *pa. p.* *prospered*.

Prostitute, prósti-tút, *v. t.* lit. to place before or in front; to expose for sale for bad ends; to sell to

wickedness or lewdness; to devote to any improper purpose; *pr. p.* *prostituting*; *pa. p.* *prostituted*.—*adj.* openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness.—*n.* a female who indulges in lewdness, esp. for hire: a base hireling. [L. *prostitutio*, *utrum*—*pro*, before, *statuo*, to place.]

prostitution, prósti-tút'shun, *n.*, the *act or practice of prostituting*; common lewdness of a female: the life of a lewd woman: the being devoted to infamous purposes.

prostitutor, prósti-tút-or, *n.*, one who prostitutes either himself or another.

Prostrate, próstrát, *adj.*, thrown forwards on the ground; lying at length: lying at mercy: bent in adoration.—*v. t.* to throw forwards on the ground; to lay flat: to overthrow: to sink totally: to bow in humble reverence:—*pr. p.* *prostrating*; *pa. p.* *prostrated*. [L. *pro*, forwards, and *stratus*, *stratum*, to throw on the ground.]

prostration, próstrát'shun, *n.*, *act of throwing down* or laying flat: *act of falling down* in adoration: dejection: complete loss of strength.

Protean, próte-an or pró-te'an, *adj.*, readily assuming different shapes, like *Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.

Protect, prótekt', *v. t.*, to cover in front; to cover over; to defend; to shelter:—*pr. p.* *protecting*; *pa. p.* *protected*. [L. *pro*, in front, and *tego*, *tectum*, akin to Gr. *tegeō*, to cover.]

protection, prótekt'shun, *n.*, *act of protecting*; state of being protected; preservation; defence; guard; refuge; security; passport.

protectionist, prótekt'shun-ist, *n.*, one who favours the *protection* of trade by law.

protective, prótekt'iv, *adj.*, affording *protection*; defensive; sheltering.

protector, prótekt'or, *n.*, one who protects from injury or oppression; a guardian; a regent.—*fern.* *protectress*, *protectrix*.—*n.* *protectorship*.

protectoral, prótekt'or-al, *protectorial*, prótekt'or-ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a *protector* or regent.

protectorate, prótekt'or-át, *n.*, government by a *protector*: the authority assumed by a superior.

Protégé, pró-tá-zhá', *n.*, one under the *protection* of another; a pupil; a ward.—*fern.* *protégée*. [Fr., *pa. p.* of *protéger*, to protect—L. *protégere*.]

Protest, prótest', *v. i.*, to bear witness before others; to declare openly: to give a solemn declaration of opinion.—*v. t.* to make a solemn declaration of: to note, as a bill of exchange, from non-acceptance or non-payment:—*pr. p.* *protesting*; *pa. p.* *protested*.—*n.* *protest*. [L. *protestor*, *atus*—*pro*, before, *testor*—*testis*, a witness.]

protest, prótest', *n.*, a solemn or formal *protesting* or declaration, esp. one in writing by the minority of a body, expressing dissent: the attestation by a notary-public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill.

Protestant, prótes-tant, *adj.*, *protesting*; pertaining to the faith of those who protest against the Church of Rome.—*n.* orig. one of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V. and the Diet of Spires; one who protests against the Church of Rome. [religion]

Protestantism, prótes-tant-izm, *n.*, the *Protestant protestation*, prótes-tánt'shun, *n.*, the *act of protesting*; a solemn declaration; a declaration of dissent; a declaration in pleading.

Protocol, próto-kol, *n.* lit. that which was glued first; the first copy of any document; the rough draught of an instrument or transaction. [F. *protocole*—low L. *protocollum*—late Gr. *prōtō-*

hollow, the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents.—Gr. *protos*, first, and *kolla*, glue, or *kolon*, a member.]

Protomartyr, prō'to-mār'tēr, *n.* St Stephen the first Christian martyr; the first who suffers in any cause. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *Martyr*.]

Protophyte, prō'to-fīt, *n.* the first or lowest order of plants. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *phylon*, a plant—*phyo*, to cause to grow.]

Protoplasm, prō'to-plazm, *n.* a homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, endowed with contractility, with a chemical composition allied to that of albumen. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *plasma*, form—*plazo*, to form.]

Prototype, prō'to-tīp, *n.* the first or original type or model after which anything is copied; an exemplar; a pattern. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *Typo*.]

Protozoan, prō'to-zō'an, *n.* one of the first or lowest class of animals. [Gr. *protos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.]

Protozoic, prō'to-zō'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the protozoans; containing remains of the earliest life of the globe.

Protract, pro-trakt', *v. t.*, to draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong: to draw to a scale:—*pr. p.* protracting; *pa. p.* protracted. [L. *protrahō*, *protractum*—*pro*, out, and *trahō*, to draw.]

Protraction, pro-trak'shun, *n.*, act of protracting or prolonging; the delaying the termination of a thing; the laying down the dimensions of anything on paper.

Protractive, pro-trakt'iv, *adj.*, drawing out in time; prolonging; delaying.

Protractor, pro-trakt'or, *n.*, one who or that which protracts; a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, &c.

Protrude, pro-trūd', *v. t.*, to thrust or push forwards; to drive along; to put out.—*v. i.* to be thrust forward or beyond the usual limit:—*pr. p.* protruding; *pa. p.* protruded. [L. *protrudo*, *-trusum*—*pro*, forwards, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

Protrusion, pro-trūd'zhun, *n.*, the act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit; the state of being protruded. [forward.]

Protrusive, pro-trūd'siv, *adj.*, thrusting or impelling

Protuberance, pro-tūb'ér-ānt, *v. i.*, to swell forward or up; to swell or bulge out:—*pr. p.* protuberating; *pa. p.* protuberated. [L. *protuberō*, *-atum*—*pro*, forward, *tuber*, a swelling—*tumeo*, to swell.]

Protuberant, pro-tūb'ér-ānt, *adj.*, swelling; prominent.—*adv.* protuberantly.

Protuberances, pro-tūb'ér-āns, *n.*, a swelling forward or forth; a prominence; a tumour.

Proud, proud (*comp.* prouder; *superl.* proudest), *adj.*, having pride; having excessive esteem; haughty; daring; grand; ostentatious.—*adv.* proudly. [old E. *prute*, Dutch, *prut*, A.S. *prūt*.]

Proud-flesh, proud'-flesh, *n.* a growth or excrescence of flesh in a wound. [Proud and Flesh.]

Proudish, proud'ish, *adj.*, somewhat proud.

Prove, prōv, *v. t.*, to try by experiment or by a test or standard; to try by suffering; to establish or ascertain as truth by argument or other evidence; to demonstrate; to ascertain the genuineness of: to experience or suffer in math., to ascertain the correctness of any result.—*v. i.* to make trial; to turn out; to be shewn afterwards:—*pr. p.* proving; *pa. p.* proved.—*n.* prover. [Fr. *prover*; old Fr. *prover*; It. *provare*; L. *probo*; A.S. *profan*.] See Probable.

Provable, prōv'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be proved.—*adv.* provably.—*n.* provableness.

Proof, prōof, *n.*, that which proves; test; experiment; any process to discover or establish a truth: that which convinces; demonstration; evidence; condition of having been proved; firmness of mind; a certain strength of alcoholic spirits: in print, an impression taken for correction.—*adj.* lit. proved; firm in resisting.

Proofer, prōof'ler, *adj.*, wanting proof or evidence.

Prover, prōv'en-ēr, *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay or corn; esp. a mixture of meal and cut straw or hay. [Fr. *provende*, L. *provendula*.] See Proband.

Proverb, prōv'erb, *n.* lit. a word or saying coming more readily forward than other sayings; maxim; a short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a well-known truth or moral lesson: a by-word.—in *pl.* a book of the Old Testament. [Fr. *proverbe*, L. *proverbium*—*pro*, forward, and *verbum*, a word.]

Proverbial, pro-verb'i-al, *adj.*, pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in or resembling a proverb; widely spoken of.—*adv.* proverbially.

Provide, pro-vid', *v. t.* orig. to foresee; to make ready beforehand; to prepare; to supply.—*v. i.* to procure supplies or means of defence; to take measures; to bargain previously:—*pr. p.* providing; *pa. p.* provided.—*n.* provid'er. [L. *providéo*—*pro*, before, *video*, *-visum*, to see.] See Vision.

Providences, prov'i-dens, *n.*, the act of providing; timely preparation: in *theol.*, the foresight and care of God over all his creatures; God, considered in this relation; prudence in managing one's affairs; frugality. [Fr.; L. *providentia*.]

Provident, prov'i-dent, *adj.*, providing for the future; cautious; prudent; economical.—*adv.* providently.

Providential, prov'i-den'shal, *adj.*, effected by or proceeding from divine providence.—*adv.* providentially.

Provision, pro-viz'h'un, *n.*, act of providing; that which is provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand; preparation; previous agreement: a store of food; provender.—*v. t.* to supply with provisions or food:—*pr. p.* provisioning; *pa. p.* provisioned.

Provisional, pro-viz'h'un-al, *adj.*, provided for an occasion; temporary.—*adv.* provisionally.

Proviso, pro-vi'zō, *n.*, a provision or condition in a deed or other writing; the clause containing it; any condition.—in *pl.* provisos, provi'zōs.

Provisory, pro-vi'zōr-i, *adj.*, containing a proviso or condition; conditional; making temporary provision; temporary.—*adv.* provisorily.

Province, prov'ins, *n.* lit. a charge to provide for, any business or duty; a portion of an empire or state; a region; the district over which one has jurisdiction; a department of knowledge; one's business or calling. [Fr.; L. *provincia*, contracted from *providentia*.]

Provincial, pro-vin'shal, *adj.*, relating to a province; belonging to a division of a country; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; rude; unpolished.—*n.* an inhabitant of a province or country district.—*adv.* provincially.

Provincialism, pro-vin'shal-izm, *n.* mode of speech peculiar to a province or country district; a peculiarity of dialect.

Provision, *Proviso*, &c. See under Provide.

Provocation, *Provocative*. See under Provoke.

Provoke, pro-vūk', *v. t.*, to call forth; to excite to action; to excite with anger; to offend: in *B.*, to challenge:—*pr. p.* provoking; *pa. p.* provoked.—*adv.* provok'ingly. [L. *provoco*, *provocatum*—*pro*, forth, and *veco*, to call.] See Veal.

provocation, prov-o-ka'shun, *n.*, *act of provoking*: that which provokes.

provocative, prov-ök'a-tiv, or pro-vok', *adj.*, *tending to provoke or excite*.—*n.* anything provocative.

Provost, prov'ust, *n.*, *one placed over others*; the chief of any body or department; the principal of a college; the chief magistrate of a Scotch city or town.—**Provost-marshal**, a military officer who preserves discipline, &c.; and a naval officer who has charge of prisoners, &c. [old Fr.; It. *provosto*; L. *propositus*—*pro*, over, *pono*, to place.]

provostship, prov'ust-ship, *n.*, *the office of a provost*.

Prow, prow, *n.*, *the forepart of a ship*. [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua*; L. and Gr. *prōra*, from *pro*, before.]

Proven, prov'es or prō'es, *n.* lit. *probity or goodness*; bravery, esp. in war; valour. [Fr. *provenus*, from old Fr. *prova*, It. *pro*, valiant, from L. *probus*, good.]

Prowl, prowl, *v.i.* to rove in search of prey or plunder:—*pr.p.* prowling; *pa.p.* prowled.—*n.* *prowler*. [old Fr., as if *proviser*, from *provis*, L. *præda*, prey.] See *Prey*.

Proximate, proks'i-mät, *adj.*, *nearest or next*; having the most intimate connection; near and immediate.—*adv.* proximately. [L. *proximus*, next, superl. of obs. *propis*, near.]

proximity, proks'im-it-i, *n.*, *state of being next*; immediate nearness.

proximo, proks'i-mo, *adj.*, *(in) the next (month)*.

Proxy, proks'i, *n.* lit. *the office of procurator*; the agency of one who acts for another; one who acts for another, or the writing by which he is deputed. [from obs. E. *procuracy*, from *Procurator*.]

Prude, pröod, *n.* lit. *a proved or virtuous woman*; a woman of affected modesty. [Fr.; old Fr. *prud*, from L. *prudus*, good, virtuous.] See *Prova*.

prudery, pröod'er-i, *n.*, *manners of a prude*.

prudish, pröod'ish, *adj.*, *like a prude*; affectedly modest or reserved.—*adv.* prudishly.

Prudent, pröod'ent, *adj.* lit. *provident or foreseeing*; cautious and wise in conduct; careful; discreet: dictated by forethought: frugal.—*adv.* prudently. [Fr.; L. *prudens*, from *providens*, *pr.p.* of *providere*, to foresee.] See *Provide*.

prudence, pröod'ens, *n.*, *quality of being prudent*; wisdom applied to practice; caution.

prudential, pröod'en'shal, *adj.*, *proceeding from or dictated by prudence*.—*adv.* prudentially.

Prudery, Prudish. See under *Prude*.

Prune, pröön, *v.t.* lit. *to propagate*; to cut off, as the superfluous branches; to trim; to divest of anything superfluous:—*pr.p.* pruning; *pa.p.* pruned.—*n.* *prun'er*. [old Eng. *pruigne*; Fr. *prunier*, L. *propago*, to propagate.] See *Propagate*.

Prune, pröön, *n.*, *a plum*, esp. a dried plum. [Fr.; L. *prunum*, Gr. *prunon*.]

prunella, pröo-nel'a, *n.*, *prunello*, pröo-nel'ö, *n.* a strong, woollen stuff, generally black, prob. so called from being of a *prune* colour. [Fr. *prunelle*.]

Prurient, pröö'ri-ent, *adj.*, *itching or uneasy with desire*. [L. *pruritus*, *pr.p.* of *prurire*, to itch.]

prurience, pröö'ri-ens, *n.*, *prurieney*, pröö'ri-en-si, *n.*, *state of being prurient*.

Fry, fri, *v.i.*, *to peer or peep into that which is closed*; to inspect closely; to try to discover with curiosity:—*pr.p.* prying; *pa.p.* pried.—*adv.* pryingly. [prob. a corruption of *Peer*.]

Psalm, säm, *n.* lit. *the swaying a stringed instrument*; a hymn or sacred song.—**The Psalms**, one of the books of the Old Testament. [L. *psalmus*; Gr. *psalmos*, from *psallō*, to twang.]

psalmist, säm'ist or säl'mist, *n.*, *a composer of psalms*, applied to David and the writers of the Scriptural psalms.

psalmody, säm'ö-di or säl'mö-di, *n.*, *practice of singing psalms*; psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmos*, a psalm, and *ōdē*, a song.] See *Ode*.

psalmodist, säl-mod'ik, *n.*, *psalmist*, säl-mod'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to psalmody*.

psalmodist, säl'mod-ist, *n.*, *a singer of psalms*.

psalter, säw'tēr-i, *n.*, *a stringed instrument of the Jews*. [L. *psalterium*, Gr. *psalterion*.]

psalter, säw'tēr, *n.* lit. *a song sung to the psalter*; the book of Psalms, esp. when separately printed; in the R. C. Church, a series of 150 devout sentences; a rosary of 150 beads, according to the number of the psalms.

Pseudonym, sü'dö-nim, *n.*, *a fictitious name assumed, as by an author*.—*adj.* pseudonymous, bearing a fictitious name. [Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, a name.]

Shaw, shaw, *int.* an exclamation of contempt or dislike. [from the sound.]

Psychical, sä'kik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to the soul*. [L. *psychicus*, Gr. *psychikos*—*psychē*, the soul—*psychō*, to breathe.]

psychology, sä-kol'ö-ji, *n.*, *a treatise on the soul*; the science of the mind and its faculties. [Gr. *psychē*, the soul, and *logos*, a treatise.]

psychologia, sä-kol'ö-jik, *n.*, *psychological*, sä-kol'ö-jik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to psychology*.—*adv.* psychologically.

psychologist, sä-kol'ö-jist, *n.*, *one who studies psychology*.

Pharmigan, thär'mi-gan, *n.*, *a species of grouse with feathered toes inhabiting the tops of mountains*. [Gael. *larmachan*; Ir. *larmochan*.]

Puberty, püb'er-ti, *n.*, *the age at which the generative organs are developed*; manhood. [L. *pubertas*—*puber*, *pubes*, of ripe age.]

pubescent, püb-es'ent, *adj.*, *arriving at puberty*: in bot. and zool., covered with soft, short hair. [L. *pubescens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *pubesco*, to arrive at puberty.]

pubescence, püb-es'ens, *n.*, *state of one arrived at puberty*: in bot., the soft, short hair on plants.

Public, pub'lik, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the people*; pertaining to a community or a nation; general; common to all; generally known.—*n.* the people; the general body of mankind; the people, indefinitely.—*adv.* publicly. [L. *publicus*, contr. for *populicus*—*populus*, the people.]

publican, pub'lik-an, *n.* orig. a farmer-general of the Roman public revenue; a tax-collector; the keeper of an inn or public-house.

public-house, pub'lik-hous, *n.*, *a house open to the public*; an inn or house of public entertainment.

publicist, pub'li-sist, *n.*, *one who writes on or is skilled in public law*.

publicity, pub'lis'i-ti, *n.*, *the state of being public or open to the knowledge of all*; notoriety.

public-spirited, pub'lik-spir'it-ed, *adj.*, *having a spirit actuated by regard to the public interest*; with a regard to the public interest.—*adv.* public-spiritedly.—*n.* public-spiritness.

publish, pub'lish, *v.t.*, *to make public*; to divulge or reveal; to announce; to proclaim; to send forth to the public; to print and offer for sale; to put into circulation:—*pr.p.* publishing; *pa.p.* published'. [L. *publico*—*publicus*.]

publication, pub'li-ka'shun, *n.*, *the act of publishing or making public*; a proclamation; the act of

printing and sending forth to the public, as a book; that which is published as a book, &c.

publisher, *pub'līsh-ēr*, *n.*, *one who makes public or proclaims*; one who publishes books.

Puce, *pūs*, *adj.*, *flca-coloured*: brownish-purple. [Fr. *puce*, It. *pucca*, L. *pulex*, *pulex*, a flea.]

Puck, *puk*, *n.*, a goblin or mischievous sprite; a celebrated fairy. [old E. *pouke*, Icc. *pūts*, an evil spirit, the devil, from root of *bug*.]

Pucker, *puk'ēr*, *v.t.*, *to gather into pokes or small bags*; to gather in folds; to wrinkle:—*pr. p.* pucker'ing; *pa. p.* pucker'ed.—*n.* a fold or wrinkle. [from *Poke*.]

Padding, *pudd'ing*, *n.* lit. *that which bulges out*; an intestine filled with meat; a soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, and other ingredients. [W. *poten*, Ger. *pudding*, Fr. *bonnie*, It. *boldone*, L. *botulus*: from root *bad*, something projecting, akin to *Foot*.]

Puddle, *puđ'*, *n.* a small pool of muddy water; a mixture of clay and sand.—*v.t.* to make muddy; to make impervious to water with clay; to convert into bar or wrought iron.—*v.t.* to make a dirty stir:—*pr. p.* pudd'ling; *pa. p.* pudd'led. [Dutch, *puddel*, L. *pulus*, *pulsidus*, akin to *Foot*.]

puddler, *puđ'ler*, *n.* one who turns cast iron into wrought iron by puddling.

puddling, *puđ'ling*, *n.* the act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay: the process of converting cast into bar or wrought iron.

Puerile, *pū-ēr-īl*, *adj.*, *pertaining to children*; childish; trifling; silly.—*adv.* *pu-ēr-ily*. [L. *puerilis*—*puer*, a child, akin to Sans. *pūsh*, to nourish, *puśra*, a son.]

puerility, *pū-ēr-ī-l'ī-tē*, *n.* *quality of being puerile*; that which is puerile: a childish expression.

puerperal, *pū-ēr-ēr-āl*, *adj.*, *relating to childbirth*. [L. *puerperus*, bearing children—*puer*, a child, and *pario*, to bear.]

Puff, *puf*, *n.* a sudden, forcible breath; a sudden or violent blast of wind; a gust or whiff; anything filled with air: a fungous ball containing dust; anything light and porous, or swollen and light; a kind of light pastry: an exaggerated expression of praise.—*v.t.* to blow in puffs or whiffs; to swell the cheeks with air; to fill with air; to breathe with vehemence; to blow at, in contempt; to bustle about.—*v.t.* to drive with a puff; to swell with a wind; to praise in exaggerated terms:—*pr. p.* puff'ing; *pa. p.* puffed'.—*n.* puff'er. (Ger. *puff*, Dan. *puf*, Dutch, *puf*: from the sound.)—*Puff* up, in *B.*, to inflate.

puffery, *pūf'ēr-ī*, *n.*, *puffing or extravagant praise*.

puſſa, *puf'in*, *n.* a water-fowl having a short, thick, buffed or projecting beak like that of a parrot.

puſſy, *puf'i*, *adj.*, *puſſed out with air or any soft matter*; tumid; bombastic.—*adv.* *puſſily*.—*n.* *puſſiness*.

Pug, *pug*, *n.* lit. *a Puck or goblin*; a monkey; a small kind of dog; any small animal (in familiarity or contempt). [a corruption of *Puck*.]

Pugh, *pūb*, *int.* an expression of contempt or disdain. [from the sound.]

Pugilism, *pūj'il-izm*, *n.* the art of boxing or fighting with the fists.—*adj.* *pūj'ilist*. [from L. *pugil*, a boxer, from root *pug*, whence *pugnus*, a fist, *pugna*, to prick, &c.]

pugilist, *pūj'il-ist*, *n.*, *one who fights with his fists*.

pugnacious, *pug-nā'shūs*, *adj.*, *fond of fighting*; combative; quarrelsome.—*adv.* *pugnaciously*.—*n.* *pugnacity*. [L. *pugnax*, *pugnax*.]

Puſſa, *pū'ni*, *adj.* lit. *born after*: inferior in rank, applied to certain judges in England. [old Fr., Fr. *puſſin*, from *puſſis*, L. *post*, after, and *ni*, *pa. p.* of *natus*, L. *mascor*, *natus*, to be born.] See *Feny*.

Puſſant, *pū's-ant*, *adj.*, *potent or powerful*; strong; forcible.—*adv.* *pū'santly*.—*n.* *pū'sance*. [Fr.; It. *potente*, L. *potens*—*potens*, to be able.] See *Potent*.

Pala, *pāl*, *v.t.*, *to pipe or chirp*; to cry, whimper, or whine, like a child:—*pr. p.* palling; *pa. p.* palled'.—*n.* *pāl'er*. [Fr. *piuler*, It. *piolare*, L. *pipilo*, from *pipio*, to pipe: from the sound.]

Pull, *pool*, *v.t.* to draw or try to draw; to draw forcibly; to move by drawing or pulling; to tear; to pluck.—*v.t.* to give a pull; to draw:—*pr. p.* pulling; *pa. p.* pulled'.—*n.* the act of pulling; a struggle or contest. [A.S. *pullian*, prob. another form of *PII*, to strip bare. See under *PII*, hair.]

Pullet, *puol'et*, *n.*, *a young hen*. [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, L. *pullus*, a young animal, from *pullus*, dim. of *puer*, a child, and akin to Gr. *pōlos*, a young animal.] See *Poult*.

Pulley, *puol'i*, *n.* lit. *a coil*; a wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights. [old E. *poſeyn*, Fr. *poſlain*, a coil, any contrivance for moving heavy weights, *puſlie*, a pulley, Prov. *poli*, a coil.]

Pulmonary, *pu'lon-ār-i*, *adj.*, *pertaining to or affecting the lungs*. [L. *pulmonarius*—*pulmo*, Gr. *plumon*, *pneumon*, the lungs—*puō*, to breathe.]

pulmonia, *pu-lon'ik*, *adj.*, *pertaining to or affecting the lungs*.—*n.* a medicine for disease of the lungs; one affected by disease of the lungs.

Pulp, *pulp*, *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies; marrow; the soft part of plants, esp. of fruits; any soft mass.—*v.t.* to reduce to pulp; to deprive of pulp; to separate the pulp:—*pr. p.* pulping; *pa. p.* pulped'. [Fr. *pulpe*, L. *pulpa*.]

pulpy, *puł'p-i*, *adj.*, *like pulp*; soft.—*n.* *pul'piness*.

pulpous, *puł'p-ūs*, *adj.*, *consisting of or resembling pulp*; soft.—*n.* *pul'pousness*.

Pulpit, *puł'pit*, *n.* lit. *the stage for the actors in the Roman theatre*; a platform for speaking from; an elevated or enclosed place in a church where the sermon is delivered; a desk.—*adj.* belonging to the pulpit. [L. *pulpitum*.]

Pulsate, *puł'sāt*, *v.t.*, *to push or beat*; to throb:—*pr. p.* pul'sating; *pa. p.* pul'sated. [L. *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, inten. of *pello*, *pulsare*, to beat, perhaps akin to Sans. *pād*, to cause to go.]

pulsatile, *puł'sāt-īl*, *adj.*, *that may be beaten*; played by beating; acting by pulsation.

pulsation, *puł-sā'shun*, *n.*, *a beating or throbbing*; a motion of the pulse; any measured beat; a vibration. [L. *pulsatio*.]

pulsative, *puł'sā-tiv*, *pulsatory, *puł'sā-tor-i*, *adj.*, *beating or throbbing*.*

pulse, *puls*, *n.*, *a beating*; a throb; a vibration; the beating of the heart and the arteries. [Fr. *pouls*, L. *pulsus*—*pello*, *pulsare*.]

pulseless, *puls'les*, *adj.*, *having no pulsation*.

Pulse, *puls*, *n.* grain or seed (beans, peas, &c.) contained in a bag or pod. [Sp. *polca*, a bag; Dan. *pōls*, Icc. *pylsca*, a sausage, meat stuffed in a case; Sw. *pylsca*, a sack.]

Pulverable, *puł'vēr-ābl*, *pulverisable, *puł'vēr-īz-ā-bl*, *adj.*, *capable of being pulverised or reduced to fine powder*. [L. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, powder.]*

pulverise, *puł'vēr-īz*, *v.t.*, *to reduce to dust or fine*

powder:—*fr. p.* pulveris; *pa. p.* pulverisat.
—*n.* pulverisation. [*L. pulverisio—pulvis.*]
pulverous, pul'vēr-us, *adj.*, consisting of or like dust or powder. [*L. pulverens.*]

Puma, pū'ma, *n.* a carnivorous animal, of the cat species, of a reddish-brown colour without spots, called also the American lion. [Peruvian, *puma.*]

Pumice, pū'mis, *n.* that which is spit or thrown out of a volcano; *spuma foam*; a hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral.—*adj.* pumiceous, or of like pumice. [*L. pumex, pumicis*, orig. *spumex—spumo*, to foam—*spuo*, *Gr. ptyō*, to spit.]

Pommel, the same as Pommal.

Pump, pump, *n.* a machine for raising water and other fluids.—*v. t.* to raise with a pump; to draw out information by artful questions.—*v. i.* to work a pump; to raise water by pumping:—*fr. p.* pumping; *pa. p.* pumped.—*n.* pump er. [*Fr. pompe*, *Ger. pumpe*, *Ice. pumpe*; from the sound of splashing in water.]

Pump, pump, *n.* a thin-soled shoe used in dancing. [prob. from the sound of the feet in dancing.]

Pumpkin, pump'yun, Pampkin, pump'kin, *n.* a plant of the gourd species and its fruit. [old *Fr. pompon, pepou, L. pepō, Gr. pepōn*, ripe, so called because not eaten until quite ripe.]

Pun, pun, *n.* a play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning.—*v. i.* to make puns; to quibble:—*fr. p.* punning; *pa. p.* punned. [prob. from old *E. pun*, *A.S. punian*, to knock about: or from *Fr. points, L. punctum*, a point.]

Punter, pun'stēr, *n.*, one who puns or is skilled in punning.

Punch, same as Penehnello.

Punch, punch, *n.* a beverage of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. [*Hind. pantsch—Sans. panchaka*, consisting of five—*pancha*, four or five.]

Punch, punch, *v. t.*, to prick or pierce with something sharp; to perforate with a steel tool; to thrust against:—*fr. p.* punching; *pa. p.* punched.—*n.* a puncher or tool; a blow or thrust. [*Sp. punchar, punsar*, to prick—*L. pingo*, to prick.]

Puncheon, punsh'un, *n.* lit. a punching or pricking; a steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [*Fr. poinçon*; *Sp. punzon.*]

Punchoon, punsh'un, *n.*, a cask; a liquid measure of 84 gallons. [*Bav. punson*, a cask.]

Punchinello, punch-i-nel'o, **Funch**, punch, *n.* orig. a little chicken; a title of endearment; the short, humpbacked figure of a puppet-show; a buffoon. [*Fr. polichinelle*, *It. pulcinella*, dim. of *pulcina*, *L. pullicinus, pullus*, a young animal, a chicken: or from *It. pollice, L. pollex*, the thumb, and so = Tom Thumb.]

Punctate, pungk'tāt, **Punctated**, pungk'tāt-ed, *adj.*, pointed: in bot., punctured; full of small holes. [*L. punctum*, a point—*pungo, punctum*, to prick.]

Punctilio, pungk-ti'yo, *n.* lit. a little point; a nice point in behaviour or ceremony; nicety in forms. [*It. puntiglio—L. punctum*, point.]

punctilious, pungk-ti'lyus, *adj.* attending to little points or matters; very nice or exact in behaviour or ceremony: exact or punctual to excess.—*adv.* punctiliously.—*n.* punctiliousness.

Punctual, pungk'tū-al, *adj.* observant of nice points, punctilious; exact in keeping time and appointments; done at the exact time.—*adv.* punctually. [*Fr. ponctuel*, *Prov. punctal—L. punctum*, a point.]

punctualist, pungk'tū-al-ist, *n.*, a punctilious person.

punctuality, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.*, quality or state of being punctual; the keeping the exact time of an appointment.

punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, *v. t.*, to mark with points: to divide sentences by certain marks:—*fr. p.* punctuating; *pa. p.* punctuated. [as if *L. punctuo, -atum—punctum*, a point.]

punctuation, pungk-tū-ā'shun, *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks.

puncture, pungk'tūr, *n.*, a pricking; a small hole made with a sharp point.—*v. t.* to prick; to pierce with a pointed instrument:—*fr. p.* puncturing; *pa. p.* punctured. [*L. punctura—pungo.*]

Pundit. See Pandit.

Pungent, pun'jent, *adj.* pricking or acrid to taste or smell; keen; sarcastic.—*adv.* pungently.—*n.* pungency. [*L. pungens, -entis*, *pr. p.* of *pungo.*]

Punish, pun'ish, *v. t.*, to exact a penalty; to cause loss or pain for a fault or crime; to chasten.—*n.* punishment. [*Fr. punir, L. punire—pena*, the purifying or acquitting thing, penalty—*Sans. pu*, to purify.] See Pain, Penal, Pura.

punishable, pun'ish-ahl, *adj.*, that may be punished.

punishment, pun'ish-ment, *n.* loss or pain as the reward of a crime.

Punka, Punkah, pung'ka, *n.* a gigantic fan consisting of a light framework covered with cloth and suspended from the ceiling of a room. [*Hind. punkhā*, a fan.]

Punter. See under Pun.

Punt, punt, *n.* lit. a bridge of boats; a ferry-boat; a flat-bottomed boat.—*v. t.* to propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. [*A.S.*: *L. ponto—pons, pontis*, a bridge.]

Puny, pū'ni, *adj.* (*comp. pū'niar, superl. pū'niest*) lit. born after or late; small; feeble; inferior in size or strength. [*Fr. pūnil*. See Pains.]

Pup. See puppy, under.

Pupa, pū'pa, **Pupe**, pūp, *n.* lit. a baby, a child; an insect enclosed in a case before its full development, a chrysalis.—*pl.* pū'pae, pupae. [*L. pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, a child.]

pupā, pū'pī, *n.*, a little boy or girl; one under the care of a tutor; a scholar; a ward; in law, one under puberty: in anat., the apple of the eye, so called from the baby-like figures seen on it. [*Fr. pupille, L. pupillus, pupilla*, dims. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.]

pupilage, pū'pī-lāj, *n.*, state of being a pupil.

pupillary, pupī'lār-i, *adj.*, pertaining to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.

puppet, pup'et, *n.*, a small doll or image moved by wires in a show: one entirely under the control of another. [*Fr. pouppe*, a doll—*L. pupa*.]—*puppet-show*, a mock show or drama performed by puppets.

puppy, pup'ī, *n.*, a doll; a conceited young man: a whelp.—*n.* puppyism, conceit in men.

pup, pup, *v. t.*, to bring forth puppies, as a bitch:—*fr. p.* pupping; *pa. p.* pupped.

Pur, Pur, pur, *v. i.* to utter a murmuring sound, as a cat:—*fr. p.* purring; *pa. p.* purred.—*n.* (also purring) the low, murmuring sound of a cat. [from the sound.]

Purblind, pur'blind, *adj.*, so blind as to need to pore over or look closely; near-sighted.—*adv.* purblindly.—*n.* purblindness. [*pur*, prob. corr. of *Pore*, to look closely, and *blind*: or a compound of *Pur* and *blind*, like *Parbell*.]

Purchase, pur'chās, *v. t.* lit. to chase or seek for; to

acquire: to obtain by paying: to obtain by labour, danger, &c. in law, to sue out or procure:—*fr. p.* purchasing; *pa. p.* purchaséd.—*n.* act of purchasing; that which is purchased: any mechanical power or advantage in raising or moving bodies.—*n.* purchaser. [*Fr. pourchasser*, to seek eagerly, pursue—*pour*, for, *chasser*, to chase.] See *Chase*.

purchasable, pur'chas-*abl*, *adj.*, that may be purchased.

Pure, pûr, *adj.* (*comp. pur'es, superl. pur'est*), clean, unsoiled: unmix'd: not adulterated: real: free from guilt or defilement; chaste; modest; mere: that and that only.—*adv. purely*.—*n. pureness*. [*A. S. pur, L. purus*—*Sans. pu*, to make clean.]

Purge, purj, *v. t.*, to make pure: to carry off whatever is impure or superfluous: to clear from guilt: to evacuate, as the bowels: to clarify, as liquors.—*v. i.* to become pure by clarifying: to have frequent evacuations:—*fr. p.* purging; *pa. p.* purged. [*L. purgo—purus*, pure.]

purgation, pur-gâ'shun, *n.*, a purging: in law, the clearing from imputation of guilt. [*L. purgatio*.]

purgative, pur-ga-tiv, *adj.*, cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines.—*n.* a medicine that evacuates. [*L. purgativus*.]

purgatory, pur-ga-tor-i, *adj.*, purging or cleansing; expiatory.—*n.* according to R. Catholic and some eastern religions, a place or state in which souls are purified after death from venial sins. [*L. purgatorium*.]

purgatorial, pur-ga-tô'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to purgatory.

purging, purj'ing, *n.*, act of cleansing or clearing.

Purify, pûr-i-fy, *v. t.*, to make pure: to free from guilt or uncleanness: to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language.—*v. i.* to become pure:—*fr. p.* purifying; *pa. p.* purified.—*n. purifier*. [*L. purifico—purus*, pure, *facio*, to make.]

purification, pûr-i-fi-kâ'shun, *n.*, act of purifying: in B., the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing defilement. [*L. purificatio*.]

purificatory, pûr-i-fi-ka-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to purify or cleanse.

Purist, pûr'ist, *n.* one who is pure or excessively nice in the choice of words.

purism, pûr'izm, *n.*, pure or immaculate conduct or style; the doctrine of a purist.

Puritan, pûr-i-tan, *n.* one professing great purity in religious life; a dissenter in the time of Elizabeth and the Stuarts.—*adj.* pertaining to the Puritans.

Puritanic, pûr-i-tan'ik, **Puritanical**, pûr-i-tan'ik-al, *adj.*, like a Puritan; rigid; exact.

Puritanism, pûr-i-tan-izm, *n.*, the notions or practice of Puritans.

purity, pûr-i-ti, *n.*, condition of being pure.

Purl, purl, *n.* a soft murmuring sound, as of a stream among stones; an eddy or ripple: a ripple-like edging, as of lace: in knitting, a waved arrangement of stitches, two rounds: beer or ale warmed and spiced.—*v. i.* to flow with a murmuring sound; to ripple.—*v. t.* to fringe with a waved edging:—*fr. p.* purling; *pa. p.* purled'. [*Sw. purla*, Dutch, *borrelen*, Ger. *perlen*, to bubble: from the sound.]

Purlieu, pur'lô, *n.* orig. the grounds on the borders of a forest free from the forest laws; the borders or environs of any place. [*acc.* to Wedgwood from *Fr. pouralle*, old *Fr. purlalle*, land severed from a royal forest by perambulation—*pour*, forward, and *aller*, to go.]

Purlieu, pur-loin', *v. t.* lit. to carry away to a long distance; to steal; to plagiarise:—*fr. p.* purloining; *pa. p.* purloined'.—*n. purlieu'er*. [*old Fr. purloigner—pur*, pour, for, *cloigner*, to carry off, remove—*loin*, L. *longus*, far.]

Purple, pur'pl, *n.* a very dark-red colour; a purple dress or robe, orig. worn only by royalty; a robe of honour.—*adj.* red tinged with blue: blood-red; bloody.—*v. t.* to dye purple; to clothe with purple:—*fr. p.* purpling; *pa. p.* purpled. [*A. S. purple*, *purpur*; L. *purpura*, Gr. *porphura*, the purple-fish.]

Purport, pur'pört, *n.* lit. that which is carried or conveyed; design; signification.—*v. i.* to mean:—*fr. p.* purporting; *pa. p.* purported. [*old Fr. pur*, pour, for, and *porter*, L. *portio*, to carry.]

Purpose, pur'pos, *n.*, that which a person sets before himself as an end; aim; intention: effect.—*v. t.* to intend.—*v. i.* to have an intention:—*fr. p.* purposing; *pa. p.* purposed. [*old Fr. purpos*, *propus*—L. *propositum—pro*, before, and *pono*, positum, to place, to set.] See *Propose*.

purposeless, pur'pos-less, *adj.*, without purpose or effect; aimless.

purposely, pur'pos-li, *adv.*, with purpose or design; intentionally.

Purr, Purring. See *Pur*.

Purse, purs, *n.* a small bag for money, orig. made of skin: a sum of money; a treasury.—*v. t.* to put into a purse: to contract as the mouth of a purse: to contract into folds:—*fr. p.* pursing; *pa. p.* pursed'. [*Fr. bourse*; *old Fr. borsa*; *low L. bursa*, *byrsa*—Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.]

purser, purs'ér, *n.* in the Royal Navy, an officer who has charge of the purse or money, &c. of a man-of-war.—*n. purser'ship*.

purse-proud, purs'-proud, *adj.*, proud of one's purse or wealth; insolent from wealth.—*n. purse-pride*.

Purstein, Purstein, purs'tân, *n.* an annual plant, frequently used in salads. [*old Fr. porcellaine*; *It. porcellana*; L. *portulaca*.]

Pursue, pur-sû', *v. t.*, to follow onwards in order to overtake; to chase; to prosecute: to seek: to imitate; to continue:—*fr. p.* pursuing; *pa. p.* pursued'.—*n. pursuer*, one who pursues: in Scots law, a plaintiff. [*Fr. poursuivre*, L. *prosequor*, *secutum—pro*, onwards, *sequor*, to follow.]

pursuant, pur-sû'ant, *adj.* done pursuing or seeking any purpose; hence, agreeable.

pursuance, pur-sû'ans, *n.*, the act of pursuing or following out; process; consequence.

pursuit, pur-sû't, *n.*, the act of pursuing, following, or going after; endeavour to attain; occupation.

pursuivant, pur-swi-vant, *n.*, a pursuer or follower; a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds; one of 4 junior officers in the Herald's College. [*Fr. poursuivant*.]

Purty, purs'i, *adj.*, pushed out; puffy; fat and short: short-breathed.—*n. purtiness*. [*Fr. pous-sis*, *old Fr. poucis*, broken-winded—*pousser*, *old Fr. poucer*, to push.] See *Push*.

Purtenance, pur'ten-ans, *n.*, that which pertains or belongs to: in B., the intestines of an animal. [*See Appurtenance*.]

Purulence, &c. See under *Pur*.

Purvey, pur-vâ', *v. t.*, to provide, esp. with conveniences: to procure.—*v. i.* to provide; to buy in provisions:—*fr. p.* purveying; *pa. p.* purveyed'. [*Fr. pourvoir*; *old Fr. provover*—L. *providéo*.] See *Provide*.

purveyance, pur-vé'ans, *n.*, the act of purveying; procuring of victuals: the royal prerogative of pre-emption, now abolished.

purveyor, pur-vé'or, *n.*, one who provides victuals; an officer who formerly exacted provisions for the use of the king's household: a procurer; a pimp.

Pus, pus, *n.*, that which has become putrid; white matter of a sore. [L. *pus*, *puris*, matter; akin to Gr. *pyos*, and Sans. root *py*, to become putrid.]

pusilleness, pú'rúo-lens, *n.*, pusill'len-ai, *n.*, the forming of pus or matter; pus.

pusillan, pú'rúo-lent, *adj.*, consisting of, full of, or resembling pus or matter.—*adv.* pusillanly.

pusule, pus'tú-lit, *n.*, a small pimple containing pus. [Fr.—L. *puscula*—L. *pus*.]

pusular, pus'tú-lar, *pusulous*, pus'tú-lus, *adj.*, covered with pusules.

pusulate, pus'tú-lit, *v.t.*, to form into pusules.—*pr.p.* pus'tú-lit'ing; *pa.p.* pus'tú-lit'ed.

Puseyism, pú'si-izm, *n.*, the principles of Dr Pusey and others, who promote the High Church movement in the Church of England.—*n.* Pú'seyite, one who holds the views of Dr Pusey.

Push, poosh, *v.t.*, to thrust or beat against; to drive by pressure: to press forward; to urge.—*v.i.* to make a thrust; to make an effort; to press against: to burst out.—*pr.p.* pushing; *pa.p.* pushed.—*n.* a thrust; an impulse; assault; effort; exigence. [Fr. *pousser*: Prov. *polisar*—L. *pulso*, inten. of *pello*, *pulsus*, to beat.]

pushing, poosh'ing, *adj.*, pressing forward in business; enterprising; vigorous.

Pusillanimous, pú-sil-an'i-mus, *adj.*, having a little mind; mean-spirited; cowardly.—*adv.* pusillanimously.—*n.* pusillanimousness, pusillanim'ity. [L. *pusillanimitis*—*pusillus*, very little.—*pusus*, dim. of *puer*, a boy), and *animus*, the mind.]

Puss, poos, *n.*, a familiar name for a cat: a hare, in sportsman's language. [Dutch, *poes*, puss; Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat.]

pussy, poos'i, *n.*, a dim. of Puss.

Pustular, Pustala, &c. See under Pus.

Put, poot, *v.t.*, to push or thrust: to drive into action: to throw suddenly, as a word: to set, lay, or deposit: to bring into any state: to offer; to propose: to apply: to oblige: to incite: to add.—*v.i.* to place: to turn.—*pr.p.* putting (poot); *pa.p.* put. [Dan. *putte*, to put, to put into; W. *putian*, to poke, to thrust; Fr. *bouter*, It. *buttare*, to thrust: a form of *butto*, to strike.]

Putative, pú'ta-tiv, *adj.*, supposed; reputed. [L. *putativus*—*puto*, *putatum*, to suppose.]

Putrefaction, Putrefy, &c. See under Putrid.

Putrid, pú'trid, *adj.*, stinking; rotten; corrupt.—*n.* putrid'ity, putrid'ness. [L. *putridus*—*puter*, *putris*, rotten—*puteo*, akin to Gr. *putho*, Sans. *pu*, to stink. See Pus.]

putrefy, pú'tre-fí, *v.t.*, to make putrid or rotten; to corrupt.—*v.i.* to become putrid; to rot.—*pr.p.* putrefying; *pa.p.* putrefied. [Putrid, and L. *facio*, *factum*, to make.]

putrefaction, pú'tre-fak'shun, *n.*, the act or process of putrefying; rottenness; corruption.

putrefactive, pú'tre-fak'tiv, *adj.*, pertaining to or causing putrefaction.—*n.* putrefac'tiveness.

putrescent, pú'tre-sent, *adj.*, becoming putrid; pertaining to putrefaction.—*n.* putres'cence.

Fatty, put'i, *n.*, an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin

tused in polishing glass, &c.: a cement, of whitening and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows.—*v.t.* to fix or fill up with putty.—*pr.p.* putt'ing; *pa.p.* putt'ied. [Fr. *potter*, properly that which is contained in a pot (Fr. *pot*), prob. so called from the pot used in melting it.]

Puzzle, puz'l, *v.t.*, to puzzle: to perplex.—*v.i.* to be bewildered.—*pr.p.* puzz'ling; *pa.p.* puzz'led.—*n.* perplexity: something to try the ingenuity, as a toy or riddle.—*n.* puzz'ler. [dim. of *Poes*.]

puzzling, puz'ling, *adj.*, puzz'ing; perplexing.

Pybald. See Fibald, under Fibre.

Pygarg, pí'gárg, *n.* lit. white-rumped; a kind of antelope. [Gr. *pygargos*—*pyg*, rump, *argos*, white.]

Pygmy, pí'gmí, *n.* lit. a being the size of a fist; one of a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity; a dwarf; any diminutive person or thing. [Fr. *pygmée*; L. *Pygmaei*, Gr. *Pygmaioi*, the pygmies—*pygmi*, the fist; the distance from the elbow to the knuckles = 1 1/2 inches.]

pygmean, pí'gmé'an, *pygmic*, pí'gmí, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a pygmy; dwarfish; diminutive.

Pylorus, pí'lórus, *n.*, the inferior opening of the stomach guarding, as it were, the entrance to the bowels.—*adj.* pylor'ic. [Gr. *pyll*, an entrance, and *ouran*, a guardian.]

Pyramid, pí'r'a-mid, *n.*, a solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point:—*pl.* 'the pyramids' or great monuments of Egypt. [Fr. *pyramide*; Gr. *pyramis*, *pyramides*, derived by the ancients from *pyr*, a flame, because of its pointed shape: also from *pyros*, wheat, from a wheaten loaf so shaped: but probably an Egyptian word.]

pyramidal, pí-ram'i-dal, *pyramidal*, pí-r'a-mid'ik, *pyramideal*, pí-r'a-mid'ik-al, *adj.*, having the form of a pyramid.—*adv.* pyram'idally, pyram'id'ally.

Pyre, pí'r, *n.*, a pile of wood, &c. to be set on fire at a funeral. [L. *pyra*, Gr. *pyra*—*pyr*, fire.]

Pyrites, pí-rít'ez, *n.*, a native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes fire when struck against steel. [Gr.—*pyr*, fire.]

pyritic, pí-rít'ik or pí-rít'ik, *pyritical*, pí-rít'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of pyrites.

Pyrogenous, pí-roj-en-us, *adj.*, produced by fire. [Gr. *pyrogenis*—*pyr*, fire, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to produce.]

Pyrometer, pí-rom'é-tér, *n.*, an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies under fierce heat.—*adj.* pyrom'etric, pyrom'etrical. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, a measure.]

Pyrotechnic, pí-r-o-tek'nika, *pyrotechny*, pí-r-o-tek-ni, *n.*, the art of making fireworks. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *techné*, art.]

pyrotechnic, pí-r-o-tek'nik, *pyrotechnical*, pí-r-o-tek-nik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to fireworks, or the art of making them. [techny.]

pyrotechnist, pí-r-o-tek-nist, *n.*, one skilled in pyrotechny.

Pythagorean, pí-thá-gó-ré'an, *adj.*, pertaining to Pythagoras, a celebrated Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy.—*n.* a follower of Pythagoras.—*n.* Pythag'orism, his doctrines.

Pythones, pí'thon-es, *n. fem.* the priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Pytho, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece; a witch.

Pythian, píth'i-an, *adj.*, pertaining to the Pythones; noting one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo.

Pythiis, pí-thon'ik, *adj.*, pretending to foretell future events like the Pythones.

Pythoism, pith'on-izm, *n.* the art of predicting events by divination.—*n.* **Pyth'onist**.
Pyz, pika, *n.* in the R. C. Church, the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration: a box containing sample coins of every coinage made at the mint, the weight and fineness of which are tested at intervals.—*v. i.* to test the weight and fineness of, as the coin deposited in the pyx:—*pr. p.* pyx'ing; *pa. p.* pyzed'. [L. *Gr. pyxis*, a box—*pyxis*, L. *busus*, the box-tree.]

Q

Quack, kwak, *v. i.*, to cry like a duck; to boast; to practise as a quack.—*v. t.* to doctor by quackery:—*pr. p.* quack'ing; *pa. p.* quack'ed'.—*n.* the cry of a duck: a boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, esp. medical skill; a mountebank.—*adj.* pertaining to quackery; used by quacks. [Ger. *quackern*, Dutch, *kwakken*, to croak like a frog, duck, &c. from the croak, like the Gr. *koax*, a croak, L. *coaxo*, to croak.]
quackery, kwak'ér-i, *n.* the pretensions or practice of a quack, especially in medicine.

Quadragesima, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* Lent, or the forty days of fast before Easter. [L.—*quadragesimus*, fortieth—*quadragesima*, forty—*quatuor*, four.] See **Four**.

quadragesimal, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal, *adj.* belonging to or used in Lent.

Quadrangle, kwod'rang-gl, *n.* in *geom.*, a plane figure having four equal sides and angles: a square surrounded by buildings. [L. *quadrangulum*—*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.]
quadrangular, kwod-rang-gl'ar, *adj.*, of the form of a quadrangle.—*adv.* quadrangul'arly.

Quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* in *geom.*, the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°; an instrument consisting of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes. [L. *quadrans*, from *quatuor*, four.]

quadrantal, kwod-rant'al, *adj.*, pertaining to, equal to, or included in a quadrant.

Quadrante, kwod'rát, *adj.*, squared; having four equal sides and four right angles; divisible into four equal parts; fig., balanced; exact; suited.—*n.* a square or quadrante figure.—*v. i.* to square or agree with; to correspond. [L. *quadratus*, *pa. p.* of *quadro*, to square, from *quatuor*, four.]
quadratic, kwod-rat'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, containing, or denoting a square.

quadraters, kwod'ra-túr, *n.*, a squaring; in *geom.*, the approximate finding of a square equal to a curvilinear figure, or of the area of such a figure: the position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another.

Quadrennial, kwod-ren'yal, *adj.*, comprising four years; once in four years.—*adv.* quadrann'ially. [L. *quadrennis*—*quatuor*, four, *annus*, a year.]

Quadrilateral, kwod-i-lat'ér-al, *adj.*, having four sides.—*n.* in *geom.*, a plane figure having four sides. [L. *quadrilaterus*—*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *latus*, a side.]

Quadrilateral, kwod-i-lit'ér-al, *adj.*, of four letters. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *littera*, a letter.]

Quadrille, kwa-dri'l or ka-dri'l, *n.* lit. a little square; a dance made up of sets of dancers containing four couples each. [Fr.; L. *quadrula*, dim. of *quadrus*, a square—*quatuor*, four.]

Quadrillion, kwod-il'yun, *n.* a million raised to the fourth power, represented by a unit with 24

ciphers. [Fr.;—L. *quater*, four times, and low L. *millio*, a million.]

Quadrinomial, kwod-ri-nó'mi-al, *adj.* in *math.*, consisting of four divisions or terms.—*n.* an expression of four terms. [from L. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *nomé*, a division—*només*, to distribute.]

Quadroon, kwod-róon', *n.* a person quarter-blooded; the offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [Fr. *quartéon*—L. *quatuor*, four.]

Quadruped, kwod'róo-ped, *n.* a four-footed animal. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

quadrupedal, kwod-róo'pe-dal, *adj.*, having four feet.

Quadruple, kwod'róo-pl, *adj.*, fourfold.—*n.* four times the quantity, or number.—*v. t.* to increase fourfold:—*pr. p.* quadrúpling; *pa. p.* quadrúpled. [Fr.; L. *quadruplus*—*quatuor*, four.]

quadruplicate, kwod-róo'pli-kát, *adj.*, made fourfold.—*v. t.* to make fourfold; to double twice:—*pr. p.* quadrúplícating; *pa. p.* quadrúplícated'.—*n.* quadruplication. [L. *quadruplicatus*—*quatuor*, four, and *plico*, *plícatus*, to fold.]

Quaff, kwaf, *v. i.*, to drink from a cup; to swallow in large draughts.—*v. t.* to drink largely:—*pr. p.* quaff'ing; *pa. p.* quaff'ed'.—*n.* quaffer. [Scot. *quaff*, *quack*, a small drinking-cup; Ir., Gael. *cuach*, a cup: probably from the sound.]

Quagga, kwag'a, *n.* a quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in colour. [Hottentot, *quagga*, *quacka*.]

Quaggy. See under **Quagmire**.

Quagmire, kwag'mír, *n.* lit. a mire that quakes or shakes; wet, boggy ground that yields under the feet. [obs. *Quag*, same as *Quake*, and *Mira*.]

quaggy, kwag'i, *adj.*, of the nature of a quagmire; shaking or yielding under the feet.

Quail, kwál, *v. i.* lit. to have one's blood curdled, as from fear; to cower; to fail in spirit:—*pr. p.* quail'ing; *pa. p.* quail'ed'. [obs. E. *quail*, It. *quagliare*, Fr. *cailler*, L. *coagulo*, to curdle.] See **Coagulate**.

Quail, kwál, *n.* a migratory bird like the partridge, common in Asia, Africa, and S. Europe. [old Fr. *quaille*; It. *quaglia*; Dutch, *quackel*; low L. *quaquila*; from the sound the bird makes.]

Quaint, kwánt, *adj.* lit. acquainted, known; neat; unusual; odd; whimsical.—*adv.* quaintly.—*n.* quaintness. [old Fr. *cointe*, neat, acquainted—L. *cognitus*, known, or Ger. *kund*, known: also given from L. *comptus*, trimmed—*comis*, to trim.]

Quake, kwák, *v. i.*, to shake; to tremble, esp. with cold or fear:—*pr. p.* quák'ing; *pa. p.* quák'ed'.—*n.* a shake; a shudder.—*adv.* quák'ingly. [A.S. *cwacian*; Ger. *quackeln*; Dutch, *kwakkeln*: from the sound.]

Quaker, kwák'ér, *n.*, one who quakes; one of the Society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624, so called from the enthusiastic shakings and convulsions of their preachers.

Quakerism, kwák'ér-izm, *n.*, the tenets of the Quakers.

Qualify, kwol'i-fi, *v. i.*, to make of the quality or kind required; to render capable or suitable; to furnish with legal power; to limit by modifications: to soften; to abate; to reduce the strength of: to vary:—*pr. p.* qualif'ying; *pa. p.* qualif'ied.—*n.* qual'ifier. [Fr. *qualifier*, from L. *qualis*, of such a sort, and *facio*, to make.]

qualification, kwol-i-fi-ká'shun, *n.*, that which qualifies; a quality that fits a person for a place, &c.; abatement.

quality, kwol'i-ti, *n.*, *that which makes a thing what it is*; property; peculiar power: acquisition: character; rank; superior birth or character. [*L. qualitas, qualitatis.*]
qualitative, kwol'i-ta-tiv, *adj.*, *relating to quality*: in *chem.*, determining the nature of components.
Qualm, kwām, *n.* lit. *a choking; a disposition to vomit*; a sudden attack of illness: a scruple, as of conscience. [A.S. *cwealm*, pestilence, death; Ger. *qualm*, a disposition to vomit, smoke; Sw. *qualm*, a suffocating heat; Dan. *qualm*, to choke.]
qualmish, kwām'ish, *adj.*, *affected with qualm*, or a disposition to vomit, or with slight sickness.
Quantity, kwon'ti-ti, *n.*, *the amount of anything*; bulk: size: a determinate amount; a sum or bulk; a large portion: in *logic*, the extent of a conception: in *gram.*, the measure of a syllable: in *music*, the relative duration of a tone: in *math.*, anything which can be increased, divided, or measured. [*L. quantitas, quantitatis—quantus*, how much—*quam*, how.]
quantitative, kwon'ti-ta-tiv, *adj.*, *relating to quantity*: measurable in quantity: in *chem.*, determining the relative proportions of components.
Quarantine, kwor'an-tēn, or -tēn, *n.* *the time, orig. forty days, during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore.—v.t.* to prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection:—*pr.p.* quarantining; *pa.p.* quarantined. [It. *quarantina*; low L. *quadragesimana—L. quadragesima*, forty—*quatuor*, four.]
Quarrel, kwor'el, *n.* lit. *a complaint*; an angry dispute; a breach of friendship; a brawl.—*v.t.* to dispute violently; to fight; to disagree:—*pr.p.* quarrelling; *pa.p.* quarrelled.—*n.* quarreller. [old E. and Fr. *querrelle*; It. and L. *querrela—querro*, to complain.]
quarrelsome, kwor'el-sum, *adj.*, *disposed to quarrel*: brawling; easily provoked.—*n.* quarrelsomeness.
Quarry, kwor'i, *n.* *a place where stones are squared or dug for building or other purposes.—v.t.* to dig or take from a quarry:—*pr.p.* quarrying; *pa.p.* quarried. [old Fr. *quarriers*; low L. *quarria—quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four.]
quarryman, kwor'i-man, *quarrier*, kwor'i-er, *n.*, *a man who works in a quarry.*
Quarry, kwor'i, *n.*, *the entrails of the game given to the dogs after the chase; the object of the chase; the game a hawk is pursuing or has killed; a heap of dead game.* [Fr. *corde*, old Fr. *corde*, Prov. *corada*, the hound's fee, from L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.]
Quart, kwort or kwawrt, *n.*, *the fourth part of a gallon, or two pints*; a vessel containing two pints. [*L. quartus*, fourth—*quatuor*, four.]
quarta, kwor'tan, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the fourth*; occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague. [*L. quartanus.*]
quarter, kwor'ter, *n.*, *a fourth part*; the fourth part of a cwt. = 28 lbs.:—of a ton, = 8 bushels:—of a chaldron of coal:—of the year:—of the moon's period:—of a carcass including a limb:—of the horizon; a cardinal point; a region of a hemisphere: a division of a town, &c.: place of lodging, esp. for soldiers; mercy granted to a disabled antagonist, from the idea of the captor sending the prisoner to his quarter or lodging: *naut.*, the part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern.—*v.t.*, *to divide into four equal parts*; to divide into parts or compart-

ments: to furnish with quarters; to lodge; to furnish with entertainment: in *her.*, to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms:—*pr.p.* quartering; *pa.p.* quartered. [Fr. *quartier*; L. *quartarius—quartus.*]

quarter-day, kwor'ter-dā, *n.* *the last day of a quarter on which payment of rent or interest is made.*
quarter-deck, kwor'ter-dek, *n.* *the part of the deck of a ship at the quarter or between the stern and the mainmast.*

quarterly, kwor'ter-li, *adj.*, *relating to a quarter*: consisting of or containing a fourth part: once a quarter of a year.—*adv.* once a quarter.—*n.* a periodical published every quarter of a year.

quartermaster, kwor'ter-mas-ter, *n.* *an officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies: naut.*, a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c. [Quarter, and Master.]

quarten, kwor'tern, *n.* *the fourth of a pint*; a gill.
quarter-sessions, kwor'ter-sesh-uns, *n.pl.* *county or borough sessions held quarterly.*

quarter-staff, kwor'ter-staf, *n.* *a long staff or weapon of defence, grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle.*

quartette, kwor'tet, kwor'tet', *n.*, *anything in fours*; a musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments; a stanza of four lines.

quarto, kwor'to, *adj.* *having the sheet folded into four leaves.*—*n.* a book of a quarto size.

quaternary, kwa-tēr-nā-ri, *adj.*, *consisting of four*; by fours.—*n.* the number four. [*L. quaternarius.*]

quaternion, kwa-tēr-ni-on, *n.* *the number four*; a file of four soldiers. [*L. quaternio.*]

quatrain, kwor'trān or kē'trān, *n.*, *a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.* [Fr.]

Quartz, kworts, *n.* *a mineral composed of pure silica; rock-crystal.—adj.* *quartzose*, kworts'os, composed of or like quartz. [prov. Ger. *quarz.*]

Quash, kwosh, *v.t.* lit. *to shake violently*; to crush; to subdue or extinguish suddenly and completely; to make void:—*pr.p.* quashing; *pa.p.* quashed. [A.S. *cwysan*, Fr. *casser*, old Fr. *quasser*, L. *quasso*, inten. of *quatio*, to shake; probably from the sound.]

Quassia, kwash'i-a, *n.* *a South American tree, the bitter wood and bark of which are used as a tonic, so called from a negro named Quassy who first discovered its properties.*

Quaternary, **Quaternion**, **Quatrain**, see under **Quart**.

Quaver, kwā'vēr, *v.i.*, *to shake*; to sing or play with tremulous modulations:—*pr.p.* quā'vering; *pa.p.* quā'vered.—*n.* a vibration of the voice; a note in music, ♪ = $\frac{1}{2}$ a crotchet or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a semibreve.

[from the sound, allied to **Quiver**.]

Quay, kē, *n.* *a wharf for the loading or delivering of vessels.* [Fr. *quai*, Sp. *cajo*, Port. *caes*, a quay, a bank, Dutch, *kaas*, a dike, W. *cae*, an inclosure: also given from *Key*, thus meaning orig. a space compacted together by beams and planks as it were by *keys*.]

quayage, kē'āj, *n.* *payment for use of a quay.*

Quasy, kwē'zi, *adj.*, *sick at the stomach*; inclined to vomit; causing nausea: squeamish.—*adv.* quā'sily.—*n.* quā'siness. [Norw. *quais*, sickness after a debauch, Ice. *quaisa*, pains in the stomach.]

Queen, kwēn, *n.* lit. *a woman*; the wife of a king; a female sovereign: the chief of her kind. [A.S. *cwen*, Celt. *coinne*, Ice. *quinna*, a woman, *quann*, a wife, old Ger. *quema*, Gr. *gynē*.]

queenly, kwēn'li, *adj.*, like a queen; becoming or suitable to a queen.

queen-mother, kwēn-mūth'ēr, *n.*, a queen-dowager, the mother of the reigning king or queen.

Queen's-Bench. Same as King's-Bench.

Queer, kwēr, *adj.* lit. *oblique*; odd; singular; quaint.—*adv.* queerly.—*n.* queerness. [A.S. *skwēr*, Ger. *quer*.] [*singular*]

queerish, kwēr'ish, *adj.*, rather queer; somewhat

Quell, kwel, *v.t.* lit. *to kill*; to crush, subdue; to allay.—*pr.p.* quelling; *pa.p.* quelled.—*n.* quell'er. [A.S. *cwellan*. See Kill.]

Quench, kwēnsh, *v.t.* lit. *to waste away*; to put out; to destroy; to check; to allay.—*pr.p.* quench'ing; *pa.p.* quenched. [A.S. *cwencan*, to quench, *cwincan*, old Ger. *kwinka*, to waste away; akin to *Wana*.]

quenchable, kwēnsh'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be quenched or extinguished.

quenchless, kwēnsh'les, *adj.*, that cannot be quenched or extinguished; irrepressible.

Quern, kwēr'n, *n.*, a handmill for grinding grain. [A.S. *cwyrn*, *cworm*, Ice. *quörn*, old Ger. *quirn*, Goth. *quairnos*; Sans. *churn*, to grind; probably connected with *Churn*.]

Querulousness, kwēr-i-mōn'yūs, *adj.*, complaining; discontented.—*adv.* querulously.—*n.* querulousness. [L. *querimonia*, a complaining—*queror*, to complain.]

querulous, kwēr'ū-lūs, *adj.*, complaining; discontented.—*adv.* querulously.—*n.* querulousness.

Query, kwēr'i, *n.*, an inquiry or question; the mark of interrogation.—*v.t.* to inquire into; to question; to doubt of; to mark with a query.—*v.i.* to question.—*pr.p.* querying; *pa.p.* queried.—*n.* quer'ist. [L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro*, *quæritum*, to inquire.]

quest, kwēst, *n.*, the act of seeking; search; pursuit; request or desire.

question, kwēst'yun, *n.*, a seeking; an inquiry; an examination; an investigation; dispute; doubt; a subject of discussion.—*v.t.* to ask questions of; to examine by questions; to inquire of; to regard as doubtful; to have no confidence in.—*v.i.* to ask questions; to inquire.—*pr.p.* questioning; *pa.p.* questioned.—*n.* quest'ioner. [Fr.: L. *questio*—*quæro*, *quæritum*.]

questionable, kwēst'yun-ə-bl, *adj.*, that may be questioned; doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.—*n.* questionableness.—*adv.* questionably.

questionary, kwēst'yun-ə-ri, *adj.*, asking questions.

questionist, kwēst'yun-ist, *n.*, a questioner.

questor, kwēst'or, *n.* lit. *a seeker*; a Roman magistrate who had charge of the monetary affairs of the state; a treasurer.—*n.* quest'orship. [L. *questor*, contr. of *questior*—*quæro*.]

Questus, kŭ, *n.* a tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head. [See *Que*.]

Quib, kwib, same as *Quip*.

quibble, kwib'l, *n.* lit. *a what you please*; a turning away from the point in question; an evasion; a pun; a petty conceit.—*v.i.* to evade a question by a play upon words; to cavil; to trifle in argument; to pun.—*pr.p.* quibbling; *pa.p.* quibbled.—*n.* quibbler. [L. *quidlibet*, what you please—*quid*, what, and *libet*, to please.]

Quick, kwik, *adj.*, living, moving; animated; lively; brisk; speedy; rapid; nimble; ready.—*adv.* without delay; rapidly; soon.—*n.* a living animal or plant; the living; the living flesh; the sensi-

tive parts.—*adv.* quick'ly.—*n.* quick'ness. [A.S. *cwic*, Ice. *quikr* (*quika*, to move), Ger. *quack*, Goth. *quius*, living, allied to L. *vivo*, *victum*, Gr. *bios*, Sans. *jīu*, to live.]

quicken, kwik'ēn, *v.t.*, to make quick or alive; to revive; to reinvigorate; to cheer; to excite; to sharpen; to hasten.—*v.i.* to become alive; to move with activity.—*pr.p.* quick'ening; *pa.p.* quick'ened.—*n.* quick'ener. [A.S. *cwician*.]

quicklime, kwik'līm, *n.*, lime in a quick or active state; carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.

quicksand, kwik'sānd, *n.*, sand easily moved, or readily yielding to pressure; unsolid ground: anything treacherous.

quickset, kwik'sēt, *n.*, a living plant set for a hedge; the hawthorn.—*adj.* consisting of living plants.

quicksighted, kwik'sīt-ed, *adj.*, having quick or sharp sight; quick in discernment.

quicksilver, kwik'sil-vēr, *n.* a fluid metal like liquid silver, so called from its moving as if quick or living; mercury.

Quid, kwid, *n.* something chewed. [a corr. of *Quid*.]

Quiddity, kwid'ī-tī, *n.*, the essence of anything; any trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question. [Fr. *quiddité*, low L. *quidditas*—L. *quid*, what.]

Quiescence, kwī-ēs-ēns, *n.* one who is continually asking 'What news?' one who pretends to know all occurrences. [L. 'What now?']

quiescent, kwī-ēs-ēnt, *adj.*, being quiet, resting; still; unagitated; silent.—*adv.* quiescently. [Fr.: L. *quiescens*, -ēntis, *pr.p.* of *quiesco*, *quiescitur*, to rest, from *quies*, rest, akin to L. *cubo*, Gr. *keimai*, Sans. *śi*, to lie.]

quiescence, kwī-ēs-ēns, *n.*, state of being quiescent or at rest; rest of mind; silence.

quiet, kwī-ēt, *adj.*, at rest; calm; tranquil; smooth; peaceable; gentle, mild, inoffensive.—*n.* the state of being at rest; repose; calm; stillness; peace; security.—*v.t.* to bring to rest; to stop motion; to calm or pacify; to lull; to lull to—*pr.p.* quiet'ing; *pa.p.* quiet'ed. [L. *quietus*—*quiesco*.]

quietism, kwī-ēt-izm, *n.*, rest of the mind; mental tranquillity; apathy: the doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity.—*n.* quiet'ist, one who believes in this doctrine.

quietly, kwī-ēt-ē-lī, *adv.*, in a quiet manner; without motion or alarm; calmly; silently; patiently.

quietness, kwī-ēt-ē-nes, *quietude, kwī-ēt-ē-dē, *n.*, a state of being quiet or at rest; repose; freedom from agitation or alarm; stillness; peace; silence.*

Quill, kwil, *n.* lit. *a reed*; a reed-pen; the feather of a goose or other bird used as a pen; a pen: anything like a quill; the spine, as of a porcupine: the reed on which weavers wind their thread; the instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments; the tube of a musical instrument.—*v.t.* to plait with small ridges like quills; to wind on a quill.—*pr.p.* quilling; *pa.p.* quilled. [Ger. *kiel* (old Ger. *kiel*, a stalk), Dan. *kiol*, allied to L. *calamus*, Gr. *halamos*, a reed; *hios*, prob. akin to L. *caulis*, a stalk, Gr. *holos*, hollow.]

Quilt, kwilt, *n.* orig. a sack or case filled with feathers, &c., for lying on; a bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them; a thick coverlet.—*v.t.* to make into a quilt; to stitch together with something soft between; to sew like a quilt.—*pr.p.* quilting; *pa.p.* quilt'ed. [Fr. *coultre*, It. *coltra*, L. *calceus*, *calceitra*—*calco*, to tread—*calx*, the heel; also given from W. *cyllch*, a circle, *cyllched*, what

- surrounds, bed-clothes, Gael. *collee*, bed-clothes, Bret. *golched*, a feather-bed.]
- Quinary**, kwí'na-í, *adj.*, consisting of or arranged in fives. [L. *quinaris*—*quinque*, five.]
- Quince**, kwins, *n.*, a fruit with an acid taste and pleasant flavour, much used in making tarts, &c. [Fr. *coing*, It. *cotogna*, L. *colonia*—*Cydonia*, a town in Crete, where it abounds.]
- Quinine**, kwín-'n, *n.*, an alkaline substance, obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona*-tree, much used in medicine. [derivation the same as *Cinchona*.]
- Quinquagesima**, kwín-kwa-jes't-ma, *adj.*, fiftieth, applied specially to the Sunday 50 days before Easter. [L. *quingquagesima*—*quingquaginta*, fifty—*quinque*, five.]
- Quinquangular**, kwín-kwang'gú-lar, *adj.*, having five angles. [L. *quinque*, five, and *Angulus*.]
- Quinquennial**, kwín-kwen'yal, *adj.*, occurring once in five years; lasting five years. [L. *quingquennalis*—*quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year.]
- Quincy**, kwín'zi, *n.* lit. a dog throbbing; inflammatory sore throat. [old E. *equinancy*, Fr. *equinancia*, Gr. *hymanché*—*hýdn*, a dog, and *anché*, to press tight, to throzzle.]
- Quintal**, kwín'tal, *n.*, a hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds according to the scale. [Fr.; low L. *centenarius*—*centum*, a hundred.]
- Quintessence**, kwín-tes'ens, *n.* orig. the fifth or highest essence in a natural body; the pure essence of anything; a solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr.; from L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence, orig. applied to ether, which was supposed to be purer than fire, the highest of the four ancient elements.] See *Essence*.
- Quintillion**, kwín-tílyum, *n.* the fifth power of a million, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed. [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *Million*.]
- Quintuple**, kwín'tú-pl, *adj.*, fivefold: in music, having five crotchets in a bar.—*v.t.* to make fivefold:—*pr.p.* quin'tupling; *pa.p.* quin'tupled. [L. *quintuplex*—*quintus*, fifth, *plico*, to fold.]
- Quire**, kwír, *n.* a collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [old Fr. *quasier*; Dutch, *quatern*, a few sheets stitched together; low L. *quaternio*, a quarto sheet, from *quatuor*, four.]
- Quire**, kwír, old form of *Quartz*.
- Quirk**, kwérk, *n.*, a twist or turn, from the point or line; an artful evasion; a quibble; a taunt; a slight conceit. [obs. E. *quirk*, to turn; Ger. *quer*, *swerch*, across, aslant.]
- quirkish**, kwérk'ish, *adj.*, consisting of quirks.
- Quit**, kwit, *v.t.* orig. to set at quiet or rest; to release from obligation, accusation, &c.; to acquit; to depart from; to give up; to perform completely.—*pr.p.* quitt'ing; *pa.p.* quit'ted.—*adj.* in *B.*, set free; acquitted; released from obligation.—To be quits, to be even with one.—To quit one's self, in *B.*, to behave. [Fr. *quitter*, It. *quitare*, low L. *quiescere*, from L. *quiescere*, quiet.] See *Quiet*.
- quite**, kwít, *adv.* lit. in a way that quits or sets one free; completely; wholly; entirely.
- quit-rent**, kwít-rent, *n.* in law, a rent on manors by which the tenants are quit from other service.
- quittance**, kwít'ans, *n.*, a quitting or discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance.
- Quiver**, kwí'v'er, *n.* a case for arrows. [old Fr. *cuivre*; old Ger. *hokhar*; A.S. *cocer*; Ger. *höcher*; Ice. *hogur*.]
- quivered**, kwí'v'erd, *adj.*, furnished with a quiver; sheathed, as in a quiver.

- Quiver**, kwí'v'er, *v.t.*, to shake with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; to shiver:—*pr.p.* quiv'ering; *pa.p.* quiv'ered. [Dutch, *huyverren*; akin to L. *vibrare*, to vibrate; from the sound.]
- Quixote**, kwíks-ot'ík, *adj.*, like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes; romantic to absurdity.—*adv.* quixot'ically.
- quixotism**, kwíks-ot-izm, *n.* romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of *Quixote*.
- Quoif**, kwí'f, *n.*, a cap; a cap or hood.—*v.t.* to cover or dress with a quoif. [same as *Coté*.]
- Quota**, kwí'na, *n.* lit. a coin; in arch., a wedge used to support and steady a stone; an external angle, esp. of a building; in gun., a wedge of wood put under the breach of a cannon to raise it to the proper level; in print., a wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [same as *Cota*.]
- Quoth**, kwí'th, *n.* lit. anything thrown violently; a ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play. [W. *coitan*, *coitan*; Scot. *coll*, to butt, jostle; Ice. *kwita*, to throw violently.]
- Quorum**, kwí'ó-rum, *n.* lit. of whom; a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. (the first word of a commission formerly issued to certain justices of whom (quorum) a certain number had always to be present when the commission met.)
- Quota**, kwí'ó'ta, *n.* lit. the how much or how many; the part or share assigned to each. [It.;—L. *quosus*, of what number—*quos*, how many.]
- quote**, kwót, *v.t.* lit. to mark how much; to repeat the words of any one; to give the current price of:—*pr.p.* quot'ing; *pa.p.* quot'ed.—*n.* quot'ce. [Fr. *quoter*, to mark—L. *quosus*.]
- quotable**, kwót'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be quoted.
- quotation**, kwót'a'shun, *n.*, act of quoting; that which is quoted; the current price of anything.
- Quoth**, kwí'th, *v.t.*, say, says, or said:—used only in the 1st and 3d persons present and past, and always followed by its subject. [A.S. *cwæthan*, to say; akin to L. *inquít*, says he.]
- Quotidian**, kwót'id'i-an, *adj.*, every day; occurring daily.—*n.* anything returning daily: in *med.*, a kind of ague that returns daily. [L. *quotidianus*—*quot*, as many as, and *dies*, a day.]
- Quotient**, kwót'shent, *n.* in math., the number which shows how often one number is contained in another. [Fr.; from L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often—*quot*.]

R

- Rabbi**, rabí or rab'í, *Rabbia*, rab'ín, *n.* lit. my master; lord; sir; a Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law.—in *pl.* rabbis (Tz), rabb'ins. [Gr.; Heb. *rabi*, from *rabbá*, great, a chief.]
- rabbinate**, rab-bin'ik, *rabbinate*, rab-bin'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning, and language.
- rabbinate**, rab'in-izm, *n.*, the doctrine or teaching of the rabbis; a rabbinic expression.
- rabbinit**, rab'in-ist, *n.*, one who adheres to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis.
- Rabbit**, rab'ít, *n.* a small rodent quadruped resembling the hare, which burrows in the ground. [Dutch, *robbe*, *robbeken*.]
- Rabble**, rab'l, *n.* lit. a raving crowd; a disorderly, noisy crowd; a mob; the lowest class of people. [Dutch, *rabbelen*, to gabble; low L. *rabulo*, to make a noise—*rado*, to rave.]

rabid, rab'íd, *adj.*, *roving*; furious; mad.—*adv.* rab'idly.—*n.* rab'idness. [*L. rabidus*—*rabies*, rage.]

Race, rá'ka, *adj.*, *empty*, worthless—a term of reproach used by the Jews. [Chaldee, *reyha*, allied to *ruk*, to empty.]

Racoon, *Racoon*, rak-kóon', *n.* a carnivorous animal of N. America, valuable for its fur. [Fr. *raton*, for *ratillon*, dim. of *rat*, a rat.]

Race, rás, *n.*, a *line*; the descendants of a common ancestor; family; a breed, or variety; a herd; peculiar flavour or strength, as of wine, shewing its kind. [Fr.; *It. razza*; old Ger. *razza*, line; also given from *L. radix*, a root.]

racey, rás'l, *adj.*, *having a race* or strong flavour shewing its origin; rich; exciting to the mind by thought or language; spirited.—*adv.* race'yly.—*n.* race'iness.

Race, rás, *n.*, a *running*; *rapid motion*; trial of speed; progress; movement of any kind; course of action; the rapid part of a river, &c.; a canal to a water-wheel.—*v. i.* to run swiftly; to contend in running:—*pr. p.* rás'ling; *pa. p.* rás'ced'. [*A.S. ræc*, race, stream; *Ice. rás*, rapid course, *rasa*, to run.]

race-course, rás'-kórs, *n.* the *course* or path over which *races* are run.

race-horse, rás'-hórs, *n.* a *horse* bred for *racing*.

race, rás'er, *n.*, *one who races*: a race-horse.

Raceme, ra-sém', *n.* lit. a *cluster of grapes*: in *bot.*, a flower-cluster, as in the currant. [*L. racemus*, akin to Gr. *ras*, *ragus*, a berry or grape.]

racemed, ra-sém'd, *adj.*, *having racemes*.

Rack, rak, *v. t.*, to *stretch* forcibly; to strain; to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture; to exhaust:—*pr. p.* rack'ing; *pa. p.* rack'ed'.—*n.* an instrument for racking or extending; an engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession; a framework on which articles are arranged; the grating above a manger for hay; *sweck*, a straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel: *fig.* extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt. (Ger. *racken*; Goth. *rakyan*; *A.S. ræcan*, to stretch out the arm; akin to *Reack*.)

rack-rent, rak'-rent, *n.* an annual *rent* extended to the full value of the thing rented or nearly so.

Racket, rak'et, *n.* a strip of wood with the ends together, covered with *net-work*, and having a handle—used in tennis; a snow-shoe.—*v. i.* to strike, as with a racket. [Fr. *raquette*; *It. racchetta*, for *reticetta*, from *L. reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

Rack-rent. See under *Rack*.

Racy. See under *Race*, a line.

Raddle, rá'd'l, *v. t.* to *interweave*.—*n.* a hedge formed by interweaving the branches of trees. [*A.S. wædd*, a wreath or band.]

Radiant, Radiance, Radiate, &c. See under *Radius*.

Radical, Radicle, Radish. See under *Radix*.

Radius, rá'd'i-us, *n.* lit. a *rod*, or *ray*: in *geom.*, a straight line from the centre to the circumference of a circle; anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel: in *anat.*, the exterior bone of the arm: in *bot.*, the ray of a flower.—in *pl.* radii, rá'd'i-i. [*L.*]

radial, rá'd'i-al, *adj.* shooting out like a *ray* or *radius*: pertaining to the radius of the forearm.

radiant, rá'd'i-ant, *adj.*, *emitting rays* of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with light; shining.—*n.* in *optics*, the luminous point from which light emanates: in *geom.*, a straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve.—

adv. rad'iantly. [*L. radians*, -antis, pr. p. of *radio*, *radiatum*, to radiate—*radius*.]

radiance, rá'di-ans, radiancy, rá'di-an-si, *n.*, *quality of being radiant*; brilliancy; splendour.

radiate, rá'di-át, *v. i.*, to *emit rays* of light; to shine; to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface.—*v. t.* to send out in rays:—*pr. p.* rá'di-ating; *pa. p.* rá'di-ated. [*L. radio*, -atum.]

radiation, rá'di-á-shun, *n.*, *act of radiating*; the emission and diffusion of rays of lighter heat.

Radical, &c. See under *Radix*.

Radix, rá'diks, *n.* lit. *that which grows*: a *root*; a primitive word: the base of a system of logarithms. [*L. radix*, *radicis*, prob. akin to Sans. *radh*, to grow. See *Root*.]

radical, rá'di-kal, *adj.*, *pertaining to the radix*, *root*, or origin; original; reaching to the principles: implanted by nature; not derived; serving to originate: in *bot.*, proceeding immediately from the root: in politics, ultra-liberal, democratic.—*n.* a root: a primitive word or letter: one who advocates radical reform, a democrat: in *chem.*, the base of a compound.—*adv.* rad'ically.—*n.* rad'icalness.

radicalism, rá'di-kal-izm, *n.*, the *principles* or spirit of a *radical* or democrat.

radicle, rá'di-kl, *n.*, a *little root*: the part of a seed which in growing becomes the root.

radish, rá'dish, *n.* lit. a *root*; an annual the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

Raffle, raf'l, *n.* a kind of lottery in which all the stakes are *seized* or taken by the winner.—*v. i.* to try a raffle:—*pr. p.* raff'ling; *pa. p.* raff'led'.—*n.* raffler. [Obs. *E. raff*, Fr. *raffler*, to sweep away, Ger. *raffel*, an iron rake—*raffen*, *A.S. ræftan*, to seize.]

Raft. See under *Rafter*.

Rafter, raf't'er, *n.* lit. a *support*; a beam supporting the roof of a house.—*v. i.* to furnish with rafters. [*A.S. ræfter*, a beam, prob. from *ræftian*, to bear; *Ice. raftr*, a beam; Dan. *rafsl*, a pole.]

raft, raf't, *n.* a collection of planks fastened together for a *support* on the water; planks conveyed by water.—*n.* raf'tsman, one who guides a raft.

Rag, rag, *n.*, *that which is torn*; a fragment of cloth; anything rent, or worn out. [*A.S. hræcod*, ragged—*racian*, to rake, to tear; Gael. *rag*; akin to Gr. *rhakos*, a ragged garment.]

ragged, rag'ed, *adj.*, *torn* or worn into rags; having a rough edge; wearing ragged clothes; intended for the very poor: in *B.*, rugged.—*adv.* ragg'edly.—*n.* raggedness.

ragstone, rag'stón, ragg rag, *n.* an impure limestone, so called from its ragged fracture.

ragwort, rag'wurt, *n.* a *large* coarse weed with a yellow flower, so called from its ragged leaves. [Eng. and *A.S. wyrt*, a plant.]

Rage, rá], *n.*, *violent excitement*; enthusiasm, rapture; anger excited to fury.—*v. i.* to be furious with anger; to exercise fury, to ravage; to prevail fatally, as a disease; to be violently agitated, as the waves:—*pr. p.* rág'ing; *pa. p.* rág'ed'. [Fr.; Sp. *rabia*, *L. rabies*—*rabo*, to rave; akin to Sans. *rabh*, to be agitated, enraged.]

raging, rá]ing, *adj.* acting with *rage*, violence, or fury.—*adv.* rag'ingly.

Ragout, ra-góo', *n.* a *dish* of meat highly seasoned to *excite the appetite*: something agreeable. [Fr.—*ragoutier*, to restore the appetite—*L.* as if *rad-gustus*—*re*, again, *ad*, to, *gustus*, taste.]

Raid, *Rade*, *rād*, *n.* lit. a riding into an enemy's country; a hostile or predatory invasion. [Scotch; A.S. *rad*, a riding—*ridan*, to ride.]

Rail, *rāl*, *n.* lit. a straight piece of timber; a bar used in enclosing fields, &c.; a narrow plank on a ship's upper works; one of the iron bars on which railway carriages run.—*v.t.* to enclose with rails:—*pr.p.* railing; *pa.p.* railed'. [Ger. *riegel*, L. *regula*—*rego*, to rule, guide, keep straight.]

railing, *rāl'ing*, *n.* a fence of posts and rails; material for rails.

railroad, *rāl'rōd*, *railway*, *rāl'wā*, *n.*, a road or way laid with iron rails on which carriages run.

Rail, *rāl*, *v.t.* to make a rattling noise, to brawl; to use insolent language:—*pr.p.* railing; *pa.p.* railed'.—*n.* a genus of wading birds, whose cry has a scraping or rattling sound. [Fr. *ruler*, to have a noise in the throat; Sp. *rallar*, to grate, to scrape, E. *rattle*: Fr. *railer*, Port. *ralkar*, to bluster, to scold.]

railery, *rāl'er-i*, *n.*, railing or mockery; banter; good-humoured irony.

Raiment, *rā'ment*, *n.* that in which one is arrayed or dressed; clothing in general. [contr. of obs. *arrayment*—*Array*.]

Rain, *rān*, *n.*, that which wets; water from the clouds.—*v.t.* to fall from the clouds; to drop like rain.—*v.t.* to pour like rain:—*pr.p.* raining; *pa.p.* rained'. [A.S. *regen*, *ren*, rain; *riegan*, *riean*, Ger. *regnen*, Gr. *krainō*, to rain; akin to L. *rigō*, Gr. *brechō*, to wet.]

rainbow, *rān'bō*, *n.* the brilliant-coloured bow or arch seen when rain is falling opposite the sun.

rain-gage, *gauge*, *rān-gā*, *n.*, a gauge or instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

rainy, *rān'i*, *adj.*, abounding with rain; showery.

Raindeer, same as *Reindeer*.

Raise, *rās*, *v.t.*, to cause to rise; to lift up; to set upright; to originate or produce; to bring together; to cause to grow or breed; to produce; to give rise to; to exalt; to increase the strength of; to excite; to recall from death; to cause to swell, as dough:—*pr.p.* raising; *pa.p.* raised'. [A.S. *rearian*, *rearian*—*risian*, to rise. See *Rise*.]

Raisins, *rā'zēn*, *n.*, a berry; a dried grape. [Fr.; Prov. *rasain*, *rasim*; L. *racemus*, the stalk of a bunch of berries—Gr. *raz*, *ragos*, a berry, akin to *radix*, a branch or stalk.]

Rajah, *rā'ja* or *rā'jā*, *n.* lit. a ruler; a native prince or king in Hindustan. [Hind. *roya*, Sans. *rajan*—*raj*, to govern: L. *rex*, Gael. *righ*, a king.]

Rake, *rāk*, *v.t.*, to scrape with something toothed; to draw together; to gather with difficulty; to level with a rake; to search diligently over; to pass over violently: *naut.*, to fire into, as a ship, lengthwise.—*v.t.* to scrape, as with a rake; to search minutely; to pass with violence:—*pr.p.* raking; *pa.p.* raked'.—*n.* an instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, &c. [A.S. *racian*—*race*, a rake; Ger. *rechen*, Ice. *reka*, a rake—*raka*, to scrape, collect: acc. to Wedgwood, from the sound of scraping or scratching.]

Rake, *rāk*, *n.* a rascal, contracted from *Rakehell*.

Rake, *rāk*, *n.*, *naut.*, the projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel; the inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. [A.S. *racan*, to reach, extend, Ger. *ragen*, to project; akin to Gr. *oregō*, Sans. *ri*, to reach or stretch.]

Rakish, *rāk'ish*, *adj.*, having a rake or inclination of the masts.—*adv.* rak'ishly.

Rakehell, *rāk'hel*, *n.* a rascal or villain; a debauchee. [old E. *rakel*, *rakle*; Ger. *rakel*, *rakel*, a cur, a rascal; or from Fr. *racaille*. See *Rascal*.]

rakish, *rāk'ish*, *adj.*, like a rake; dissolute; debauched.—*adv.* rak'ishly.

Rally, *rāl'i*, *v.t.*, to re-ally or gather again; to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; to recover.—*v.t.* to reassemble, esp. after confusion; to recover wasted strength:—*pr.p.* rallying; *pa.p.* rallied (id).—*n.* act of rallying; recovery of order. [Fr. *rallier*—L. *re*, again, *allico*, to bind.] See *Ally*.

Rally, *rāl'i*, *v.t.*, to attach with railery; to banter.—*v.t.* to exercise railery:—*pr.p.* rallying; *pa.p.* rallied. [Fr. *rallier*. See *Rail*, *v.t.*]

Ram, *ram*, *n.* a male sheep: in *astr.*, Aries (L., the ram), one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v.t.* to thrust with violence, as a ram with its head; to force together; to drive hard down:—*pr.p.* ramming; *pa.p.* rammed'. [A.S. *ram*, *ramm*; Ger. *rammen*—*rammen*, *rammeln*, to cover the female, said of sheep, cats, &c.: or akin to Ice. *ramr*, strong.]

ramrod, *ram'rod*, *n.*, a rod used in ramming or charging a gun.

Ramble, *ram'bl*, *v.t.* to go about in an excited state; to go from place to place without object; to visit many places: to be desultory, as in discourse:—*pr.p.* rambling; *pa.p.* rambled'.—*n.* a roving from place to place; an irregular excursion.—*n.* ram'bler. [Ger. *rammeln*, to be lustful and wanton; or conn. with *Ramp*, *Romp*, and *Rag*, to seize.]

rambling, *ram'bling*, *adj.* moving about irregularly; unsettled; desultory.

Rameous, *rā'mē-us*, *adj.* in bot., belonging to or growing on a branch. [L. *ramus*—*ramus*, a branch.]

ramify, *ram'if-i*, *v.t.*, to make or divide into branches.—*v.t.* to shoot into branches; to be divided or spread out:—*pr.p.* ramifying; *pa.p.* ramified'. [L. *ramus*, a branch, *facio*, to make.]

ramification, *ram-i-f-i-kā'shun*, *n.* division or separation into branches; a branch; a division or subdivision: in bot., manner of producing branches.

ramose, *ra-mō's*, *ramous*, *rā'mus*, *adj.*, *branchy*: in bot., branched as a stem or root.

Ramp, *ramp*, *v.t.*, to scramble, climb, or creep, as a plant; to leap or bound:—*pr.p.* ramping; *pa.p.* ramped'.—*n.* a leap or bound. [Fr. *rampier*, to creep, It. *rampare*, to clamber, to creep, conn. with *Rap*, to seize.]

rampant, *ram'pant*, *adj.*, ramping or overgrowing usual bounds; overlapping restraint: in *her.*, standing on the hind-legs.—*adv.* rampantly.—*n.* rampancy, state of being rampant. [Fr., pr. p. of *rampier*.]

Rampart, *ram'part*, *n.*, that which defends from assault or danger: in *fort.*, a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. [Fr. *rampart*, a rampart, *se remparer*, to intrench one's self—L. *parō*, to prepare, keep off.] See *Parapet*, *Parry*.

Ramrod. See under *Ram*.

Ran, *past tense* of *Ran*.

Rancid, *ran'sid*, *adj.*, having a rank or putrid smell, as old oil; sour.—*adv.* ran'cidly. [L. *rancidus*—*rancens*, pr. p. of obs. *ranco*, to be putrid. See *Rank*, *adj.*]

rancidness, *ran'sid-ness*, *rancidity*, *ran-sid'i-ti*, *n.*, the quality of being rancid; a musty smell, as of oil.

rancour, *rang'kur*, *n.* lit. a rancid smell or flavour:

an old grudge; spite; deep-seated enmity; violence. [L. *rancor*, rancidness, an old grudge—*rancor*.]
Rancorous, rang'kur-us, *adj.*, full of rancor; spiteful; malicious.—*adv.* rancorously.
Random, ran'dum, *adj.*, done with urgency or vehemence; done or uttered at hazard; left to chance.—*adv.* at random, with urgency or haste; without direction; by chance. [old E. *randon*, A.S. *randun*; old Fr. a *random*, at random, *randon*, urgency, haste; Prov. *randa*, extremity—old Ger. *rand*, Ice. *rond*, margin, extremity.]
Range, rānj, *v.t.*, to rank or set in a row; to place in proper order; to rove or pass over; to sail in a direction parallel to.—*v.i.* to be placed in order; to lie in a particular direction; to rove at large; to sail or pass near.—*pr.p.* rānjing; *pa.p.* rānjed.—*n.* a row or rank; a class or order; a wandering; room for passing to and fro; space occupied by anything moving; natural or acquired power to comprehend knowledge; the horizontal distance to which a shot is carried; the long cooking-stove of a kitchen: in *B.*, a chimney-rack. [Fr. *ranger*, to range—*rang*, a rank; from the root of *Rank*, *Rack*, and *Rosach*.]
ranger, rānj'ēr, *n.*, one who ranges, a rover; a dog that beats the ground; an officer who superintends a forest or park.—*n.* rang'ership.
rank, rangk, *n.*, that which is ranged; a row or line, esp. of soldiers; class or order; grade or degree; station; high social position.—*v.t.* to place in a line; to range in a particular class; to place methodically.—*v.i.* to be placed in a rank; to have a certain degree of elevation or distinction.—*pr.p.* rank'ing; *pa.p.* ranked'. [Fr. *ranger*—*rang*, a rank.]—the ranks, the order of common soldiers.—rank and file, the whole body of common soldiers.
Ranine, rā'nīn, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a frog. [L. *rana*, a frog.]
Rank, a row. See under *Range*.
Rank, rangk, *adj.*, growing high and luxuriantly; coarse from excessive growth; raised to a high degree; excessive; causing strong growth; very fertile; strong scented; strong tasted; rancid; strong.—*adv.* rank'ly.—*n.* rank'ness. [A.S. *ranc*, fruitful, rank; Dan. *rank*, upright; Ger. *rank*, slender, lank; L. *rancidus*, strong smelling.]
rankle, rangk'l, *v.i.*, to grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester: to be a source of inquietude or excitement; to rage:—*pr.p.* rank'ling; *pa.p.* rank'led.
Ransack, ran'sak, *v.t.*, to seek or search for plunder; to search thoroughly; to plunder:—*pr.p.* ran'sacking; *pa.p.* ran'sacked'. [A.S. *ran*, plunder, and *secan*, to seek; Ice. *ransaka*, to explore, to examine—*rannr*, Goth. *ransus*, a house, and *sakka*, to seek.]
Ransom, ran'sum, *n.* lit. redemption or a buying back; price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment: release from captivity.—*v.t.* to redeem from captivity, punishment, or ownership:—*pr.p.* ran'soming; *pa.p.* ran'somed'.—*n.* ran'somer. [Fr. *ransom*; It. *redenzione*—L. *redemptio*—*re*, back, *emo*, emptum, to buy.]
ransomless, ran'sum-less, *adj.*, without ransom; incapable of being ransomed.
Rant, rant, *v.i.*, to rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy in words:—*pr.p.* rant'ing; *pa.p.* rant'ed'.—*n.* boisterous, empty declamation. [Ger. *ranton*, to rave; Gael. Ir. *ran*, a noise.]

ranter, ran'tēr, *n.*, one who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.
Ranunculus, ra-nung'kū-lus, or ra-nun', *n.* lit. a little frog; a genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, &c. so called by Pliny because some grow where frogs abound.—*pl.* ranun'culuses. [L. dim. of *rannula*, a little frog—*rana*, a frog.]
Rap, rap, *v.t.* and *i.*, to strike with a quick blow; to knock:—*pr.p.* rapp'ing; *pa.p.* rapp'ed'.—*n.* a sharp blow; a knock. [Sw. *rappa*, to strike; Gr. *rapsis*, a rod; imitative of the sound.]
rapper, rap'ēr, *n.*, one who raps; a door-knocker.
Rap, rap, *v.t.*, to seize and carry off; to transport out of one's self; to affect with rapture:—*pr.p.* rapp'ing; *pa.p.* rapp'ed' or rapt. [Dan. *rappa*, to snatch away; old Ger. *rapsen*, to snatch up; akin to L. *rapiō*, Sans. *rabh*, to seize.]
rapt, rapt, *adj.*, lit. carried away: raised to rapture; transported; ravished.
raptorial, rap'tō'ri-al, *adj.*, seizing by violence, as a bird of prey.
rapture, rap'tūr, *n.*, a seizing and carrying away; extreme delight; transport; ecstasy.
rapturous, rap'tū'rus, *adj.*, seizing and carrying away; ecstatic; transporting.—*adv.* rap'turously.
Rapacious, ra-pā'shūs, *adj.*, seizing by violence; given to plunder: ravenous; greedy of gain.—*adv.* rap'aciously.—*n.* rap'aciousness. [L. *rapax*, *rapax*—*rapio*, *raptum*, to seize and carry off; akin to Gr. *harpasō*, Sans. *rabh*, to seize.]
rapacity, ra-pas'i-tī, *n.*, the quality of being rapacious; ravenousness; extortion.
Raptine, rap'īn, or 'īn, *n.*, act of seizing and carrying away forcibly; plunder: violence. [from L. *rapio*.]
Rape, rāp, *n.*, the act of seizing by force; violation of the chastity of a female. [from L. *rapio*.]
Rapid, rap'īd, *adj.*, seizing; hurrying along; very swift; speedy.—*n.* that part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual (gen. in *pl.*).—*adv.* rap'īdly.—*n.* rap'īdness. [L. *rapidus*—*rapio*.]
rapidity, rap-id'i-tī, *n.*, state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; velocity.
Rappes. See under *Rap*, *v.t.* and *i.*
Rape, rāp, *n.* a plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds. [L. *rapa*, *rapum*; Gr. *rapsis*, the turnip.]
rape-cake, rap'kāk, *n.*, cake made of the refuse after the oil has been expressed from the *rape*-seed.
rape-oil, rap'ōil, *n.*, oil obtained from *rape*-seed.
Raphaelism, raf'a-el-izm, *n.*, the principles of painting introduced by *Raphael*, the great Italian painter, 1483—1520.—*n.* Raphaelite, raf'a-el-it, one who follows the principles of Raphael.
Rapid, &c. See under *Rap*, to seize.
Rapier, rā'pi-ēr, *n.* a light sword with a very narrow blade used only in thrusting. [Fr. *rapier*, Sp. *raspadera*, a rasper, as we would say, a poker, in contempt.]
Raptine. See under *Rap*.
Rappes, rap-pē, *n.* a kind of snuff, manufactured from the veins and fibres of dried tobacco, separated from the thin parts of the leaf by the *rap*. [Fr. *rapé*—*raper*, to rasp. See *Rasp*.]
Rapt, Raptorial, Rapture, &c. See under *Rap*, to seize.
Rare, rār, *adj.* (comp. rar'er, superl. rar'est), thin; of a loose texture; not dense; uncommon; excellent; extraordinary.—*adv.* rar'ly.—*n.* rar'ness. [Fr.; Dutch, *raar*; Ger. *rar*—L. *rarus*, rare, thin.]
rarefy, rar'e-fī or rār'e-fi, *v.t.*, to make rare, thin,

or less dense; to expand a body.—*v. i.* to become thin and porous:—*pr. p.* rar'ifying; *pa. p.* rar'ified. [L. *rarus*, rare, *facio*, to make.]

rarefaction, rar-ə-fak'shun or rā-re-fak'shun, *n.*, *act of rarifying*: expansion of aëriform bodies.

rarity, rar'i-ti, or rar', *n.*, *state of being rare*; thinness; subtlety: something valued for its scarcity; uncommonness.

Rascal, ras'kal, *n.*, *the scrapings and refuse of anything*; a mean or dishonest fellow; a knave; a villain. [Fr. *racaillie*, Dutch, *racalis*, *raspalle*, the scum of the people—Fr. *rasler*, Dutch, *raspen*, to scrape; Ice. *rasks*, to scrape.]

rascality, ras-kal'i-ti, *n.*, *act or practice of a rascal*; villainy: the mob. [worthless; base.]

rascally, ras'kal-i, *adj.*, like a rascal; mean; vile;

Rase, rāz, *v. t.*, to scrape; to scratch or blot out; to efface; to cancel: to level with the ground; to demolish; to ruin (in this sense Rase is generally used):—*pr. p.* ras'ing; *pa. p.* ras'ed'. [Fr. *raser*—L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

rasure, rāzhūr, *n.*, *act of scraping, shaving, or erasing*; obliteration: an erasure.

Rash, rash, *adj.* (*comp.* rash'er, *superl.* rash'est), *rushing*: hasty; sudden; headstrong; incautious.—*n.* a slight eruption on the body.—*adv.* rash'ly.—*n.* rash'ness. [Dutch; Ger. *rasch*, rapid; Dutch, *raschen*, to hasten; A. S. *hrascan*, to rush.]

Rasher, rash'ēr, *n.* a thin slice of broiled bacon. [W. *rhaig*, a slice.]

Rasorial, ra-zō'ri-al, *adj.* belonging to an order of birds which *scrape* the ground for their food, as the hen. [low L. *rasor*, a scraper—L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.] See Rase.

Rasp, rasp, *n.* a coarse file, used in *scrapping* a surface.—*v. t.* to rub with a rasp:—*pr. p.* rasp'ing; *pa. p.* rasp'ed'. [old E., old Fr. *raspe*—*rasper*, It. *raspare*, to grate—old Ger. *raspen*, Dutch, *raspen*, to scrape together: or from L. *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape.]

rasper, rasp'ēr, *n.*, *one who or that which rasps*.

raspberry, rasp-ber-i, *n.* a kind of bramble, so called from its *rasping* prickles; its fruit.

Rasura. See under Rase.

Rat, rat, *n.* lit. *the gnawing animal*: an animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive. [A. S. *rat*; Ger. *ratte*; It. *ratto*; Gael. *radan*, low L. *ratius*, a rat, prob. allied to L. *rodō*, to gnaw.]

rat, rat, *v. t.* to desert one's party and join their opponents for gain or power, as *rats* are said to leave a falling house:—*pr. p.* rat'ting; *pa. p.* rat'ted.

Ratable, &c. See under Rate.

Ratch, rach, *n.* a *rack* or bar with teeth into which a click drops; a wheel which makes a clock strike. [probably allied to Raek.]

ratchet, rach'et, *n.* a bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click or pail. [for a *ratchet*, ratchet-wheel, rach'et-hwēl, *n.* a wheel having teeth]

Rate, rāt, *n.* a *ratio* or proportion *fixed by calculation*; allowance; standard; value; price: the class of a ship; movement, as fast or slow: a tax.—*v. t.* to calculate; to estimate: to settle the relative rank, scale, or position of.—*v. i.* to make an estimate; to be placed in a certain class:—*pr. p.* rat'ing; *pa. p.* rat'ed'. [old Fr.; It. low L. *ratia*—L. *ror*, *ratius*, to calculate, to think—*res*, a thing.]

ratable, rat'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be rated or set at a certain value; subject to taxation.—*n.* ratable'ty,

rat'ableness, quality of being ratable—*adv.* rat'ably. [a *rate* or tax.]

ratepayer, rat'pā-ēr, *n.* one who is assessed and *pays* rate, rāt, *v. t.*, to tax one with a thing; to scold; to chide:—*pr. p.* rat'ing; *pa. p.* rat'ed'.

Rather, rāth'ēr, *adv.* lit. *earlier*; quicker; more willingly; in preference: especially: more so than otherwise; on the contrary; somewhat. [A. S. *raþer*, *comp.* of *raþ*, early.]

Ratify, rat'i-fī, *v. t.*, to *make firm*; to approve and sanction; to settle:—*pr. p.* rat'ifying; *pa. p.* rat'ified. [L. *ratius*, fixed by calculation—*ror*, *ratius*, to calculate, and *facio*, to make. See Rata.]

ratification, rat-i-fi-ka'shun, *n.*, *act of ratifying or confirming*; confirmation.

Ratio, rā'shi-o, *n.* lit. *calculation*; the relation of one thing to another. [L. *ratio*, calculation, reason, the faculty which calculates—*ror*, *ratius*.]

ration, rā'shun, *n.* the *rate* of provisions distributed to a soldier or sailor daily; an allowance.

Ratiocination, rash-i-os-i-nā'shun, or rat-, *n.*, the *act or process of reasoning*; deducing conclusions from premises. [L. *ratiocinatio*—*ratiocinor*, -*atur*, to calculate, to reason.]

Rational, rash'un-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the reason: endowed with reason; agreeable to reason: sane; intelligent; judicious: in *arith.* and *alg.*, noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers: in *geom.*, noting the plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre.

rationalia, rash-i-o-nā'li-a, or rā-, *n.* an account of with reasons; an account of the principles of some opinion.

rationalise, rash'un-al-īz, *v. t.*, to *convert to rationalism*; to interpret like a rationalist.—*v. i.* to rely entirely or unduly on reason:—*pr. p.* rat'ionalis-ing; *pa. p.* rat'ionalised.

rationalism, rash'un-al-izm, *n.* the religious *system* or doctrines of a *rationalist*.

rationalist, rash'un-al-ist, *n.* one guided in his opinions solely by *reason*; especially one so guided in regard to religion.

rationalistic, rash-un-al-ist'ik, *rationalistical*, rash-un-al-ist'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of *rationalism*.

rationality, rash-un-al'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being rational*; possession or due exercise of reason: reasonableness.

Rattlin, *Rattla*, rat'lin, *Rattling*, rat'ling, *n.* one of the small *lines* or ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships.

Rattan, rat-an, *n.* a genus of palms having a smooth, reed-like stem several hundreds of feet in length: a walking-stick made of rattan: stems of this palm used as a raft. [Fr. *raton*, *rotin*, *rotang*; Malay, *rotan*.]

Ratten, rat'n, *v. t.* to take away a workman's tools for not paying his contribution to the trades' union, or for having in any way offended the union:—*pr. p.* rat'tening; *pa. p.* rat'tened'. [?]

Rattle, rat'l, *v. i.* to produce rapidly the sound *rat*; to clatter: to speak eagerly and noisily.—*v. t.* to cause to make a rattle or clatter: to stun with noise:—*pr. p.* rat'tling; *pa. p.* rat'tled'.—*n.* a sharp noise rapidly repeated; a clatter: loud empty talk: a toy or instrument for rattling. [old Ger. *rusteln*, Dutch, *rustelen*; Gr. *rustalon*.]

rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk, *n.* a poisonous snake having a number of hard, bony rings loosely jointed at the end of the tail, which make a *rattling* noise.

Ravage, rav'aj, *v.t.*, to carry off by violence; to pillage; to destroy:—*pr.p.* rav'aging; *pa.p.* rav'aged.—*n.* plunder; devastation; ruin. [Fr. *ravir*: Prov. *rapar*—L. *rapiō*, to carry off by force.]

ravager, rav'aj-ēr, *n.*, one who ravages; a plunderer; he or that which lays waste.

Rave, rāv, *v.i.*, to be rabid or mad; to be wild or raging, like a madman; to talk irrationally; to utter wild exclamations:—*pr.p.* rāv'ing; *pa.p.* rāv'ed. [Fr. *raver*, to dream, to be delirious; L. *rabies*, madness—obs. *raho*, to be mad, akin to Sans. root *rabh*, to be exasperated; Gael. *rabha*, idle talk.]

Ravel, rav'el, *v.t.* lit. to speak confusedly; orig. to entangle; to untwist or unweave.—*v.i.* to be untwisted or unwoven:—*pr.p.* rav'elling; *pa.p.* rav'elled. [Dutch, *ravelen*, to ravel, to talk confusedly.]

Ravelin, rav'lin, *n.* a detached work with two embankments raised before the counterscarp. [Fr.; It. *rivellino*, prob. from L. *vallum*, a rampart.]

Raven, rāv'n, *n.* a kind of crow, noted for its croak and plundering habits.—*adj.* black, like a raven. [A.S. *kræfn*; Ice. *kræfn*; Dan. *ravn*; Dutch, *raven*, to croak; L. *corvus*, Gr. *koronē*, a crow, from its cry.]

raven, rav'n, *v.t.* lit. to plunder like a raven; to obtain by violence: to devour with great eagerness or voracity.—*v.i.* to prey with rapacity:—*pr.p.* rav'ening; *pa.p.* rav'ened.—*n.* prey; plunder. **ravensing**, rav'n-ing, *n.* in *B.*, eagerness for plunder. **ravenous**, rav'n-us, *adj.* voracious, like a raven; devouring with rapacity; eager for prey or gratification.—*adv.* rav'ously.—*n.* ravenousness.

Ravin, in *B.*, same as *raven*, to plunder.

Ravine, rav'en, *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn away by a torrent; a deep, narrow mountain-pass. [Fr.; from *ravir*, L. *rapiō*, to tear away.] See *Rap*, to seize.

ravish, rav'ish, *v.t.*, to seize or carry away by violence: to have sexual intercourse with by force: to fill with ecstasy:—*pr.p.* rav'ishing; *pa.p.* rav'ished.—*n.* ravisher. [Fr. *ravir*.]

ravishment, rav'ish-ment, *n.*, act of ravishing; abduction; rape; ecstatic delight; rapture.

Raw, raw, *adj.* not altered from its natural state; not cooked or dressed; not prepared; not mixed; not covered: sore: unfinished; bleak.—*adv.* rawly.—*n.* rawness. [A.S. *hræaw*, Dutch, *ruw*, Ice. *hræar*; Ger. *roh*, akin to L. *crudus*, raw.] **raw-boned**, raw-bōnd, *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

Ray, rā, *n.* lit. a *rad*, staff; a line of light or heat proceeding from a point; intellectual light; apprehension. [old Fr. *rais*; Sp. *rayo*; L. *radius*.]

Ray, rā, *n.* a class of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo. [Fr. *raie*; Sp. *raya*; L. *raia*.]

Raze, rāz, *v.t.* lit. to scrape, to shave; to lay level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy:—*pr.p.* rāz'ing; *pa.p.* rāz'ed. See *Rasa*.

razor, rā'zor, *n.* a knife for shaving. **razor-strop**, rā'zor-strop, *n.*, a strop for razors.

Reach, rēch, *v.t.*, to stretch or extend; to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand; to hand over; to extend to; to arrive at; to gain; to include.—*v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; to stretch out the hand; to try to obtain:—*pr.p.* reach'ing; *pa.p.* reach'ed.—*n.* act or power of

reaching; extent; extent of force; penetration; artifice; contrivance; a straight portion of a stream. [A.S. *ræcan*.] See *Rack*.

React, rē-akt', *v.i.*, to act again; to return an impulse; to act mutually upon each other. [L. *re*, again, and *Act*.]

reaction, rē-ak'shun, *n.*, action back upon or resisting other action; mutual action; backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress.

reactionary, rē-ak'shun-ar-i, *adj.*, for or implying reaction.

Read, rēd, *v.t.* lit. to speak, to interpret; to utter aloud written or printed words; to peruse; to comprehend; to study.—*v.i.* to perform the act of reading; to practise much reading; to appear in reading:—*pr.p.* read'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* read (red). [A.S. *rædan*; Ger. *reden*, to speak.]

read, red, *adj.* versed in books; learned.

readable, rēd-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be read; worth reading.—*adv.* read'ably.—*n.* read'ableness.

reader, rēd-ēr, *n.*, one who reads; one who reads prayers in a church, or lectures on scientific subjects; one who reads or corrects proofs; one who reads much; a reading-book.—*n.* read'ership, the office of a reader.

reading, rēd'ing, *adj.*, addicted to reading.—*n.* act of reading; perusal; study of books; public or formal recital: the way in which a passage reads: an interpretation of a passage or work. **reading-book**, rēd'ing-book, *n.* a book of exercises in reading.

reading-room, rēd'ing-rōom, *n.* a room with papers, &c. resorted to for reading.

Readdress, rē-ad-dres', *v.t.*, to address again or a second time. [L. *re*, again, and *Address*.]

Readily, Readiness. See under *Ready*.

Readjourn, rē-ad-jurn', *v.t.*, to adjourn again or a second time. [L. *re*, again, and *Adjourn*.]

Readjust, rē-ad-just', *v.t.*, to adjust or put in order again. [L. *re*, again, and *Adjust*.]

Readmit, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.*, to admit again. [L. *re*, again, *Admit*.]

readmitted, rē-ad-mish'un, *n.*, act of readmitting; state of being readmitted.

Ready, red'i, *adj.* lit. arranged, set in order; prepared at the moment; prepared in mind; willing; not slow or awkward; dexterous; prompt; quick; present in hand; at hand; near; easy: on the point of.—*adv.* in a state of readiness or preparation.—*adv.* read'ily.—*n.* read'iness. [A.S. *rad*, red; Dutch, *gered*; Dan. *reds*, ready, prepared; Sw. *reds*, Scot. *red*, to set to rights, to put in order.]

ready-made, rē-d'i-mād, *adj.*, made and ready for use; not made to order. [Ready, and *Made*.]

Reagent, rē-ā'jent, *n.* a substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies; a test. [L. *re*, again, and *Agent*.]

Real, rē'al, *adj.* lit. relating to the thing; actually existing; not counterfeit or assumed; true; genuine: in law, pertaining to things fixed, as lands or houses. [low L. *realis*—*res*, a thing.]

realize, rē'al-iz, *v.t.*, to make real; to bring into being or act; to accomplish; to convert into real property; to obtain; to impress strongly upon the mind; to feel strongly; to bring home to one's own experience:—*pr.p.* rē'al-iz'ing; *pa.p.* rē'al-iz'ed.

realisable, rē'al-iz-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be realized.

realisation, rē'al-iz-ā'shun, *n.*, act of realizing or state of being realised.

realism, rē'al-izm, *n.* the doctrine that in external

perception the objects immediately known are *real* existences.—*n.* *realist*, one who holds the doctrine of *realism*.—*adj.* *realistic*, *ré-al-ist'ik*, *pertaining to the realists or to realism.*

reality, *ré-al'i-ti*, *n.*, *state of being real*: that which is real and not imaginary; truth; verity: in *law*, the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

really, *ré-al-li*, *adv.*, *in a real manner*; in truth.

Realm, *relm*, *n.*, *a regal or royal jurisdiction*; kingdom: province; country. [old Fr. *realms*, from a L. form *regalimen*—*regalis*, royal. See *Regal*.]

Reality, *ré-al-ti*, *n.* same as *reality* in *law*.

Ream, *rém*, *n.* lit. *something tied with a strap*; a quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires. [Dutch, *riem*, a strap or thong; Fr. *rams*; It. *risma*.]

Reanimate, *ré-an'i-mât*, *v. t.*, *to animate again*; to restore to life; to infuse new life or spirit into; to revive.—*n.* *reanimation*. [L. *rv*, again, *Animate*.]

Reap, *rêp*, *v. t.* lit. *to pluck*; to cut, as grain; to clear off a crop; to gather: to receive as a reward.—*v. i.* to cut grain, &c.: to receive the fruit of labour or works:—*pr. p.* *reaping*; *pa. p.* *reaped*.—*n.* *reap'er*. [A.S. *ripan*; Goth. *raupjan*, Ger. *raufen*, Dutch, *roepen*, to pluck; akin to L. *rapio*, to seize.]

Reappear, *ré-ap-pêr*, *v. t.*, *to appear again* or a second time. [L. *rv*, again, and *Appear*.]

Rear, *rêr*, *n.*, *that which is behind*; the back part: the last part of an army or fleet. [old Fr. *riere*, Prov. *riero*, It. and L. *riero*, behind, from *rv*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting motion.]—**Rear admiral**, an officer of the third rank, who commands the *rear* division of a fleet.—**Rear-guard**, troops which *protect the rear* of an army.—**Rear-rank**, the *hindermost rank* of a body of troops.—**Rearward**, in *B.* *Rearward*, the *rear-guard*.

Rear, *rêr*, *v. t.* orig. *to raise*; to bring up to maturity: to educate: to stir up.—*v. i.* to rise on the hind-legs, as a horse:—*pr. p.* *rearing*; *pa. p.* *reared*. [a form of *Raise*: A.S. *rearan*, to raise.]

Rear, *Rearmouse*, same as *Rare*, *Rearmouse*.

Reason, *rêzn* or *rêsun*, *n.* lit. *a calculation*; that which supports or justifies an act, &c.; a motive; proof; excuse; cause: the faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth: the exercise of reason: just view of things; right conduct; propriety; justice.—*v. t.* to exercise the faculty of reason: to deduce inferences from premises: to argue; to debate: in *B.*, to converse.—*v. i.* to examine or discuss: to debate: to persuade by reasoning:—*pr. p.* *reasoning*; *pa. p.* *reasoned*.—*n.* *reasoner*.—By reason of, on account of; in consequence of. [Fr. *raison*; Sp. *razon*; L. *ratio*, *ratiōnis*—*rorer*, *ratus*, to calculate—*rvs*, a thing.]

reasonable, *rê-run-âbl*, *adj.*, *endowed with reason*; rational: acting according to reason: agreeable to reason; just: not excessive; moderate.—*adv.* *reasonably*.—*n.* *reasonableness*.

reasoning, *rê-run-ing*, *n.*, *act of reasoning*: that which is offered in argument; course of argument.

Reassemble, *rê-as-sem'b*, *v. t.* and *i.*, *to assemble or collect again*. [L. *rv*, again, and *Assemble*.]

Reassert, *rê-as-sêrt'*, *v. t.*, *to assert again*. [L. *rv*, again, and *Assert*.]

Reassure, *rê-a-shûr'*, *v. t.*, *to assure anew*; to give confidence to: to insure an insurer. [L. *rv*, again, and *Assure*.]

reassurances, *rê-a-shûr'ans*, *n.*, *repeated assurance*: a second assurance against loss.

Reave, *rêv*, *v. t.*, *to rob, bereave*, or take away by violence:—*pr. p.* *reaving*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *reft*. [A.S. *reafian*, to rob: conn. with L. *rapio*. See *Rob*.]

Rebaptism, *rê-bap-tiz'*, *v. t.*, *to baptize again* or a second time. [L. *rv*, again, and *Baptize*.]

Rebatement, *rê-bât'ment*, *n.* lit. *a beating back*; deduction; diminution. [from Fr. *rebattre*, to beat back—L. *rv*, back, *battus*, to beat.]

Rebel, *re-bel'*, *v. i.* lit. *to fight off* or shake off subjection: to renounce authority, or to take up arms against it; to oppose any lawful authority:—*pr. p.* *rebelling*; *pa. p.* *rebelled*. [L. *rebello*—*rv*, off, away, and *bello*, to fight, to make war—*bellum*, war.]

rebel, *re-bel'*, *n.*, *one who rebels*.—*adj.* *rebellious*.

rebellion, *re-bel'yun*, *n.*, *act of rebelling*; open opposition to lawful authority; revolt.

rebellious, *re-bel'yus*, *adj.*, *engaged in rebellion*.

Rebound, *rê-bound'*, *v. i.* *to bound or start back*: to be reverberated.—*v. t.* to drive back; to reverberate.—*n.* *act of rebounding*. [L. *rv*, back, *Bound*.]

Rebuff, *re-buff'*, *n.*, *a beating back*; sudden resistance: sudden check; defeat: unexpected refusal.—*v. t.* to beat back; to check; to repel violently; to refuse:—*pr. p.* *rebuffing*; *pa. p.* *rebuffed*. [L. *rv*, back, old Fr. *buff*, a blow, from sound.]

Rebuild, *rê-bild'*, *v. t.*, *to build again*; to renew.

Rebuke, *re-bûk'*, *v. t.* lit. *to stop the mouth of*; to chide or reprove: in *B.*, to chasten:—*pr. p.* *rebuking*; *pa. p.* *rebuked*.—*n.* reproof for faults; reprimand: in *B.*, chastisement: reproach; persecution.—*n.* *rebuk'er*. [perh. from Fr. *reboucher*—*boucher*, to stop—*bouche*, L. *bucca*, cheek.]

Rebus, *rê-bus*, *n.* an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures of things: in *her*, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the person. [L., from *rvs*, *rvr*, a thing.]

Rebut, *re-but'*, *v. t.*, *to butt or drive back*: in *law*, to oppose by argument or proof.—*v. i.* in *law*, to return an answer:—*pr. p.* *rebutting*; *pa. p.* *rebutted*. [Fr. *rebuter*—*rv*, back, and old Fr. *bouter*. See *Butt*.]

rebutter, *re-but'er*, *n.*, *that which rebuts*; a plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder.

Recalcitrant, *re-kal'si-trant*, *adj.*, *kicking back*; shewing repugnance or opposition. [L. *recalcitrans*, *antis*—*rvs*, back, *calcitro*, *-atum*, to kick—*calx*, *calcis*, the heel.]

recalcitrate, *re-kal'si-trât*, *v. t.* or *i.* lit. *to kick back*; to express repugnance.

Recall, *re-kawl'*, *v. t.*, *to call back*; to command to return: to revoke: to call back to mind; to remember.—*n.* *act of recalling* or revoking.

Recant, *re-kant'*, *v. t.* lit. *to sound or sing back*; to contradict, as a former declaration; to retract.—*v. i.* to revoke a former declaration; to unsay what has been said:—*pr. p.* *recanting*; *pa. p.* *recanted*.—*n.* *recant'er*. [L. *rv*, back, and *cant*.]

recantation, *rê-kan-tâ'shun*, *n.*, *act of recanting*: a declaration contradicting a former one.

Recapitulate, *rê-ka-pit'û-lât*, *v. t.*, *to go over again the heads or chief points of anything*. [L. *recapitulo*, *-atum*—*rv*, again, and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head.]

recapitulation, *rê-ka-pit'û-lâ'shun*, *n.*, *act of recapitulating*: a summary of main points.

recapitulatory, *rê-ka-pit'û-la-tor-i*, *adj.*, *repenting again*; containing recapitulation.

Recapture, *rê-kap'tûr*, *v. t.*, *to capture back* or retake, esp. a prize from a captor.—*n.* *act of retaking*; a prize retaken. [L. *rv*, back, and *Capture*.]

Recast, *rĕ-kast'*, *v. t.*, to cast or throw again; to cast or mould anew; to compute a second time. [L. *re*, again, and *Cast*.]

Recede, *re-sĕd'*, *v. i.*, to go or fall back; to retreat; to give up a claim.—*v. t.* to cede back, as to a former possessor. [L. *recedo*, *recessus*—*re*, back, and *cedo*, to go.] See *Cede*.

Recess, *re-sĕs'*, *n.*, a going back or withdrawing; retirement: state of being withdrawn; seclusion; remission of business: part of a room formed by a receding of the wall; private abode.

Recession, *re-sĕsh'un*, *n.*, act of receding; a ceding or giving back.

Recepta. See under *Receive*.

Receive, *re-sĕv'*, *v. t.* lit. to get back; to take what is offered, &c.; to accept: to embrace with the mind; to assent to: to allow; to give acceptance to: to give admittance to; to welcome or entertain: to hold or contain: in law, to take goods knowing them to be stolen: in *B.*, to bear with, to believe in.—*pr. p.* receiving; *pa. p.* received. [Fr. *recevoir*; It. *ricevere*; L. *receptio*, *receptum*—*re*, back, and *capio*, to take.]

recept, *re-sĕt'*, *n.*, act of receiving: place of receiving: power of holding: a written acknowledgment of anything received: that which is received: a recipe.—*v. t.* to give a receipt for; to sign.—*pr. p.* receipting; *pa. p.* receipt'ed.

receivable, *re-sĕv'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be received.

receiver, *re-sĕv'er*, *n.*, one who receives: in chem., a vessel for receiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases; the glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed.

receptacle, *re-sĕp'ta-kl*, *n.*, that into which anything is received or contained: in bot., the basis of a flower. [ing of being received.]

receptibility, *re-sĕp-ti-bil'i-ti*, *n.*, possibility of receiving.

reception, *re-sĕp'shun*, *n.*, act of receiving; admission: state of being received; a receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; welcome.

receptive, *re-sĕp'tiv*, *adj.*, having the quality of receiving or containing: in phil., capable of receiving impressions.—*n.* receptivity, quality of being receptive.

recipe, *res'i-pĕ*, *n.* lit. take, the first word of a medical prescription; the prescription itself; any formula for the preparation of a compound.—in pl. *recipes*, *res'i-pĕz*. [L. imperative of *receptio*.]

recipient, *re-sĕp'i-ent*, *n.*, one who receives.

Reconsider, *re-sen'shun*, *n.*, act of reviewing or revising; review, esp. critical revision of a text; a text established by critical revision. [L. *reconsidero*—*re*, again, *considero*, to value, estimate.]

Recent, *re'sent*, *adj.*, new; of late origin or occurrence; not long parted from; fresh; modern: in geol., subsequent to the existence of man.—*adv.* recently.—*n.* recentness. [L. *recens*, *recentis*.]

Receptacle, **Receptibility**, **Reception**, **Receptive**. See under *Receive*.

Recess, **Recession**. See under *Recede*.

Recepta, **Recipient**. See under *Receive*.

Reciprocal, *re-sĕp'ro-ka-l*, *adj.* lit. backward and forward; acting in return: mutual; given and received.—*n.* that which is reciprocal: in math., unity divided by any quantity. [L. *reciprocus*, prob. from *requis* *proque*, backward and forward—*re*, back, *pro*, forward, *que*, and.]

reciprocally, *re-sĕp'ro-ka-l-i*, *adv.*, in a reciprocal or mutual manner.

reciprocate, *re-sĕp'ro-kāt*, *v. t.* lit. to move backward and forward; to give and receive mutually; to

require:—*pr. p.* recip'rocating; *pa. p.* recip'rocated. [L. *reciprocus*, *reciprocatum*.]

reciprocation, *re-sĕp'ro-ka'shun*, *n.*, act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; alternation.

reciprocity, *res-i-pros'i-ti*, *n.*, state of being reciprocal; mutual obligations: action and reaction.

Recite, *re-sĕt'*, *v. t.* lit. to call or cry out again, as something already prepared; to repeat aloud; to narrate; to recapitulate.—*pr. p.* recit'ing; *pa. p.* recit'ed.—*n.* recit'er. [L. *re*, again, and *cito*, *citatum*, to call, from *cieso*, to move.]

recital, *re-sĕt'al*, *n.*, act of reciting; rehearsal: that which is recited; a narration.

recitation, *res-i-tā'shun*, *n.*, act of reciting; a public reading; rehearsal.

recitative, *res-i-tā-tĕv'*, *adj.*, pertaining to musical recitation; in the style of recitation.—*n.* language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale: a piece of music for recitation.

Reck, *rek*, *v. t.*, to care for; to regard. [A.S. *reccan*, from *rec*, care; Dutch, *reccen*; Ice. *rækja*.]

reckless, *rek'les*, *adj.*, careless; heedless of consequences.—*adv.* reck'lessly.—*n.* reck'lessness.

Reckon, *rek'n*, *v. t.* lit. to say or tell; to count; to place in the number or rank of; to account; to esteem.—*v. i.* to calculate; to charge to account: to make up accounts; to settle: to pay a penalty.—*pr. p.* reckon'ing; *pa. p.* reckon'ed.—*n.* reckon'ing. [A.S. *reccan*, *reccans*, to say, tell; old Ger. *rechen*, to say; Goth. *rakhsjan*; Ger. *rechnen*.]

reckoning, *rek'n-ing*, *n.*, an account of time; settlement of accounts, &c.; charges for entertainment: *naut.*, a calculation of the ship's position: in *B.*, estimation.

Reclaim, *re-klām'*, *v. t.* lit. to cry out against; to demand the return of; to regain; to bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice; to bring into a state of cultivation; to bring into the desired condition; to make tame or gentle; to reform.—*v. i.* to cry out or exclaim:—*pr. p.* reclaim'ing; *pa. p.* reclaimed'. [L. *re*, again, and *clamo*, to cry out.]

reclaimable, *re-klām'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be reclaimed, tamed, or reformed.—*adv.* reclaim'ably.

reclamation, *rek-la-mā'shun*, *n.*, act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed; demand; recovery.

Recline, *re-klĭn'*, *v. t.*, to lean or bend backwards; to lean to or on one side.—*v. i.* to lean; to rest or repose.—*pr. p.* reclin'ing; *pa. p.* reclined'. [L. *reclino*—*re*, back, and *clino*, to bend.]

Recluse, *re-klōs'*, *adj.*, closed or shut up; secluded; retired; solitary.—*n.* one shut up or secluded; one who lives retired from the world; a religious devotee living in a single cell generally attached to a monastery. [L. *reclusus*, *pa. p.* of *recludo*—*re*, inten., and *claudo*, to shut.]

Recognise, *rek'og-nĭz* or *rek'o-nĭz*, *v. t.*, to know again; to recollect; to acknowledge:—*pr. p.* recognis'ing; *pa. p.* recognised. [L. *recognosco*—*re*, again, and *gnosco*, to know. See *Know*.]

recognition, *rek-og-nĭsh'un*, *n.*, act of recognising; state of being recognised; reflection; avowal. **recognisable**, *rek'og-nĭz-a-bl* or *re-kog'nĭ-zā-bl*, *adj.*, that may be recognised or acknowledged.

recognisance, *re-kog'nĭ-zans* or *re-kon'nĭ-zans*, *n.*, a recognition; an avowal; a profession: a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do or not do some particular act.

Recoll, *re-koil'*, *v. t.*, to go or fall back; to start back; to rebound; to return; to shrink from:—

pr. p. recoll'ing; *pa. p.* recoiled.—*n.* a starting or springing back; rebound. [old E. *recule*, Fr. *reculer*—*L. re*, back, and *culus*, the posterior.]

Re-collect, rē-kol-lekt, *v. t.*, to collect again.

recollect, rek-ol-lekt', *v. t.*, to collect again or remember: to cause to be resolute or collected.

recollection, rek-ol-lek'shun, *n.*, act of recollecting or remembering: the power of recollecting; memory: that which is recollecting.

Recommence, rē-kom-mens', *v. t.*, to commence again.—*n.* recommencement. [*L. re*, again, *Commence*.]

Recommend, rek-om-mend', *v. t.*, to commend again or much; to commend to another; to bestow praise on; to introduce favourably; to give in charge; to advise. [*L. re*, again, and *Commend*.]

recommendable, rek-om-mend'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be recommended; worthy of praise.

recommendation, rek-om-mend-dā'shun, *n.*, act of recommending; act of introducing with commendation. [*recommends*; commendatory.]

recommendatory, rek-om-mend'a-tor-i, *adj.*, that recommends, rē-kom-mit', *v. t.*, to commit again; particularly, to send back to a committee.—*ns.* recommendment, recommend'ial. [*L. re*, again, *Committ*.]

Recompense, rek'om-pens, *v. t.*, to weigh out in return; to return an equivalent for anything; to repay or requite; to reward; to compensate; to remunerate.—*pr. p.* rec'ompensing; *pa. p.* rec'ompensed.—*n.* that which is returned as an equivalent; repayment; reward; compensation; remuneration. [low *L. recompensare*—*re*, in return, *com*, inten., and *pensare*, to weigh. See *Compensate*.]

Recompose, rē-kom-pōz', *v. t.*, to compose again or anew; to form anew; to soothe or quiet. [*L. re*, again, and *Compos*.]

Reconcile, rek'on-sil, *v. t.*, to call or bring together again; to reunite; to restore to friendship or union; to bring to agreement: to bring to contentment; to pacify: to make consistent; to adjust or compose.—*pr. p.* rec'onciling; *pa. p.* rec'onciled.—*n.* reconciler. [*L. re*, again, and *concilio*, -atum, to call together—*con*, together, *calo*, Gr. *kaleō*, to call.]

reconcilable, rek-on-sil'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be reconciled; that may be made to agree; consistent.

reconciliation, rek-on-sil-i-dā'shun, *n.*, reconciliation, rek'on-sil-ment, *n.*, act of reconciling: state of being reconciled: renewal of friendship; atonement; the bringing to agreement things at variance.

Recondite, rē-kon'dit or rek'on-dit, *adj.* lit. put together out of the way; secret; profound. [*L. reconditus*—*re*, and *condo*, to put together—*con*, together, and *do*, to put.]

Reconnaitre, rek-on-noi'tēr, *v. t.* lit. to recognise; to survey or examine; to survey with a view to military operations. [*Fr. reconnaitre*—*L. re*, cognosco. See *Recognise*.]

reconnaissance, rē-kon'ā-zans, or -zāns, *n.*, the act of reconnoitring; a survey or examination; the examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations.

Reconsider, rē-kon-sid'ēr, *v. t.*, to consider again; to review.—*n.* reconsideration. [*L. re*, again, and *Consider*.]

Reconstruct, rē-kon-strukt', *v. t.*, to construct again; to rebuild.—*n.* reconstruct'ion. [*L. re*, again, and *Construct*.]

Record, re-kord', *v. t.* to call back to the heart or mind; to imprint deeply in the mind; to write anything formally, to preserve evidence of it; to

register or enrol; to celebrate.—*pr. p.* recording; *pa. p.* record'ed. [*L. recordo*—*re*, back, and *cor*, cordis, the heart.]

record, rek'ord, *n.*, that in which any thing is recorded; a register; a formal writing of any fact or proceeding; a book of such writings: in New Test., a witness.

reorder, re-kord'ēr, *n.*, one who records or registers; the chief judicial officer in some towns.—*n.* record'arship.

Recount, rē-kount', *v. t.*, to count again.

Recount, rē-kount', *v. t.*, to tell over again; to narrate the particulars of; to detail. [*Fr. raconter*—*re*, and *conter*, to tell, akin to *compter*, to count.] See *Count*.

Recurse, re-kōrs', *n.* lit. a running back; a going to for aid or protection. [*Fr. recourir*, *L. recursus*—*re*, back, and *currere*, *currere*, to run.]

Recover, re-kuv'ēr, *v. t.*, to take or obtain again; to get possession of again; to make up for; to retrieve; to cure; to revive; to bring back to any former state; to obtain as compensation; to obtain for injury or debt.—*v. i.* to regain health; to regain any former state: in law, to obtain a judgment.—*pr. p.* recov'ering; *pa. p.* recov'ered. [*Fr. recouvrer*, *L. recuperare*—*re*, again, and *capio*, to take.]

recoverable, re-kuv'ēr-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be recovered or regained; capable of being brought to a former condition.

recovery, re-kuv'ēr-i, *n.*, the act of recovering; the act of regaining anything lost; restoration to health or to any former state: the power of recovering anything.

Recreant, rek're-ant, *adj.* lit. going back from or changing one's belief; orig. crying for mercy, as in combat; yielding; cowardly; false; apostate; renegade.—*n.* one who yields or cries for mercy; a mean-spirited wretch; an apostate; a renegade. [old Fr.; low *L. recruditus*, one vanquished in judicial combat and forced to confess himself wrong—*L. recredo*, to retract—*re*, back, *credo*, to believe.]

recreancy, rek're-an-si, *n.*, the quality of a recreant; a yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

Recreate, rē-kre-āt', *v. t.*, to create again or anew.—*n.* recreation. [*L. re*, again, and *Creare*.]

recreate, rek're-āt, *v. t.* lit. to create anew, as one's strength; to revive; to reanimate; to cheer or amuse; to refresh; to delight.—*v. i.* to take recreation.—*pr. p.* rec'reating; *pa. p.* rec'reated.

recreation, rē-kre-ā'shun, *n.*, a creating again; a new creation.

recreation, rek're-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of recreating or state of being recreated; refreshment after toil, sorrow, &c.; diversion; amusement; sport.

recreative, rek're-āt-iv, *adj.*, serving to recreate or refresh; giving relief in weariness, &c.; amusing.

Recriminalate, rē-krim'in-āt, *v. t.*, to criminate or accuse in return.—*v. i.* to charge an accuser with a similar crime. [*L. re*, in return, and *Criminate*.]

recrimination, rē-krim-in-ā'shun, *n.*, the act of recriminating or returning one accusation by another; a counter-charge or accusation.

recriminative, rē-krim'in-āt-iv, *recriminatory*, rekrim'in-a-tor-i, *adj.*, recriminating or retorting accusations or charges.

Recruit, re-kruōt', *v. t.* lit. to grow again; to obtain fresh supplies; to recover in health, &c.; to enlist new soldiers.—*v. t.* to repair; to supply; to supply with recruits.—*pr. p.* recruiting;

pa. p. recruited.—*n.* the supply of any want; a newly enlisted soldier.—*n.* *recruter*. [Fr. *recruter*, old Fr. *recroistre*, L. *recruere*—*re*, again, and *creo*, to grow.]

recruiting, re-kroo'ting, *adj.*, obtaining new supplies; enlisting recruits.—*n.* the business of obtaining new supplies or enlisting new soldiers.

Rectangle, rekt'ang-gl, *n.* a four-sided figure with right angles. [L. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.]

rectangled, rekt-ang'gld, *adj.*, having right angles.

rectangular, rekt-ang'gular, *adj.*, right-angled.

Rectify, rek'ti-fi, *v. i.*, to make straight or right; to adjust: to correct or redress: to refine by distillation:—*pr. p.* rec'tifying; *pa. p.* rec'tified. [L. *rectus*, straight, right, and *facio*, to make.]

rectifiable, rek'ti-fi-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be rectified or set right.

rectification, rek-ti-fi-ka'shun, *n.*, the act of rectifying or setting right: the process of refining any substance by repeated distillation.

rectifier, rek'ti-fi-er, *n.*, one who rectifies or corrects; one who refines a substance by repeated distillation.

Rectilinear, rek-ti-lin'e-al, **Rectilinear**, rek-ti-lin'e-ar, *adj.* bounded by straight lines; straight. [L. *rectus*, straight, right, and *linea*, a line.]

Rectitude, rek'ti-tud, *n.*, rightness or straightness; correctness of principle or practice; integrity. [L. *rectitudo*—*rego*, *rectum*, to lead straight.]

Rector, rek'tor, *n.*, a ruler; the parson of an unimpropriated parish who receives the tithes: the head master of a public school; the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland: the head of a religious house.—*ns.* rec'torate, rec'torship. [L.—*rego*, *rectum*, to rule; akin to Sans. *raj*, to govern.]

rectoral, rek'tor-al, **rectorial**, rek'tor'i-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a rector, or to a rectory.

rectory, rek'tor-i, *n.* the province or mansion of a rector.

Recurrent, re-kum'bernt, *adj.*, lying back; reclining: idle.—*adv.* recum'bently.—*ns.* recum'bency, recum'bency. [L. *recumbo*—*re*, back, and *cumbo*, *cubo*, to lie down.]

Recuperative, re-ku'per-a-tiv, **Recuperatory**, re-ku'per-a-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to recovery. [L. *recuperatio*—*recupero*, to recover. See *Recover*.]

Recur, re-ku'r, *v. i.* lit. to run back; to return to the mind: to have recourse; to resort: to happen at a stated interval:—*pr. p.* recurre'ing; *pa. p.* recurred'. [L. *recurro*—*re*, back, and *curro*, to run. See *Current*.]

recurrent, re-ku'rent, *adj.*, returning at intervals.—*ns.* recurre'nces, recurre'ncy.

Recusant, re-ku'sant, or rek', *adj.* lit. turning back from a cause or opinion; refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters.—*n.* one who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters; a nonconformist. [L. *recuso*, *recusatum*—*re*, against, and *causa*, a cause.] See *Cause*.

recusancy, re-ku's-an-si, *n.*, state of being a recusant; nonconformity.

Red, red, *adj.* (*comp.* redd'er, *superl.* redd'ess) of a colour like blood.—*n.* one of the primary colours, of several shades as scarlet, pink, &c.—*adv.* red'ly.—*ns.* redd'ness. [A.S. *red*; Ice. *raudur*; L. *rutilus*, *ruber*; Gr. *erythros*; Ice. *viada*, to make bloody, Sans. *rohita*, red, *rudhria*, blood.]

reddan, red'n, *v. t.*, to make red.—*v. i.* to grow red; to blush:—*pr. p.* redd'en'ing; *pa. p.* redd'ened.

reddish, red'ish, *adj.*, somewhat red; moderately red.—*n.* redd'ishness.

redbreast, red'breast, *n.* a favourite song-bird, so called from the red colour of its breast, the robin.

red-deer, red-d'er, *n.* a species of deer which is reddish-brown in summer; the common stag.

red-hand, red'-hand, *n.*, a bloody hand.—*adv.* in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands.

red-heat, red'-het, *n.*, heat amounting to redness.

red-hot, red'-hot, *adj.*, heated to redness.

red-lead, red'-led, *n.* a preparation of lead of a fine red colour used in painting, &c.

red-letter, red'-let-er, *adj.*, having red letters; auspicious or fortunate, as a day, so called from the holidays or saints-days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars.

redshank, red'shank, *n.* an aquatic bird of the snipe family, with legs of a bright red colour.

red-tape, red-tap, *n.* the red tape used in public, and esp. government offices, for tying up documents, &c., applied satirically to the intricate system of routine in vogue there; official formality.—*adj.* pertaining to official formality.

red-tapism, red-tap'izm, *n.* the system of routine in government and other public offices.—*n.* red-tapist, a great stickler for routine.

Redan, red'an or re-dan', *n.* the simplest work in field fortification, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, and resemble the tooth of a saw. [Fr., for old Fr. *redent*.] See *Redented*.

Redbreast, **Red-deer**, **Redden**, &c. See under *Red*.

Reddition, red-dish'un, *n.*, a giving back or returning of anything; surrender: a rendering of the sense; explanation. [L. *redditio*—*re*, back, and *do*, *datum*, to give.]

redditive, red-di-tiv, *adj.*, returning an answer.

Redeem, re-dem', *v. t.*, to buy back; to ransom; to relieve from captivity by a price; to rescue: to pay the penalty of; to atone for; to perform, as a promise: to improve: to recover, as a pledge:—*pr. p.* redeem'ing; *pa. p.* redeemed'. [L. *redimo*—*re*, back, and *emo*, *emptum*, to buy.]

redeemable, re-dem'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be redeemed.—*n.* redeem'ableness.

redeemer, re-dem'er, *n.*, one who redeems or ransoms: Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

redemption, re-dem'shun, *n.*, act of redeeming or buying back; ransom; release: the deliverance of mankind from sin and misery by Christ.

redemptive, re-demp'tiv, *adj.*, pertaining to redemption; serving or tending to redeem.

redemptory, re-demp'tor-i, *adj.*, serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Redeliver, re-do-liv'er, *v. t.*, to deliver back or again; to liberate a second time.—*n.* redeliv'erance. [L. *re*, back or again, and *Deliver*.]

redelivery, re-de-liv'er-i, *n.*, the act of delivering back; a second delivery or liberation.

Redemption, &c. See under *Redeem*.

Redented, re-dent'ed, *adj.* formed like the teeth of a saw. [old Fr. *redent*, a double notching or jagging—L. *re*, again, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

Red-hand, **Red-heat**, **Red-hot**. See under *Red*.

Redintegration, re-din-te-gra'shun, *n.*, restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state; renovation. [L. *red*, *re*, again, and *integrare*.]

Red-lead, **Red-letter**. See under *Red*.

Redolent, red'o-lent, *adj.*, *diffusing odour or fragrance*; scented.—*n.* red'olence, red'olency. [L. *redolens*—*red*, *re*, intensive, and *oleo*, to emit an odour.] See *Odour*.

Redouble, re-dub'l, *v.t.*, to double again or repeatedly; to increase greatly; to multiply.—*v.i.* to become greatly increased; to become twice as much. [L. *re*, again, and *Double*.]

Redoubt, re-dout', *n.* a central or retired work within any other work, to afford the garrison a last retreat. [Fr. *redoute*, *reduit*, a redoubt, retreat; low L. *reductus*, a retreat—L. *reductus*, retired. See *Reduce*.]

Redoubtable, re-dout'a-bl, *adj.* lit. *throwing back doubt or fear*; terrible to foes; valiant. [Fr. *redoutable*, to be feared—*redouter*, old Fr. *redouter*, to fear—L. *re*, back, and *dubito*, to doubt.] See *Doubt*.

Redound, re-dound', *v.i.*, to roll back, as a wave; to be sent back by reaction; to result.—*pr.p.* redounding; *pa.p.* redounded. [old Fr. *redonder*—L. *redundo*—*re*, back, and *undo*, a wave, akin to Sans. *und*, to be moist.]

Redundant, re-dun'dant, *adj.* lit. *overflowing like waves*; exceeding what is necessary; superfluous, in words or images.

Redundance, re-dun'dans, *redundancy*, re-dun'dan-si, *n.* quality of being redundant or superfluous; that which is redundant.

Redundantly, re-dun'dant-li, *adv.*, in a redundant manner.

Re-draft, re-draft', *n.*, a second draft or copy; a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges. [L. *re*, again, and *Draft*.]

Redress, re-dres', *v.t.* lit. *to make direct or straight again*; to set right; to relieve from; to make amends to.—*pr.p.* redressing; *pa.p.* redressed.—*n.* relief; reparation. [L. *re*, again, and *Dress*.]

Redressible, re-dres'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be redressed.

Redressive, re-dres'iv, *adj.*, affording redress.

Redshank, Red-taps. See under *Red*.

Reduce, re-dūs', *v.t.* lit. *to lead or bring back*; to bring into a lower state; to lessen; to impoverish; to subdue; to arrange: in *arith.* and *alg.*, to change numbers or quantities from one denomination into another.—*pr.p.* reducing; *pa.p.* reduced'. [L. *reduco*, *reductum*—*re*, back, and *duco*, to lead.]

reducible, re-dūs'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be reduced.

reduction, re-dul'shun, *n.*, act of reducing or state of being reduced; diminution; subjugation: a rule for changing numbers or quantities from one denomination to another.

Redundance, Redundant. See under *Redound*.

Reduplicate, re-dū'plik-āt, *v.t.*, to duplicate or double again; to multiply; to repeat.—*adj.* doubled.—*n.* reduplication. [L. *re*, again, and *duplicate*.]

Re-echo, re-ek'o, *v.t.*, to echo back.—*v.i.* to give back echoes; to respond.—*n.* the echo of an echo. [L. *re*, back, and *Echo*.]

Reed, rēd, *n.* the common name of certain tall grasses having jointed stems: a musical pipe anciently made of a reed; the mouth-tube of a musical instrument: the part of a louth by which the threads are separated. [A.S. *hræd*, *hræod*; Dutch, *riet*; Ir. *readan*.]

reeded, rēd'ed, *adj.*, covered with reeds; formed with reed-like ridges or channels.

reedy, rēd'i, *adj.*, abounding with reeds; resembling or sounding as a reed.

Reef, rēf, *n.* a chain of rocks projecting above the water in a jagged ridge. [Ger. *raufe*, a flax-heckle; Ice. *hrifa*, a rake, from the likeness.]

reefy, rēf'i, *adj.*, full of reefs.

Reef, rēf, *n.* a portion of a sail that can be pulled or drawn together.—*v.t.* to reduce the exposed surface of, as a sail:—*pr.p.* reefing; *pa.p.* reefed'. [perhaps from A.S. *reafian*, akin to L. *rapio*, to seize, to pull.]

Reek, rēk, *n.*, smoke; vapour.—*v.i.* to emit smoke or vapour; to steam:—*pr.p.* reeking; *pa.p.* reeked'. [A.S. *rec*, Ice. *reykr*, Ger. *rauch*, Dutch, *rook*, smoke.]

reeky, rēk'i, *adj.*, full of reek; smoky; soiled with steam or smoke; foul.

Reel, rēl, *n.* a rolling or turning frame for winding yarn, &c.: a lively Scotch dance.—*v.t.* to wind on a reel:—*pr.p.* reeling; *pa.p.* reeled'. [A.S. *reol*, *hrool*. See *Roll*.]

reel, rēl, *v.i.*, to roll about; to stagger; to vacillate:—*pr.p.* reeling; *pa.p.* reeled.

Re-elect, rē-e-lekt', *v.t.*, to elect again.—*n.* re-election. [L. *re*, again, and *Elect*.]

Re-embark, rē-em-bārk', *v.t.*, to embark or put on board again. [L. *re*, again, and *Embark*.]

Re-enact, rē-en-akt', *v.t.*, to enact again.—*n.* re-enactment. [L. *re*, again, and *Enact*.]

Re-enforce, rē-en-fōrs', *v.t.*, to enforce again: to strengthen with new force or support.—*n.* re-enforcement, the act of re-enforcing; additional force or assistance. [L. *re*, again, and *Enforce*.]

Re-enter, rē-en'tr', *v.t.* and *i.*, to enter again or anew. [L. *re*, again, and *Enter*.]

re-entry, rē-en'tri, *n.*, an entering again; the re-suming a possession lately lost.

Reer-mouse. See *Rare-mouse*.

Re-establish, rē-es-tab'lish, *v.t.*, to establish again.—*n.* re-establishment. [L. *re*, again, and *Establish*.]

Re-examine, rē-egz-am'in, *v.t.*, to examine again or anew. [L. *re*, again, and *Examine*.]

Refection, re-fek'shun, *n.* lit. that which makes or strengthens again; refreshment; a meal or repast. [L. *refectio*—*reficio*, *refectum*—*re*, again, and *facio*, to make.]

refectory, re-fek'tor-i, *n.*, the place where refectations or meals are taken; orig. a hall in convents or monasteries where meals were taken.

Refer, re-fēr', *v.t.*, to bear, bring, or give back; to submit to another person or authority; to assign; to reduce.—*v.i.* to have reference or recourse; to relate; to allude:—*pr.p.* referring; *pa.p.* referred'. [Fr. *referer*, L. *refero*, *referro*—*re*, back, and *fero*, to bear.]

referable, ref'er-abl, referrible, re-fer'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be referred or considered in connection with something else; that may be assigned or considered as belonging or related to.

referee, ref'er-ē', *n.*, one to whom anything is referred; an arbitrator, umpire, or judge.

reference, ref'er-ens, *n.*, the act of referring; a submitting for information or decision; relation; allusion: one who or that which is referred to: in law, the act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

referrible, same as referable.

Refine, re-fin', *v.t.*, to fine or finish again or by repeated efforts; to separate from extraneous matter; to reduce to a fine or pure state; to purify;

to clarify; to polish; to make elegant; to purify the manners, morals, &c.—*v. i.* to become fine or pure; to improve in any kind of excellence:—*pr. p.* refining; *pa. p.* refined'.—*n.* *refin'er*. [L. *re*, again, and *finis*.]

refinement, re-fīn'mēt, *n.*, *act of refining* or state of being refined; purification; separation from what is impure, &c.: cultivation; elegance; polish; purity: an excessive nicety.

refinery, re-fīn'ēr-i, *n.*, *a place for refining*.

refining, re-fīn'ing, *n.*, *the act or process of refining* or purifying, particularly metals.

Refract, re-frak't, *v. t.*, *to sit or prepare again*.—*n.* *refract'ment*. [L. *re*, again, and *fit*.]

Reflect, re-flekt', *v. t.*, *to bend back*; to throw back after striking upon any surface, as light, &c.—*v. i.* to be thrown back, as light, heat, &c.: to revolve in the mind; to consider attentively or deeply; to ponder; to cast reproach or censure:—*pr. p.* reflecting; *pa. p.* reflected'. [L. *reflecto*, *reflexum*—*re*, and *flecto*, to bend or turn.]

reflecting, re-flekt'ing, *adj.*, *throwing back light*, heat, &c.: given to reflection; thoughtful.

reflection, re-flek'shun, *n.*, *the act of reflecting*; the sending back of light, heat, &c.: the state of being reflected: that which is reflected: the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations; attentive consideration; contemplation: censure or reproach.

reflective, re-flekt'iv, *adj.*, *reflecting*; considering the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection: in *gram.*, reciprocal.—*adv.* *reflect'ively*.—*n.* *reflect'iveness*.

reflector, re-flekt'or, *n.*, *one who or that which reflects*; a mirror or polished reflecting surface.

reflex, re-fleks, *adj.*, *bent or turned back*; reflected: in *painting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.—*n.* reflection; light reflected from an illuminated surface.

reflexible, re-fleks'i-bl, *reflexible*, re-flekt'i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be reflected or thrown back*—*n.* *reflexibility*.

reflexive, re-fleks'iv, *adj.*, *turned backward*; reflective: respecting the past: in *gram.*, reciprocal.

Reflux, re-flū-ent, *adj.*, *flowing back*; ebbing. [L. *refluens*, *-entis*, *pr. p.* of *refluo*—*re*, back, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

reflux, re-flūks, *adj.*, *flowing or returning back*; reflex.—*n.* a flowing back; ebb.

Reform, re-form', *v. t.*, *to form again or anew*; to transform; to make better; to remove that which is objectionable from; to repair or improve; to reclaim.—*v. i.* to become better; to abandon evil; to be corrected or improved.—*n.* a forming anew; change, amendment, improvement.—*adj.* supporting or legalising reform. [L. *re*, again, *formo*, to shape, from *forma*. See *Form*.]

reformation, re-for-mā'shun, *n.*, *the act of forming again*.

reformation, re-for-mā'shun, *n.*, *the act of reforming*; amendment; improvement: the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the R. C. Church.

reformative, re-form'a-tiv, *adj.*, *forming again or anew*; tending to produce reform.

reformatory, re-form'a-tor-i, *adj.*, *reforming*; tending to produce reform.—*n.* an institution for the reformation of criminals, particularly young ones.

reformed, re-form'd, *adj.*, *formed again or anew*; changed; amended; improved: denoting the churches formed after the Reformation, more particularly those that separated from Luther

on matters of doctrine and discipline, esp. the Calvinistic churches of the continent; Protestant reformer, re-form'ēr, *n.*, *one who reforms*; one who advocates political reform: one of those who took part in the reformation of the 16th century.

Refract, re-frakt', *v. t.*, *to break back* or open; to break the natural course, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, &c.:—*pr. p.* refracting; *pa. p.* refracted'. [L. *refringo*, *refractum*—*re*, back, and *frango*, to break. See *Fraction*.]

refraction, re-frak'shun, *n.*, *the act of refracting*; the change in the direction of a ray of light, &c. when it enters a different medium.

refractive, re-frakt'iv, *adj.*, *refracting*; pertaining to refraction.—*n.* *refract'iveness*.

refractory, re-frakt'or-i, *adj.*, *breaking through rules*; unruly; unmanageable; obstinate; perverse; difficult of fusion, as metals, &c.—*adv.* *refract'orily*.—*n.* *refract'oriness*.

restrain, re-frān', *n.* lit. *that which breaks* a poem and goes back to something already said; a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem; the burden of a song. [Fr.; Prov. *refranh*, from old Fr. *refraindre*, Prov. *refranher*, L. *refringo*.]

refrangible, re-fran'ji-bl, *adj.*, *that may be refracted* or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, &c.—*n.* *refrangibi'lity*.

Refrain, *n.* See under *Refract*.

Refrain, re-frān', *v. t.*, *to hold back with a bridle*; to restrain.—*v. i.* to keep from action; to forbear:—*pr. p.* refraining; *pa. p.* refrained'. [Fr. *refrainer*, L. *refreno*—*re*, and *frenum*, a bridle.]

Refrangible. See under *Refract*.

Refresh, re-fresh', *v. t.*, *to make fresh again*; to allay heat; to give new strength, spirit, &c. to; to revive after exhaustion; to enliven; to restore:—*pr. p.* refreshing; *pa. p.* refreshed'. [L. *re*, again, and *frash*.]

refreshment, re-fresh'mēt, *n.*, *the act of refreshing*; new strength or spirit after exhaustion: that which refreshes, as food or rest.

Refrigerate, re-frij'ēr-ēt, *v. t.*, *to make cold or cool again*; to cool; to refresh:—*pr. p.* refrigerating; *pa. p.* refrigerated'.—*n.* *refrigera'tion*. [L. *re*, again, and *frigero*, *-atum*, to cool, from *frigus*, cold. See *Frigid*.]

refrigerant, re-frij'ēr-ant, *adj.*, *making cold again*; cooling; refreshing.—*n.* that which cools. [L. *refrigerans*, *refrigerantis*, *pr. p.* of *refrigero*.]

refrigerative, re-frij'ēr-a-tiv, *refrigeratory, re-frij'ēr-a-tor-i, *adj.*, *cooling*; refreshing.*

refrigeratory, re-frij'ēr-a-tor-i, *n.*, *a cooler*; a vessel or apparatus for cooling, used in brewing, &c.

Rest, rest, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Reeve*.

Refuge, ref'ūj, *n.*, *a fleeing back*; that which affords shelter or protection; an asylum or retreat: a resource or expedient. [Fr.; L. *refugium*—*re*, back, and *fugio*, to flee.] [other country.]

refugee, ref-ū-jē, *n.*, *one who flees for refuge* to another; *reful'gent*, *adj.*, *flashing back*; casting a flood of light; shining; brilliant.—*adv.* *reful'gently*. [L. *refulgens*, *-entis*—*re*, back, *fulgere*, to shine.]

refulgence, re-ful'jens, *refulgency, re-ful'jen-si, *n.*, *state of being refulgent*; brightness; brilliance.*

Refund, re-fund', *v. t.* lit. *to pour back*; to repay; to restore; to return what has been taken:—*pr. p.* refunding; *pa. p.* refunded'. [L. *refundo*, *refusum*—*re*, back, and *fundo*, to pour.]

refuse, re-fūz', *v. t.* lit. *to pour back*; to reject; to deny, as a request, &c.—*v. i.* to decline accept-

ance; not to comply.—*pr. p.* refusing; *pa. p.* refused. [Fr. *refuser*, from L. *refundo, refusum*: or a mixture of *refuso*, to drive back or repel, and *refuso*, to make an objection against, to refuse.]
 refuse, *ref'ūz*, *adj.*, refused; worthless.—*n.* that which is rejected or left as worthless; *dr.*
 refusal, *re-fū'zəl*, *n.*, the act of refusing; denial of anything requested; rejection: the right of taking in preference to others.
 refute, *re-fū't*, *v. t.*, to pour back; to repel; to oppose; to disprove:—*pr. p.* refuting; *pa. p.* refuted. [Fr. *refuter*, L. *refundo*—*re*, back, and *fundo*, a water-vessel, from *fundō*, to pour.]
 refutable, *re-fū't'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be refuted or disproved.—*adv.* refutably.—*n.* refutability.
 refutation, *re-fū'ti'shun*, *n.*, the act of refuting or disproving.
 refutatory, *re-fū'ta-tor-i*, *adj.*, tending to refute; refuting.
 Regain, *re-gā'n*, *v. t.*, to gain back or again; to recover. [L. *re*, back, and *Gala*.]
 Regal, *rē'gəl*, *adj.*, belonging to a king; kingly; royal.—*adv.* regally. [L. *regalis*—*rex*, a king, from *rego*, to rule.]
 regala, *re-gāl*, *v. t.* to entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner; to refresh; to gratify.—*v. i.* to feast:—*pr. p.* regaling; *pa. p.* regaled.—*n.* a regal or magnificent feast. [Fr. *regaler*—L. *regalis*: or from Fr. and It. *gala*, good-cheer. See *Gala*.]
 regalement, *re-gal'mēt*, *n.*, the act of regaling; entertainment; refreshment.
 regalia, *re-gā'li-a*, *n. pl.*, things that belong to a king; the insignia of a king, the crown, sceptre, &c.; the rights and privileges of kings. [neuter pl. of *regalis*.]
 regality, *re-gal'i-ti*, *n.*, state of being regal; royalty; sovereignty.
 Regard, *re-gārd'*, *v. t.*, to look at or on; to observe particularly: to hold in respect or affection; to pay attention to; to keep or observe; to esteem; to consider:—*pr. p.* regarding; *pa. p.* regard'ed.—*n.* orig. *look, gaze*; attention with interest; observation; respect; affection; repute: relation; reference. [Fr. *regarder*—*re*, and *garder*, to keep, look after. See *Guard*.]—*n.* regard'or.
 regardful, *re-gārd'fūl*, *adj.*, full of regard; taking notice; heedful; attentive.—*adv.* regard'fully.
 regardless, *re-gārd'les*, *adj.*, without regard; not attending; negligent; heedless.—*adv.* regard'lessly.—*n.* regard'lessness.
 Regatta, *re-gat'a*, *n.* a rowing or sailing match between a number of boats or yachts. [It. from *rigattare*, to contend, dispute.]
 Regency. See under *Regent*.
 Regenerate, *re-je'n-er-āt*, *v. t.*, to generate or produce anew: in *theol.*, to renew the heart and turn it to the love of God.—*adj.* regenerated; renewed.—*ns.* regenerateness, regeneracy, state of being regenerate. [L. *regenero*, *-atum*, to bring forth again—*re*, again, *genero*, to beget, bring forth. See *Generate*.]
 regeneration, *re-je'n-er-ā'shun*, *n.*, act of regenerating: state of being regenerated.
 regenerative, *re-je'n-er-ā-tiv*, *adj.*, pertaining to regeneration.—*adv.* regeneratively.
 Regent, *rē'jent*, *adj.*, orig. ruling; invested with interim authority.—*n.* one invested with interim authority; one who rules for the sovereign. [Fr.; L. *regens*, *-entis*, *pr. p.* of *rego*, to rule.]
 regentship, *rē'jent-ship*, *n.*, office of a regent: deputed authority.

regency, *rē'jen-si*, *n.*, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent: a body intrusted with vicarious government.
 regicide, *rej-i-sid*, *n.*, the murderer of a king; the murder of a king. [Fr.; from L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *caedo*, to kill.]
 regicidal, *rej-i-sid'al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a regicide.
 regime, *rē-zhēm'*, *n.*, rule of or mode of ruling one's diet; form of government; administration. [Fr.]
 regimen, *rej-i-men*, *n.*, rule prescribed; orderly government; any regulation for gradually producing benefit: in *med.*, rule of diet: in *gram.*, the government of one word by another; words governed. [L.]
 regiment, *rej-i-mēt*, *n.* orig. government, rule; a body of soldiers ruled or commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies.
 regimental, *rej-i-mēt'al*, *adj.*, relating to a regiment.—*in pl.* the uniform of a regiment.
 Region, *rē'jun*, *n.* lit. a direction, boundary-line; a portion of land; country; district. [L. *regio*, *regionis*—*rego*, to rule, direct, mark a boundary.]
 Register, *rej-is-ter*, *n.* lit. that which carries back to the past; a written record, regularly kept; the book containing the register; that which registers or records: that which regulates, as the damper of a furnace or stove, the air-stop of an organ, &c.—*v. t.* to enter in a register; to record:—*pr. p.* registering; *pa. p.* registered. [Fr. *registrar*; L. *regista*—*regere*, *regustus*, to record—*re*, back, and *gero*, to carry.]
 registrar, *rej-is-trar*, *n.*, one who keeps a register.—*n.* registrarship, office of a registrar.
 registration, *rej-is-trā'shun*, *n.*, act of registering.
 registry, *rej-is-tri*, *n.*, act of registering: place where a register is kept: facts recorded.
 Regnant, *re'gnant*, *adj.*, reigning or ruling; predominant; exercising regal authority. [L. *regans*, *regantis*, *pr. p.* of *regno*—*rego*, to rule.]
 regnancy, *re'gnan-si*, *n.*, condition of being regnant or reigning; reign; pre-eminence.
 Regress, *rē'gres*, *n.*, a going or passage back; return; power of returning.—*v. i.* to go back; to return to a former place or state. [L. *regressus*—*re*, back, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to step, go.]
 regression, *re-gresh'un*, *n.*, act of going back or returning.
 regressive, *re-gres'iv*, *adj.*, going back; returning.
 Regret, *re-gret'*, *v. t.* lit. to weep for, to bewail; to grieve at; to remember with sorrow:—*pr. p.* regretting; *pa. p.* regretted.—*n.* sorrow for anything; concern; remorse. [Fr. *regretter*; loc. *grair*, weeping; Scot. *groat*, to weep.]
 regretful, *re-gret'fūl*, *adj.*, full of regret.—*adv.* regret'fully.
 Regular, *reg'ū-lar*, *adj.*, according to rule or established custom: governed by rule; uniform; orderly: instituted according to established forms: having all the sides and angles equal: belonging to the permanent army.—*n.* a soldier belonging to the permanent army.—*adv.* regularly. [L. *regularis*—*regula*, a rule—*rego*, to rule.]
 regularity, *reg'ū-lar'i-ti*, *n.*, quality of being regular; conformity to rule; method; uniformity.
 regulate, *reg'ū-lāt*, *v. t.*, to make regular; to adjust by rule; to subject to rules or restrictions; to put in good order:—*pr. p.* regulating; *pa. p.* regulated. [L. *regulo*, *-atum*.]
 regulation, *reg'ū-lā'shun*, *n.*, act of regulating: state of being regulated: a rule or order prescribed; precept; law.

regulative, *reg'ū-lā-tiv, adj.*, tending to regulate.
 regulator, *reg'ū-lā-tor, n.*, one who or that which regulates; a lever which regulates the motion of a watch; anything that regulates motion.
 Rehabilitate, *re-hā-bil'i-tāt, v.t. lit. to re-clothe:* (law) to reinstate, restore to former privileges. [Fr. *rehabilité*—*L. re, again, habeo, to have.*]
 Rehearse, *re-hērs', v.t. lit. to harrow again;* to repeat what has already been said; to narrate; to recite before a public representation:—*pr. p. rehearsing; pa. p. rehearsed.*—*n. rehearsal.* [old Fr. *rehercer*—*re, again, herce, a harrow.*]
 rehearsal, *re-hēr's'al, n.*, act of rehearsing; recital; recital before public representation.
 Reign, *rān, n.*, rule; dominion; royal authority; supreme power; influence: time during which a sovereign rules.—*v.t. to rule;* to exercise sovereign power: to be predominant:—*pr. p. reigning; pa. p. reigned.* [L. *regnum*—*rego, to rule.*]
 Reimburse, *re-im-burs', v.t. lit. to put back into the purse;* to refund; to pay an equivalent for loss or expense. [Fr. *rembourser*—*re, back, and embourser, to put in a purse, from bourse, a purse. See Furse.*] (*bursing* or repaying)
 reimbursement, *re-im-burs'ment, n.*, act of reimbursing.
 Retain, *rān, n.*, that which retains or holds back; the strap of a bridle: an instrument for curbing or governing; government.—*v.t. to govern with the rein or bridle:* to restrain or control:—*pr. p. retaining; pa. p. retained.*—*To give the reins to, to leave unchecked.* [Fr. *reine*; old Fr. *reigne*; It. *redina*; L. *retinacula*—*retineo*—*re, back, and teneo, to hold.*]
 retainer, *rān'les, adj.*, without rein or restraint.
 Reindeer, *rān'dēr, n.*, a kind of deer in the north, valuable for the chase and, for domestic uses. [A.S. *Arnas*, Ice. *Arvin*, Finn. *raingo*, an animal, and Deer.] [enforcementment]
 Reinforce, Reinforcement, same as Re-enforce, Re-enforce. See under Rein.
 Reins, *rānz, n. pl.*, the kidneys; the lower part of the back over the kidneys: in *B.*, the inward parts; the heart. [Fr.; L. *renes*; Gr. *phrēn*, the midriff.]
 Reinstale, *re-in-stāl', v.t.*, to instate again; to place in a former state. [L. *re, again, instate.*]
 reinstatement, *re-in-stāl'ment, n.*, act of reinstating; re-establishment.
 Reinvest, *re-in-vest', v.t.*, to invest again or a second time.—*n. reinvestment, act of reinvesting:* a second investment. [L. *re, again, and Invest.*]
 Reinvigorate, *re-in-vig'or-āt, v.t.*, to invigorate again. [L. *re, again, and Invigorate.*]
 Reissue, *re-īsh'ū, v.t.*, to issue again.—*n. a second issue.* [L. *re, again, and Issu.*]
 Reiterate, *re-it'er-āt, v.t.*, to iterate or repeat again; to repeat again and again. [L. *re, again, Iterate.*]
 iteration, *re-it'er-āt'shun, n.*, act of reiterating.
 Reject, *re-jekt', v.t. lit. to throw back;* to throw away; to refuse; to renounce:—*pr. p. rejecting; pa. p. rejected.* [L. *reicio, rejectum*—*re, back, and jacio, to throw.*]
 rejection, *re-jek't'shun, n.*, act of rejecting; refusal.
 Rejoice, *re-jois', v.t.*, to feel and express joy again and again; to be glad; to exult or triumph.—*v.t. to make joyful;* to gladden:—*pr. p. rejoicing; pa. p. rejoiced.* [Fr. *rejoisir*—*re, again, and jouir, to enjoy—joie, joy. See Joy.*]
 rejoicing, *re-jois'ing, n.*, act of being joyful; expression, subject, or experience of joy.

rejoicingly, *re-jois'ing-ly, adv.*, with joy or exultation.
 Rejoin, *re-join', v.t.*, to join again; to unite what is separated: to meet again.—*v.t. rejoin* (re-join'), to answer to a reply. [L. *re, again, and Joia.*]
 rejoinder, *re-join'dēr, n.*, an answer joined on to another, an answer to a reply: in law, the defendant's answer to a plaintiff.
 Rejuvenescent, *re-juv'en-er-sent, adj.*, growing young again. [L. *re, again, and Juvenescere.*]
 Rekindle, *re-kin'dl, v.t.*, to kindle again; to set on fire or arouse anew. [L. *re, again, and Kindle.*]
 Relapse, *re-laps', v.t.*, to slide, sink, or fall back; to return to a former state or practice:—*pr. p. relapsing; pa. p. relapsed.*—*n. a falling back into a former bad state.* [L. *relabor, relapsus*—*re, back or again, labor, to slip or slide.*]
 Relate, *re-lāt', v.t. lit. to bring back;* to carry the mind back to the past; to describe; to tell: to ally by connection or kindred.—*v.t. to have reference;* to refer:—*pr. p. relating; pa. p. relat'ed.* [L. *refero, relatum*—*re, back, fero, to carry.*]
 related, *re-lāt'ed, adj.*, allied or connected by kindred or blood.
 relation, *re-lā'shun, n.*, act of relating or telling; recital; that which is related: mutual connection between two things; resemblance: connection by birth or marriage.—*n. relationship.*
 relational, *re-lā'shun-al, adj.*, having relation; having kindred.
 relative, *re-lā-tiv, adj.*, having relation; respecting; not existing by itself; considered as belonging to something else: in *gram.*, expressing relation.—*n.*, that which has relation to something else; a relation: in *gram.*, a pronoun which relates to something before called its antecedent.—*adv. relatively.*
 Relax, *re-laks', v.t.*, to loosen one thing away from another; to slacken; to make less close: to make less severe: to relieve from attention or effort; to divert: to loosen, as the bowels: to make languid.—*v.t. to become less close;* to become less severe: to attend less:—*pr. p. relaxing; pa. p. relaxed.* [L. *relaxo, -atum*—*re, away from, laxo, to loosen—laxus, loose, slack.*]
 relaxation, *re-laks-ā'shun, n.*, act of relaxing: state of being relaxed: remission of application.
 relay, *re-lā', n.*, orig. a number of fresh dogs to relieve others; a supply of horses to relieve others on a journey. [Fr. *relais*; *relayer*, old Fr. *relaisser*, to relieve; It. *relasciare*—*L. relaxo, to release or relieve.*]
 Release, *re-lēs', v.t.*, to let loose from; to set free; to discharge from; to relieve: to let go, as a claim; to give up a right to:—*pr. p. releasing; pa. p. released.*—*n.*, a setting free; discharge: the giving up of a right or claim. [old Fr. *relaisser*, L. *relaxo*, to relieve.]
 Relegate, *re-lē-gāt, v.t.*, to send away, to consign; to exile:—*pr. p. relegating; pa. p. relegated.*—*n. relegation.* [L. *relego, -atum*—*re, away, lego, to send. See Legate.*]
 Relent, *re-lent', v.t.*, to slacken, to soften; to grow tender; to feel compassion:—*pr. p. relenting; pa. p. relented.* [L. *re, away from, lentescere*, to slacken—*lentus*, embracing, pliant, soft.]
 relentless, *re-lent'les, adj.*, without relenting; without tenderness or compassion; merciless.—*adv. relentlessly.*—*n. relentlessness.*
 Relevant, *re-lē-vant, adj. lit. raising;* relieving; bearing upon or applying to the purpose;

related. [Fr., pr.p. of *rellover*, to raise again, relieve. See *Believe*.]

relevancy, rel'e-van-si, relevancy, rel'e-van-si, *n.*, *state of being relevant*: pertinence; applicability.

Reliable, &c. See under *Rely*.

Relic, rel'ik, *n.* lit. *that which is left after loss or decay*; a corpse; in R. C. Church, the body or other memorials of saints: a memorial. [Fr. *reliquus*, L. *reliquia*—*relinquo*, *relictum*, to leave behind. See *Relinquish*.]

relict, rel'ikt, *n.* a woman left behind her husband, a widow. [L. *relictus*—*relinquo*.]

Relief. See under *Relieve*.

Relieve, re-lév, *v.t.* lit. *to lift or raise up*; to remove from that which weighs down or depresses; to lessen: to ease; to help: to release: in the *fine arts*, to set off: in *law*, to redress:—*pr.p.* relieving; *pa.p.* relieved. [Fr. *rellover*, to raise again; L. *relveo*—*re*, again, *levo*, to raise—*levio*, light.]

relief, re-léf, *n.*, *act of relieving*; the removal of any evil: release from a post or duty: that which relieves or mitigates; aid: in the *fine arts*, the projection of a figure.

relievo, re-lé'vo, *n.* same as *relief*, in *fine arts*. [It.]

Religion, re-lij'un, *n.* lit. *that which binds one back from doing something*; the performance of our duties of love and obedience towards God; piety: any system of faith and worship. [L. *religio*, *-onis*—*re*, back, and *ligo*, to bind.]

religionist, re-lij'un-ist, *n.*, *one attached to a religion*.

religious, re-lij'us, *adj.*, *pertaining to religion*; concerned with or set apart to religion: pious; godly: in R. C. Church, bound to a monastic life: strict.—*adv.* relig'iously. [L. *religiosus*.]

Relinquish, re-ling'kwish, *v.t.*, *to leave behind*; to abandon: to give up: to renounce a claim to:—*pr.p.* relin'quishing; *pa.p.* relin'quished (kwishit).—*n.* relin'quishment, *act of relinquishing or giving up*. [old Fr. *relinquir*; L. *relinquo*, *relictum*—*re*, away from, *linquo*, to leave.]

reliqua, re-lik', *n.*, *a relic*.

reliquary, rel'ik-wari, *n.*, *a small chest or casket for holding relics*. [Fr. *reliquaire*; low L. *reliquarium*—L. *reliquia*, *relica*—*relinquo*.]

Relish, rel'ish, *v.t.* lit. *to lick up or again*; to like the taste of: to be pleased with.—*v.i.* to have an agreeable taste: to give pleasure.—*pr.p.* rel'ishing; *pa.p.* rel'ished.—*n.* an agreeable taste: peculiar taste or quality: enjoyable quality: power of pleasing: inclination or taste for; appetite: just enough to give a flavour: a sauce. [old Fr. *relecher*, to lick or taste again. See *Lecher*, *Lick*.]

Reluctant, re-luk'tant, *adj.*, *struggling to get away from*; striving against; unwilling.—*adv.* reluct'antly. [L. *reluctans*, *-antis*, pr.p. of *reluctor*—*re*, away from, *luctor*, to struggle.]

reluctance, re-luk'tans, reluctancy, re-luk'tan-si, *n.*, *state of being reluctant*: unwillingness.

Rely, re-lí, *v.t.* lit. *to look to one for relief*; to rest or repose: to have full confidence:—*pr.p.* rely'ing; *pa.p.* relied'. [Fr. *relayer*, to relieve, *re relayer*, to relieve one another. See *Relay*.]

reliable, re-lí'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be relied upon*.—*adv.* reli'ably.

reliance, re-lí'ans, *n.* trust; confidence.

Remain, re-mán, *v.t.*, *to stay away*; to stay or be left behind; to continue in the same place: to continue in an unchanged form or condition; to last:—*pr.p.* remain'ing; *pa.p.* remained'.—*n.pl.* remains', a corpse; the literary productions of one

dead. [L. *remaneo*—*re*, away from, *maneo*, akin to Gr. *meno*, to stay.]

remainder, re-mán'dér, *n.*, *that which remains or is left behind after the removal of a part*.

remnant, rem'nánt, *n.*, *that which remains behind after a part is removed*, &c.; a fragment; remainder. [contr. of *remnant*—L. *remaneo*.]

Remand, re-mánd', *v.t.*, *to order or send back*:—*pr.p.* remand'ing; *pa.p.* remand'ed. [L. *re-mando*—*re*, back, *mando*, to order. See *Command*.]

Remark, re-márk, *v.t.*, *to mark or take notice of*; to express what one thinks or sees; to say:—*pr.p.* remark'ing; *pa.p.* remarked'.—*n.* words regarding anything; notice. [Fr. *remarque*—*re*, intensive, *marquer*, to mark. See *Mark*.]

remarkable, re-márk'a-bl, *adj.*, *deserving remark or notice*; distinguished; famous: that may excite admiration or wonder; strange; extraordinary.—*adv.* remark'ably.—*n.* remark'ableness.

Remedy, rem'e-di, *n.* lit. *that which restores again*: that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss.—*v.t.* to remove, counteract, or repair:—*pr.p.* rem'edying; *pa.p.* rem'edied. [L. *remedium*—*re*, back, again, *medeo*, to restore, cure.]

remediable, re-mé'di-á-bl, *adj.*, *that may be remedied*; curable.—*n.* reme'diableness.—*adv.* reme'diably.

remedial, re-mé'di-ál, *adj.*, *tending to remedy or remove*.—*adv.* reme'dially.

Remember, re-mem'ber, *v.t.*, *to call back to the memory*; to keep in mind: in B., to meditate on; to bear in mind with gratitude and reverence; to attend to:—*pr.p.* remem'bering; *pa.p.* remem'bered. [old Fr. *remembrer*, Fr. *rememorer*, L. *rememoro*—*re*, again, *memoro*, to call to mind—*memor*, mindful. See *memor*.]

remembrance, re-mem'brans, *n.*, *the act of remembering*; memory: that which serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memorial: the power of remembering: the length of time during which a thing can be remembered.

remembrancer, re-mem'brans-ér, *n.*, *that which reminds*; a recorder; an officer of exchequer.

Remind, re-mínd', *v.t.*, *to bring to the mind of again*; to bring under the notice or consideration of. [L. *re*, again, and *Mind*.]

Reminiscent, rem-i-nis-énts, *n.*, *that which is recalled to mind*: recollection: an account of what is remembered: the recurrence to the mind of the past. [Fr.—L. *reminiscentia*, recollections—*reminiscentor*, to recall to mind—*re*, and root *men*, whence *mens*, the mind.] See *Mental*.

Remit, re-mít', *v.t.* lit. *to send back*; to slacken: to pardon: to transmit, as money, &c.—*v.i.* to abate in force; to become moderated.—*pr.p.* remit'ing; *pa.p.* remit'ed.—*n.* remit'ter. [L. *remitto*, *remissum*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send.]

remit, re-mis', *adj.*, *remitting in attention, &c.*; negligent; inattentive; not punctual; slow; not vigorous.—*adv.* remis'ly.—*n.* remis'sness.

remissible, re-mis'i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be remitted or pardoned*.—*n.* remis'sibility.

remission, re-mish'un, *n.*, *the act of remitting*; abatement: relinquishment of a claim: release: pardon: the sending of money to a distance.

remissive, re-mis'iv, *adj.*, *remitting*; forgiving.

remittal, re-mít'al, *n.*, *a remitting*; surrender.

remittance, re-mít'ans, *n.*, *that which is remitted*; the sending of money, &c. to a distance.

remittent, re-mít'ént, *adj.* increasing and *remitting* or abating alternately, as a disease.

Remnant. See under *Remain*.

Remodel

Remodel, re-mod'1, *v.t.*, to model or fashion again. [L. *re*, again, and *Model*.]

Remonstrate, re-mon'strät, *v.i.* lit. to point out again and again; to set forth strong reasons against a measure:—*pr.p.* remon'strating; *pa.p.* remon'strated. [low L. *remonstrare*, -atum—L. *re*, again, and *monstrare*, to point out.]

remonstrance, re-mon'strans, *n.*, the act of remonstrating; strong speaking against an act; reasons in opposition; expostulation.

remonstrant, re-mon'strant, *adj.*, inclined to remonstrate.—*n.* one who remonstrates.

Remorse, re-mors', *n.* lit. a biting again and again; the gnawing pain or anguish of guilt. [low L. *remorsus*—L. *remordeo*, *remorsum*, to bite—*re*, again, and *mordeo*, to bite.] [*remorsfully*.]

remorseful, re-mors'fool, *adj.*, full of remorse.—*adv.*

remorseless, re-mors'les, *adj.*, without remorse; cruel.—*adv.* remorselessly.—*n.* remorselessness.

Remote. See under *Remove*.

Remould, re-möld', *v.t.*, to mould or shape again. [L. *re*, again, and *Mould*.]

Remount, re-mount', *v.t.* and *i.*, to mount again. [L. *re*, again, and *Montis*.]

Remove, re-mööv', *v.t.*, to move back or away; to put from its place; to take away; to withdraw.—*v.i.* to change place; to go from one place to another:—*pr.p.* removing; *pa.p.* removed.—*n.* change of place; departure; any indefinite distance: a step in any scale of gradation; a dish to be changed while the rest remain. [L. *removeo*, *remotum*—*re*, back, *moveo*, to move. See *Move*.]

removable, re-mööv'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be removed.—*n.* removability.

removal, re-mööv'al, *n.*, the act of removing; the act of taking away; change of place.

remote, re-möt', *adj.*, moved back to a distance; far; distant; primary, as a cause: not agreeing with; not related: slight.—*adv.* remotely.—*n.* remoteness.

Remunerate, re-mü'nér-ät, *v.t.*, to do a service in return; to recompense:—*pr.p.* remü'nérating; *pa.p.* remü'nérated. [L. *remunero*, -atum—*re*, in return, *munero*, to perform a duty—*munus*, *muneris*, a service, a gift.]

remunerable, re-mü'nér-äbl, *adj.*, that may be remunerated; worthy of being rewarded.

remuneration, re-mü'nér-ä'shun, *n.*, the act of remunerating; reward; recompense.

remunerative, re-mü'nér-a-tiv, *adj.*, intended or fitted to remunerate; lucrative.

Renal, rēnal, *adj.*, pertaining to the reins or kidneys. [L. *renalis*—*ren*, pl. *renes*. See *Reins*.]

Renard, ren'ard, *n.* a fox, so called in fables and in poetry. [Fr.—old Ger. *Reinhard*, *Reginhart*, strong in counsel, the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.]

Renascant, re-nas'ent, *adj.*, being born or springing up again; reproduced.—*n.* renas'cence. [L. *renascens*, *pr.p.* of *renascor*, to be born again—*re*, again, and *nascor*, to be born.]

Rencounter, ren-kount'ér, **Rencontre**, ron-köng'tr, *n.* a running counter to or against; a casual combat; a collision. [Fr. *rencontre*—L. *re*, against, and root of *Encounter*.]

Rear, rend, *v.t.*, to tear asunder with force; to split:—*pr.p.* rending; *pa.i.* and *pa.p.* rent. [A.S. *reandan*, to tear; Ice. *rendi*, to seize violently.]

rear, rent, *n.* an opening made by rending; fissure; break; tear.

Rent

Rend, ren'dér, *v.t.*, to give back; to pay back; to give up; to make up; to deliver; to cause to be; to translate into another language; to perform:—*pr.p.* rend'ering; *pa.p.* ren'dered.—*n.* a surrender; a payment of rent. [Fr. *rendre*, low L. *rendo*—L. *reddo*—*re*, back, and *do*, to give.]

rendering, ren'dér-ing, *n.*, the act of rendering; version; translation.

rent, rent, *n.*, something rendered or given in return for lands, &c. held of another; annual payment.—*v.t.* to hold or occupy by paying rent; to let for a rent.—*v.i.* to be let for rent:—*pr.p.* rent'ing; *pa.p.* rent'ed.

rental, ren't'al, *n.* a schedule or account of rents, with the tenants' names, &c.; a rent-roll to rent.

renter, ren'tér, *n.* one who holds by paying rent for rent-roll, rent-ról, *n.* a roll or account of rents; a rental or schedule of rents.

Rendezvous, ren'de-vöös, *n.* lit. *rendre* or assemble yourselves; an appointed place of meeting, particularly for troops or ships; a place for enlistment.—*v.i.* to assemble at any appointed place. [Fr. *rendez-vous*, *rendre* yourselves—*rendre*.]

Renegade, ren'e-gäd, **Renegado**, ren-e-gä'do, *n.*, one who denies or renounces his principle or party; an apostate; a deserter; a vagabond. [Sp. *renegado*—low L. *renegatus*—L. *re*, back, and *nego*, to deny.]

Renew, re-nö', *v.t.*, to make new again; to renovate; to transform to new life; to revive; to begin again; to make again; to invigorate.—*v.i.* to be made new; to begin again:—*pr.p.* renew'ing; *pa.p.* renew'ed. [L. *re*, again, and *Novus*.]

renewable, re-nö'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be renewed.

renewal, re-nö'al, *n.*, act of renewing; renovation; regeneration; restoration.

Rennet, ren'et, *n.* the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to make milk run together or coagulate. [A.S. *rennan*, to run; old Ger. *ginnan*, to curdle; old D. *rennen*, to coagulate.]

Rennet, ren'et, *n.* a sweet kind of apple. [acc. to Diez, Fr. *renette*, dim. of *reine*, L. *regina*, a queen, and so = queen of apples, but Mahn gives from *raïne*, a green or tree frog—L. *rana*, a frog, because the apple is spotted like this frog.]

Renounce, re-nouns', *v.t.* lit. to bring or carry back word; to speak against; to disown; to reject; to forsake.—*v.i.* not to follow suit at cards:—*pr.p.* renoun'cing; *pa.p.* renounced. [L. *renunciatio*—*re*, back, and *nuncio*, -atum, to announce—*nuncio*, a messenger.]

renouncement, re-nouns'ment, *n.*, act of renouncing, disclaiming, or rejecting.

renunciation, re-nun-si-ä'shun, *n.*, act of renouncing; disavowal; abandonment.

Renovate, ren'o-vät, *v.t.*, to renew or make new again; to restore to the original state:—*pr.p.* ren'ovät'ing; *pa.p.* ren'ovät'ed. [L. *re*, again, and *novus*, -atum, to make new—*novus*, new. See *Novus*.]

renovation, ren-o-vä'shun, *n.*, act of renovating; renewal: state of being renewed.

renovator, ren'o-vät-or, *n.*, one who or that which renovates or renews.

Renown, re-noun', *n.* a great name; celebrity. [Fr. *renom*—L. *re*, again, *nomen*, a name.]

renowned, re-noun'd', *adj.*, having renown; celebrated; illustrious; famous; wonderful.

Reot, rent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Read*; in *B.*, *pa.t.* obs. *rend*, *v.t.* to part or go asunder.

Reot, a tear. See under *Read*, to tear.

Reot, *Reotal*, &c. See under *Reader*.

Renunciation

Renunciation. See under *Renounce*.

Repaid, re-pád', *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Repay*.

Repair, re-pár', *v. i.* to betake one's self as to one's native country; to go; to resort to—*pr. p.* repairing; *pa. p.* repaired'.—*n.* a retreat or abode. [*Fr. reparrer*, to haunt—*L. repatrio*, to return to one's country—*re*, back, *patria*, native country.]

Repair, re-pár', *v. t. lit.* to prepare again; to restore; to fill up anew; to make amends for—*pr. p.* repairing; *pa. p.* repaired'.—*n.* restoration after injury or decay; supply of loss. [*L. reparo*, *reparatum*—*re*, again, and *paro*, to prepare.]

repairer, re-pár'ter, *n.*, one who repairs or restores.
repairable, re-pár'abl, *adj.*, that may be repaired.

—*adv.* repairably.
reparation, re-pár-á'shun, *n.*, act of repairing; supply of what is wasted; amends.

reparative, re-pár-a-tiv, *adj.*, tending to repair or make good.—*n.* that which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Repartee, re-pár-té', *n.*, a smart, ready, and witty reply. [*Fr. repartie*—*repartir*, to reply—*re*, again, *partir*, to divide—*L. pars*, *partis*, a part.]

Repast, re-pást', *n. lit.* a feeding again; act of taking food: the food taken; victuals. [*low L. repastus*—*repasco*—*re*, again, and *pasco*, to feed.]

Repay, re-pá', *v. t.*, to pay back; to make return for; to recompense: to pay again or a second time. [*L. re*, back, and *pay*.]

repayable, re-pá'a-bl, *adj.*, that is to be repaid.

repayment, re-pá'ment, *n.*, act of repaying; the money or thing repaid.

Repeal, re-pé', *v. t.*, to recall or revoke by authority; to abrogate.—*pr. p.* repealing; *pa. p.* repealed'.—*n.* repeal'er, one who repeals; one who seeks for a repeal. [*Fr. rappeler*—*re*, back, and *appeler*, *L. appello*, to call. See *Appeal*.]

repealable, re-pé'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be repealed.

Repeat, re-pét', *v. t. lit.* to attach or seek again; to do again: to quote from memory; to rehearse.—*v. i.* to strike the hours, as a watch: to recur:—*pr. p.* repeating; *pa. p.* repeated'.—*n.* in music, a mark directing a part to be repeated. [*L. repeto*, *repetitum*—*re*, again, and *peto*, to attack, seek; akin to *Sans. pat*, to fly, to fall.]

repeatedly, re-pét-ed-li, *adv.* many times repeated; again and again; frequently.

repeater, re-pét'er, *n.*, one who or that which repeats: a decimal in which the same figure or figures are continually repeated: a watch that strikes the hour on touching a spring.

repetition, re-pét-ish'un, *n.*, act of repeating; recital from memory.

Repel, re-pel', *v. t.*, to drive back; to repulse; to check the advance of.—*v. i.* to act with opposing force: in *med.*, to check or drive inwards:—*pr. p.* repelling; *pa. p.* repelled'.—*n.* repel'l'er. [*L. repello*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive.]

repellent, re-pel'ent, *adj.*, repelling or driving back; able or tending to repel.—*n.* that which repels.

Repent, re-pent', *v. i. lit.* to feel penitent; to regret or sorrow for what one has done or left undone: to change from past evil: in *theol.*, to feel such sorrow for sin as produces newness of life.—*v. t.* to remember with sorrow:—*pr. p.* repenting; *pa. p.* repented'. [*Fr. repentir*; *low L. repenitio*—*re*, and *penitio*, to cause to repent, from *penis*, *penis*, to punish. See *Punish*.]

repentance, re-pent'ans, *n.*, state of being repentant; contrition for sin.

Repose

repentant, re-pent'ant, *adj.*, repenting or sorry for past conduct; shewing sorrow for sin.—*n.* one who repents.

Repercussion, ré-pér-kush'un, *n.*, a striking or driving back; reverberation: in music, frequent repetition of the same sound. [*L. repercussio*—*re*, back, *percussio*—*per*, through, *quatio*, to strike.]

repercussive, ré-pér-kus'iv, *adj.*, driving back; causing to reverberate.

Repository, rep'ért'er-tor-i, *n.*, a place where things are kept to be brought forth again; a treasury; a magazine. [*L. repertorium*—*reperio*, to find—*re*, again, and *perio*, to bring forth.]

Repetition. See under *Repeat*.

Reptine, re-plin', *v. i.*, to pine again or continue to pine; to fret one's self; to feel discontent; to murmur; to envy.—*adv.* reptin'astly.—*n.* reptin'er. [*L. re*, again, and *Pinis*.]

Replace, re-plás', *v. t.*, to place back; to put again in a former place, condition, &c.; to repay; to provide a substitute for: to take the place of. [*L. re*, back, again, and *Placo*.]

replacement, re-plás'ment, *n.*, act of replacing.

Replenish, re-plen'ish, *v. t.*, to fill again; to fill completely; to stock abundantly:—*pr. p.* replen'ishing; *pa. p.* replen'ished. [*old Fr. replenir*, from *replein*, full—*L. re*, again, and *plenus*, full, from *pleo*, *Sans. pri*, to fill.]

replenishment, re-plen'ish-ment, *n.*, state of replen'ishing or of being replenished.

replete, re-plét', *adj. lit.* filled again; full; completely filled. [*L. repletus*, *pa. p.* of *repleo*—*re*, again, and *pleo*, to fill.]

repletion, re-plé'shun, *n.*, state of being replete; superabundant fullness: in *med.*, fullness of blood.

Replevy, re-plev'i, *v. t. in law*, to recover goods wrongfully detained upon giving a pledge or security to try the right to them at law; to bail:—*pr. p.* replevying; *pa. p.* replevied. [*old Fr. replevoir*—*re*, back, and *plevoir*, to pledge. See *Pledge*.]

replevin, re-plev'in, *n.* an action for replevying goods; the act of, or a writ for replevying.

Replica, repli-ka, *n.* (*paint.*) a copy of a picture done by the same hand that did the original. [*It*—*L. replico*. See *Reply*.]

Replication. See under *Reply*.

Reply, re-plí', *v. t. lit.* to fold back; to return for an answer.—*v. i.* to make a return in words or writing; to answer:—*pr. p.* replying; *pa. p.* replied'.—*n.* anything said or written in answer.—*n.* repl'er. [*Fr. repliquer*; *L. replico*, -atum—*re*, back, and *plico*, to fold.]

replication, re-pli-ká'shun, *n. lit.* a folding back; a reply: in law, the plaintiff's answer to a plea.

Report, re-pórt', *v. t.*, to bring back, as an answer or account of anything; to give an account of; to relate; to circulate publicly; to write down or take notes of, esp. for a newspaper.—*v. i.* to make a statement; to write an account of occurrences.—*n.* a statement of facts; description; an official statement, esp. of a judicial opinion or decision: rumour; sound; noise.—*n.* report'er, one who reports, esp. for a newspaper. [*L. reportio*—*re*, back, and *porto*, to carry.]

Repose, re-pó's', *v. t. lit.* to place back, to lay up; to lay at rest; to compose: to place in trust.—*v. i.* to rest; to sleep: to rest in confidence; to lie:—*pr. p.* repó'sing; *pa. p.* repó'sed'.—*n.* a lying at rest; sleep; quiet: rest of mind: in the *fine arts*,

reposit

Repulse

that harmony which gives rest to the eye. [Fr. *reposer*; L. *repono, repositum*—*re*, back, and *pono*, to place.]

reposit, re-po-sit, *v.t.*, to lay up; to lodge, as for safety:—*pr.p.* repositing; *pa.p.* reposit.

repository, re-po-si-to-ri-*n.*, that in which anything is reposit or laid up.

Repossession, re-po-ses-si-*v.t.*, to possess again. [L. *re*, again, and *posses*.]

Reprehend, rep-re-hend', *v.t.* lit. to hold back; to blame; to reprove:—*pr.p.* reprehending; *pa.p.* reprehended. [L. *reprehendo, -hensum*—*re*, back, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of. See Mand.]

reprehensible, rep-re-hen-si-bl, *adj.*, worthy of being reprehended or blamed.—*adv.* reprehensibly.

reprehension, rep-re-hen'shun, *n.*, act of reprehending or reproof; reproof; censure.

reprehensive, rep-re-hen'siv, *adj.*, reprehending; containing reproof; given in reproof.

Represent, rep-re-sent', *v.t.* lit. to present again; to exhibit the image of; to serve as a sign of; to act the part of; to stand in the place of; to bring before the mind; to describe:—*pr.p.* representing; *pa.p.* represented. [L. *represento, -atum*—*re*, again, and *presento*, to place before. See Present.]

representable, rep-re-sen-ta-bl, *adj.*, that may be represented.

representation, rep-re-sen-ta'shun, *n.*, act of representing or exhibiting; that which represents; an image; picture; dramatic performance; part performed by a representative; statement.

representative, rep-re-sen-ta-tiv, *adj.*, representing; showing a likeness; bearing the character or power of others; presenting the full character of a class.—*n.* one who stands for another; in law, an heir.

Repress, re-pres', *v.t.* lit. to press back; to check or restrain. [L. *re*, back, and *press*.]

repression, re-pres'hun, *n.*, act of repressing; restraint.

repressive, re-pres'iv, *adj.*, tending or able to repress.—*adv.* repressively.

Reprove, re-prév', *v.t.*, to hold back or delay the execution of a criminal; to give a respite to:—*pr.p.* reprovving; *pa.p.* reprovved.—*n.* delay in the execution of capital punishment. [prob. from Fr. *reprovere*, L. *reprehendo*. See Reprehend.]

Reprimand, rep-ri-mand', *n.* lit. a pressing back or checking; severe reproof.—*v.t.* to chide; to reprove severely; to administer reproof publicly or officially:—*pr.p.* reprimanding; *pa.p.* reprimanded. [L. *reprimandum*, from *reprimo, repressum*, to press back—*re*, back, and *primo*, to press.]

Reprint, re-print', *v.t.*, to print again; to print a new impression of.—*n.* reprint, another impression of. [L. *re*, again, and *print*.]

Reprisal, re-priz'al, *n.*, a seizing back or in retaliation; anything seized in retaliation; that which is seized for injury inflicted. [Fr. *reprisaille*, old Fr. *reprisaille*, low L. *reprisalia*, reprisals, from *reprehendo*. See Reprehend.]

Reproach, re-próch', *v.t.* lit. to bring (some offence) back or near to one; to cast in one's teeth; to censure severely; to upbraid; to revile; to treat with contempt:—*pr.p.* reproaching; *pa.p.* reproached.—*n.*, the act of reproaching; reproof; censure; blame in opprobrious language; disgrace; an object of scorn. [Fr. *reprocher*, It. *rimproverare*, from a supposed L. *reprochiare*—*re*, back, and *prope*, near.]

reproachable, re-próch'a-bl, *adj.*, deserving reproach; opprobrious.—*adv.* reproachably.

reproachful, re-próch'fool, *adj.*, full of reproach, or blame; abusive; scurrilous; bringing reproach; shameful; disgraceful.—*adv.* reproachfully.

Reprobate, rep-ro-bát, *adj.*, reprovved or deserving reproof; condemned; base; given over to sin; depraved; vile; in *B.*, that will not stand proof or trial.—*n.*, an abandoned or profligate person.—*v.t.* to disapprove; to censure; to disown:—*pr.p.* reprobating; *pa.p.* reprobated. [L. *reprobo*. See Reprove.]

reprobation, rep-ro-bá'shun, *n.*, the act of reprobating; rejection; the act of abandoning to destruction; state of being so abandoned.

Reproduce, ré-pro-dú's, *v.t.*, to produce again; to form anew.—*n.* reproduction. [L. *re*, again, and *prodece*.]

reproductive, ré-pro-duk'tiv, *adj.*, tending to reproduce.

Reprove, re-próov', *v.t.*, to disapprove; to condemn; to chide; to censure; in *B.*, to disprove or refute. [Fr. *reprover*, old Fr. *reprover*, L. *reprobo, -atum*—*re*, back, and *probo*, to try or prove. See Prove.]—*n.* reprover.

reproof, re-próof, *n.*, a reproof or blaming; rebuke; censure; reprehension.

reprovable, ré-próov'a-bl, *adj.*, deserving reproof, blame, or censure.—*adv.* reprovably.

Reptile, rep-til, or til, *adj.*, creeping; moving or crawling on the belly or with very short legs; grovelling; low.—*n.* an animal that moves or crawls on its belly or with short legs; a grovelling, low person. [L. *reptilis*—*repto, serpo*, Gr. *herpō*, Sans. *sríp*, to creep.]

reptilian, rep-til'yan, *adj.*, belonging to reptiles.

Republic, re-pub'lik, *n.*, the public affair or interest; a commonwealth; a form of government by which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr. *republique*, L. *republica*—*res*, an affair, and *publicus*, belonging to the people. See Public.]

republican, re-pub'lik-an, *adj.*, belonging to a republic; agreeable to the principles of a republic.—*n.* one who advocates a republican form of government; a democrat.

republicanism, re-pub'lik-an-izm, *n.*, the principles of republican government; attachment to republican government.

Republish, ré-pub'lish, *v.t.*, to publish again or anew.—*n.* republication. [L. *re*, again, *publi*.]

Repudiate, re-pú-di-át, *v.t.* lit. to kick away with the foot; to reject; to disclaim; to disavow:—*pr.p.* repudiating; *pa.p.* repudiated. [L. *repudio, repudiatum*—*repudium*, a putting away—*re*, away, and *ped*, conn. with *pes, pedis*, the foot.]

repudiation, re-pú-di-át'shun, *n.*, the act of repudiating; rejection; the state of being repudiated. [L. *repudiatio*.]

repudiator, re-pú-di-át-or, *n.*, one who repudiates.

Repugnant, rep-pug'nant, *adj.*, fighting against; hostile; adverse; contrary; distasteful.—*adv.* repugnantly. [L. *repugnans, -antis*, *pr.p.* of *repugno*—*re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight.]

repugnance, rep-pug'nans, *n.*, the state of being repugnant; resistance; aversion; reluctance. [L. *repugnantia*.]

Repulse, re-puls', *v.t.*, to drive back; to repel; to beat off:—*pr.p.* repulsing; *pa.p.* repulsed.—*n.* the state of being repulsed or driven back; the act of repelling; refusal. [L. *repelle*, *repulsus*—*re*, back, and *pelle*, to drive.] See Palate.

repulsion, re-pul'shun, *n.*, act of repulsing or driving back; state of being repelled; power by which bodies or their particles repel each other.

repulsive, re-puls'iv, *adj.*, that repulses or drives off; repelling; cold, reserved, forbidding.—*adv.* repulsively.—*n.* repulsiveness.

Repurchase, re-pur'chās, *v. t.*, to purchase or buy back or again.—*n.* the act of buying again; that which is bought again. [L. *re*, again, *Parthasa.*]

Repute, re-pūt', *v. t.* lit. to count again or over; to account or estimate; to hold:—*pr. p.* reput'ing; *pa. p.* reput'ed.—*n.* estimate; established opinion; character. [L. *reputo*, -atum—*re*, again, and *puto*, to reckon, to count.]

reputable, rep'ūt-ābl, *adj.*, in good repute or esteem; respectable; honourable; consistent with reputation.—*adv.* reput'ably.—*n.* reputableness.

reputation, rep-ū-tā'shun, *n.*, state of being held in repute; estimation; character as established in public opinion; credit; fame. [Fr.; L. *reputatio*.]

reputedly, re-pūt'ed-li, *adv.*, in common repute or estimation.

Request, re-kwest', *v. t.*, to seek again; to ask for earnestly; to entreat; to desire:—*pr. p.* request'ing; *pa. p.* request'ed.—*n.*, the act of seeking again; petition; prayer; desire; demand; that which is requested; a want; the state of being desired. [L. *requiro*, *requisitum*—*re*, again, and *quero*, to seek.]

require, re-kwīr', *v. t.*, to seek again; to ask; to demand; to need; to exact; to direct:—*pr. p.* requir'ing; *pa. p.* requir'ed. [L. *requiro*.]

requirable, re-kwīr'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be required; fit or proper to be required.

requirement, re-kwīr'ment, *n.*, the act of requiring; that which is required; claim; demand.

requisite, rek-wi-zit, *adj.*, required; needful; indispensable.—*n.* that which is required; anything necessary or indispensable.

requitation, rek-wi-zish'un, *n.*, the act of requiring; an application; a demand; a written request or invitation.—*n.* requisitist, one who makes a requisition. [L. *requisitio*.]

Requiem, rē'kwī-em, or rek', *n.* a hymn or mass sung for the quiet or rest of the soul of the dead; a grand musical composition in honour of the dead. [L., acc. of *requies*—(*re*, intensive, and *quies*, rest), the first word of the hymn 'Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine,' 'Give eternal rest to them, O Lord!']

Requie, Requisite, &c. See under Request.

Requite, re-kwīt', *v. t.* to give back so as to be quits; to repay; to pay in return:—*pr. p.* requit'ing; *pa. p.* requit'ed. [L. *re*, back, and *quit*.]

requital, re-kwīt'al, *n.*, the act of requiting; payment in return; recompense; reward.

Revermous, rē'r'mous, *n.* lit. the mouse that moves or agitates the air with its wings; a bat. [A.S. *hreremus*—*hreran*, to move, and *mus*, a mouse.]

Reverard, same as Bearward.

Rescind, re-sind', *v. t.*, to cut away or off; to annul; to repeal; to reverse:—*pr. p.* rescind'ing; *pa. p.* rescind'ed. [L. *rescindo*, *rescissum*—*re*, and *scindo*, to cut. See *Scissors*.]

rescindment, re-sizh'un, *n.*, the act of rescinding; the act of annulling or repealing.

Rescript, rē'skript, *n.*, that which is written in return; the official answer of a pope or an emperor to any legal question; an edict or decree. [L. *rescriptum*—*re*, back, *scribo*, scriptum, to write.]

res'kū, *v. t.* lit. to shake away or off; to

free from danger or violence; to deliver; to liberate.—*n.* the act of rescuing; deliverance from violence or danger; release:—*pr. p.* rescu'ing *pa. p.* rescu'ed. [old Fr. *rescurre*, Prov. *res codre*, It. *riscuotere*—L. *re*, away, and *excutere* to shake out, *ex*, out, and *quatio*, to shake.]

Research, re-sērčh', *n.*, a searching again; a careful search; diligent examination or investigation; scrutiny. [L. *re*, again, and *serch*.]

Resemble, re-zem'bl, *v. t.*, to be similar to; to have the likeness of; to possess similar qualities or appearance; to compare; to make like:—*pr. p.* resemb'ling; *pa. p.* resemb'led. [Fr. *ressembler*.—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, L. *simulo*, to make like—*similis*, like.]

resemblance, re-zem'blans, *n.*, the state of resembling; similitude; likeness; similarity; that which is similar.

Resent, re-zen't', *v. t.* lit. to feel in return; orig. to take well; to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be indignant at; to express indignation:—*pr. p.* resent'ing; *pa. p.* resent'ed. [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, in return, and *sentio*, to perceive, to feel.]

resentful, re-zen't'fool, *adj.*, full of or prone to resentment.—*adv.* resent'fully.

resentment, re-zen't'ment, *n.*, the act of resenting; displeasure; anger; indignation; wrath.

Reserve, re-zērv', *v. t.*, to keep back; to keep for future or other use; to retain:—*pr. p.* reserv'ing; *pa. p.* reserv'ed.—*n.*, that which is reserved; that which is kept for future use; a part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist those engaged in action; that which is kept back in the mind; mental concealment; absence of freedom in words or actions; caution. [L. *reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, to save, to keep.]

reservation, rez-ēr-vā'shun, *n.*, the act of reserving or keeping back; mental concealment; something withheld; the state of being reserved or kept back; a clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved.

reserved, re-zērv'ed, *adj.*, characterised by reserve; not free or frank in words or behaviour; shy; cold.—*adv.* reserv'edly.—*n.* reserv'edness.

reservoir, rez-ēr-vwōr', *n.*, a place where anything is reserved or kept in store; a place where water is collected and kept for use. [Fr.]

Reside, re-zīd', *v. i.* lit. to sit back or down; to remain sitting; to dwell permanently; to abide; to live; to inhale:—*pr. p.* resid'ing; *pa. p.* resid'ed. [L. *resideo*—*re*, back, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

residence, rez'i-dens, *n.*, act of residing or of dwelling in a place; place where one resides.

residency, rez'i-den-si, *n.*, residence; the official dwelling of a government officer in India.

resident, rez'i-dent, *adj.*, residing or dwelling in a place for some time; residing in the place of his duties.—*n.* one who resides; a public minister at a foreign court.

residential, rez-i-den'shal, *adj.*, residing; having actual residence.

residentially, rez-i-den'shar-i, *adj.*, residential.—*n.* one who keeps a certain residence, esp. an ecclesiastic.

Residue, rez'i-dū, *n.*, that which is left behind after a part is taken away; the remainder. [L. *residuum*, from *resideo*, to remain behind. See *Reside*.]

residual, re-zīd'ū-āl, *adj.*, remaining as residue.

residuary, re-zīd'ū-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to the residue.

residuum, re-zid'ū-m, *n.*, *residuum*; that which is left after any process of purification.

sign, re-zin', *v. i.*, to sign back or away from; to yield up to another: to submit calmly:—*pr. p.* resign'ing; *pa. p.* resigned'. [L. *resigno*, -atum—*rr*, back, signo, to sign—*signum*, a mark.]

signation, rez-ig-nā'shun, *n.*, *act of resigning* or giving up; state of being resigned or quietly submissive; acquiescence; patience.

spring, re-zil'i-ent, *adj.*, *springing back* or rebounding. [L. *resiliens*, *resiliens*, pr. p. of *resilio*—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap or spring.]

springance, re-zil'i-ens, *resiliency*, re-zil'i-en-si, *n.*, *act of springing back* or rebounding.

resin, rez'in, *n.*, an inflammable substance, which flows from trees in a liquid state. [L. *resina*; Gr. *ῥέσιν*, prob. from *ῥέω*, to flow.]

resinous, rez'in-us, *adj.*, *having the qualities of* or resembling *resin*.—*adv.* resinously.—*n.* resinousness.

resiny, rez'in-i, *adj.*, *like resin*.

resist, re-zist', *v. i.*, to stand against; to strive against; to oppose.—*v. i.* to make opposition:—*pr. p.* resist'ing; *pa. p.* resisted'. [L. *resisto*—*re*, against, and *sisto*, to stand.]

resistance, re-zist'ans, *n.*, *act of resisting*; opposition: in *mech.*, the power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse of another.

resistible, re-zist'i-bl, *adj.*, *that may be resisted*.—*adv.* resistibly.—*n.* resistibility, *quality of being resistible*.

resistanceless, re-zist'les, *adj.*, *incapable of being resisted*; irresistible.—*adv.* resistlessly.—*n.* resistlessness.

resolute, &c. See under **Resolve**.

resolve, re-zolv', *v. i.* lit. to loose back or asunder; to separate into parts: to analyse: to free from doubt or difficulty; to explain: to decide; to fix by resolution or formal declaration: in *math.*, to solve: in *med.*, to disperse, as a tumour: in *music*, to carry a discord into a concord.—*v. i.* to determine:—*pr. p.* resolv'ing; *pa. p.* resolved'.—*n.* anything resolved or determined; resolution; fixed purpose. [L. *resolvo*, *resolutum*—*re*, back, and *solvō*, to loose.]

resolvable, re-zolv'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be resolved* or reduced to its elements.—*adv.* resolvably.

resolved, re-zolv'd, *adj.* fixed in purpose.—*adv.* resolutely.—*n.* resoluteness.

resolute, rez'ō-lit, *adj.*, *resolved*; determined; having a fixed purpose; constant in pursuing a purpose.—*adv.* resolutely.—*n.* resoluteness.

resolution, rez-ō-lū'shun, *n.*, *act of resolving*; analysis; solution: state of being resolved; fixed determination; steadiness: that which is resolved; formal proposal in a public assembly.

resonant, rez'ō-nant, *adj.*, *resounding back*; returning sound. [L. *resonans*, -antis, pr. p. of *resono*—*re*, back, and *sono*, to sound.]

resonance, rez'ō-nans, *n.*, *act of resounding*; the returning of sound by reflection or by the production of vibrations in other bodies.

resort, re-zort', *v. i.* lit. to go again or frequently; to go; to betake one's self: to apply; to have recourse:—*pr. p.* resort'ing; *pa. p.* resorted'.—*n.* act of resorting: a place much frequented; a haunt: resource. [Fr. *ressortir*, prob. from L. *surgo*, to rise. See **Resourse**.]

resource, re-zōrs', *n.*, *that to which one resorts* for supply or support; an expedient: in *pl.*, means of raising money; means of any kind.

resound, re-zōund', *v. i.*, to sound back; to echo: to praise or celebrate with sound; to spread the fame of.—*v. i.* to be sent back or echoed; to echo: to sound loudly: to be much mentioned:—*pr. p.* resound'ing; *pa. p.* resound'ed. [L. *re*, back and *sonāre*.]

Resourse. See under **Resort**.

Respect, re-spekt', *v. i.* lit. to look back upon; to esteem for merit; to honour: to relate to:—*pr. p.* respect'ing; *pa. p.* respect'ed'.—*n.* act of esteeming highly; regard: expression of esteem; deportment arising from esteem: relation; reference: in *B.*, good-will; partiality. [L. *respicio*, *respectum*—*re*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

respectable, re-spekt'a-bl, *adj.*, *worthy of respect* or regard: moderate in excellence or number: not mean or despicable.—*adv.* respectably.—*n.* respectability, *state or quality of being respectable*.

respectful, re-spekt'fūl, *adj.*, *full of respect*; marked by civility.—*adv.* respectfully.

respectiva, re-spekt'iv, *adj.*, *having respect* or reference to; relative: relating to a particular person or thing; particular.—*adv.* respectively.

Respirable, *Respiration*, &c. See under **Respire**.

Respire, re-spir', *v. i.*, to take breath again: to take rest: to breathe.—*v. i.* to breathe out:—*pr. p.* respir'ing; *pa. p.* respired'. [L. *respiro*—*re*, again, and *spiro*, -atum, to breathe.]

respirable, re-spir'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be breathed*; fit for respiration.—*n.* respirability, *quality of being respirable*.

respiration, rez-pi-rā'shun, *n.*, *act of respiring* or breathing.

respirator, rez-pi-rā-tor, *n.*, a network of fine wire for *respiring* or breathing through.

respiratory, rez-pi-rā-tor-i, *adj.*, *pertaining to* or serving for *respiration*.

Respite, rez'pit, *n.* lit. a looking back, hence forbearance; temporary cessation of anything; pause; interval of rest: in *law*, temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal.—*v. t.* to grant a respite to; to relieve by a pause: to delay; to reprieve:—*pr. p.* respit'ing; *pa. p.* respited'. [old Fr. *respit*; Fr. *répit*; It. *rispetto*; L. *respectus*. See **Respect**.]

Resplendent, re-splen'dent, *adj.*, *very splendid*, *shining brilliantly*; very bright.—*adv.* resplendently. [L. *resplendens*, -entis, pr. p. of *resplendo*—*re*, intens., and *splendo*, to shine.]

resplendence, re-splen'dens, *resplendency*, re-splen'den-si, *n.*, *state of being resplendent*.

Respond, re-pond', *v. i.* lit. to promise a thing in return; to answer or reply: to correspond or suit: to be answerable:—*pr. p.* respond'ing; *pa. p.* respond'ed'. [L. *respondeo*, *respondensum*—*re*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise.] See **Sponsor**.

respondent, re-pond'ent, *adj.*, *responding*; that answers to expectation.—*n.* one who answers, esp. in a lawsuit: one who refutes objections.

response, re-pond's', *n.*, *act of responding* or answering; a reply; the answer made by the congregation to the priest during divine service; reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

responsible, re-pond'si-bl, *adj.*, *liable to respond* or render satisfaction; answerable.—*adv.* responsibly.

responsibility, re-pond-si-bil'i-ti, *n.*, *state of being responsible*; what one is responsible for.

responsive, re-pond'siv, *adj.*, *inclined to respond*; answering: correspondent.—*adv.* responsively.

Rest, rest, *n.*, *ease*; quiet; sleep; the final sleep or

death: cessation from motion or disturbance; peace: place of rest: that on which anything rests: a pause of the voice in reading: in music, an interval of silence and its mark.—*v.t.* to repose; to sleep; to be dead: to cease from action or labour: to be still: to be supported; to lean or trust; to be satisfied: to come to an end.—*v.i.* to lay at rest; to quiet: to place on a support:—*pr.p.* resting; *pa.p.* rested. [A.S.; Ger. *ruht*; Dutch, *ruste*, *ruste*.]

restless, *rest'les*, *adj.*, without rest; uneasy; in continual motion: passed in unequilibrium: seeking change or action, unsettled: turbulent.—*adv.* rest'lessly.—*n.* restlessness.

Rest, *rest*, *n.*, that which remains after the separation of a part; remainder; others. [Fr. *reste*—L. *resto*, to remain—*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand.]
restive, *rest'iv*, *adj.*, remaining or standing back; unwilling to go forward; obstinate.—*adv.* rest'ively.—*n.* restiveness.

Restaurant, *res-to-rang'* or *res-to-rant'*, *n.*, a house for refreshment, or for restoring the strength when impaired by hunger or fatigue. [Fr.—*restaurer*, to restore. See *Restora*.]

Restitution, *res-ti-tu'shun*, *n.*, lit. act of setting up again; act of restoring what was lost or taken away. [L. *restitutio*—*restitu*, to set up again—*re*, again, and *statuo*, to make to stand. See *Statue*.]

Restless, &c. See under *Rest*.

Restore, *re-stor'*, *v.t.*, lit. to make to stand again; hence, to repair; to replace; to return: to revive; to cure:—*pr.p.* restoring; *pa.p.* restored.—*n.* restorer. [Fr. *restaurer*—L. *restaurare*, again, and root *sto*, to stand.]

restoration, *res-to-rā'shun*, *n.*, act of restoring; replacement; recovery: revival: reparation.
restorative, *re-stor'a-tiv*, *adj.*, able or tending to restore, especially to strength and vigour.—*n.* a medicine that restores.—*adv.* restoratively.

Restrain, *re-strān'*, *v.t.*, to strain or bind back tightly; to hold back; to hinder: to limit:—*pr.p.* restraining; *pa.p.* restrained. [old Fr. *restrindre*—L. *restringo*, *restringo*—*re*, back, and *stringo*, to draw or bind tightly.]

restraint, *re-strānt'*, *n.*, act of restraining; state of being restrained; want of liberty: limitation: hinderance.

Restrict, *re-strikt'*, *v.t.*, to bind back tightly; to limit; to confine; to repress:—*pr.p.* restricting; *pa.p.* restricted.

restriction, *re-strikt'shun*, *n.*, act of restricting; limitation; confinement.

restrictive, *re-strikt'iv*, *adj.*, having the power or tendency to restrict.—*adv.* restrictively.

Result, *re-sult'*, *v.t.*, lit. to spring back; to follow as a consequence; to originate; to ensue:—*pr.p.* resulting; *pa.p.* resulted.—*n.* act of leaping back; consequence; conclusion: decision. [L. *resulto*—*resilio*.] See *Resilient*.

resultant, *re-sult'ant*, *adj.*, resulting from combination.—*n.* in physics, a force compounded of two or more forces.

Resume, *re-zūm'*, *v.t.*, to take back or up again; to begin again after interruption:—*pr.p.* resuming; *pa.p.* resumed. [L. *resumo*—*re*, back, *sumo*, *sumptum*, to take.] See *Sumptuary*.

resumable, *re-zūm'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be resumed or taken up again.

resumption, *re-zūmp'shun*, *n.*, act of resuming or taking up again.

Resurgent, *re-sur'jent*, *adj.*, rising again, or from the dead. [L. *resurgens*, *erigens*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, *surrectum*, to rise.]

resurrection, *rez-ur-rek'shun*, *n.*, act of rising again or from the dead.

Resuscitate, *re-sus'i-tāt*, *v.t.*, lit. to move quick; from beneath again; to revive; to reproduce.—*v.i.* to revive; to awaken:—*pr.p.* resuscitating; *pa.p.* resuscitated. [L. *re*, again, and *resuscito* from *sub*, for *sub*, from beneath, and *cito* to put into quick motion—*cito*, to make to go.]

resuscitation, *re-sus-i-tā'shun*, *n.*, act of resuscitating or reviving from a state of apparent death state of being revived.

resuscitative, *re-sus'i-tāt'iv*, *adj.*, tending to resuscitate; reviving; reproducing.

Retail, *re-tāil'*, *v.t.*, to cut up again and sell in small parts; to sell at second-hand; to deal out in small portions:—*pr.p.* retailing; *pa.p.* retailed.—*n.* retailer. [Fr. *retailer*, to cut again—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut. See *Detail*.]

retail, *re-tāil*, *n.*, the sale of goods in small quantities.

Retain, *re-tāin'*, *v.t.*, to hold back; to keep in possession; to detain; to employ by a fee paid:—*pr.p.* retaining; *pa.p.* retained. [L. *retinere*, back, and *tenere*, to hold.] See *Tenure*.

retainable, *re-tāin'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be retained.

retainer, *re-tāin'er*, *n.*, one who retains: one who is retained in service; a dependent; a fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause.

retention, *re-ten'shun*, *n.*, act or power of retaining; memory; restraint.

retentive, *re-ten'tiv*, *adj.*, having power to retain.—*adv.* retentively.—*n.* retentiveness.

retinue, *re-ti-nū*, *n.*, the body of retainers who follow a person of rank; a suite.

Retaliate, *re-tāl'i-āt*, *v.t.*, to return by giving like for like; to repay.—*v.i.* to return like for like:—*pr.p.* retaliating; *pa.p.* retaliated. [L. *retaliare*, *atum*—*re*, in return, *talis*, of such a kind.]

retaliation, *re-tāl'i-ā'shun*, *n.*, act of retaliating; the return of like for like; retribution.

retaliative, *re-tāl'i-a-tiv*, *retaliatory*, *re-tāl'i-a-tor'iv*, *adj.*, returning like for like.

Retard, *re-tārd'*, *v.t.*, to make tardy or slow; to keep back; to delay; to defer:—*pr.p.* retarding; *pa.p.* retarded. [L. *retardo*—*re*, back, and *tardo*, to make slow—*tardus*, slow.] See *Tardy*.

retardation, *re-tar-dā'shun*, *n.*, act of retarding; hinderance; obstacle.

Retch, *rech*, *v.t.*, lit. to hark and spit; to try to vomit; to strain:—*pr.p.* retching; *pa.p.* retched. [A.S. *hræcan*, to hawk; Dutch, *rachelen*, to hawk and spit; Ice. *hræki*, spittle.]

Retention, *Retentive*, &c. See under *Retain*.

Retiary. See under *Reticle*.

Reticent, *re-ti-sent*, *adj.*, very silent. [L. *reticentis*, *pr.p.* of *reticere*—*re*, and *facere*, to be silent.
reticence, *re-ti-sens*, *reticency*, *re-ti-sen-si*, *n.*, silence; concealment by silence.

Reticle, *re-ti-kl*, *Reticule*, *re-ti-kl*, *n.*, orig. a little bag of net-work; a little bag to be carried in the hand. [L. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.]

retiary, *re-shi-ar-i*, *adj.*, netlike; constructing a web to catch prey; provided with a net.

reticular, *re-tik'ū-lar*, *adj.*, having the form of a small net or of net-work; formed with interstices.

reticulate, *re-tik'ū-lāt*, *reticulated*, *re-tik'ū-lāt-ed*, *adj.*, netted; having the form or structure of a net; having veins crossing like net-work.—*n.* reticulation.

iform, ret'i-form, adj., having the form or structure of a net. [L. *rete*, and *forma*, form.]
ina, ret'i-na, n., the innermost coating of the eye, consisting of a fine net-work of optic nerves.

stina. See under *Retata*.

stina, re-tir', v. i., to draw back; to retreat; to recede.—*v. t.* to withdraw; to cause to retire:—*pr. p.* retir'ing; *pa. p.* retir'ed. [Fr. *retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer*, L. *trahō*, to draw.]

tlement, re-tir'ment, n., act of retiring or withdrawing from society or from public life; state of being retired; solitude; privacy.

stort, re-tort', v. i. lit. to twist or bend back; to throw back; to return.—*v. t.* to return; to make a severe reply:—*pr. p.* retort'ing; *pa. p.* retort'ed.—*n.* a censure or incivility returned; a vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube. [L. *retorqueo*, *retortium*—*re*, back, and *torqueo*, to twist.] See *Torture*.

etouch, re-tuch', v. i., to touch again; to improve, as a picture, by new touches.—*n.* the re-application of the artist's hand to a work. [L. *re*, again, and *Touch*.]

etraoe, re-tras', v. i., to trace back; to go back by the same course; to renew the outline of. [L. *re*, back, and *Traco*.]

etraet, re-trakt', v. t., to retract or draw back; to recall; to recant.—*v. i.* to unsay:—*pr. p.* retract'ing; *pa. p.* retract'ed. [L. *retrahō*, *retractum*—*re*, back, and *trahō*, to draw.]

etraetle, re-trakt'il, or -il, adj., that may be retracted or drawn back, as claws.

etraetion, re-trak'shun, n., act of retracting or drawing back; recantation.

etraetiva, re-trakt'iv, adj., able or ready to retract.—*adv.* retract'ively.

etraet, re-trét', n., a drawing back or retracing one's steps; departure; the state of being retired or secluded; the place to which one retires; a place of security; a shelter; *mil.*, the act of retiring before a superior force; the signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters.—*v. i.* to draw back; to retire, esp. to a place of shelter or security; to retire before an enemy or from an advanced position:—*pr. p.* retreating; *pa. p.* retreat'ed. [Fr. *retraite*, L. *retractus*—*retrahō*.]

etraetsh, re-trensh', v. t., to trench or cut off or away; to render less; to curtail.—*v. i.* to live at less expense; to economise. [L. *re*, away, and *Trench*.]

etraetshment, re-trensh'ment, n., the act of trenching or cutting off; the act of lessening or abridging; reduction; in *fort.*, a work within another for prolonging the defence.

etraetshment, re-tri-bú'shun, n. lit. a giving back; repayment; suitable return; reward or punishment. [L. *retributio*—*tribuo*, to give back—*re*, back, and *tribuo*, to give.] See *Tribute*.

etraetshive, re-trib'ú-tiv, adj., belonging to retribution; repaying; rewarding or punishing suitably.

etraetive, re-tré'v', v. i. lit. to find again; to recover; to recall or bring back; to bring back to a former state; to repair:—*pr. p.* retriev'ing; *pa. p.* retrieved'. [Fr. *retrouver*—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find.] See *Trove*.

etraetible, re-tré'v'-á-bl, adj., that may be retrieved or recovered.—*adv.* retriev'ably.

etraetiver, re-tré'v-ér, n., one who retrieves; a kind of dog trained to seek and bring back game that has been shot, and to recover anything lost.

etroosomōn, rē-tro-esēh'un, n., a going back. [L. *retrocessus*—*retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go.]

etrograde, rē-tro-grād, adj., going backward; falling from better to worse.—*v. i.* to go backwards:—*pr. p.* rē-tro-grād'ing; *pa. p.* rē-tro-grād'ed.—*n.* retrográd'ation. [L. *retrogradus*—*retro*, backward, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to go.]

etrogression, rē-tro-gresh'un, n., a going backward; a decline in excellence.

etrogressive, rē-tro-gres'iv, adj., going backward.—*adv.* retrogress'ively.

etrospect, rē-tro-spekt, n., a looking back; a contemplation of the past. [from L. *retrospectio*, *spectum*—*retro*, back, and *specio*, to look.]

etrospostion, rē-tro-spek'shun, n., the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

etrospostive, rē-tro-spekt'iv, adj., looking back; referring to the past.—*adv.* retrospect'ively.

eturn, re-tur'n', v. i., to turn back; to come back to the same place; to go back to the same state; to answer; to retort.—*v. t.* to bring or send back; to transmit; to give back; to repay; to give back in reply; to report; to give an account.—*n.* the act of returning; the act of going back; revolution; periodic renewal; the act of bringing or sending back; restitution; repayment; the profit on capital or labour; a reply; a report or account, esp. official. [L. *re*, back, and *Turn*.]

eturnable, re-tur'n'-á-bl, adj., that may be returned or restored.

etunion, rē-tū'n'yun, n., a union again; a union after separation; an assembly. [L. *re*, again, and *Unio*.]

etunite, rē-tū-nit', v. t., to unite again; to join after separation; to reconcile after variance.—*v. i.* to become united again; to join again.

etveil, re-vel', v. i. lit. to take back the veil from, to unveil; to make known; to disclose:—*pr. p.* revealing; *pa. p.* revealed'. [L. *revolo*—*re*, back, and *velo*, to veil—*velum*, a veil.]

etvelation, rev-e-lá'shun, n., the act of revealing or making known; that which is revealed; the revealing divine truth; that which is revealed by God to man; the last book of the New Testament. [L. *revolatio*.]

etvelle, rē-vel'yá, n. the sound of the drum or trumpet at daybreak to awaken soldiers. [Fr. *revell*—*veiller*, to awake—*re*, again, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch.] See *Vigil*.

etvel, rev'el, v. i. to feast in a riotous or noisy manner; to carouse; to move playfully:—*pr. p.* rev'elling; *pa. p.* rev'elled.—*n.* a riotous or tumultuous feast; carousal.—*n.* reveller. [old Fr. *reveler*, Prov. *revellar*, L. *revellare*, to rebel, see *Rebel*.]

etvelry, rev'el-ri, n., riotous or noisy festivity.

etvenge, re-venj', v. i. lit. to lay claim to in return; to punish or injure in return; to avenge:—*pr. p.* reveng'ing; *pa. p.* reveng'ed'.—*n.* the act of revenging; injury inflicted in return; a malicious injuring in return for injury received; the passion for retaliation.—*n.* revenger. [old Fr. *revenger*, Prov. *revensar*—L. *re*, in return, and *vindico*, to lay claim to.] See *Vindicta*.

etvengafal, re-venj'fool, adj., full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury in return; vindictive; malicious.—*adv.* reveng'ed'fully.

etvengement, re-venj'ment, n. in B., revenge.

etvenue, rev'en-ú, n. lit. that which comes back; return; the receipts or rents from any source;

income; the income of a state. [Fr. *revenu*—*revenir*, L. *revenir*—*re*, back, *venio*, to come.]

Reverberate, re-vér'bér-át, *v. i.* lit. to beat or cast back; to send back, as sound; to echo; to reflect; to drive from side to side, as flame.—*v. i.* to echo; to resound; to be repelled.—*fr. p.* reverberating; *pa. p.* reverberated.—*n.* reverberation. [L. *re*, back, and *verbero*, -atum, to beat, from *verber*, a lash.]

reverbatory, re-vér'bér-a-tor-i, *adj.*, that reverberates; returning or driving back.

Revere, re-vér', *v. i.*, to stand in awe of; to regard with respectful awe; to venerate:—*fr. p.* revering; *pa. p.* revered'. [Fr. *révéler*, L. *revereor*—*re*, intens., and *verror*, to feel awe.]

reverence, rev'é-ens, *n.* fear arising from high respect; respectful awe; veneration; honour: an act of revering or obeisance; a bow or courtesy: a title of the clergy.—*v. i.* to regard with reverence; to venerate or honour:—*fr. p.* reverencing; *pa. p.* revered. [Fr.; L. *reverentia*.]

reverend, rev'é-énd, *adj.*, worthy of reverence: a title of the clergy: in B., awful, venerable. [Fr.; L. *reverendus*—*revereor*.]

reverent, rev'é-ént, *adj.*, showing reverence; submissive; humble.—*adv.* reverently.

reverential, rev'é-én-shál, *adj.*, showing reverence; respectful; submissive.—*adv.* reverentially.

Reverie, rev'é-í, *n.* lit. a dreaming: an irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation; voluntary inactivity of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects. [Fr., from *rever*, to dream. See *Rave*.]

Reverse, re-vér's', *v. i.*, to turn back; to place in the opposite position; to change wholly; to overthrow; to change by an opposite decision; to annul:—*fr. p.* reversing; *pa. p.* reversed'.—*n.* that which is reversed; the opposite; the back, esp. of a coin: change; misfortune.—*adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction. [L. *re-vertio*, *reversum*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn.]

reversal, re-vér's-ál, *n.*, the act of reversing; a change; an overthrowing or annulling.

reversible, re-vér's-i-bl, *adj.*, that may be reversed.

reversion, re-vér'shun, *n.*, the act of reverting or returning; that which reverts or returns: the return or future possession of any property after some particular event; the right to future possession. [L. *reversio*.]

reversionary, re-vér'shun-ar-i, *adj.*, relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.

revert, re-vért', *v. i.*, to turn or drive back; to reverse.—*v. i.* to return; to fall back; to refer back: to return to the original owner or his heirs:—*fr. p.* reverting; *pa. p.* reverted'. [L. *revertio*.]

revertible, re-vért'i-bl, *adj.*, that may revert or be reverted.

Revery, same as *Reverie*.

Review, re-vú', *v. i.*, to view again; to look back on; to reconsider; to examine carefully; to inspect, as a body of troops.—*n.* a viewing again; a reconsideration: a careful or critical examination; a critique; a periodical with critiques of books, &c.: *mil.*, an inspection. [L. *re*, again, and *View*.]

reviewal, re-vú'ál, *n.*, a review of a book; a critique.

reviewer, re-vú'ér, *n.*, one who reviews.

Revice, re-ví', *v. i.*, to treat as vile in return; to reproach; to calumniate:—*fr. p.* revicing; *pa. p.* reviced'. [L. *re*, back, and *Vile*.]

Revindicate, ré-vin'di-kát, *v. i.*, to vindicate again to reclaim. [L. *re*, again, and *Vindicate*.]

Revisal, re-víz', *v. i.*, to look back on a thing; to view and amend:—*fr. p.* revising; *pa. p.* revised'.—*n.* review; a second proof-sheet.—*n.* *reviz'* [L. *re*, back, and *viso*, to look at attentively intens. of *video*, to see.]

revisal, re-víz'ál, *revisión*, re-viz'hun, *n.*, act of revising; review.

Revisit, re-víz'it, *v. i.*, to visit again. [L. *re*, again and *Visit*.]

Revice, re-vív', *v. i.*, to return to life, vigour, or firm to recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression.—*v. i.* to restore to life again; to awaken: to cover from neglect or depression:—*fr. p.* revicing; *pa. p.* revived'.—*n.* *reviv'er*. [L. *re*, again and *vivo*, to live. See *Vivid*.]

revival, re-ví'vál, *n.*, act of reviving; recovery from languor, neglect, depression, &c.; renewed interest in or attention to; a time of religious awakening.—*n.* *reviv'álíst*, one who promotes religious revivals.

revivify, re-vív'i-fi, *v. t.*, to cause to revive; to animate.—*n.* *reviv'ífication*.

Revoke, re-vók', *v. t.*, to call back; to repeal: to reverse:—*fr. p.* revoking; *pa. p.* revoked'. [L. *revoco*—*re*, back, and *voco*, to call. See *Vocal*.]

revocable, rev'o-ká-bl, *adj.*, that may be revoked.—*n.* *rev'ocableness*.—*adv.* *rev'ocably*.

revocation, rev-o-ká'shun, *n.*, act of revoking or recalling; repeal; reversal.

Revolt, &c., **Revolute**, &c. See under *Revolve*.

Revolve, re-volv', *v. i.*, to roll back; to roll round on an axis: to move round a centre.—*v. t.* to cause to turn: to consider:—*fr. p.* revolving; *pa. p.* revolved'. [L. *revolvo*, *revolutum*—*re*, back and *volvo*, to roll.]

revolver, re-volv'é-ér, *n.*, that which revolves: a firearm which, by means of revolving barrels, can fire more than once without reloading.

revolute, rev'ol-út, *adj.*, rolled backward.

revolution, rev-ol-ú'shun, *n.*, act of revolving; motion round a centre; course which brings to the same point or state; space measured by a revolving body: extensive change in the government of a country; a revolt.

revolutionary, rev-ol-ú'shun-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or tending to a revolution in government.

revolutionise, rev-ol-ú'shun-íz, *v. t.*, to cause a revolution or entire change of anything:—*fr. p.* revolutionising; *pa. p.* revolutionised.

revolutionist, rev-ol-ú'shun-íst, *n.*, one who promotes or favours a revolution.

revolt, re-vól't', *v. i.* lit. to roll back; to turn away; to renounce allegiance: to be grossly offended.—*v. t.* to cause to rise in revolt: to shock:—*fr. p.* revolting; *pa. p.* revolted'.—*n.* a rebellion.—*n.* *revolt'er*—*revolting*, re-vól't'ing, *adj.*, causing a turning away; from; shocking.—*adv.* *revolt'ingly*.

Revolunt, re-vul'shun, *n.* lit. a tearing off; disgust the diverting of a disease from one part to another [L. *revolvio*—*revollo*, *revolutum*, to tear off or away—*re*, away, and *vello*, to tear.]

revulsive, re-vul'siv, *adj.*, tending to revolution.

Reward, re-wárd', *n.*, a guerdon, or that which is given in return for good or evil received; recompense; retribution; the fruit of one's own labour.—*v. t.* to give in return; to requite, whether good or evil; to punish: in B., to recompense:—*fr. p.* rewarding; *pa. p.* rewarded'. [L. *re*, in return, and old Fr. *guerdon*. See *Guerdon*.]

Reynard, ri'nard, same as Renard.

Rhapsody, rap'so-di, *n.* lit. dispersed pieces or songs loosely sewed or strung together; a part of an epic poem for recitation at one time: any wild, unconnected composition. [Gr. *rhapsōidia*—*rhapso*, to sew, and *ōde*, a song.]

Rhapsodic, rap-sod'ik, rhapsodical, rap-sod'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling rhapsody.—*adv.* rhapsodically.

Rhapsodist, rap'so-dist, *n.*, one who recites or sings rhapsodies; one who composes verses extempore: one who speaks or writes disjointedly.

Rhenish, ren'ish, *adj.*, pertaining to the river Rhine. [L. *Rhenus*.]

Rhetoric, ret'o-rik, *n.*, the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. [Gr. *rhetorikē*—*rhetōr*, a public speaker—*rheō*, to speak.]

Rhetorical, re-tor'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical.—*adv.* rhetorically.

Rhetorician, ret-o-rish'an, *n.*, one who teaches the art of rhetoric; an orator.

Rheum, rōom, *n.*, the flow or discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold; increased action of any organ, esp. of the mucous glands. [L., Gr. *rheuma*—Gr. *rheō*, to flow.]

Rheumatic, rōom'ik, *adj.*, full of or causing rheum.

Rheumatism, rōom'a-tizm, *n.*, a painful affection of the joints with swelling or stiffness, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by rheum or humour flowing through the part affected.

Rheumatic, rōo-ma'tik, rheumatical, rōo-ma'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to, or affected with rheumatism.

Rhinoceros, ri-nos'er-os, *n.*, a very large animal allied to the elephant, having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose. [L.; Gr. *rhinokeros*—*rhin*, rhinos, nose, *keras*, a horn.]

Rhododendron, rō-do-den'dron, *n.*, lit. the rose-tree; a genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.]

Rhodomontade. See Rodomontade.

Rhomb, romb, Rhombus, rom'bus, *n.*, lit. that which may be spun or turned round; a quadrilateral figure having its sides equal, but its angles not right angles. [L.; Gr. *rhombos*—*rhembo*, to turn round and round.]

Rhombic, rom'bik, *adj.*, shaped like a rhomb.

Rhomboid, rom'boid, *n.*, a figure of the form of a rhomb; a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal. [Gr. *rhombos*, and *oidos*, form.]

Rhomboidal, rom-boid'al, *adj.*, having the shape of a rhomboid.

Rhumb, rumb, *n.*, lit. that which goes round and round; orig. a meridian, especially the principal meridian of a map; any vertical circle, hence any point of the compass.

Rhubarb, rōo'barb, *n.*, a plant, the stalks of which are much used in cooking and the root in medicine, so called because brought orig. from the banks of the Rha or Volga. [low L. *rhabarbarum*—L. *Rha*, the Volga, *barbarus*, foreign.]

Rhumb. See under Rhomb.

Rhyme, rim, *n.*, words expressed in numbers or verse; poetry: the correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses.—*v.i.* to correspond in sound; to make rhymes or verses.—*v.t.* to put into rhyme:—*pr.p.* rhym'ing; *pa.p.* rhymed'. [old Ger. *rim*; A.S. *rim*, *gerim*, W. *rhif*, Bret. *rumes*, number.]

rhymem, rim'les, *adj.*, without rhyme.

rhymet, rim'et, rhymeter, rim'stēr, *n.*, one who makes rhymes.

Rhythm, rithm, *n.*, flowing motion; metre; regular recurrence of accents. [L. *rhythmus*—Gr. *rhythmos*—*rheō*, *rheusomai*, to flow.]

Rhythmic, rith'mik, rhythmical, rith'mik-al, *adj.*, having or pertaining to rhythm or metre.—*adv.* rhythmically.

Rib, rib, *n.*, one of the bones from the backbone which encircle the chest: anything like a rib in form or use; a piece of timber which helps to form or strengthen the side of a ship: a vein of a leaf: a prominent line or rising.—*v.t.* to furnish or enclose with ribs; to form with rising lines:—*pr.p.* ribb'ing; *pa.p.* ribbed'. [A.S., Dutch, *rib*; Dan. *ribbe*, prob. conn. with Ger. *reif*, a rope, a hoop, *raufe*, a rack.]

ribbing, rib'ing, *n.*, an arrangement of ribs.

Ribald, rib'ald, *n.*, a lewd fellow; a loose, low character.—*adj.* low; base; mean. [Fr. *ribaud*; It. *ribaldo*—old Ger. *Ariba*, *ribe*, a prostitute, and suffix *ald*.]

Ribaldry, rib'ald-ri, *n.*, the actions of a ribald; obscenity; filthiness: low and vulgar scurrility.

Riband, Ribband, rib'and, Ribbon, rib'on, *n.*, lit. a band round the neck; a fillet or strip of silk: a narrow strip.—*v.t.* to adorn with ribbons:—*pr.p.* ribb'oning; *pa.p.* ribb'oned'. [Fr. *ruban*; old Fr. *riban*; prob. for *ring-band*, it being orig. for the neck.]

Rice, ris, *n.*, one of the most useful and extensively cultivated of grains, like oats when ripe. [Fr. *ris*, *ris*; It. *riso*; L., Gr. *oryza*.]

Rich, rich (*comp.* rich'er, *superl.* rich'est), *adj.*, lit. like a king in wealth; abounding in possessions; wealthy; valuable; sumptuous; fertile: full of agreeable or nutritive qualities; bright, as a colour: full of harmonious sounds: full of beauty.—*adv.* rich'ty. [A.S. *rice*, rich, powerful; Prov. *ric*, powerful; Ice. *riki*, power; Ger. *reich*, kingdom; Gael. *rioh*, king; L. *rego*, to rule.]

riches, rich'es, *n.pl.* (in *B.* sometimes *n.sing.*), power; rule; wealth: richness: abundance. [old E., Fr. *richesse*.]

richness, rich'ness, *n.*, state of being rich; wealth: abundance; fruitfulness: value; costliness: abundance of imagery.

Rich, rik, *n.*, a pile or heap, as of hay. [A.S. *Arvac*, Ice. *Aravkr*, a pile, as of fuel—*Arvika*, to pile up.]

Rickets, rik'ets, *n.sing.* a disease of children, characterized by great debility, supposed to arise from a diseased spine. [A.S. *hric*, *hrycg*, the back, the spine; low L. *rachitis*—Gr. *rachis*, the spine.]

Rickety, rik'et-i, *adj.*, affected with rickets; feeble.

Ricochet, rik'o-shā, or-shet, *n.*, rebound along the ground, as of a ball fired at a low elevation. [Fr., the skipping of a flat stone on the surface of water.]

ricochet, rik'o-shet', *v.t.* to fire at with guns at a low elevation, so as to make the balls skip on the ground:—*pr.p.* ricochet'ting; *pa.p.* ricochet'ted.

Rid, rid, *v.t.* lit. to take; to free; to deliver: to remove by violence: to clear; to disencumber:—*pr.p.* ridd'ing; *pa.p.* and *pa.p.* rid. [A.S. *hriddan*, to take, *ahreddan*, to rid.]

riddance, rid'ans, *n.*, act of ridding or freeing.

Riddle, rid'l, *n.*, lit. something to be read or discovered; a puzzling question; an enigma.—*v.t.* to make riddles; to speak obscurely.—*v.t.* to

selve, as a riddle:—*pr. p.* ridd'ling; *pa. p.* ridd'led. [A.S. *readole—readan*, to guess, to read.]

Riddle, rid'el, *n.* a large sieve for separating coarser materials from finer.—*v. t.* to separate with a riddle, as grain from chaff: to make full of holes like a riddle, as with shot:—*pr. p.* ridd'ling; *pa. p.* ridd'led. [A.S. *hriddel—hridarion*, to sift; Ger. *ridel*, a riddle—*riden*, to sift.]

Ride, rid, *v. t.* lit. to move, to be carried along; to be borne, as on horseback or in a carriage; to practise riding: to float, as a ship at anchor.—*v. t.* to rest on so as to be carried:—*pr. p.* rid'ing; *pa. p.* rode; *pa. p.* ridd'en.—*n.* act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; the course passed over in riding; a district inspected by an excise-officer. [A.S. *ridan*; Ice. *rida*, to move, Ger. *reiten*, to move along.]

Rider, rid'er, *n.* one who rides on a horse; one who manages a horse: an addition to a document after its completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause.

Riding, rid'ing, *adj.*, used to ride or travel; suitable for riding on, as a horse.—*n.* a road for riding on: a district visited by an excise-officer.—*rid'ing-habit*, *rid'ing-skirt*, the long upper *habit*, garment, or *skirt* worn by ladies when riding.

Ridge, rij, *n.* the back or top of the back; anything like a back, as a long range of hills; an extended protuberance; the earth thrown up by the plough between the furrows; the top of a roof.—*v. t.* to form into ridges; to wrinkle:—*pr. p.* ridg'ing; *pa. p.* ridged'. [A.S. *hric*, *hrycg*, Ice. *hrýgg*, Ger. *rücken*, the back; akin to *ragen*, *recken*, to extend, to stretch.]

Ridge, rij, *adj.*, having, or rising in ridges.

Ridicula, rid'ik-ül, *n.*, a laughing at; wit exposing one to laughter; mockery.—*v. t.* to laugh at; to expose to merriment; to sneer at; to mock:—*pr. p.* rid'iculing; *pa. p.* rid'iculed. [L. *ridiculum—ridiculus*, exciting laughter—*ridere*, to laugh.]

Ridiculous, ri-dik'ü-lus, *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; laughable; absurd.—*adv.* ridic'ulously.—*n.* ridic'ulousness. [L. *ridiculus—ridiculus*.]

Riding. See under *Ride*.

Riding, rid'ing, *n.* one of the three divisions of the county of York. [A corr. of A.S. *thriding*, *thriding*, a third part—*thry*, *thri*, three.]

Ripe, rif, *adj.*, ripe, full grown; abundant; prevailing.—*adv.* ripe'ly.—*n.* ripe'ness. [A.S. *ryf*, prevalent; prov. E. *ryfe*, ripe, abundant; Ice. *ryfr*, liberal; Ger. *reife*, ripe.] See *Ripe*.

Rise, rîf, *v. t.*, to snatch away; to carry off by force; to strip, to rob:—*pr. p.* rif'ing; *pa. p.* rif'ed.—*n.* rise'. [Fr. *riſer*, to sweep away; Ger. *riſſe*, *riſſel*, a flax-comb—*riſſen* = *raſſen*, to snatch, to seize. See *Raise*.]

Rise, rîf, *v. t.*, to groove:—*pr. p.* rif'ing; *pa. p.* rif'ed.—*n.* a musket with a barrel spirally grooved to give the ball a rotary motion. [Dan. *riſſe*, *riſſel*, the groove in a rifle; Ger. *riſſen*, to channel—*riſſel*, a channel, a groove.]

Riseman, rif-man, *n.*, a man armed with a rifle.

Rise, rif, *n.* an opening *risen* or split in anything; a cleft or fissure.—*v. t.* to rise; to cleave.—*v. i.* to split; to burst open:—*pr. p.* rif'ing; *pa. p.* rif'ed. [A.S. *ryſt*, Dan. *riſt*—*riſe*, to split. See *Rise*.]

Rig, rig, *v. t.*, to clothe, to dress; to put on: *naut.*, to fit with sails and tackling:—*pr. p.* rigg'ing; *pa. p.* rigged'.—*n.* sails and tackling. [A.S. *urigan*, *wriken*, to cover, clothe.]

rigging, rig'ing, *n.*, dress; tackle; the system cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails.

Rig, rig, *n.* (Scotch) a ridge. [from root of *Ridge*]

Right, rit, *adj.*, straight; most direct; upright; erect: according to truth and justice: according to law; true; correct; just; fit; proper: exact; most convenient; well performed; most dextrous, as the hand; on the right hand; on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river: in *math.*, upright from a base; contains 90 degrees.—*adv.* right'ly.—*n.* right'ness. [A. *riht*, *reht*, Ger. *recht*, L. *rectus*—*rego*, to guide]

right, rit, *adv.*, in a straight or direct line; in right manner; according to truth and justice correctly; very; in a great degree.

right, rit, *n.*, that which is right or correct; truth; justice; virtue; freedom from error: what one has a just claim to; privilege; property: the right side.—*v. t.* to make right or straight; to set upright: to do justice to.—*v. i.* to recover to proper position:—*pr. p.* right'ing; *pa. p.* right'ed.

righteous, rit'yus, *adj.* lit. in a right way or manner; living and acting according to right and justice; free from guilt or sin; equitable; merited.—*adv.* right'ously, in the Litany justly.—*n.* right'eousness. [old E. *rightwisse*; A.S. *rihtwis—rit*, and *wis*, a way or manner. The form *righteous* has been caused by the influence of such words as *bonituous*, *plenituous*, &c.]

rightful, rit'fool, *adj.*, having right; according to justice.—*adv.* right'fully.—*n.* right'fulness.

Rigid, rij'id, *adj.*, stiff, as with cold; not easily bent; severe: strict.—*adv.* rigid'ly.—*n.* rigid'ness. [L. *rigidus—rigo*, to be stiff with cold; akin to Gr. *rigō*, to shiver with cold.]

rigidity, ri-jid'i-ti, *n.*, state of being rigid; stiffness; the quality of resisting change of form.

rigour, rig'ur, *n.* lit. rigidity; the quality of being rigid or severe; stiffness of opinion or temper; strictness; severity of climate: in *med.*, a sense of chilliness with contraction of the skin. [L. *rigor—rigo*.]

rigorous, rig'ur-us, *adj.*, exercising rigour; allowing no abatement; marked by severity; harsh; scrupulously accurate; very severe.—*adv.* rig'orously.—*n.* rig'orously.

Rill, ril, *n.* a small murmuring brook; a streamlet.—*v. t.* to flow in small streams:—*pr. p.* rilling; *pa. p.* rilled'. [prob. from the trickling, trembling sound; Dutch, *rillen*, *trillen*, to tremble; Ger. *rille*, a rill: or from L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a river. See *Rivulet*.]

Rim, rim, *n.* a raised margin; a border; a brim.—*v. t.* to put a rim to:—*pr. p.* rimming; *pa. p.* rimmed'. [A.S. *rima*, W. *rhim*, a rim.]

Rime, rim, *n.* hoar-frost; frozen dew. [A.S. *hrim*, Dutch, *rijm*, old Ger. *hrife*, Ger. *reiſt*.]

rimy, rim'i, *adj.*, covered with rime; frosty.

Rind, rind, *n.*, that which touches on the outside; the external covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees, &c. [A.S. *riind*, *rhind*, Ger. *riinde*: prob. from A.S. *hrinan*, old Ger. *rinan*, to touch.]

Ring, ring, *n.* a circle: a circular ornament of gold for the finger, &c.; a circular area for races, &c.; a circular group of persons.—*v. t.* to encircle: to fit with a ring:—*pr. p.* ring'ing; *pa. p.* ringed'. [A.S. *hring*, Ger. *ring*, Ice. *hringr*, *hringr*, Dan. *hringlo*, to run round.]

ringdove, ring'duv, *n.* the cushat or wood-pigeon; so called from a white ring or line on the neck.

ringleader, ring'léd-ér, *n.*, the leader or head of a riotous body. [from obs. *ringlead*, to lead in the ring of a dance, to conduct.] [of hair.]

ringlet, ring'let, *n.*, a little ring; a curl, especially

ring-ousel, ring-'00-zel, *n.*, a species of thrush, like the black-bird, with a white ring or bar on the breast. [See *Ousel*.]

ring-straked, ring-strákt, *adj.* in *B.*, streaked with rings.

ringworm, ring'wurm, *n.*, a skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings as if caused by a worm.

Ring, ring, v. i., to sound, as a bell when struck; to tinkle: to practise the art of ringing bells: to continue to sound: to be filled with report.—*v. t.* to cause to sound, as a metal; to produce by ringing:—*pr. p.* ring'ing; *pa. t.* rang, rung; *pa. p.* rung.—*n.*, a sound, esp. of metals: the sound of many voices; a chime of many bells. [A.S. *hringian*, Ice. *hringia*, to ring bells, *hringia*, to clink; Dan. *ringla*, to tinkle: from the sound.]

Rinse, rins, v. t., to cleanse by introducing water: to cleanse with clean water:—*pr. p.* rins'ing; *pa. p.* rinsed'. [Fr. *rincer*; old Fr. *rinsier*; Ice. *hrínsa*; Ger. and Dutch, *rein*, Dan. *reem*, pure.]

Riot, rí'ot, v. i., to brawl; to raise an uproar: to run to excess in feasting, behaviour, &c.; to be highly excited:—*pr. p.* rí'oting; *pa. p.* rí'oted.—*n.* uproar: tumult: a disturbance of the peace: excessive feasting; luxury.—*n. rí'otez*. [Fr. *rioter*, Bret. *riota*; Gael. *raoit*, shameless mirth.]

riotous, rí'ot-us, adj., engaging in riot; seditious; tumultuous; luxurious; wanton.—*adv.* rí'otously.—*n.* rí'otousness.

Rip, rip, v. t. to divide by cutting or tearing; to cut open; to take out by cutting or tearing; to tear up for search or alteration:—*pr. p.* rí'pping; *pa. p.* rí'pped'.—*n.* a tear; a rent; a place torn. [A.S. *rypan*; Dan. *rippe*; Ice. *riða*, to tear: from the sound.]

Ripe, rip, adj., ready for harvest: arrived at perfection: fit for use: developed to the utmost: finished: ready: resembling ripe fruit.—*adv.* rí'p'ly.—*n.* ripe ness. [A.S. from *ryp*, harvest; Dutch, *ryjp*; Ger. *reif*.]

ripen, rí'p'en, v. i., to grow ripe: to approach or reach perfection.—*v. t.* to make ripe; to bring to perfection:—*pr. p.* rí'p'en'ing; *pa. p.* rí'p'ened.

Ripple, rí'p'l, n. the little waves on the surface of running water; a little wave.—*v. t.* to cause a ripple in.—*v. i.* to curl on the surface, as running water:—*pr. p.* rí'p'pling; *pa. p.* rí'p'pled. [prob. from the sound of running water.]

Ripple, rí'p'l, v. t., to pluck the seeds from stalks of flax by drawing them through an iron comb:—*pr. p.* rí'p'pling; *pa. p.* rí'p'pled.—*n.* the comb for rippling. [Ger. *raufen*, to pluck, *raufeln*, to ripple; low Ger. *refeln*; Dan. *ribbel*, a ripple.]

Rise, ríz, v. i. to move from a lower to a higher position; to ascend; to grow upward; to swell in quantity or extent: to take an upright position; to leave the place of rest: to tower up; to appear above the horizon: to break forth; to appear: to have its source; to increase in size, value, &c.; to become excited or hostile; to break forth into commotion or insurrection; to increase in rank, fortune, or fame; to come to mind: to close a session: in *B.*, to ascend from the grave:—*pr. p.* ríz'ing; *pa. t.* ríse; *pa. p.* ríz'en.—*n.* act of rising; ascent: degree of elevation; a steep; origin: increase; advance: in music,

elevation of the voice. [A.S. *risan*; Ice. *riða*; Goth. *risian*: intransitive form of *Raise*.]

rising, ríz'ing, n., act of rising: resurrection: in *B.*, a tumour.

Risible, ríz'í-bl, adj. orig. able to laugh; capable of exciting laughter; laughable; amusing.—*adv.* ríz'ibly.—*n.* risibility, quality of being risible. [L. *risibilis*, from *rides*, *risum*, to laugh.]

Risk, risk, n. lit. a dangerous rock; hazard; degree of danger; chance of loss or injury.—*v. t.* to expose to hazard; to venture:—*pr. p.* ríz'ing; *pa. p.* ríz'ked'. [Fr. *risque*; It. *risico*; Sp. *risco*, a rock—L. *rescco*, to cut off—*rs*, off, *seco*, to cut.]

Rite, rít, n. a religious usage or ceremony. [Fr. *rite*, L. *ritus*.]

ritual, rít'ú-al, adj., consisting of or prescribing rites.—*n.* manner of performing divine service, or a book containing it.—*adv.* rít'ually. [L. *ritualis*.]

ritualism, rít'ú-al-izm, n., system of rituals or prescribed forms of religion; the observance of them.

ritualist, rít'ú-al-ist, n. one skilled in or attaching extreme importance to the ritual.—*adj.* rít'ual-ist'ly, pertaining to the ritual.

Rival, rí'val, n. lit. one who lives on the opposite side of a river, and contends sometimes for the use of it; one pursuing the same object as another; one who strives to equal or excel another; a competitor.—*adj.* having the same claims; standing in competition.—*v. t.* to stand in competition with; to try to gain the same object as another; to try to equal or excel:—*pr. p.* rí'val'ling; *pa. p.* rí'valled. [L. *rivalis*—*rivus*, a brook. See *Rivulet*.]

rivalry, rí'val-ri, n., act of rival'ling; competition; emulation.

Rive, rív, v. t., to tear asunder; to split.—*v. i.* to be split asunder:—*pr. p.* rív'ing; *pa. p.* ríved', ríven. [Dan. *rius*, W. *rhyrb*, to tear; Sw. *rífvas*, to rive; akin to *Rob*, *Reave*, &c.].

River, rív'er, n. lit. a bank or shore; a large running stream of water. [Fr. *rivière*, It. *riviera*, shore, river—L. *riparia*, belonging to a bank—*ripa*, bank, the present meaning of river having arisen from a confusion with *rivus*, stream. See *Rivulet*.]

Rivet, rívet, n. a bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends.—*v. t.* to fasten with a rivet: to make firm or immovable:—*pr. p.* rívet'ing; *pa. p.* ríveted. [Fr.; Port. *rebolar*, It. *ribadire*, to rivet.]

Rivulet, rív'ú-let, n., a small river or stream; a brook. [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, akin to Sans. *rya*, Gr. *ród*, to flow.]

Roach, róch, n. a fresh-water fish of a silvery colour. [A.S. *rooche*; Dutch, *roch*; Ger. *roche*.]

Road, ród, n. lit. that on which one rides; an open way for passengers and traffic: in *B.*, a plundering excursion. [A.S. *rad*, a riding, road. See *Ride*.]

road, ród, roadstead, ród'sted, roads, ródz, n. a place where ships ride at anchor.

roadster, ród'ster, n., naut., a vessel riding at anchor in a road: a horse fitted for travelling.

roadway, ród'wá, n. the way or part of a road or street travelled by carriages.

Roamer, róm'er, n. lit. a pilgrim going to Rome; a wanderer. [old Fr. *romier*; Sp. *romero*; It. *romeo*—L. *Roma*, Rome.]

roam, róm, v. i. lit. to be a roamer; to rove about; to ramble.—*v. t.* to wander over:—*pr. p.* róm'ing; *pa. p.* róm'ed'. [or conn. with *Roam*.]

Roan, rōn, *adj.* having a bay or dark colour, with spots of gray and white; of a mixed colour with a decided shade of red.—*n.* a roan colour; a roan horse: grained sheepskin leather. [Fr. *roan*; Sp. *roano*.]

roan-tree, roan-tree, rō'an-trē, *n.* the mountain-ash, a small tree having a trunk of a roan colour, and bearing small red berries. [also given from Goth. *runn*, to know, from its use in divination. See *Runa*.]

Roar, rōr, *v.i.* to utter a full, loud sound; to cry, as a beast; to cry aloud; to bawl:—*pr.p.* roaring; *pa.p.* roared.—*n.* a full, loud sound; the cry of a beast; an outcry of mirth or of distress. [A.S. *varian*; old Ger. *verran*: from the sound.]

roaring, rōring, *n.*, *act or sound of roaring*: a disease of horses causing them to roar in breathing.

Roast, rōst, *v.t.* lit. to fry upon a grate or gridiron; to cook before a fire; to parch by exposure to heat; to heat to excess; to dissipate the volatile parts of by heat:—*pr.p.* roasting; *pa.p.* roasted.—*n.* that which is roasted. [Dutch, *roosten*; Ger. *rōsten*, to fry, *rost*, a grate, gridiron; old Ger. *rostjan*.]

Rob, rob, *v.t.*, to rive or take away from by force or theft; to plunder: to steal; to deprive: in *B.*, to withhold what is due:—*pr.p.* robbing; *pa.p.* robbed.—*n.* robbery, *one who robs*. [old Fr. *robber*; Fr. *dérobé*; Ger. *raubern*; conn. with *L. rapio*, to seize, and *Rap*, *Reave*, *Rive*.]

robbery, rob'ér-i, *n.*, *act or crime of robbing* or taking away unlawfully; theft.

Robe, rōb, *n.* lit. *plunder*, which orig. consisted chiefly of clothing; a gown or outer garment; a dress of dignity or state; a rich dress.—*v.t.* to dress, as with a robe; to clothe:—*pr.p.* robbing; *pa.p.* robbed. [Fr.; It. *roba*; Prov. *raubaa*, A.S. *raef*, garment, spoil: from root of *Rob*.]

Robin, rob'in, Robin-redbreast, rob-in-red'breast, *n.* a singing bird with a reddish breast. [a familiar form of *Robert*: or from low *L. rubecula*, the robin—*rubeo*, to be red.]

Robust, ro-bust', *adj.* lit. hardy, like an oak; of great strength or vigour; requiring strength.—*adv.* robustly.—*n.* robustness. [L. *robustus*—*robur*, oak, prob. akin to Gr. *rómē*, strength.]

Robet, rochet, *n.* lit. a garment with folds; a surplice with narrow sleeves worn by bishops; a mantlet worn at ceremonies by the English peers. [Fr.; old Ger. *roc*, Ger. *rock*, a garment, from Ice. *hrucka*, Gael. *roc*, fold.]

Rock, rok, *n.* a large mass of stone: that which has the firmness of a rock; defence; strength; immovability. [Fr. *roc*, *roche*; It. *rocca*; Gael. *roc*; W. *rhug*, a projection; prob. akin to root of *L. frango*, Gr. *rhig-numi*, to break.]

rock-pigeon, rok-pij'un, *n.* a pigeon inhabiting rocks.

rock-salt, rok-sawit, *n.*, salt in rock-like masses.

rock-work, rok-wurk, *n.* in *arch.*, masonry in imitation of masses of rock: in *hort.*, a pile of earth covered with stones with plants growing between.

rocky, rok'i, *adj.*, full of rocks; resembling a rock: hard; unfeeling; obdurate.—*n.* rockiness.

Rock, rok, *n.* a distaff or frame from which the thread is drawn in spinning. [Sw.; Ice. *rockr*; old Ger. *rocco*; It. *rocca*.]

rocket, rok'et, *n.* lit. a small rock or distaff; a fire-work which is projected through the air. [It. *rocchetto*; Ger. *ruckete*.]

Rock, rok, *v.t.*, to move backward and forward; to

hull to sleep; to cause to totter.—*v.i.* to be move backward and forward; to totter:—*pr.p.* rocking; *pa.p.* rocked'. [Dan. *rokket*; Ice. *ruggs*—old Ger. *ruckjan*, to move.]

rocker, rok'ér, *n.*, *one who rocks*; the curved support on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks.

Rod, rod, *n.* lit. that which grows from a root; slender stick; an instrument of punishment; a emblem of power or authority; a shepherd's crook; a fishing-rod; a pole or perch; fig. punishment; authority; oppression: in *B.*, race of a tribe. [A.S.; Dutch, *roede*; Ger. *ruthe*; o. Ger. *ruota*; akin to *L. rudis*, a rod, and Sans. *ridh*, *ruk*, to grow.]

Roda, rōd, *past tense* of *Ride*.

Rodent, rōdent, *adj.*, gnawing. [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, *pr.p.* of *rodo*, to gnaw.]

Rodomontade, rod-ō-mont-ād', *n.* vain boasting, like that of *Rodomonte* in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto, a celebrated Italian poet.—*v.t.* to boast or bluster.

Roë, rō, *n.* the eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ger. *roeg*—old Ger. *rogau*; Sw. *rog*; Ice. *hroga*.]

Roë, rō, *n.* a roebuck; a female deer. [See *Roebuck*.]

Roebuck, rō'buk, *n.* a species of deer, having horns divided into three branches. [A.S. *rah*, *raht*; Ger. *reh*, *reihock*; Ice. *ra*.]

Regation, ro-gā'shun, *n.*, an asking; supplication. [L., from *rego*, to ask.]—*Regation-days*, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication.

Rogue, rōg, *n.* lit. a proud or haughty person; a dishonest person; a knave; a mischievous or frolicsome person; in *law*, a vagrant. [Fr. *rogue*; Ice. *hrokr*, proud, haughty.]

rogue, rōg'ér-i, *n.* orig. the life of a rogue; knavish tricks; fraud; waggery; mischievousness.

roguish, rōg'ish, *adj.*, like a rogue; knavish; waggish; mischievous.—*adv.* roguishly.—*n.* roguishness.

Roll, rōl, *v.i.* to turn like a wheel; to turn on an axis: to be formed into a roll or cylinder: to move, as waves; to be tossed about; to move tumultuously; to be hurled: to rock, or move from side to side; to wallow: to spread under a roller: to sound as a drum beaten rapidly.—*v.t.* to cause to roll; to turn on an axis: to wrap round on itself: to inwrap; to drive forward: to move upon wheels: to press with a roller: to beat rapidly, as a drum:—*pr.p.* rolling; *pa.p.* rolled.—*n.* act of rolling; that which rolls; a roller: that which is rolled up; hence parchment, paper, &c. wound into a circular form: a document; a register: a kind of fancy bread: the continued sound of a drum. [Dutch and Ger. *rollen*; Ice. *rhulla*; W. *rholio*; It. *rotolare*; L. *rotulo*, *are*—*rota*, a wheel.]

roller, rōl'ér, *n.*, that which rolls; a cylinder used for rolling, grinding, &c.: a long broad bandage.—in *pl.* heavy waves.

rolling, rōling, *adj.*, moving on wheels: used in rolling.—*rolling-pin*, a cylindrical pin or piece of wood for rolling paste.—*rolling-press*, a press of two cylinders for rolling or calendaring cloth.—*rolling-stock*, the stock of engines, carriages, &c. of a railway.

Romane. See under *Roman*.

Roman, rō'man, *adj.*, pertaining to Rome or to the Romans: pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion; papal: in *print.*, noting the letters

commonly used, as opposed to Italics; written in letters (used by the Romans, as IV.), not in figures (as 4).—*n.* a native or citizen of Rome. [*L. Romanus*—*Roma*, Rome.]

Roman Catholic, rō-man kath'ō-lik, *adj.* denoting the Christians throughout the world who recognise the spiritual supremacy of the Pope or Bishop of Rome.—*n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Romanist, rō'man-iz, *v. i.* to convert to the Roman Catholic religion.—*v. t.* to conform to Roman Catholic opinions or practices:—*pr. p.* Rō'maniz-ing; *pa. p.* Rō'manised.

Romanism, rō'man-izm, *n.*, the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church.

Romanist, rō'man-ist, *n.* a Roman Catholic.

Romish, rōm'ish, *adj.*, belonging to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Romais, rō-mā'ik, *n.* modern Greek, the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. [*Fr. Romalque*; modern Gr. *rōmaikos*—*L. Roma*.]

romance, rō-mans', *n.*, the dialects in S. Europe which sprung from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language; a tale written in these dialects; any fictitious and wonderful tale; a fictitious narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life.—*adj.* belonging to the dialects called Romance.—*v. i.* to write or tell romances; to talk extravagantly:—*pr. p.* romanc'ing; *pa. p.* romanced'.—*n.* roman'cer. [old E. and old Fr. *romant*, Sp. *romance*, It. *romanzo*, low L. *romanicium*—*L. Romanicus*, Roman.]

Romanesque, rō-man-esk', *n.*, that which pertains to romance; in arch., the debased style adopted in the later Roman empire; the dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [*Fr.*: It. *romanesco*—*Romanicus*.]

romantic, rō-man'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling romance; fictitious; extravagant; wild; fantastic.—*adv.* roman'tically.—*n.* roman'ticness.

Romp, romp, *v. i.*, to romp; to play noisily; to skip about in play:—*pr. p.* romping; *pa. p.* romped'.—*n.* a girl who romps; rude frolic. [a form of *Ramp*.]

romplish, romp'ish, *adj.* fond of romping or noisy play.—*adv.* romp'ishly.—*n.* romp'ishness.

Rondeau, Rondo, rōn'dō, *n.* lit. that which goes round or returns upon itself; a little poem in three parts, of which the first two or three words are repeated at the end of the second and third part, and which thus ends as it began. [*Fr.*, from *rond*, round. See *Round*.]

Rood, rōōd, *n.* lit. a rod; the fourth part of an acre, or forty perches, so called from the rod used in measuring; a figure of Christ's cross, and often of the crucifix, in R. C. churches. [same as *Rod*.]

Roof, rōōf, *n.* the cover of a house or building; a vault or arch, or the inner side of it; a house or dwelling.—*v. t.* to cover with a roof; to shelter:—*pr. p.* rōōf'ing; *pa. p.* rōōfed'. [*A.S.* *hrof*; Dutch, *roof*.]

roofing, rōōf'ing, *n.*, act of covering with a roof; materials for a roof; the roof itself.

roofless, rōōf'les, *adj.*, without a roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rook, rook, *n.* a kind of crow, so called from its croak. [*A.S.* *hroc*; Dutch, *rook*; Goth. *hrukjan*, to croak. See *Crow*.]

rookery, rook'ēr-i, *n.*, a place to which rooks resort to build their nests, as a wood.

Rook, rook, *n.* a castle or piece used in playing

chess. [*Fr. roc*; It. *rocco*: according to Dies, from *rūkkā*, a camel with a tower for archers.]

Room, rōōm, *n.*, space; an apartment; extent of place; space unoccupied; freedom to act; fit occasion; place of another; stead; in *B.*, a seat. [*A.S.* and Ice. *rum*; Ger. *raum*; old Ger. *rumi*.]

roomy, rōōm'y, *adj.*, having ample room; wide; spacious.—*adv.* room'ily.—*n.* room'iness.

Roost, rōōst, *n.* a pole or support on which a bird rests at night; a number of fowls resting together.—*v. i.* to sit or sleep on a roost:—*pr. p.* rōōst'ing; *pa. p.* rōōst'ed. [*A.S.* *hrost*; Dutch, *roest*; prob. akin to Dutch, *rust*, rest, or to Ger. *rost*, a grating of rods, Scot. *roost*, the spars forming the roof of a cottage.]

Root, rōōt, *n.* lit. that which grows; the part of a plant which is fixed in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil; an edible root; anything like a root; the bottom; a word from which others are derived; the cause or occasion of anything; in math., the factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity; the value of the unknown quantity in an equation.—*v. i.* to fix the root; to be firmly established.—*v. t.* to plant in the earth; to implant deeply:—*pr. p.* rōōt'ing; *pa. p.* rōōt'ed. [Ice. and Sw. *rot*; Dan. *rod*; akin to L. *radix*, Gr. *risa*, a root, Sans. *ruh*, to grow: conn. with *Rod*.]

rootless, rōōt'les, *adj.*, destitute of roots.

rootlet, rōōt'let, *n.*, a little root; a radicle.

Root, rōōt, *v. t.*, to turn up with the snout, as swine.—*v. i.* to turn up the earth with the snout:—*pr. p.* rōōt'ing; *pa. p.* rōōt'ed. [*A.S.* *wrotan*; Dutch, *wroeten*; Ger. *rotten*, probably akin to Gr. *orutthō*, to dig.]

Rope, rōp, *n.* a thick twisted cord or line.—*v. i.* to extend into a thread, as by a glutinous quality:—*pr. p.* rōp'ing; *pa. p.* rōped'. [*A.S.* *rap*; Ice. *reip*; low Ger. *reip*; Ger. *reijf*.]

ropes, rōp'ēr, *n.*, a maker of ropes.

ropery, rōp'ēr-i, *n.*, a place where ropes are made.

rope-walk, rōp-wawk, *n.* a long walk or piece of ground, or a building, where ropes are made.

ropy, rōp'i, *adj.*, that can be roped, as glue; adhesive; glutinous.—*adv.* rop'ily.—*n.* rop'iness.

Rosaceous, Rorary. See under *Rose*.

Rose, *pa. t.* of *Rise*.

Rose, rōz, *n.* a plant of many species with a beautiful flower, generally red; a rosette; a perforated nozzle of a pipe, &c.: pink, the colour of the rose. [*Fr.*: L. *rosa*, akin to Gr. *rodon*, prob. akin to *eruthros*, red.]

rosaceous, rō-zā'shus, *adj.*, pertaining to the rose family; in bot., having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [*L. rosaceus*.]

rosary, rōz'ar-i, *n.* lit. a rose-bed, hence the title of some books containing flowers or extracts from preceding authors; esp. a series of prayers; the string of beads by which Roman Catholics count their prayers.

rosal, rōz'e-al, *adj.*, like a rose.

roses, rōz'e-āt, *adj.*, rosy; full of roses; blooming; red.

rosette, rō-zet', *n.* lit. a little rose; an imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon; in arch., a rose-shaped ornament. [*Fr.*, dim. of *rose*.]

rose-water, rōz-waw-tēr, *n.*, water distilled from rose leaves.

rose-wood, rōz-wood, *n.*, the wood of a Brazilian tree having a fragrance like that of roses.

rosy, *rōsī*, *adj.*, like a rose; red; blooming; blushing; charming.—*n.* rosi^{ness}.

Rosemary, *rōs'mar-i*, *Rosmaria*, *rōs'mar-ēn*, *n.* lit. *sea-dew*; a small, pretty, fragrant evergreen shrub of a warm, pungent taste, once used as an emblem of fidelity. [L. *rosmarinus*—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.]

Rosa, *rōz'in*, *n.*, the resin left after distilling off the oil from common turpentine.—*v.t.* to rub or cover with resin:—*pr.p.* rosi^{ning}; *pa.p.* rosi^{ned}. [a form of *Rosta*.]

rosary, *rōz'in-i*, *adj.*, like or containing roses.

Rostrat, *Rostrate*, &c. See under **Rostrum**.

Rostrum, *rōstrum*, *n.* lit. *that which gnaws, the beak*; in ancient Rome, an erection for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war; the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience. [L.—*rodo*, *rosurum*, to gnaw, Sans. *rad*, to divide.]

rostral, *rōstr'al*, *adj.*, like a rostrum or beak.

rostrate, *rōstr'at*, *rostrated*, *rōstr'at-ed*, *adj.*, beaked.

rostriform, *rōstr'i-form*, *adj.*, having the form or shape of a beak.

Rot, *rot*, *v.i.*, to decay with damp; to putrefy; to decompose.—*v.t.* to cause to rot; to bring to corruption:—*pr.p.* rot^{ting}; *pa.p.* rot^{ted}.—*n.* decay; putrefaction; a disease of the potato; a decay (called *dry-rot*) which attacks timber; a fatal distemper in sheep. [Fr. *rouir*, Ger. *rotten*, to steep or soak; Dutch, *rotten*, to let lie in wet, rot, rottenness, Ice. *rotna*, to decay.]

rotten, *rot'n*, *adj.*, decayed, esp. with damp; putrefied; corrupt; decomposed; unsound; treacherous.—*n.* rot^{teness}.

Rotary, *rō'tar-i*, *adj.*, turning like a wheel; rotatory. [L. *rota*, a wheel, akin to Sans. *ratha*, a chariot—*ri*, to go.]

rotate, *rō'tāt*, *v.t.*, to turn anything round like a wheel; to cause to turn.—*v.i.* to turn round like a wheel:—*pr.p.* rot^{ating}; *pa.p.* rot^{ated}. [L. *roto*, *rotatum*—*rota*.]

rotation, *rō-tā'shun*, *n.*, a turning round like a wheel; revolution or series. [Fr.; L. *rotatio*.]

rotatory, *rō'ta-tor-i*, *adj.*, turning round like a wheel; going in a circle; following in succession. [from L. *rotator*, one who turns.]

rota, *rōt*, *n.* lit. a wheel or round of words; the frequent and mechanical repetition of words without knowledge of the meaning. [L. *rota*, a wheel.]

rotund, *rō-tund'*, *adj.*, wheel-shaped; round; spherical.—*ns.* rotund^{ness}, rotund^{ity}. [L. *rotundus*.]

rotunda, *rō-tun'da*, *rotundo*, *rō-tun'do*, *n.*, a round building. [Fr. *rotonde*, It. *rotondo*.]

roue, *rōw'a*, *n.* lit. *one broken on the wheel*; a criminal; a profligate; a rake; a debauchee. [Fr., *pa.p.* of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel.]

Rotten. See under **Rot**.

Rotund, **Rosa**. See under **Rotary**.

Rouble. Same as **Ruble**.

Rouge, *rōōzh*, *adj.*, *ruby* or *red*.—*n.* a red paint used to colour the cheeks or lips.—*v.t.* to colour with rouge.—*v.i.* to paint with rouge:—*pr.p.* rougi^{ng}; *pa.p.* rougi^{ed}. [Fr.; It. *roggio*, *robbio*, L. *rubens*, red. See **Ruby**.]

Rough, *ruf*, *adj.*, *hairy*; shaggy; not smooth; uneven: uncut; unpolished; unfinished; boisterous; tempestuous; violent; disagreeable; harsh; severe; rude; uncivil; coarse; ragged; disordered in appearance; dreadful or terrible.—*adv.* rough-

ly.—*n.* rough^{ness}. [A.S. *hrak*, *rak*, rough, Ge. *ruck*, Dutch, *ruyk*, Dan. *ru*, hairy, rough.]

rough, *ruf*, *v.t.*, to make rough: to break in horse:—*pr.p.* rougi^{ng}; *pa.p.* rougi^{ed}.

roughen, *ruf'n*, *v.t.*, to make rough.—*v.i.* to become rough:—*pr.p.* rougi^{ng}; *pa.p.* rougi^{ed}.

roughish, *ruf'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat rough.

rough-riider, *ruf-rid-ēr*, *n.*, one who rides rough & untrained horses; a horse-breaker.

Round, *round*, *adj.*, *rotund* or *wheel-shaped*; circular; globular; whole; complete; plump; large; smooth; flowing; open; plain; positive; bold; brisk.—*adv.* in a round manner; on all sides: from one side or party to another; circularly.—*prep.* around; on every side of; all over.—*n.* that which is round; a circle or globe; a series of actions; the time of such a series; a turn; routine; revolution; cycle; an accustomed walk; a step of a ladder; a song or dance having frequent return to the same point; a volley; general discharge of firearms; that in which whole company takes part.—*v.t.*, to make round; to surround; to go round; to complete; to make full and flowing.—*v.i.* to grow or become round or full; to go round:—*pr.p.* round^{ing}; *pa.p.* round^{ed}. [Fr. *roud*, Ger. *rund*, L. *rotundus*—*rota*, a wheel.] See **Rotary**.

roundabout, *round'a-bout*, *adj.*, going round about; encircling; circuitous; indirect.—*n.* a horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride.

roundel, *round'el*, *n.*, anything of a round form; a figure; a circle; a roundelay. [Fr. *rondelet*.]

roundelay, *round'e-lā*, *n.*, a round; a song or dance in which parts are repeated. [old Fr. *rondelet*.]

Roundhead, *round'hed*, *n.*, a Puritan, so called, in the time of Charles I. from the Puritan fashion of having the hair cut close to the head.

round-house, *round'hous*, *n.*, a house of a round shape; in ships, a cabin or house erected on the after-part of the quarter-deck.

rounding, *round'ing*, *adj.*, round or nearly round.

roundish, *round'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat round.

roundly, *round'ly*, *adv.*, in a round manner; fully; completely; boldly; openly; plainly.

roundness, *round'nes*, *n.*, quality of being round; globular or cylindrical; cylindrical form; fullness; smoothness of flow; plainness; boldness.

round-ribbon, *round-robin*, *n.*, a petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or round ribbon, so as not to show who signed first. [Fr. *round*, round, and *ruban*, a ribbon.]

Rouse, *rouz*, *v.t.*, to raise up; to stir up; to awaken; to excite to; to put into action; to startle or start, as an animal.—*v.i.* to awake; to be excited to action:—*pr.p.* rouzi^{ng}; *pa.p.* rouzi^{ed}. [from root of *Rise*, *Raise*.]

Rout, *rout*, *n.*, a crowd; a tumultuous crowd, a rabble; a large party; a fashionable evening assembly. [old Fr. *route*, Ger. *rotte*, W. *rhatud*.]

Route, *rout*, *n.* lit. *that which is broken*; the defeat of an army or body of troops; the disorder of troops defeated.—*v.t.* to put to disorderly flight; to defeat and throw into confusion; to conquer:—*pr.p.* routi^{ng}; *pa.p.* routi^{ed}. [old Fr. *route*, Prov. *rota*, It. *rotta*—L. *ruptus*, *rupta*, *pa.p.* of *rumpe*, to break.] See **Route**.

route, *rōōt*, *n.*, a broken or beaten way; a course to be traversed; a line of march; road; track.

routine, *rōōt-ēn'*, *n.*, the beaten or ordinary way; course of duties; regular course of action. [Fr.]

Rove, *rōv*, *v.t.* lit. *to rob*; to wander over like robbers.—*v.i.* to wander about; to ramble; to

range:—*pr. p.* rō'ving; *pa. p.* rōved'. [A.S. *rova-*
fan, Dutch, *roovers*, Dan. *rōve*, to rob.]

rover, rō'vēr, *n.*, *one who roves*; a robber or pirate;
a wanderer: an inconstant person.

Row, rō, *n.* lit. *a rod*: a line; a rank; persons or things
in a line. [A.S. *rowas*, Fr. *rais*, Ger. *reihe*,
Ice. *rōd*, a line; L. *radius*, a rod. See Rod.]

row, rō, *v. t.* to impel with a rod or oar; to transport
by rowing.—*v. i.* to work with the oar; to be
moved by oars:—*pr. p.* rō'wing; *pa. p.* rōwed'.

—*n.* an excursion in a rowing-boat. [A.S. *rowan*,
Dutch, *rooien*, Ger. *rudern*, from Dutch
roede, a rod, an oar, *roer*, Ger. *rudern*, an oar.]

rower, rō'ēr, *n.*, *one who rows*.

rowlock, rō'lok or rō'fuk, *n.* the place or lock for
the oar in rowing. [Row, and Lock.]

Rowan-tree, rō'an-trē. See roan-tree.

Royal, rō'yal, *n.*, *the little wheel* with sharp points
in a spur; a little flat wheel or ring on horses' bits.
[old Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel.]

Royal, rō'yal, *adj.*, *regal*, or *belonging to*, becoming,
or resembling *a king*; magnificent; splendid;
noble; illustrious; magnanimous; enjoying the
favour or patronage of the sovereign.—*adv.* roy-
ally. [Fr.; L. *regaliis*.] See Regal.

royal, rō'yal, *n.*, a large kind of paper: a sail above
the top-gallant sail: one of the soldiers of the
1st British regiment of foot: one of the shoots
of a stag's head.

royalism, rō'yal-izm, *n.*, *attachment to kings* or to
the principles of royal government.

royalist, rō'yal-ist, *n.*, *an adherent to royalism*.

royalty, rō'yal-ti, *n.*, *state of being royal*; the char-
acter, state, or office of a king; majesty: the king
or sovereign; an emblem of royalty; the right
of a king, sometimes of a superior; kingdom.

Rub, rub, *v. t.* to move something over (the surface
of) with pressure or friction: to clean; to polish;
to wipe; to scour; to erase or beat out; to
touch hard.—*v. i.* to move along with pressure;
to grate: to fret:—*pr. p.* rubb'ing; *pa. p.* rubbed'.
—*n.*, *the act of rubbing*; that which rubs: a collision;
an obstruction; difficulty; a pinch: a joke.
[Gael. *rub*, W. *rhubio*, Dan. *rubbe*, Ice. *rubba*,
to move a thing from its place.]

rubber, rub'ēr, *n.*, *one who or that which rubs*;
caoutchouc; a coarse file: a contest of three
games, the game that decides the contest.

rubbish, rub'ish, *n.*, *that which is rubbed off*: waste
matter; the fragments of ruinous buildings: any
mingled mass: nonsense.

rubble, rub'l, *n.* the upper fragmentary decom-
posed matter of a mass of rock; water-worn
stones; small, undressed stones used in coarse
masonry. [from Rub.]

Ruble, rō'bl, *n.* a Russian silver coin = about 3s.
3d. [Russ. *rubl*, a piece cut off—*rubiti*, to cut.]

Ruby, rō'bi, *n.*, *redness*; anything red: a precious
stone of a red colour.—*adj.* having the colour
of the ruby; red.—*v. t.* to make red:—*pr. p.*
rū'bying; *pa. p.* rū'bled. [Fr. *rubis*; It. *rubino*
—L. *rubens*—*ruber*, red.]

rubescant, rōo-be'sant, *adj.*, *growing red*; tending
to a red colour. [L. *rubescens*, *entis*, *pr. p.* of
rubesco, to grow red—*rubeo*, to be red—*ruber*.]

rubicund, rōo'bi-kund, *adj.*, *inclining to ruby* or
redness; ruddy.

rubric, rōo'brik, *n.* lit. *red earth* for colouring; the
portions of books in red ink: the directions for the
service, in the prayer-books, formerly in red

letter: an ecclesiastical injunction: a thing defini-
tely settled. [L. *rubrica*—*ruber*.]

Rudder, rud'ēr, *n.* the instrument by which a ship
is *ruved* or steered, which originally was an oar
working at the stern. [A.S. *rother*; Ger. *rudern*,
an oar.] See Row, *n.* and *v.*

Ruddy, rud'i (comp. *rudd'ier*, *superl.* *rudd'iest*), *adj.*
of a red colour; of the colour of the skin in high
health.—*adv.* rudd'ily.—*n.* rudd'iness. [old E.
rode, the colour of the face, from root of Red.]

Rude, rōd (comp. *rud'ier*, *superl.* *rud'est*), *adj.* lit.
raw, *crude*; uncultivated; barbarous; rough;
harsh; ignorant: uncivil.—*adv.* rud'ly.—*n.* rud'e-
ness. [L. *rudis*. See Raw.]

rudiment, rōd'i-ment, *n.* anything in its *rud*e or
first state: a first principle or element.

rudimental, rōd-i-ment'al, rudimentary, rōd-i-
ment'ar-i, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, consisting in,
or containing *rudiments* or first principles; initial.

Rue, rōo, *n.* a plant used in medicine, having a
bitter taste and strong smell. [A.S. *rude*; L.
ruia; Gr. *rhutid*.]

Rue, rōo, *v. t.*, *to be sorry for*; to lament:—*pr. p.*
rū'ing; *pa. p.* rūed'. [A.S. *hræowan*, to be sorry
for; Ger. *ruen*, old Ger. *hrivun*, mourning.]

rueful, rōo'fūl, *adj.*, *sorrowful*; piteous.—*adv.*
rue'fully.—*n.* rue'fulness.

Ruff, ruf, *n.*, *that which is made rough* or *wrinkled*;
an ornament of frills formerly worn round the
neck; anything plaited: a species of wading
bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded
in the breeding season with a *ruff* of long
feathers.—*v. t.* to ruffle:—*pr. p.* ruff'ing; *pa. p.*
ruffed'. [It. *arruffare*, to roughen the hair; Sp.
rufo, curly-haired; Ice. *ruftan*, rough; Dutch,
ruffel, wrinkle.]

ruffle, ruf'l, *v. t.*, *to make like a ruff*, *to wrinkle*; to
form into plaits; to form with ruffles; to dis-
order; to agitate.—*v. i.* to grow rough; to flutter:
—*pr. p.* ruff'ing; *pa. p.* ruffed'.—*n.* a plaited
article of dress: agitation: a low roll of the drum.

ruffler, ruf'lēr, *n.* lit. *one who ruffles*; a bully.

Ruffian, ruf'i-an, *n.* lit. *a ruffler* or *bully*; a liber-
tine; a brutal, boisterous fellow; a robber; a
murderer.—*adj.*, *brutal*; boisterous. [Fr. *ruffien*;
Sp. *ruftan*, from root of ruffler.]

ruffianism, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.*, *practice of a ruffian*.

ruffianly, ruf'i-an-li, *adj.*, *like a ruffian*; violent.

Ruffie, Ruffier. See under Ruff.

Rufous, rōo'fus, *adj.*, *reddish* or *brownish-red*;
having reddish hair. [L. *rufus*, akin to *ruber*, red.]

Rug, rug, *n.* a coarse, rough woollen cloth or cover-
let; a soft, woolly mat. [from root of Rough.]

Rugged, rug'ed, *adj.*, *rough*; uneven; shaggy;
sour; stormy; grating to the ear.—*adv.* rug-
gedly.—*n.* rug'edness. [from root of Rough.]

Rugosa, rōo-gōs', Rugous, rōo'gus, *adj.*, *wrinkled*;
full of wrinkles. [L. *rugosus*—*rug*, a wrinkle.]

Ruin, rōo'in, *n.*, *a rushing or falling down* violently;
destruction; overthrow: that which destroys
the remains of a building demolished or decayed
(usually in pl.)—*v. t.* to demolish; to destroy; to
defeat: to impoverish:—*pr. p.* rū'ining; *pa. p.*
rū'ined. [L. *ruina*—*ruo*, to rush or tumble down.]

ruinous, rōo'in-us, *adj.*, *fallen to ruins*; decayed;
pernicious.—*adv.* rū'iously.

Rule, rōol, *n.*, *that which regulates* or *keeps*
straight; government: a principle: a standard:
a statute; a maxim; order: an instrument used
in drawing lines.—*v. t.* to govern; to manage;

to settle as by a rule: to establish by decision; to determine, as a court: to mark with lines.—*v.i.* to exercise power: to decide; to lay down and settle: to stand or range, as prices:—*pr.p.* ruling; *pa.p.* ruled'. [Fr. *regle*; L. *regula*—*rego*, to keep straight, to rule.]

ruler, *rōol'ēr*, *n.*, *one who rules*; a sovereign; a governor: an instrument used in drawing lines.

ruling, *rōol'ing*, *adj.* predominant; prevailing.

Rum, *rum*, *n.* a kind of spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses. [said to be a West Indian or American word: Wedgwood gives from slang *rum-boose*, good or strong liquor.]

Ramble, *rum'bl*, *n.* a seat for servants behind a carriage. [?]

Ramble, *rum'bl*, *v.i.* to make a confused noise from rolling heavily:—*pr.p.* rum'bling; *pa.p.* rum'bled.—*n.* a low, heavy, continued sound. [Ger. *rummeln*, *rummeln*, from the sound.]

rumbling, *rum'bling*, *n.* a low, heavy, continued sound.

Ruminant, *rōō'mi-nāt*, *v.i.* to bring the food from the *paunch* to chew it over again; to chew the cud: to meditate.—*v.t.* to chew over again: to muse on:—*pr.p.* rōō'minating; *pa.p.* rōō'minated. [L. *ruminans*, *-atum*—*rumen*, the paunch.]

ruminant, *rōō'mi-nant*, *adj.* having the power of ruminating or chewing the cud.—*n.* an animal that chews the cud, as the ox, &c.

ruminations, *rōō'mi-nā'shun*, *n.* acts of ruminating or chewing the cud: calm reflection.

Rummage, *rum'āj*, *v.t.* to search the *roomage* or space into which things are stowed; to search narrowly by turning things over.—*v.i.* to search a place narrowly:—*pr.p.* rumm'aging; *pa.p.* rumm'aged.—*n.* a careful search. [Dutch, *ruim*; Fr. *rum*, room. See *Room*.]

Rumor, *rōō'mur*, *n. lit. a noise*; a repeated saying; flying report; a current story.—*v.t.* to report; to circulate by report:—*pr.p.* rōō'mouring; *pa.p.* rōō'moured. [L. *rumor*, prob. from root of *raucus*, hoarse, *rado*, to bray, Sans. *ru*, to sound.]

Rump, *rump*, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal with the parts adjacent. [Ger. *rumpf*; Dutch, *romp*; Ice. *rumpur*; Sw. *rumpa*, a tail.]

Rumple, *rum'pl*, *v.t., to fold*; to wrinkle; to make uneven:—*pr.p.* rum'pling; *pa.p.* rum'pled.—*n.* a fold or wrinkle. [A.S. *hrympelle*, a fold; Dutch, *rompelen*, to fold.]

Run, *run*, *v.i.* to move swiftly; to pass quickly on the ground; to flee; to go, as ships, &c.; to have course in any direction; to flow; to dart: to turn: to extend: to pierce: to melt: to be busied: to become: to be in force: to discharge matter, as a sore: to press, esp. for immediate payment.—*v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; to force forward; to push; to cause to pass: to fuse: to discharge, as a sore: to pursue in thought: to incur:—*pr.p.* run'ning; *pa.t.* ran or run; *pa.p.* run.—*n.*, *act of running*; course; flow; discharge from a sore; distance sailed; voyage: continued series: general reception; prevalence: popular clamour: an unusual pressure, as on a bank, for payment. [A.S. *runnan*; Dutch, *rennen*, Ice. *renna*, to run.]

runaway, *run'a-wā*, *n.* one who runs away from danger or restraint; a fugitive.—*adj.* fleeing from danger or restraint: done by or in flight.

runlet, *run'let*, *n.*, a little run or stream: a brook.

runner, *run'ēr*, *n.*, *one who or that which runs*; a racer: a messenger: a rooting stem that runs

along the ground: the moving stone of a mill: a rope to increase the power of a tackle.

running, *run'ing*, *adj.* kept for the race: successive; continuous: flowing; easy: discharging matter.—*n.* act of moving swiftly: that which runs or flows; discharge from a wound.

Rune, *rōōn*, *n.* one of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations, originally used for divination. [Teut. *runn*, a mystery, *runa*, a whisper, *helrunn*, divination; A.S. *run*, a magical character, mystery.]

runic, *rōōn'ik*, *adj.*, relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

Rung, *rung*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Ring.

Rupee, *rōōpēr*, *n.* See under *Rua*.

Rupai, *rōōpēr*, *n.* an E. Indian coin = about 500 when gold, and 25 when silver. [Hind. *rupaiya*—Sans. *rupya*, handsome, wrought silver or gold—*rupa*, beauty; or Sans. *rupya*—*rupa*, form, from the figure of a man on the coin.]

Rupture, *rup'tūr*, *n.*, *the act of breaking or bursting*: the state of being broken: a breach of peace: in *med.*, the protrusion of any of the viscera.—*v.t.* to break or burst; to part by violence.—*v.i.* to suffer a breach:—*pr.p.* rup'turing; *pa.p.* rup'tured. [Fr.; low L. *ruptura*—L. *rumpe*, *rup-tūm*, to break.]

Rural, *rōōr'al*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the country; suiting the country; rustic: pertaining to agriculture.—*adv.* rōōr'ally. [L. *ruralis*—*rus*, *ruris*, the country.]

ruralize, *rōōr'al-īz*, *v.t.*, to render rural.—*v.i.* to become rural:—*pr.p.* rōōr'alizing; *pa.p.* rōōr'alized.

rustic, *rust'ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to the country; rural: rude; awkward: simple; coarse: artless; unadorned.—*adv.* rōōst'ically. [L. *rusticus*—*rus*.]

rusticate, *rust'ik-āt*, *v.t.*, to send into the country; to banish for a time from a town or college.—*v.i.* to live in the country:—*pr.p.* rust'icating; *pa.p.* rust'icated.—*n.* rustication. [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*—*rus*.]

rusticity, *rust'is'i-ti*, *n.*, *the state of being rustic*; rustic manners; simplicity; rudeness. [Fr. *rusticité*; L. *rusticitas*.]

Rush, *rush*, *v.i.* to move with a shaking, rustling noise, as the wind; to move forward violently; to enter rashly and hastily:—*pr.p.* rush'ing; *pa.p.* rushed'.—*n.* a rushing or driving forward. [A.S. *hriscian*, to shake, Ger. *rauschen*, to make a noise, as the wind or the sea: from the sound.]

Ruse, *rōōz*, *n. lit. a getting out of the way*; a turning or doubling, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs; a trick; fraud. [Fr. *ruser*, to turn or double; old Fr. *ruister*, to get out of the way; Fr. *refuser*, Sp. *refusar*. See *Refuse*.]

Rush, *rush*, *n.* a plant with a round stem and no leaves, common in wet ground. [Scot. *rusck*, *rask*; A.S. *risca*; L. *ruscum*.]

rushy, *rush'i*, *adj.*, full of or made of rushes.

Rusk, *rusk*, *n.* a kind of light hard cake; a kind of light soft cake or sweetened biscuit. [acc. to Mahn, probably from Ger. *rushen*, to crackle.]

Russet, *rus'et*, *adj.*, rusty or reddish-brown: coarse; rustic.—*n.* a coarse country dress. [dim. of Fr. *rousse*, L. *ruscus*, red; akin to Gr. *eruthros*, red, Sans. *rudhira*, blood, and Red, East.]

russeting, *rus'et-ing*, *n.* an apple of a russet colour and rough skin.

Rust, *rust*, *n.* the reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture: anything resembling rust: a disease of plants, shewing itself in brown or

yellow spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi.—*v. i.* to become rusty; to become dull by inaction.—*v. t.* to make rusty; to impair by time and inactivity:—*pr. p.* rusting; *pa. p.* rust'ed. [A.S.; Ger. *rust*; akin to *L. ruscus*, red.]

rusty, rust', *adj.*, covered with rust: impaired by inactivity; dull.—*adv.* rustily.—*n.* rustiness.

Rustle, &c. See under *Rural*.

Rustle, rus', *v. i.* to make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, &c.—*n.* a quick succession of small sounds, as that of dry leaves; a rustling. [A.S. *Aristlan*; Ger. *rasseln*: from the sound.]

rustling, rus'ling, *n.* a quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves.

Rusty. See under *Rust*.

Rut, rut, *n.* lit. a broken road; a track left by a wheel.—*v. t.* to form ruts in:—*pr. p.* rutting; *pa. p.* rut'ted. [Fr. *route*, low *L. ruta*—*L. rupta* (*via*), broken (road)—*rumpo*, *rruptum*, to break.] See *Route*.

Rut, rut, *n.* lit. a roaring; the copulation of animals, as deer.—*v. t.* to cover in copulation.—*v. i.* to lust, said of animals:—*pr. p.* rutting; *pa. p.* rut'ted. [Fr. *rut*, old Fr. *ruis*, *L. rugitus*—*rugio*, to roar; Ger. *rauschen*, to roar, to rut.]

Ruthless, ruth'less, *adj.*, without pity or tenderness; insensible to misery; cruel.—*adv.* ruth'lessly.—*n.* ruth'lessness. [obs. *ruth*, pity—*Rue*.]

Rye, ry, *n.* a genus of grasses allied to wheat and barley, one species of which is cultivated as a grain. [A.S. *ryge*, W. *ryg*, Ice. *rygr*, Ger. *rocken*, *roggen*.]

rye-grass, ry'-gras, *n.* a variety of grass like rye, cultivated for cattle.

Ryot, ryut, *n.* a Hindu cultivator or peasant. [from Ar. *raaya*, to pasture.]

S

Sabaism, sã'ba-izm, same as *Sabianism*.

Sabaoth, sa-bã'oth, *n. pl.*, armies, used only in the *B. phrase*, the Lord of Sabaoth. [Heb. *tsabaoth*, pl. of *tsaba*, an army—*tsaba*, to go forth.]

Sabbatarian. See under *Sabbath*.

Sabbath, sab'ath, *n.* lit. rest; among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work; among Christians, the first day of the week, in memory of the resurrection of Christ; among the ancient Jews, the seventh year when the land was left fallow. [*L. Sabbata*; Heb. *Shabbath*—*shabath*, to rest.]

Sabbatarian, sab-a-tã'ri-an, *n.* one who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; a very strict observer of the Sabbath.—*adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism.—*n.* Sabbatarianism. [*L. sabbatarianus*.]

Sabbatic, sab-at'ik, Sabbatical, sab-at'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing rest. [low *L. sabbaticus*.]

Sabianism, sã'bi-an-izm, **Sabaism**, sã'ba-izm, *n.* the worship of the host of heaven, i. e. heavenly bodies, angels, &c., as well as the deity. [prob. from Heb. *tsaba*, host.]

Sable, sã'bl, *n.* an animal of the weasel kind found in N. Europe and N. Asia, valuable for its glossy black fur; its fur. [old Fr. *sable*; Ger. *nobel*; Russ. *sobol*; perhaps a corr. of *Siberian*, belonging to Siberia.]

sable, sã'bl, *adj.*, of the colour of the sable's fur; black; dark: made of the fur of the sable.

Sabre, sã'br, *n.* lit. a weapon for cutting; a short, broad sword, with a thick back, curved backward towards the point.—*v. t.* to wound or kill with a sabre:—*pr. p.* sã'bring; *pa. p.* sã'bred. [Fr.; Sp. *sable*; Ger. *sabel*; It. *sciabla*; Pol. *szabla*; Magyar, *szablya*—*szabni*, to cut.]

Sac. See under *Sack*.

Saccharine, sak'a-rin, *adj.*, pertaining to or having the qualities of sugar. [Fr. *saccharin*—*L. saccharum*, sugar. See *Sugar*.]

Sacerdotal, sas-er-dõt'al, *adj.*, pertaining to priests; priestly.—*adv.* sacerdotally. [*L. sacerdotalis*—*sacerdos*, -dotis, one given to sacred things, a priest—*sacer*, sacred, do, to give.] See *Sacred*, *sacerdotalism*, *sas-er-dõt'al-izm*, *n.*, the spirit or character of the priestly class or priesthood; devotion to priestly interests.

Sachel. See under *Sack*.

Sack, sak, *n.* orig. a bag of goat's hair; a large bag of coarse hempen cloth, for holding corn, &c.; the contents of a sack: a loose upper garment or cloak.—*v. t.* to put into a sack:—*pr. p.* sacking; *pa. p.* sack'ed. [A.S. *sacc*; Ger. *sack*; Ice. *sacker*; Goth. *sakkus*; *L. saccus*; Gael. *sak*; Gr. *sakkos*, a coarse cloth of goat's hair; perhaps conn. with *satis*, *saxò*, to pack.]

sackcloth, sak'kloth, *n.*, cloth for sacks; coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or penance.

sacking, sak'ing, *n.* cloth of which sacks are made; the coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.

sac, sak, *n.* in *nat. hist.*, a sack or bag for a liquid. **sachel**, sach'el, *n.* a small sack or bag, esp. for papers, books, &c. [*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*.]

Sack, sak, *v. t.* lit. to pack and carry off in a sack; to plunder; to ravage:—*pr. p.* sack'ing; *pa. p.* sack'ed.—*n.* the plunder or devastation of a town; ravage. [Fr. *sac*, a sack, plunder, *saccager*, to sack; Dutch, *sacken*, to put in sacks, to plunder, from the use of a sack in removing plunder; Gr. *satis*, *saxò*, to pack.]

sacking, sak'ing, *n.*, the storming and pillaging of a town.

Sack, sak, *n.* the old name of a dry Spanish wine. [old E. *sack*; Fr. *sec*; Sp. *seco*—*L. siccus*, dry.]

Sackbut, sak'but, *n.* the name of the trombone when first brought to England: in *B.*, a kind of lyre or stringed instrument. [Fr. *saguabuts*; Sp. *sacabuche*; *L. sambuca*, Gr. *sambukè*, from Heb. *sabbeqa*, a musical stringed instrument.]

Sacrament. See under *Sacred*.

Sacred, sã'kred, *adj.*, set apart or dedicated, esp. to God; made holy; proceeding from God; religious; entitled to respect or veneration; inviolable.—*adv.* sac'redly, *n.* sac'redness. [old E. *sacro*, to set apart, consecrate, *pa. p.* *sacred*; Fr. *sacré*; *L. sacer*, from root *sac*, akin to Gr. *hagios*, holy, Sans. *yaj*, to sacrifice, worship, give.]

sacrament, sak'ra-ment, *n.* lit. that which is sacred; a solemn religious rite in the Christian Church, the Lord's Supper. [*L. sacramentum*, a sacred thing—*sacro*, to consecrate—*sacer*.]

sacramental, sak-ra-ment'al, *adj.*, belonging to or constituting a sacrament.—*adv.* sacramentally.

sacrifice, sak'ri-fiz, *v. t.* to offer up, esp. on the altar of a divinity; to destroy or give up for something else; to devote or destroy with loss or suffering; to kill.—*v. i.* to make offerings to God:—*pr. p.* sacrific'ing; *pa. p.* sacrific'ed.—*n.* sacrific'er. [*L. sacrifico*—*sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, to make, to do.]

sacrifice, sak'ri-fis, *n.*, *act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, esp. a victim on an altar: that which is sacrificed or offered: destruction or loss of anything to gain some object: that which is given up, destroyed, or lost for some end.*

sacristial, sak-ri-fish'al, *adj.*, *relating to or consisting in sacrifice; performing sacrifice.* [L. *sacristialis*.]

sacrilege, sak'ri-lej, *n.* lit. the crime of *gathering or stealing sacred things: profanation of a sacred place or thing: in law, the breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom.* [L. *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to steal.]

sacrilegious, sak-ri-lé'jus, *adj.*, *polluted with sacrilege; profane; violating sacred things.*—*adv.* *sacrilegiously*.—*n.* *sacrilegiousness*. [L. *sacrilegus*.]

sacrist, sak'rist, *n.* a person in a *sacred place or cathedral who copies out music for the choir and takes care of the books; a sacristan.* [low L. *sacrista*—L. *sacer*.]

sacristan, sak'rist-an, *n.* an officer in a church who has charge of the *sacred vessels, and other movables; a sexton.* [low L. *sacristanus*—*sacer*.]

sacristy, sak'rist-i, *n.* an apartment in a church where the *sacred utensils, vestments, &c. are kept; vestry.* [low L. *sacristia*—L. *sacer*.]

Sad, sad, *adj.* lit. *at rest; heavy; serious; cast down: calamitous.*—*adv.* *sadly*.—*n.* *sadness*. [A.S. *sād*, sated, weary; Ger. *satt*, W. *sad*, wise; Ice. *settr*, sedate; conn. with L. *sedo*, to quiet, Sans. *sad*, to sink down, be sorrowful.]

sadden, sad'n, *v.t.*, *to make sad.*—*v.i.* *to grow sad:*—*pr.p.* *saddening; pa.p.* *saddened.*

Saddle, sad'l, *n.*, *a little seat, generally of leather, for a horse's back; anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided), &c.*—*v.t.* *to put a saddle on; to load:*—*pr.p.* *saddling; pa.p.* *saddled.* [A.S. *sadel*; Ger. *sattel*; Ice. *sáduill*; W. *sadell*; L. *sella*, a seat, a saddle, contr. from *sedula*, dim. of *sedes*, a seat.]

saddler, sad'ler, *n.*, *a maker of saddles.*

saddlery, sad'ler-i, *n.*, *occupation of a saddler; materials for saddles; articles sold by a saddler.*

Sadducee, sad'u-sé, *n.* one of a Jewish school or party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. [Gr. *Saddoukaioi*; Heb. *Zedukim*.]

Sadducean, sad-u-sé'an, *adj.*, *of or relating to the Sadducees.*

Sadduceism, sad-u-sé'izm, *n.*, *the tenets or opinions of the Sadducees: denial of the resurrection.*

Sadly, *Sadness.* See under **Sad**.

Safe, sáf, *adj.* lit. *whole, entire; unharmed; free from danger or injury; secure; securing from danger or injury: no longer dangerous.*—*adv.* *safely*.—*n.* *safety*. [Fr. *sauvé*, *sauf*; old Fr. *sais*; L. *salvus*; allied to Gr. *holos*, Sans. *sarva*, whole, entire.]

safe, sáf, *n.*, *that which makes safe; a chest or closet for money, &c. safe against fire, thieves, &c. generally of iron: a chest or cupboard for meats.*

safe-conduct, sáf-kon-duk't, *n.* lit. *that which conducts safely; a writing, passport, or guard granted to a person, to enable him to pass safely through any danger.* [Safe, and Conduct.]

safeguard, sáf'gárd, *n.* he or that which *guards or renders safe; protection; a guard, passport, or warrant to protect a traveller.*

safety, sáf'ti, *n.*, *state of being safe; freedom from danger or loss: close custody.*

safety-lamp, sáf'ti-lamp, *n.* a lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, used for *safety* in mines.

safety-valve, sáf'ti-valv, *n.* a valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure is too great for *safety*.

Saffron, saff'run, *n.* a bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers: a colouring substance prepared from its flowers.—*adj.* having the colour of saffron; deep yellow. [Fr. *saffran*; It. *saffrono*; Ar. and Pers. *safarwan*.]

Saga, sá'ga, *n.* lit. a *saying, a tale; a Scandinavian legend.* [A.S. *sagu*, a speech, from root *u* Say.]

Sagacious, sa-gá'sh'us, *adj.*, *keen or quick in perception or thought; acute; wise; keen scented.*—*adv.* *sagaciously*.—*n.* *sagaciousness*. [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*—*sagis*, to perceive quickly or keenly, perhaps conn. with *Saga*, *adj.*]

sagacity, sa-gá'si-ti, *n.*, *sagaciousness; quickness or acuteness of perception or thought; shrewdness.* [L. *sagacitas*—*sagax*.]

Sage, sáj, *n.* a genus of plants so called from their *salutary* properties in cookery and medicine. [Fr. *sauge*; A.S. *salwug*; It. and L. *salvia*—L. *salvus*, safe, sound.]

Sage, sáj, *adj.* lit. *having good taste; discriminating, discerning, wise; well judged.*—*n.*, *a sage a wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom.*—*adv.* *sagely*.—*n.* *sageliness*. [Fr. *sage*; It. *saggio*, *savio*; L. *sapientis* (in *ne-sapientis*), wise—*sapio*, to taste, discriminate, be wise, perh. conn. with *Sagacious*.]

Sagittal, saj'it'al, *adj.*, *of or like an arrow.* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow.]

Sagittaria, saj-i-tá'ri-a, *n.* the *Archer*, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L., from *sagitta*.]

Sago, sá'go, *n.* a dry starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, &c. used for food. [Malay and Javanese, *sagu*.]

Said, sed, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **Say**.

Sail, sál, *n.* a sheet of canvas, &c. spread to catch the wind by which a ship is driven forward; a ship or ships; a trip in a vessel.—*v.i.* *to be moved by sails; to go by water; to begin a voyage; to glide or float smoothly along.*—*v.t.* *to navigate; to pass in a ship; to fly through:*—*pr.p.* *sailing; pa.p.* *sailed.* [A.S., Ger., and Sw. *segel*; Ice. *sigla*, to sail; allied to W. *siglo*, to shake, rock, stir.]

sallecloth, sál'kloth, *n.* a strong cloth for sails.

sailer, sál'ér, *n.*, *he who or that which sails; a ship or other vessel.*

sailing, sál'ing, *n.*, *act of sailing; motion of a vessel on water; act of directing a ship's course.*

sailor, sál'or, *n.*, *one who sails in or navigates a ship; a seaman.*

Saint, sánt, *n.* a *sanctified or holy person; one eminent for piety; one of the blessed in heaven; one canonised by the R. C. Church.* [Fr.—L. *sanctus*, holy—*sanctio*, to render sacred.]

sancted, sánt'ed, *adj.*, *made a saint; holy; sacred; gone to heaven.*

sanctlike, sánt'lik, *sanctly*, sánt'li, *adj.*, *like or becoming a saint.*—*n.* *sanctliness*.

Sake, sák, *n.* lit. *dispute, cause; end; purpose; account.* [old E. *sak*, *sac*; A.S. *sacu*, dispute; Ger. *sache*, a suit, an affair; A.S. *sacan*, Ger. *sachen*, to contend, to accuse.]

Salaam, salám, sa-lám', *n.* lit. *peace*; a word of salutation in the East, chiefly among Mohammedans; salutation. [Ar. *salam*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.]

Salad, sal'ad, *n.* raw herbs cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, &c. [Fr. *salade*; It. *salato*, salted—L. *sal*, salt.]

Salam. See **Salasam**.

Salamander, sal-a-man'dér, *n.* a genus of reptiles allied to the frog, once supposed able to live in fire. [Fr. *salamandre*; L. and Gr. *salamandra*.] **salamandrine**, sal-a-man'drin, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Salary, sal'a-ri, *n.* lit. and orig. money for salt; a recompense for services; wages. [Fr. *salair*; It. *salario*; L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt—*sal*, salt.]

salaried, sal'a-rid, *adj.*, receiving a salary.

Sale, sál, *n.*, *act of selling*; the exchange of anything for money; power or opportunity of selling; demand; public shewing of goods to sell; auction. [Ice. *salá*. See **Sell**.]

saleable, sal'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be sold; in good demand.—*n.* saleableness.—*adv.* saleably.

salesman, sál'man, *n.* a man who sells goods.

Salto, sal'tó, *adj.* denoting a law as in France, by which males alone can succeed to the throne. [Fr. *salique*, prob. from the Salian Franks among whom this law existed.]

Salient, sál't-ent, *adj.*, leaping or springing; projecting; prominent.—*adv.* saliently. [L. *saliens*, -entis, pr.p. of *salio*, to leap.]

Salify, sal'i-fi, *v.t.* to combine with an acid in order to make a salt:—*pr.p.* salifying; *pa.p.* salified. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.]

saline, sal'in, *adj.*, consisting of or containing salt; partaking of the qualities of salt.—*n.* a salt-spring.—*n.* salineness. [L. *salinus*—*sal*, salt.]

Saliva, sa-l'ivá, *n.* the slobber or fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth, and used to mix with the food and aid digestion. [It. and L., allied to Gr. *salon*, saliva, and to **Flaver**.]

salival, sa-l'iv'al, *salivary*, sal'i-var-i, *adj.*, pertaining to, secreting, or containing saliva.

salivate, sal'i-vát, *v.t.* to produce an unusual amount of saliva:—*pr.p.* salivating; *pa.p.* salivated.

salivation, sal-i-vá'shun, *n.* an unusual flow of saliva.

Sallow, sal'ó, *n.* a tree or low shrub of the willow kind. [A.S. *salig*, *salch*; Gael. *seilbach*; W. *helyg*; L. *salix*, a willow.]

Sallow, sal'ó, *adj.* of a pale, yellowish colour.—*n.* sallowness. [A.S. *saló*, *salowig*, old Ger. *salow*, Fr. *sale*, *sallow*; old E. *sale*, willow; perhaps conn. with **Sallow**, a willow.]

Sally, sal'i, *n.*, a leaping or bursting out; a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers; excursion; outburst of fancy, wit, &c.; levity.—*v.t.* to rush out suddenly:—*pr.p.* sallying; *pa.p.* salified. [Fr. *sallir*; old Fr. *salir*; It. *salire*—L. *salio*, to leap, spring.]

sally-port, sal'i-pórt, *n.* a port, gate, or passage, by which a garrison may make a sally.

Salmagundi, sal-ma-gun'di, *n.* a mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients; a medley. [Fr. *salmigondis*, from L. *salgama*, pickles, and *condo*, to preserve: or from the Countess *Salmagondi*, lady of honour to Maria de Medici, who is said to have invented it.]

Salmon, sam'un, *n.* a well-known river fish, highly prized for food, which goes down to the sea and returns to spawn, leaping any obstacles in its way. [L. *salmo*—*salio*, to leap.]

salmon-trout, sam'un-trout, *n.* a trout like the *salmon*, but smaller and thicker in proportion.

Saloon, sa-lóon, *n.* a spacious and elegant hall, or apartment for the reception of company, works of art, or for refreshment, &c.; a main cabin. [Fr. *salon*—*salis*, A.S. *sal*, *sel*, a hall; perhaps connected with L. *aula*, Gr. *aula*, a hall.]

Salt, sawt, *n.* a well-known substance used for seasoning, found either in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water; anything like salt; seasoning; piquancy: in *chem.*, a combination of an acid with a base.—*adj.* containing salt; tasting of salt; overflowed with or growing in salt water; pungent.—*adv.* salt'y.—*n.* salt'ness. [A.S. *sealt*; Goth., Ice. *salt*; Ger. *sals*; Fr. *sel*; L. *sal*; Gr. *hals*, salt, the sea; conn. with Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, Sans. *sara*, salt.]

salt, sawt, *v.t.*, to sprinkle or season with salt. **salt-cellar**, sawt-sel-ar, *n.* a small hollow vessel for holding salt. [cellar, a corr. of Fr. *salicr*, salt-box, L. *salarium* (*was*), vessel for salt—*sal*. Salt has been unnecessarily prefixed.]

salter, sawt'ér, *n.*, one who salts or sells salt.

saltish, sawt'ish, *adj.*, somewhat salt.

saltless, sawt'les, *adj.*, without salt; tasteless.

salt-pan, sawt'-pan, *n.*, a pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.

salt-petre, sawt-pé'tér, *n.* lit. salt-rock; a salt consisting of nitric acid and potash; nitre. [Salt, and L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock.]

Salient, sal'tant, *adj.*, leaping; dancing. [L. *salians*, pr.p. of *salio*, -atum, inten. of *salio*, to leap.] **salitation**, sal-tá'shun, *n.* a leaping or jumping; beating or palpitation. [L. *salatio*—*salio*.]

salutatory, sal'ta-tor-i, *adj.*, leaping, dancing; having the power of or used in leaping or dancing.

Salubrious, sa-lóo'bri-us, *adj.*, healthful; favourable to health.—*adv.* salubriously. [L. *salubris*—*salus*, *salutis*, health—*salvus*, sound, safe.]

salubrity, sa-lóo'bri-ti, *n.*, quality of being salubrious; healthfulness.

salutary, sal'ú-tar-i, *adj.*, belonging to health; promoting health or safety; wholesome; beneficial.

salute, sal'ú-t, *v.t.* lit. to wish health to; to address with kind wishes; to greet with a kiss, bow, &c.; to honour by a discharge of cannon, striking colours, &c.:—*pr.p.* salú'ting; *pa.p.* salú't'ed.—*n.* act of saluting; greeting; a kiss; a discharge of cannon in honour of any one. [L. *salute*, -atum, from *salus*, *salutis*.]

salutation, sal-ú-tá'shun, *n.*, act of saluting; that which is said in saluting.

Salvage, sal'váj, *n.* money paid to those who assist in saving a ship or goods at sea; the goods and materials saved. [Fr., from *salvo*, -atum, to save.]

salvation, sal-vá'shun, *n.*, act of saving; preservation: in *theol.*, the saving of man from eternal misery; in *B.*, deliverance from enemies.

Salve, sáv, *n.* in *B.*, an ointment; anything to cure sores. [A.S. *sealf*; Dan. *salvo*; Ger. *salbe*.]

Salver, sal'vér, *n.* a plate on which anything is presented, lit. in order to be tasted. [acc. to Wedgwood, Sp. *salvo*, *salvilla*, from *salvar*, to taste: also given from old E. *salvo*, L. *salvo*, to save, and so = that which keeps safe.]

Salvo, sal'vó, *n.* a military or naval salute with guns.—in *pl.* *salvos*, sal'vóz. [L. *salvo juris*, one's right being safe, an expression used in reserving rights.]

Sal volatile, sal vo-lat'i-le, *n.*, volatile salt, a solution of carbonate of ammonia. [L. *sal*, salt.]

Samaritan, sa-mar'i-tan, *adj.*, pertaining to *Samarita* in Palestine.—*n.* an inhabitant of *Samarita*; the language of *Samarita*.

Same, sām, *adj.* lit. *even, like*; identical: of the like kind or degree; similar: mentioned before.—*n.* sameness. [A.S.; Goth. *samana*; Sans. *sama*; akin to L. *similis*, and Gr. *homos*, like.]

Sampine, sam'pīn or sam'fēr, *n.* lit. *the herb of Saint Peter*: an herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [corr. from Fr. *Saint Pierre*, Saint Peter.]

Sample, sam'pl, *n.*, an *example* or specimen; a part to shew the quality of the whole.—*v.t.* to make up samples of:—*pr.p.* sam'pling; *pa.p.* sam'pled. [Fr. *exemplum*. See *Exemplum*.]

Sampler, sam'plēr, *n.*, one who makes up samples: a pattern of work; or ornamental needle-work.

Sanable, **Sanative**, **Sanatorium**, &c. See under *Sane*.

Sanctify, sangk'ti-fi, *v.t.*, to make sacred or holy; to set apart to sacred use; to free from sin or evil: to make the means of holiness; to secure from violation:—*pr.p.* sanctifying; *pa.p.* sanctified.—*n.* sanctifier. [L. *sanctifico*, -atum—*sanctus*, sacred, *facio*, to make.]

Sanctification, sangk'ti-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified.

Sanctimonious, sangk'ti-mō'ni-us, *adj.*, having sanctity; holy; devout: affecting holiness.—*adv.* sanctimoniously.—*n.* sanctimoniousness.

Sanction, sangk'tshun, *n.* lit. a *rendering sacred* or inviolable; act of ratifying, or giving authority to; confirmation; support.—*v.t.* to give validity to; to authorise; to countenance:—*pr.p.* sanctioning; *pa.p.* sanctioned. [L. *sanctio*.]

Sanctity, sangk'ti-ti, *n.*, quality of being sacred or holy; purity; godliness: inviolability.

Sanctuary, sangk'tū-ar-i, *n.*, a *sacred place*: a place for the worship of God; the most sacred part of the temple of Jerusalem; the temple itself; the part of a church round the altar: an inviolable asylum; refuge.

Sand, sand, *n.* fine particles of stone: land covered with sand; a sandy beach: a moment of time, from the use of sand in the hour-glass.—*v.t.* to sprinkle with sand:—*pr.p.* sanding; *pa.p.* sand-ed. [A.S. and Ger.: Ice. *sandr*; Gr. *psammos*, probably from *psad*, to rub.]

Sand-eel, sand'-ēl, *n.* a small eel-like fish, which buries itself in the sand after the tide retreats.

Sand-erling, sand'-ēr-ling, *n.* a small wading bird which feeds on the insects in sea sands.

Sand-glass, sand'-glas, *n.* a glass instrument for measuring time by the running of sand.

Sand-heat, sand'-hēt, *n.*, the heat of warm sand in chemical operations.

Sand-martin, sand'-mār-tin, *n.* a kind of martin which builds its nest in sandy river-banks.

Sand-paper, sand'-pā-pēr, *n.*, paper covered with a kind of sand for smoothing and polishing.

Sand-piper, sand'-pī-pēr, *n.* a wading kind of snipe, which frequents sandy river-banks, distinguished by its clear piping note.

Sandstone, sand'stōn, *n.*, stone composed of sand.

Sandy, sand'i, *adj.*, consisting of or covered with sand: loose: of the colour of sand.—*n.* sandiness.

Sandal, san'dal, *n.* lit. a wooden sole: a kind of shoe consisting of a sole bound to the foot by straps; a loose slipper. [L. *sandalium*; Gr. *sandalon*, for *sanidalon*, from *sanis*, *sanidos*, a beard.]

Sandaled, san'dald, *adj.*, wearing sandals.

Sandal-wood, san'dal-wood, *n.* a wood, remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [low L. *santalum*, Ar. *sandal*, Malay, *shendana*, and Wood.]

Sand-eel, **Sand-erling**, &c. See under *Sand*.

Sandwich, sand'wich, *n.* two slices of bread with ham &c. between. [named after an *Earl of Sandwich*.]

Sandy. See under *Sand*.

Sane, sān, *adj.*, sound in mind or body; healthy: not disordered in intellect.—*n.* sameness. [L. *sanus*, akin to Gr. *saos*, *sbs*, sound.]

Sanable, san'a-bl, *adj.*, able to be made sane: sound; curable.—*n.* sanability. [L. *sanabilis*, -atum, to heal.]

Sanative, san'a-tiv, *adj.*, tending or able to heal; healing.—*n.* sanativeness.

Sanatorium, san-a-to'ri-um, *n.* a place for restoring to health, a health-station. [heal.]

Sanatory, san'a-to-ri, *adj.*, healing; conducive to sanity, san'i-ti, *n.*, state of being sane; soundness of mind or body.

Sanitary, san'i-tar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to, tending, or designed to promote health.

Sang, pa.t. of *Sing*.

Sanguinary. See under *Sanguine*.

Sanguine, sang'win, *adj.*, abounding with blood: ardent; hopeful; confident.—*adv.* sanguinely.—*n.* sanguineness. [L. *sanguineus*—*sanguis*, sanguis, blood, akin to Sans. *asav*, blood.]

Sanguinary, sang'win-ar-i, *adj.*, bloody; attended with much bloodshed; blood-thirsty.—*adv.* sanguinarily.—*n.* sanguinarity. [L. *sanguinarius*, sanguineus, sang'-win'e-us, *adj.*, sanguine; resembling or constituting blood.]

Sanhedrim, san'he-drim, *n.* lit. a sitting together; the highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the High Priest. [Heb. *sanhedrin*, from Gr. *synedron*—*syn*, together, and *hedra*, a seat.]

Sanitary, **Sanity**. See under *Sane*.

Sanskrit, sans'krit, *n.* lit. *the perfect language*; the ancient language of the Hindus. [from Sans. *sam*, with, and *krita*, done, perfected.]

Sap, sap, *n.* the vital juice of plants: in bot., the part of the wood next to the bark. [A.S. *sap*; low Ger. *sapp*, juice; Ger. *saft*; L. *succus*; Gr. *opus*.]

Sapless, sap'less, *adj.*, wanting sap; not juicy.

Sapling, sap'ling, *n.* a young tree, so called from being full of sap.

Sappy, sap'i, *adj.*, abounding with sap; juicy.—*n.* sappiness.

Sap, sap, *v.t.* lit. to dig; to destroy by digging underneath; to undermine.—*v.i.* to proceed by undermining:—*pr.p.* sapping; *pa.p.* sapped.—*n.* an approach dug to a fortification under cover of gabions.—*n.* sapper, one who saps. [Fr. *saper*, It. *sappare*, prob. akin to Gr. *skapto*, to dig.]

Sapid, sap'id, *adj.*, well-tasted; savoury; that affects the taste. [L. *sapidus*—*sapio*, to taste.]

Sapidity, sa-pid'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being sapid; savouriness.

Sapient, sā'pi-ent, *adj.* lit. having good taste; wise discerning; sagacious.—*adv.* sapiently. [L. *sapientis*, *sapientis*, pr.p. of *sapio*, to taste, to be wise, akin to Gr. *saphes*, clear, distinct.]

Sapience, sā'pi-ens, *n.*, quality of being sapient; wisdom; knowledge.

Sapless, **Sapling**. See under *Sap*.

Saponaceous, sap-o-nā'shus, *adj.*, soapy; soap-like [Fr. *saponact*; from L. *sapo*, *saponis*, Gr. *sapfo*, soap, from root of *Soap*.]

Sappho, sa'fik, *adj.*, pertaining to Sappho, Grecian poetess; denoting a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho.

Sapphire, sa'fir, or Ir, *n.* a highly brilliant precious stone, inferior only to the diamond. [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *sappheiros*; Ar. *sa'fir*; Heb. *sappir*, from *saphar*, to polish.]

sapphirine, sa'fir-in, *adj.*, made of or like sapphire.

Sappiness, Sappy. See under Sap, juice of plants.

Saracen, sa'a-sen, *n.* lit. eastern people; a name in the middle ages of the Mohammedans in Palestine. [L. *Saracenus*; Ar. *sharkeyn*, first applied to some tribes of Bedouins in E. Arabia.]

Saracenic, sar-a-sen'ik, **Saracenic**, sar-a-sen'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the Saracens.

Sarcasm, sark'kazm, *n.* lit. a tearing the flesh, a biting the lips in rage; a bitter sneer; a satirical remark in scorn or contempt. [L. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *sarkasmos*—*sarkazō*—*sarkx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

sarcastic, sar-kas'tik, **sarcastical**, sar-kas'tik-al, *adj.*, containing sarcasm; bitterly satirical.—*adv.* sarcastically.

Sarcenet, sars'net, *n.* a very thin fine silk, so called because originally made by the Saracens. [old Fr.; low L. *saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.]

Sarcophagus, sark-ko'fa-gus, *n.* a kind of limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of corpses; any stone receptacle for a corpse. [L.; Gr. *sarkophagos*—*sarkx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phagō*, to eat.]

sarcophagous, sark-ko'fa-gus, *adj.*, flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

Sardine, sard'in, *n.* a small fish of the herring family, abundant about the island of Sardinia. [Fr.; It. *sardina*; L. *sarda*, *sardina*; Gr. *sarda*, *sardinē*.]

sardine, sard'in, **sardinus**, sard'i-us, *n.* a name of the cornelian stone, because found in Sardinia.—*adj.* relating to the sardinus. [Fr. *sardoine*.]

sardonie, sard-don'ik, *adj.* denoting a convulsive laugh, first observed in those eating the herb *Sardonina*, a species of ranunculus growing in Sardinia; forced, heartless, or bitter, said of a laugh. [L. *sardonius*, *sardonicus*, Gr. *sardonios*, Sardinian.]

Sardonyx, sard-don-iks, *n.* a reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony, said to have been found orig. at Sardis in Asia Minor, and to be so called because its colour resembles that of the flesh under the nail. [Gr.;—*Sardius*, Sardinian, *onyx*, a nail.]

Sarsaparilla, sars-pa-pa-ri'la, **Sarsa**, sars'a, *n.* a twining shrub like the *bramble* found chiefly in Mexico, said to have been first used medicinally by a physician named *Parillo*. [Sp. *sarsaparilla*—*sarza*, *bramble*, and *Parillo*.]

Sash, sash, *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf worn as a badge or ornament. [It. *scassa*, a Persian turban.]

Sash, sash, *n.* a case or frame for panes of glass.—*v.t.* to furnish with sashes.—*pr.p.* sash'ing; *pa.p.* sashed'. [Fr. *chassis*—L. *capsa*, the receiving thing, a case—*capio*, to take.]

Sassafras, sas'a-fras, *n.* a kind of laurel, the wood of which has a pungent taste and is much used in medicine, so called because formerly used to break or dissolve stone in the bladder. [L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. See *Saxifraga*.]

sat, sat, *pa.t.* of *sit*.

Satan, sa'tan, *n.* the enemy of men; the devil; the chief of the fallen angels. [Heb. *satan*, enemy—*satan*, Ar. *shatana*, to be adverse.]

satanic, sa-tan'ik, **satanical**, sa-tan'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or like Satan; devilish.

Satchel. See under Sack.

Sate, sāt, *v.t.*, to satisfy or give enough; to glut:—*pr.p.* sat'ing; *pa.p.* sat'ed. [A.S. *sadian*; L. *satio*, *-atum*—*satis*, enough.]

satiated, sā'shi-at, *v.t.*, to satisfy or give enough; to gratify fully; to glut:—*pr.p.* sat'iating; *pa.p.* sat'iated.—*adj.* glutted.—*n.* satia'tion.

satiabile, sā'shi-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be satiated.

satiety, sat-i'e-ti, *n.*, state of being satiated; surfeit.

satisfy, sat'is-ft, *v.t.*, to give enough to; to supply fully; to please fully; to discharge; to free from doubt; to convince.—*v.i.* to give content; to supply fully; to make payment:—*pr.p.* sat'isfy'ing; *pa.p.* sat'isfied. [L. *satisfacio*, *-factum*—*satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make.]

satisfaction, sat-is-fak'shun, *n.*, act of satisfying; state of being satisfied; gratification; comfort; that which satisfies; amends; atonement; payment; conviction.

satisfactory, sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.*, satisfying; giving content; making amends or payment; atoning; convincing.—*adv.* satisfac'torily.—*n.* satisfac'toriness.

Satellite, sat-el-itt, *n.* lit. an attendant; an obsequious follower: one of the bodies which revolve round some of the planets. [L. *satelles*, *satellitii*.]

Satin, sat'in, *n.* a closely woven glossy silk. [Fr.; It. *setino*; Port. *setim*, said to be a Chinese word; but acc. to Diez, from L. *seta*, hair, silk.]

satinet, sat'inet, *n.* a thin species of satin; a cloth with a cotton warp and woollen weft.

satiny, sat'in-i, *adj.*, like or composed of satin.

satin-wood, sat'in-wood, *n.* a beautiful ornamental wood from E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin.

Satire, sat'ir or sat'ér, *n.* orig. a dish full of various kinds of fruit: a species of poetry, orig. dramatic, exposing and turning to ridicule vice or folly; severity of remark; ridicule. [Fr.; L. *satira*, *satura* (*aux*, a dish)—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

satiric, sa-tir'ik, **satirical**, sa-tir'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or conveying satire; sarcastic; abusive.—*adv.* satir'ically.

satirize, sat'ir-iz, *v.t.*, to make the object of satire; to censure severely:—*pr.p.* sat'irizing; *pa.p.* sat'irised.—*n.* sat'irist, one who satirizes.

Satisfaction, **Satisfactory**, **Satisfy**. See under Sate.

Satrap, sa'trap or sa'rap, *n.* a Persian viceroys or ruler of one of the greater provinces.—*fem.* sa'trapom.—*n.* sa'rappy, the government of a satrap. [Gr. *satrapes*, from the Persian.]

Saturate, sat'ù-rāt, *v.t.*, to fill; to unite with till no more can be received; to fill to excess:—*pr.p.* sat'urating; *pa.p.* sat'urated. [L. *saturō*, *-atum*—*satur*, full, akin to *satis*, enough.]

saturable, sat'ù-rabl, *adj.*, that may be saturated.

saturation, sat-ù-rā'shun, *n.*, act of saturating; state of being saturated; the state of a body when quite filled with another.

Saturday. See under Saturn.

Saturn, sa'turn, or sāt, *n.* an ancient Roman god said to bless the labours of the sower: the tenth of the planets of the solar system. [L. *Saturnus*—*sevo*, *satum*, to sow.]

Saturnalia, sat-ur-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* the annual festival in honour of Saturn, a time of unrestrained licence and enjoyment.

Saturnalian, sat-ur-nā'li-an, *adj.*, pertaining to the Saturnalia; riotously merry; dissolute.

- Saturnian**, sa-tur'n-i-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous reign was called 'the golden age': happy; pure; simple: denoting the verse in which the oldest Latin poems were written.
- saturnine**, sa'tur-nin, *adj.* grave; gloomy; phlegmatic:—because the astrologers said that those born under the planet Saturn were so disposed.
- Saturday**, sa'tur-dā, *n.* the seventh or last day of the week, dedicated by the Romans to Saturn. [A.S. *Sæter-dæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, L. *Saturni dies*, Saturn's day.]
- Satyr**, sã'tér or sa'tér, *n.* a sylvan deity, represented as part man and part god, and extremely wanton. [L. *satyrus*, Gr. *satyros*.]
- satyric**, sa-tir'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to satyrs.
- Sauce**, saws, *n.* a liquid seasoning for food, consisting of salt, &c.: a relish: impudence.—*v. t.* to put sauce in to relish: to make poignant: to treat with bitter or pert language:—*pr. p.* saucing; *pa. p.* sauced. [Fr.; old Fr. *sauce*—L. *salsus*, *salsum*, to salt—*sals*, salt. See Salt.]
- saucepan**, saws'pan, *n.* a pan in which sauce or any small thing is boiled.
- sauceur**, saws'ér, *n.* a small vessel orig. to hold sauce: the shallow platter for a tea or coffee cup.
- saucy**, saws'í, *adj.* (*comp.* sauc'ier, *superl.* sauc'iest) lit. salt: hence, sharp; pungent; insolent; impudent.—*adv.* sauc'ily.—*n.* sauciness.
- sausage**, saws'áj, *n.* a gut stuffed with chopped meat salted and seasoned. [Fr. *saucisse*; It. *salsiccia*.]
- Saunter**, sãn'tér or sawn'tér, *v. i.* orig. to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land: to wander about the country begging: to wander about idly: to loiter:—*pr. p.* sauntering; *pa. p.* sauntered.—*n.* a sauntering: a place for sauntering.—*n.* saunterer. [Fr. *sainte terre*, holy land.]
- Saurian**, sawr'i-an, *n.* a reptile or animal covered with scales, as the lizard.—*adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian. [Gr. *sauros*, *sauros*, the lizard.]
- Sausage**. See under Sauce.
- Sauterne**, sã-tér'n, *n.* a kind of claret produced at Sauterne, in France.
- Savage**, sav'áj, *adj.* living in the woods; wild; uncivilized: fierce; cruel; brutal.—*n.* a human being in a wild state: a brutal person; a barbarian.—*adv.* savagely.—*n.* savageness. [Fr. *sauvage*; It. *salvaggio*—L. *situations*, pertaining to the woods—*silva*, a wood.]
- Savannah**, Savanna, sa-van'a, *n.* one of the vast meadows in the west of N. America. [Sp. *savana*, *sabana*, bed-sheet, a meadow—L. *sabannum*, Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.]
- Save**, sãv, *v. t.*, to bring safe out of evil; to rescue; to reserve: to spare.—*v. i.* to be economical:—*pr. p.* sãving; *pa. p.* sãved.—*prep.* except.—*n.* save. [Fr. *sauver*—L. *salvo*—*salvus*. See Safe.]
- save-all**, sãv'awl, *n.* a contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.
- saving**, sãving, *adj.*, disposed to save or be economical: incurring no loss: in *theol.*, securing salvation.—*prep.* excepting.—*adv.* sãvingly.—*n.* sãvingness.
- saving**, sãving, *n.*, that which is saved; exception.—*pl.* earnings.
- savings-bank**, sãvingz-bangk, *n.* a bank in which savings are deposited at interest.
- saviour**, sãv'yur, *n.*, one who saves from evil.—The Saviour, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men.
- Savoley**, sav'e-loy, *n.* a kind of dried, highly seasoned sausage, made originally of brains [Fr. *cervelus*—*cervelle*, brains—L. *cerebellum*.]
- Savour**, sã'vur, *n.*, taste; odour; scent: in *B.*, reputation.—*v. t.* to have a particular taste or smell to be like:—*pr. p.* sãvouring; *pa. p.* sãvoured. [Fr. *savour*—L. *sapor*—*sapio*, to taste.]
- savoury**, sã'vur-i, *adj.*, having savour or relish pleasant.—*adv.* sãvourily.—*n.* sãvouriness.
- savourless**, sã'vur-less, *adj.*, wanting savour.
- Savoy**, sa-vo'y, *n.* a kind of cabbage brought orig. from Savoy in France.
- Saw**, saw, *pa. t.* of See.
- Saw**, saw, *n.* an instrument for cutting, formed of a thin strip of steel, with a toothed edge.—*v. t.* to cut with a saw.—*v. i.* to use a saw; to be cut with a saw:—*pr. p.* sawing; *pa. t.* sawed; *pa. p.* sawed' or sawn. [Fr. *sie*; It. *sega*—L. *seco*, to cut.]
- sawdust**, saw'dust, *n.*, dust, or small pieces of wood, &c. made in sawing.
- saw-fish**, saw'fish, *n.* a fish allied to the shark, & called from the saw-like form of its snout.
- saw-mill**, saw'mil, *n.* a mill for sawing timber.
- saw-pit**, saw-pit, *n.* a pit where wood is sawed.
- sawyer**, saw'yér, *n.*, one who saws timber.
- Saxifrage**, saks'í-fráj, *n.* a genus of alpine plants formerly used for dissolving stone in the bladder. [L. *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break.]
- Saxon**, saks'un, *n.* one of the people of N. Germany who conquered England in 5th and 6th centuries, so called from the short sword which they carried: the language of the Saxons.—*adj.* pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture. [A.S. *Saxa*—*sax*, old Ger. *saks*, a knife, a short sword.]
- Saxonom**, saks'on-izm, *n.*, a Saxon idiom.
- Say**, sã, *v. t.* to utter in words; to speak; to declare: to state: to answer.—*v. i.* to speak; to relate: to state:—*pr. p.* saying; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* said (sed).—*n.* something said; a remark: a speech. [A.S. *sægan*, *sægan*; Ice. *seign*; Ger. *sagen*.]
- saying**, sã'ing, *n.*, something said; an expression: a maxim.
- Scab**, skab, *n.* a crust over a sore, causing one to scratch: a disease of sheep, resembling the mange [A.S. *scab*; Dan. *scab*; prov. Ger. *schabe*; L. *scabies*, from *scabo*, Ger. *schaben*, to scratch.]
- scabbed**, skab'd, *adj.*, affected or covered with scabs; diseased with the scab.—*n.* scabbiness.
- scabby**, skab'í, *adj.*, scabbed.—*n.* scabbiness.
- Scabbard**, skab'ard, *n.* the case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [old Fr. *escaberk*, prob. from Ice. *skaf*, chisel, and *biarga*, Ger. *birgen*, to hide: Ice. *skalpr*, old Sw. *skälp*, scabbard.]
- Scaffold**, skaf'old, *n.*, a temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something, and esp. for the execution of a criminal.—*v. t.* to furnish with a scaffold: to sustain:—*pr. p.* scaffolding; *pa. p.* scaffolded. [old Dutch, *scafsaut*; Ger. *schauff*; old Fr. *eschafaut*; It. *catafalco*, from Sp. *catar*, to view, and *falco*, It. *falco*, a scaffold.]
- scaffold**, skaf'old-ing, *n.*, a scaffold of wood for supporting workmen while building: material for scaffolds: fig. a frame; framework.
- Scaldia**. See under Scals, something to ascend by.
- Scald**, skald, *v. t.* to burn with hot liquid: to expose to a boiling liquid:—*pr. p.* scalding; *pa. p.* scald'ed.—*n.* a burn caused by hot liquid.—*v. i.* to scald, so hot as to scald. [old Fr. *eschald*; It. *scaldare*, to warm: L. *excaldare*, to bathe in warm water, from *calidus*, warm, hot]

Scald

Scald, skald, n. lit. *one who sounds or recites*; one of the ancient Scandinavian poets. [Ice. and Sw.; akin to Ger. *schallen*, to sound.]

Scale, skål, n. lit. *something to ascend by*; a ladder; series of steps: a graduated measure: in *music*, a series of all the tones: the order of a numeral system: gradation; proportion; series.—*v. t.* to mount, as by a ladder; to ascend:—*pr. p.* *scáling*; *pa. p.* *scáled'*. [L. *scala*, a ladder, from *scando*, to mount, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

scalable, skála-bl, adj., *that may be scaled or climbed.*

Scale, skál, n. lit. *a shell or dish*; the dish of a balance; a balance—chiefly in pl.; one of the small, thin plates on a fish: a thin layer: in *pl.* Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v. t.* to clear of scales: to peel off in thin layers.—*v. i.* to come off in thin layers:—*pr. p.* *scáling*; *pa. p.* *scáled'*. [A. S. *scale*, a shell, *scalm*, a balance; Ice. *skal*, balance, dish; Dutch, *schaal*, balance, bowl, shell; old Fr. *escala*, a fish-scale.]

scalded, skáld, adj., *having scales.*

scaleless, skál'les, adj., *without scales.*

scaly, skál'i, adj., *covered with scales*: like scales: in *bot.*, formed of scales.—*n.* *scál'iness.*

Scalene, ska-lén, adj. lit. *limping*: in *geom.*, having three unequal sides.—*n.* a scalene triangle. [Fr.; L. *scalenus*; Gr. *skálinoos*—*skáo*, to limp.]

Scaliness, ska-lén'ness, n. See under *Scale*, a shell.

Scall, skaw, n. lit. *a scale or shell*: in *B.*, a scab; scabbiness. [akin to A. S. *scyl*, *scals*, scale; Dutch, *schelle*, bark, shell, skin.]

Scallop, sko'p, n. a bivalvular *shell-fish*, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: one of a series of curves in the edge of anything.—*v. t.* to cut the edge or border into scallops or curves:—*pr. p.* *scáll'oping*; *pa. p.* *scáll'oped*. [old Fr. *escalope*; Dutch, *schelpe*, shell, cockle-shell.] See *Scale*, a shell.

Scalp, skálp, n. the skin of the head on which the hair grows; the skin of the top of the head torn off as a token of victory by the N. American Indians.—*v. t.* to cut the scalp from:—*pr. p.* *scáll'ping*; *pa. p.* *scáll'ped*. [It. *scalpo*, from root of *Scallop*, from its likeness to a shell, and akin to *Scale*, a shell, and *Shell*.]

Scalpel, ská'pel, n., *a small surgical knife for dissecting and operating.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife—*scalpo*, to cut.]

Scaly. See under Scale, a shell.

Scammony, skám'o-ni, n. a cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of *convolvulus* in Smyrna. [Gr. *shamóni*.]

Scamper, skám'pér, v. i. lit. *to quit the field*: to run with speed:—*pr. p.* *scám'pering*; *pa. p.* *scám'pered*. [It. *scampare*, to escape; old Fr. *escamper*—L. *ex*, of, from, and *campus*, field.]

Scan, skán, v. t. lit. *to climb*: to count the feet or measures in a verse: to examine carefully: to scrutinise:—*pr. p.* *scán'ning*; *pa. p.* *scán'ned*. [Fr. *scander*, It. *scandere*, to scan, L. *scando*, *scansum*, Sans. *skand*, to ascend.]

scanlon, skán'shun, n., *act of scanning or counting the measures in a verse.*

Scandal, skán'dal, n. lit. *a trap-spring, snare laid for an enemy*; orig. *offence*; opprobrious censure; something said which is false and injurious to reputation; *diagnose*. [Fr. *scandale*; L. *scandalum*; Gr. *skandalon*.]

scandalize, skán'dal-iz, v. t., *to give scandal or*

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offence to; to shock: to reproach; to disgrace:—*pr. p.* *scán'dalizing*; *pa. p.* *scán'dalised*.

scandalous, skán'dal-us, adj., *giving scandal or offence*; calling forth condemnation; openly vile; defamatory.—*adv.* *scán'dalously*.—*n.* *scán'dalouslyness*.

Scanlon. See under Scan.

Scansorial, skán-só'ri-ál, adj., *climbing*; formed for climbing. [from L. *scando*, *scansurus*.] See *Scan*.

Scant, skánt, adj. lit. *measured exactly or sparingly*; not full or plentiful; scarcely sufficient. [Ice. *skanta*—*skant*, a measure.]

scanty, skánt'i, adj., *scant*: not copious or full; hardly sufficient; wanting extent; narrow; small.—*adv.* *scánt'ly*.—*n.* *scánt'iness*.

Scantling, skánt'ling, n. lit. *a corner-piece*; orig. *a pattern*; a piece of timber cut of a small size; the dimensions of timber as to breadth and thickness. [Fr. *chantillon*, a sample—*cantel*, old Fr. *cant*. See *Cant*, an edge.]

Scanty. See under Scant.

Scapgoat, skáp'gót, n. a goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest confessed the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. [Escape, and Goat.]

scapgoat, skáp'grás, n. lit. *one who has escaped grace*; a graceless hare-brained fellow.

Scapement, same as Escapement.

Scapular, skáp'ú-lar, adj., *pertaining to the shoulder*. [low L. *scapularis*—*scapula*, the shoulder-blades = *spatula*, dim. of *spatha*, a spade.]

scapular, skáp'ú-lar, scapulary, skáp'ú-lar-i, n. an ornament worn by some R. C. orders, consisting of two woollen bands, one of which crosses the shoulders and the other the breast.

Scar, skár, n. lit. *a crack or cleft*; the mark left by a wound or sore; any mark or blemish: a precipitous bank or rock.—*v. t.* to mark with a scar.—*v. i.* to become scarred:—*pr. p.* *scárr'ing*; *pa. p.* *scárr'ed*. [Dan. *shaar*, Ice. *skor*, *shard*, a cut, notch; Bret. *shurr*, crack; Fr. *escarre*, breach.]

Scarce, skárs, adj. lit. *picked out*; not plentiful; not equal to the demand; rare; not common.—*adv.* *scárcely*, in *B.* *scárces*.—*n.* *scárceness*. [old Fr. *eschars*, It. *scarso*, niggardly; low L. *scarpus*, *excarpius*, for *exscriptus*, *pa. p.* of *excarpo*—*ex*, out of, and *carpo*, to pick.]

scarcity, skárs'i-ti, n., *state of being scarce*; deficiency; rareness.

Scare, skár, v. t., *to drive away by frightening*; to strike with sudden terror:—*pr. p.* *scárr'ing*; *pa. p.* *scárr'ed*. [Scot. *shair*, to take fright; Ice. *shirra*, Ger. *schrecken*, to drive away.]

scarecrow, skár'kró, n. anything set up to scare away crows or other birds: a vain cause of terror.

Scarf, skárf, n. a light piece of dress worn loosely on the shoulders or about the neck; a light handkerchief for the neck. [low Ger. *scherf*; Dutch, *scarpe*; Ger. *schärfe*; Fr. *écharpe*.]

Scarfskin, skárf'skin, n. the *scarf* or surface *skin*; the cuticle or outer skin of animals. [A. S. *scorfs*, scurf, and *skinn*. See *Scurf*.]

Scarify, skár'i-fí, v. t., *to scratch* or slightly cut the skin: to make small cuts with a lancet, so as to draw blood:—*pr. p.* *scárr'ifying*; *pa. p.* *scárr'ified*. [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarifico*, *-atum*; Gr. *skarifomai*—*skarifos*, an etching tool.]

scarification, skár-i-fí-ká'shun, n., *act of scarifying*.

Scarlatina. See under Scarlet.

Scarlet, skár'let, n. a bright-red colour: scarlet

cloth.—*adj.* of the colour called scarlet. [It. *scarlatto*; Ger. *scharlack*; Pers. *sakarlat*.]
 scarlatina, skár-la-tí'na, *scarlet fever*, skár'let fě'vēr, *n.* a contagious *fever*, known by the *scarlet flush* which accompanies it.
 scarlet-runner, skár'let-run-ēr, *n.* a plant with *scarlet flowers* which runs up any support.
 Scarp, same as Escarp. [Fr. *escarpe*, It. *scarpa*, precipice, declivity.—Ice. *skarpr*, Ger. *scharf*, E. *sharp*.]
 Scath, skath, } *v.t.* to injure: to waste: to destroy.
 Scathe, skáth, } [A.S. *scathan*, to rob, to injure.]
 Scathless, skath'les, *adj.*, without waste, damage, or injury. [A.S. *scathe*, injury, loss, and *leas*, without.]
 Scatter, skat'ēr, *v.t.*, to split or disperse in all directions; to throw loosely about; to sprinkle.—*v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated. [Dutch, *schelveren*, to crash, scatter; It. *scattare*; from root of L. *scindo*, Gr. *schizo*, to split.]
 Scavenger, skav'en-jēr, *n.* orig. an *inspector* of goods for sale, and also of the streets; hence, one who cleans the streets. [from obs. E. *scavage*, duty on goods for sale—A.S. *scawian*, to inspect.]
 Scene, sēn, *n.* orig. the *stage* of a theatre on which the actors perform: a picture of the place of an action; a large painted view: place of action, occurrence, or exhibition: the part of a play acted without change of place; a series of events connected and exhibited; a number of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; view: a display of strong feeling between two or more persons. [Fr. *scène*, L. *scena*, Gr. *skēnē*.]
 scenery, sēn'ēr-i, *n.* the painted representation on a stage: the appearance of anything presented to the eye; place and objects seen together.
 scenic, sēn'ik or sē'nik, *adj.*, pertaining to scenery; dramatic; theatrical.
 scenography, sē-nog'ra-fi, *n.*, art of representing a scene or a body in perspective. [Gr. *skēnē*, and *graphō*, to write, delineate.]
 scenographic, sēn-o-graf'ik, scenographical, sēn-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.—*adv.* scenographically.
 Scent, sent, *v.t.* lit. to discern by the senses; to discern by the sense of smell: to perfume:—*pr.p.* scent'ing; *pa.p.* scent'ed.—*n.* odour: sense of smell: chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit. [Fr. *sentir*; L. *sentio*. See *Sense*.]
 Sceptic, skep'tik, Sceptical, skep'tik-al, *adj.* lit. *reflective*, *thoughtful*; doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles: in *theol.*, doubting or denying the truth of revelation.—*n.* *scep'tic*, one who is sceptical: in *theol.*, one who doubts or denies the existence of God or the truths of revelation.—*adv.* *sceptically*. [L. *scepticus*, Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective—*skeptomai*, to look about, to consider.]
 scepticism, skep'ti-sizm, *n.* doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be certainly known: in *theol.*, doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation.
 Sceptre, sep'tēr, *n.* lit. *something to lean upon*; the staff or baton borne by kings as an emblem of authority: royal power. [L. *sceptrum*; Gr. *skēptron*, a staff to lean upon—*skēptō*, to lean.]
 sceptred, sep'trəd, *adj.*, bearing a sceptre.
 Schedule, sed', sked', or shed'ul, *n.* lit. *a small leaf of paper*; a piece of paper containing some writing: a list, inventory, or table.—*v.t.* to place in a schedule or list:—*pr.p.* sched'uling; *pa.p.* sched'uled. [old Fr. *schedule*, L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus—Gr. *schēdē*, anything formed by cleaving, a leaf—*schizo*, to cleave.]

Sebek, same as Shab.

Scheme, skēm, *n.*, *form*, *shape*, *plan*; something contrived to be done; purpose; plot: a combination of things by design: an illustrative diagram.—*v.t.* to plan; to contrive.—*v.i.* to form a plan or scheme:—*pr.p.* schem'ing; *pa.p.* schem'ed.—*n.* schem'er. [Fr.; L. *schemata*, Gr. *schēma*, form—*schō*, *schēō*, to have or hold.]

scheming, skēm'ing, *adj.*, given to forming schemes; intriguing.

Schisma, sizm, *n.*, a *split* or division; a separation in a church, from diversity of opinion. [L. *schisma*, Gr. *schisma*—*schizo*, to split.]

schismatic, siz-mat'ik, schismatical, siz-mar'ik-al, *adj.*, tending to, or of the nature of *schism*.—*n.* schisma'tic, one who separates from a church from difference of opinion.—*adv.* schisma'tically. [L. *schismaticus*, Gr. *schismaticos*—*schisma*.]
 schist, shist, *n.* in *geol.*, a kind of rock splitting into thin layers; slate-rock. [Fr. *schiste*—Gr. *schistos*—*schizo*, to split.]

schistose, shist'ōs, schistose, -ōz, schistous, -us, *adj.*, like *schist*; having a slaty structure.
 Scholar, &c. See under School.

Schollast, Schollum, &c. See under School.

School, skool, *n.* lit. *leisure* for learning; a place for instruction; an institution of learning; an establishment for the instruction of children: the pupils of a school: exercises for instruction: the disciples of a particular teacher, or those who hold a common doctrine.—*v.t.* to educate in a school; to instruct: to admonish:—*pr.p.* school'ing; *pa.p.* school'ed. [L. *schola*—Gr. *scholē*, leisure.]

scholar, skol'ar, *n.*, one who attends a school: a pupil; a disciple; a student: one who has received a learned education; a man of learning: in the Eng. universities, an undergraduate party supported from the revenues of a college. [L. *scholaris*, belonging to a school—*schola*.]
 scholarly, skol'ar-li, *adj.*, like or becoming a scholar.

scholarship, skol'ar-ship, *n.*, the character of a scholar; learning: in the Eng. universities, maintenance for a scholar.

scholastic, sko-las'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; pertaining to the schoolmen; excessively subtle.—*n.* one who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the middle ages. [L. *scholasticus*, Gr. *scholastikos*—*scholastō*, to have leisure, to attend school—*scholē*, leisure.]

schollum, skō'li-um, *n.* one of the notes written by the old critics on the margins of the ancient classics, so called because done in their *leisure*: in *math.*, an explanation added to a problem.—*pl.* scho'lums, scho'lia. [low L.; Gr. *scholion*—*scholē*, leisure.]

schollast, skō'li-ast, *n.*, a writer of scholiums. [Gr. *scholiastēs*—*scholion*, a scholium.]

scholastic, skō-li-as'tik, *adj.*, pertaining to a scholiast or to scholiums.

schoolman, skool'man, *n.* one of the philosophers and divines of the middle ages, in the schools established by Charlemagne.

schoolmaster, skool'mas-tēr, *n.*, the master or teacher of a school: in B., a pedagogue, in lit. meaning.—*fem.* school'mistress.

Schooner, skoon'ēr, *n.* a sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, with fore-and-aft sails, but sometimes with square top and top-gallant sails on the fore-mast. [Dutch, *schooner*, Gr. *schoner*, *schunner*.]

Sciatic, sī-ā'tik, *Sciatic*, sī-ā'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or affecting the hip. [from *L. sciaticus*—*Gr. ischiadikos*, of the hips—*ischion*, the hip-joint.]

Sciatic, sī-ā'tik, *sciatica*, sī-ā'tik-a, *n.*, a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint; a neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve. [low *L. sciatica*, *Gr. ischiadika*—*ischias*, pain in the hip-joint—*ischion*.]

Science, sī'ens, *n.*, *knowledge*; truth ascertained: pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake; knowledge arranged under general truths and principles: that which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from 'art' [Fr.; *L. scientia*—*sciens*, -*entis*, p.p. of *scio*, to know.]

Scientific, sī-en-tif'ik, *scientific*, sī-en-tif'ik-al, *adj.*, producing or containing science; according to or versed in science.—*adv.* *scientifically*. [Fr. *scientifique*—*L. scientia*, *sciencor*, *facio*, to make.]

Scimitar, sim'i-tar, same as *Climeter*.

Scintillate, sin'til-lāt, *v.i.*, to send out sparks; to sparkle.—*pr.p.* *scintillating*; *pa.p.* *scintillated*. [*L. scintillo*, -*atum*—*scintilla*, a spark.]

Scintillation, sin-til-lā'shun, *n.*, *act of throwing out sparks*; shining with a twinkling light.

Sciolism, sī'ol-izm, *n.*, *superficial knowledge*. [*L. sciolus*, dim. of *sciens*, knowing—*scio*, to know.]

Sciolist, sī'ol-ist, *n.*, *one who knows anything superficially*; a pretender to science.

Scion, sī'un, *n.*, *a cutting or twig for grafting*; a young shoot produced during the year: a young member of a family. [Fr.;—*L. sectio*, a cutting—*seco*, to cut.]

Scirrhus, skīr'rus, *n.*, in *med.*, *a hardened gland forming a tumour*: a hardening, esp. that preceding cancer. [Gr. *skirros*, *skiros*—*skiros*, hard.]

Scirrhous, skīr'rus, *adj.*, *hardened*; proceeding from *scirrhus*.

Scissors, sīz'urz, *n. sing.*, *a cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle*. [*L. scissor*, one who divides—*scindo*, to cut.]

Slaves, *Belavonian*, &c. See *Slave*, *Blavonian*, &c.

Sclerotic, skle-rot'ik, *adj.*, *hard*; firm: noting the outer membrane of the eyeball.—*n.* the outermost membrane of the eyeball. [from *Gr. skleros*, hard.]

Scorn, skof, *v.t.*, to laugh at or mock; to treat with scorn.—*v.i.* to shew contempt or scorn.—*pr.p.* *scorning*; *pa.p.* *scoffed*.—*n.* an expression of scorn or contempt.—*n. scoffer*. [Dan. *skuffe*, to delude; Ice. *skaup*, *skauf*, to laugh at.]

Scold, sköld, *v.i.*, to rail in a loud and violent manner; to find fault.—*v.t.* to chide rudely; to rebuke in words.—*pr.p.* *scold'ing*; *pa.p.* *scold'ed*.—*n.* a rude, clamorous woman.—*n. scold'er*. [low *Ger. schelden*, *Ger. schelten*, to brawl, to scold.]

Scallop, same as *Scallop*.

Scones, skons, *n.*, *a buttwark*; a small fort. [Dutch, *schanse*, a rampart; *Ger. schansen*, to fortify.]

Sconce, skons, *n.* orig. *a lantern*; the part of a candlestick for the candle; a hanging candlestick with a mirror to reflect the light. [acc. to Wedgwood, from low *L. absconsa*, *sconsa*, orig. a dark lantern—*L. absconsa candelā*, a hidden light—*abscondo*, to hide, *candela*, a light.]

Scoop, skōop, *v.t.* to lift up, as water, with something hollow: to empty with a ladle: to make hollow; to dig out:—*pr.p.* *scoop'ing*; *pa.p.* *scooped*.—*n.* anything hollow for scooping; a large ladle: a place hollowed out: a sweeping stroke. [Dutch, *schöpf*, Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel; Sw. *shopa*, a scoop; *Ger. schöpfen*, to draw or lade

out water; akin to *Gr. skaptō*, *L. cavo*, to hollow. See *Ship*.]

Scope, skōp, *n.* lit. *that which one sees*, space as far as one can see: room or opportunity for free outlook; space for action: the end before the mind; intention. [*L. scopos*, *Gr. skopos*—*skeptōmai*, to look, to view.]

Scorbutic, skor-bū'tik, *Scorbutical*, -al, *adj.*, pertaining to, resembling, or diseased with *scurvy*. [low *L. scorbuticus*—*scorbutus*, *scurvy*, *Ger. scharbock*, akin to *schärfe*, *E. Scurry*.]

Scorch, skorch, *v.t. lit.* to strip the bark off; to burn slightly; to roast highly; to pain by heat.—*v.i.* to be burned on the surface; to be dried up:—*pr.p.* *scorch'ing*; *pa.p.* *scorched*. [A.S. *scorcned*, scorched; Fr. *scorcer*, old Fr. *escorcher*, It. *scorticare*, low *L. exorticare*—*L. ex*, off, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.]

Score, skōr, *n.*, *a scar or notch for keeping count*; a line drawn: the number twenty, once represented by a larger notch: a reckoning; account; reason: the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript.—*v.t.* to mark with notches or lines; to furrow:—*pr.p.* *scor'ing*; *pa.p.* *score'd*.—*n. scorer*. [A.S. *scor*; Ice. *skor*, Dutch, *schore*, a notch, score; akin to *shear*, and *Scar*.]

Scoria, skō'ri-a, *n. lit.* *excrement*; dross; slag left from metal or ores after being under fire.—in *pl.* *scoria*, skō'ri-ā, ashes from a volcano. [*L.*; *Gr. skōria*; Sans. *śakrit*.]

Scorn, skorn, *n. lit.* the treatment of one as if he were dirt; disdain caused by a mean opinion; extreme contempt; object of contempt.—*v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt; to disdain:—*pr.p.* *scorn'ing*; *pa.p.* *scorned*.—in *B.*, to laugh to scorn, to deride; to think scorn, to disdain or despise. [It. *scherno*; old Fr. *eschern*, from old *Ger. skern*, derision, *skarn*, Scot. *skairn*, ordure.]

Scorn, skorn'er, *n.*, *one who scorns*: in *B.*, one who scoffs at religion.

Scornful, skorn'fool, *adj.*, *full of scorn*: contemptuous; disdainful.—*adv.* *scorn'fully*.

Scorpion, skor'pi-un, *n.* an insect with claws like the lobster, and armed with a poisonous sting in its tail: one of the signs of the zodiac: in *B.*, a whip with points like a scorpion's tail. [Fr.; *L. scorpio*; *Gr. skorpion*.]

Scot, skot, *n.*, *a native of Scotland*. [A.S. *Scottas*, the Scots; Dutch, *schot*; *Ger. schotte*.]

Scott, skoch, *Scottish*, skot'ish, *Scotts*, skots, *adj.*, pertaining to Scotland, its people, or language.—*n.* *Scott's man*, *Scott's man*, a native of Scotland.

Scotticism, skot'i-sizm, *n.*, *a Scotch idiom*.

Scoter, skō'tēr, *n.* a species of marine duck with beautiful dark plumage. [?]

Scot-free, skot-frē, *adj.*, *free from scot* (obs.) or payment; untaxed; unhurt, safe. [old Fr. *escot*, payment of one's share, It. *scotto*, the reckoning at an inn; A.S. *scotan*, to shoot, throw down money, *Ger. schiessen*, to shoot.]—*Scot and lot*, a *scot* or tax originally assessed according to the lot or ability of the payer.

Scotticism, *Scottish*. See under *Scot*.

Scoundrel, skoun'drel, *n.*, *a low, worthless fellow*; a rascal; a man without principle.—*n. scoundrellism*, baseness, rascality. [prob. from *Ger. schandkerl*—*schande*, disgrace, and *kerl*, fellow.]

Scour, skour, *v.t.* to clean by rubbing with something rough; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c.: to

remove by rubbing: to pass quickly over; to range.—*v. i.* to clean by rubbing; to cleanse: to run swiftly; to rove:—*pr. p.* scouring; *pa. p.* scoured'.—*n.* scourer. [Ger. *schürer*; Dan. *skure*; Ice. *skura*; old Fr. *escurreur*.]

Scourge, akurj, *n.* lit. a whip made of leather thongs; an instrument of punishment: a punishment; means of punishment.—*v. t.* to whip severely: to punish in order to correct:—*pr. p.* scouring; *pa. p.* scoured'.—*n.* scourer. [Fr. *escourge*; It. *coreggia*, a horse's rein, shoe-tie; *L. corrigia*, a strap—*corium*, leather; acc. to Garnett, W. *skourjes*, a scourge, from *skourr*, branch.]

Scout, skout, *n.* lit. *one sent to listen*; one sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, &c. [old Fr. *escoute*—*escouter*, It. *ascoltare*, *L. auscultare*, to listen—*auricula*, *auris*, the ear.]

Scout, skout, *v. t.* to sneer at; to reject with disdain:—*pr. p.* scouting; *pa. p.* scouted'. [acc. to Wedgwood, Scot. *scout*, to pour forth a liquid forcibly.]

Scowl, skowl, *v. t.*, to wrinkle the brows, in displeasure; to look sour or angry; to look gloomy:—*pr. p.* scowling; *pa. p.* scowled'.—*n.* the wrinkling of the brows when displeased; a look of sullenness, anger, or discontent. [Dan. *skule*; akin to Ger. *schielen*, low Ger. *schalen*, to squint.]

Scrabble, skrabl, *v. i.* in *B.*, to scrape or make unmeaning marks; to scrawl:—*pr. p.* scrabbling; *pa. p.* scrabbled. [dim. of Scrape.]

Scrag, skrag, *n.*, that which is shrunk; anything thin or lean and rough: the bony part of the neck. [Gael. *sgrag*, parched; Ice. *skrækka*, to parch, shrink.]

scragged, skrag'ed, *adj.* lit. *shrunk*; lean and rough: uneven; rugged.—*n.* scraggedness.

scraggy, skrag'i, *adj.*, *scragged*.—*adv.* scraggly.—*n.* scraggyness.

Scramble, skram'bl, *v. i.* to struggle to seize before others something thrown upon the ground; to catch at or strive for rudely; to move on all-fours:—*pr. p.* scrambling; *pa. p.* scrambled'.—*n.* act of scrambling.—*n.* scrambler. [prov. E. *scramble*, to rake together with the hands, or *scrampl*, to snatch at; akin to Dan. *scramle*, to rumble, Sw. *skramla*, to clatter.]

Scrap. See under Scrape.

Scrape, skrap, *v. t.*, to make a harsh or grating noise on; to rub with something sharp; to remove by drawing a sharp edge over: to collect by laborious effort; to save penuously:—*pr. p.* scraping; *pa. p.* scraped'. [A.S. *scropan*; Ice. *skrapa*, to creak, grate: from the sound.]

scraper, skrap'er, *n.*, an instrument used for scraping, especially the soles of shoes.

scrapping, skrap'ing, *n.*, act of scraping; that which is scraped off.

scrap, skrap, *n.* lit. *that which is scraped off*; a small piece: an unconnected extract.—*scrap*'-book, a blank book for scraps or extracts, prints, &c.

Scratch, skrach, *v. t.* to rub or mark the surface with something pointed, as the nails; to tear or to dig with the claws.—*v. i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging:—*pr. p.* scratching; *pa. p.* scratched'.—*n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a slight wound. [Ger. *kratzen*, Dutch, *krassen*, akin to Gr. *krassô*, to scratch: from the sound.]

scratcher, skrach'er, *n.*, one who or that which scratches: a bird which scratches for food, as a hen.

Sesawi, skrawl, *v. t.* and *i.*, to scrape, mark, or write irregularly, or hastily:—*pr. p.* scrawling; *pa. p.* scrawled'.—*n.* irregular or hasty writing.—*a.* scrawler. [from the sound; akin to Dutch *schraafelen*, *scräpfelen*, to scrape.]

Scream, skrém, *v. i.*, to cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain; to shriek:—*pr. p.* screaming; *pa. p.* screamed'.—*n.* a shrill, sudden cry, as a fear or pain; a shriek. [It. *scramare*, A.S. *kræman*, W. *ygrawen*, to cry out; Ice. *Arvima*, to resound: from the sound.]

Screach, akréçh, *v. i.* to shriek or utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry:—*pr. p.* screaching; *pa. p.* screeched'.—*n.* a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [Fr. *scraach*; Gael. *sgraach*; W. *ygrachian*: from the sound.]

screesh-owl, akréçh'-owl, *n.* a kind of owl, so called from its *screaching* cry.

Screen, skrén, *n.* that which shelters from danger or observation; a partition in churches: a coarse riddle for sifting coal, &c.—*v. t.* to shelter or conceal: to pass through a coarse riddle:—*pr. p.* screening; *pa. p.* screened'. [old Fr. *ecrasin*, old Ger. *skranus*, Ger. *schrein*, a case, a shrine, akin to *L. scrinium*, a box.]

Screw, skrú, *n.* a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power: a screw-propeller.—*v. t.* to apply a screw to; to press with a screw: to twist: to oppress by extortion: to force; to squeeze:—*pr. p.* screwing; *pa. p.* screwed'. [Dan. *skrus*; Sw. *skruf*; Ger. *schraube*.]

screw-driver, skrú'-driv-ér, *n.* an instrument for driving or turning screw-nails.

screw-jack, skrú'-jak, same as *jack-screw*.

screw-nail, skrú'-nål, *n.* a nail made in the form of a screw.

screw-propeller, skrú'-pro-pel-ér, *n.* a screw or spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of steam-vessels for propelling them; a steamer so propelled.

screw-steamer, skrú'-stém-ér, *n.* a steamer propelled by a screw.

Scribble, skribl, *v. t.*, to scratch or write carelessly; to fill with worthless writing.—*v. i.* to write carelessly; to scrawl:—*pr. p.* scribbling; *pa. p.* scribbled'.—*n.* scribbler. [old Fr. *scribela*, old Fr. *scrivuailler*, to scribble—*scribe*, *L. scribere*, to write, akin to Gr. *graphein*, to scratch.]

scribe, skrib, *n.*, a writer; a public or official writer; a clerk, amanuensis, secretary; in *B.*, a copyist or expounder of the law. [Fr.; *L. scriba*—*scribo*, *scribere*, to write.]

scrip, skrip, *n.*, that which is written; a piece of paper containing writing; a certificate of stock or shares in any joint-stock company subscribed or allotted. [*L. scriptum*, *pa. p.* of *scribo*.]

script, skript, *n.*, that which is written: in print, type like written letters. [*L. scriptum*.]

Scripture, skript'ér, *n.* lit. *a writing*: sacred writing; the Bible.—*The Scriptures*, lit. *the writings*; the Bible. [*L. scriptura*.]

scriptural, skript'ér-al, *adj.*, contained in *Scripture*; according to *Scripture*; biblical.—*adv.* scripturally.—*n.* scripturalness.

scrivener, skriv'en-ér, *n.*, a scribe or writer; a copyist; one who draws up contracts, &c.; one who receives the money of others to lay it out at interest. [old Fr. *escrivain*, It. *scrivano*—*L. scribo*.]

Scrup, skrip, *n.* a small bag or wallet as a receptacle

for *scrape*. [W. *ygraf*, Ico. *skroffpa*, Sw. *skräppa*; conn. with *scrape*, *scrap*.]

Scrofula, skrof'ū-la, *n.* a disease characterised by chronic swellings of the glands in various parts of the body, esp. the neck, tending to suppurate; the king's evil. [L. *scrofula*—*scrofa*, a sow, from the belief that swine were especially subject to this disease.]

scrofulous, skrof'ū-lus, *adj.*, pertaining to, resembling, or affected with *scrofula*.

Scroll, skrōl, *n.*, a roll of paper or parchment; a writing in the form of a roll; a rough draught of anything; a schedule: in *arch.*, a spiral ornament; the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [old Fr. *escrol*, *escrou*, Fr. *ecrou*, from *roue*, L. *rotula*. See *Roll*.]

Scrub, skrub, *v. t.*, to rub hard, esp. with something rough.—*v. i.* to be laborious and penurious:—*pr. p.* scrubbing; *pa. p.* scrubbed'.—*n.* one who is laborious and penurious; anything small or mean; a worn-out brush; low underwood. [Gael. *agriob*, to scratch or scrape, to rub; low Ger. *scrubben*, Dan. *skrubbe*, Sw. *skrubba*, to rub or scrub; intensive of *Rub*.]

scrubber, skrub'ēr, *n.*, one who or that which scrubs.

scrabby, skrub'i, *adj.*, laborious and penurious; mean; small; stunted in growth.

Scruple, skrō'pl, *n. lit.* a small, sharp stone, esp. one that hinders or hurts; a small weight (20 grains, or $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm); a very small quantity; reluctance to decide or act; difficulty.—*v. i.* to hesitate in deciding or acting:—*pr. p.* scrup'ling; *pa. p.* scrup'pled. [Fr. *scrupule*, L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, a rough, sharp stone, anxiety.]

scrupulous, skrō'pū-lus, *adj.*, having scruples, doubts, or objections; conscientious; cautious; exact.—*adv.* scrup'ulously. [L. *scrupulosus*.]

scrupulousness, skrō'pū-lus-nes, *scrupulosity*, skrō'pū-lo's-i-ti, *n.*, state of being scrupulous; doubt; niceness; precision.

Scrutiny, skrō'ti-ni, *n. lit.* a search even to the rags; careful or minute inquiry; critical examination; an examination of the votes given at an election for the purpose of correcting the poll. [L. *scrutinium*—*scrutor*, to search to the rags—*scruta*, Gr. *grūtē*, rags, trash.]

scrutinise, skrō'ti-nēz', *n.*, one who makes a scrutiny, or minute search or inquiry.

scrutinise, skrō'ti-niz, *v. t.*, to search minutely or closely; to examine carefully or critically; to investigate:—*pr. p.* scrū'tinising; *pa. p.* scrū'tinised.

Scud, skud, *v. i.*, to run quickly; *naut.*, to run before the wind in a gale.—*v. t.* to pass over quickly:—*pr. p.* scudding; *pa. p.* scudded'.—*n.* a moving quickly; loose, vapoury clouds driven swiftly along. [W. *gs-gudaw*, Dutch, *schudden*, to shake, Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; probably akin to *shoot*.]

Scuffle, skuf'l, *v. i. lit.* to shove or push; to struggle closely; to fight confusedly:—*pr. p.* scuffling; *pa. p.* scuffled'.—*n.* a struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; any confused contest. [A.S. *scofan*, *scufan*, to shove, Dan. *skuffe*, Sw. *skuffa*, to shove or push, *skuff*, a blow, a thrust.] See *Shove*, *Shuffle*.

Sculk, same as *Skulk*.

Scull, skul, *n.* a small, light oar; an oar placed over a boat's stern and worked from side to side; a small boat; a cock-boat.—*v. t.* to impel by a scull or sculls:—*pr. p.* sculling; *pa. p.* sculled'. [from Ico. *skol*, to splash.]

sculler, skul'ēr, *n.*, one who sculls; a small boat rowed by two sculls pulled by one man.

Scullery, skul'ēr-i, *n.*, the place for dishes and other kitchen utensils. [old Fr. *sculier*—*scuelle*, L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.]

scullion, skul'yun, *n.*, a servant in the scullery; a servant for drudgery work.

Sculpture, skulp'tūr, *n.*, the art of carving figures in wood, stone, &c.; carved work.—*v. t.* to carve; to form, as a piece of sculpture:—*pr. p.* sculp'turing; *pa. p.* sculp'tured. [Fr.: L. *sculptura*—*sculpō*, *sculptum*, to carve, to cut, Gr. *glyphō*, to carve.]

sculptural, skulp'tūr-al, *adj.*, belonging to sculpture.

sculptor, skulp'tor, *n.*, one who carves figures.

Scum, skum, *n.*, foam or froth; the extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids; refuse.—*v. t.* to take the scum from; to skim:—*pr. p.* scumm'ing; *pa. p.* scummed'.—*n.* scum'm'er. [Gael. *sgum*, Ico. *skum*, Ger. *schaum*, foam, froth.]

Scupper, skup'ēr, *n.* a hole in the side of a ship to carry off water from the deck. [conn. either with L. *spuo*, to spit, or with *Boop*.]

Scurf, skurf, *n. lit.* that which is scratched or scraped off; the crust or flaky matter formed on the skin; anything adhering to the surface. [A.S. *scorffan*, to gnaw or bite; Ger. *schorff*, scurf, akin to *schürfen*, to scratch; Sw. *skorff*, scurf, *skorpa*, crust; allied to *Scrub*, *Scrape*.]

scurfy, skurf'i, *adj.*, having scurf; like scurf.—*n.* scurf'iness.

scurvy, skur'vi, *n.* a disease characterised by scurf accompanied with bleeding and extreme debility.

scurvy, skur'vi, *adj.*, scurfy; affected with scurvy; vile, vulgar, contemptible.

scurvily, skur'vi-li, *adv.*, in a scurvy manner; meanly, basely.

scurviness, skur'vi-nes, *n.*, state of being scurvy; meanness.

Scurrile, skur'ril, *adj.* buffoon-like; jesting; foul-mouthed; low. [L. *scurrilis*—*scurra*, an elegant town-bred man, a buffoon.]

scurrility, skur-ri'l'i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being scurrile; buffoonery; low, or obscene jesting; indecency of language; vulgar abuse. [L. *scurrilitas*.]

scurrilous, skur-ri'l-us, *adj.*, using scurrility, or the language of a buffoon; indecent; vile; vulgar; opprobrious; grossly abusive.—*adv.* scur'rilously.

Scurry, &c. See under *Scarf*.

Scutcheon, same as *Escutcheon*.

Scutiform, skū'ti-form, *adj.*, having the form of a shield. [L. *scutum*, a shield, and *Form*.]

Scuttle, skut'l, *n. lit.* a salver; a shallow basket; a vessel for holding coal. [A.S. *scutel*, old Fr. *esculle*, L. *scutella*, a salver—*scutula*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish. See *Scullery*.]

Scuttle, skut'l, *n.*, the openings or hatchways of a ship; a hole through the hatches or in the side or bottom of a ship.—*v. t.* to cut holes through any part of a ship; to sink a ship by cutting holes in it:—*pr. p.* scuttling; *pa. p.* scuttled'. [old Fr. *escoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a hatchway, from old Ger. *scos*, Ger. *schoos*, bosom, a lap.]

Scuttle, skut'l, *v. i.*, to scud or run with haste; to hurry.—*n.* a quick run. [from *Scud*.]

Seythe, sith, *n.*, that which cuts; a kind of sickle; an instrument with a large curved blade for mowing grass, &c.—*v. t.* to cut with a scythe, to mow:—*pr. p.* scyth'ing; *pa. p.* scythed'. [A.S. *sithe*, Ico. *sigd*, low Ger. *segd*, *seid*, a sickle, akin to L. *securis*, an axe—*seco*, to cut.]

Sea, sē, *n.* lit. a collection of water; a large lake; the ocean; the swell of the sea in a tempest; a wave; any large quantity of liquid; any rough or agitated place or element. [A.S. *sear*; Ger. *see*, Goth. *saivs*, lake, Ice. *siar*, Sans. *sara*, salt water, *saras*, a large pond, water.]

sea-anemone, sē-'a-nem-o-nē, *n.* a kind of polyp, like an anemone, found on rocks on the sea-coast.

sea-board, sē-'bōrd, *n.*, the border or shore of the sea.—*adv.* towards the sea. [Sea, and Fr. *bord*, border, the shore.]

sea-coast, sē-'kōst, *n.*, the coast or shore of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea.

seafaring, sē-'fār-ing, *adj.*, sailing or going to sea; belonging to a seaman. [Sea, and Fare.]

sea-gage, sē-'gā, *n.* lit. the sea-measurer; the depth a vessel sinks in the water. [Sea, and Gage.]

sea-girt, sē-'gért, *adj.*, girt or surrounded by the sea.

sea-green, sē-'grēn, *adj.*, green like the sea.

sea-horse, sē-'hōrs, *n.* the walrus; the hippopotamus or river-horse: the hippocampus.

sea-kale, sē-'kāl, *n.*, a kind of kale or cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.

sea-king, sē-'king, *n.* lit. a king on the sea; the name of the leaders of the early Scandinavian piratical expeditions.

sea-level, sē-'lev-el, *n.*, the level or surface of the sea.

seaman, sē-'mān, *n.*, a man who assists in the navigation of ships at sea; a sailor.

seamanship, sē-'mān-ship, *n.*, the art of being a seaman; the art of navigating ships at sea.

sea-mark, sē-'mārk, *n.*, any mark or object on land serving as a guide to those at sea; a beacon.

sea-piece, sē-'pēs, *n.*, a piece or picture representing a scene at sea.

sea-port, sē-'pōrt, *n.*, a port or harbour on the sea-shore: a town near such a harbour.

sea-room, sē-'rōm, *n.*, room or space at sea for a ship to drive about without running ashore.

sea-serpent, sē-'ser-pent, *n.*, the serpent of the sea, a fabulous sea animal. [adjacent to the sea.]

sea-shore, sē-'shōr, *n.*, the shore of the sea; the land

sea-sick, sē-'sik, *adj.*, affected with sickness through the rolling of a vessel at sea.—*n.* sea-sickness.

sea-side, sē-'sīd, *n.*, the side or shore of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea.

sea-unicorn, sē-'ū-ni-korn, *n.*, the unicorn of the sea, the narwhal.

sea-urchin, sē-'ur-chin, *n.*, the urchin or hedgehog of the sea, the sea-hedgehog.

seaward, sē-'wārd, *adj.*, towards the sea.—*adv.* towards or in the direction of the sea.

sea-weed, sē-'wēd, *n.* a weed or plant of the sea.

seaworthy, sē-'wūr-thi, *adj.*, worthy or fit for sea.—*n.* sea-worthiness.

Seal, sēl, *n.* lit. a little mark; an engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, &c.; the wax or other substance so impressed; that which makes fast or secure: that which authenticates or ratifies; assurance.—*v.t.* to fasten with a seal; to set a seal to; to mark with a stamp; to make fast; to confirm; to keep secure.—*pr.p.* sealing; *pa.p.* sealed. [Ger. *siegel*, It. *sigillo*, L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark or sign.]

seal-engraving, sēl-'en-grāv-ing, *n.*, the art of engraving seals. [letters, &c.]

sealing-wax, sēl-'ing-wāks, *n.*, wax for sealing

Seal, sēl, *n.*, the sea-calf; a marine animal valuable for its skin and oil. [from Sea.]

Seam, sēm, *n.*, that which is sewed; the line formed by the sewing together of two pieces; a line of union; a vein of metal, ore, coal, &c.: in *geol.*,

thin layers between thicker strata.—*v.t.* to unite by a seam; to sew; to make a seam in:—*pr.p.* seaming; *pa.p.* seamed. [A.S. *seām*, from *se-wian*, to sew, Ice. *saumur*, Ger. *saum*, a seam, *seamless*, sēm'les, *adj.*, without a seam.

seamstress, sēm'stres, or sem', *n.*, a woman who sews

seamy, sēm'i, *adj.*, having a seam, or seams.

Sean, sēn, *n.* a drag-net; a seine. See *Seina*.

Sear, sēr, *v.t.*, to dry up; to burn to dryness of the surface; to scorch; to cauterise: to render callous or insensible.—*pr.p.* searing; *pa.p.* seared.—*adj.* dry, withered. [A.S. *searian*, old Ger. *sērēn*, to dry, low Ger. *soor*, *sear*, akin to Gr. *sēros*, dry.]

seared, sērd, *adj.*, dried up; burned; hardened.

Search, sērč, *v.t.* lit. to go round or in a circle seeking; to look round to find; to seek; to examine; to inspect; to explore; to put to the test.—*v.i.* to seek for; to make inquiry:—*pr.p.* searching; *pa.p.* searched.—*n.* the act of seeking or looking for; examination; inquiry; investigation; pursuit. [Fr. *chercher*, It., L. *circari*—*circus*, a circle. See *Circlo*.]

searcher, sērč'ēr, *n.*, one who or that which searches; a seeker; an inquirer or examiner.

searching, sērč'ing, *adj.*, looking over closely; penetrating; trying; severe.—*adv.* searchingly.

search-warrant, sērč-'wōr-rānt, *n.* a legal warrant authorising a search for stolen goods, &c.

Season, sēm, *n.* the usual or proper time; any particular time; any period of time; one of the four periods of the year; a seasoning or relish.—*v.t.* to mature; to prepare for use; to accustom; to fit for the taste; to give relish to; to mingle.

to moderate.—*v.i.* to become seasoned or matured; to grow fit for use; to become inured:—*pr.p.* seasoning; *pa.p.* seasoned.—*n.* sea-season. [It. *stagione*, L. *statio*, a standing still, from *stare*, to stand.]

seasonable, sēm-'ābl, *adj.*, happening in due season; occurring in good, suitable, or proper time; timely; opportune.—*adv.* seasonably.—*n.* sea-seasonableness.

seasoning, sēm-'ing, *n.*, that which seasons; that which is added to food to render it palatable; anything added to increase enjoyment.

Seat, sēt, *n.*, that on which one sits; a chair, bench, &c.; the place where one sits; site; a place where anything is established; post of authority; station; abode; a mansion.—*v.t.* to place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to place in any situation, site, &c.; to establish; to fix; to assign a seat to:—*pr.p.* seating; *pa.p.* seated. [A.S. *setl*, low Ger. *sitt*, L. *sedes*, Gr. *hedos*, a seat, from root *hed*, to sit. See *Sit*.]

Secant, sek'ant, *adj.*, cutting; dividing into two parts.—*n.* a line that cuts another; a straight line from the centre of a circle to one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent to the other extremity. [L. *secans*, *secantis*, pr.p. of *seco*, to cut.]

Secede, se-'sēd', *v.i.*, to go away; to separate one's self; to withdraw from fellowship or association:—*pr.p.* seced'ing; *pa.p.* seced'ed. [L. *secedo*, *secessum*—*se*, away, and *cedo*, to go. See *Cede*.]

Seceder, se-'sēd'ēr, *n.*, one who secedes; one of a body of Presbyterians who seceded from the Church of Scotland about A.D. 1733.

secession, se-'sesh'-un, *n.*, the act of seceding; withdrawal; departure.

Seclude, se-'klōd', *v.t.*, to shut apart; to keep apart:

—*pr. p.* seclud'ing; *pa. p.* seclud'ed. [L. *secludo*, *seclusum*—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, to shut.]
 clusion, se-kloo'zhun, *n.*, the act of secluding; a shutting out; the state of being secluded or apart; separation; retirement; privacy; solitude.
 cond, sek'und, *adj.*, immediately following the first; the ordinal of two; next in position: inferior.—*n.* one who or that which follows or is second; one who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight; one who supports another; the 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree.—*v. t.* to follow; to act as second; to assist; to encourage; to support the mover of a question or resolution:—*pr. p.* sec'onding; *pa. p.* sec'onded. [L. *secundus*, from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] See Sequence.
 condary, sek'und-ar-i, *adj.*, following or coming after the first; second in position: inferior; subordinate; deputed.—*n.* a subordinate; a delegate or deputy. [L. *secundarius*.]
 condarily, sek'und-ar-i-li, *adv.*, in a secondary manner or degree; in *B.*, secondly.
 conder, sek'und-er, *n.*, one who seconds or supports.
 con'd-hand, sek'und-hand, *adj.*, received as it were from the hand of a second person; not new; that has been used by another.
 con'dly, sek'und-li, *adv.*, in the second place.
 con'd-sight, sek'und-sit, *n.*, a second or additional sight; power of seeing things future or distant.
 conceal, sek'ket, *adj.*, put apart or separate; concealed from notice; removed from sight: unrevealed; hidden: secluded; retired; private: keeping secrets; reserved.—*n.* that which is concealed; anything unrevealed or unknown; privacy. [L. *secretus*, from *cerno*, *secretum*—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to separate.]
 concealment, sek'ket-si, *n.*, the state of being secret; separation: concealment; retirement; privacy: fidelity to a secret; the keeping of secrets.
 crestily, sek'ket-li, *adv.*, in a secret manner; privately; unknown to others: inwardly.
 crestness, sek'ket-nes, *n.*, the state of being secret.
 crestary, sek'ket-tar-i, *n.*, lit. one who is intrusted with secrets, a confidant; one employed to write for another; a public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government, or of a company, &c.—*n.* secretaryship. [Fr. *secrétaire*, It. *secretario*, low L. *secretarius*.]
 crestarial, sek-re-tā'ri-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a secretary or his duties.
 crete, se-kret', *v. t.*, to put apart or make secret; to hide; to conceal: to produce from the circulating fluids, as the blood in animals, the sap in vegetables.—*pr. p.* secrēt'ing; *pa. p.* secrēt'ed. [L. *cerno*, *secretum*.]
 cretion, se-kre'tshun, *n.*, the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; that which is secreted.
 cretive, se-kret'iv, *adj.*, tending to or causing secretion; given to secrecy or to keeping secrets.—*adv.* secret'ively.—*n.* secret'iveness.
 cretory, se-kret'or-i, *adj.*, performing the office of secretion.
 cut, sekt, *n.*, a part cut off; those who dissent from an established church: those who hold the same views, esp. in religion or philosophy. [L. *secta*—*seco*, *sectum*, to cut off: or contr. from L. *secuta*, a following—*sequor*, to follow.]
 ctarian, sek-tā'ri-an, *adj.*, pertaining to or peculiar to a sect.—*n.* one of a sect.
 ctarianism, sek-tā'ri-an-izm, *n.*, quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to a sect.

sectary, sek'tar-i, *n.*, one of a sect; a dissenter.
 settle, sek'til, *adj.*, that may be cut with a knife.
 section, sek'shun, *n.*, act of cutting; a division; a portion: the plan of any object cut through, as it were, to shew its interior: the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane.
 sectional, sek'shun-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a section or distinct part.—*adv.* see'tionally.
 sector, sek'tur, *n.*, that which cuts; that which is cut off: a portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc: a mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional.
 segment, seg'ment, *n.*, a part cut off: a portion: a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; the part of a circle cut off by a chord.
 Secular, sek'ū-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to an age or generation; coming or observed only once in a century: pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual: not bound by monastic rules.—*n.* a layman; an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules.—*adv.* see'ularly. [L. *secularis*—*seculum*, an age, a generation.]
 secularize, sek'ū-lar-iz, *v. t.*, to make secular; to convert from spiritual to common use:—*pr. p.* sec'ularizing; *pa. p.* sec'ularized.—*n.* seculariza'tion.
 secularism, sek'ū-lar-izm, see'cularity, sek-ū-lar-i-ti, *n.*, state of being secular or worldly; worldliness.
 secure, se-kūr', *adj.*, without care or anxiety, careless, so in *B.*; free from fear or danger; safe: confident: incautious.—*v. t.* to make safe: to render certain: to guarantee: to fasten:—*pr. p.* secur'ing; *pa. p.* secur'ed.—*adv.* secur'ely.—*n.* secur'ness. [L. *se*, for *sine*, without, *cura*, care. See Care.]
 securable, se-kūr'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be secured.
 security, se-kūr'i-ti, *n.*, state of being secure; freedom from fear; carelessness: protection: certainty: a pledge.
 Sedan, se-dan', *n.*, a covered vehicle for one person, carried by two men, so called from the town of Sedan, in France, where it was invented.
 sedate, se-dāt', *adj.*, lit. seated, settled; quiet; serene: serious.—*adv.* sedately.—*n.* sedateness. [L. *sedatus*—*sedo*, *sedatum*, to seat, to compose, akin to *sedeo*, Sans. *sad*, to sit.]
 sedative, sed'a-tiv, *adj.*, tending to make sedate or composed; moderating: allaying irritation or pain.—*n.* a medicine that allays irritation or pain.
 sedentary, sed'en-tar-i, *adj.*, sitting much; passed chiefly in sitting; requiring much sitting: inactive.—*adv.* sed'entarily.—*n.* sed'entarieness. [L. *sedentarius*—*sedeo*, to sit.]
 sedge, sej, *n.*, a kind of flag or coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers. [A.S. *seg*: Ir., Gael. *seis*; W. *hesg*.]
 sedge, sejd, *adj.*, composed of sedge or flags.
 sedgy, seji, *adj.*, overgrown with sedge.
 sediment, sed'i-ment, *n.*, that which settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs. [L. *sedimentum*—*sedeo*, to sit, to settle.]
 sedimentary, sed-i-ment-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or formed by sediment.
 Sedition, se-dish'un, *n.*, lit. a going away; insurrection; any offence against the state next to treason. [L. *seditio*—*se*, away, and *eo*, *itum*, Sans. *i*, to go.]
 seditious, se-dish'us, *adj.*, pertaining to sedition; of the nature of or tending to excite sedition; turbulent.—*adv.* sedi'tiously.
 seduce, se-dūs', *v. t.*, to draw aside from rectitude; to entice: to corrupt:—*pr. p.* sedūc'ing; *pa. p.*

seduced, -*n.* *sedu'er*. [L. *seduco*—*sed*, aside, and *duco, ductum*, to lead, to draw.] See **Duce**.

seducement, *sedu'ciment*, *n.*, *act of seducing or drawing aside*; allurement.

seduction, *sedu'kshun*, *n.*, *act of seducing or enticing from virtue*: crime of fraudulently depriving an unmarried woman of her chastity.

seductive, *sedu'ktiv*, *adj.*, *tending to seduce or draw aside*.—*adv.* *sedu'tively*.

Sedulous, *sed'u-lus*, *adj.*, *sitting close to an employment*: diligent: constant.—*adv.* *sedu'lously*.—*n.* *sedu'lousness*. [L. *sedulus*—*sedeo*, to sit.]

See, *sē*, *n.* orig. the papal *seat* or authority at Rome; the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. [L. *sedes*—*sedeo*, to sit. See **Seat**.]

See, *sē*, *v. t.* to perceive by the eye: to observe: to discover: to remark: to experience: to visit.—*v. i.* to look or inquire: to discern: to understand: to be attentive.—*pr. p.* *seeing*; *pa. t.* *saw*: *pa. p. seen*.—*int.* look! behold!—*n.* *see'er*. [A.S. *seon*; Ger. *sehen*; Ice. *sia*; Sw. *se*.]—To see to, to look after: in *B*, to behold.

see, *sēr*, *n.* one who foresees events; a prophet.

seeing, *sē'ing*, *n.*, *sight*; vision.—*conj.* since.

Seed, *sēd*, *n.*, *the thing sown*; the substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated: first principle; original: descendants.—*v. i.* to produce seed.—*pr. p.* *seed'ing*; *pa. p.* *seed'ed*. [A.S. *sēad*—*sawan*, to sow; Ger. *saat*, seed; L. *satus*, a sowing.]

seed-bud, *sēd'-bud*, *n.* the bud or germ of the seed.

seedling, *sēd'ling*, *n.*, a plant reared from the seed.

seed-lobe, *sēd'-lob*, *n.* the lobe or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or seed.

seedsmen, *sēd'sman*, *n.*, one who deals in seeds; a sower.—*pl.* *seedsmen*. [*seed*.]

seedtime, *sēd'tim*, *n.*, the time or season for sowing

seedy, *sēd'i*, *adj.*, *abounding with seed*; run to seed: having the flavour of seeds: worn out; shabby.—*adv.* *seed'ly*.—*n.* *seed'iness*.

Seeing. See under **See**.

Seek, *sēk*, *v. t.*, to follow or go in search of; to look for; to try to find or gain: to ask for; to solicit.—*v. i.* to make search or inquiry: to try: to use solicitation: in *B*, to resort to.—*pr. p.* *seek'ing*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *sought*.—*n.* *seek'er*. [A.S. *secan*; Ice. *sakka*; Sw. *saka*; Ger. *suchen*; allied to L. *sequor*, Sans. *saka*, to follow.]

Seem, *sēm*, *v. i.* lit. to be fitting or becoming; to appear; to have a show; to look.—*v. t.* in *B*, to befit.—*pr. p.* *seem'ing*; *pa. p.* *seemed*.—*n.* *seem'er*. [A.S. *seman*, to appear; Ger. *siemern*, to be suitable; Ice. *sama*, to fit, to be fitting.]

seeming, *sēm'ing*, *adj.*, *apparent*; specious.—*n.* appearance; semblance.—*adv.* *seem'ingly*.—*n.* *seem'ingness*.

seemly, *sēm'li*, *adj.* (comp. *seem'lier*, superl. *seem'liest*), *becoming*; suitable: decent.—*adv.* in a decent or suitable manner.—*n.* *seem'liness*.

Seem, *sēm*, *pa. p.* of **See**.

See. See under **See**.

See-saw, *sē'saw*, *n.* motion to and fro, as in the act of *sawing*; a play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the centre move alternately up and down.—*v. i.* to move backwards and forwards.—*pr. p.* *see'saw'ing*; *pa. p.* *see'saw'ed*.—*adj.* moving up and down, or to and fro. [prob. a reduplication of **Saw**.]

Seethe, *sēth*, *v. t.*, to boil; to cook in hot liquid.—*v. i.* to be boiling; to be hot.—*pr. p.* *seeth'ing*;

pa. t. *seethed* or *sod*; *pa. p.* *seethed* or *sodd'ed*. [A.S. *seothan*; Ice. *sjoda*; Sw. *sjuda*; Ger. *sieden*; Gr. *sēō*, to boil: prob. from the bubbling sound of boiling water.]

Segment. See under **Seat**.

Segregate, *seg're-gāt*, *v. t.* lit. to set apart from a flock; to separate from others.—*pr. p.* *seg're-gat'ing*; *pa. p.* *seg're-gated*.—*n.* *seg're-gation*. [L. *segrare*—*se*, apart, and *grare*, *gragus*, a flock.]

Selgier, *sēn'yur*, *n.* a title of honour and address in Europe to elders or superiors: the lord of a manor.—Grand Selgier, the sultan of Turkey. [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*—L. *senior*—*senex*, an in low L. *senior* sometimes = *dominus*, lord.]

seignior, *sēn'yur-l*, *n.* the power or authority of a seignior or lord; a manor.

Selma, *sēn*, *n.* a large net for catching fish. [Fr. A.S. *segen*, It. and L. *sagena*, Gr. *sagḗnē*.]

Seize, *sēz*, *v. t.*, to take possession of forcibly: to take hold of; to grasp: to apprehend.—*pr. p.* *seiz'ing*; *pa. p.* *seized*.—*n.* *seiz'er*. [Fr. *saisir*. Prov. *saisir*, to take possession of; It. *sacra*, to put one in possession—old Ger. *saxjan*, to seize, *saxhala*, *sēra-bl*, *adj.*, that may be seized.]

selma, *sē'm*, *n.*, occupation or possession of a estate of freehold: the thing possessed.

seizure, *sē'zhūr*, *n.*, *act of seizing*; capture; grasp: the thing seized.

Selah, *sē'la*, *n.* in the Psalms, a word denoting silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.]

Seldom, *sēldum*, *adv.*, *rarely*; not often. [A.S. *seld*, *selidum*, rare, prob. from *sellic*, wonderful that which is wonderful being rare; Ice. *siðlar*; Ger. *selten*, rare.]

Select, *se-lect'*, *v. t.*, to pick out from a number by preference; to choose: to cull.—*pr. p.* *select'ing*; *pa. p.* *select'ed*.—*adj.*, *picked out*; nicely chosen: choice.—*n.* *select'ion*. [L. *seligo*, *selectum*—*se*, aside, and *lego*, Gr. *legō*, to gather, to pick out.]

selection, *se-lect'shun*, *n.*, *act of selecting*; thing selected: a book containing select pieces.

Self, *self*, *n.*, one's own body or person: one's personal interest; selfishness.—*pl.* *selves* (*selvz*).—*adj.* vary: particular; one's own. [A.S. *self*, *self*; Ice. *siðfr*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selb*, prob. contr. of *si-liba*—*sih*, Ger. *sich*, L. *se*, Sans. *sva*, one's self, and *trib*, body.]

self-denial, *self-de-ni'al*, *n.*, the denial of one's self; the not gratifying one's own appetites or desires.

self-evident, *self-evi-dent*, *adj.*, *evident of itself* or without proof; that commands assent.

self-existent, *self-exi-stent*, *adj.*, *existing of or by himself*, independent of any other being.—*n.* *self-exi-stence*.

selfish, *self'ish*, *adj.* chiefly or wholly regarding one's own self; void of regard to others.—*adv.* *self'ishly*.—*n.* *self'ishness*.

self-possession, *self-poz-zesh'un*, *n.*, the possession of one's self or faculties in danger; calmness.

self-righteous, *self-rit'yus*, *adj.*, *righteous in one's own estimation*.—*n.* *self-right'eousness*.

selfsame, *self'sam*, *adj.*, the very same.

self-sufficiency, *self-suf-fish-ent*, *adj.* confident in one's own sufficiency: haughty.—*n.* *self-suff'iciency*.

self-willed, *self-wild*, *adj.* governed by one's own will.

Sell, *sel*, *v. t.*, to give or deliver in exchange for something paid as equivalent: to betray for money.—*v. i.* to have commerce; to be sold.—*pr. p.* *sell'ing*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *sold*.—*n.* *sell'er*.

A.S. sellan, to give; old Dutch, *sellan*, Ice. *selia*, Goth. *seljan*, to deliver.]
tsar, selt'zér, adj. denoting a mineral water brought from *Seltzer* in Germany.
vaj, sel'váj, Selvdage, sel'vej, n. that part of loach which forms an *edge of itself* without hemming; a border. [from *Selt*, and *édsje*.]
ves, selvz, pl. of Selt.
naphora, sem'a-fór, n. a contrivance for conveying intelligence by means of signals; a telegraph.—*adj.* *semaphor'ic, semaphor'ical*. [Gr. *sēma*, a sign, and *phérō*, to bear.]
nblance, sem'blans, n. likeness; appearance; figure. [Fr.—*sembler*, to seem; L. *similo*, to make like—*similitis*, like.]
mibreva, sem'i-brév, n. a musical note, \circ , half the length of a *breve*. [L. *semi*, half, *Breve*.]
mieciria, sem'i-sérk-l, n. half a circle; the figure bounded by the diameter of a circle and half the circumference.—*adj.* *semicir'cular*. [L. *semi*, half, and *Circula*.]
micrcumference, sem-i-sér-kum'fér-ens, n. half of the circumference of a circle. [L. *semi*, half, and *Circumference*.]
micolon, sem'i-kó-lon, n. half a colon; the point (:) shewing a division greater than the comma. [L. *semi*, half, and *Colo*.]
mi-diameter, sem-i-dí-amé-tér, n. half the diameter of a circle; a radius. [L. *semi*, half, and *Diameter*.]
mi-flúid, sem-i-flú'id, adj. half or imperfectly fluid. [L. *semi*, half, and *Fluid*.]
mi-quaver, sem'i-kwá-vér, n. a musical note, ♩ half the length of a quaver. [L. *semi*, half, and *Quaver*.]
mitosa, sem'i-tón, n. half a tone; one of the lesser intervals of the musical scale.—*adj.* *semi-ton'ic*. [L. *semi*, half, and *Tona*.]
mi-transparent, sem-i-trans-pá-rent, adj. half or imperfectly transparent.—*n.* *semi-transparentcy*. [L. *semi*, half, and *Transparent*.]
mi-vocal, sem-i-vó'kal, adj. lit. half vocal; pertaining to a semi-vowel. [L. *semi*, half, *Vocal*.]
mi-vowel, sem'i-vow-el, n. a half vowel; a letter with a half-vowel sound, as *m*. [L. *semi*, half, *Vowel*.]
eminal, sem'in-al, adj. pertaining to seed: radical; rudimental. [L. *semen, seminis, seed—sēro*, to sow.]
eminary, sem'in-ar-i, n. lit. a place where seed is sown: a place of education.
emination, sem-i-ná'shun, n. act of sowing: natural dispersion of seed.
emite, sem'it'k, adj. pertaining to the descendants of *Shem*, the son of Noah, or to their languages.
empiternal, sem-pl-tér'nal, adj. everlasting; endless. [L. *semperiternus—semper, ever, and aeternus*. See *Eternal*.]
empeter, sem'etér, Sempetron, sem'strea, n. a woman who sows. See *semastrea*.
enary, sen'ar-i, adj. containing six; of or belonging to six. [L. *senarius—seni, six each—sex, six*.]
enate, sen'át, n. lit. a council of elders; any legislative or deliberative body. [L. *senatus—senex, senis, old, an old man—senes, to be old*.]
enator, sen'a-tur, n. a member of a senate.—*n.* *sen'atorship*.

Send, send, v.t., to cause to go: to cause to be conveyed; to despatch; to commission; to diffuse; to bestow.—*v.i.* to despatch a message or messenger.—*pr. p.* sending; *pa. t.* and *pa. p. sent.*—*n.* *send'ar*. [A.S. *sendan*; Ice. *senda*; Goth. *sendjan*; prob. allied to Sans. *sadh*, to go away.]
Semecal, sem'esh-al, n. lit. the senior or oldest of the servants; a steward.—*n.* *sem'eschalshp*. [Fr. *sesthal*; Prov. *senecal*; low L. *seniscalcus*—Goth. *seni-sta*, oldest—*senigis, L. senex, senis, old, and shalks, old Ger. scalk, a servant*.]
Senile, sé'níl, adj. pertaining to old age or attendant on it; aged.—*n.* *senility*. [L. *senilis—senex, senis, old—senes, to be old*.]
senior, sén'yur, adj. elder; older in office.—*n.* one older than another: one older in office; an aged person.—*n.* *sen'iority*. [L. comp. of *senex*.]
Senna, sen'a, n. the dried, purgative leaflets of several species of cassia. [Ar. *sana* or *sená*.]
Seaight, sen'it, n. contracted from seven nights; a week. [See *Fortnight*.]
Sense, sens, n. a faculty by which objects are perceived; perception; discernment; understanding; power or soundness of judgment; reason; opinion; conviction; import.—*pl.* The senses, or five senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. [L. *sentus—sentio, sensum, to discern by the senses*.]
sensation, sen-sé'shun, n. perception by the senses; feeling excited by external objects, by the state of the body, or by immaterial objects: a state of excited feeling.—*adj.* *sens'ational*.
sensationalism, sen-sé'shun-al-izm, n. the doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas.—*n.* *sens'ationalist, a believer in sensationalism*.
senseless, sens'les, adj. without sense; incapable of feeling; wanting sympathy; foolish.—*adv.* *sens'lessly*.—*n.* *sens'lessness*.
sensible, sens'i-bl, adj. capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind: capable of being affected: easily affected; delicate: intelligent; judicious; persuaded.—*n.* *sens'ibleness*.—*adv.* *sens'ibly*.
sensibility, sens-i-bil'i-ti, n. state or quality of being sensible: actual feeling; capacity of feeling; susceptibility: acuteness of feeling; delicacy.
sensitive, sensi-tiv, adj. having sense or feeling; susceptible to sensations; easily affected; pertaining to or depending on sensation.—*adv.* *sens'itively*.—*n.* *sens'itiveness*.—*sens'itive plant, a plant, the leaves of which are sensitive, or which close when touched*.
sensorial, sen-só'ri-al, adj. pertaining to the sensorium.
sensorium, sen-só'ri-um, sensory, sen'sor-i, n. the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses.
sensual, sen'shó-al, adj. pertaining to, affecting, or derived from the senses, as distinct from the mind; not intellectual or spiritual; given to the pleasures of sense; voluptuous; lewd.—*adv.* *sens'ually*.—*n.* *sen'suality*. [L. *sensualis*.]
sensualise, sen'shó-al-iz, v.t., to make sensual; to debase by carnal gratification.—*pr. p.* *sen'sualising*; *pa. p.* *sen'sualised*.
sensualism, sen'shó-al-izm, n. condition of one who is sensual; sensual indulgence; the doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses.
sensualist, sen'shó-al-ist, n. one given to sensual-

sensuality, sen-shŭŭ-ŭl'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being sensual; indulgence in sensual pleasures.

sensuous, sen-shŭŭ-ŭs, *adj.*, pertaining to sense; full of passion; connected with sensible objects.

Sentence, sent'ens, *n.* lit. *what one feels or thinks*; opinion; a judgment pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge; a maxim; in *gram.*, a number of words containing a complete thought.—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment on; to condemn.—*pr.p.* sent'encing; *pa.p.* sent'enced. [Fr.; L. *sententia*—*sentio*, to feel, to think.]

sentential, sen-ten'shal, *adj.*, pertaining to a sentence; comprising sentences.—*adv.* senten'tially.

sententious, sen-ten'shus, *adj.*, abounding with sentences or maxims; short and pithy in expression; bombastic, or affected in speech.—*adv.* senten'tiously.—*n.* senten'tiousness.

sensit, sen'shi-ent, *adj.*, discerning by the senses; having the faculty of perception and sensation.

sentiment, sen'ti-ment, *n.*, a thought occasioned by feeling; opinion; judgment; sensibility; feeling; a thought expressed in words; a maxim; a toast.

sentimental, sen-ti-ment'al, *adj.*, having or abounding in sentiments or reflections; having an excess of sentiment or feeling; affectively tender.—*adv.* sentiment'ally.

sentimentalism, sen-ti-ment'al-izm, *n.*, sentimentality, sen-ti-ment'al'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine feeling.

sentimentalist, sen-ti-ment'al-ist, *n.*, one who affects sentiment or fine feeling.

Sentinel, sen'ti-nel, *n.* lit. *a little path*; one who keeps watch by pacing to and fro a little path; a sentry. [Fr. *sentinelle*; acc. to Wedgwood, from old Fr. *sentine*, *sentelle*, dim. of *sente*, a path.]

sentry, sen'tri, *n.*, a *sentinel*; a soldier on guard to observe the approach of danger. [from old Fr. *senteret*, dim. of *sente*.]

sentry-box, sen'tri-boks, *n.*, a box to shelter a sentry.

Separable. See under *Separate*.

Separate, sep'ar-ät, *v.t.* lit. *to put aside or by itself*; to divide; to part; to withdraw; to set apart for a certain purpose.—*v.i.* to part; to withdraw from each other; to become disunited.—*pr.p.* sep'arät'ing; *pa.p.* sep'aräted.—*adj.* separated; divided; apart from another; distinct.—*adv.* separ'ately. [L. *separo*, *separatum*—*se*, aside, and *paro*, to put, to prepare.]

separable, sep'ar-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be separated or disjoined.—*adv.* separ'ably.

separation, sep-ar-ä'shun, *n.*, act of separating or disjoining; state of being separate; disunion.

separatism, sep-ar-a-tizm, *n.*, act of separating or withdrawing, esp. from an established church.

separatist, sep-ar-a-tist, *n.*, one who separates or withdraws, esp. from an established church; a dissenter.

Sepoy, sē'poy, *n.* lit. *one who uses a bow*; a native Hindoo soldier in the British army in India. [Hind. *sipahi*, a soldier, from *sip*, a bow and arrow.]

Sept, sept, *n.*, a clan or family, esp. in Ireland. [probably a corr. of *Seet*.]

September, sep-tem'bër, *n.*, orig. *the seventh*, now the ninth month of the year. [L. *septem*, seven, and Sans. *vars*, Pers. *bar*, time, period.]

Septenary, sep'ten-ar-i, *adj.*, consisting of seven. [L. *septenarius*—*septem*, seven.]

Septennial, sep-ten'yal, *adj.*, lasting seven years; happening every 7 years.—*adv.* septenn'ially. [L. *septennis*—*septem*, seven, *annus*, a year.]

Septenary, sep-tŭŭ-ŭj'en-ar-i, *adj.*, consisting of

seventy.—*n.*, one 70 years old [L. *septuagena*—*septuaginti*, seventy each—*septem*, seven.]

septuagena, sep-tŭŭŭ-jen-ä'ri-an, *n.*, a person seventy years old.

Septuagesima, sep-tŭŭŭ-a-jes'i-ma, *n.*, the third Sunday before Lent—the *seventieth* day before East [L. *septuagesimus*—*septem*, seven.]

septuagesimal, sep-tŭŭŭ-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.*, consisting seventy; counted by seventies.

Septuagint, sep-tŭŭŭ-a-jint, *n.*, the Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by seventy translators at Alexandria about 300 years B.C. [L. *septuaginta*—*septem*, seven.]

Sepulchre, sep'ul-ker, *n.*, a place of burial; tomb [L. *sepulchrum*—*sepelio*, *sepellitus*, to bury.]

sepulchral, se-pul'kral, *adj.*, pertaining to a sepulchre, or to monuments erected for the dead; i.e. deep, hollow, as tone.

sepulture, sep'ul-tŭŭr, *n.*, act of burying the dead; interment; burial.

Sequel, sē'kwel, *n.*, that which follows; succeeding part; result; consequence. [L. *sequor*—*sequor*, Gr. *hepamai*, to follow.]

sequent, sē'kwent, *adj.*, following; succeeding.

sequence, sē'kwens, *n.*, state of being sequent; following; order of succession; that which follows; consequence: in *music*, a regular succession of similar chords.

Sequester, se-kwes'tër, *v.t.* to separate; to withdraw from society; to set apart; in *law*, to place anything contested into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled; to hold the property of another till the profits pay the demands; to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt in order to distribute it among the creditors.—*v.i.* in *law*, to renounce any interest in the estate of a husband;—*pr.p.* seques'tering; *pa.p.* seques'tered. [low L. *sequestro*, stem—*sequester*, a depository, prob. from *seors*, aloof.]

sequestered, se-kwes'tërd, *adj.* retired, secluded.

sequestrate, se-kwes'trät, *v.t.*, to sequester.

sequestration, sē-kwes-trä'shun, *n.*, act of sequestering, esp. the seizure of any one's property for the use of the state during dispute, or for the benefit of creditors; state of being separated; seclusion from society.

sequesterator, sē-kwes-trä'tor, *n.*, one who sequesters another's property; one to whom property is committed during dispute.

Sequin, sē'kwın, *n.*, a gold Venetian coin of the 13th c. = 9s. 4d. [Fr.—It. *seccino*—*secca*, the mint.]

Seraglio, se-rä'lyŭ, *n.* lit. *that which is locked*; the palace of the Turkish sultan, esp. the part in which the women are kept. [It. *seraglio*—*serare*, to lock up, from L. *sera*, a door-bar, which came to be used for Pers. *serai*, a palace.]

Seraph, ser'af, *n.* lit. *a prince of heaven*, an angel of the highest rank—in *pl.* seraphs, ser'afs, seraphim, ser'af-im. [Heb. *seraphim*, akin to *ser*, a prince, in *pl.* angels.]

seraphic, se-raf'ik, *seraphical*, se-raf'ik'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or becoming a seraph; angelic; pure; sublime; refined.—*adv.* seraph'ically.

Sere, same as *Bear*.

Serena, se-rën', *adj.*, clear; calm; unclouded; undisturbed; unruined; a form of address used to the princes of Germany and their families.—*adv.* seren'ly. [L. *serenus*.]

serenity, se-ren'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being serene; clearness; calmness; peace.

serenade, ser-e-näd', *n.*, orig. music performed in

he open air on a *serene* night; music performed by a gentleman under a lady's window at night; a piece of music for such an occasion.—*v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.—*v.i.* to perform a serenade.—*pr.p.* serenading; *pa.p.* serenaded. [Fr.; It. *serenata*, from *sereno*, L. *serenus*.]

z, sérif, n. lit. *one who serves*; a slave attached to the soil and sold with it. [Fr.; L. *servus*. See *Serve*.]

fdom, sérif'dom, n. condition of a serf.

ge, sérj, n. a cloth made of twilled worsted or silk. [Fr.; It. *sargia*, from L. *sericum*, silk, from *Seres*, the Chinese.]

goant, sérj'ent, n. lit. a *servant*; a non-commissioned officer next above a corporal; a lawyer of the highest rank.—*Sergeant-at-arms*, an officer who attends the king, the lord-high-steward, &c.: an officer of a legislative body for keeping order, &c.—*Sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer who assists the adjutant. [Fr. *sergent*—L. *servius*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *servio*, to serve. See *Serve*.]

geaney, sérj'en-si, sergeantship, sérj'ent-ship, n. office of a sergeant.

rial. See under *Berles*.

ries, sér'i-éz, n. a succession of things connected by some likeness; sequence; order: in *math.*, a progression of numbers or quantities according to a certain law. [L.—*sero, sertum*, to join, akin to Sans. *si*, to bind.]

rial, sér'i-al, adj. pertaining to or consisting of a series: appearing periodically.—*n.* a tale or other composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical.

rially, sér'i-al-li, adv. in a series or regular order.

riate, sér'i-át, adj. arranged in a series.

rious, sér'i-us, adj. lit. *severe, grave*; solemn; in earnest; important: attended with danger.—*adv.* seriously.—*n.* seriousness. [L. *serius*, akin to *severus*, severe.]

arjeant, same as Sergeant.

arjeon, sér'mun, n. lit. *that which is sounded forth*; a discourse on a text of Scripture. [L. *sermo*, *sermonis*, akin to Sans. *svara*, sound.]

arous. See under *Serum*.

arpeant, sér'p'ent, n. lit. *the creeping animal*; a reptile without feet which moves by means of its ribs and scales: a person subtle or malicious: one of the constellations: in *music*, a bass wind-instrument, so called from its form. [L. *serpens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *serpo*, to creep, akin to Gr. *herpo*, Sans. *srip*, to creep.]

arpeantine, sér'pen-tin, adj. resembling a serpent; winding; spiral; crooked.—*n.* a mineral of a green, black, or red colour, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

arrate, sér'rát, serrated, ser-rát'ed, adj. notched or cut like a saw. [L. *serratus*—*serra*, a saw—*seco*, to cut.]

arration, ser-rát'shun, n. state of being serrated.

arried, sér'rid, adj. lit. *shut in*; crowded; pressed together. [Fr. *server*, to crowd; It. *serrare*, to lock up—L. *sera*, a door-bar—*sero*, to bind.] See *Berles*.

erum, sér'rum, n. the watery part of curdled milk; whey: the thin fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. [L.; akin to Gr. *soros*, serum, and *saras*, water.]

erous, sér'rus, adj. resembling serum; thin; watery.

Servant. See under *Serve*.

Serve, sérv, v.t. to be a slave or servant; to be employed by another; to discharge the duties of an office; to attend or wait: to be sufficient; to suit.—*v.i.* to work for; to be in the employment of; to obey; to be subservient or subordinate to: to wait upon at table, &c.; to supply with food: to arrange; to perform the duties of: to suffice for; to satisfy: to treat:—*pr.p.* serving; *pa.p.* served'. [L. *servio*, from *servus*, a slave, probably akin to *sero*, to bind.]

servant, sérvánt, n. one who serves or is in the service of another; a domestic: in *B.*, a slave; one of low condition or spirit: a word of civility.

server, sérv'ér, n. one who serves: a salver.

service, sérvis, n. condition or occupation of a servant; a working for another: duty required in any office; military or naval duty: office of devotion: a musical composition for devotional purposes: labour, assistance, or kindness to another; benefit: profession of respect: order of dishes at table, or a set of them.—*serv'ice-book*, a book of forms of religious service: a prayer-book.

serviceable, sérvis-a-bl, adj. able to do services; advantageous; useful: áble or willing to serve; active; diligent.—*adv.* serviceably.

servile, sérv'il, adj. pertaining to a slave or servant; slavish: meanly submissive; cringing.—*adv.* servilely.

servility, sérv'il'i-ti, n. state or quality of being servile; slavery; obsequiousness.

servitor, sérv'i-tor, n. one who serves: a servant; a follower or adherent.

servitude, sérv'i-túd, n. state of being a slave; slavery: state of slavish dependence.

Session, seash'un, n. the sitting or assembly of a court or public body: the time it sits. [Fr.; L. *sessio*, *sessionis*, from *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit.]

Seespool, same as Osespool.

Set, set, v.t. to make to sit; to place; to fix; to put in a condition: to render motionless: to determine beforehand: to obstruct; to plant; to fix in metal: to assign, as a price: to put in order for use: to sharpen; to spread, as sails; to pitch, as a tune; to adapt music to: to adorn with something fixed; to stud: to point, as a dog.—*v.i.* to sink below the horizon; to decline: to plant: to become fixed: to congeal: to have a certain direction in motion: to point out game: to apply (one's self):—*pr.p.* setting; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* set. [A.S. *setian*; Dutch, *setten*; Ger. *setzen*; old Ger. *sezsan*: causative of *Sit*.] To set aside, to put away, to omit or reject:—*as naught*, to despise:—*by, in B.*, to value or esteem:—*forth*, to exhibit; to publish: in *B.*, to set off to advantage; to set out on a journey:—*forward, in B.*, to further, promote:—*in, to put in the way*; to begin:—*off*, to adorn; to place against as an equivalent:—*on, in B.*, to attack:—*to, to affix.*

set, set, adj. lit. *seated*, so in *B.*; fixed; firm; determined: regular; established.—*n.* a number of things similar or suited to each other, set or used together: a number of persons associated: direction.

set-off, set-off, n. a claim set up against another; a counterbalance.

settee, set-té, n. a long seat with a back.

setter, sér'tér, n. one who sets, as words to music: a dog which sets or crouches when it sees the game.

setting, sér'ting, n. act of setting; direction of a current of wind: the hardening of plaster: that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel.

settle, set'l, *v. t.* to set or place in a fixed state; to fix; to establish in a situation or business; to render quiet, clear, &c.: to decide; to free from uncertainty; to quiet; to compose; to fix by gift or legal act; to adjust; to liquidate or pay; to colonise.—*v. i.* to become fixed or stationary; to fix one's residence; to grow calm or clear; to sink by its own weight; to sink to the bottom; to cease from agitation; to adjust differences or accounts:—*pr. p.* settling; *pa. p.* settled.

settle, set'l, *n.* a long bench with a high back for sitting on; in *B.*, also, a platform lower than another part. [A.S. *setl*, from *sittan*, to sit.]

settlement, set'l-ment, *n.*, act of settling; state of being settled; payment; arrangement; a colony newly settled; a sum newly settled on a woman at her marriage.

settler, set'ler, *n.*, one who settles; a colonist.

seton, set'on or set'n, *n.* a passage made by a needle under the skin, through which threads of silk are drawn to cause irritation and discharge. [Fr.; It. *setone*, from *seta*, silk, *L. seta*, a bristle.]

Settee, Setter, Settler. See under *Set*.

Seven, sev'n, *adj.* and *n.* six and one. [A.S. *seofon*; Ger. *sieben*; Goth. *sibun*; *L. septem*; Sans. *saptan*.]

sevenfold, sev'n-fold, *adj.*, folded seven times; multiplied seven times. [Seven, and Fold.]

seventeen, sev'n-tēn, *adj.* and *n.*, seven and ten. [A.S. *seofontēn*—*seofon*, and *ten*, ten.]

seventeenth, sev'n-tēnth, *adj.* and *n.* the seventh after the tenth. [A.S. *seofontēotha*—*seofon*, and *teotha*, tenth.]

seventh, sev'nth, *adj.*, last of seven, next after the sixth.—*n.* one of seven equal parts.—*adv.* seventhly. [A.S. *seofotha*.]

seventy, sev'n-ti, *adj.* and *n.*, seven times ten. [A.S. *seofontig*—*seofon*, and *tig*, ten.]

seventieth, sev'n-ti-eth, *adj.*, last of seventy; the ordinal of 70.—*n.* a seventieth part.

Sever, sev'ēr, *v. t.* to separate with violence; to cut apart; to divide; in *B.*, to keep distinct.—*v. i.* to make a separation or distinction; to be rent asunder:—*pr. p.* severing; *pa. p.* severed. [old Fr. *severer*; It. *severare*; *L. separo*. See *Separate*.]

several, sev'ēr-al, *adj.* orig. *separate*; distinct; particular; different; various; consisting of a number; sundry.—*adv.* severally.

severance, sev'ēr-ans, *n.*, act of severing; separation.

Severe, se-vēr, *adj.* lit. *honoured*; serious; grave; austere; strict; not mild; strictly adhering to rule; sharp; distressing; inclement; searching; difficult to be endured.—*adv.* severely. [Fr. *severe*; *L. severus*, akin to Sans. *sev*, to worship, honour.]

severity, se-vēr-i-ti, *n.*, quality of being severe; gravity; harshness; exactness; inclemency.

Sew, sē, *v. t.* to join or fasten together with a needle and thread.—*v. i.* to practise sewing:—*pr. p.* sewing; *pa. p.* sewed.—*n.* sewer. [A.S. *siwian*, *siwuan*; old Ger. *siwian*; Goth. *siujan*; *L. suo*.]

sewing, sō'ing, *n.*, act of sewing; what is sewed.

Sewer, sū'ēr, *n.* an underground passage for draining off water and filth. [old Fr. *sewerre*; Fr. *essuyer*, *essmer*, It. *accingere*, to dry—*L. es*, out, and *moetus*, moisture.]

sewerage, sū'ēr-āj, *n.* construction of a sewer; the whole sewers of a city; drainage by sewers.

sew'ry, *n.* refuse carried off by sewers.

sex, sēks, *n.* the distinction between male and

female; the characteristics by which an animal or plant is male or female. The *Sex*, was kind. [Fr. *sex*; *L. sexus*.]

sexual, seks'ū-al, *adj.*, pertaining to sex; distinguishing or founded on the sex; relating to distinct organs of the sexes.—*adv.* sexually.

sexuality, seks'ū-ā-l'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being sexual.

Sexagenary, seks-a-j'en-ā-ri or seks'a-jen-ā-ri, *n.* lit. containing sixty; designating the number sixty.—*n.* a sexagenarian; something coming sixty. [*L. sexagenarius*—*sexagena*, six, each—*sexaginta*, sixty—*sex*, six.]

sexagenarian, seks-a-jen-ā-ri-an, *n.* a person six years old.

sexagesima, seks-a-jes'i-ma, *n.* the second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter. [*L. sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

sexagesimal, seks-a-jes'i-mal, *adj.*, pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

sexennial, seks-en'y-al, *adj.*, lasting six years; happening once in six years.—*adv.* sexennially [*L. sexennis*—*sex*, six, and *annuus*, a year.]

sexant, seks'tant, *n.* in *math.*, the sixth part of a circle; an optical instrument having as *x* = the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances. [Fr.; *L. sextans*, sixth—*sex*, six.]

Sexton, seks'tun, *n.*, a sacristan; an officer who has charge of a church, attends the clergyman's dignified graves, &c. [a corruption of *Sacristan*.]

sextonship, seks'tun-ship, *n.*, the office of a sexton.

Sextuple, seks'tū-pl, *adj.*, sixfold; in music, having six parts. [Fr.—*L. sextus*, six, *plius*, to fold.]

Sexual, Sexuality. See under *Sex*.

Shabby, shab'ī, *adj.* lit. *scabby or rubbed*; threadbare or worn, as clothes; having a look of poverty; mean in look or conduct; low; paltry.—*adv.* shabbily.—*n.* shabbiness. [Ger. *schabby*, *scabby*, *threadbare*—*schaben*, to rub. See *Scab*.]

Shackles, shak'ls, *n. pl.* lit. *things that can be shaken, links*; a chain to confine the limbs; handcuffs; fetters; anything that hinders free action.—*v. t.* shack'le, to fetter; to tie the limbs of; to confine.—*pr. p.* shack'ling; *pa. p.* shack'led. [A.S. *scacul*, *scacul*, a shackle—*scacan*, to shake; Dutch, *schacchel*, a link of a chain.]

Shade, shād, *n.* partial darkness; interception of light; obscurity; a shady place; protection; shelter; a screen; degree of colour; a very minute change; in *paint*, the dark part of a picture; the soul separated from the body; a ghost.—*v. t.* to screen from light or heat; to shelter; to mark with gradations of colour; to darken.—*v. i.* to act as a shade:—*pr. p.* shād'ing; *pa. p.* shād'ed.—*n.* shad'er. [A.S. *scadu*, *scrad*; Ger. *schatten*, prob. akin to Gr. *shad*, a shadow.]

shady, shād'ī, *adj.*, having or in shade; sheltered from light or heat.—*adv.* shād'ily.—*n.* shād'iness.

shadow, shad'ō, *n.*, shade caused by an object; shade; darkness; shelter; security; favour; the dark part of a picture; an inseparable companion; a mystical representation; faint appearance; something only in appearance.—*v. t.* to shade; to cloud or darken; to shade, as a painting; to represent faintly:—*pr. p.* shad'ow'ing; *pa. p.* shad'owed.

shadowing, shad'ō-ing, *n.*, shading; gradation of light and colour.

shadowy, shad'ō-ī, *adj.*, full of shadow; dark; obscure; typical; unsubstantial.

aft shaft, *n.*, a shaved or smoothed rod: anything long and straight, as the stem of an arrow, &c.; or the part of a column between the base and capital: the stem of a feather: the entrance to a mine: a pole of a carriage. [A.S. *scaeft*—*scaftan*, to shave, to scrape; Ger. *schaft*; prob. akin to Gr. *skēptron*, a staff.]

afsted, shaft'ed, *adj.*, having a shaft or handle.

ag, shag, *n.*, that which is rough or bushy; rough, woolly hair: cloth with a shaggy nap. [A.S. *sceaga*, that which is rough or shaggy; Ice. *skegg*, Dan. *skæg*, the beard.]

aggy, shag'g, *adj.*, covered with rough hair or wool: rough; rugged.—*n.* shag'giness.

agree, sha-grén', *n.* a kind of leather made from horse's, ass's, or camel's skin; shark-skin.—*adj.* also shagreened', made of or covered with shagreen. [Fr. *chagrín*, or *sagri*; Turk. *sagri*, the back of a horse.]

ah, shā, *n.*, the king or monarch of Persia. [Pers. *shāh*, a king, prince.]

ake, shák, *v.t.* to move with quick, short motions: to agitate; to make to tremble: to threaten to overthrow: to cause to waver; to make afraid: to give a tremulous note to.—*v.i.* to be agitated; to tremble; to shiver: to lose firmness.—*pr.p.* shák'ing; *pa.t.* shook, in *B.*, shák'ed; *pa.p.* shák'en.—*n.* a rapid tremulous motion: a trembling or shivering: a concussion; a rent in timber, rock, &c.: in *music*, a rapid repetition of two notes. [A.S. *scacan*, Ice. *shakas*, Dutch, *shochen*, to shake.]

aky, shák'i, *adj.*, in a shaking condition; feeble; unsteady: full of cracks or clefts.—*n.* shák'iness.

aksperean or -ian, shaksperean or -ian, shaksperean or -ian, shák-spér'e-an, *adj.*, pertaining to or in the style of *Shakespeare*, the greatest modern poet, 1564—1616, or to his works.

ako, shak'o, *n.* a kind of military cap. [Hun. *csako*.]

ale, shāl, *n.* orig. a shell or husk; a rock of a stony structure, often found in the coal-measures. [Ger. *schale*, a skin or bark, *schalen*, to peel, to split off.]

aly, shāl'i, *adj.*, pertaining to, or having the qualities of shale.

all, shal, *v.i.* orig. to owe; to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb. [A.S. *scal*, *scéal*, to be obliged, Ger. *vollen*, Ice. *skal*, to be in duty bound: acc. to Grimm, *skal*, orig. = I have slain, hence to be liable for a fine: acc. to Wedgwood, from Ice. *skil*, separation, difference, *skilja*, to make a difference, to concern one.]

alloon, shal-loon', *n.* a light kind of woollen stuff said to have been first made at Chalons in France.

allop, shal'op, *n.* lit. a sloop; a large schooner-rigged boat with two masts. [Fr. *schaloupe*, Ger. *schaluppe*, *schlups*, Dutch, *sloop*.] See *sloop*.

alot, shalot, sha-lo', *n.* a kind of onion with a flavour like that of garlic. [corr. of *Echalot*.]

allow, shal'o, *n.* lit. a shelf; a sandbank; a flat place over which the water is not deep: a shoal.—*adj.* not deep: not profound; not wise: trifling.—*n.* shall'owness. [from root of *shāl*.]

alt, shall, sd per. sing. of *shall*.

aly. See under *shale*.

am, sham, *n.* lit. something done to hide shame;

upon.—*v.t.* to make false pretences.—*pr.p.* sham'm'ing; *pa.p.* sham'm'ed'.—*adj.* pretended; false. [from root of *shama*.]

shambles, sham'blz, *n.pl.* lit. stalls on which butchers exposed their meat for sale; a slaughter-house. [A.S. *scamel*, Ger. *schämel*, a bench; akin to L. *scabellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench—*scando*, to climb.]

shame, shām, *n.* the feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt: the cause of shame; dishonour: in *B.*, the parts of the body which modesty requires to be concealed.—*v.t.* to make ashamed; to cause to blush: to cover with reproach.—*pr.p.* shām'ing; *pa.p.* shāmed'. [A.S. *scamu*, modesty, *scamu*, Ger. *scham*, shame, nakedness; prov. Ger. *scheme*, shade, obscurity.]

shamefast, shām'fast, *adj.*, easily shewing shame; very modest or bashful; easily confused.—*adv.* shame'fastly.—*n.* shame'fastness, in New Test., a corr. of *shamefastness*, modesty. [for old E. *shamefast*; A.S. *scam-fast*—*scamu*, modesty, *fast*, fast, perfectly, very.]

shameful, shām'fool, *adj.*, full of or bringing shame; disgraceful: raising shame in others; indecent.—*adv.* shame'fully.—*n.* shame'fulness.

shameless, shām'les, *adj.*, without shame; immodest: done without shame; audacious.—*adv.* shame'lessly.—*n.* shame'lessness.

shammy, sham'i, Shamoy, sham-oy', *n.* leather orig. prepared from the skin of the *chamois*, but now from that of the deer, goat, &c. [a corr. of *Chamois*.]

shampoo, sham-poo', *v.t.*, to squeeze and rub the body of, in connection with the hot bath: to wash thoroughly with soap and water, as the head:—*pr.p.* sham-poo'ing; *pa.p.* sham-pooed'.—*n.* sham-poo'er. [Hind. *shampoo*, to squeeze.]

shamrock, sham'rok, *n.*, *trifolium*; a species of clover, the national emblem of Ireland. [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, *trifolium*.]

shank, shangk, *n.*, the bone of the leg, the leg; the leg below the knee to the foot: the long part of any instrument, as of an anchor between the arms and ring. [A.S. *scanc*, the bone of the leg, the leg; old Ger. *scancho*, Ger. *schenkel*, the leg.]

shape, shāp, *v.t.*, to form, so in *B.*; to fashion: to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to direct: to conceive.—*v.i.* to take a shape; to be adjusted; to suit.—*pr.p.* shāp'ing; *pa.p.* shāped'. in *B.*, shāp'en.—*n.* form or figure; external appearance: that which has form or figure; an appearance; particular nature; expression, as in words. [A.S. *scyppan*, *scapan*, Ger. *schaffen*, Ice. *shapa*, to form.]

shapable, shāp'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be shaped.

shapless, shāp'les, *adj.*, having no shape or regular form; wanting symmetry.—*n.* shape'lessness.

shapely, shāp'li, *adj.*, having shape or a regular form; symmetrical.—*n.* shape'liness.

share, shār, *n.*, a part shorn or cut off; a portion; dividend: one of a number of equal portions of anything.—*v.t.* to divide into parts: to partake with others.—*v.i.* to have a part; to receive a dividend.—*pr.p.* shār'ing; *pa.p.* shāred'.—*n.* shar'er. [A.S. *scaru*—*scoran*, to cut off; Ger. *schar*, a division.]

share, shār, *n.* the iron blade of a plough which

shareholder, shâr'hôld-ér, *n.*, one who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

shark, shârk, *n.*, a large voracious fish with large sharp teeth. [L. *carcharus*—Gr. *karcharias*, sharp-pointed, having sharp teeth—*karcharos*, sharp, akin to *charassô*, to scratch.]

sharp, shârp, *adj.* having a thin, cutting edge; peaked or ridged; affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; severe; keen; shrewd; of keen or quick perception; pungent; biting; sarcastic; eager; fierce; impetuous; shrill; emaciated, as the visage.—*n.* an acute sound; in music, a note raised a semitone; the character, \sharp , directing this.—*adv.* sharply.—*n.* sharpness. [Ice. *skarp*, Ger. *scharf*; akin to L. *scilpe*, to scratch, scrape, and to *serape*.]

sharpen, shârp'n, *v.t.*, to make sharp or keen; to give edge or point to: to make pungent or painful; to make severe: to make eager, active, or acute.—*v.i.* to grow sharp:—*pr.p.* sharp'ening; *pa.p.* sharp'ened.

sharper, shârp'ér, *n.* lit. one who practices sharpness; a trickster; a swindler; a cheat.

sharp-set, shârp'-set, *adj.*, set sharply; eager; keen; ravenous.

sharp-sighted, shârp'-sit-ed, *adj.*, having sharp or acute sight; shrewd; discerning.

sharp-witted, shârp'-wit-ed, *adj.*, having a sharp or acute wit; sagacious.

scatter, shat'ér, *v.t.* to break so that the pieces are scattered; to break or dash to pieces; to crack; to disorder; to render unsound.—*v.i.* to be broken into fragments; to fall to pieces through the application of some force:—*pr.p.* shat'ter'ing; *pa.p.* shatt'ered.—*n.* a fragment. [similar to *scatter*: from the sound.]

shave, shâv, *v.t.*, to scrape; to pare with a razor; to pare closely; to cut off the hair with a razor; to make smooth by paring; to cut in thin slices; to skim along the surface; to strip:—*pr.p.* shâv'ing; *pa.t.* shâved; *pa.p.* shâved' or shâven. [A.S. *seafan*, Dutch, *schrabben*, *schabben*, to scrape, to shave, *schaven*, to rub, to shave, Ger. *schaben*, L. *scabo*, to scrape.]

shaveling, shâv'ling, *n.*, a man shaved; a monk or friar (in contempt).

shaver, shâv'ér, *n.*, one who shaves; a barber: a sharp dealer; a plunderer.

shaving, shâv'ing, *n.*, the act of shaving; that which is shaved or pared off.

shawl, shawl, *n.*, a cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair used, particularly by women, as a covering for the shoulders; a kind of mantle.—*v.t.* to wrap in a shawl:—*pr.p.* shaw'ing; *pa.p.* shaw'ed'. [Fr. *châle*, Pers. and Hind. *shal*.]

she, shê, *pron. fem.* the female understood or previously mentioned: sometimes used as a noun for female. [A.S. *seo*, Goth. *si*, Ger. *sie*.]

sheaf, shêf, *n.* (*pl.* sheaves, shêvz) a quantity of things, esp. the stalks of grain, sheared and bound up together; any bundle or collection.—*v.t.* to bind in sheaves.—*v.i.* to make sheaves:—*pr.p.* sheaf'ing; *pa.p.* sheafed'. [A.S. *scraf*, Ger. *sheub*—A.S. *scrofan*, Ger. *schieben*, to shove.]

sheafy, shêf'i, *adj.*, consisting of sheaves.

shear, shêr, *v.t.*, to shave, cut, or clip; to clip with shears or any other instrument.—*v.i.* to separate:—*pr.p.* shear'ing; *pa.t.* sheared'; *pa.p.* sheared' or shorn.—*n.* shear'ar. [A.S. *scran*, Ice. *shera*, to cut or clip, Ger. *scherrn*, to shave, to separate.]

shearling, shêr'ling, *n.*, a sheep only once sheared.

shears, shêrz, *n.pl.* an instrument for shearing or cutting consisting of two blades that meet each other; anything like shears; an apparatus for raising heavy weights consisting of upright spars fastened together at the top and furnished with tackle.

sheath, shêth, *n.*, that which protects or covers; a case for a sword or other long instrument; a scabbard; any thin defensive covering; a membrane covering a stem or branch; the wing-case of an insect. [A.S. *scath*, *scath*, Ger. *schutis*, Ice. *skedir*, a sheath, Gael. *sgath*, a protection, a shield.]

sheaths, shêth, *v.t.*, to put into a sheath; to cover with a sheath or case; to enclose in a lining:—*pr.p.* sheath'ing; *pa.p.* sheathed'.

sheathing, shêth'ing, *n.*, that which sheathes, esp. the covering of a ship's bottom.

shechinah, shê-kî'nâ, *n.* See *Shekinah*.

shed, shéd, *v.t.*, to shake; to scatter; to throw out; to pour; to spill.—*v.i.* to let fall:—*pr.p.* shedd'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shed.—*n.* shedd'ar. [A.S. *scedan*, low Ger. *schudden*, Ger. *schutten*, to pour; allied to Gr. *shedannumi*, to scatter, to shed.]

shed, shéd, *n.*, that which shades; a slight erection, usually of wood, for shade or shelter; an outhouse; a hut. [from *shâde*.]

shên, shên, *n.*, that which shines; brightness or splendour. [from *shîna*.]

sheep, shêp, *n. sing.* and *pl.* the well-known animal covered with wool: a silly fellow (in contempt). [A.S. *scap*, Dutch, *schaap*, Ger. *schaaf*.]

sheepcot, shêp'kót, *n.*, a cot or inclosure for sheep.

sheepfold, shêp'fôld, *n.*, a fold or inclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep.

sheepish, shêp'ish, *adj.*, like a sheep; bashful; foolishly diffident.—*adv.* sheep'ishly.—*n.* sheep'ishness.

sheepmaster, shêp'mas'tér, *n.*, in B., a master or owner of sheep.

sheep-shearer, shêp'-shêr-ér, *n.*, one who shears sheep.

sheep-shearing, shêp'-shêr-ing, *n.*, the shearing of sheep; the time of shearing the sheep.

sheep-walk, shêp'-wawk, *n.*, the place where the sheep walk and pasture; sheep-pasture.

sheer, shêr, *adj.*, bright; clear; pure; unmingled; simple; without a break, perpendicular.—*adv.* clear; quite; at once. [A.S. *scîr*, Ice. *skirr*, bright, clear, Ger. *schier*, Goth. *sheiris*, clear, Sans. *charv*, beautiful.]

sheer, shêr, *v.i.*, to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship; to turn aside.—*n.* the deviation from the straight line, or the longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. [from *shear*, *v.i.*]

sheers, shêrz, *n.* same as *shears*.

sheet, shê't, *n.* lit. that which is shot or spread out: a large thin piece of anything; a large, broad piece of cloth in a bed; a large, broad piece of paper; a sail; the rope fastened to the sails & extend them to the wind.—*v.t.* to cover with o as with a sheet:—*pr.p.* sheet'ing; *pa.p.* sheet'ed'. [A.S. *scat*, from *scotan*, to shoot, to extend Ger. *schote*, the sheet (naut).]

sheet-anchor, shê't-ang-kor, *n.* the largest anchor of a ship, shot or thrown out in extreme danger chief support; last refuge. [old E. *shoot-anchor*.]

sheeting, shê't'ing, *n.* cloth used for bed-sheets.

sheet-lightning, shê't-lit-ning, *n.*, lightning appearing in sheets or having a broad appearance.

Shelk, shék, *n.*, an old man; a man of eminence, a lord, a chief. [Ar. *sheikh*—*shákha*, to be old.]

Shakal, shek'l, *n.*, a Jewish weight (about half an ounce avoirdupois) and coin (about ar. 6d. sterling). [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.]

Shakimash, she-kí'na, *n.*, the Divine presence which rested like a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat. [Heb., from *shakan*, to rest.]

Shelf, shelf, (*pl.* shelves, shelvs), *n.*, lit. something thin like a shell; a flat layer of rock; a ledge; a shoal; a sand-bank: a board fixed on a wall, &c. for laying things on. [A.S. *scylfe*, Scot. *skelvo*, to separate in layers, Dutch, *schelf*, a scaffold, *schelfje*, a shell.]

shelvy, shelf'i, *adj.*, full of shelves; shelf-like.

shelve, shelv, *v.t.*, to furnish with shelves; to place on a shelf; to put aside.—*v.i.* to slope like a shelf:—*pr.p.* shelving; *pa.p.* shelved.

shelving, shel'ing, *n.*, the furnishing with shelves; the act of placing on a shelf; shelves or materials for shelves. [shallow.]

shelvy, shel'v, *adj.*, full of shelves or shoals;

Shell, shel, *n.*, lit. something thin like a scale; a hard covering of some animals; any framework; a rough kind of coffin: an instrument of music: a bomb.—*v.t.* to break off the shell; to remove the shell from; to take out of the shell; to throw shells or bombs upon, to bombard.—*v.i.* to fall off like a shell; to cast the shell; to be freed from the shell or husk:—*pr.p.* shelling; *pa.p.* shelled'. [A.S. *scel*, Ice. *skell*, Dutch, *schelle*, *schaele*, Ger. *schale*.] See *Scale*.

shell-fish, shel'-fish, *n.*, a fish or an aquatic animal with an external shell.

shell-proof, shel'-prúf, *adj.*, proof against or able to resist shells or bombs.

shell-work, shel'-wúrk, *n.*, work composed of or adorned with shells.

shelly, shel'i, *adj.*, full of or made of shells.

Shellac, shel'lak, *n.*, shell-lac; lac prepared in thin plates. See *Lac*, a resin.

Shelter, shel'ter, *n.*, that which shields or protects; a refuge; a retreat, a harbour: one who protects, a guardian: the state of being covered or protected; protection.—*v.t.* to cover or shield; to defend; to conceal.—*v.i.* to take shelter:—*pr.p.* shel'tering; *pa.p.* shel'tered. [Ger. *schulter*, Dan. *skjul*, a cover, a shelter, Ice. *skyla*, to cover; akin to *Shield*.]

Shelve. See under *Shelf*.

Shemitic, same as *Semitic*.

Shepherd, shep'ter, *n.*, one who herds sheep; a swain; a pastor.—*fm.* shep'herdness. [Sheep, *Hard*.]

Sherbab, shér'bet, *n.*, a drink of water and lemon-juice, sweetened and flavoured. [Arab. *sharbat*, *sharbat*, a drink, from *shariba*, akin to *L. sorbeo*, to drink; other forms are *Shrab* and *Syrup*.]

Sherd, shérd, *n.* in *B.*, a shred, a fragment.

Sheriff, sher'if, *n.*, the governor of a shire; an officer in a county who executes the law.—*n.* sher'iffship. [A.S. *sciregerefa*—*scire*, shire, *gerefa*, a governor, Dutch, *graef*, *graeve*, Ger. *graf*, a count.]

sheriffship, sher'if-al-ti, *sheriffdom*, sher'if-dum, *n.*, the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Sherry, sher'i, *n.*, a dry wine of an amber colour, obtained principally from *Xeres* in Spain.

Show, shó, same as *Shew*.

Showbread, shó'bred, same as *Showbread*.

Shibboleth, shib'bo-lesh, *n.* in *B.*, a word used as a

test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh*: the criterion or watchword of a party. [Heb., an ear of corn; or a stream, from *shabal*, to grow, to flow.]

Shield, shéld, *n.*, a broad piece of defensive armour on the left arm: defence: a person who protects: an escutcheon.—*v.t.* to defend:—*pr.p.* shield'ing; *pa.p.* shield'ed. [A.S. *scyld*—*scyldan*, to defend; Ger. *schild*, Sw. *skold*, Ice. *skjoldr*, protection—*skyla*, to protect; Gael. *sgail*, a covering.]

shieldless, shéld'les, *adj.*, without a shield; defenceless.

Shift, shift, *v.t.* orig. to divide; to change; to put out of the way; to dress in fresh clothes.—*v.i.* to change about: to remove: to change one's clothes: to resort to expedients for some purpose:—*pr.p.* shifting; *pa.p.* shift'ed.—*n.* a change: a contrivance: an artifice; last resource: a chemise.—*n.* shift'er. [A.S. *scyllan*, to divide, to order; Ice. *skipa*, to ordain, arrange, *skipta*, Sw. *skifta*, to divide, to change, old Ger. *schickten*, allied to *Gr. schizo*, *L. scindo*, to divide.]

shiftless, shift'les, *adj.*, destitute of shifts or expedients: unexpedient; for want of proper means.

Shilling, shil'ing, *n.*, an English silver coin=12 pence. [A.S. *scilling*; Fr. *escalin*; It. *scellino*—Goth. *skilliggs*, old Ger. *skilling*, from Sw. *skilja*, to divide, a shilling being a piece of money stamped deeply with a cross so that it could be easily broken into four, each of which was called in A.S. *feorthing*, a fourth part, a farthing.]

Shin, shin, *n.*, the large bone of the leg or the forepart of it, so called from the likeness of its sharp edge to a *splint* of wood. [A.S. *scin*, *scina*, the shin; Ger. *schiene*, a splint, or thin piece of wood, *Schiensbein*, the shin-bone.]

Shine, shín, *v.i.*, to scatter rays of light; to beam with steady radiance; to glitter: to be bright or beautiful: to be eminent:—*pr.p.* shining; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shone (shon); in *B.*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shined'.—*n.* brightness; splendour: fair weather. [A.S. *scinan*, Ger. *scheinen*, Goth. *sheinan*, to shine; Bret. *shina*, to scatter, *skin*, a ray.]

shining, shín'ing, *adj.*, scattering light; bright; resplendent; conspicuous.—*n.* effusion or clearness of light; brightness.

shiny, shin'i, *adj.*, shining; diffusing light; bright; splendid; unclouded.

Shingle, shing'gl, *n.*, wood sawed or split thin, used like slates, for covering houses.—*v.t.* to cover with shingles:—*pr.p.* shing'ling; *pa.p.* shing'led. [Ger. *schindel*, *L. scindula*—*scindo*, to split.]

Shingle, shing'gl, *n.*, the coarse round gravel on the shores of rivers or of the sea, so called from the jingling sound it makes when washed by the waves. [Norw. *singla*, to jingle; *singl*, gravel.]

shingly, shing'gli, *adj.*, abounding with shingle.

Shingles, shing'glz, *n.*, an eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a belt. [*L. cingulum*, a belt or girdle—*cingo*, to gird.]

Shiny. See under *Shine*.

Ship, ship, *n.*, lit. anything scooped or dug out, for conveying passengers or goods by water; a vessel having three masts, with tops and yards to each; generally, any large vessel.—*v.t.* to put on board a ship: to engage for service on board a ship: to receive on board ship: to fix in its place.—*v.i.* to engage for service on shipboard:—*pr.p.* shipping; *pa.p.* shipped'.—*n.* shipper.—*A ship-of-the-line*, a war-ship of 74 guns or more.

[A.S. *scip*; Goth., Ice. *skip*; old Ger. *shif*; L. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphe*—*skapto*, to dig, to scoop.]
shipboard, ship'bôrd, *n.* the board or deck of a ship.—*adv.* upon or within a ship.
ship-broker, ship-brôk-er, *n.* a broker who effects sales, insurances, &c. of ships.
ship-chandler, ship-chand-ler, *n.*, a chandler or dealer in cordage, canvas, and other ship furniture.
shipman, ship'man, *n.* in *B.*, a man who manages a ship; a sailor.—*pl.* ship'man. [*of a ship.*]
shipmaster, ship-mas-ter, *n.*, the master or captain
shipmate, ship mât, *n.* a mate or companion in the same ship.
shipment, ship'ment, *n.* act of putting on board ship; embarkation; that which is shipped.
ship-money, ship'mun-î, *n.*, money for providing ships for the service of the king in time of war, raised at intervals in England 1007—1040.
shipping, ship'ing, *adj.*, relating to ships.—*n.* ships collectively; tonnage.—To take shipping, in *B.*, to embark.
shipwreck, ship'rek, *n.* the wreck or destruction of a ship; destruction.—*v.t.* to destroy on the sea; to make to suffer wreck. [*ships.*]
shipwright, ship'rit, *n.* awright who constructs ship-yard, ship-yârd, *n.* a yard where ships are built or repaired.
shire, shîr, *n.* a shire or division of the kingdom under a sheriff; a county. (When added to the name of a county the *s* is pronounced as in *kill*.) [A.S. *scir*, a division—*sciran*, to divide.]
shirk, shêrk, *v.t.* to avoid, get off or slink away from:—*pr.p.* shirk'ing; *pa.p.* shirked'. [a form of vulgar *sharr*, to play the thief, to shift for a living, from *sharr*, the fish.]
shirt, shêrt, *n.* a short, garment worn next the body by men.—*v.t.* to cover as with a shirt:—*pr.p.* shirt'ing; *pa.p.* shirt'ed. [Dan. *skjorte*, Ice. *skirta*, a shirt; A.S. *scort*, old Ger. *scurtz*, L. *curtus*, short. See *Short*.]
shirting, shêrt'ing, *n.* cloth for shirts.
shist, &c. See *Sohist*.
shittah, shî'ta, shittim, shî'tim, *n.* a precious wood used in the construction of the Jewish Tabernacle and its furniture, supposed to be a species of Acacia. [Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittim*.]
shiver, shiv'er, *n.* a splinter, or small piece into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.—*v.t.* to shatter.—*v.i.* to fall into shivers:—*pr.p.* shivering; *pa.p.* shiv'ered. [Ger. *schiefer*, a splinter; Dutch, *schieve*, a fragment, *schieven*, to break into parts; Ger. *scheibe*, Dan. *skive*, Ice. *skifa*, a slice—*skifa*, to split.]
shivery, shiv'er-î, *adj.* easily falling into shivers or fragments; cohering loosely.
shiver, shiv'er, *v.t.*, to shake or tremble: to shudder.—*v.t.* to cause to shake in the wind, as sails:—*pr.p.* shivering; *pa.p.* shiv'ered. [Ger. *schauern*, to tremble; old Dutch, *schouwen*, to shake.]
shoal, shôl, *n.*, a great multitude of fishes swimming together.—*v.t.* to crowd:—*pr.p.* shoal'ing; *pa.p.* shoaled'. [A.S. *sculan*, a company; Dutch, *school*, a crowd; old Ger. *schuole*, a gathering—*scholen*, to meet.]
shoal, shôl, *n.*, a shallow or shelf; a place where the water of a river, sea, or lake is not deep; a sand-bank.—*v.i.* to grow shallow; to come upon shallows:—*pr.p.* shoal'ing; *pa.p.* shoaled'.—*adj.* shallow. [from root of *shalf* and *shallow*.]
shoaly, shôl'î, *adj.*, full of shoals or shallows; not deep.—*n.* shoal'iness.

shoar, shôr, a prop, same as *shore*, a prop.
shock, shok, *n.* a violent shake; a sudden dashing of one thing against another; violent onset; an offence.—*v.t.* to shake by violence; to offend; to disgust; to dismay:—*pr.p.* shock'ing; *pa.p.* shocked'. [old Ger. *schoc*, shock; Dutch, *schok*, a jolt; Fr. *choc*, a dashing; Sp. *chocar*, a thrust; allied to *shaka*.]
shocking, shock'ing, *adj.*, giving a shock or shake from horror or disgust; highly offensive.—*adv.* shock'ingly.
shock, shok, *n.* a heap or pile of sheaves of corn. [Ger. *schock*, Dutch, *schokke*, a heap.]
shod, shod, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *shoe*.
shoddy, shod'dî, *n.* orig. the waste shod or thrown off in spinning wool; now applied to the wool of woven fabrics reduced to the state in which it was before being spun and woven, and thus fit for re-manufacture. [from *shod*.]
shoe, shôo, *n.* (*pl.* shoes, shôos) a covering for the foot; a rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury; anything in form or use like a shoe.—*v.t.* to furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom:—*pr.p.* shoe'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shod. [A.S. *scow*; Goth. *shoaks*; Ger. *schuh*.] [*shoes* or *boots*.]
shoebuck, shôo'blak, *n.* one who *blacks* and *cleans*
shoe-horn, shôo'-horn, *n.* a curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe.
shona, shon, *pa.p.* of *shine*.
shook, shook, *pa.t.* of *shake*.
shoot, shôot, *v.t.*, to dart; to let fly with force; to discharge from a bow or gun; to strike with; shot: to thrust forward; to send forth new parts as a plant.—*v.t.* to perform the act of shooting; to be driven along; to fly, as an arrow: to jut out; to germinate; to advance:—*pr.p.* shôot'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shot.—*n.* act of shooting; a young branch.—*n.* shoot'er. [A.S. *scotian*, Ice. *skjota*, Dutch, *schieten*, Ger. *schieszen*, to dart.]
shooting, shôot'ing, *n.* act of discharging firearms or an arrow; sensation of a quick pain; act, or practice of killing game.
shot, shot, *n.*, act of shooting; a marksman; a missile; flight of a missile or the distance passed by it; small globules of lead.—*v.t.* to load with shot:—*pr.p.* shot'ting; *pa.p.* shot'ted.
shop, shop, *n.* orig. a stall; a building in which goods are sold by retail; a place where mechanics work.—*v.t.* to visit shops for the purpose of buying:—*pr.p.* shopping; *pa.p.* shopped'. [A.S. *scoppa*, a treasury, *scypen*, old Fr. *eschoppe*, a stall; Ger. *schoppen*, a shed.]
shop-lifting, shop-lift'ing, *n.*, lifting or stealing anything from a shop.—*n.* shop-lif'er.
shop-walker, shop-wawk-er, *n.* one who *walks* in a shop and sees the customers attended to.
shore, shôr, *n.* lit. the dividing line between the water and the land; the coast or land adjacent to the sea, a river, or lake. [A.S. *scora*—*sciran*, to shear, to divide.]
shoreless, shôr'les, *adj.*, having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.
shore, shôr, *n.*, a prop or support for the side of a building, &c.—*v.t.* to prop:—*pr.p.* shôring; *pa.p.* shôred'.—*n.* shôr'er. [old Ger. *schore*, W. Bret. *shor*, Ice. *shorda*, a prop.]
shorn, shorn, *pa.p.* of *shear*.
short, short, *adj.* (*comp.* short'er, *superl.* short'est), not long in time or space; near at hand; scanty;

shortcoming

insufficient; narrow; abrupt; brittle.—*adv.* not long.—*n.* shortness. [A.S. *scort*, Ger. *kurzt*, L. *curtus*. See *cut*.] In short, in a few words. *shortcoming*, short'kum-ing, *n.*, act of coming or falling short of produce or result; neglect of or failure in duty.

short-dated, short-dät-ed, *adj.* having short or little time to run from its date, as a bill.

shorten, short'n, *v.t.*, to make short; to deprive: to make friable.—*v.i.* to become short or shorter: to contract:—*pr.p.* short'en-ing; *pa.p.* short'en-ed.

short-hand, short'-hand, *n.* a short mode of writing in which symbols are used in order to increase the speed of the hand. [for a short time.]

short-lived, short'-lived, *adj.* living or lasting only a short time; *adv.* in a short time; in a brief manner; quickly; soon.

short-sighted, short'-sight-ed, *adj.* having sight extended but a short distance; unable to see far: of weak intellect; heedless.—*n.* short-sightedness.

short-winded, short'-wind-ed, *adj.*, affected with shortness of wind or breath.

shot, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of Shoot.

shot, *n.* See under Shoot.

should, shood, *pa.t.* of Shall.

shoulder, shôl'dér, *n.* lit. that which shields or protects; the joint which connects the human arm or the fore-leg of a quadruped with the body: the flesh and muscles about the shoulder; the upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for market: a prominence; fig. that which sustains.—*v.t.* to push with the shoulder or violently; to take upon the shoulder:—*pr.p.* shoul'dér-ing; *pa.p.* shoul'dér-ed. [A.S. *sculdur*; Ger. *scullter*; old Ger. *sculdra*; Ice. *skjoldr*, a shield—*skyle*, to cover, defend: or from its shovel-shape, compare L. *scapula*, a shoulder-blade = *spatula*—*spatha*, a sword.]

shoulder-belt, shôl'dér-belt, *n.* a belt that passes across the shoulder.

shoulder-blade, shôl'dér-blád, *n.* the broad, flat, blade-like bone of the shoulder.

shoulder-knot, shôl'dér-not, *n.* a knot worn as an ornament on the shoulder.

shout, about, *n.* a loud and sudden outcry of joy, triumph, or courage.—*v.t.* to utter a shout.—*v.i.* to utter with a shout; to cry:—*pr.p.* shout'ing; *pa.p.* shout'ed.—*n.* shout'ing. [from the sound.]

shove, shuv, *v.t.* to drive along; to push before one.—*v.i.* to push forward; to push off:—*pr.p.* shov'ing; *pa.p.* shov'ed.—*n.* act of shoving; a push. [A.S. *scovan*; Dutch, *schuiven*; Ger. *schieben*; Ice. *shufa*.]

shovel, shuv', *n.* an instrument with a broad blade, and a handle for shoving and lifting.—*v.t.* to lift up and throw with a shovel; to gather in large quantities.—*v.i.* to use a shovel:—*pr.p.* shov'elling; *pa.p.* shov'elled.

show, shô, *v.t.* to present to view; to enable to perceive or know; to inform; to teach; to guide; to prove; to explain; to bestow.—*v.i.* to appear; to look:—*pr.p.* shôw'ing; *pa.t.* shôw'ed; *pa.p.* shôwn, or shôwed.—*n.* act of showing; display; a sight or spectacle; parade; appearance; plausibility; pretence.—*n.* show'er. [A.S. *scowan*; Dutch, *schowven*; Ger. *schauen*; Goth. *scawjan*; probably allied to See.]

show-bill, shô'-bil, *n.* a bill for showing or advertising the price, merits, &c. of goods.

showbread, shô'bred, *n.* among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread shown or presented before the Lord in the sanctuary.

Shroud

showy, shôf', *adj.*, making a show; cutting a dash; ostentatious; gay.—*adv.* show'ly.—*n.* show'ness.

shower, show'er, *n.* a fall of rain or hail, of short duration: a copious and rapid fall.—*v.t.* to wet with rain; to bestow liberally.—*v.i.* to rain in showers:—*pr.p.* show'er-ing; *pa.p.* show'er-ed. [A.S. *scow*; Ger. *schauer*; old Ger. *shaw*.]

showery, show'èr-i, *adj.*, abounding with showers.

Showly, Showiness, Showy. See under Show.

shred, shred, *n.* a long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip or fragment.—*v.t.* to cut or tear into shreds. [A.S. *scraede*; Ger. *schrot*; Scot. *screed*, Gael. *sgraid*: from the sound.]

shrew, shrô, *n.* a brawling, troublesome woman; a scold. [prob. from low Ger. *schrawen*, Dutch *schreeuwen*, Ger. *schreien*, to brawl.]

shrewd, shrôd, *adj.* lit. having the nature of a shrew: (obs.) malicious, wicked, cunning: of an acute judgment.—*adv.* shrew'd'ly.—*n.* shrew'd'ness.

shrewish, shrô'ish, *adj.*, having the qualities of a shrew; peevish and troublesome; clamorous.—*adv.* shrew'ishly.—*n.* shrew'ishness.

shrew-mouse, shrô'mous, *n.* a harmless little animal like the mouse, which burrows in the ground. [A.S. *scrawas*, and *Moussa*, prob. from its cry.]

shriek, shrêk, *n.* the shrill outcry caused by terror or anguish.—*v.t.* to utter a shriek; to scream:—*pr.p.* shriek'ing; *pa.p.* shriek'ed. [from the sound: akin to *Shreech*.]

Shriekvalty, same as Shriekfalty.

shrike, shrîk, *n.* a bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns, hence called the Butcher Bird. [prob. from *Shriek*, because of its power of imitating cries of distress.]

shrill, shril, *adj.* piercing; sharp; uttering an acute sound.—*adv.* shril'ly.—*n.* shril'ness. [W. *grill*; Scot. *shri*, a shrill cry: from the sound.]

shrimp, shrimp, *n.* a small shell-fish, about two inches long, much esteemed as food. [prov. E. *shrimp*, anything very small; Dutch, *krimpen*, to diminish; A.S. *scrymman*, to wither; Ger. *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.]

shrine, shrin, *n.* lit. a chest for written papers: a place in which sacred things are deposited; a sacred place; an altar.—*v.t.* to enshrine:—*pr.p.* shrin'ing; *pa.p.* shrin'ed. [A.S. *scrin*; Ger. *schrein*; old Fr. *escrin*; L. *scrinium*—*scribo*, to write.]

shrink, shringk, *v.t.*, to contract; to wither; to occupy less space; to become wrinkled by contraction: to recoil, as from fear, disgust, &c.—*v.i.* to cause to shrink or contract:—*pr.p.* shrink'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shrunk.—*n.* act of shrinking; contraction; withdrawal or recoil. [A.S. *scrincan*; Sw. *skrynka*; old Dutch, *schrincken*.]

shrive, shriv, *v.t.* to hear at confession; *v.i.* to receive confession (said of a priest):—*pr.p.* shriv'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* shrived. [A.S. *scrifan*; Ice. *skrifja*, to confess.]

shrift, shrift, *n.* confession made to a priest; absolution—especially of a dying man.

shrove-tide, shrôv'-tid, *n.* the time at which confession used to be made, the time immediately before Lent. Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash-Wednesday.

shrivel, shriv', *v.t.* and *t.* to contract into wrinkles:—*pr.p.* shriv'elling; *pa.p.* shriv'elled. [prov. E. *shrawel*, dry faggot wood, conn. with old E. *riavel*, to wrinkle, akin to Ice. *shrifja*, a thing torn.]

shroud, shroud, *n.* lit. clothing; the dress of the dead; that which clothes or covers: in *pl.*, a

Shrove-tide

set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides to support the masts.—*v. t.* to enclose in a shroud: to cover; to hide; to shelter. [A.S. *scrud*; Ice. *skrud*, clothing, *skryda*, to clothe.]

Shrove-tide. See *Shrove*.

Shrub, shrub, *n.* a low, dwarf tree; a woody plant with several stems from the same root. [A.S. *scrob*; prov. Dan. *skrub*, bush.]

shrubby, shrub'ry, *n.*, a collection of shrubs.
shrubby, shrub'ry, *adj.*, full of shrubs; like a shrub; consisting of shrubs or brush.

Shrub, shrub, *n.* a drink or liquor of lemon-juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [from root of *shrubet*.]

Shrug, shrug, *v. t.* to draw up; to contract.—*v. i.* to draw up the shoulders:—*pr. p.* shrugging; *pa. p.* shrugged.—*n.* a drawing up of the shoulders. [Dutch, *schurken*, to shrug, rub, scratch.]

Shrunk, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *shrink*.

Shudder, shud'er, *v. i.* lit. to utter a broken sound: to tremble from fear or horror:—*pr. p.* shuddering; *pa. p.* shuddered.—*n.* a trembling from fear or horror. [Dutch, *schuddern*, *schudden*, Ger. *schauern*, to shudder; Swiss, *schadern*, to give a cracked sound.]

Shuffle, shuf'l, *v. t.* lit. to shove or push, to scuffle: to change the positions of; to confuse: to remove or introduce by purposed confusion.—*v. i.* to change the order of cards in a pack: to shift ground; to evade fair questions: to move by shoving the feet along:—*pr. p.* shuffling; *pa. p.* shuffled.—*n.* act of shuffling; an evasion or artifice.—*n.* shuff'ler. [low Ger. *schüfeln*, from root of *shove* and *scuffle*.]

Shun, shun, *v. t.* to avoid; to keep clear of; to neglect:—*pr. p.* shunning; *pa. p.* shunned'. [A.S. *scunian*; akin to Dutch, *schuinen*, to slope.]

shunt, shunt, *v. t.* prov. to shun, to shove: to turn off upon a side-rail.—*pr. p.* shunting; *pa. p.* shunted.—*n.* a short side-rail for allowing the main-line to be kept free.

Shut, shut, *v. t.* lit. to ward off; to close, as a door: to forbid entrance into: to contract or close.—*v. i.* to close itself:—*pr. p.* shutting; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shut. [A.S. *scuttan*; low Ger. *schulten*; Dutch, *schuiten*, to ward off, shut up.]

shutter, shut'er, *n.*, one who or that which shuts; a close cover for a window or aperture.

Shuttle, shut'l, *n.* an instrument used for shooting the thread of the woof between the threads of the warp in weaving. [A.S. *scathel*—*scotan*, to shoot; Dan. and Sw. *skytte*; Ice. *skutl*.]
shuttlecock, shut'l-kok, *n.* a cork stuck with feathers, like a cock, shot or struck with a battledore.

Shy, shi, *adj.*, shunning; timid; reserved; cautious; suspicious.—*v. t.* to start aside, as a horse from fear:—*pr. p.* shying; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* shied.—*adv.* shyly.—*n.* shy'ness. [Ger. *scheu*, Dan. *sky*; Ger. *scheuen*, Sw. *sky*, to shun.]

Sibilant, sib'i-lant, *adj.* making a hissing sound.—*n.* a sibilant letter. [L. *sibilo*, to hiss.]
sibilation, sib-i-lá'shun, *n.* a hissing sound.

Sibyl, sib'il, *n.* lit. she that tells the will of Zeus or Jupiter: a pagan prophetess. [L.; Gr. *sibylla*—*Dios*, Doric *Sios*, genitive of Zeus, and *boulé*, Doric *bolle*, counsel.]

sibylline, sib'il-in, *adj.*, pertaining to, uttered, or written by sibyls: prophetic.

Sick, sik, *adj.* affected with disease; ill: inclined to vomit; disgusted; used by the sick.—*n.* sick-

Sight

ness, *pl.* in *B.*, sickness, diseases. [A.S. *sic*; Ger. *sieck*; Goth. *siuks*.]

sicken, sik'n, *v. t.*, to make sick: to disgust.—*v. i.* to become sick: to be disgusted: to become disgusting or tedious: to become weak:—*pr. p.* sickening; *pa. p.* sick'ened.

sickish, sik'ish, *adj.*, somewhat sick.—*adv.* sick'ishly.—*n.* sick'ishness.

sickly, sik'li, *adj.*, inclined to sickness; unhealthy; somewhat sick; weak; languid: producing disease.—*n.* sick'iness.

Sickle, sik'l, *n.* a hooked instrument for cutting grain. [A.S. *sicel*; Ger. *sichel*; low Ger. *seck*; L. *secula*—*seco*, to cut.]

Side, sid, *n.* the edge or border of anything: the surface of a solid: a part of a thing as seen by the eye: region; part: the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder: any party, interest, or opinion opposed to another; faction: line of descent.—*adj.* being on or toward the side: lateral: indirect.—*v. t.* to embrace the opinion or cause of one party against another:—*pr. p.* siding; *pa. p.* sid'ed. [A.S.; Ice. *side*; Ger. *seit*.]
side-arms, sid'-arms, *n. pl.*, arms or weapons worn on the side.

sideboard, sid'börd, *n.* a piece of furniture on one side of a dining-room for holding dishes, &c.

side-box, sid'-boks, *n.* a box or seat at the side of a theatre.

sided, sid'ed, *adj.*, having a side.

siding, sid'ing, *adj.*, inclining to a side; sloping.

sidelong, sid'long, *adj.*, along the side; not straight.—*adv.* in the direction of the side; obliquely.

side-saddle, sid'-sad'l, *n.* a saddle for sitting sideways on horseback, used by women.

sideways, sid'wáz, *sideways*, sid'wáz, *adv.*, toward or on one side; inclining; laterally.

siding, sid'ing, *n.* a short rail at the side of the main line for the purpose of traffic or shunting.

Sideral, si-dé-re'al, *adj.*, relating to a star or stars; starry: in astr., measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.]

Siege, séj, *n.* orig. a seat; a sitting down with an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force; a continued endeavour to gain possession. [Fr.; It. *seggio*, *sedio*, seat, *assedio*, siege—L. *sedes*, a seat—*sedeo*, to sit.]

Sienna, si-en'a, *n.* a fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [from *Sienna* in Italy.]

Siesta, sé-es'ta, *n.* a short sleep taken about mid-day or after dinner. [Sp.—L. *sexta* (hours), the sixth (hour) after sunrise, the hour of noon.]

Sieve, siv, *n.* a vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire, orig. of rushes, to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A.S. *sif*; low Ger. *seve*; Ger. *sieb*; prob. from Ice. *sif*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.]

sift, sift, *v. t.* to separate with or as with a sieve: to examine closely:—*pr. p.* sifting; *pa. p.* sift'ed.—*n.* sift'er.

Sigh, si, *v. i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in grief: to sound like sighing.—*v. t.* to express by sighs:—*pr. p.* sigh'ing; *pa. p.* sigh'ed.—*n.* a long, deep, audible respiration. [A.S. *sican*: from the sound.]

Sight, sit, *n.*, act of seeing; view: faculty of seeing: that which is seen; a spectacle; view: space within vision: examination: a small opening for looking through at objects; a piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim.—*v. t.* to catch sight of:—*pr. p.* sight'ing;

sighted

pa. p. sight'ed. [A.S. *gsiht*; old Ger. *sicht*; Ger. *sicht*, from root of *see*.]
 sighted, *sit'ed*, *adj.*, having sight.
 sightless, *sit'less*, *adj.*, wanting sight; blind.—*adv.*
 sight'lessly.—*n.* sight'lessness.
 sightly, *sit'li*, *adj.*, pleasing to the sight or eye;
 comely.—*n.* sight'liness.

Sign, *sin*, *n.*, *mark, token*; proof; that by which a thing is known or represented: a word, gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else: a remarkable event; an omen; a miracle; a memorial; something set up as a notice in a public place: in *math.*, a mark shewing the relation of quantities or an operation to be performed: in *med.*, a symptom: in *astr.*, one of the twelve parts of the zodiac.—*v. t.* to represent or make known by a sign: to attach a signature to:—*pr. p.* sign'ing; *pa. p.* sign'ed'. [Fr. *signe*; L. *signum*.]

signal, *sig'nal*, *n.*, a sign for giving notice, generally at a distance; token: the notice given.—*v. t.* and *i.* to make signals to; to convey by signals:—*pr. p.* sig'nalling; *pa. p.* sig'nalled.—*adj.* having a sign; remarkable; notable; eminent.—*adv.* sig'nally. [Fr.]

signalise, *sig'nal-iz*, *v. t.*, to make signal, or eminent: to signal:—*pr. p.* sig'nalising; *pa. p.* sig'nalised.
signature, *sig'na-tür*, *n.*, a sign or mark: the name of a person written by himself: in *music*, the flats and sharps after the clef to shew the key. [Fr.; low L. *signatura*.]

sign-board, *sin'bord*, *n.*, a board with a sign telling a man's occupation or articles for sale.

signet, *sig'net*, *n.* lit. a mark; the privy-seal: in *B.*, a seal.

signify, *sig'ni-fi*, *v. t.*, to make known by a sign or by words: to mean; to indicate or declare: to have consequence:—*pr. p.* sig'nifying; *pa. p.* sig'nified. [L. *significo*, -atum=signum, and *facio*, to make.]

signifcant, *sig-nif'i-kant*, *adj.*, signifying; expressive of something; standing as a sign.—*adv.* signifcantly.

signifcance, *sig-nif'i-kans*, *n.*, that which is signified; meaning; importance; moment.

signification, *sig-ni-fi-kä'shun*, *n.*, act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.

significative, *sig-nif'i-kät-iv*, *adj.*, signifying; denoting by a sign: having meaning; expressive.

sign-manual, *sin-man'u-al*, *n.* lit. a sign made by one's own hand; the royal signature. [Sign, and Manual.]

sign-post, *sin'pöst*, *n.* a post on which a sign is hung: a direction-post.

Signor, **Signora**, *sen'yur*, *n.* an Italian word of address equivalent to Sir, Mr. [It. *signore*. See *Belgnier*.]

Signora, *sen-yö'ra*, *n.* feminine of *Signor*.

Silent, *sil'ent*, *adj.*, calm; quiet; free from noise: not speaking; habitually taciturn: still: not pronounced.—*adv.* sil'ently. [L. *silens*, -entis, pr. p. of *silere*, to be silent.]

silence, *sil'ens*, *n.*, state of being silent; absence of sound, or speech; muteness; cessation of agitation; calmness; oblivion.—*v. t.*, to cause to be silent; to still; to stop; to put to rest:—*pr. p.* silencing; *pa. p.* silenced.—*int.* be silent.

Silex, *sil'eks*, *n.*, *silica*, as found in nature, occurring as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, &c. [L. *silex*, *silicis*, flint.]

silica, *sil'i-ka*, *n.* pure *silica* or flint, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe.

Simious

silicious, *si-lish'us*, *adj.*, pertaining to, containing, or resembling *silica* or flint.

Silhouette, *sil'oo-et*, *n.* a shadow-outline of the human figure or profile filled in of a dark colour. [from *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom every thing cheap was named, from his excessive economy in financial matters.]

Silk, *silk*, *n.* the delicate, soft thread produced by certain caterpillars; thread or cloth woven from it.—*adj.* pertaining to or consisting of silk. [A.S. *seolc*, L. *sericum*, Gr. *serikon-sér*, the seric or silkworm, from *Séres*, the ancient Chinese, from whom silk was first obtained.]

silken, *silk'n*, *adj.*, made of silk; dressed in silk; resembling silk; soft; delicate.

silk-mercer, *silk'mer-ser*, *n.*, a mercer or dealer in silks.

silk-weaver, *silk'wév-ér*, *n.*, a weaver of silk stuffs.
silk-worm, *silk'wurm*, *n.*, the worm or caterpillar which produces silk.

silky, *silk'i*, *adj.*, like silk in texture; soft; smooth; glossy.—*n.* silk'iness.

Sill, *sil*, *n.*, the sole or foundation of anything; the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window; the lowest piece in a window-frame. [A.S. *syl*, Gael. *sail*, a beam, Fr. *seuil*, It. *soglia*, a threshold, L. *solum*, a foundation.] See *Sole*, *Soil*.

Sillabub, *sil'a-bub*, *n.* a liquor made of wine or cider mixed with milk and sweetened. [perhaps from *slabbering* it up quickly.]

Silly, *sil'i*, *adj.* orig. happy, blessed: simple; harmless; foolish; witless; imprudent; absurd; stupid.—*adv.* sil'ly.—*n.* sil'iness. [A.S. and Ger. *selig*, happy.]

Silt, *silt*, *n.*, that which is left by straining; sediment; the sand, &c. left by water. [prov. E. *sile*, Bret. and Sw. *sila*, to strain.]

Silurian, *si-lö'ri-an*, *adj.*, belonging to *Siluria*, the country of the *Silures*, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England; applied to the strata below the old red-sandstone found best developed in that district.

Silvan, *sil'van*, *adj.*, pertaining to woods; woody; inhabiting woods. [L. *silva*, Gr. *hülé*, a wood.]

Silver, *sil'vër*, *n.* a soft white metal, capable of a high polish; money made of silver; anything having the appearance of silver.—*adj.* made of silver: resembling silver; white; bright; precious; gentle.—*v. t.* to cover with silver; to make like silver; to make smooth and bright; to make silvery:—*pr. p.* sil'vering; *pa. p.* sil'vered. [A.S. *seolfer*, *syfor*, Ice. *silfr*, Ger. *silber*.]

silvering, *sil'vering*, *n.*, the operation of covering with silver; the silver so used.

silverling, *sil'ver-ling*, *n.* in *B.*, a small silver coin.

silversmith, *sil'ver-smith*, *n.*, a smith who works in silver.

silvery, *sil'ver-i*, *adj.*, covered with silver; resembling silver; white; clear, soft, mellow.

similar, *sim'i-lar*, *adj.*, the same, like; resembling; uniform.—*adv.* sim'ilarly.—*n.* sim'ilarity. [Fr. *similaire*, It. *similare*, L. *similis*, like, same.]

simile, *sim'i-le*, *n.*, something similar; similitude; in *rhet.*, a comparison to illustrate anything.

similitude, *si-mil'i-tüd*, *n.*, the state of being similar or like; resemblance; comparison; simile; in *B.*, a parable. [Fr.; L. *similitudo*.]

simious, *sim'i-us*, *adj.*, pertaining to or resembling an ape or monkey; monkey-like. [from L. *simius*, an ape—*simus*, flat-nosed.]

Simmer, sim'ér, *v.t.* to boil with a gentle, hissing sound:—*pr.p.* simmer'ing; *pa.p.* simmer'ed. [from the sound.]

Simony, sim'on-i, *n.* the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment, so named from *Simon* Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii.

Simoniae, si-mo'ni-ak, *n.* one guilty of simony.

Simoniael, sim-o-n'ak-al, *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or involving simony.

Simoon, si-moön', **Simoon**, si-moön', *n.* a hot, poisonous wind which blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries from the interior deserts. [Ar. *samum*, from *samma*, hot, poisonous.]

Simper, sim'pér, *v.t.* to smile in a silly affected manner:—*pr.p.* sim'pering; *pa.p.* sim'pered.—*n.* a silly or affected smile. [prob. from the sound; similar to *Simmer*.]

Simple, sim'pl, *adj.* lit. one fold; single; undivided: resisting decomposition; elementary; homogeneous; open; unaffected; undesigning; true; clear; straightforward; artless; guileless; unsuspecting; credulous; not cunning; weak in intellect; silly.—*n.* something not mixed or compounded. [Fr.; *L. simplex*, from *sin*, a form of *hem*, one, and *plica*, a fold.]

simplesness, sim'pl-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness; simplicity; folly.

simpleton, sim'pl-tun, *n.* a simple person; a weak or foolish person.

simplicity, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being simple; singleness; want of complication; openness; clearness; freedom from excessive adornment; plainness; sincerity; artlessness; credulity; silliness, folly. [L. *simplicitas*.]

simplify, sim'pli-f, *v.t.* to make simple; to render less difficult; to make plain:—*pr.p.* sim'plifying; *pa.p.* sim'plified.—*n.* simplification. [L. *simplex*; simple, and *facio*, to make.]

simply, sim'pli, *adv.* in a simple manner; artlessly; foolishly; weakly; plainly; considered by itself: alone; merely; solely.

Simulate, sim'ü-lät, *v.t.* to make similar or like; to imitate; to counterfeit; to pretend; to assume the appearance of without the reality:—*pr.p.* sim'ülating; *pa.p.* sim'ülated. [L. *simulo*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like.]

simulation, sim-ü-lä'shun, *n.* the act of simulating or putting on what is not true.

simulator, sim'ü-lät-or, *n.* one who simulates.

simultaneous, sim-ul-tän'e-us, *adj.* acting, existing, or happening at the same time.—*adv.* simultan'eously. [low L. *simultaneus*, from *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like.]

Sin, sin, *n.* wilful violation of law; neglect of duty; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; wickedness; iniquity.—*v.t.* to commit sin; to violate or neglect the laws of morality or religion; to do wrong:—*pr.p.* sinn'ing; *pa.p.* sinned'. [A.S. *syn*, Ice. and Dan. *synd*, Ger. *sünde*, prob. allied to *L. sons*, *sontis*, *synd*, guilty.]

sinful, sin'fool, *adj.* full of or tainted with sin; iniquitous; wicked; depraved; criminal; unholy.—*adv.* sin'fully.—*n.* sin'fulness.

sinless, sin'les, *adj.* without sin; innocent; pure; perfect.—*adv.* sin'lessly.—*n.* sin'lessness.

sinner, sin'ér, *n.* one who sins; an offender or criminal: in *theol.*, an unregenerate person.

sin-offering, sin-of-ér-ing, *n.* an offering for or sacrifice in expiation of sin.

past; ago.—*pr.p.* after; from the time of.—*adv.* seeing that; because; considering. [old E. *si* *sith*, *sithness*; A.S. *siththan*, from *sith*, *has* and *than*, dative case of the article and pron. *s* that, Ger. *seit*.]

Sincere, sin-sér', *adj.* clean; pure; in *B.*, unadulterated: being in reality what it is in appearance; unfeigned; frank; honest; true.—*adv.* sincerely. [Fr.; *L. sincerus*, clean, generally derived from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax: better from *sin*, a form of Gr. *hem*, one, and the root of Gr. *horad*, to mix. See *Simple*, *Single*.]

sincerity, sin-sér-i-ti, *n.* state or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind; freedom from pretence.

Sinistral, sin'is-tral, *n.* half a head; the fore-part of the head from the forehead to the vertex. [L. from *sinis*, half, and *caput*, the head.]

Sine, sin, *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. [Fr., from *L. sinus*, a curve.]

Sinecure, si'ne-kür, *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice without the cure or care of souls; an office with salary but without work. [L. *sine*, without, *curæ*, care.]

sinecurist, si'ne-kür-ist, *n.* one who holds a sinecure.

Sinew, sin'ü, *n.* lit. that which binds; that which joins a muscle to a bone, a tendon; muscle, nerve; that which supplies vigour.—*v.t.* to bind as by sinews; to strengthen:—*pr.p.* sin'ewing; *pa.p.* sin'ewed. [A.S. *sinas*, Ger. *sehne*, Ice. *sin*, probably connected with Sans. *si*, to bind.]

sinevy, sin'ü-i, *adj.* furnished with sinews; consisting of, belonging to, or resembling sinews; strong; vigorous.

Sinful, &c. See under *Sin*.

Sing, sing, *v.t.* to utter melodious sounds; to make a small, shrill sound; to relate in verse.—*v.t.* to utter musically; to chant; to celebrate or relate in verse:—*pr.p.* sing'ing; *pa.t.* sung or sang; *pa.p.* sung. [A.S. *singen*, Ger. *singen*, Goth. *siggvan*, Gael. *seinn*, to sing, Ice. *sangra*, to murmur, Sans. *pinj*, to tinkle; probably from the sound.]

singer, sing'ér, *n.* one who sings; one whose occupation is to sing.

singing, sing'ing, *n.* the act or art of singing.

singing-master, sing'ing-mas-tér, *n.* a master who teaches singing.

sing-song, sing'-song, *n.* bad singing; drawling.

Stage, sinj, *v.t.* to burn on the surface; to scorch:—*pr.p.* sing'ing; *pa.p.* singed'.—*n.* a burning of the surface; a slight burn. [A.S. *sengan*, Ger. *sengen*; from *Sing*, from the singing noise produced by scorching.]

Single, sing'gl, *adj.* consisting of one only; individual; separate; alone; unmarried; not combined with others; unmixed; having one only on each side: straightforward; sincere; simple; pure.—*v.t.* to separate; to choose one from others; to select from a number:—*pr.p.* sing'ling; *pa.p.* sing'led. [L. *singulus*, one to each, separate, akin to *semel*, once, from root *sin*, one, as in *Simple*, *Sincere*.]

singleness, sing'gl-nes, *n.* state of being single or alone; freedom from deceit; sincerity; simplicity.

singlely, sing'gli, *adv.* one by one; particularly; alone; by one's self: honestly; sincerely.

single-hearted, sing'gl-härt-ed, *adj.* having a single or sincere heart; without duplicity.

single-minded, *sing'gl-mind-ed*, *adj.*, *having a single or sincere mind*; upright.

single-stick, *sing'gl-stik*, *n.* a single stick or cudgel used in fighting; a fight or game with single-sticks.

singular, *sing'gū-lar*, *adj.* *lit. single*; alone; in *gram.*, denoting one person or thing; single; not complex or compound; standing alone; rare; unusual; uncommon; extraordinary; strange; odd; in *B.*, particular. [*L. singularis.*]

singularity, *sing'gū-lar-i-ti*, *n.* the state of being singular; peculiarity; anything curious or remarkable; particular privilege or distinction.

singularly, *sing'gū-lar-li*, *adv.* in a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; so as to express one or the singular number.

Single-tree, *sing'gl-trē*, *n.* the same as *Swingle-tree*.

Sinister, *sin'is-tēr*, *adj.* left; on the left hand; evil; unfair; dishonest; unlucky; inauspicious. [*L.*]

sinistral, *sin'is-tral*, *adj.* belonging or inclining to the left; reversed.—*adv.* sin'istrally.

sinistrous, *sin'is-trus*, *adj.* on the left side; wrong; absurd; perverse.—*adv.* sin'istrously.

Sink, *sing*, *v.t.* to fall to the bottom; to fall down; to descend lower; to fall gradually; to fall below the surface; to enter deeply; to be impressed; to be overwhelmed; to decay; to become less.—*v.t.* to cause to sink; to put under water; to keep out of sight; to suppress; to degrade; to cause to decline or fall; to plunge into destruction; to make by digging or delving; to pay absolutely; to lower in value or amount; to lessen.—*pr.p.* sink'ing; *pa.t.* sunk and sank; *pa.p.* sunk.—*n.* a drain to carry off dirty water; a box or vessel connected with a drain for receiving dirty water.—*n.* sink'er. [*A.S. sencan*, from *sinc*, anything deposited, *Ger. sinken*, *Goth. siggyuan*, *Ica. sikhva*, to fall to the bottom.]

Sinless, *Sinner*, &c. See under *Sin*.

Sinuata, *Sinuosa*. See under *Sinus*.

Sinus, *si'nus*, *n.* a bending; a fold; an opening; a bay of the sea; a recess in the shore; in *anat.*, a cavity wider at the bottom than at the entrance; a venous canal; in *med.*, a cavity containing pus. [*L. sinus*, a bending, a curve.]

sinuate, *sin'ū-āt*, *adj.* curved; in *bot.*, with a wavy margin.—*v.t.* to bend in and out.—*pr.p.* sin'ū-āt'ing; *pa.p.* sin'ū-āt'ed.—*n.* sinu-ā'tion. [*L. sinuatus*, *pa.p.* of *sinuo*, to bend.]

sinuous, *sin'ū-us*, *sinuous*, *sin'ū-ūs*, *adj.* bending in and out; winding; undulating.—*adv.* sin'uously. [*L. sinuosus—sinus.*]

sinuosity, *sin'ū-ōs-i-ti*, *n.* quality of being sinuous; a bend or series of bends and turns.

Sip, *sip*, *v.t.* to sup or drink in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to taste; to drink out of.—*v.t.* to drink in small quantities; to drink by the lips.—*pr.p.* sipp'ing; *pa.p.* sipped.—*n.* the taking of a liquor with the lips; a small draught taken with the lips. [*A.S. siphon*, dim. of *Swp.*]

Siphon, *sif'un*, *n.* lit. a hollow body, as a reed, &c.; a bent tube for drawing off liquids from one vessel into another. [*Fr.—Gr. siphon*, something hollow, as a reed—*siphos*, hollow.]

Sir, *ser*, *n.* lit. senior or elder; a word of respect used in addressing a man; the title of a knight or baronet. [*old Fr. sire*, for *sieur*, *L. senior*, an elder, comp. of *senex*, old.]

sire, *sir*, *n.* lit. a senior or father; one in the place of a father, as a sovereign; the male parent of a beast, esp. of a horse.—*v.t.* to beget, used of animals.—*pr.p.* sir'ing; *pa.p.* sired.

Siren, *s'ir-en*, *n.* lit. an entangler; in *myth.*, one of certain fabulous nymphs in S. Italy who enticed mariners to destruction by sweet music; a fascinating woman; any one insidious and deceptive; an eel-like, amphibious animal, with only one pair of feet.—*adj.* pertaining to or like a siren; fascinating. [*L. siren*, *Gr. sērēn*, lit. entangling, binding—*seira*, a cord, a band.]

Sirloin, *ser'loin* (more correctly *Burlotin*), *n.* the loin of beef. [*old E. surlain*, *Fr. surlonge—sur*, *L. super*, up, and *Lola*.]

Siraama, *ser'nām*, *n.* a corruption of *Surnama*.

Sirocco, *si-rok'o*, *n.* a hot, oppressive wind from the south-east in S. Italy and adjoining parts. [*It. siricco*, *Sp. siroco*, *Ar. schorruq—shary*, the east.]

Sirrah, *ser's*, *n.* sir, used in anger or contempt. [*old E. sirra—sir*, *hav*, or from *fr.*, *sirreach*, poor.]

Sirup, *sir'up*, *n.* lit. a drink, a beverage; a solution of sugar in water, simple, flavoured, or medicated. [*Fr. sirop*, *low L. sirupus*, *Ar. sharab—shariba*, to drink. See *Sharbat*.]

Siska, *sis'kin*, *n.* a migratory song-bird, resembling the green canary. [*Dan. sigen*, *Sw. siska*.]

Sister, *sis'tēr*, *n.* a female born of the same parents; a female closely allied to or associated with another. [*old E. suster*, *A.S. swoster*, *Ger. schwester*, *L. soror*, *Sans. swasri*—*sister-in-law*, a husband's or wife's sister, or a brother's wife, *sisterhood*, *sis'tēr-hood*, *n.* orig. state of being a sister, the duty of a sister; a society of females. *sisterlike*, *sis'tēr-lik*, *adverbly*, *sis'tēr-li*, *adj.* like or becoming a sister; kind; affectionate.

Sit, *sit*, *v.t.* to rest on the haunches; to perch, as birds; to rest; to remain; to brood; to occupy a seat, esp. officially; to be officially engaged; to blow from a certain direction, as the wind.—*v.t.* to keep the seat upon; to seat.—*pr.p.* sitt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sat.—*n.* sitt'er. [*A.S. sittan*, *L. sedeo*, *Gr. hēsomai—root hēd*, *Sans. sad*.]—*sit* out, to sit during.—*sit* up, to rise from a lying to a sitting position.

sitting, *sit'ing*, *n.* state of resting on a seat; a seat; the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take a likeness; an official meeting to transact business; uninterrupted application to anything for a time; the time during which one continues at anything; a resting on eggs for hatching.

Site, *sit*, *n.* the place where anything is set down or fixed; situation; a place chosen for any particular purpose. [*L. situs—sino, situm*, to set down.]

situate, *si'tū-āt*, *situated*, *si'tū-āt-ed*, *adj.* set or permanently fixed; placed with respect to other objects; residing. [*low L. situatus—L. situs*, to place—*situs*, a site, situation.]

situation, *si'tū-ā'shun*, *n.* the place where anything is situated; position; temporary state; condition; office; employment.

Sith, *sith*, *adv.* in *B.*, *Since*.

Six, *siks*, *adj.* or *n.* five and one; a figure denoting six units (6, or vi.). [*A.S. six*, *sax*, *Gael. se*, *L. sex*, *Gr. hex*, *Sans. shash*, *svaksh*.] (*times*.)

sixfold, *siks'fōld*, *adj.* folded or multiplied six

sixpence, *siks'pens*, *n.* a silver coin = six pence.

sixteen, *siks'tēn*, *adj.* or *n.* six and ten. (*tenth*.)

sixteenth, *siks'tēnth*, *adj.* or *n.* the sixth after the sixth.

sixth, *sikst*, *adj.* or *n.* the last of six; the ordinal of six.—*n.* the sixth part; in *music*, an interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals. [*A.S. sexta*.]

sixthly, *sikst'hli*, *adv.* in the sixth place.

sixtieth, siks'ti-eth, *adj.* or *n.*, the sixth tenth; the ordinal of sixty. [A.S. *sixteogotha*.]
sixty, siks'ti, *adj.* or *n.*, six times ten. [A.S. *sixtig*.]
Sisar. See under *Sise*.
Sise, siz, *n.* orig. a set or fixed quantity; extent of volume or surface; magnitude.—*v.t.* to arrange according to size:—*pr.p.* siz'ing; *pa.p.* sized'. [Contr. of *Amsise*.]
sisar, siz'ar, *n.* in Univ. of Cambridge, orig. one who served out the *sises* or rations; one of the lowest rank of students.
Sise, siz, *sizing*, siz'ing, *n.* lit. *stiffening*; a kind of weak glue, used as varnish; any gluey substance.—*v.t.* to cover with size:—*pr.p.* siz'ing; *pa.p.* sized'. [W. *syth*, stiffening, glue—*syth*, stiff.]
sizy, siz', *adj.*, size-like; glutinous—*n.* *siziness*.
skate, skät, *n.* a kind of sandal or frame of wood with a steel ridge under it for moving on ice.—*v.i.* to slide on skates:—*pr.p.* skät'ing; *pa.p.* skät'ed.—*n.* skät'er. [Dutch, *schaat*, high-heeled shoes, skates.]
skate, skät, *n.* a large flat fish belonging to the Ray family with spikes or thorns on the back. [A.S. *scaadda*, Ice. *skata*, L. *squatina*.]
skain, skän, *n.* a knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [old Fr. *escaigne*; Gael. *sgriinn*.]
Skeleton, skel'e-tun, *n.* lit. a dried body; the bones of an animal; the bones of an animal separated from the flesh and preserved in their natural position: the framework or outline of anything. [Gr. *skeleton* (*sōma*), a dried (body)—*skelatos*, dried—*shellō*, to dry, to parch.]
skeleton-key, skel'e-tun-kē, *n.* a key for picking locks, without the inner bits and so like a skeleton.
skceptle, same as *Soceptle*.
sketch, skech, *n.*, something done offhand; a first draft of any plan or painting; an outline.—*v.t.* to make a rough draft of; to draw the outline: to give the principal points of.—*v.i.* to practise sketching:—*pr.p.* sketch'ing; *pa.p.* sketched'. [Ger. *skizze*, Dutch, *sketch*—L. *schēdiss*, suddenly, offhand, Gr. *schēdiss*, sudden—*schedom*, near—*schō*, *schōssō*, to have.]
sketchy, skech'i, *adj.* containing a sketch or outline; incomplete.—*adv.* sketch'ly.—*n.* sketch'ness.
skew, skū, *adj.*, to one side; oblique; intersecting a road, river, &c. not at right angles, as a bridge.—*adv.* awry; obliquely. [See *Aakw*.]
skewer, sku'ter, *n.* a pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting.—*v.t.* to fasten with skewers:—*pr.p.* skew'er'ing; *pa.p.* skew'er'ed. [prov. E. *skiver*, prob. the same as *shiver*, a splint of wood.]
skid, skid, *n.* a piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury: a chain to lock the wheel of a wagon: two pieces of timber united ladder-wise for loading or unloading heavy goods. [A.S. *scide*, a piece split off, a billet of wood—*scidan*, to cleave.]
skiff, skif, *n.* lit. a small ship; a small light boat. [Ger. *schiff*, old Ger. *skif*. See *Ship*.]
skill, skil, *n.* lit. separation, discrimination; knowledge of anything; dexterity in practice.—in *B.*, *v.i.* to understand. [A.S. *scylan*, to distinguish, Ice. *skilia*, to separate, discriminate.]
skilful, skil'fool, *adj.*, having or displaying skill; dexterous.—*adv.* skil'fully.—*n.* skil'fulness.
skilled, skild, *adj.*, having skill; skilful; expert.
skillet, skil'et, *n.* lit. a little dish; a small metal

vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, in cooking, &c. [old Fr. *escuvellette*—L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish. See *Scullery*.]
skim, skim, *v.t.*, to clear of scum; to take off by skimming; to brush the surface of lightly.—*v.i.* to pass over lightly; to glide along near the surface:—*pr.p.* skimm'ing; *pa.p.* skimmed'. [a form of *Scum*.]
skimmer, skim'er, *n.* a utensil for skimming milk.
skim-milk, skim'-milk, *n.* skimmed milk; milk from which the cream has been skimmed.
Skin, skin, *n.* the natural outer covering of the body; a hide; the bark or rind of plants, &c.—*v.t.* to cover with skin; to cover the surface of: to strip the skin from; to peel.—*v.i.* to be covered with a skin:—*pr.p.* skinn'ing; *pa.p.* skinned'.—*n.* skinn'er. [A.S. *scian*, Ice. *skinn*, W. *ceun*.]
skin-deep, skin-dēp, *adj.*, as deep as the skin only; superficial.
skinnish, skinn'flint, *n.* one who takes the smallest gains, who would, as it were, even *skin a flea*; a very niggardly person.
skiny, skini, *adj.*, consisting of skin or of skin only; wanting flesh.—*n.* skinn'ness.
skip, skip, *v.i.*, to move suddenly; to leap; to bound lightly and joyfully; to pass over.—*v.t.* to leap over: to omit:—*pr.p.* skip'ping; *pa.p.* skip'ped'.—*n.* a light leap; a bound: the omission of a part. [W. *cip*, a sudden effort, Gael. *sgiab*, to move suddenly, Ice. *skofpa*, to run; allied to *Scamper*.] *[skipping]*
skipping-rope, skip'ping-rōp, *n.*, a rope used in
skipper, skip'er, *n.* lit. a shipper or sailor; the master of a merchant-ship. [A.S. *scipper*, Dan. *skipper*, Ger. *schiffer*; from *Ship*.]
skirmish, skēr'mish, *n.* an irregular fight between two small parties; a contest.—*v.t.* to fight slightly or irregularly:—*pr.p.* skir'mish'ing; *pa.p.* skir'mish'ed.—*n.* skir'misher. [old E. *scarmish*, Fr. *escarmouche* (*escrimer*, to fence), Ger. *schermützel*, from old Ger. *skirm*, a shield.]
skirt, skert, *n.* the part of a garment below the waist; a woman's garment like a petticoat; the edge of any part of the dress; border; margin; extreme part.—*v.t.* to border; to form the edge of.—*v.i.* to be on the border; to live near the extremity:—*pr.p.* skirt'ing; *pa.p.* skirt'ed'. [Dan. *skjorte*, Ice. *skyrta*, an under garment; from root of *Skirt*.]
skitish, skit'ish, *adj.*, shooting forward quickly; flying about; frisking; easily frightened; unsteady; hasty.—*adv.* skitt'ably.—*n.* skitt'ableness. [A.S. *scotlan*, *scitan*, to shoot, to dart.] See *Shoot*.
skittle, skit'z, *n.pl.* a game in which wooden pins are shot or knocked down with a wooden ball.
skulk, skulk, *v.i.*, to hide one's self; to sneak out of the way; to lurk:—*pr.p.* skulk'ing; *pa.p.* skulk'ed'.—*n.* skulk'er. [Dan. *skulke*, to sneak, *skiuile*, to conceal one's self, from *skiuile*, Ice. *skjol*, cover, hiding-place.]
skull, skul, *n.* lit. a shell; the bony case that encloses the brain; the brain; the head. [old Ger. *sculla*, Dan. and Sw. *skul*, a shell.]
skull-cap, skul'-kap, *n.*, a cap which fits closely to the skull or head.
skunk, skungk, *n.* a small N. American carnivorous quadruped allied to the otter and weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [contr. from the Indian, *seganku*.]
Sky, ski, *n.* lit. a cloud; the atmosphere which surrounds the earth; the heavens; the weather.

[Dan., Sw., and Ice. *sky*, a cloud; akin to A.S. *scua*, Gr. *skia*, a shadow, Sans. *skhu*, to cover.]
sky-blue, skī'blū, *adj.*, blue like the sky.
skye, skī', *adj.*, like the sky; ethereal.
skylark, skī'lārk, *n.*, a species of lark that mounts high towards the sky and sings on the wing.
skylarking, skī'lārk'ing, *n.*, running about the rigging of a ship in sport like a skylark; frolicking.
skylight, skī'līt, *n.*, a window in a roof or ceiling towards the sky for the admission of light.
sky-rocket, skī'rok-et, *n.*, a rocket that ascends high towards the sky and burns as it flies.
sky-sail, skī'sāl, *n.*, the sail above the 'royal.'
sky-scraper, skī'skrāp-ēr, *n.*, lit. that which scrapes the sky; a sky-sail of a triangular shape.
skyward, skī'wārd, *adv.*, toward the sky.
slab, slab, *n.*, a thin slip of anything, esp. of stone, having plane surfaces; a piece sawed from a log. [W. *yslab*, *llab*, a thin slip.]
slabber, slab'ēr, *v.i.*, to slaver; to let the saliva fall from the mouth; to drivel.—*v.t.* to wet by saliva:—*pr.p.* slabb'ering; *pa.p.* slabb'ered.—*n.* slabber.—[Ger. and Dutch, *slabbern*, allied to Slaver: from the sound.]
slack, slak, *adj.*, lax or loose; not firmly extended or drawn out; not holding fast; weak; not eager or diligent; inattentive; not violent or rapid; slow.—*adv.*, in a slack manner; partially; insufficiently.—*adv.* slackly.—*n.* slack'ness. [A.S. *slac*, W. *yslac* (*llac*, lax), Ger. *schlaff*, Sw. *slak*, Ice. *slakr*; akin to L. *laxus*, loose.]
slack, slak, slacken, slak'n, *v.i.*, to become slack; to remiss; to abate; to become slower; to fail or flag.—*v.t.* to make slack; to loosen; to loosen from sticking; to relax; to remit; to abate; to withhold; to use less liberally; to check; in B., to delay:—*pr.p.* slack'ing, slack'ening; *pa.p.* slack'ed, slack'ened.
slag, slag, *n.*, lit. that which is cast off or which flows over; the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders; the scoria of a volcano. [Sw. *slagg*, Ger. *schlacke*—*schlagen*, to cast off, Ice. *slagga*, to flow over.]
slaggy, slag'ī, *adj.*, pertaining to or like slag.
slain, slān, *pa.p.* of slay.
slake, slāk, *v.t.*, to slacken or make less active; to quench; to extinguish; to mix with water.—*v.i.* to go out; to become extinct:—*pr.p.* slāk'ing; *pa.p.* slāk'ed. [Norw. *slækja*, to make slack, to slake; Sw. *släcka*, to slake; allied to Slack.]
slam, slam, *v.t.* or *i.* to shut with violence and noise:—*pr.p.* slam'm'ing; *pa.p.* slam'm'ed.—*n.* the act of slamming; the sound so made. [from the sound.]
slander, slan'dēr, *n.*, lit. scandal; a false or malicious report; defamation by words; calumny.—*v.t.* to defame; to calumniate:—*pr.p.* slan'dēr'ing; *pa.p.* slan'dēr'ed.—*n.* slan'dēr'ery. [Fr. *esclandre*, L. *scandalum*, Ger. *skandalon*. See Scandal.]
slanderous, slan'dēr-us, *adj.*, given to or containing slander; calumnious.—*adv.* slan'dēr'ously.
slang, slang, *n.*, low language. [from Fr. *langue*, L. *lingua*, tongue, language.]
slant, slant, *adj.*, sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line.—*n.* a slope.—*v.t.* to turn in a sloping direction.—*v.i.* to slope:—*pr.p.* slant'ing; *pa.p.* slant'ed. [Scot. *slant*, to slope, W. *ysglentio*, Sw. *slänta*, to slide.]
slantly, slant'li, slant'wise, slant'wiz, *adv.*, in a sloping, oblique, or inclined manner.
slap, slap, *n.*, a blow with the hand or anything flat.—*v.t.* to give a slap to:—*pr.p.* slapp'ing;

pa.p. slapp'ed.—*adv.* with a slap; suddenly, violently. [Ger. *schlappe*: from the sound.]
slash, slash, *v.t.* to cut by striking with violence and at random; to make long cuts.—*v.i.* to strike violently and at random with an edged instrument:—*pr.p.* slash'ing; *pa.p.* slash'ed.—*n.* a long cut; a cut at random; a cut in cloth to shew colours through the openings. [Ice. *slasa*, to strike: from the sound.]
slate, slāt, *n.*, a well-known stone which splits into thin plates; a rock or stone of a slaty structure; a piece of slate for roofing, or for writing upon.—*v.t.* to cover with slate:—*pr.p.* slāt'ing; *pa.p.* slāt'ed. [old E. *eslate*, Gael. *sgliat*, a slate, old Fr. *esclat*, Ger. *schleisse*, a splinter, from *schleissen*, to split.]
slate-pencil, slāt'pen-sil, *n.*, a pencil of soft slate.
slater, slāt'ēr, *n.*, one who lays slates on buildings.
slating, slāt'ing, *n.*, the act of covering with slates; a covering of slates; materials for slating.
slaty, slāt'ī, *adj.*, resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.
slattern, slāt'ēr'n, *n.*, a woman sluttish and negligent of her dress; an untidy woman. [Ger. *schlottern*, to flap, Dutch, *slodderen*, to hang and flap; Dan. *slat*, loose; prob. from the flapping sound of loose, untidy clothing; allied to *slak*.]
slatternly, slāt'ēr-ni, *adj.*, like a slattern; negligent of person; slovenly; dirty; sluttish.—*adv.* negligently; untidily.
slaty. See under slate.
slaughter, slaw'tēr, *n.*, a slaying or killing; a great destruction of life; carnage; butchery.—*v.t.* to slay; to kill for the market; to destroy by violence (as numbers); to massacre:—*pr.p.* slaugh'ter'ing; *pa.p.* slaugh'ter'ed.—*n.* slaugh'ter'ery. [Ice. *slatr*, Goth. *slouhts*, slaughter, *slahan*, to strike, to slay; Ger. *schlachten*, to kill. See Slay.]
slaughterman, slaw'tēr-man, *n.*, a man employed in slaughtering, killing, or butchering animals.
slaughterous, slaw'tēr-us, *adj.*, given to slaughter; destructive; murderous.
slaughter-house, slaw'tēr-hous, *n.*, a house where beasts are slaughtered or killed for the market.
Slave, slāv, Belave, sklāv, *n.*, the name of the peoples inhabiting E. Europe.—*adj.* Slav'ic. [said to be from Slav. *slavia*, fame, or from *slowo*, a word.]
Slavonic, sla-von'ik, Belavonic, skla-von'ik, Slavonian, sla-vōn'yan, Belavonian, skla-vōn'yan, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Slaves, or their language.
slave, slāv, *n.*, orig. a Slave made captive by the Teutons; a captive in servitude; any one in bondage; a serf; one who labours like a slave; a drudge; one wholly under the will of another; one who has lost all power of resistance.—*v.t.* to work like a slave; to drudge:—*pr.p.* slāv'ing; *pa.p.* slāv'ed. [Fr. *esclave*, Ger. *slave*, from Slava.]
slaver, slāv'ēr, *n.*, a ship employed in the slave-trade; one who buys and sells slaves.
slavery, slāv'ēr-i, *n.*, the state of being a slave; serfdom; the state of being entirely under the will of another; bondage; drudgery.
slave-trade, slāv-trād, *n.*, the trade of buying and selling slaves.
slave-trader, slāv-trād-ēr, *n.*, a trader in slaves.
slavish, slāv'ish, *adj.*, of or belonging to slaves; becoming slaves; servile; mean; base; laborious.—*adv.* slav'ishly.—*n.* slav'ishness.
Slaver, slāv'ēr, *n.*, spittle or saliva running from the mouth.—*v.i.* to let the saliva run out of the mouth.—*v.t.* to smear with saliva:—*pr.p.* slāv'ēr-

Slay

ing; *pa. p.* slá'wred.—*n.* slá'wred. [*Ica. slefa, slewa, old Ger. slum, Slav. slina, L. saliva, Gr. slalon, spittle.*]

Slay, slá, *v. t.*, to strike; to kill; to put to death; to destroy:—*pr. p.* slá'ying; *pa. t.* slew (slóo); *pa. p.* sláin.—*n.* sláyer. [*A.S. slean, Ica. slá, Goth. slahan, to strike.*]

Sled, sled, Sledge, slej, *n.* a carriage made for sliding upon snow; a sleigh. [*Dan. slaede, Ica. sledi, old Ger. slite, Ger. schitten, from schlittern, A.S. slidan, to slide.*]

Sledge, slej, *n.* an instrument for striking; a large heavy hammer used chiefly by ironsmiths. [*A.S. sleaga, Dan. slagge; Ger. schlagel, a beater —schlagen, Goth. slahan, to strike. See Slay.*]

Sleek, slék, *adj.*, smooth; glossy; soft; not rough.—*adv.* sleek'ly.—*n.* sleek'ness. [*Ger. schlicht, Ica. slihya, to smoothe or polish; perh. akin to Slight.*]

Sleep, slép, *v. t.*, to be relaxed, or to take rest by relaxation; to become unconscious; to slumber; to rest; to be motionless or inactive; to remain unnoticed; to live thoughtlessly; to be dead; to rest in the grave:—*pr. p.* sleep'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* slept.—*n.* the state of one who or that which sleeps; slumber; rest.—*On sleep, in B., asleep.* [*A.S. slapan, old Ger. slafan, Ger. schlafen, Goth. slapan, from old Ger. slaf, relaxed, Ica. slapa, to hang loose.*]

sleeper, slép'er, *n.*, one who sleeps: a horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, &c.

sleepless, slép'les, *adj.*, without sleep: unable to sleep.—*adv.* sleep'lessly.—*n.* sleep'lessness.

sleep-walker, slép'-wawk'ér, *n.*, one who walks while asleep: a somnambulist.—*n.* sleep'walking.

sleepy, slép'i, *adj.*, inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull; heavy; lary.—*adv.* sleep'ily.—*n.* sleep'iness.

Sleet, slét, *n.*, rain mingled with snow or hail.—*v. t.* to hail or snow with rain mingled:—*pr. p.* sleet'ing; *pa. p.* sleet'ed. [*A.S. slíht; Sw. slagg; Dan. slud; Norw. slotta.*]

sleety, slét'i, *adj.*, consisting of or bringing sleet.—*n.* sleet'iness.

Sleeve, slév, *n.* the part of a garment which covers the arm.—*v. t.* to furnish with sleeves:—*pr. p.* sleeve'ing; *pa. p.* sleeve'd. [*A.S. sléf, slif, a sleeve; old Ger. slauf, slouf, clothing; Dutch, sloove, a covering, slooem, to cover.*]

sleeveless, slév'les, *adj.*, without sleeves.

Sleigh, slá, *n.* same as Sledge.

Slight, slít, *n.*, cunning; dexterity: an artful trick.—Slight of hand, legerdemain. [*Ica. slagr, cunning; Sw. slagt, expert, sly, slagn, workmanship; allied to Sly.*]

SleNDER, slen'dér, *adj.*, thin or narrow; feeble: inconsiderable: simple.—*adv.* slen'der'ly.—*n.* slen'derness. [*old Dutch, slinder, thin, slindern, to creep like a snake; low Ger. slindern, to glide.*]

Slept, slépt, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Sleep.

Slew, slóo, *pa. t.* of Slay.

Slice, slís, *v. t.*, to slit or divide into thin pieces:—*pr. p.* slic'ing; *pa. p.* slic'ed.—*n.* a thin broad piece: a broad knife for serving fish. [*old Fr. esclivier, to divide; old Ger. sliscan, to split. See Slit.*]

slicer, slís'er, *n.*, one who or that which slices; a broad, flat knife.

Slid, slíd, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Slide.

Slidden, slíd'n, *pa. p.* of Slide.

Slide, slíd, *v. t.* to slip along; to glide; to pass along

Slit

smoothly; to fall.—*v. t.* to thrust along; to slip.—*pr. p.* slít'ing; *pa. t.* slid; *pa. p.* slid or slid'd.—*n.* a smooth passage: the fall of a mass of earth or rock: a smooth declivity: a slider: in music two notes sliding into each other. [*A.S. slidan, to slide—slíht, slippery; Dutch, sliddern, to slip; allied to Slide.*]

slider, slíd'er, *n.*, one who or that which slides; the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

sliding-scale, slíd'ing-skál, *n.* a scale of duties which slide or vary according to the value or market prices: a sliding rule.

Slight, slít, *adj.* orig. plain, smooth: of little value; trifling; small: weak: slender: negligent: not decided.—*adv.* slight'ly.—*n.* slight'ness. [*old Ger. sleht, Ger. schlecht, Sw. slat, plain, smooth. See Sleek.*]

slightly, slít, *v. t.* to disregard, as of slight value: to neglect:—*pr. p.* slight'ing; *pa. p.* slight'ed.—*n.* neglect; disregard.—*adv.* slight'ingly.

Silly, slíli, *adv.* See under Sly.

Slim, slím, *adj.* (*comp.* slím'm'er, *superl.* slím'm'et, orig. vile, worthless; weak; slender; slight. [*Dutch, Sw.; old Ger. slim; Ica. slamar.*]

Slimy, slím, *n.*, lit. slime or mud: in *B.*, prob. hennemen. [*Ica., old Ger. slim, Dutch, slim, sticky matter; Ger. schlamm, mud; allied to L. limus, mud.*]

slimy, slím'i, *adj.*, abounding with or consisting of slime: glutinous.—*n.* slim'iness.

Slimness, slím'ness, *n.* same as Slimness.

Sling, slíng, *n.* an instrument consisting of a strap and two cords, for throwing stones to a great distance, by whirling it rapidly round: a throw: a hanging bandage for a wounded limb: a rope with hooks, used in hoisting and lowering weights.—*v. t.* to throw with a sling: to hang so as to swing: to move or swing by means of a rope: to cast:—*pr. p.* sling'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* slung.—*n.* sling'er. [*Sp. eslinga; Fr. slingue—old Ger. slinga, a sling; A.S. slingon, to turn in a circle, Dutch, slingeren, to whirl round, Sw. slinga, to twist.*—*n. pl.* sling'stanes, in *B.*, stones thrown from a sling.

Slink, slíng, *v. t.*, to creep or crawl away, as if ashamed; to sneak:—*pr. p.* slink'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* slunk. [*A.S. slincan, Sw. slinka, Ger. schleichen, Dutch, slyken, to creep.*]

Slip, slíp, *v. i.*, to slide or glide along: to move out of place: to escape: to err: to sink: to enter by oversight:—*v. t.* to cause to slide: to convey secretly: to omit: to throw off: to let loose: to escape from: to part from the branch or stem:—*pr. p.* slíp'ping; *pa. p.* slíp'ped.—*n.* act of slipping: that on which anything may slip: an error: an escape: a twig: a strip: a leash: a sloping bank for ship-building: anything easily slipped on. [*A.S. slípan, Sw. slípa, Dutch, slíppen, to glide; Ger. schlípfen, to slide into; allied to L. labor, lapsus, to glide.*]

slip-knot, slíp-not, *n.* a knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

slipper, slíp'er, *n.* a loose shoe easily slipped on.

slipped, slíp'ed, *adj.*, unwearing slippers.

slippery, slíp'er-i, *adj.*, apt to slip away; smooth: not affording firm footing or confidence: unstable; uncertain.—*n.* slíp'periness.

slipshod, slíp'shod, *adj.*, shod with slippers, or shoes down at the heel like slippers: careless.

Slit, slít, *v. t.*, to tear or cut lengthwise; to split: to cut into strips:—*pr. p.* slít'ing; *pa. t.* slit; *pa. p.*

sláts, slá; má, hár; sláns; slóts; slúts; slóts; slén.

- slit or slitted.—*n.* a long cut; a narrow opening. [A.S. *slitan*, Sw., Ice. *slita*, to tear.]
- Sloe, slō, *n.* a small sour wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn. [A.S. *sla*, Dutch, *sloeruw*, a sloe—*sloeruw*, sour.]
- Sloop, slōop, *n.* a light boat; a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel. [Dutch, *sloep*. See *Shallop*.]
- Slop, slop, *n.* water carelessly spilled; a puddle; mean liquor or liquid food.—*vt.* dirty water.—*v.t.* to soil by letting a liquid fall upon:—*pr.p.* slopping; *pa.p.* slopped'. [acc. to Wedgwood, imitative of the sound of dashing water.]
- sloppy, slop', *adj.* wet; muddy.—*n.* sloppiness.
- Slope, slōp, *n.* any incline down which a thing may slip; a direction downward.—*v.t.* to form with a slope, or obliquely.—*v.i.* to be inclined:—*pr.p.* sloping; *pa.p.* sloped'.—*adv.* in a sloping manner. [perh. from *Slop*; or from Dutch, *slap*, slack, Norw. *slaps*, to be inclined downwards.]
- Slops, slops, *n.pl.* any loose lower garment, that slips on easily, esp. trousers: ready-made clothing, &c. [from *Slip*.]
- Slot, slot, *n.* a broad, flat, wooden bar which locks or holds together larger pieces. [old Ger. *slot*, *slat*; Dutch, *slot*, a lock.]
- Slot, slot, *n.* the track of a deer. [Ice. *slod*, track, path; Scotch, *slenth*, track by the scent.]
- Slouth, slōth or sloth, *n.*, slovenness; laziness; sluggishness: a quadruped which lives on trees, so named from its slow movement when on the ground. [A.S. *slawith*, *slawith*—*slaw*, slow. See *Slow*.]
- Slouthful, slōth'ful, or sloth', *adj.*, given to sloth; inactive; lazy.—*adv.* slōth'fully.—*n.* slōth'fulness.
- Slouch, slouch, *n.*, a hanging down loosely or slackly of the head or other part: clownish gait: a clown.—*v.i.* to hang down; to have a clownish look or gait.—*v.t.* to depress:—*pr.p.* slouch'ing; *pa.p.* slouched'. [Ice. *slakr*, Dutch *slus*, W. *llac*, slack, loose; Ice. *loka*, to hang down. See *Black*.]
- Slough, slou or sluf, *n.*, a hollow filled with mud; a soft bog or marsh. [A.S. *slog*, a hollow place; Gael. *slugaid*, W. *ysloch*, a deep miry place.]
- sloughy, slou'y, *adj.*, full of sloughs; miry.
- Slough, sluf, *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the dead part which separates from a sore.—*v.i.* to come away as a slough; to be in the state of sloughing:—*pr.p.* slough'ing (sluf'); *pa.p.* sloughed (sluft). [A.S. *slog*—*slaan*, to cast; Ice. *slog*, what is cast away in dressing fish; or perh. from old Ger. *sluch*, skin of a serpent, Ger. *schlauch*, a skin.]
- sloughy, sluf'y, *adj.*, like, or containing slough.
- Sloven, sluv'n, *n.*, a slow, lazy fellow; a man carelessly or dirtily dressed:—*fern.* slūt. [Dan. *sløv*, Dutch, *sloef*, old Ger. *sluf*, slow, indolent; Swiss, *schluff*, a lary, idling person: conn. with *Slow*.]
- slovenly, sluv'en-li, *adj.*, like a sloven; negligent of neatness or cleanliness; disorderly: done in an untidy manner.—*n.* slov'eliness.
- Slow, slō, *adj.*, lazy; dull; not swift: late; behind in time: not hasty; not ready; not progressive.—*adv.* slowly.—*n.* slōw'ness. [A.S. *slaw*, *slaw*, slow, lazy; old Ger. *slō*, *slēw*, Sw. *slō*, dull.]
- slow-worm, slō'wurm, *n.* a species of worm, so called from the slowness of its motion.

- Slugg, slug, *n.*, one who is slack or not diligent; a heavy, lazy fellow: a small very destructive to vegetation. [akin to W. *llac*, slack; low Ger. *slukkers*, to shake to and fro; Dutch, *slak*, *slak*, a snail.]
- sluggard, slug'ard, *n.*, one habitually idle or inactive.
- sluggish, slug'ish, *adj.*, like a slug; habitually lazy; slothful: having little motion: having little or no power.—*adv.* slugg'ishly.—*n.* slugg'ishness.
- Sluice, slōis, *n.* a sliding gate in a frame for excluding, shutting off, or regulating the flow of water: the stream which flows through it: that through which anything flows; a source of supply. [Dan. *sluse*; Ger. *schluse*; Fr. *cluse*; low L. *exclusa*, from L. *excludo*, *exclusum*—*ex*, out of, and *claudo*, to shut.]
- Slumber, slum'ber, *v.t.*, to sleep lightly; to sleep; to be in a state of negligence, or inactivity:—*pr.p.* slum'bering; *pa.p.* slum'bered.—*n.* light sleep; repose.—*n.* slum'berer. [Dan. *slumrer*; Ger. *schlummeren*; A.S. *sluma*, slumber.]
- slumberous, slum'ber-us, *adj.*, inviting or causing slumber; sleepy.
- Slung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Sling*.
- Slunk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Slink*.
- Slur, slur, *v.t.* lit. to drag in the mud; to soil: to contaminate; to disgrace; to pass over lightly; to conceal: in music, to sing or play in a gliding manner:—*pr.p.* slur'ring; *pa.p.* slur'ed'.—*n.* a stain; slight reproach: in music, a mark shewing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable. [low Ger. *slurren*, to trail the feet; Dutch, *sloeren*, *slurren*, to drag along the ground; Ice. *slor*, uncleanliness.]
- Slut, slut, *n.* (scm. of *Sloven*), a dirty, untidy woman, used sometimes in contempt. [Dan. *slutte*, Bav. *schlutt*, an uncleanly person.]
- stutish, slur'ish, *adj.*, resembling a slut; dirty; careless.—*adv.* slūt'ishly.—*n.* slūt'ishness.
- Sly, sly, *adj.*, dexterous in doing anything, so as to be unobserved; cunning; wily; secret: done with artful dexterity.—*adv.* sly'y.—*n.* sly'ness. [Dan. *slis*, Ger. *schlau*, Sw. *slug*, cunning; Norw. *slög*, Sw. *slog*, dexterous, handy.]
- Smack, smak, *n.* lit. the noise made by the separation of the lips after tasting; taste; flavour; a pleasing taste: a small quantity; a taste.—*v.i.* to make a noise with the lips, as after tasting: to have a taste: to have a quality:—*pr.p.* smack'ing; *pa.p.* smacked'. [A.S. *smac*; Dutch, *smak*; from the sound.]
- Smack, smak, *n.* a small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [Dutch, *smak*; Ger. *schmacks*; A.S. *smacc*; Ice. *smackia*; acc. to Wedgwood, probably orig. a beaked vessel.]
- Small, smawl, *adj.* little in quantity or degree; minute; not great; unimportant; of little worth or ability: short; having little strength; gentle.—*n.* small'ness. [A.S. *smal*; old Ger. *smal*; Ice. *smar*; W. *mal*, light, yermal, small.]
- small-pox, smawl'-poks, *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterised by small pox or eruptions on the skin.
- Small, smawit, *n.* glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverised when cold. [Ger. *schmalitz*—old Ger. *smalajan*, Ger. *schmelzen*, to melt.]
- Smart, smärt, *n.* quick, stinging pain of body or mind.—*v.i.* to feel a smart: to be punished:—*pr.p.* smart'ing; *pa.p.* smart'ed.—*adj.*, causing a smart; pricking; severe; sharp; vigor-

ous : acute ; witty ; vivacious.—*adv.* smartly.—*n.* smartness. [Dutch ; Ger. *schmerz*, old Ger. *smertza*, pain.]

smart-money, smärt'-mun-i, *n.*, money required of a person in order that he may *smart* or be punished by its loss for being set free from an unpleasant situation, as military service : money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds received.

Smash, smash, *v. t.* to break in pieces violently ; to crush :—*pr. p.* smash'ing ; *pa. p.* smashed.—*n.* act of smashing.—*n.* smasher. [Gael. *smuais* ; It. *smassera*, to crush ; Ger. *schmisst*, dash, blow.]

Smatter, smat'er, *v. t.* lit. to smack in eating ; hence, to have a slight taste or superficial knowledge ; to talk superficially :—*pr. p.* smat'ter'ing ; *pa. p.* smat'ter'ed.—*n.* smat'ter'er. [akin to Swiss, *schmatzern*, Ger. *schmatzen*, low Ger. *smakszen*, to smack.]

smattering, smat'er-ing, *n.* a superficial knowledge.

Smear, smér, *v. t.* to overspread with anything sticky or oily, as grease ; to daub :—*pr. p.* smear'ing ; *pa. p.* smeared. [A.S. *smearian*, Ger. *schmieren*, to smear : A.S. *smern*, Ger. *schmeer*, Ice. *smör*, grease.]

Smell, smel, *v. i.* lit. to smoke, hence to affect with smoke ; to affect the nose ; to have odour : to use the sense of smell.—*v. t.* to perceive by the nose :—*pr. p.* smell'ing ; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* smelled' or smelt.—*n.* the quality of bodies which affects the nose ; odour ; perfume : the sense which perceives this quality. [low Ger. *smellen*, to smoke, so low Ger. *riechen*, to smell, from *rauch*, smoke.]

smelling-bottle, smel'ing-bot-l, *n.* a bottle containing a smelling substance for stimulating the nose and reviving the spirits.

smelt, smelt, *n.* a fish of the salmon or trout family, having a cucumber-like smell.

Smelt, smelt, *v. t.*, to melt ore in order to separate the metal :—*pr. p.* smelt'ing ; *pa. p.* smelt'ed.—*n.* smelt'er. [Dutch, *smelten* ; Ice. *smelta* ; old Ger. *smelzan*, to melt.]

smeltery, smelt'er-i, *n.*, a place for smelting.

Smew, smú, *n.* a kind of duck which appears in Britain only in winter. [?]

Smile, smil, *v. i.* to express pleasure, by the countenance : to express slight contempt : to look joyous : to be favourable :—*pr. p.* smil'ing ; *pa. p.* smiled'.—*n.* act of smiling ; the expression of the features in smiling ; favour ; appearance. [Dan. ; Norw. *smila* ; old Ger. *schmielen*, akin to Sans. *smi*, to smile.]

Smirk, smérk, *v. t.*, to smile affectedly ; to look affectedly soft :—*pr. p.* smirk'ing ; *pa. p.* smirk'ed'.—*n.* an affected smile. [A.S. *smircian* ; old Ger. *schmieren*, to smile ; akin to *Smile*.]

Smite, smit, *v. t.*, to strike with the fist, hand, or weapon ; to beat : to kill : to overthrow in battle : to affect with feeling : in *B.*, to blast ; to afflict.—*v. i.* to strike :—*pr. p.* smit'ing ; *pa. t.* smôte ; *pa. p.* smitt'en.—*n.* smit'er. [A.S. *smitan* ; Dutch, *smijten* ; old Ger. *smizan* : from the sound.]

Smith, smith, *n.*, one who smites, strikes, or forges with the hammer ; a worker in metals : one who makes anything. [A.S. prob. from *smitan*, to smite ; Ger. *schmied* ; old Ger. *smil*, *smid* ; Goth. *smitha*.]

smithery, smith'er-i, *n.*, the workshop of a smith : work done by a smith.

smithy, smith'i, *n.*, the workshop of a smith.

Smitten, smit'n, *pa. p.* of *Smite*.

Smoke, smók, *n.* the vapour from a burning body.—*v. i.* to emit smoke : to draw in and puff : the smoke of tobacco : to raise smoke by smog rapidly : in *B.*, to burn ; to rage.—*v. t.* to apply smoke to ; to dry, scent, or medicate by smoke : to inhale the smoke of ; to use in smoking : to try to expel by smoking :—*pr. p.* smok'ing ; *pa. p.* smoked'.—on a smoke, in *B.*, smoking, or a fire. [A.S. *smoca* ; low Ger. and Dutch, *smok* ; Ger. *schmauch* ; W. *mwug*.]

smokeless, smok'les, *adj.*, destitute of smoke.

smoker, smók'er, *n.* one who dries by smoking ; or who smokes tobacco.

smoky, smók'i, *adj.*, giving out smoke : like smoke : filled, or subject to be filled, with smoke : enlivened or noisome with smoke.—*adv.* smok'ily.—*n.* smok'iness.

Smooth, smóth, *adj.* lit. yielding to the hammer ; soft ; having an even surface ; not rough : even ; spread ; glossy ; gently flowing ; easy ; regular ; unobstructed ; bland ; mild.—*v. t.* to make smooth ; to palliate ; to soften : to calm : to ease :—*pr. p.* smóth'ing ; *pa. p.* smóth'ed'.—*n.* in *I.* the smooth part.—*adv.* smóth'ly.—*n.* smóth'ness. [A.S. *smoeth* ; low Ger. *smódig* ; Ger. *schmiedig* from *schmieden*, to forge by the hammer.]

smoothing-iron, smóth'ing-t-urn, *n.* an instrument of iron for smoothing clothes.

smooth-tongued, smóth'ing-tungd, *n.*, having a smooth tongue ; flattering.

Smote, smót, *pa. t.* of *Smite*.

Smother, smúth'er, *v. t.*, to choke or stifle with dirt, or smoke ; to suffocate by excluding the air ; to conceal.—*v. i.* to be suffocated or suppressed : to smoulder :—*pr. p.* smóth'er'ing ; *pa. p.* smóth'er'ed'.—*n.* smoke ; thick floating dust. [low Ger. *smúdern*, Dutch, *smóddern*, to dirty, daub ; Dutch, *smooren*, to smoke, suffocate ; A.S. *smearian*, Dutch, *smooren*, to suffocate.]

Smoulder, smóld'er, *v. i.* to burn slowly or without vent, and thus crumble into dust :—*pr. p.* smould'er'ing ; *pa. p.* smould'er'ed. [Dan. *smúldre*, from *smúlt*, dust ; low Ger. *smúlen*, to smoulder.]

Smuggle, smug'l, *v. t.* lit. to creep or slip into ; to import or export without paying the legal duty : to convey secretly :—*pr. p.* smugg'l'ing ; *pa. p.* smugg'l'ed. [Dan. *smugle* ; old Ger. *schmuggria* ; A.S. *smugan*, to creep ; Ice. *smeygja*, to slip into.]

smuggler, smug'l'er, *n.*, one who smuggles ; a vessel used in smuggling.

Smut, smut, *n.*, a spot of dirt, soot, &c. : foul matter, as soot : a disease of corn by which the ear becomes a soot-like powder ; obscene language.—*v. t.* to soil with smut ; to blacken or tarnish.—*v. i.* to gather smut ; to be turned into smut :—*pr. p.* smutt'ing ; *pa. p.* smutt'ed. [Sw. *smuto*, spot, dirt ; Ger. *schmutz*, dirt ; Dutch, *smet*, W. *ysmot*, a spot.]

smutty, smut'i, *adj.*, stained with smut.—*adv.* smut'tily.—*n.* smut'tiness.

Snaffle, snaff, *n.* a bridle which confines the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. [prov. E. *snaffle*, to speak through the nose ; low Ger. *snuffe*, a snout, nose ; Ger. *schnabel*, old Ger. *snabl*, a snout.]

Snag, snag, *n.* an abrupt projection, as on a tree where a branch has been cut off ; a short branch ; a knot ; a tooth, esp. one projecting beyond the

rest. [akin to Gael. and Ir. *snaigh*, to cut down, to prune.]

snagged, snag'ed, snaggy, snag'i, *adj.*, full of snags.

Snail, snál, *n.* a slimy creeping mollusc, with or without a shell. [A.S. *snæc*, *snægl*; Ice. *snigil*; Ger. *schnecke*, from old Ger. *schnecken*, Swiss, *schnaken*, *schnaggen*, to creep.]

Snake, snák, *n.* lit. the creeping animal; a kind of serpent. [A.S. *snaca*, probably from *snican*, to creep; Ice. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sans. *naga*.]

Snap, snap, *v.t.* to break short or at once: to bite, or catch at suddenly; to crack.—*v.i.* to break short: to try to bite:—*pr.p.* snapping; *pa.p.* snapped.—*n.* act of snapping, or the noise made by it: a small catch or lock. [Dutch, *snappen*; Ger. *schnappen*; Ice. *snaps*: from the sound.]

snapdragon, snap'drag-un, *n.* a plant, so called because the lower lip of the corolla when parted shuts with a *snap* like a dragon's jaw: a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy, also the raisins so taken.

snappish, snap'ish, *adj.*, inclined to snap; eager to bite: sharp in reply.—*n.* snappishness.

Snare, snár, *n.* a noose of string or wire, &c. for catching an animal; a trap: that by which any one is caught.—*v.t.* to catch with a snare; to entrap: to bring into unexpected evil:—*pr.p.* snaring; *pa.p.* snared.—*n.* snare. [Dan.: Sw. and Ice. *snars*, a cord, snare; old Ger. *snarr*, *snuar*, Goth. *snorjo*, a string; prob. akin to L. *neruus*, Gr. *neruon*, a string, nerve.]

Snarl, snárl, *v.i.* to growl as a surly dog: to speak sharply; to murmur in a surly manner:—*pr.p.* snarling; *pa.p.* snarled.—*n.* snarl. [low Ger. *snarren*, Ger. *schnarren*: from the sound.]

Snatch, snach, *v.t.* to seize quickly; to take without permission; to seize and carry away.—*v.i.* to try to seize hastily:—*pr.p.* snatching; *pa.p.* snatched.—*n.* act of snatching; a hasty catch: a short time of exertion: a small piece or fragment. [obs. E. *snack*; Dutch, *snacken*, conn. with **Snag**: from the sound.]

Snawk, snék, *v.i.*, to creep or steal away privately or meanly: to behave meanly: to crouch:—*pr.p.* sneaking; *pa.p.* sneaked.—*n.* a mean fellow. [A.S. *snican*, to creep; Ice. *snikja*, to sneak. See **Snako**.]

Sneer, snér, *v.i.* to express contempt by turning up the nose: to insinuate contempt by a covert expression:—*pr.p.* sneering; *pa.p.* sneered.—*n.* an expression of contempt or ridicule.—*adv.* sneeringly. [akin to **Snarl**.]

Sneez, snéz, *v.i.* to eject air rapidly and audibly through the nose:—*pr.p.* sneezing; *pa.p.* sneezed.—*n.* act of sneezing. [A.S. *niesan*, Dutch, *niesen*, Ger. *niesen*: from the sound.]

Sniff, snif, *v.i.*, to snuff or draw in air sharply through the nose.—*v.t.* to draw in with the breath through the nose; to snuff; to scent:—*pr.p.* sniffing; *pa.p.* sniffed. [akin to **Snuff**; from the sound.]

Snip, snip, *v.t.*, to nip or cut off at once with scissors; to cut off the nib of; to cut off:—*pr.p.* snipping; *pa.p.* snipped.—*n.* a single cut with scissors: a clip or small shred. [Dutch, *snippen*, akin to **Nip**: from the sound.]

Snipe, sníp, *n.* a bird which frequents marshy places, so called from the length of its bill. [low Ger. *snippe*, Dutch, *snip*, Ger. *schneipe*—Bav. *schnepf*, Ger. *schnabel*, old Saxon, *naebbe*, bill.]

Snivel, sniv, *v.i.*, to run at the nose: to cry, as a child:—*pr.p.* snivelling; *pa.p.* snivelled. [A.S. *snofel*, mucus from the nose: akin to **Sniff**, **Snuff**.]

sniveller, sniv'ler, *n.*, one prone to snivelling; one who cries at slight causes.

Snob, snob, *n.* a vulgar person, esp. one who apes gentility: a shoemaker. [prov. E.]

Snore, snór, *v.i.* to breathe roughly and hoarsely in sleep:—*pr.p.* snoring; *pa.p.* snored.—*n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.—*n.* snorer. [from the sound.]

snort, snort, *v.i.* to force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses:—*pr.p.* snorting; *pa.p.* snorted.—*n.* snorter.

Snout, snout, *n.* the projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [low Ger. *snute*; Ice. *snudr*.]

Snow, snó, *n.* frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes.—*v.t.* to fall in snow.—*v.t.* to scatter like snow:—*pr.p.* snowing; *pa.p.* snowed. [A.S. *snaw*; Ger. *schnee*; Gael. *snacaid*; L. *nix*, *nivis*.]

snow-blindness, snó-blind'nes, *n.*, blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

snow-drift, snó-drift, *n.* a bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

snowdrop, snó'drop, *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant with beautiful drop-like flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.

snow-plough, snó-plow, *n.* a machine like a plough for clearing roads and railways from snow.

snow-shoe, snó-shóo, *n.* a shoe worn to prevent sinking in the snow.

snow-slip, snó-slip, *n.* a mass of snow which slips down a mountain's side.

snowy, snó'i, *adj.*, abounding or covered with snow: white, like snow: pure; spotless.

Snub-nose, snub-nóz, *n.* a short or flat nose. [prov. E. *snub*, to stunt, Ice. *snubba*, to cut short, Dan. *snubbed*, stumpy, and *Woss*.]

Snuff, snuf, *v.i.* to draw in air violently and noisily through the nose; to sniff.—*v.t.* to draw into the nose: to smell: to take off the snuff of (as a candle):—*pr.p.* snuffing; *pa.p.* snuffed.—*n.* powdered tobacco or other substance for snuffing: the charred part of a candle-wick. [Dutch, *snuffen*, Ger. *schmaufen*, Sw. *snuffva*: from the sound.]

snuff-box, snuf-boks, *n.* a box for snuff.

snuff-dishes, snuf-dish-es, *n.pl.*, in B., dishes for the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle.

snuffer, snuf'er, *n.*, one who snuffs:—in pl. an instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

snuffy, snuf'i, *adj.*, soiled with or smelling of snuff.

Saug, saug, *adj.* lying close and warm: comfortable: not exposed to view or notice: being in good order; compact.—*adv.* saugly.—*n.* saugness. [akin to **Snawk**.]

So, só, *adv.* and *conj.*, in this manner or degree; thus; for like reason: in such manner or degree: in a high degree: as has been stated: on this account: be it so: provided that: in case that. [A.S. *soa*; Goth. and Ice. *soa*; Ger. *so*; L. *sic*.]

Soak, sók, *v.t.* lit. to cause to suck in liquid; to steep in a fluid: to wet thoroughly; to drench: to draw in by the pores.—*v.i.* to be steeped in a liquid: to enter into pores:—*pr.p.* soaking; *pa.p.* soaked.—*n.* soaked. [A.S. *socian*; W. *sugio*; Gael. *sug*, to suck: from the sound.]

Soap, sóp, *n.* a compound of oils or fats with soda or potash, used in washing.—*v.t.* to rub or wash with soap:—*pr.p.* soaping; *pa.p.* soaped. [A.S. *sape*; Dutch, *zeep*; Ger. *seife*; L. *sapo*, *saponis*; W. *sebon*; Gael. *siopann*, *siabunn*.]

soapy, sô'p'i, *adj.*, like soap; having the qualities of soap: covered with soap.—*n.* soapiness.

Soar, sô'r, *v.i.*, to mount into the air: to fly aloft: to rise to a height. [Fr. *essorer*; It. *sovrare*—L. *ex*, out of, *aurora*, Gr. *aura*, air—*as*, to blow.]

Sob, sob, *v.i.* to sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears.—*pr.p.* sobb'ing; *pa.p.* sobbed.—*n.* a short convulsive sigh. [from the sound.]

Sober, sô'ber, *adj.*, not drunk; temperate, esp. in the use of liquors: not mad: not wild or passionate; self-possessed: sedate; grave: calm; regular.—*v.t.* to make sober; to free from intoxication.—*adv.* soberly.—*n.* sobriety. [Fr. *sobrius*, L. *sobrius*, prob. from *so*, away from, and *ebrius*, drunk—*e*, out of, and *brivus*, a cup.]

sobriety, sô-brî'e-tî, *n.*, state or habit of being sober: calmness; gravity. [Fr. *sobrietas*, L. *sobrietas*.]

Sobriquet, sob'ri-kê, *n.* lit. a foolish young ass; a contemptuous nickname; an assumed name. [Fr.; old Fr. *sobriquet*—*sot*, foolish, *briquet*, It. *bricchetto*, a young ass.]

Sociable, sô'sha-bl, *adj.* inclined to society; fit for company; companionable; affording opportunities for intercourse.—*adv.* sociably.—*n.* sociableness. [Fr.; L. *socialis*—*socius*, —*atum*, to associate—*socius*, a companion.]

sociability, sô'sha-bil'i-tî, *n.* quality of being sociable; good-fellowship.

social, sô'shal, *adj.*, pertaining to society or companionship; relating to men united in a society: inclined for friendly intercourse: consisting in mutual converse; convivial.—*adv.* socially.—*n.* socialness. [L. *socialis*—*socius*, a companion.]

socialise, sô'shal-îz, *v.t.* to reduce to a social state; to render social:—*pr.p.* socialising; *pa.p.* socialised.

socialism, sô'shal-izm, *n.* the science which has for its object the improvement of social arrangements.—*n.* socialist, an advocate of socialism.

sociality, sô-shi-ah'i-tî, *n.* the quality of being social.

society, sô-sî'e-tî, *n.* a number of persons associated for a common interest; a community or partnership: the civilised body of mankind: persons who associate: a religious or ecclesiastical body. [L. *societas*—*socius*, a companion.]

Socinian, sô-sin'i-an, *adj.*, pertaining to Socinus, who in 16th c. denied the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, &c.

Socinianism, sô-sin'i-an-izm, *n.* the doctrines of Socinus.

sock, sok, *n.* orig. a low-heeled light shoe, worn by actors of comedy: a kind of half stocking: comedy. [A.S. *soc*, L. *soccus*.]

socket, sok'et, *n.* lit. a little sock; a hollow into which something is inserted.

Socratic, sô-kra't'ik, *Socrateal*, sô-kra't'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy, or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.—*adv.* Socratically.

Sod, sod, *n.* any surface of earth grown with grass, &c.; turf.—*adj.* consisting of sod.—*v.t.* to cover with sod. [low Ger. *sode*, Dutch, *sode*, Gael. *sod*.]

soddy, sod'i, *adj.*, covered with sod; turf.

Sod, sod, *past tense and past participle of Soothe.*

Soda, sô'da, *n.* lit. a salt; oxide of the metal sodium. [Sp. *soda*, *asa*—low L. *sodas*, saltwort—L. *salsus*, salted—*as*, salt.]

soda-water, sô'da-wa'ter, *n.*, water containing soda charged with carbonic acid.

sodium, sô'dî-um, *n.* a yellowish-white metal, the base of soda.

Sodden, sod'n, *obs. past participle of Soothe.*

Soddy. See under *Sod*.

Sodomite, sod'om-î-tî, *n.* lit. an inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.

sodomy, sod'om-î, *n.* copulation in an unnatural manner, so called because this crime was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.

sodomitical, sod-om-i'tî-k-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or of the nature of sodomy.—*adv.* sodomitically.

Sofa, sô'fa, *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms. [Fr.; Pers. *sofah*, Ar. *soffah*—*safta*, to arrange or set in order.]

Soft, soft, *adj.* easily yielding to pressure: easily cut or acted upon; malleable: not rough to the touch; smooth; pleasing or soothing to the senses: easily yielding to any influence; mild; gentle; effeminate: gentle in motion; easy; free from lime or salt, as water.—*adv.* gently; quietly.—*adv.* softly.—*n.* softness. [A.S. *sôft*, *seft*, Dutch, *soft*, Ger. *sauft*.]

soften, sof'n, *v.t.*, to make soft or softer.—*v.i.* to grow soft or softer:—*pr.p.* softening; *pa.p.* softened.—*n.* softener.

Soll, soil, *n.* lit. the sole or lowest part of anything, the ground; the mould on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants: country. [Fr. *sol*, old Fr. *soile*, L. *solum*, probably = that on which anything is set, akin to *sedes*, to sit.]

Soll, soil, *n.* lit. wallowing place of a sow or pig; dirt; dung; foulness; a spot or stain.—*v.t.* to make dirty: to stain; to manure.—*v.i.* to take a soil; to tarnish:—*pr.p.* soiling; *pa.p.* soiled. [Fr. *sovil*, wallowing place, L. *suillus*, piggyish—*sus*, a pig, a hog.]

Sotree, swô'rî, *n.*, an evening party; a public meeting with refreshments. [Fr.—*soir*, evening, Prov. *sera*—L. *serus*, late.]

Sojourn, sô'jurn, *v.t.* to stay for a day; to dwell for a time:—*pr.p.* sojourning; *pa.p.* sojourned.—*n.* a temporary residence.—*n.* sojourner. [Fr. *sojournier*, old Fr. *sojournier*, It. *soggiornare*—low L. *jornus*, L. *diurnus*, relating to day—*diēs*, a day.]

Solace, sol'as, *n.*, consolation, comfort in distress: relief.—*v.t.* to comfort in distress; to console: to allay:—*pr.p.* sol'acing; *pa.p.* sol'aced. [old Fr.: L. *solatium*—*solus*, —*atus*, to comfort in distress.]

Solan-goose, sô'lan-gôos, *n.* the gannet. [Ice. *solá*.]

Solar, sô'lar, *adj.*, pertaining to the sun; measured by the progress of the sun; produced by the sun. [L. *solaris*—*sol*, the sun.]

Sold, sold, *past tense and past participle of Sell.*

Solder, sôl'der, *v.t.* lit. to make solid; to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible metallic cement: to cement:—*pr.p.* soldering; *pa.p.* soldered.—*n.* a metallic cement for uniting metals. [Fr. *souder*, Sp. *soldar*—L. *solidus*, solid.]

Soldier, sôl'jêr, *n.* one who serves for pay; a man engaged in military service; a private, as distinguished from an officer: a man of much military experience or of great valour. [old Fr. *soldier*, Fr. *soldat*, old Fr. *soldier*—L. *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier.]

soldierlike, sôl'jêr-îk, *soldiery, sôl'jêr-î, *adj.*, like a soldier; martial; brave.*

soldierlike, sôl'jêr-ship, *n.*, state or quality of being a soldier; military qualities; martial skill.

soldiery, sôl'jêr-î, *n.*, soldiers collectively; the body of military men.

Sole, sôl, *n.*, *the lowest part or under side of the foot; the foot; the bottom of a boot or shoe; the bottom of anything.—v.t.* to furnish with a sole:—*pr.p.* sôling; *pa.p.* sôled'. [A.S., Fr. *sole*; L. *solca-solum*, the lowest part. See *Soll*, the sole.]

sole, sôl, *n.*, a genus of flat-fish which keep on or near the bottom of the sea. [Fr. *sole*, L. *solca*.]

Sole, sôl, *adj.*, *solitary or alone; only; being or acting without another; single; in law, unmarried.—n.* *sol'sness*. [old Fr. *sol*, L. *solus*.]

solely, sôl'i, *adv.*, *alone; only; singly.*

Solecism, sol'e-sizm, *n.*, *incorrectness in speaking or writing; any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety.* [Fr. *solecisme*, Gr. *solekismos-solekhis*, to speak incorrectly—*solekhis*, speaking incorrectly; said to be from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of *Solei*.]

solecist, sol'e-sist, *n.*, *one who commits solecisms.*

solecistic, sol'e-sist'ik, *adjective, -al, adj.*, *pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.—adv.* *solecist'ically.*

Solemn, sol'em, *adj.* *lit. taking place every year, said esp. of religious ceremonies; attended with religious ceremonies, pomp, or gravity; impressing with seriousness; awful; devout; having the appearance of gravity; devotional; attended with an appeal to God, as an oath; serious.—adv.* *sol'emnly.—n.* *sol'emness*. [Fr. *solemn*, It. *soleenne*, L. *solemnis, solennis*—Oscan *sollus*, all, every, L. *annus*, a year.]

solemnise, sol'em-niz, *v.t.* *to perform religiously or solemnly once a year, or periodically; to celebrate; to render grave:—pr.p.* *sol'emnising; pa.p.* *sol'emnised.—n.* *sol'emniser, sol'emnisation*.

solemnity, sol'em-ni-ti, *n.*, *a solemn religious ceremony; a ceremony adapted to inspire with awe; reverence; seriousness; affected gravity.*

Sol-fa, sol-fâ, *v.t.* *to sing the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, fa, sol, &c.:—pr.p.* *sol-fa'ing.*

solfege, sol-fej'o, *n.*, *in music, the system of naming the scale by do, re, mi, &c.*

solmisation, sol-mi-zâ'shun, *n.*, *a recital of the notes of the gamut, do, re, mi, &c.*

Solicit, sol-is'it, *v.t.*, *to ask with all one's might; to petition; to seek or try to obtain:—pr.p.* *solic'it-ing; pa.p.* *solic'ited*. [Fr. *soliciter*—L. *solicito*—Oscan *sollus*, all, and *cito, citum*, to call on.]

solicitant, sol-is'it-ant, *n.*, *one who solicits.*

solicitation, sol-is-it-â'shun, *n.*, *act of soliciting; earnest request; invitation.* [L. *solicitatio*.]

solicitor, sol-is-it-or, *n.* *lit. one who solicits or asks earnestly; one who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law, esp. in Chancery; a lawyer.—Solicitor-general*, in Eng. the second law-officer of the crown. [Fr. *soliciteur*; L. *solicitator*.]

solicitous, sol-is-it-us, *adj.*, *soliciting or earnestly asking or desiring; very desirous; anxious; careful.—adv.* *solicitously.* [L. *solicitus*.]

solicitudo, sol-is-it-ûd, *n.*, *state of being solicitous; anxiety or uneasiness of mind; trouble.* [Fr. *solicitudo*; L. *solicitudo*.]

Solid, sol'id, *adj.* *firm like the soil or ground; having the parts firmly adhering; hard; compact; full of matter; not hollow; strong; cubic; substantial; weighty.—n.* *a substance having the parts firmly adhering together; a firm, compact body, opposed to fluid.—adv.* *sol'idly.—n.* *sol'idness*. [L. *solidus*, perhaps from *solus*, the ground.]

solidity, sol-i-dâ'ti-ti, *n.*, *the being made solid or*

compact; the being bound; a consolidation, or oneness of interests. [Fr. *solidaritè—solide*—L. *solidus*.]

solidify, sol-id'i-fî, *v.t.*, *to make solid or compact.—v.i.* *to grow solid; to harden:—pr.p.* *solidify-ing; pa.p.* *solidified*. [Fr. *solidifier*—L. *solidus*, and *facio*, to make.]

solidification, sol-id-i-fî-kâ'shun, *n.*, *act of making solid or hard.*

solidity, sol-id'i-ti, *n.*, *solidness or state of being solid; fullness of matter; strength or firmness, moral or physical; soundness; in geom., the solid content of a body.* [L. *soliditas*.]

Soliloquy, sol-li'o-kwe, *n.*, *a talking when solitary or to one's self; a discourse of a person, not addressed to any one.* [L. *soliloquium—solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.]

soliloquise, sol-li'o-kwiz, *v.i.*, *to speak to one's self or utter a soliloquy:—pr.p.* *soliloquising; pa.p.* *soliloquised*.

Soliped, sol'i-ped, *n.*, *an animal with a single or uncloven hoof.* [L. *solus*, alone, *pes, pedis*, a foot.]

Solitaire. See under *Solitary*.

Solitary, sol'i-tar-i, *adj.* *being the sole person present; alone or lonely; single; living alone; without company; remote from society; retired; gloomy.—n.* *one who lives alone; a recluse or hermit.—adv.* *sol'itarily.—n.* *sol'itariness*. [Fr. *solitaire*, L. *solitarius—solus*, alone.]

solitaire, sol-i-târ', *n.*, *a recluse or one who lives alone; a game played by one person with a board and balls; an ornament for the neck.*

solitude, sol'i-tûd, *n.*, *loneliness or state of being solitary; a lonely life; want of company; a lonely place or desert.* [L. *solitudo—solus*, alone.]

sole, sol'o, *n.*, *a musical piece performed by only one voice or instrument.* [It.—L. *solus*, alone.]

Solimation. See under *Sol-ta*.

Solstia, sol'tis, *n.* *that point in the ecliptic when the sun is farthest from the equator, and seems to stand still; the time when the sun reaches this point.* [Fr.—L. *solstitium—sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, to make to stand—*sto*, to stand.]

solstitial, sol-tish'ial, *adj.*, *pertaining to or happening at a solstice, especially at the north one.*

Soluble, *Solution*, &c. See under *Solve*.

Solve, solv, *v.t.*, *to loosen or separate the parts of; to clear up or explain; to remove:—pr.p.* *solv-ing; pa.p.* *solved*. [L. *solvo*, to loosen—prob. from *sol*, aside, and *lvo*, to loosen.]

solvable, solv'a-bl, *adj.*, *capable of being solved or explained; capable of being paid.* [Fr.—L. *solvo*, to dissolve, pay.]—*n.* *solvability*.

soluble, sol'u-bl, *adj.*, *capable of being solved or dissolved in a fluid.* [L. *solubilis—solvo*.]

solubility, sol-u-bl'i-ti, *n.*, *capability of being dissolved in a fluid.*

solvent, sol-d'shun, *n.*, *act of solving or dissolving, esp. by a fluid; the separating of the parts of any body; the action of a fluid on a solid by which it becomes fluid; the preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid; explanation; removal of a doubt; construction or solving of a problem.* [L. *solutio—solvo, solutus*, to loosen.]

solvent, sol'vent, *adj.*, *having power to solve or dissolve; able or sufficient to loosen or pay all debts.—n.* *anything that dissolves another.* [L. *solvens, -entis*, *pr.p.* of *solvo*, to loosen, to pay.]

solveney, sol'ven-â, *n.*, *state of being solvent, or able to pay all debts.*

solver, sol'ver, *n.*, *one who solves or explains.*

Sombre, som'bër, *adj.* *lit. under a shade; dull;*

- gloomy; melancholy.—*n.* *sombreness*. [Fr. *sombro*; Sp. *sombra*, a shade—*L.* *sub*, under, *umbra*, a shade.]
- Some**, *sum*, *adj.* denoting a certain number or quantity; certain, in distinction from others; moderate or in a certain degree; about. [A.S. *sum*, *som*; old Ger. *sum*; Goth. *soms*; Sw. *somliga*; Sw. *som*, who, which, that, as, so; old E. *sum*, as.]
- somebody**, *sum'bod-i*, *n.*, *some*, or any *body* or *person*; a person of importance.
- somehow**, *sum'how*, *adv.*, in *some way* or *other*.
- something**, *sum'thing*, *n.*, *a certain thing* or event; a portion, a quantity.
- sometimes**, *sum'tim*, *adv.*, at *a certain time*; once; at one time or other.
- sometimes**, *sum'tims*, *adv.*, at *certain times*; now and then; at one time: in *B.*, once.
- somewhat**, *sum'hwot*, *n.* a certain quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something.—*adv.* in some degree. [(*Some*, and *What*.)]
- somewhere**, *sum'hwär*, *adv.* in *some place*; in one place or another. [(*Some*, and *Where*.)]
- somewhither**, *sum'hwith-er*, *adv.*, to *some place*.
- Somersault**, *sum'er-awit*, *Somersét*, *sum'er-set*, *n.* a *leap* in which a person turns with his heels over his head. [corr. of Fr. *sombrassant*, It. *soprassalto*—*L.* *supra*, over, *salto*, a leap—*salio*, to leap.]
- Somnambulate**, *som-nam'bú-lát*, *v.i.*, to *walk in sleep*.—*n.* *somnambula'tion*. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, -*atum*, to walk.]
- somnambulism**, *som-nam'bú-lizm*, *n.*, *act* or practice of *walking in sleep*.
- somnambulist**, *som-nam'bú-list*, *n.*, a *sleep-walker*.
- somniferous**, *som-nif'er-us*, *adj.*, *bringing* or causing *sleep*. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]
- somnolence**, *som'no-lens*, *somnolency*, *som'no-len-si*, *n.*, *sleepiness*; inclination to sleep. [L. *somnolentia*—*somnus*, sleep.]
- somnolent**, *som'no-lent*, *adj.*, *sleepy* or inclined to sleep. [L. *somnolentus*.]
- Son**, *sun*, *n.* lit. *what is born* or *brought forth*; a male child or descendant; any young male person spoken of as a child; a term of affection generally; a disciple; a native or inhabitant; the produce of anything; one possessed of a certain quality. [A.S. and old Ger. *sunu*; Ger. *sohn*; Dan. *søn*; Russ. *sin*; Sans. *sánu-su*, to beget, bring forth; conn. with Gr. *huiois*, a son.]
- son-in-law**, *sun'in-law*, *n.* the husband of one's daughter.
- sonship**, *sun'ship*, *n.*, *state* or *character* of a *son*.
- Sonata**, *so-ná'ta*, *n.* a musical composition for an instrument, consisting of three or more movements or divisions. [It.—*L.* *sono*, to sound.]
- Song**, *song*, *n.*, *that which is sung*; a short poem or ballad; the melody to which it is adapted; a poem, or poetry in general; the notes of birds; a mere trifle: in *B.*, an object of derision. [A.S. *song*, *sang*; Ger. *sang*; Goth. *saggos*; Ice. *sauver*; from root of *Sing*.]
- songster**, *song'ster*, *n.*, a *singer* or one skilled in singing; esp. a bird that sings.—*fem.* *song'stress*. [A.S. *sangestre*, from *Song*.]
- Sonnet**, *son'et*, *n.* a *short song* or poem of fourteen lines, with varying rhymes. [Fr.; It. *sonetto*, dim. of It. *sono*, a sound, *sonu*—*L.* *sonus*, a sound.]
- sonneteer**, *son-et-er*, *n.*, a *composer* of *sonnets*.
- Sonorous**, *so-nórus*, *adj.*, *resounding* when struck; giving a clear, loud sound; high sounding.—*adv.* *sonorously*.—*n.* *sonorousness*. [L. *sonorus*—*sonor* or *sonus*, a sound—*sono*, to sound. See *Sound*.]
- Soon**, *sóon*, *adv.*, *immediately* or in a short time; without delay; early; readily; willingly. [A.S. *soona*, *sunna*, Goth. *sunus*, immediately, soon.]
- Soot**, *soot* or *sóot*, *n.* the black, powdery portion of smoke; condensed smoke. [A.S. and Ice. *so*; Dan. *sood*; Gael. *soith*; Ir. *soith*; W. *swet*.]
- sooty**, *soot'i* or *sóot'i*, *adj.*, *producing*, consisting of, containing, or like *soot*.—*n.* *sooty'ness*. [A.S. *sootig*.]
- Sooth**, *sóoth*, *n.*, *truth*, *reality*.—*adj.* true; pleasing. [A.S. *soth*; Ice. *sanur*, *sadhr*, true; Goth. *sunis*; conn. with Sans. *satya* or *santya*, true.]
- soothsay**, *sóoth'sá*, *v.i.* lit. to *say* or *tell the truth*; to foretell.—*n.* *sooth'sayer*, *sooth'saying*.
- Soothe**, *sóoth*, *v.t.* to please with *sweet words*; to flatter; to soften:—*pr.p.* *sóoth'ing*; *pa.p.* *sóoth'ed*.—*adv.* *sooth'ingly*. [A.S. *soothian*, to soothe, *gesoth*, a flatterer; Goth. *suthjan*, to tickle the ears, to flatter; prob. from Goth. *sutiz*, old E. *sote*, sweet. See *Sweet*.]
- Sop**, *sop*, *n.* anything dipped or *soaked*, esp. in *wine*, to be eaten; anything given to satisfy.—*v.t.* to steep in liquor:—*pr.p.* *sopp'ing*; *pa.p.* *sopp'ed*. [A.S. *syb*, a wetting, *sop*, soup, from *sapha*, to sip, soak; Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup. See *Sop*, *Soup*.]
- sopp**, *sop'i*, *adj.*, *sopped* or *soaked* in liquid.
- Sophism**, *sof'izm*, *n.* lit. a *wise saying*; cunning thought, or argument; a specious fallacy. [Fr. *sophisme*; Gr. *sophisma*—*sophios*, to make wise—*sophos*, cleverness.]
- sophist**, *sof'ist*, *n.* lit. and orig. a *wise* or *clever man*; one of a class of public teachers in Greece in the 5th cent. B.C.; a captious or fallacious reasoner. [Gr. *sophistes*—*sophos*, wise.]
- sophistic**, *so-fis'tik*, *sophistical*, *so-fis'tik-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining* to a *sophist* or to *sophistry*; fallaciously subtle.—*adv.* *sophist'ically*. [Gr. *sophisticos*.]
- sophisticate**, *so-fis'ti-kát*, *v.t.*, to *render sophistical*, or *unsound*; to corrupt by mixture:—*pr.p.* *sophist'icating*; *pa.p.* *sophist'icated*.
- sophistication**, *so-fis'ti-ká-shun*, *n.*, *act* of *sophisticating*, *adulterating*, or *injuring* by mixture.
- sophistry**, *sof'is-tri*, *n.*, *the art* or *practice* of the *sophist*; specious but fallacious reasoning.
- Soporiferous**, *sop-or-if'er-us*, *adj.*, *bringing*, *causing*, or *tending* to cause *sleep*; *sleepy*. [L. *sopor*, *soporis*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.]
- soporific**, *sop-or-if'ik*, *adj.*, *making* or *causing sleep*.—*n.* anything that causes sleep. [Fr. *soporifique*—*sopor*, sleep, and *facio*, to make.]
- Soprano**, *so-prá'no*, *n.* lit. *superior*; the *highest* kind of female voice, air. [It., from *sopra*, *L.* *supra* or *super*, above.]
- sopranist**, *so-prá'nist*, *n.*, a *singer* of *soprano*.
- Sorcery**, *so-rér-i*, *n.*, *the casting* of *lots*; divination by the assistance of evil spirits; enchantment; magic. [old Fr. *sorterie*—*L.* *sortior*, to cast lots—*sorts*, *sortis*, a lot.]
- sorcerer**, *so-rér-er*, *n.*, *one who practices sorcery*; an enchanter; a magician. [Fr. *sortier*; low L. *sortiarius*—*sorts*, *sortis*, a lot.]
- Sordid**, *so-r'did*, *adj.* lit. *dirty*, *foul*; vile; mean; meanly avaricious.—*adv.* *sordidly*.—*n.* *sordid'ness*. [Fr. *sordide*, *L.* *sordidus*—*sordio*, to be dirty.]
- Sore**, *sór*, *n.*, a *wound*; an ulcer or boil: in *B.*, grief, affliction.—*adj.* wounded; tender, susceptible of pain; easily pained or grieved: in *B.*, severe.—*adv.* in *B.*, same as *sorely*.—*n.* *sore'ness*. [A.S. Ice. *sar*, wound, sore, pain, Scot. *sare*, sore, heavy; *L.* *screrius*, sore.]
- sorely**, *sór'li*, *adv.*, in a *sore manner*; grievously.

sorry, *sorl*, *adj.* lit. *sore* in mind, *afflicted*; grieved; melancholy; poor; worthless.—*adv.* *sorryly*.—*n.* *sorryness*. [Scot. *sary*; old G. *serig*, painful, sad; A.S. *sarig*, wounded, sorrowful; old Dutch, *sorig*; conn. etymologically with *Sore*, but has come to be regarded as the *adj.* of *Sorrow*.]

Sorrel, *sor'el*, *n.* a plant of a *sour* taste, allied to the dock. [Fr. *surelle*, from *sar*, A.S. *sor*, *sour*.]

Sorrel, *sor'el*, *adj.*, of a *sear* or *reddish-brown* colour.—*n.* a *sorrel* or reddish-brown colour. [Fr. *saurre*, *sorrel*; Prov. *saur*, *sor*, yellow, red; low G. *soor*, E. *sear*, dried up.]

Sorrow, *so'rō*, *n.*, *anxiety*, or *pain of mind*; grief; affliction.—*v.i.*, to feel sorrow or pain of mind; to grieve:—*pr.p.* *sorrowing*; *pa.p.* *sorrowed*. [old Eng. *sorge*, *sore*, *sorrowe*; A.S. *sorg*, *sork*; Ger. *sorge*; Ice. *sorg*—*syrgja*, to mourn; perhaps allied to *Sore*.]

sorrowful, *so'rō-fool*, *adj.*, *full of sorrow*; causing, shewing, or expressing sorrow; sad; dejected.—*adv.* *sorrowfully*.—*n.* *sorrowfulness*.

Sorry. See under *Sore*.

Sort, *sort*, *n.* lit. *lot*; a number of persons or things having like qualities; class, kind, or species; order or rank; manner.—*v.t.* to separate into lots, or classes; to put together; to select.—*v.i.* to be joined with others of the same *sort*; to associate; to suit:—*pr.p.* *sorting*; *pa.p.* *sorted*.—*n.* *sorter*. [Fr. *sorte*—L. *sorts*, *sortis*, a lot—*sero*, to join.]

Sortie, *so'r'tē*, *n.*, *the issuing* of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [Fr.—*sortir*, to go out, to issue.]

Sot, *sot*, *n.*, *a stupid fellow*, *a fool*; one stupified by drinking; a habitual drunkard. [Fr. *sot*; A.S. *sot*; Dutch, *sot*; Bret. *sol*, stupid; Ir. *suthan*, blockhead, *sotair*, *fo*.]

sottish, *so'tish*, *adj.*, *like a sot*; foolish; stupid with drink.—*adv.* *sottishly*.—*n.* *sottishness*.

Sou, *sō*, *n.* a French copper coin = $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a franc. [Fr. *sou*; It. *solido*—L. *solidus*, a thick solid coin, which varied in value.]

Sought, *saw't*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Seek*.

Soul, *sol*, *n.* that part of man which *thinks*, feels, desires, &c.: the seat of life and intellect; life; essence; internal power; energy or grandeur of mind; a human being, a person. [old E. *saul*; A.S. *sawel*; Ice. *sai*; old Ger. *seula*; Ger. *seele*; Goth. *saivala*; Gael. *saol*, to think.]

souled, *sōld*, *adj.*, *full of soul* or feeling.

soulless, *sōl'less*, *adj.*, *without a soul* or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Sound, *sound*, *adj.*, *safe*, *whole*, *entire*; perfect; healthy; strong; profound; correct; weighty.—*adv.* *soundly*.—*n.* *soundness*. [A.S. *suud*, *gesund*; Ger. *gesund*; allied to L. *sanus*, *sound*, Gr. *saos*, *sōs*, *safe* and *sound*.]

Sound, *sound*, *n.* lit. *what may be swum across*; a narrow passage of water; a strait. [A.S. *suud*, for *suuud*, a swimming, a narrow arm of the sea; Ice. and Ger. *suud*; Ice. *synda*, A.S. *swimman*, to swim.]

sound, *sound*, *n.* the air or *swimming* bladder of a fish. [A.S. *suud*, swimming.]

Sound, *sound*, *v.i.*, *to make a noise*; to utter a voice; to spread.—*v.t.* to cause to make a noise; to utter audibly; to direct by a sound or audible signal; to publish audibly:—*pr.p.* *sound'ing*; *pa.p.* *sound'ed*. [old E. *sunnen*, Fr. *sonner*, L. *sono*, Sans. *svan*, to sound.]

sound, *sound*, *n.* the impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air; noise; report; empty or meaningless noise. [A.S., Fr., and W. *son*; old E. *sonn*; L. *sonus*—*sono*.]

Sound, *sound*, *v.t.* to measure the depth of, esp. with a line and plummet; to probe; to try to discover a man's secret wishes, &c.; to test; to introduce an instrument into the bladder to examine it.—*v.i.* to use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water:—*pr.p.* *sound'ing*; *pa.p.* *sound'ed*.—*n.* an instrument to discover stone in the bladder. [A.S. *suudgyrd*, *suudline*, a sounding-line; Fr. *sonder*, to sound, acc. to Diez from low L. *sub-undare*, to put under the wave—L. *sub*, under, *unda*, a wave.]

sounding, *sound'ing*, *n.* the ascertaining the depth of water:—*pl.* any part of the ocean where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

Soup, *sōp*, *n.* lit. *that which is sipped*; the juice or liquid obtained by boiling, seasoned, and often mixed with vegetables. [Fr. *soupe*, old Fr. *supa*, Dutch, *saep*, old Ger. *souf*; Ice. *supa*, to sup up liquids. See *Sup*.]

Sour, *sour*, *adj.* having a pungent, acid taste; turned, as milk; rancid; crabbed or peevish in temper; bitter.—*adv.* *sourly*.—*n.* *sourness*. [A.S., old Ger., W., Fr., Ice. *sar*, Ger. *sauer*.]

sour, *sour*, *v.t.* to make sour or acid; to make cross, peevish, or discontented.—*v.i.* to become sour or acid; to become peevish or crabbed:—*pr.p.* *sour'ing*; *pa.p.* *sour'ed*. [A.S. *surian*.]

sourish, *sour'ish*, *adj.*, *somewhat sour*.

Source, *sōrs*, *n.* that from which anything *rises* or originates; origin; the spring from which a stream flows. [Fr. *source*, from *sourdre*, It. *sorgere*, L. *surgo*, to raise up, to rise.]

Souse, *sous*, *n.* lit. *sauce* or pickle made with salt; anything steeped in pickle; the ears, feet, &c. of swine pickled.—*v.t.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into water.—*v.i.* to fall on suddenly:—*pr.p.* *sous'ing*; *pa.p.* *soused*. [written also *souce*, a form of *Sauce*.]

South, *south*, *n.* lit. the direction or point of the compass *towards the sun*; the direction in which the sun appears at noon to the people N. of the Tropic of Cancer; any land opposite the N.—*adj.* lying towards the south.—*adv.* towards the south. [A.S. *sudh*; Ger. *sūd*; Ice. *sunnr*, *sudr*; Dan. *sōnden*; Fr. *sud*; Bav. *sunnenhalb*, towards the sun, south; from root of *Sun*.]

south-east, *south-est'*, *n.* the direction equally distant from the *south* and *east*.

south-east, *south-est'*, *south-easterly*, *south-est'er-li*, *south-eastern*, *south-est'ern*, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, in the direction of, or coming from the *south-east*.

southerly, *suth'er-li*, *southern*, *suth'ern*, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the *south*.—*superl.* *south'ermost*, *south most*, *most southern*, furthest towards the south.

southward, *south'ward* or *suth'ard*, *adv.*, *toward the south*.

south-west, *south-west'*, *n.* the direction equally distant from the *south* and *west*.

south-west, *south-west'*, *south-westerly*, *south-west'er-li*, *south-western*, *south-west'ern*, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of the *south-west*.

Souvenir, *sōv'nēr*, *n.* something to *bring to mind*; a remembrancer. [Fr.; It. *sovenire*—L. *sub-venire*, to come up, to come to mind—*sub*, under, from under, and *venio*, *venire*, to come.]

Sovereign

Sovereign, sov'ér-in, *adj.*, *supreme*; possessing supreme power or dominion; superior to all others; utmost.—*n.* a supreme ruler; a prince or monarch; a gold coin = *soe*. [old E. *sov'eraine*; Fr. *souverain*; It. *sovrano*, *soprano*—L. *supr.*, *supra*, above.]

sovereignty, sov'ér-in-ti, *n.*, *supreme power*; dominion. [Fr. *souveraineté*.]

Sow, sow, *n.* a female pig: an oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A.S. *sugn*; Ger. *sau*; L. *sus*; Gr. *sus*; Sans. *sukara*—*su*, to bring forth; also given from its grunt. See *Hog*.]

Sow, só, *v.t.* perhaps lit. *to generate*; to scatter seed that it may grow; to plant by strewing; to scatter seed over; to spread.—*v.t.* to scatter seed for growth:—*pr.p.* sowing; *pa.p.* sowed and sown.—*n.* sower. [A.S. *sawan*; Goth. *satan*; Ger. *säen*; Ice. *soa*; akin to L. *servo*, *servi*, to beget, to sow; and prob. to Sans. *sv*, to generate.]

Spa, spaw, *n.* a place where there is a mineral spring of water. [from *Spa*, a town in Belgium.]

Space, spás, *n.* extension as distinct from material substances; room; largeness: distance between objects; interval between lines or words in books; quantity of time; distance between two points of time; a short time; interval.—*v.t.* to make or arrange intervals between:—*pr.p.* spacing; *pa.p.* spaced. [Fr. *espace*; It. *spazio*—L. *spatium*, Gr. *stadión*, Doric *spadion*, a race-course.]

spacious, spás'hus, *adj.*, *having large space*; large in extent; roomy; wide.—*adv.* spaciously.—*n.* spaciousness. [Fr. *spacieux*; L. *spatiosus*.]

Spade, spád, *n.*, a broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging.—*v.t.* to dig with a spade:—*pr.p.* spading; *pa.p.* spaded. [A.S. *spada*, *spad*; old Ger. *spato*, *spado*; Ger. *spaten*; It. *spada*, Fr. *spée*, a sword; L. *spatha*, Gr. *spathe*, any broad blade.]

Spaka, spák, old *past tense* of *Speak*.

Span, span, *n.* the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little-finger when the fingers are *extended*: nine inches: the spread of an arch between its abutments: a space of time.—*v.t.* to measure by spans: to measure; to embrace:—*pr.p.* spanning; *pa.p.* spanned. [A.S., Dutch; old Fr. *espan*, It. *spenna*, old Ger. *spanna*, a span—*spannen*, Dan. *spannde*, probably allied to L. *spannere*, to extend.]

Spanned, span'dred, *n.* the irregular triangular space between the *span* or curve of an arch and the enclosing right angle. [from *Span*.]

Sparingly, spang'gl, *n.* a small plate of shining metal; anything sparkling and brilliant, like a sapphire.—*v.t.* to adorn with sparkles.—*v.i.* to glitter:—*pr.p.* sparkling; *pa.p.* sparkled. [A.S. *spange*, Ice. *spang*, a clasp; Gael. *spang*, anything shining or sparkling.]

Spaniard, span'yard, *n.* a native of *Spain*.

Spaniel, span'yel, *n.* a *Spanish* dog used in the chase, or kept as a pet, remarkable for its sagacity and flowing: a flowing, obsequious person. [old Fr. *espaignol*.]

Spanish, span'ish, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to Spain*.—*n.* the language of *Spain*.

Spanker, spang'ker, *n.* the after-sail of a ship or *banquet*, so called from its *flapping* in the breeze. [from vulgar *spank*, to flap, to move quickly.]

Spaw, spáz, *n.* orig. a *herb*: a *vulva*: a general

Spavin

terna for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs, &c. [Gael. *sparr*; Dutch, *sporre*; Ice. *sparr*; It. *sparra*, a bar.]

Spar, spár, *n.* a mineral with a glossy surface, which breaks into regular fragments. [A.S. *spærstan*, chalkstone; Sw. *spat*; Dutch, *spath*.]

sparry, spár'i, *adj.*, *consisting of or like spar*.

Spar, spár, *v.t.* to box with the hands; to fight with showy action: to dispute:—*pr.p.* sparring; *pa.p.* sparred.—*n.* *sparring*. [Fr. *sparrer*, to kick out; akin to Ger. *sperron*, Ice. *sperrast*, to thrust.]

Spare, spár, *v.t.* to use frugally: to do without: to save from any use: to withhold from: to treat tenderly: to grant; to part with willingly.—*v.i.* to be frugal: to forbear: to be tender; to forgive:—*pr.p.* sparing; *pa.p.* spared. [A.S. *sparian*; Fr. *épargner*; It. *sparguare*—Ger. *sparrn*; allied to L. *parco*, to spare.]

spare, spár, *adj.*, *sparing*; frugal: scanty: lean; superfluous.—*n.* *spareness*.

spare-rib, spár-rib, *n.* a piece of pork consisting of the ribs with a *spare* or small amount of flesh.

sparing, spár'ing, *adj.* scarce; scanty; saving.

Spark, spárk, *n.* a small particle of fire shot off from a burning body with a crackling sound; any small shining body or light; a small portion of anything active or vivid. [A.S. *spærca*, a spark; Dan. *spjrge*, Sw. *spårka*, to crackle; or perh. allied to L. *spargere*, to scatter.]

sparkle, spárk'l, *n.*, a little *spark*; lustre.—*v.i.* to emit sparks: to shine; to glitter:—*pr.p.* sparkling; *pa.p.* sparkled. [dim. of *Spark*.]

sparkling, spárk'ling, *adj.*, *giving out sparks*; glittering; brilliant; lively.

Sparrow. See under *Spar*.

Sparrow, spár'b, *n.* a small well-known bird with a *spear*-shaped or sharp bill. [A.S. *spærow*; Goth. *spærow*; Ice. *sporr*; Ger. *sperrling*; prob. from root of *Spear*.]

sparrow-bill, spár'b-hil, *n.* a small shoe-nail, so called from its shape.

sparrow-hawk, spár'b-hawk, *n.* a small species of *hawk* destructive to *sparrows*, &c.

Sparry. See under *Spar*.

Sparsely, spár'sly, *adv.* thinly scattered.—*adv.* sparsely.

n. *sparseness*. [L. *spargo*, *spargens*, to scatter; allied to Gr. *spairō*, to sow.]

Spartan, spár'tan, *adj.*, *of or pertaining to Sparta* in Greece; hardy; fearless.

Spasm, spásm, *n.* an irregular, violent, and involuntary *drawing* or contraction of the muscles; a convulsive fit. [Fr. *spasme*; L. *spasmus*; Gr. *spasmus*—*spas*, to draw.]

spasmodic, spas-mod'ik, *spasmodical*, spas-mod'ik, *adj.*, *relating to or consisting in spasm*; convulsive.—*n.* a medicine for removing spasms.

Spit, spít, old *pa.t.* of *Spit*, to throw from the mouth.

Spit, spít, *n.* the spout or young *spit* or thrown out by shell-fish. [from root of *Spit*.]

Spatter, spát'ter, *v.t.*, *to spit* or throw out upon; to scatter about: to sprinkle with dirt or anything moist: to defame:—*pr.p.* spattering; *pa.p.* spattered. [freq. of *Spit*.]

Spauld, spár'd-la, *Spauld*, spár'l, *n.*, a little *spade*; a broad kind of knife for spreading plasters. [Fr. *spatul*; L. *spatula*, *spatulula*, dim. of *spatula*, Gr. *spathe*, any broad blade. See *Spade*.]

Spavin, spávin, *n.* a swelling near the joints of horses producing lameness, and causing them to lift their feet like a *sparrow-hawk*. [It.

spavenio for *sparvenio*; old Fr. *sparvain*—*espervier*, old Ger. *spartuari*, a sparrow-hawk.]
 spawined, spawind, *adj.*, affected with spavin.

Spawna, spawna, *n.* the eggs of fish or frogs when *spit* out or ejected; offspring.—*v.t.* to produce, as fishes and frogs do their eggs: to bring forth.—*v.i.* to deposit eggs, as fishes or frogs: to issue, as offspring:—*pr.p.* spawning; *pa.p.* spawned. [Probably from A.S. *spawan*, to spit out.]

spawner, spawner, *n.* the female fish, from which the *spawna* is ejected.

Speak, spēk, *v.i.* to utter words or articulate sounds: to say: to talk: to converse: to sound.—*v.t.* to pronounce: to converse in: to address: to declare: to express by signs:—*pr.p.* speaking; *pa.t.* spoke or spake; *pa.p.* spok'en. [A.S. *spæcan*, *sprecan*; Sw. *spåka*; Ger. *sprechen*.]

speaker, spēk'ēr, *n.*, one who speaks: the person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Commons.—*n.* speak'ership.

speech, spēch, *n.*, that which is spoken; language: the power of speaking; oration: any declaration of thoughts: mention.

speechless, spēch'les, *adj.*, destitute or deprived of the power of speech.—*n.* speech'lessness.

Spear, spēr, *n.* a long weapon used in war and hunting made of a *spār* or pole pointed with iron: a lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish.—*v.t.* to pierce or kill with a spear:—*pr.p.* spear-ing; *pa.p.* speared'. [A.S. *spearr*, W. *yspar*, low L. *sparrus*, L. *sparus*, a hunting spear; Ger. *speer*, Dutch, *spere*, *sparre*, a stake. See *Spar*, a bar.]
spearman, spēr'man, *n.* a man armed with a spear.
spearmint, spēr'mint, *n.* a species of *mint* having spear-shaped leaves.

Species, spē'shēz, *n.* lit. that which is seen: a group of individuals having common marks or characteristics:—subordinate to a Genus. [L.—*specio*, to look.]

special, spēsh'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or designating a species: particular; distinctive: uncommon: designed for a particular purpose: limited in range: chief in excellence.—*adv.* special'ly.

specialty, spēsh-i-al'i-ti, *n.* the special or particular mark of a person or thing; a special occupation or object of attention.

specialty, spēsh'al-ti, *n.*, something special: a special contract: that for which a person is distinguished.
specie, spē'shi, *n.* gold and silver coin, because visible wealth, and not merely representing it as bills and notes do.

specify, spē's-i-fī, *v.t.*, to make special; to mention particularly:—*pr.p.* specifying; *pa.p.* specif'ed. [L. *species*, and *facio*, to make.]

specifice, spē-sif'ik, *specifical*, spē-sif'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to, or constituting a species: that specif'ies: precise: infallible.—*adv.* specif'ically.

specifice, spē-sif'ik, *n.* a remedy which has a special power in disease: an infallible remedy.

specification, spē-s-i-fī-kā'shun, *n.*, act of specifying: a statement of particulars.

specimen, spē's-i-men, *n.* a portion of anything to show the kind and quality of the whole: a sample.
specious, spē'shūs, *adj.*, that looks well at first sight; showy: plausible.—*adv.* spec'iously.

Speck, spēk, *n.*, a spot; a blemish.—*v.t.* to spot:—*pr.p.* speck'ing; *pa.p.* speck'ed'. [A.S. *specca*.]

speckle, spēk'l, *n.*, a little speck or spot in anything different in substance or colour from the thing itself.—*v.t.* to mark with speckles:—*pr.p.* speck'ling; *pa.p.* speck'led.

Spectacle, spēk'ta-kl, *n.*, anything seen or looked at; a sight: show: an exhibition:—*pl.* glasses to assist the sight. [L. *spectaculum*—*specio*, *speculatum*, intens. of *specio*, to look at.]

spectacled, spēk'ta-klid, *adj.*, wearing spectacles.

spectator, spēk'tā'tur, *n.*, one who looks on.

spectrum, spēk'trum, *n.*, lit. something seen; the image of something seen continued after the eyes are closed: the colours of light separated by a prism, and exhibited as spread out on a screen.—*pl.* spect'ra. [L.—*specio*, to see.]

spectroscope, spēk'tro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [Spectrum, and Gr. *skōpos*, to look at.]

spectre, spēk'tēr, *n.*, lit. something seen; a ghost.

spectral, spēk'tral, *adj.*, relating to, or like a spectre.

spectular. See under *Speckle*.

speculate, spēk'ū-lāt, *v.t.*, to look at or into with the mind: to consider: to theorise: to traffic for great profit:—*pr.p.* spec'ulating; *pa.p.* spec'ulated.—*n.* spec'ulation. [L. *specular*, *speculatus*—*specula*, a look-out—*specio*, to look.]

speculation, spēk-ū-lā'shun, *n.*, act of speculating: mental view; contemplation: theory: the buying goods, &c. to sell them at an advance.

speculative, spēk'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.*, given to speculation or theory: ideal: pertaining to speculation in business, &c.—*adv.* spec'ulatively.

speculum, spēk'ū-lum, *n.* a looking-glass: a reflector of polished metal. [L.—*specio*, to look.]

specular, spēk'ū-lar, *adj.*, resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface.

Sped, spēd, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Speed*.

Speech, &c. See under *Speak*.

Speed, spēd, *v.t.*, to hasten: to succeed: to fare.—*v.i.* to despatch with haste: to hasten, as to a conclusion: to execute: to aid: to make prosperous:—*pr.p.* speed'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* sped.—*n.* haste; quickness; success. [A.S. *spedan*, to hasten, to prosper; old Ger. *spoden*, to haste; *spuot*, haste, prosperity; Gr. *spoudo*, to urge on.]

speedy, spēd'i, *adj.*, hasty; quick; nimble.—*adv.* speed'ily.—*n.* speed'iness.

Spell, spēl, *n.*, discourse; any form of words supposed to possess magical power. [A.S. *spell*, Ice. *spjall*, discourse.]

Spell, spēl, *v.t.* to tell or name the letters of, pointing them out with a *spill* or splinter of wood: to name, write, or print the proper letters of.—*v.i.* to form words with the proper letters:—*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled', spelt. [from *spāll*, *n.*: so Dutch, *spell*, a splinter, *spellen*, to spell, Fris. *spjald*, a splinter, *letterspjenking*, spelling.]

spelling, spēling, *n.*, act of spelling or naming the letters of words; orthography. [to *spell*.]

spelling-book, spēling-book, *n.* a book for teaching

Spell, spēl, *v.t.*, to take the place of another for a time in any labour or duty: to relieve:—*pr.p.* spell'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spelled'. [A.S. *spelian*, to act for another, *spelling*, *speling*, a turn.]

Speltzer, spēl'tēr, *n.*, *sinc.* [old Ger. *speltzer*; Dutch, *spjauter*: a form of *Pewter*.]

Spencer, spēns'ēr, *n.* a short over-jacket worn by men or women, named after a Lord Spencer who introduced it or made it fashionable.

Spencer, spēns'ēr, *n.* in ships and barques, a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [?]

Spend, spēnd, *v.t.*, to expend or weigh out: to give

for any purpose : to consume : to waste : to pass, as time.—*v.t.* to make expense : to be dissipated :—*pr.p.* spending ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spent.—*n.* spend'er. [A.S. *spendan* ; old Ger. *spendon*—L. *expendo* or *dispendo*, to weigh out.]
 spendthrift, spend'thrift, *n.* one who spends the savings of *thrift* ; a prodigal.
 spent, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *spend*.

Sperm, spērm, *n.*, that which is sown ; animal seed : spawn of fishes or frogs : spermaceti. [L.—Gr. *sperma*—*spiro*, to sow.]

spermaceti, spēr-ma-sē'ti, *n.* lit. the sperm of the whale ; a waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [L. *sperma*, and *cetus*, Gr. *kētos*, a whale.]

spermatic, spēr-mat'ik, spermatic, spēr-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or consisting of sperm or seed ; seminal.

sperm-oil, spērm-oil, *n.*, oil from the sperm-whale.
sperm-whale, spērm-hwāl, *n.* a species of whale from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.

Spew, spū, same as *Spue*.

Sphere, sfēr, *n.*, a ball or globe ; an orb : circuit of motion : province or duty : rank. [Fr.—L. *sphæra* ; Gr. *sphaira*.]

spheric, sfer'ik, spherical, sfer'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a sphere.—*adv.* spher'ically.

sphericity, sfer-is'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being spherical ; roundness.

spheroid, sfer'oid, *n.* a body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round. [Fr. *sphéroïde*—Gr. *sphaira*, and *eidos*, form.]

spheroidal, sfer-oid'al, *adj.*, having the form of a spheroid.

spherule, sfer'ool, *n.*, a little sphere.

Sphinx, sfingsk, *n.* in *anc. myth.* a monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness, that proposed riddles to travellers, and squeezed or strangled those who could not solve them. [L., Gr.—*sphingō*, *sphingōō*, to squeeze.]

Spice, spīs, *n.* an aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food, formerly one of the most valuable kinds of merchandise : a small quantity.—*v.t.* to season with spice : to tincture :—*pr.p.* spicing' ; *pa.p.* spiced'. [Fr. *épice*, spice ; It. *spezie*, kind ; in *pl.* drugs, spices = low L. *species*, kinds of goods ; L. *species*, kind.] [of spices.]

spicery, spīs'er-i, *n.*, spices in general : a repository
spicy, spīs'i, *adj.*, producing or abounding with spices ; fragrant ; pungent.—*adv.* spic'ily.—*n.* spic'iness.

Spider, spī'dēr, *n.*, an animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Dan. *spinder* ; Sw. *spindel* ; old Ger. *spinna* : from *Spin*.]

See under *Spike*.

Spik, *n.*, a point ; an ear of corn : a small ed rod ; a large nail.—*v.t.* to set with s : to stop the vent of with a spike :—*pr.p.* spiking' ; *pa.p.* spiked'. [Sw. *spik*, a spike ; Norw. *spik*, a splinter ; It. *spica*, *spiga*, an ear of corn ; *yspig*, a spike, *spig*, allied to L. *spica*, a point.]

spik'let, *n.*, a little spike.

spik'nard, *n.* a highly aromatic oil or obtained from an Indian plant, the *Nardus* spike-shaped blossoms ; the plant itself. [Fr. *spicard*. See *Nard*.] [a sharp point.]

spike, *adj.*, furnished with spikes ; having
spike, *n.*, a spike, or pointed piece of wood with a small hole in a cask. [W. *yspigawod*.]

spike, *v.t.* to spoil ; to waste ; to allow to run
 to shed.—*v.i.* to shed : to be shed : to be

allowed to fall, be lost, or wasted :—*pr.p.* spilling' ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spilled', spilt.—*n.* spilt'er. [A.S. *spillan* ; Norw. *spilla*. See *Spill*, to waste.]

Spill, spil, Spilo, spil, *n.* lit. a splinter : a small peg or pin to stop a hole. [Dutch, *spil*, prov. Ger. *speil*, A.S. *spini*, *spindel* : con. with *Spindle*.]

Spin, spin. See under *Spindle*.

Spindle, spin'dl, *n.* lit. a splinter ; the pin from which the thread is spun or twisted ; a pin on which anything turns : the fusee of a watch. [A.S. *spini*, *spindel* ; Ger. *spindel*, a spindle, *schindel*, a splint. See *Spill*, *n.*]

spira, spin, *v.t.* to draw out and twist into threads from a spindle : to draw out a thread as *spice* ; do : to draw out tediously : to cause to whirl rapidly.—*v.i.* to practise the art or trade of spinning, to perform the act of spinning : to issue in a small or thread-like current : to whirl :—*pr.p.* spinning' ; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* spun.—*n.* spin'n'er. [A.S. ; Goth. *spinnan* ; Ice. *spinna* : from *Spindle*.]

spinning, spin'ing, *adj.*, used in spinning.

spinster, spin'stēr, *n.* lit. a woman who spins : a law, an unmarried female.

Spinach, Spīnal, See under *Spina*.

Spina, spīn, *n.*, something with spikes or points ; a thorn : a thin, pointed spike, esp. in fishes : the backbone of an animal. [L. *spina*—*spica*, to furnish with a point—*spica*, a point. See *Spica*.]

spinal, spin'al, *adj.*, pertaining to the spine or backbone.

spinet, spin'et or spin-et', *n.* a stringed instrument like the harpsichord, so called because struck with a spine or pointed quill. [old Fr. *espinette* ; It. *spinetta*—L. *spina*.] [thorny.]

spinose, spī'nōz, spinous, spī'nus, *adj.*, full of spines ; spiny, spī'n'i, *adj.*, full of spines ; thorny : troublesome ; perplexed.—*n.* spin'iness.

spinach, spinage, spin'aj, *n.* an esculent vegetable with jagged or spiny leaves. [It. *spinace*, low L. *spinaceus*—*spina*.]

Spinster. See under *Spindle*.

Spiracle, spir'a-kl, *n.*, a breathing hole ; any minute passage. [L. *spiraculum*—*spiro*, to breathe.]

Spire, spīr, *n.*, anything wound round or upon a thing ; a winding line like the threads of a screw ; a curl ; a wreath : a tapering body ; a steeple. [L. *spira* ; Gr. *spira*, akin to *spiro*, to fasten together in rows.]

spiral, spir'al, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a spire : winding like the thread of a screw.—*n.* a spiral line ; a curve which continually recedes from a centre about which it revolves : a screw.

spirally, spir'al-li, *adv.*, in a spiral form or direction.
spiry, spīr'i, *adj.*, of a spiral form ; wreathed ; tapering like a spire or a pyramid : abounding in spires.

Spirit, spir'it, *n.*, breath ; vital force : the soul : a ghost : mental disposition ; enthusiasm : real meaning ; chief quality : a very lively person ; any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as brandy :—*pl.* intellectual activity ; liveliness ; persons with particular qualities of mind : mental excitement : spirituous liquors. [L. *spiritus*—*spiro*, to breathe.]—Holy Spīrit. See under *Holy*.—The Spirit, the Holy Spirit : the human spirit under the influence of the Holy Spirit.

spirited, spir'it-ed, *adj.*, full of spirit, life, or fire ; animated.—*adv.* spir'itedly.—*n.* spir'itedness.

sponge: to gain by mean tricks:—*fr. s.* sponging; *pa. s.* sponged. [A.S.; old Fr. *espouge*, L. *spongia*: Gr. *spongia*, *spongus*.]

sponge-cake, *sponj'-kák*, *n.* a kind of cake, very light and spongy.

spongy, *sponj'í*, *adj.*, like a sponge; of an open texture: soft and porous: wet and soft: capable of imbibing fluids.—*n.* spongiuism.

Sponsal, *spon'sal*, *adj.*, pertaining to a betrothal, a marriage, or a spouse. [L. *sponsalis*—*sponsus*, a betrothal—*spondeo*, to promise solemnly—Gr. *spondó*, to pour a libation.]

sponsor, *spon'sur*, *n.*, one who promises solemnly for another; a surety; a godfather or godmother.—*n.* spon'sorship. [L.]

sponsorial, *spon-só'-ri-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a sponsor, or sponsorship.

spontaneous, *spon-tá-ne-us*, *adj.*, of one's free will; voluntary: acting by its own impulse or natural law; produced of itself or without interference.—*adv.* spontaneously. [L. *spontaneus*—*sponte*, of one's own accord—*spondeo*.]

spontaneity, *spon-ta-ne'i-ti*, *n.*, state or quality of being spontaneous.

Spool, *spool*, *n.* a cane or reel for winding yarn upon.—*v. t.* to wind on spools:—*fr. s.* spooling; *pa. s.* spooled. [low Ger.; Gr. *spule*.]

Spoon, *spoon*, *n.* lit. a chip of wood: an instrument for supping liquids. [A.S. *span*, Ger. *span*, a chip; Ice. *spann*, a chip, a spoon.]

spoonbill, *spoon'bil*, *n.* a wading bird like the heron, with a long bill rounded at the end like a spoon.

spoonful, *spoon'fool*, *n.* as much as a spoon contains when full: a small quantity.

Spore, *spór*, *n.* a minute grain which serves as a seed in flowerless plants like the fern. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*spéiro*, to sow.]

sporadic, *spo-ra'dik*, *adj.*, scattered—a term specially applied to single cases of a disease usually epidemic. [Gr. *sporadikos*—*sporas*, sporados, scattered—*spéiro*, sow.]

Sport, *spórt*, *v. t.*, to disport; to play; to frolic: to practise field diversions: to trifle.—*v. t.* to amuse; to make merry: to represent playfully:—*fr. s.* spórt'ing; *pa. s.* spórt'ed.—*n.* that which amuses or makes merry; play; mirth; jest; contemptuous mirth; anything for playing with; a toy; idle jingle: field diversion. (An abbreviation of Disport.)

sportful, *spórt'fool*, *adj.*, full of sport; merry; full of jesting.—*adv.* sportfully.—*n.* sportfulness.

sporting, *spórt'ing*, *adj.*, relating to or engaging in sports.—*adv.* sportingly.

sportive, *spórt'iv*, *adj.*, inclined to sport; playful; merry.—*adv.* sportively.—*n.* sportiveness.

sportsman, *spórt'sman*, *n.*, one who practices, or one skilled in field-sports.—*sportsmanship*, *n.*, practice or skill of a sportsman.

Spot, *spot*, *n.* lit. something spit; a mark made by a drop of wet matter; a blot; a discoloured place; a small part of a different colour: a small extent of space; any particular place: something that soils; a stain on character or reputation.—*v. t.* to mark with drops of wet; to stain; to discolour: to taint; to tarnish, as reputation:—*fr. s.* spott'ing; *pa. s.* spot'ed. (akin to *spit* and *spatter*; Dutch, *spatten*, to bespatter, *spat*, a drop of what is splashed.)

spotless, *spot'les*, *adj.*, without a spot; untainted; pure.—*adv.* spotlessly.—*n.* spotlessness.

spotted, *spot'ed*, *spotty*, *spot'í*, *adj.*, marked with spots or discoloured places.

Sposa, *spos*, *n.* lit. one engaged to be married to another; a husband or wife. [old Fr. *espos*. It. *sposo*, L. *sponsus*—*spondeo*, *sponsus*, to promise, to engage for marriage. See *Sponsal*.]

spousal, *spou'al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.—*n.* usually a pl. nuptials; marriage.

Spout, *spout*, *v. t.*, to spit or throw out violently, as from a pipe.—*v. t.* to issue with violence, as from a pipe:—*fr. s.* spout'ing; *pa. s.* spout'ed.—*n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues; a pipe for conducting a liquid. [Dutch, *spuit*, a spout, *spuitem*, to spout; akin to *spit*.]

Sprain, *sprán*, *v. t.* lit. to strain, to squeeze out: to overstrain the muscles of a joint:—*fr. s.* spraining; *pa. s.* sprained.—*n.* an excessive strain of the muscles of a joint. [old Fr. *esprindre*, to force out, to strain—L. *exprime*. See *Express*.]

Sprang, *past tense of Spring*.

Sprat, *sprat*, *n.* lit. sprout or spawn; a sea-fish like the herring, but much smaller. [old E. *sprot*, Ger. *sprotte*—*spresen*, to sprout.]

Sprawl, *srawl*, *v. t.*, to toss or kick about the limbs; to stretch the body carelessly when lying: to spread ungracefully:—*fr. s.* sprawling; *pa. s.* sprawled.—*n.* sprawl'er. (Dan. *spælle*, to toss about the limbs; prov. E. *sprawled*, motion.)

Spray, *sprá*, *n.* small particles of water sprinkled or driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, &c. [A.S. *sprengan*, *sprengan*, to sprinkle, to wet, *sprengan*, to pour.]

Spray, *sprá*, *n.* a sprig or small shoot of a tree; the small branches collectively. [A.S. *sprec*, Ice. *sprek*, a twig; old Ger. *spreiah*, twigs—*sprahkon*, to cut.]

spring, *spring*, *n.* a small shoot or twig.—*v. t.* to embroider with representations of twigs:—*fr. s.* spring'ing; *pa. s.* sprung'ed.

Spread, *spre'd*, *v. t.*, to scatter abroad or in all directions; to stretch; to cover a larger surface; to extend; to cover by stretching something over; to overlay; to shoot out, as branches; to circulate, as news; to cause to affect numbers, as a disease; to emit; to diffuse; to set with provisions, as a table.—*v. t.* to extend or expand in all directions; to be extended or stretched: to be propagated or circulated:—*fr. s.* spread'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. s.* spread.—*n.* extent; compass; expansion of parts. [A.S. *spredan*; Ger. *spreiten*, akin to *breiten*, to make broad—*breit*, broad.]

Sprig. See under *Sprig*, a sprig.

Sprightly, *sprít'li*, *adj.*, spirit-like; airy; full of life; lively; brisk.—*n.* sprightliness. [*spright* for spirit. See *Sprita*.]

Spring, *spring*, *v. i.* to bound; to leap; to rush hastily; to move suddenly by elastic force; to issue with speed or violence; to start up suddenly; to break forth; to appear; to issue; to come into existence; in *B.*, to rise, as the sun.—*v. t.* to cause to spring up; to start; to produce quickly; to contrive on a sudden; to explode, as a mine; to open, as a leak; to crack, as a mast:—*fr. s.* spring'ing; *pa. t.* sprung, *sprang*; *pa. s.* sprung.—*n.* a leap; a flying back with elastic force; elastic power: an elastic body: any active power; that by which action is produced: cause or origin: a source; a fountain; in *B.*, the dawn; the time when plants begin to spring up and grow, the vernal season—March, April, May: a starting of a plank in

a vessel; a crack in a mast. [A.S. *springan*; Ger. *springen*.]

spring, *spring*, *n.* a snare with a spring-noose; a gin.—*v.t.* to catch in a spring:—*pr. p.* springing; *pa. p.* sprunged'. [prov. E. *springle*, Ger. *springeln*.]

springy, *spring'i*, *adj.* pertaining to or like a spring; elastic; nimble; abounding with springs or fountains.—*n.* springiness.

spring-tide, *spring-tid*, *n.* a tide which springs or rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon.

Sprinkle, *spring'kl*, *v.t.* to scatter in small drops or particles; to scatter on; to baptise with a few drops of water; to purify.—*v.i.* to scatter in drops.—*n.* a small quantity sprinkled.—*n.* sprinkler. [dim. of prov. E. *sprinkle*, *springe*, A.S. *springan*, Dutch, *sprinkelen*.]

Sprit, *sprit*, *n.* that which stretches out and supports; *naut.*, a spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. [A.S. *spreot*, Ger. *spreizen*—*spreissen*, to stretch or extend.]

Sprite, *sprít*, *n.* a spirit; a shade; a ghost. [a corr. of *Spirit*.]

Sprout, *sprout*, *n.* a germ or young shoot:—*pl.* young shoots from old cabbages.—*v.i.* to shoot; to push out new shoots:—*pr. p.* sprouting; *pa. p.* sprouted'. [A.S. *spreot*, *spreyt*, a sprout, *spreotan*, Ger. *spreissen*, to sprout.]

Spruce, *sprúcs*, *adj.* smart; neat—*adv.* sprucely.—*n.* spruce-ness. [a corr. of *Prussian*: or akin to prov. E. *sprack*, active, lively; *spark*, a smart, gaily-dressed fellow; Ice. *spark*, brisk.]

Spruce-beer, *sprúcs-bér*, *n.* beer flavoured with a decoction of the shoots of certain trees, esp. of the Norway spruce. [Ger. *sprossen-bier*—*sprossen*, young shoots of trees—*spreissen*, to sprout.]

spruce-fir, *sprúcs-fér*, *n.* the fir-tree whose shoots were most used for making spruce-beer; a genus of firs often growing to a great size. [gen. given the *Prussian fir*, from old E. *spruce*, *Prussian*.]

Spring, *past tense* and *past participle* of Spring.

Spue, *spú*, *v.t.* lit. to spit out; in *B.*, to vomit; to cast forth with abhorrence:—*pr. p.* spuing; *pa. p.* spued'. [A.S. *spivuan*, Dutch, *spuwan*, akin to L. *spuo*, Gr. *spud*, to spit out—root, *spu*.]

spume, *spúm*, *n.* scum or froth *spumed* or thrown up by liquids: foam.—*v.i.* to throw up scum; to foam:—*pr. p.* spuming; *pa. p.* spumed'. [L. *spuma*—*spuo*.]

spumous, *spúm'us*, *spumy*, *spúm'i*, *adj.* consisting of spume or froth; frothy; foamy.

Spun, *past tense* and *past participle* of Spin.

Spunk, *spungk*, *n.* lit. a chip of wood; wood easily set on fire. [A.S. *spun*, a chip, *spoon*, chips.]

Spur, *spur*, *n.* lit. a mark made by pressure with the foot; an instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse; that which goads or instigates: something projecting; the hard projection on a cock's leg; a small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range.—*v.t.* to urge on with spurs; to urge onward; to impel; to put spurs on.—*v.i.* to press forward; to travel in great haste:—*pr. p.* spurring; *pa. p.* spurred'. [A.S. *spura*, *spora*, Gael. *spor*; Ger. *sporn*; Ice. *spor*, footmark.]

spur-wheel, *spur-hwél*, *n.* in *mech.*, a wheel with the cogs on the face of the edge like a spur.

Spurge, *spurj*, *n.* a class of acrid plants with a milky juice, used for purging or taking off warts.

[old Fr. *espurge*—*espurger*, L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, off, *purgo*, to clear. See Furge.]

Spurious, *spúri'us*, *adj.* illegitimate; bastard; not genuine; false.—*adv.* spuriously.—*n.* spuriousness. [L. *spurius*.]

Spurn, *spurn*, *v.t.* to drive away as with the spur or foot; to kick; to reject with disdain.—*v.i.* to kick up the heels; to shew disdain:—*pr. p.* spurning; *pa. p.* spurned'.—*n.* disdainful rejection. [A.S. *spurnan*, from *Spur*.]

Spurt, *spurt*, *v.t.* to sprout, spout, or send out in a sudden stream, as water.—*v.i.* to gush out suddenly in a small stream; to flow out forcibly or at intervals:—*pr. p.* spurting; *pa. p.* spurted'.—*n.* a sudden or violent gush of a liquid from an opening; a jet; a sudden and short effort. [Spurt, orig. = Sproat; Dutch, *spruiten*, to spout, Sw. *spruta*, to spit.]

spurt'er, *v.t.* to spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out moisture in scattered drops; to speak rapidly and indistinctly.—*v.t.* to throw out with haste and noise; to utter hastily and indistinctly:—*pr. p.* sputtering; *pa. p.* sputtered'.—*n.* moist matter thrown out in particles. [dim. of Spit and Spout; low Ger. *sputtern*, to sputter.]

Spy, *spí*, *v.t.*, to see; to discover, generally at a distance; to discover by close search; to inspect secretly:—*pr. p.* spying; *pa. p.* spied'.—*n.* one sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, &c.; one who keeps a watch on others; one who secretly conveys information. [Fr. *espier*, Sp. *espíar*, It. *spiare*; from Ger. *spähen*, old Ger. *spāhan*, to see, to spy; akin to L. *specio*, to see, Sans. *spāca*, a spy.]

spy-glass, *spí-glas*, *n.*, a glass for spying; a small telescope.

Squabble, *skwob'l*, *v.i.* to dispute in a noisy manner; to wrangle:—*pr. p.* squabbling; *pa. p.* squabbled'.—*n.* a noisy, petty quarrel; a brawl.—*n.* squabbler. [akin to low Ger. *kabbeln*, to quarrel; Dutch, *kabbelen*, to dash, as waves; from the sound of dashing water.]

Squadron, *skwod'rún*, *n.* orig. a square of troops; a body of cavalry of about two hundred men; a number of ships on a particular service or station. [Fr. *escadron*; It. *squadrona*, *squadra*; from L. *quadrus*, square—*quatuor*, four.]

squad, *skwod*, *n.* lit. a squadron; a small body of men assembled for drill. [Fr. *escouade*.]

Squalid, *skwol'id*, *adj.* stiff with dirt; filthy.—*adv.* squalidly.—*n.* squalidness. [L. *squalidus*—*squaleo*, to be stiff; akin to Gr. *skello*, to dry.]

squalor, *skwól'or*, *n.*, state of being squalid; dirtiness; filthiness. [L.]

Squall, *skwawl*, *v.i.*, to cry out violently:—*pr. p.* squalling; *pa. p.* squalled'.—*n.* a loud cry or scream; a violent gust of wind. [Ice. *squala*; Ir. and Gael. *sgal*, to shriek; from the sound.]

squally, *skwaw'l*, *adj.* abounding or disturbed with squalls or gusts of wind; gusty.

Squalor. See under Squalid.

Squander, *skwon'dér*, *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully:—*pr. p.* squandering; *pa. p.* squandered'.—*n.* squanderer. [Ger. *schwunden*, now *verschwendet*; old Ger. *swundian*—*swindan*, to vanish; or a nasalised form of E. *squatter*, a form of spatter, to splash, to disperse.]

Square, *skwár*, *adj.* having four equal sides and angles; forming a right angle; having a straight

- front or an outline formed by straight lines.—*n.* that which is square: a square figure: a four-sided space enclosed by houses: a square body of troops: the length of the side of any figure squared: an instrument for measuring right angles: in *arith.*, the product of a quantity multiplied by itself.—*v.t.* to form like a square: to form with four equal sides and angles: in *arith.*, to multiply by itself: *naut.*, to place at right angles with the keel.—*pr.p.* squaring; *pa.p.* squared.—*n.* squareness. [old Fr. *esquarre*, It. *quadrato*, a square; L. *quadratus*, pa.p. of *quadrare*, to square—*quatuor*, four.]
- Squat**, skwot, *v.i.* to sit down upon the hams or heels; to cower, as an animal: to settle on new land without title.—*pr.p.* squatting; *pa.p.* squatted.—*n.* squatter. [prov. E. *quat*, to squat; It. *quatto*, Sp. *cacho*, cowering—L. *coactus*, pa.p. of *cogere*—*con*, together, and *ago*, to drive.]
- Squawk**, skwék, *v.i.* to utter a shrill, and usually short cry:—*pr.p.* squeaking; *pa.p.* squeaked.—*n.* a sudden, shrill cry. [Sw. *squakva*, to croak; Ger. *quicken*, to squeak: from the sound.]
- Squeal**, skwél, *v.i.* to utter a shrill, and prolonged sound:—*pr.p.* squealing; *pa.p.* squealed. [Sw. *sqvåla*, to cry out: from the sound.]
- Squeamish**, skwém'ish, *adj.* lit. choking; sickish at stomach: easily disgusted or offended: fastidious in taste.—*adv.* squeamishly.—*n.* squeamishness. [prov. Dan. *svaaln*, choking vapour; Ger. *quäl*, smoke; *Dan. quäle*, to choke: akin to *Qualmish*.]
- Squeeze**, skwéz, *v.t.*, to crush or press between two bodies: to oppress: to embrace closely: to force through a small hole: to cause to pass.—*v.i.* to push between close bodies: to press; to crowd:—*pr.p.* squeezing; *pa.p.* squeezed.—*n.* act of squeezing; pressing between bodies. [A.S. *cwisan*; Ger. *quetschen*; old Ger. *quesson*.]
- Squib**, skwib, *n.* a paper tube filled with combustibles, thrown up into the air burning and bursting: a lampoon. [prov. E. a child's squirt.]
- Squill**, skwil, *n.* a genus of bulbous plants allied to the onion, one species of which affords a valuable medicine. [L. *scquilla*, *scilla*, Gr. *skilla*.]
- Squint**, skwint, *adj.* looking obliquely; having the vision distorted.—*v.i.* to look obliquely: to have the vision distorted.—*v.t.* to cause to squint:—*pr.p.* squinting; *pa.p.* squinted.—*n.* act or habit of squinting: an oblique look: distortion of vision. [Fr. *guigner*, akin to *Askanos*, *Askew*.]
- Squire**, same as *Esquire*.
- Squirrel**, skwir'el, *n.* a nimble reddish-brown rodent animal with a bushy, shaggy tail. [old Fr. *esquivre*, *escurel*; low L. *sciuriolus*, dim. of *sciurus*, Gr. *skiouras*—*skia*, shade, *oura*, tail.]
- Squirt**, skwért, *v.t.* to throw out water in a stream from a narrow opening:—*pr.p.* squirting; *pa.p.* squirted.—*n.* a small instrument for squirting: a small, quick stream. [Norw. *squittra*; old Sw. *sqwittra*, to scatter: from the sound.]
- Stab**, stab, *v.t.* lit. to stick or kill with a pointed staff: to wound: to injure secretly, or by falsehood or slander.—*v.i.* to give a stab, or a mortal wound.—*pr.p.* stabbing; *pa.p.* stabbed.—*n.* wound with a pointed weapon: an injury given secretly. [Gael. *stob*, *stab*. See *Staff*.]
- Stable**, stá'bl, *adj.*, that stands firm, or immovable: firmly established: durable: firm in purpose, or character: constant.—*adv.* stably.—*n.* *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand.]
- Stability**, sta-bil'i-ti, *n.*, state of being stable; firmness; steadiness; immovability.
- Stablish**, stablish, *v.t.*, to make stable: in B., to establish.—*pr.p.* stabl'ishing; *pa.p.* stabl'ished.
- Stable**, stá'bl, *n.* lit. a standing-place: a building for horses and cattle.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stable.—*v.i.* to dwell in a stable:—*pr.p.* stab'l'ing; *pa.p.* stab'l'ed. [old Fr. *estable*; L. *stabilum*, from *sto*, to stand.]
- Stabling**, stá'bling, *n.*, act of putting into a stable; accommodation for horses and cattle.
- Stack**, stak, *n.* lit. that which sticks out: a large pile of hay, corn, wood, &c.: a number of chimneys standing together.—*v.t.* to pile into a stack or stacks:—*pr.p.* stack'ing; *pa.p.* stacked. [Dan. *stak*, Ice. *stakr*; Gael. *stac*, a precipice: conn. with *Stick*.]
- Stack-yard**, stak'-yárd, *n.* a yard for stacks.
- Staff**, staf, *n.* lit. that which stabs; a stick carried for support or defence: a prop: a long piece of wood: pole: a flag-staff: the long handle of an instrument: a stick or ensign of authority: the five lines and spaces for music: a stanza the previous meanings have *pl. staffs* or *staves*, *stafs*: an establishment of officers acting together in an army, esp. that attached to the commander: a similar establishment of persons in an undertaking (the last two meanings have *pl. staffs*, *stafs*). [A.S. *staf*; Ice. *staf*; Ger. *stab*; Gael. *stob*, a stab, pointed stick.]
- Stag**, stag, *n.* the male deer, esp. one of the red deer. [Ice. *steggr*, gander, male of several animals; Scot. *stag*, a young horse.]
- Staghound**, stag'hound, *n.*, a hound used in hunting the stag or deer.
- Stage**, stáj, *n.* lit. that on which a thing stands: an elevated platform, esp. in a theatre: theatre; theatrical representations; any place of exhibition, or performance: a place of rest on a journey or road: distance between places: degree of progress. [old Fr. *estage*, the story of a house; from a L. form *statiuus*—*sto*, to stand.]
- Stage-coach**, stáj'-kóch, *n.* a coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage.
- Stage-player**, stáj'-plá-er, *n.*, a player on the stage.
- Staging**, stáj'ing, *n.* a stage or structure for workmen in building.
- Stagger**, stag'ér, *v.i.* to reel from side to side: to begin to give way: to begin to doubt: to hesitate.—*v.t.* to cause to reel: to cause to doubt or hesitate: to shock:—*pr.p.* stagg'ering; *pa.p.* stagg'ered. [old Dutch, *staggeren*—*staken*, to stop; Ice. *stakna*, to totter, *staka*, to stumble.]
- Stagnate**, stag'nát, *v.i.*, to form a pool of standing water: to cease to flow: to cease to be brisk:—*pr.p.* stagnáting; *pa.p.* stagnáted. [L. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*—*sto*, to stand.]
- Stagnant**, stag'nant, *adj.*, stagnating: not flowing: motionless; impure from being motionless: not brisk; dull.—*adv.* stagnantly.
- Stagnation**, stag-ná'shun, *n.*, act of stagnating: state of being stagnant or motionless: dullness.
- Staid**. See under *Stay*.
- Stain**, stán, *v.t.*, to tinge or colour: to give a different colour to; to dye: to mark with guilt or infamy: to bring reproach on; to sully: to tarnish:—*pr.p.* stain'ing; *pa.p.* stain'ed.—*n.* a discoloration; a spot: taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame. [an abbreviation of *Distain*.]
- Stainless**, stán'les, *adj.*, without or free from stain.
- Stair**, stár, *n.* lit. an ascent; orig. a series of steps

for ascending to a higher level: one of such steps; a flight of steps, only in *pl.* [A.S. *stager-stigan*, to ascend; Ger. *steigen*, a slope, steps; Ice. *stigi*, a ladder.]

staircase, *stärkäs*, *n.* a case or flight of stairs with balusters, &c.

Stake, *stäk*, *n.* a strong *stick* pointed at one end; one of the upright pieces of a fence: a post to which an animal is tied, esp. that to which a martyr was tied to be burned; martyrdom: anything pledged in a wager.—*v.t.* to fasten, or pierce with a stake; to mark the bounds of with stakes: to wager; to hazard:—*pr.p.* *stäk-ing*; *pa.p.* *stäkted*. [A.S. *stacc*. See *Stäck*.]

Stalactite, *sta-lak'tit*, *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the dripping of water containing carbonate of lime. [Fr.—Gr. *stalaktos*, dropping—*stalass*, to drip, to drop.]

stalactitic, *sta-lak'tik*, *stalactitic*, *sta-lak-tit'ik*, *adj.*, having the form, or properties of a stalactite.

stalagmite, *sta-lag'mit*, *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern formed by the dripping of water from the roof. [Fr.—Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping—*stalass*.]

stalagmitic, *sta-lag-mit'ik*, *adj.*, having the form of stalagmites.

Stale, *stäl*, *adj.* lit. having been long standing; too long kept; tainted; vapid or tasteless from age, as beer: not new: worn out by age; decayed: no longer fresh; trite.—*n.* *stäl* *nom.* [A.S. *stal*, a place.]

Stale, *stäl*, *v.i.* to make water, as beasts:—*pr.p.* *stäl'ing*; *pa.p.* *stäl'd*. [Ger. *stallen*—*stall*, A.S. *steall*, a stable.]

Stalk, *stawk*, *n.*, that which *fixes* or raises up; the stem of a plant; the stem on which a flower or fruit grows; the stem of a quill. [Ice. *stilkir*; Ger. *stiel*—*stellen*, to set, to place; Gr. *stelechos*—*stellō*, to set or place; akin to next word.]

stalk, *stawk*, *v.i.*, to walk as on stilts; to walk with long, slow steps; to walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching behind covers.—*v.t.* to approach secretly in order to kill, as deer:—*pr.p.* *stalk'ing*; *pa.p.* *stalk'd*.—*n.* *stalk'er*. [A.S. *stalcen*—*stealc*, high, elevated; Dan. *stalks*, to walk with long steps.]

stalking-horse, *stawk'ing-hors*, *n.*, a horse behind which a sportsman hides while *stalking* game: a mask or pretence.

Stall, *stawl*, *n.* a place where a horse or other animal *stands* and is fed; a division of a stable for a single animal; a stable: a bench or table on which articles are exposed for sale: the seat of a church dignitary in the choir: a reserved seat in a theatre.—*v.t.* to put or keep in a stall:—*pr.p.* *stall'ing*; *pa.p.* *stall'd*. [A.S. *steall*, Ice. *stallir*; old Ger. *stellan*, *stallan*, to stand; akin to Gr. and L. root *stā*, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]

stallage, *stawl'ā*, *n.* liberty of erecting stalls in a fair or market; rent paid for this liberty.

stall-feed, *stawl'-fēd*, *v.i.*, to feed and fatten in a stall or stable, esp. on dry fodder.

stallion, *stal'yun*, *n.* lit. a horse kept in the stall without being made to work; a horse not castrated. [It. *stallone*—*stalla*, a stall.]

Stalwart, *stawl'wart*, *adj.* lit. steel-hearted; bold; brave. [A.S. *staltweorth*, prob. from A.S. *staltferth*, steel-hearted—*steal*, and *ferth*, the mind.]

Stamen, *stā'men*, *n.* (*pl.* *stā'mens*) lit. a thread;

one of the male organs of a flower which produce the pollen:—*pl.*, *stām'na*, the principal strength of anything; the firm part of a body which supports the whole. [L. *stamen*, *pl.* *stamina*, thread, fibre; Gr. *stēmōn*, the warp of a web—*stēnai*, to stand.]

Stammer, *stām'ēr*, *v.i.*, to stand or halt in one's speech: to falter in speaking; to stutter.—*v.t.* to utter with hesitation:—*pr.p.* *stamm'ering*; *pa.p.* *stamm'ered*.—*n.* hesitation in speech; defective utterance.—*n.* *stamm'erer*. [A.S. *stamer*, stammering; Ger. *stammeln*—*stemmen*, to halt; akin to Ice. *stamra*, to be silent.]

Stamp, *stāmp*, *v.i.*, to step or plant the foot firmly down.—*v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down: to impress with some mark or figure: to imprint; to fix deeply: to coin; to form:—*pr.p.* *stamp'ing*; *pa.p.* *stamp'd*.—*n.* the act of stamping; the mark made by pressing something on a soft body; an instrument for making impressions on other bodies; that which is stamped: an official mark put on things chargeable with duty as proof that the duty is paid: an instrument for cutting materials into a certain shape by a downward pressure: cast; form; character: a heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores.—*n.* *stamp'er*. [Ger. *stampfen*; akin to *stapfen*, to step firmly; Ice. *stappa*, to stamp: a nasalised form of *Step*.]

stampede, *stāmp'ed*, *n.* a sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses or other cattle, causing them to stamp and run. [Sp. *estampeda*; low Ger. *stampen*, to stamp.]

Stanch, *stānsh*, *v.t.* lit. to make stagnant; to stop the flowing of, as blood.—*v.i.* in *B.*, to cease to flow:—*pr.p.* *stanch'ing*; *pa.p.* *stanch'd*.—*adj.*, constant; trusty; zealous: sound; firm.—*adv.* *stanch'ly*.—*n.* *stanch'ness*. [old Fr. *estancher*, low L. *stancare*, to stanch—L. *stagnō*, *stagnare*, to be or make stagnant. See *Stagnant*.]

stanchion, *stān'shun*, *n.*, a stay, a prop, or support: *naut.*, an upright beam used as a support. [old Fr. *estancion*—old Fr. *estancer*, to stop.]

Stand, *stānd*, *v.i.*, to stop, to cease to move; to be stationary: to occupy a certain position: to stagnate: to be at rest; to be fixed in an upright position: to have a position or rank: to be in a particular state; to maintain an attitude; to be fixed or firm: to keep one's ground: to remain unimpaired; to endure: to agree; to consist: to depend or be supported: to offer one's self as a candidate: to have a certain direction; to hold a course at sea.—*v.t.* to endure; to sustain: to suffer; to abide by:—*pr.p.* *stand'ing*; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* *stood*.—*n.* *stand'er*. [A.S. *standan*, Ger. *stehen*, old Ger. *stan*, L. *sto*, *sisto*, Gr. *stēnai*, Sans. *stha*, to stand.]—*Stand* against, to resist:—*by*, to support: *fast*, to be unmoved.—*for*, to be a candidate for; *naut.*, to direct the course towards:—*out*, to project:—*to*, in *B.*, to agree to:—*up*, to rise from a sitting posture:—*upon*, in *B.*, to attack:—*with*, to be consistent.

stand, *stānd*, *n.* a place where one *stands* or remains for any purpose; a place beyond which one does not go: an erection for spectators; something on which anything rests: a stop; a difficulty: resistance.

standard, *stānd'ard*, *n.*, that which stands or is fixed, as a rule; that which is established as a rule or model: a staff with a flag; an em-

war: in *herb.*, a standing tree, not supported by a wall.—*adj.*, of or relating to a standard; according to some standard: legal; usual. [A.S.]

standing, *stand'ing*, *adj.* established; settled: permanent; fixed: stagnant: being erect.—*n.* continuance; existence: place to stand in; position in society.

standish, *stand'ish*, *n.*, a *standing dish* for pen and ink. (Stand, and Dish.)

Stannary, *stan'ar-i*, *adj.*, of or relating to tin-mines or works.—*n.* a tin-mine. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

stannic, *stan'ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to, or procured from tin.

Stanza, *stan'za*, *n.* lit. a *station* or resting-place: in *poetry*, a series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other; a division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. *stanza*, a stop—L. *stans*, pr. p. of *L. sto*, to stand.]

Staple, *stā'pl*, *n.* orig. a *settled mart* or market: the principal production of a district or country: the principal element: the thread of textile fabrics; unmanufactured material: a loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, &c.—*adj.* established in commerce: regularly produced for market. [A.S. *stapul*, *stapel*, a prop, a table; Ger. *stapel*, a heap, mart; L. *stabilis*, fixed. See *Stable*.]

stapler, *stā'plēr*, *n.* a dealer.

Star, *stār*, *n.* one of the bright bodies in the heavens, except the sun and moon: strictly as distinguished from a planet, one of the bodies which keep the same relative position in the heavens: a representation of a star worn as a badge of rank or honour: a person of brilliant or attractive qualities: in *print.*, an asterisk (*).—*v. t.* to set with stars; to bespangle.—*v. i.* to shine, as a star; to attract attention;—*pr. p.* *starring*; *pa. p.* *starred*. [old E. *sterra*, A.S. *stearra*, L. *stella*, for *sterna* or *sterla*, Gr. *astēr*, Sans. *stri*, prob. from *stri*, to strew, either from the stars being considered strewers of light, or as strewed in the sky.]

star-fish, *stār'fish*, *n.* a marine animal usually in the form of a five-rayed star.

star-gazer, *stār-gāz-ēr*, *n.*, one who gazes at the stars; an astrologer; an astronomer.

starred, *stārd*, *adj.*, adorned or studded with stars.

starry, *stār'i*, *adj.*, abounding or adorned with stars; consisting of or proceeding from the stars; like or shining like the stars.—*n.* *starryness*.

Starboard, *stār'bōrd*, *n.* lit. the *steering side*: the right-hand side of a ship looking toward the bow.—*adj.* pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a ship. [A.S. *steorbord*—*steorran*, to steer, *bord*, a board, border, side.]

Starch, *stārch*, *adj.*, *stark*, stiff; precise.—*n.* stiffness; formality. [A.S. *stearr*, *stark*, Ger. *stärke*—*stärken*, to strengthen.]

starch, *stārch*, *n.* lit. that which makes *stark* or stiff: a glistening white powder, forming when wet a sort of gum much used for stiffening cloth.—*v. t.* to stiffen with starch;—*pr. p.* *starching*; *pa. p.* *starched*.—*n.* *starch'er*.

starched, *stārch't*, *adj.*, stiffened with starch; stiff; formal.—*adj.* starch'edly.—*n.* starch'edness.

starchy, *stārch'i*, *adj.*, consisting of or like starch: stiff; precise.

Stare, *stār*, *v. i.*, to look at with a *stark* or fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, &c.; to look fixedly.—*v. t.* to influence by gazing;—*pr. p.* *stāring*; *pa. p.* *stāred*.—*n.* a fixed look. [A.S.

starian; Ger. *starr*, to be stiff or rigid, *stare*—*starr*, *stark*, rigid.]

Stark, *stārk*, *adj.*, *stiff*; gross; absolute; emir.—*adv.* absolutely; completely.—*adv.* *stark'y* [A.S. *stearr*, Ger. *stark*, old Ger. *starrack*, *fas starr*, stiff.]

Starting, *stār'ling*, *Stare*, *stār*, *n.* a bird about the size of the blackbird; prob. so called from its *stare* or spots on its plumage. [prov. Ger. *stare starn*; A.S. *starr*, *stearn*; L. *sternus*.]

Start, *stārt*, *v. i.*, to *move suddenly* aside; to wince: to deviate; to begin.—*v. t.* to cause to move suddenly; to disturb suddenly: to rouse suddenly from concealment: to set in motion: to call forth to invent or discover; to move suddenly from its place; to loosen: to empty: to pour out;—*pr. p.* *stāring*; *pa. p.* *stārt'ed*.—*n.* a sudden movement: a sudden motion of the body: a sudden rouse; to action; an unexpected movement; a rally: a sudden fit; a quick spring; the first motion from a point or place; the outset. [low Ger. *störzen*, Ger. *stürzen*, from *sturz*, a fall.]

starter, *stār'tēr*, *n.*, one who starts.

startle, *stārt'l*, *v. t.*, to *start* or *move suddenly*; to feel sudden alarm.—*v. i.* to excite suddenly; to shock; to frighten;—*pr. p.* *stārt'ling*; *pa. p.* *stārt'led*.—*n.* sudden alarm or surprise. [inten. of *Start*.]

Starve, *stārv*, *v. i.*, to *die* of hunger or cold; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be in want of anything necessary.—*v. t.* to kill with hunger or cold; to destroy by want; to deprive of power;—*pr. p.* *stārv'ing*; *pa. p.* *stārv'ed*. [A.S. *storfian*, *Druf sterven*, Ger. *sterben*, to die, allied to *starr*, stiff with cold. See *Stark*.]

starvation, *stār-vā'shun*, *n.*, *act* of *starving*: state of being starved.

starveling, *stārv'ling*, *adj.*, *perishing* or *pining* of *starvation*; hungry; lean; weak.—*n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

State, *stāt*, *n.* lit. a *standing*; position; condition: situation; circumstances at any time: the whole body of people under one government; the public: a republic; the civil power: estate, one of the classes of persons in a country; a body of men united by profession: rank, quality; pomp; dignity;—*pl.* the bodies constituting the legislature of a country.—*adj.* belonging to the state; public: royal; ceremonial; pompous; magnificent.—*v. t.* to set forth; to express the details of; to set down fully and formally; to narrate; to set in order; to settle;—*pr. p.* *stāting*; *pa. p.* *stāt'ed*. [old Fr. *estat* (Fr. *état*), L. *status*, from *sto*, *statum*, Ger. *stimat*, Sans. *stihā*, to stand.]

stated, *stāt'ed*, *adj.*, *settled*; established; fixed: regular.—*adv.* *stāt'edly*.

stately, *stāt'l*, *adj.*, *showing state* or dignity: majestic; grand.—*n.* *statefulness*.

statement, *stāt'mēt*, *n.*, the *act* of *stating*: that which is stated; a narrative or recital.

state-paper, *stāt'pā-pēr*, *n.* an official *paper* or document relating to affairs of *state*.

state-prisoner, *stāt'priz'n-ēr*, *n.*, a *prisoner confined* for offences against the *state*.

state-room, *stāt'rōōm*, *n.*, a *stately room* in a palace or mansion; principal room in the cabin of a ship.

statesman, *stāt'smān*, *n.*, a *man* acquainted with the affairs of the *state* or of government; one skilled in government; one employed in public affairs; a politician.—*n.* *statesmanship*.

statesmanlike, *stāt'smān'lik*, *adj.*, like a *statesman*.

statics, stat'iks, n. the science which treats of the properties of bodies when standing still or at rest. [Gr. *statikḗ—stáinai.*]
static, stat'ik, statical, stat'ik-al, adj., pertaining to statics; pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; resting; acting by mere weight.
station, stá'shun, n. lit. a standing; the place where a person or thing stands; post assigned; appointed department of public duty; position; office; situation; occupation; business; state; rank; condition in life; character: the place where railway trains come to a stand; a district or branch police-office.—*v.t.* to assign a station to; to set; to appoint to a post, place, or office.—*pr.p.* stá'tioning; *pa.p.* stá'tioned. [L. *statio.*]
stationary, stá'shun-er-i, adj., pertaining to a station; standing; fixed; settled; acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine); not progressing or retrogressing; not improving.
stationer, stá'shun-ér, n. orig. a bookseller, from occupying a stand or station as a shop; one who sells paper and other articles used in writing.
stationery, stá'shun-er-i, adj., belonging to a stationer.—*n.* the articles sold by stationers.
statistics, sta-tis'tiks, n. a collection of facts and figures regarding the state or condition of a people, class, &c.; the science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics.
statistic, sta-tis'tik, statistical, sta-tis'tik-al, adj., pertaining to, or containing statistics.—*adv.* statistically.
statue, stat'ú, n. lit. that which is made to stand or is set up; a likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance; an image. [Fr.; It., L. *statua—statuo, to cause to stand—sto.*]
statuary, stat'ú-er-i, n., the art of carving statues; a statue or a collection of statues: one who makes statues; one who deals in statues. [L. *statuarius.*]
statuesque, stat'ú-ek, adj., like a statue. [Fr.]
statuette, stat'ú-et, n., a small statue. [Fr.]
stature, stat'úr, n. lit. a standing upright; an upright posture; the height of any animal. [L. *statura.*]
status, stá'tus, n., state; condition; rank. [L.]
statute, stat'út, n., that which is set up; a law of the government of a state; a written law: the act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law. [L. *statutum—statuo.*]
statutable, stat'út-a-bl, adj., made by statute; according to statute.—*adv.* stat'utably.
statutory, stat'út-or-i, adj., enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.
Staunch, stá'nsh, same as Stanch.
Stave, stáv, n., a staff; one of the pieces of which a cask is made: a staff or part of a piece of music; a stanza.—*v.t.* to break a stave or the staves of; to break; to burst; to drive off, as with a staff; to delay.—*pr.p.* stá'ving; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stá'ved' or stóve. [from Staff.]
Stay, stá, v.i., to stand; to remain; to abide for any time: to continue in a state; to wait; to cease acting; to dwell; to trust.—*v.t.* to cause to stand; to stop; to restrain; to delay; to prevent from falling; to prop; to support.—*pr.p.* stá'ying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stá'id, stá'yed'.—*n.* continuance in a place; abode for a time; stand, stop; a fixed state: in *B.*, a stand-still; prop; support: a large strong rope supporting the mast of a ship.—*pl.* a kind of stiff inner waistcoat worn by females. [Dan. *staa*, Ger. *stehen*, old Fr. *estayer, esteir*, Prov. *estar—L. sto, stare, to stand.*]
stead, stád, adj., staying or standing still; steady; sober; grave.—*adv.* stá'id'ly.—*n.* stá'id'nem.

Stead, sted, n. lit. a standing-place; the place which another had or might have. [A.S. *stede*, Dan. *stad*, Ger. *statt*, Goth. *staths*, Ice. *stada*, a standing, *stodja*, to place, allied to station.]
steadfast, sted'fast, adj., fast in place; firmly fixed or established; firm; constant; resolute; steady.—*adv.* sted'fastly.—*n.* sted'fastness.
steady, sted'i, (comp. stead'ier, superl. stead'iest), firm in standing or in place; fixed; stable; constant; resolute; consistent; regular; uniform.—*adv.* sted'd'ly.—*n.* stead'iness.
steady, sted'i, v.t., to make steady; to make or keep firm.—*pr.p.* stead'y'ing; *pa.p.* stead'ied.
Steak, sták, n. a slice of meat (esp. beef), that can be stuck on a sharp point and held before the fire. [A.S. *sticca*, a piece, a steak, Ger. *stuck*, Ice. *stykki*, a piece; Ice. *strik*, broiled meat, *strikja*, to broil; probably a form of *Stick.*]
Steal, stél, v.t., to take away silently; to take by theft, or feloniously; to take away without notice; to gain or win by address or by gradual means.—*v.t.* to practise theft; to take feloniously; to pass secretly; to slip in or out unperceived.—*pr.p.* sté'al'ing; *pa.t.* stóle; *pa.p.* stól'en.—*n.* steal'er. [A.S. *stelan*, to be still, to steal, Ger. *stehlen*, Goth. *stilan*, Ice. *stela*; akin to *Still.*]
stealth, stéalth, n., the act of stealing; a secret manner of bringing anything to pass.
stealthy, stéalth'i, adj., done by stealth; unperceived; secret.—*adv.* stéalth'ly.—*n.* stéalth'iness.
Steam, stém, n. lit. vapour; the vapour into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point; the mist formed by condensed vapour: any exhalation.—*v.i.* to rise or pass off in steam or vapour; to move by steam.—*v.t.* to expose to steam.—*pr.p.* steaming; *pa.p.* steamed'. [A.S. *stern*, Dutch, *stoom*, *dom*, *damp*, *steam*, Dan. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapour. See *Damp.*]
steam-boat, stém'-bót, steam-ship, stém'-ship, steam-vessel, stém'-ves-el, n., a boat, ship, or vessel propelled by steam.
steam-engine, stém'-en-jin, n., an engine moved by steam.
steamer, stém'er, n., a vessel moved by steam: a vessel in which articles are steamed.
steamy, stém'i, adj., consisting of, or like steam; full of steam or vapour.
Steed, stéd, n. one of a stud; a horse or stallion, esp. a spirited horse. [A.S. *steda—stood*, a stud. See *Stud.*]
Steel, stél, n. lit. edge metal; Iron combined with carbon for making edged tools; any instrument of steel; an instrument of steel for sharpening knives on; extreme hardness: a chalybeate medicine.—*adj.* made of steel.—*v.t.* to overlay or edge with steel; to harden; to make obdurate.—*pr.p.* steel'ing; *pa.p.* steel'ed'. [A.S. *stýl*, Ice. *stal*, Ger. *stahl—stachel*, an edge or point.]
steelyard, stéal'yárd, n. a weighing-machine consisting of a yard or bar of steel resting on a fulcrum.
Steep, stép, adj. lit. that causes one to fall; rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.—*n.* a precipitous place; a precipice.—*adv.* steep'ly.—*n.* steep'nem. [A.S. *steap*; Norw. *stup*, a steep, *stupa*, to fall; Ice. *steyfir*, a precipice, *steyfa*, to throw down: prob. akin to *Deep.*]
Steep, stép, v.t., to dip or soak in a liquid; to imbue.—*pr.p.* steep'ing; *pa.p.* steep'ed'.—*n.* something steeped or used in steeping; a fertilising liquid for seed. [Ger. *stippen*; Fria. *stiepen*; Sw. *stupa*: probably akin to *Dip.*]

Steeple, stēpl, *n.*, a tower of a church or building, ending in a point. [A.S. *stēpel*; Ice. *stēpull*; Norw. *stufel*, clock-tower.]

steep-chase, stēpl-chās, *n.*, a chase or race toward a distant object, orig. a *steeple*.

Steer, stēr, *n.*, a young ox, esp. a castrated one from two to four years old. [A.S. *stear*; Ger. *stier*; prob. akin to L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*.]

Steer, stēr, *v.t.*, to stir or move; to direct with the helm; to guide; to govern.—*v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; to be directed; to move:—*pr.p.* steering; *pa.p.* steered'. [A.S. *stēoran*, *styrān*, old Ger. *stiuran*, Ice. *styra*, to guide. See *Stir*.]

steering, stēr'ing, *n.*, act or practice of steering; the effect of a rudder on the ship; an apartment in the fore-part of a ship for inferior passengers.

steerman, stēr'man, *n.*, a man who steers a ship.

Stellar, stel'ar, *Stellary, stel'ar-i, *adj.*, relating to the stars; stary. [L. *stellaris*—*stella*, a star.]*

stellate, stel'at, *stellated, stel'at-ed, *adj. lit. set with stars*; like a star; radiated. [L. *stellatus*, *pa.p. of stello*, to set with stars—*stella*.]*

stellular, stel'ū-lar, *adj.*, formed like little stars. [from L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.]

stellulate, stel'ū-lāt, *adj. in bot.*, like a little star.

Stem, stem, *n.*, the part of a plant which shoots out of the ground and supports the branches; the little branch supporting the flower or fruit; a race or family; branch of a family. [A.S. *stemin*, Ger. *stamm*, from root *stāb*, to thrust.]

Stem, stem, *n.*, the prow of a ship; a curved piece of timber at the prow to which the two sides of a ship are united.—*v.t.* to cut, as with the stem; to resist or make progress against:—*pr.p.* stemm'ing; *pa.p.* stemmed'. [Norw. *stamm*, A.S. *stefn*, Ice. *stafn*; old Dutch, *steeve*, a staff, prow.]

Stem, stem, *v.t.*, to stop; to check:—*pr.p.* stemm'ing; *pa.p.* stemmed'. [Ice. *stemma*; Ger. *stemmen*; probably from root of *Stand*.]

Stench, stensh, *n.*, stink; bad odour or smell. [A.S. *stenc*; old Ger. *stinchān*, to smell ill. See *Stink*.]

Stencil, sten'sil, *n.*, a plate of metal, &c. with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with colour over it.

Stenography, sten-og'ra-fi, *n.*, art of writing shortly, or by means of abbreviations.—*n.* stenographer. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *graphō*, to write.]

sténographic, sten-o-graf'ik, *sténographic*, sten-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to stenography.

Stentorian, sten-tō'ri-an, *adj.* very loud or powerful, like the voice of *Stentor*, a herald mentioned by Homer. [L. *stentoreus*, Gr. *stentoreios*—*Stentōr*, *Stentor*—Sans. *stan*, to sound.]

Step, step, *n.*, a pace; the distance crossed by the foot in walking or running; a small space; degree: one remove in ascending or descending; a stair; round of a ladder; footprint; manner of walking; proceeding; action:—*in pl.* walk; a self-supporting ladder with flat steps.—*v.i.* to advance or retire by pacing; to walk; to walk slowly or gravely.—*v.t.* to set, as a foot; to fix as a mast:—*pr.p.* stepping; *pa.p.* stepped'. [A.S. *stap*; Dutch, *stap*; Ger. *stapf*.]

stepping-stone, step'ing-stōn, *n.*, a stone for stepping on to raise the feet above the water or mud.

Step-child, step'chīld, *n. lit.* a *berest* or orphan child; one who stands in the relation of a child through the marriage of a parent. [A.S. *steop*, old Ger. *steof*, *stiof*—(A.S. *steopan*, Ger. *stiuftan*,

to bereave), and *Child*.]—So *Step-brother*, *Step-daughter*, *Step-father*, *Step-mother*, *Step-sister*.

Steppe, step, *n.*, one of the vast uncultivated plains in the S.-E. of Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *step*.]

Stereography, stē-re-og'ra-fi, *n.*, the art of *stereographing* on a plane. [Gr. *stereos*, hard, solid, *ix graphō*, to write.]

stereographic, stē-re-o-graf'ik, *stereographical*, stē-re-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to stereography; made according to stereography; delineated on a plane.—*adv.* stereograph'ically.

stereoscope, stē-re-o-skōp, *n.*, an optical instrument in which two pictures of the same object are seen having an appearance of solidity and reality. [Gr. *stereos*, and *skopō*, to see.]

stereoscopic, stē-re-o-skōp'ik, *stereoscopical*, stē-re-o-skōp'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the stereoscopic

stereotype, stē-re-o-tīp, *n.*, a solid metallic plate in printing, cast from an impression of movable types in plaster of Paris; art of making or printing with such plates.—*adj.* pertaining to or done with stereotypes.—*v.t.* to make a stereotype of; to print with stereotypes:—*pr.p.* stē-reotyp'ing; *pa.p.* stē-reotyped. [Gr. *stereos*, and *typos*.]

stereotyper, stē-re-o-tīp'ēr, *n.*, one who makes stereotype plates.

Sterile, ster'il, *adj. lit.* stiff; unfruitful; barren; destitute of ideas or sentiment. [Fr.: L. *sterilis*, perh. from *sternus*, Gr. *sternos*, stiff, hard.]

sterility, ster-il'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being sterile; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Sterling, stēr'ling, *adj.* orig. the name of a penny; a designation of British money; pure; genuine; of good quality. [perh. from the *Eastling*-merchants from the east of Germany, noted for the purity of their money and said to have perfected the British coin.]

Stern, stēr'n, *adj. lit.* sorrowful, disturbed; severe of countenance, manner, or feeling; austere; harsh; unrelenting; steadfast; immovable.—*adv.* sternly.—*n.* sternness. [A.S.; Scot. *sternus*; Norw. *sturn*, sorrowful, disturbed.]

Stern, stēr'n, *n. lit.* the part of a ship where it is steered; the hind part of a vessel. [A.S. *stearn*, Ice. *stjorn*, from *styra*, to steer. See *Steer*.]

sternmost, stēr'n-mōst, *adj.*, furthest astern.

stern-sheets, stēr'n-shēts, *n.*, the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers.

Sternutatory, stēr-nū'ta-tor-i, *adj.*, that causes sneezing.—*n.* a substance that causes sneezing. [from L. *sternuto*, -atum, to sneeze.]

stertorous, stēr'to-rus, *adj.*, snoring.—*adv.* stertorously. [Fr. *stertoreux*—L. *stertor*, to snore.]

Stethoscope, steth'o-skōp, *n. lit.* the chest-examiner; the tube used in auscultation. [Gr. *stēthos*, the breast, *skopō*, to see, examine.]

stethoscopic, steth-o-skōp'ik, *stethoscopical*, steth-o-skōp'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to, or performed by the stethoscope.

Stewards, stēv'ē-dōr, *n.*, one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels.

Stew, stū, *v.t. lit.* to put into a stove; to boil slowly with little moisture.—*v.i.* to be boiled slowly and gently:—*pr.p.* stewing; *pa.p.* stewed.—*n.* meat stewed. [old Fr. *stuver*, It. *stufare*—*stufa*, Ger. *stube*, Dutch, *stove*, a stove.]

Steward, stū'ard, *n.*, one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; one who superintends another's affairs, esp. an estate or farm; the manager of the provision department,

&c., at sea. [old E. *stige-ward*, guardian of cattle, from *stige*, sty, stall.]

stewardess, stū'ard-es, *n.*, a female steward; a female who waits on ladies on shipboard.

stewardship, stū'ard-ship, *n.*, office of a steward; management.

Stick, stik, *n.* lit. something sharp for *stabbing* with: a small shoot or branch cut off a tree: a staff or walking-stick: anything in the form of a stick.—*v.t.* to stab; to thrust in; to fasten by piercing; to fix in: to set with something pointed; to cause to adhere.—*v.i.* to hold to; to remain: to stop; to be hindered: to hesitate, to be embarrassed or puzzled: to adhere closely in affection:—*pr.p.* stick'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stuck. [A.S. *sticca*, Norw. *stikka*, a stick; A.S. *stician*, Dutch, *stehen*, to stab.]

sticky, stik'i, *adj.*, that sticks or adheres; tenacious; glutinous.—*n.* stick'iness.

stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n.*, a small fish, so called from the spines on its back. [prov. E. *stickle*, dim. of *stick*, Ger. *stachel*, a spine, and *Back*.]

Stiff, stif, *adj.* not easily bent; rigid: not liquid; rather hard than soft: not easily overcome; obstinate: not natural and easy; affected; formal.—*adv.* stiffly.—*n.* stiff'ness. [A.S. *stif*; Ger. *steif*; Dan. *stiv*: either from the notion of something projecting, like *L. stipes*, a stock, tree; or from being packed close, like *L. stipis*, to cram.]

stiffen, stif'n, *v.t.*, to make stiff.—*v.i.* to become stiff: to become less impressible or more obstinate:—*pr.p.* stiffening; *pa.p.* stiffened.

stiff-necked, stif-nekt, *adj.*, lit. stiff in the neck; obstinate; contumacious.

Stifle, sti'fl, *v.t.*, to stop the breath of by foul air or other means; to suffocate: to extinguish: to suppress the sound of: to destroy:—*pr.p.* stifling; *pa.p.* stifled. [Ice. *stifla*, to stop; prov. E. *stife*, suffocating vapour; akin to *Stuff*.]

Stigma, stig'ma, *n.* lit. the mark of a stick or pointed instrument; a brand: a mark of infamy: in *bot.*, the top of a pistil. [L.—Gr. *stigmatizo*, to prick, from root *stig*, Sans. *tij*, to be sharp: conn. with *Stick*.]

stigmatic, stig-mat'ik, *stigmatical*, stig-mat'ik-al, *adj.*, marked or branded with a stigma; giving infamy or reproach.—*adv.* stigmat'ically.

stigmatise, stig'ma-tiz, *v.t.*, to brand with a stigma:—*pr.p.* stigmat'ising; *pa.p.* stigmat'ised'.

Stile, stil, *n.*, a step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence. [A.S. *stigel*, a step—*stigan*, Ger. *steigen*, to climb; Gr. *steichō*, Sans. *stigh*, to ascend.]

Stile, the pin of a dial, same as *Style*.

Stiletto, sti-let'o, *n.*, a little style or dagger with a round pointed blade: a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes.—*v.t.* to stab with a stiletto:—*pr.p.* stilet'ing; *pa.p.* stilet't'ed. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger—*L. stilus*. See *Style*.]

Still, stil, *adj.*, standing: motionless; calm; silent.—*v.t.* to quiet; to silence; to appease: to restrain:—*pr.p.* still'ing; *pa.p.* stilled'.—*n.* still'ness. [A.S. *stilla*, fixed, firm, *stillian*, Ice. *stilla*, to quiet; Sans. *sthal*, to stand or be firm.]

still-born, stil'-bawrn, *adj.*, still or dead when born.

still-life, stil'-lif, *n.*, a picture of objects that are still, or without animal life.

stilly, stil'i, *adj.*, still; quiet: calm.

stily, stil'i, *adv.* silently; gently.

Still, stil, *adv.*, still now: nevertheless: always: after that. [prob. conn. with *Till*.]

Still, stil, *v.t.*, to cause to fall by drops; to distil:—*pr.p.* still'ing; *pa.p.* stilled'.—*n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids. [L. *stillo*, to cause to drop—*stilla*, a drop.]

Stilt, stilt, *n.*, a support of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.—*v.t.* to raise on stilts: to elevate by unnatural means:—*pr.p.* stilt'ing; *pa.p.* stilt'ed. [Ger. *stiele*, Dutch, *stelt*, a stilt; Sw. *styllta*, a support.]

Stimulus, stim'ū-lus, *n.* lit. a sharp instrument: a goad: anything that rouses the mind, or that excites to action: a stimulant. [L.—Gr. *stizo*, to prick, from root of *Stigma*.]

stimulate, stim'ū-lāt, *v.t.*, to prick with anything sharp: to incite: to instigate:—*pr.p.* stim'ulating; *pa.p.* stim'ulated'.—*n.* stimulat'ion.

stimulant, stim'ū-lant, *adj.*, stimulating: increasing or exciting vital action.—*n.* anything that stimulates or excites: a stimulating medicine.

stimulative, stim'ū-lāt-iv, *adj.*, tending to stimulate.—*n.* that which stimulates or excites.

Sting, sting, *v.t.*, to stick anything sharp into: to pain acutely:—*pr.p.* sting'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* stung.—*n.* the sharp pointed weapon of some animals: the thrust of a sting into the flesh: anything that causes acute pain: the point in the last verse of an epigram. [A.S.; Ice. *stinga*, Gr. *stizo*, to prick, from root of *Stigma*.]

Stingy, stin'ji, *adj.* niggardly; avaricious.—*adv.* sting'ily.—*n.* sting'iness. [†]

Stink, stink, *v.i.*, to smell; to give out a strong, offensive smell:—*pr.p.* stink'ing; *pa.t.* stunk or stank; *pa.p.* stunk.—*n.* a disagreeable smell. [A.S. *stincan*, old Ger. *stincan*, to smell.]

stink-pot, stink'-pot, *n.* an earthen jar or pot charged with a stinking, combustible mixture, and used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

Stint, stint, *v.t.*, to shorten; to limit; to restrain:—*pr.p.* stint'ing; *pa.p.* stint'ed'.—*n.* limit; restraint: proportion allotted. [A.S. *stintan*, to be blunt; old Sw. *stunta*, Ice. *stytta*, to shorten. See *Stunt*.]

Stipend, stip'end, *n.*, a salary weighed out or paid for services; settled pay. [L. *stipendium*—*stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, to weigh out.]

stipendiary, sti-pend'i-ari, *adj.*, receiving stipend.—*n.* one who performs services for a salary.

stipulate, stip'ū-lāt, *v.t.* lit. to bargain for a stipend or money; to contract; to settle terms:—*pr.p.* stip'ulating; *pa.p.* stip'ulated'.—*n.* stip'ulator. [L. *stipulor*, -atus, prob. from *stips*, a donation.]

stipulation, stip'ū-lā'shun, *n.*, act of stipulating; a contract.

Stir, stér, *v.t.*, to move: to rouse: to instigate.—*v.i.* to move one's self: to be active: to draw notice:—*pr.p.* stir'ing; *pa.p.* stirred'.—*n.* tumult; bustle.—*n.* stir'or. [A.S. *stirian*, *stirian*, Dutch, *storen*, old Ger. *storan*, to move.]

Stirrup, stir'up, *n.* a ring or hoop suspended by a rope or strap from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding. [A.S. *stigerap*—*stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope.]

Stitch, stich, *v.t.* lit. to stick into or prick; to sew so as to shew a regular line of stitches; to sew or unite.—*v.i.* to practise stitching:—*pr.p.* stich'ing; *pa.p.* stich'ed'.—*n.* a pass of a needle and thread: an acute pain. [A.S. *stician*, to prick; Ger. *stichen*, to embroider: conn. with *Stick*.]

Stithy, stith'i, *n.*, an anvil: a smith's shop. [Ice. *stedki*, Sw. *stad*, an anvil: from root of *Stand*.]

Stoat, stōt, *n.* a kind of weasel called the ermine when in its winter dress. [Wedgwood gives Dutch, *stuyte*; Dan. *stoddingst*, stallion, from a supposed analogy.]

Stocada, stok-ād', *Stocada*, stok-ād'o, *n.* a sticking or thrust: a stockade. [Fr. *estocade*; It. *stocato*, a thrust—Fr. *estoc*, It. *stocco*, a rapier, stake—old Ger. *stock*, a stick.] See **Stick**, **Stick**.

Stock, stok, *n.*, a stake or something stuck or thrust in; the stem of a tree or plant; a post; a stupid person; the part to which others are attached: the original progenitor; family; a fund; capital; shares of a public debt: store: cattle.—*pl.* *stocks*, an instrument in which the legs of criminals are confined: the frame for a ship while building: the public funds.—*v.t.* to store; to supply; to fill:—*pr.p.* *stock'ing*; *pa.p.* *stocked'*. [A.S. *stoc*, a stick—*stingans*, to thrust, *stician*, to stick, to stick in: Ger. *stock*, a stick, *stocken*, to become fixed. See **Stick**.]

Stock-broker, stok-brōk'er, *n.* a broker who deals in stock or shares.

Stock-dove, stok'-dov, *n.* a species of pigeon, believed at one time to be the stock of the tame dove; or the dove that lives on trees or in the woods.

Stock-exchange, stok'-eks-chān, *n.* the place where stocks are exchanged, or bought and sold.

Stockholder, stok'hōld'er, *n.* one who holds stock in the public funds, or in a company.

Stock-jobbing, stok'-job'ing, *n.* jobbing or speculating in stocks.—*n.* stock-jobber.

Stock-still, stok'-stil, *adj.*, still as a stock or post.

Stockade, stok-ād', *n.* a breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground.—*v.t.* to surround or fortify with a stockade:—*pr.p.* *stockad'ing*; *pa.p.* *stockad'ed*. (See **Stocada**.)

Stocking, stok'ing, *n.* a close covering for the foot and leg. [probably a cover for the stocks or stumps.]

Stoia, stō'ik, *n.* a disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno who taught under a porch at Athens: one indifferent to pleasure or pain. [L. *stoaicus*; Gr. *stōikos*—*stoa*, a porch.]

Stoic, stō'ik, *stoical*, stō'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the Stoics, or to their opinions: indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*adv.* *sto'ically*.—*n.* *sto'icalness*.

Stoicism, stō'is-izm, *n.*, the doctrines of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoke, stōk, *v.i.*, to stick, stir, or tend a fire:—*pr.p.* *stōk'ing*; *pa.p.* *stōked'*.—*n.* *stōk'er*. [from **Stick**.]

Stola, stōl, *pa.t.* of **Stool**.

Stole, stōl, *n.* a long robe or garment reaching to the feet: a long, narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A.S. *stol*; L. *stola*; Gr. *stōla*, a robe, a garment—*stella*, to array.]

Stolen, stōl'en, *past participle* of **Steal**.

Stolid, stō'id, *adj.*, standing still; dull; heavy; stupid; foolish. [L. *stolidus*; probably akin to Sans. *stha*, to stand still, *sthal*, to stand.]

Stolidity, stō-lid'it-ē, *n.*, state of being stolid; dullness of intellect. [L. *stoliditas*—*stolidus*.]

Stomach, stum'ak, *n.* the strong muscular bag, connected with the mouth, into which the food passes when swallowed, and where it is principally digested; the cavity in any animal for the digestion of its food; appetite.—*v.t.* *orig.* to bear on the stomach; to resent. [L. *stomachus*, Gr. *stomachos*—*stoma*, a mouth.]

Stomacher, stum'a-chēr, *n.* an ornament or support for the stomach or breast, worn by women.

Stomachic, sto-mak'ik, *stomachical*, sto-mak'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the stomach; strengthening; or promoting the action of the stomach.

Stone, stōn, *n.* lit. that which stands: a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter: a precious stone; gem: a tombstone: a concretion formed in the bladder: a hard shell containing the seed of sea fruits: torpor and insensibility.—*v.t.* to peck with stones; to free from stones; to wall with stone.—*pr.p.* *stōn'ing*; *pa.p.* *stōned'*. [A.S. *stan*, L. *stern*, Gr. *stein*; prob. akin to *stern*, to smite.—*stems-blind*, as blind as a stone, perfectly blind.—*stone-chat*, stōn'-chat, *chatter*, *char'ēr*, *n.* a large bird, so called from its chattering and pecking on large stones.

Stone-eater, stōn'-kut'er, *n.* one whose occupation is to cut or hew stone.

Stone-fruit, stōn'-frūt, *n.*, a fruit with its seed enclosed in a stone or hard kernel.

Stone's-cast, stōn'-kast, *stone's-throw*, -thrw, *n.* the distance which a stone may be cast or thrown by the hand.

Stone-ware, stōn'-wār, *n.* a coarse kind of pottery ware baked as hard as a stone and glazed.

Stony, stōn', *adj.*, made of or resembling stone; abounding with stones; converting into stone: hard; solid; cruel; obdurate: in *B.*, rocky.

Stood, stood, *past tense* and *past participle* of **Stand**.

Stool, stōol, *n.* lit. something standing or placed: a seat without a back: the seat used in evacuating the bowels; the act of evacuating the bowels. [A.S. *stol*, Gr. *stool*; akin to Gr. *stōion*, to set, to place.]

Stoop, stōop, *v.i.* to bend the body; to lean forward: to bend by compulsion; to submit: to descend from rank or dignity; to condescend: to swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey.—*v.t.* to cause to incline downward:—*pr.p.* *stōop'ing*; *pa.p.* *stōoped'*.—*n.* the act of stooping; inclination forward; descent; condescension: a swoop. [A.S. *stufian*, old Dutch, *stoeppen*; Sw. *stupa*, to be precipitated; akin to **Stoop**.]

Stop, stop, *v.t.*, to stuff or close up; to obstruct: to render impassable; to hinder; to intercept; to restrain: to apply musical stops to; to regulate the sounds of a stringed instrument by shortening the strings with the fingers.—*v.i.* to cease going forwards; to cease from any motion or action: to leave off; to be at an end:—*pr.p.* *stop'ping*; *pa.p.* *stopped'*.—*n.*, act of stopping; state of being stopped; hinderance; obstacle; interruption; in music, the closing of a vent-hole in a wind instrument; pressure of a finger on a string so as to shorten the vibrating part: a mark used in punctuation. [Ico. *stoppe*, Gr. *stoppos*, to stuff; from the same root came L. *stupa*, the coarse part of flax, tow; Fr. *estouper*, It. *stopper*, to stop with tow.]

Stop-cock, stop'-kok, *n.* a short pipe in a cask, &c. opened and stopped by a cock or key.

Stoppage, stop'ā, *n.*, act of stopping; state of being stopped; an obstruction.

Stopper, stop'er, *n.*, one who stops; that which closes a vent or hole: *man's*, a short rope for making something fast.—*v.t.* to close or secure with a stopper:—*pr.p.* *stop'ping*; *pa.p.* *stopped'*.

Stoppie, stop'ē, *n.*, that which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a cork or plug.—*v.t.* to close with a stoppie:—*pr.p.* *stop'ping*; *pa.p.* *stopped'*.

Storax. See under **Stear**.

Storax, stō'raks, *n.* a fragrant resin produced on

several species of trees growing round the Mediterranean Sea. [L. and Gr. *styrax*.]

Store, stôr, *n.* lit. *provision*; abundance; a quantity gathered; a large stock provided: a storehouse:—*pl.* supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. for an army or a ship.—*v.t.* to gather in quantities; to supply; to lay up in store; to hoard: to place in a warehouse:—*pr.p.* stôr'ing; *pa.p.* stor'ed. [old Fr. *estovre*, provisions—L. *instaurō*, to provide.]

store, stôr'aj, *n.* the placing in a store; the safe-keeping of goods in a store: the price paid or charged for keeping goods in a store.

storehouse, stôr'hous, *n.*, a house for storing goods of any kind; a repository; a treasury.

Storied. See under *Story*.

Stork, stork, *n.* lit. *the strutting bird*; a wading bird nearly allied to the heron. [A.S. *storc*, Ger. *storch*; akin to Dan. *stalken*, to stalk; Fris. *staurke*, to strut.]

stork's-bill, storks'-bil, *n.* a kind of geranium, with the fruit like the bill of a stork.

Storm, storm, *n.*, a stir or violent commotion of the air producing wind, rain, &c.; a tempest: violent agitation of society; commotion; tumult; calamity: *mil.*, an assault.—*v.t.* to raise a tempest; to blow with violence: to be in a violent passion.—*v.t.* to attack by open force; to assault:—*pr.p.* storm'ing; *pa.p.* storm'ed. [A.S.; Ice. *stormr*; from root of *stir*.]

stormy, storm'i, *adj.*, having many storms; agitated with furious winds; boisterous: violent; passionate.—*n.* storm'iness.

Story, stô'ri, *n.*, a history or narrative of incidents, so in *B.*; a little tale; a fictitious narrative.—*v.t.* to make the subject of a story or tale; to relate historically:—*pr.p.* stôr'ying; *pa.p.* stôr'ied. [Fr. *histoire*, old Fr. *estore*. See *History*.]

storied, stô'rid, *adj.*, told in a story; having a history: interesting from the stories belonging to it.

Story, stô'ri, *n.* the height of one floor in a building ascended by stairs; a set of rooms on the same floor or level. [akin to *stair*: acc. to Wedgwood from Fr. *estorre*, to build.]

Stout, stout, *adj.*, bold; strong; robust: resolute: proud: in *B.*, stubborn.—*n.* a strong kind of beer.—*adv.* stout'ly.—*n.* stout'ness, in *B.* stubbornness. [old Fr. *estont*, bold, Dutch, *stout*, Ger. *stolz*, bold, stout.]

Stove, stôv, *n.* orig. a *hothouse*; an apparatus with a fire for warming a room, cooking, &c.—*v.t.* to heat or keep warm:—*pr.p.* stôv'ing; *pa.p.* stôv'ed. [A.S. *stofa*, a stove, Ice. *stofa*, a room; Ger. *stube*, Fr. *étuve*, old Fr. *estuve*, a stove; akin to *stew*.]

Stow, stô, *v.t.*, to place; to arrange: to fill by packing things in:—*pr.p.* stow'ing; *pa.p.* stow'ed. [Dutch, *stouwen*, Ger. *stauen*; akin to A.S. *stow*, Ice. *sto*, a fixed place.]

stowing, stô'aj, *n.* act of stowing or placing in order: state of being laid up: room for articles to be laid away.

Straddle, strad'l, *v.i.*, to stride or part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.—*v.t.* to stand or sit astride of:—*pr.p.* stradd'ling; *pa.p.* stradd'led.—*n.* act of striding. [freq. of *Stride*.]

Straggle, strag'l, *v.i.*, to stray or wander from the course; to ramble: to stretch beyond proper limits: to be dispersed:—*pr.p.* stragg'ling; *pa.p.* stragg'led. [freq. of *Stray*.]

straggler, strag'lér, *n.*, one who straggles or goes from the course; a wandering fellow; a vagabond.

straight, strât, *adj.* lit. *stretched tight*; direct; being in a right line; not crooked: nearest: upright.—*adv.* immediately; in the shortest time.—*adv.* straight'ly.—*n.* straight'ness. [A.S. *streht*, *pa.p.* of *streccan*, to stretch. See *Stretch*.]

straighten, strât'n, *v.t.*, to make straight:—*pr.p.* straight'en'ing; *pa.p.* straight'ened.

straightforward, strât'for-ward, *adj.* going forward in a straight course.—*adv.* straight'forwardly.

straightway, strât'wä, *adv.*, in a straight way or time; immediately; without loss of time.

Strain, strân, *v.t.*, to stretch tight; to draw with force: to exert to the utmost: to injure by over-tasking: to make tight; to constrain; to filter.—*v.t.* to make violent efforts: to pass through a filter:—*pr.p.* strain'ing; *pa.p.* strain'ed.—*n.* the act of straining; a violent effort: an injury inflicted by straining; a note, sound, or song. [old Fr. *straindre*—L. *stringo*, to stretch tight.]

strainer, strân'ér, *n.*, one who, or that which strains; an instrument for filtration; a sieve, colander, &c.

strait, strât, *adj.* lit. *strained*; obs. strict, rigorous: narrow, so in *B.*: difficult; distressful.—*n.* a narrow pass in a mountain, or in the ocean between two portions of land; difficulty; distress. [old Fr. *estreit*, It. *stretto*—L. *strictus*, *pa.p.* of *stringo*.]

straiten, strât'n, *v.t.*, to make strait or narrow; to confine: to draw tight: to distress; to put into difficulties:—*pr.p.* strait'en'ing; *pa.p.* strait'ened.

strait-laced, strât'-lâst, *adj.* lit. *laced straight* or tight with stays: rigid in opinion.

straitly, strât'li, *adv.* narrowly; strictly, so in *B.*

straitness, strât'nes, *n.*, state of being strait or narrow; strictness: in *B.*, distress or difficulty.

Strand, strand, *n.*, the margin or beach of the sea or of a lake.—*v.t.* to run aground.—*v.i.* to drift or be driven ashore:—*pr.p.* strand'ing; *pa.p.* strand'ed. [A.S. and Ger.; Ice. *strönd*, border, shore; Sw. *rund*, border, margin.]

Strand, strand, *n.* one of the strings or parts that compose a rope.—*v.t.* to break a strand:—*pr.p.* strand'ing; *pa.p.* strand'ed. [Ger. *strän*, *strang*, old Ger. *strom*, string, rope.]

Strange, strânj, *adj.* lit. *extraneous* or that is without: foreign; belonging to another country: not formerly known, heard, or seen: new: causing surprise or curiosity; marvellous: unusual; odd.—*adv.* strange'ly.—*n.* strange'ness. [old Fr. *estränge*; It. *stranio*; L. *extraneus*—*esiva*, without.]

stranger, strânj'ér, *n.*, one that is strange; a foreigner: one from home; one unknown or unacquainted; a visitor: one not admitted to communion or fellowship.

Strangle, strang'gl, *v.t.*, to draw tight the throat so as to prevent breathing and kill life; to choke: to hinder from appearance; to suppress:—*pr.p.* strang'ling; *pa.p.* strang'led.—*n.* strang'ler. [old Fr. *estrangler*; L. *strangulo*, *atum*; Gr. *strangulab*—*strangō*, to draw tight.]

strangled, strang'gl-lâst-ed, *adj.* lit. *strangled*: having the circulation stopped by compression.

strangulation, strang'gl-lâ'shun, *n.*, act of strangling: in *med.*, compression of the throat and partial suffocation in hysteria.

Strangury, strang'gü-rî, *n.* extreme difficulty in discharging urine, which issues in drops. [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *strangouria*—*strangō*, a drop (=strangēō, to squeeze), and *ourō*, to make water—(*ouron*, urine).]

Strap, strap, *n.* lit. a twisted band or cord; a narrow strip of leather: a razor-strop.—*v. i.* to beat or bind with a strap: to strop:—*pr. p.* strapping; *pa. p.* strapped'. [Dutch, *strop*, a rope; *L. strupus*, akin to *Gr. strophos*, from *strophō*, to twist.]

Strata, *pl.* of **Stratum**.

Stratagem, strat'a-jem, *n.*, a piece of generalship; an artifice, esp. in war: a plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [*L.* and *Gr. stratēgema*—*stratēgos*, a general—*stratos*, an army, and *agō*, to lead.]

Strategy, strat'e-ji, *n.*, generalship, or the science of military command.

strategic, stra-tej'ik, or -tē'jik, *stratēgical*, stra-tej'ikal, or -tē'ji-kal, *adj.*, pertaining to, or done by strategy.—*adv.* strategically.

strategist, strat'e-jist, *n.*, one skilled in strategy.

Stratification, **Stratify**. See under **Stratum**.

Stratum, strā'tum, *n.*, a bed or layer of earth or rock spread out flat; any bed or layer:—*pl.* strata, strā'ta. [*L.*—*sterno*, *stratum*, to spread out.]

stratiform, strat'i-form, *adj.*, formed like strata.

stratify, strat'i-fi, *v. t.*, to form or lay in strata or layers:—*pr. p.* stratifying; *pa. p.* stratified. [*Fr. stratifier*—*L. stratum*, and *facio*, to make.]

stratification, strat-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.*, act of stratifying: state of being stratified: process of being arranged in layers.

Straw, straw, *n.* lit. that which is strowed: a stalk of corn, &c. esp. a quantity of them when thrashed: anything worthless. [*A.S. strewu*—*strewian*, to strew. See **Strew**.]

strawberry, straw'ber-ri, *n.*, a plant and its berry or fruit which is highly esteemed—prob. so called from its strewing or spreading along the ground.

strawy, straw'y, *adj.*, made of or like straw.

Strawed, in *B.* for **strowed**, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of **Strew**.

Stray, strā, *v. i.* lit. to wander out of the way; to go from the enclosure, company, or proper limits: to err; to rove: to deviate from duty or rectitude:—*pr. p.* straying; *pa. p.* strayed'.—*n.* a domestic animal that has strayed or is lost. [*old Fr. estrayer*; *It. stravagare*; *low L. extravagare*—*extra*, without, and *vago, vagare*, to wander.]

Streak, strēk, *n.* lit. a stroke: a line or long mark different in colour from the ground.—*v. t.* to form streaks in: to mark with streaks:—*pr. p.* streaking; *pa. p.* streaked'. [*low Ger. stroke*; *A.S. strica*, *Ice. strik*, stroke, streak. See **Strike**.]

streaky, strēk'i, *adj.*, marked with streaks; striped.

Stream, strēm, *n.*, a current of water, air, or light, &c.; anything flowing out from a source: drift; tendency.—*v. t.* to flow in a stream: to pour out abundantly: to issue in rays: to stretch in a long line:—*pr. p.* streaming; *pa. p.* streamed'. [*A.S. stream*; *Ger. Strom*; *Ice. straumr*.]

streamer, strēm'er, *n.*, an ensign or flag streaming or flowing in the wind: a luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

streamlet, strēm'let, *n.*, a little stream.

streamy, strēm'i, *adj.*, abounding with streams; flowing in a stream.

Street, strēt, *n.* lit. a way spread out or paved; a road in a town lined with houses, broader than a lane. [*A.S. stræt*; *It. strada*; *L. strata (via)*, a paved way, from *sterno*, *Sans. stri*, to spread.]

strengthen. See under **Strong**.

strengthened, strēn'th-ened, *adj.*, active; vigorous; urgent;—*adv.* stren'uously.—*n.* stren'uousness, akin to *Gr. strēns*, strong, hard.]

Stress, stres, *n.* lit. a tightening; force; pressure; urgency; strain; violence. [*old Fr. estrope*: *L. stringo*, to tighten. See **Strata**.]

Stretch, strech, *v. t.*, to make straight or tight; to extend; to draw out; to expand: to reach so; to exaggerate.—*v. i.* to be drawn out; to be extended: to extend without breaking: to exaggerate: to direct a course:—*pr. p.* stretching; *pa. p.* stretched'.—*n.* act of stretching; effort; struggle: reach: extension: state of being stretched; utmost extent: course. [*A.S. strecean*, *Ger. strecken*, to make straight. See **Stretch**.]

stretcher, strech'er, *n.*, one who or that which stretches: a frame for carrying the sick or dead: a foot-board for a rower.

Strew, strōd, *v. t.*, to spread; to scatter loosely:—*pr. p.* strewing; *pa. t.* strowed; *pa. p.* strowed, or strown. [*A.S. strewian*; *Ger. streuen*; *Got. straujan*; *L. sterno*; *Gr. strōnwami*; *Sans. stri*.]

Striated, striāt-ed, *adj.*, marked with stria or small channels running parallel to each other. [*from L. stria*, a streak.]

Stricken, strik'n, in *B.*, *pa. p.* of **Strike**.—**Stricken** years, advanced in years.

Strict, strikt, *adj.* orig. drawn tight; exact; extremely nice; observing exact rules; severe; restricted: thoroughly accurate.—*adv.* strictly.—*n.* strictness. [*L. strictus*, *pa. p.* of *stringo*, akin to *Gr. straggō*, to draw tight.]

stricture, strikt'ūr, *n.* in *med.*, a morbid contraction of a passage of the body: an unfavourable criticism; censure; critical remark.

Stride, strīd, *v. i.*, to walk with long steps.—*v. t.* to pass over at a step:—*pr. p.* striding; *pa. p.* strode.—*n.* a long step. [*A.S. strīden*, to walk about; *low Ger. strīden*, to stride.]

Strife. See under **Strive**.

Strike, strik, *v. t.* to give a blow to; to hit with force: to dash; to stamp; to coin; to thrust in: to cause to sound: to let down, as a sail: to ground upon, as a ship: to punish; to affect strongly; to affect suddenly: in *B.*, to stroke.—*v. i.* to give a quick blow: to hit; to dash: to sound by being struck: to touch: to run aground: to pass with a quick effect; to dart: to lower the flag in token of respect or surrender: to give up work in order to secure higher wages or the redress of some grievance:—*pr. p.* striking; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* struck (struk').—*n.* act of striking for higher wages.—*n.* strik'er. [*A.S. astrican*; *Ger. streichen*; *Dutch, strijken*; *Ice. strikia*.] to strike hands, in *B.*, to become surety for any one.

striking, strik'ing, *adj.* affecting; surprising; forcible; impressive; exact.—*adv.* strikingly.

stroke, strōk, *n.*, the act of striking; a blow: a sudden attack; calamity: the sound of a clock: a dash in writing; the touch of a pen or pencil: a masterly effort.

String, string, *n.* lit. that which draws tight or compresses: a small cord or a slip of anything for tying; a ribbon: the cord of a musical instrument; a cord on which things are filed: a series of things.—*v. t.* to supply with strings; to put in tune: to put on a string: to make tense or firm: to take the strings off:—*pr. p.* stringing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* strung. [*A.S.*; *Dutch, string*; *Ice. strengr*, prob. akin to *L. stringo*, to draw tight.]

stringed, strīng'ed, *adj.*, having strings.

stringy, strīng'i, *adj.*, consisting of strings or small

threads; fibrous: capable of being drawn into strings.

Stringent, strin'jənt, *adj.*, *binding* strongly; urgent.—*adv.* strin'gently. [L. *stringens*, *-entis*, *pr.p.* of *stringo*. See **Strict**.]

stringency, strin'jən-si, *n.*, *state* or quality of being *stringent*; severe pressure.

Stringy. See under **String**.

Strip, strip, *n.* same as **Strips**, a long narrow piece of anything.—*v.t.* to pull off in strips or stripes; to tear off: to deprive of a covering; to skin; to make bare: to deprive; to make destitute: to plunder.—*v.i.* to undress:—*pr.p.* strip'ping; *pa.p.* strip'ped'. [A.S. *strypan*, Dutch, *stroopen*, to pull off, to strip, Ger. *streifen*, a strip.]

stripes, strip, *n.* a blow, esp. one made with a lash, rod, &c.; a discoloured mark made by a lash or rod: a line, or long, narrow division of a different colour from the ground.—*v.t.* to make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colours:—*pr.p.* strip'ping; *pa.p.* strip'ped'. [low Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streifen*.]

stripling, strip'ling, *n.* a youth; one yet growing. [dim. of **Strip**, as being a strip from the main stem.]

Strive, striv, *v.i.*, to *stride* or make efforts; to endeavour earnestly; to labour hard; to struggle: to contend; to aim:—*pr.p.* striv'ing; *pa.t.* ströve; *pa.p.* striven.—*n.* striver. [old Fr. *estriver*, Ger. *streben*; akin to low Saxon, *striven*, to stride, to move with an effort.]

strife, strif, *n.*, *striving*; contention for superiority; struggle for victory; contest; discord.

Stroka, strök, *n.* See under **Strike**.

stroke, strök, *obs.* *pa.p.* of **Strike**.

Stroke, strök, *v.t.* to rub gently in one direction; to rub gently in affection:—*pr.p.* strök'ing; *pa.p.* strök'ed'.—*n.* ströker. [A.S. *strucian*, to stroke—*astrican*, to strike; Ger. *streichen*, to move rapidly over a surface.]

Stroll, ströl, *v.i.* to ramble idly or leisurely; to wander on foot:—*pr.p.* ströll'ing; *pa.p.* ströl'led'.—*n.* an idle, leisurely walk; a wandering on foot.—*n.* stroll'er. [prov. Ger. *strolchen*, *strolchen*.]

Strong, strong, *adj.*, *drawn tight*, firm: having physical power; able to endure; solid; well fortified: having wealth or resources; moving with rapidity; impetuous; earnest: having great vigour, as the mind: forcible; energetic: having a quality in a great degree; intoxicating; bright; intense: well established. [A.S. *strang*, *strong*; Ice. *stranger*, Ger. *strong*, tight, strong—*strängen*, to draw tight; akin to L. *stringo*, to tighten. See **String**.]

stronghold, strong'höld, *n.* a place *strong* to hold out against attack; a fortified place; a fortress.

strongly, strong'li, *adv.*, in a *strong* manner; with great force: in a manner to resist attack; firmly.

strength, strength, *n.*, *quality of being strong*; power; force; vigour; solidity or toughness: power to resist attack: excellence: intensity; brightness: validity; vigour of style or expression: that which gives strength; security; amount of force. [A.S.—*strang*, strong.]

strengthen, strength'n, *v.t.*, to make *strong* or stronger; to confirm: to encourage: to increase in power or security.—*v.i.* to become stronger:—*pr.p.* strength'en'ing; *pa.p.* strength'ened.

Strop, strop, *n.* orig. a *strap*; a strip of leather or of wood covered with leather, &c. for sharpening razors.—*v.t.* to sharpen on a strop:—*pr.p.* strop'ping; *pa.p.* strop'ped'. [a form of **Strap**.]

Strophe, strö'fe, *n.* lit. a *turning*; in the ancient drama, the part of a song or dance performed in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, antistrophe being the reverse. [Gr. *strophē*—*strophō*, to turn, twist.]

strophie, strof'ik, *adj.*, *pertaining* to *strophes*.

Strove, ströv, *past tense* of **Strive**.

Strow, strö, same as **Strew**:—*pr.p.* ströw'ing; *pa.t.* ströwed'; *pa.p.* ströwed', or ströwn.

Struck, struk, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **Strike**.

Structure, strukt'ür, *n.*, *manner of building*; construction; a building, esp. one of large size: arrangement of parts or of particles in a substance; manner of organisation. [L. *structura*—*struo*, *struam*, to build.—*adj.* structural, *pertaining* to *structure*.]

Struggle, strug'l, *v.i.* to make great efforts with contortions of the body; to make great exertions; to contend: to labour in pain; to be in agony or distress:—*pr.p.* strug'gling; *pa.p.* strug'gled'.—*n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; great labour; agony. [akin to Ger. *strancheln*, to stumble, *strichen*, to move or be moved.]

Strumpet, strum'pet, *n.*, a *debauched person*; a prostitute.—*adj.* like a strumpet; inconstant; false. [prov. E. *strum*, *strump*, a prostitute; L. *stuprata*—*stupro*, *stupratum*, to debauch.]

Strung, strung, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **String**.

Strut, strut, *v.t.* lit. to *swell* one's self out; to walk in a pompous manner; to walk with affected dignity:—*pr.p.* strutt'ing; *pa.p.* strutt'ed'.—*n.* a proud step or walk; affectation of dignity in walking. [Ger. *strotzen*, to be swollen or puffed up; low Ger. *strutt*, sticking out.]

Strychnine, strik'nin-a, **Strychnine**, strik'nin, *n.* a poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Nux Vomica*, an Indian plant, used in medicine. [L. *strychnos*, Gr. *strychnos*, a kind of nightshade.]

Stub, stub, *n.*, the *stump* left after a tree is cut down.—*v.t.* to take the stubs or roots of from the ground:—*pr.p.* stubb'ing; *pa.p.* stubbed'. [A.S. *styd*, Ice. *stubb*; akin to L. *stipes*, Gr. *stypos*, a stem, a stake.]

stubb, stub'd, *adj.* short and thick, like a *stub* or stump; blunt; obtuse.—*n.* stubbedness.

stubble, stub'l, *n.*, the *stubs* or stumps of corn left when the stalk is cut. [dim. of **Stub**.]

stubborn, stub'örn, *adj.* as immovable as a *stub* or *stump*; immovably fixed in opinion; obstinate; persevering; steady; stiff; inflexible; hardy: not easily melted or worked.—*adv.* stubb'ornly.—*n.* stubb'ornness.

stubby, stub'i, *adj.*, *abounding* with *stubs*; short, thick, and strong.

Stucco, stuk'o, *n.* lit. a *crust*; a plaster of lime and fine sand, &c. used for decorations, &c.; work done in stucco.—*v.t.* to face or overlay with stucco; to form in stucco:—*pr.p.* stucco'ing; *pa.p.* stucco'ed'. [Fr. *stuc*, It. *stucco*; from old Ger. *stucca*, a crust, a shell.]

Stuck, stuk, *past tense* and *past participle* of **Stick**.

Stud, stud, *n.* a collection of breeding *horses* and mares: the place where they are kept. [A.S. *stod*; *stodhors*, a stallion; Ger. *stutze*, a mare; Dutch, *stuyte*, a stallion.] [lion-stud-horse, stud'hors, *n.* a breeding horse; a stall-stud, stud, *n.* orig. a stem, a trunk; a nail with a large head; a double-headed button.—*v.t.* to adorn with studs or knobs; to set thickly.]

Study

with studs:—*pr. p.* stud'ding; *pa. p.* stud'ded. [acc. to Wedgwood, lit. anything projecting, a knob, akin to Ger. *staud*, a bush, a shrub: also given from A.S. *studu*, a prop.]

Study, stud'ī, *v. i.*, lit. to pursue; to bestow pains upon; to apply the mind to: to examine closely: to examine in order to learn thoroughly: to form and arrange by thought; to con over.—*v. i.* to apply the mind closely to a subject: to muse: to apply the mind to books:—*pr. p.* stud'y'ing; *pa. p.* stud'ied.—*n.* a setting of the mind upon a subject: application to books, &c.: absorbed attention: contrivance: any object of attentive consideration: any particular branch of learning: a place devoted to study. [L. *studere*, to pursue; prob. akin to Gr. *studēs*, haste.]

student, stud'i-ent, *n.*, one who studies, a scholar; one devoted to learning: a man devoted to books. **studied**, stud'id, *adj.*, qualified by study: learned: planned with study or deliberation: premeditated. **studio**, stud'i-ō, *n.*, the study or workshop of an artist.—*pl.* stu'dios. [It.]

studious, stud'i-us, *adj.*, given to study: thoughtful: diligent: careful: studied; deliberately planned.—*adv.* stu'diously.—*n.* stu'diousness.

Stuff, stof, *v. i.*, to press in: to crowd: to fill by crowding: to fill very full; to cause to bulge out by filling: to fill with seasoning, as a fowl; to fill the skin of a dead animal.—*v. i.* to feed gluttiously:—*pr. p.* stuff'ing; *pa. p.* stuff'ed.—*n.* that which fills anything; materials of which anything is made: textile fabrics, cloth, esp. when woollen: worthless matter: household furniture, &c. so in *B.* [akin to *stop*; Ger. *stopfen*, to stuff, to stop; prob. akin to L. *stipō*, Gr. *stufhō*, to stuff, *stufhō*, to tread.]

Stultify, stul'ti-fī, *v. i.*, to make a fool of: to cause to appear foolish:—*pr. p.* stul'tify'ing; *pa. p.* stul'tified. [L. *stultus*, foolish, *facio*, to make.]

stultification, stul-ti-fi-ka'shun, *n.*, act of stultifying or making foolish.

Stumble, stum'bl, *v. i.*, to strike the feet against something; to trip in walking; (fol. by upon) to light on by chance: to slide into crime or error.—*v. i.* to cause to trip or stop: to puzzle:—*pr. p.* stum'bling; *pa. p.* stum'bled.—*n.* a trip in walking or running: a blunder; a failure. [akin to vulgar E. *stump*, to walk with heavy steps; Dutch, *stompen*, to kick, to thump; prov. Dan. *stumle*, *stumers*, to strike the ground with the feet.]

stumbling-block, stum'bling-blok, *n.*, a block or stone over which one would be likely to stumble: a cause of error.

Stump, stump, *n.* the part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down; the part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed: one of the wickets in cricket.—*v. t.* to reduce to a stump: to cut off a part of: to knock down the wickets in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground:—*pr. p.* stump'ing; *pa. p.* stump'ed. [akin to *stab*; low Ger. *stuppe*, *stumpf*, a stump of a tree.]

Stun, stun, *v. t.*, to stupefy or astonish with a loud noise, or with a blow: to surprise completely; to amaze:—*pr. p.* stunn'ing; *pa. p.* stunned'. [A.S. *stunian*, to resound; Ger. *staunen*, to be stupefied; prob. akin to Fr. *tonner*, L. *attonare*, to thunder at, to astonish.]

Stung, stung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Sting*.
pa. t. and *pa. p.* of *Stink*.

stylish

Stunt, stunt, *v. t.* to hinder from growth:—*pr. p.* stunn'ing; *pa. p.* stunn'ed. [a form of *stunt*.]

Stupefy, stū'pi-fī, *v. t.*, to make stupid or senaric: to deaden the perception; to deprive of sensibility:—*pr. p.* stū'pefy'ing; *pa. p.* stū'pefied. [L. *stupere*, to be struck senseless, *facio*, to make.]

stupor, stū-pi-fak'shun, *n.*, the act of making stupid or senseless: insensibility: stupidity.

stuporific, stū-pi-fak'tiv, *adj.*, causing stupor or insensibility.

stupendous, stū-pen-dus, *adj.*, to be wondered at by its magnitude: wonderful, amazing, astonishing.—*adv.* stupen'dously.—*n.* stupen'dousness. [L. *stupendus*.]

stupid, stū'pid, *adj.*, struck senseless; insensitive: deficient or dull in understanding; formed or done without reason or judgment; foolish; unskillful.—*adv.* stu'pidly.—*ns.* stupid'ity, stu'pidness. [L. *stupidus*.]

stupor, stū'por, *n.*, the state of being struck senseless; suspension of sense either wholly or partially: insensibility: dullness: intellectual insensibility: moral stupidity: excessive amazement or astonishment.

Sturdy, stur'dī, *adj.* (*comp.* stur'dier, *superl.* stur'diest), lit. stann'd; stubborn or obstinate; resolute; firm; forcible; strong; robust; stout.—*adv.* stur'dily.—*n.* stur'diness. [old Fr. *estourdi*, pa. p. of *estourdir* (Fr. *stourdir*), It. *stordire*, to stun, variously derived, as from L. *stolidus*, senseless, dull; from L. *torpidus*, stupefied; and from Bret. *stard*, firm, Ice. *stirdr*, stiff, &c.]

Sturgeon, stur'jun, *n.* a large cartilaginous sea-fish yielding caviare and isinglass, and used for food. [Fr. *esturgeon*, old Ger. *sturio*, Ger., Sw., and Ice. *stör*, strong or great.]

Stutter, stut'er, *v. i.* to hesitate in speaking; to stammer:—*pr. p.* stut'ter'ing; *pa. p.* stut'tered.—*n.* the act of stuttering; a hesitation in speaking. [Ger. *stottern*: from the sound.]

stutterer, stut'er-er, *n.*, one who stutters.

stuttering, stut'er'ing, *adj.* hesitating in speaking: stammering.—*adv.* stut'ter'ingly.

Sty, stī, *n.* lit. anything risen: a small inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid. [A.S. *stigma*, from *stigan*, Goth. *stigan*, Sans. *stigh*, to rise.]

Sty, stī, *n.* lit. a recess: an enclosure for swine: any place extremely filthy. [A.S. *stige*, Dan. *sti*, Ice. *stia*, a recess.]

Stygian, stij'an, *adj.* in myth, relating to Styx, the river of hell, over which departed souls were ferried: hellish. [L. *Stygios*—*Styx*, *Stygis*, Styx, the hateful—Gr. *stygō*, to hate.]

Style, stil, *n.* lit. that which punctures; anything long and pointed, esp. a pointed tool for engraving or writing; manner of writing; mode of expressing thought in language: diction; the distinctive manner peculiar to an author; characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts): title: mode of address: practice, esp. in a law-court; manner: form: fashion: mode of reckoning time: the pin of a dial: in *bot.*, the middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma.—*v. t.* to entitle in addressing or speaking of; to name or designate:—*pr. p.* styl'ing; *pa. p.* styl'ed'. [Fr., L. *stilus*, for *stilius*—Gr. *stisō*, to puncture. See *Stigma*.]

stylar, stil'ar, *adj.*, pertaining to the pin of a dial.

stylish, stil'ish, *adj.*, displaying style; fashionable; showy; pretending to style.—*adv.* styl'ishly.—*n.* styl'ishness.

Styptic, *styptik*, *adj.*, *contracting* or drawing together; astringent; that stops bleeding.—*n.* an astringent medicine. [L. *stypticus*, Gr. *styptikos*—*styphō*, to contract.]

Swadlow, swā'shūn, *n.*, the act of persuading or advising; advice. [old Fr.; L. *suavis*—*suado*, to advise.]

Swavie, swā'iv, *adj.*, tending to persuade; persuasive.—*adv.* swā'ivly.—*n.* swā'iveness.

Swavy, swā'v, *adj.* lit. sweet; pleasant; agreeable.—*adv.* swāv'y.—*n.* swāvity (swāv'i-). [Fr.; L. *suavis*, akin to Gr. *hōdys*, Sans. *svāda*, sweet. See *Sweet*.]

Subacid, sub-as'īd, *adj.*, somewhat acid or sour. [L. *sub*, under, and *acid*.]

Subalter, sub'al-tēr, *adj.* lit. under another; inferior; subordinate.—*n.* a subordinate; an officer in the army under the rank of captain. [L. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after the other—*alter*, the other.]

Subaltern, sub-al-tēr'nāt, *adj.*, succeeding by turns; subordinate.—*n.* subalternation.

Subaqueous, sub-ā'kwē-us, *adj.*, under water. [L. *sub*, under, and *Aqueus*.]

Subdivide, sub-di-vid', *v.t.*, to divide into smaller divisions; to divide again.—*v.i.* to be subdivided; to separate. [L. *sub*, under, and *Divida*.]

Subdivision, sub-di-vid'zhūn, *n.*, the act of subdividing; the part made by subdividing.

Subdue, sub-dū', *v.t.*, lit. to lead or bring under; to reduce; to conquer; to bring under dominion; to render submissive; to tame; to melt; to soften.—*pr.p.* subdu'ing; *pa.p.* subdued'.—*n.* subdu'er. [old Fr. *subduer*—L. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead; also given from old Fr. *subjuguer*—L. *sub*, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

Subduable, sub-dū'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be subdued.

Subdual, sub-dū'al, *n.*, the act of subduing.

Subeditor, sub-ed'it-ur, *n.*, an under or assistant editor. [L. *sub*, under, and *Editor*.]

Subfamily, sub'fam-i-lī, *n.*, a subordinate family; a division of a family. [L. *sub*, under, and *Family*.]

Subgenus, sub'jē-nus, *n.*, a subordinate genus; a division of a genus. [L. *sub*, under, and *Genus*.]

Subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *adj.*, lying under or below; being in a lower situation. [L. *subjacens*,—*entis*—*subjaceo*—*sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie.]

Subject, sub'jekt, *adj.*, lit. thrown under; laid, or sits under; under the power of another; liable, exposed; disposed; subordinate; subservient.—*n.* one under the power of another; one under allegiance to a sovereign; that on which any operation is performed; that which is treated or handled; in *anat.*, a dead body for dissection; in art, that which it is the object of the artist to express; that of which anything is said; topic; matter, materials. [Fr. *subject*, L. *subjectus*, *pa.p.* of *subjicio*—*sub*, under, and *jacio*, to throw.]

subject, sub-jekt', *v.t.*, to throw or bring under; to bring under the power of; to make subordinate or subservient; to subdue; to enslave; to expose or make liable to; to cause to undergo.—*pr.p.* subject'ing; *pa.p.* subject'ed.

subjectation, sub-jekt'ahūn, *n.*, the act of subjecting or subduing; the state of being subject to another.

subjective, sub-jekt'iv, *adj.*, relating to the subject; derived from one's own consciousness; denoting those states of thought or feeling of which the mind is the conscious subject.—*adv.* subjectively.—*n.* subjectiveness.

subjectivity, sub-jekt-tiv'i-tī, *n.*, state of being subjective; that which is treated subjectively.

Subjoin, sub-join', *v.t.*, to join under; to add at the end or afterwards; to affix, or annex. [L. *sub*, under, and *Joia*.]

Subjugate, sub'joo-gāt, *v.t.*, to bring under the yoke; to bring under power or dominion; to conquer.—*pr.p.* sub'jūgāt'ing; *pa.p.* sub'jūgāt'ed.—*n.* sub'jūgation. [Fr. *subjuguer*, L. *subjugo*,—*atum*—*sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.]

subjugator, sub'joo-gāt-or, *n.*, one who subjugates.

Subjunctive, sub-jūng'tiv, *adj.*, joined under or subjoined; added to something; denoting that mood of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, or contingency.—*n.* the subjunctive mood. [L. *subjunctivus*—*sub*, under, and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join. See *Join*.]

Subkingdom, sub-king'dūm, *n.*, a subordinate kingdom; a division of a kingdom; a subdivision. [L. *sub*, under, and *kingdom*.]

Sublease, sub-lēz, *n.*, an under-lease or lease by a tenant to another. [L. *sub*, under, and *Leasa*.]

Sublet, sub-lēt, *v.t.*, to let or lease, as a tenant, to another. [L. *sub*, under, and *Lēt*.]

Sublime, sub-līm', *adj.*, *uplifted*; high; lofty; majestic; awakening feelings of awe or veneration.—*n.* that which is sublime; the lofty or grand in thought or style; the emotion produced by sublime objects.—*v.t.* to exalt; to dignify; to ennoble; to improve; to purify, to bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold.—*v.i.* to be sublimed or sublimated.—*pr.p.* sublim'ing; *pa.p.* sublimed'. [L. *sublimis*, contr. of *sublevimus*—*sub*, under, up, and *levo*, to lift, from *levis*, light.] See *Light*, *adj.*

sublimate, sub-līm-it, *v.t.*, to lift up on high; to elevate; to refine and exalt; to purify by raising by heat into vapour which again becomes solid.—*pr.p.* sublimat'ing; *pa.p.* sublimat'ed.—*n.* the product of sublimation. [L. *sublimis*, *sublimatum*.]

sublimation, sub-līm-k'ahūn, *n.*, the act of sublimating or purifying by raising into vapour by heat and condensing by cold; elevation; exaltation.

sublimely, sub-līm'li, *adv.*, in a sublime manner; loftily; with elevated conceptions.

sublimity, sub-līm'tī, *n.*, the quality of being sublime; loftiness; elevation; grandeur; loftiness of thought or style; nobleness of nature or character; excellence.

Sublunar, sub-lūn'ar, **Sublunary**, sub'lūn-ar-i, *adj.*, under the moon; earthly; belonging to this world. [L. *sub*, under, and *Lunar*.]

Submarina, sub-ma-rēn', *adj.*, under or in the sea. [L. *sub*, under, and *Marina*.]

Submerge, sub-mērj', **Submersed**, sub-mēr's, *v.t.*, to plunge under water; to overflow with water; to drown.—*v.i.* to plunge under water.—*pr.p.* submerg'ing, submerg'ing; *pa.p.* submerg'ed, submerg'ed.—*nc.* submergence, submerision. [L. *submergo*,—*mersum*—*sub*, under, *mergo*, to plunge.]

submersed, sub-mēr's, *adj.* being or growing under water; submerged.

Submission. See under *Submit*.

Submit, sub-mit', *v.t.* lit. to send or place under; to refer to the judgment of another; to surrender to another.—*v.t.* to yield one's self to another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to be subject.—*pr.p.* submit'ting; *pa.p.* submit'ted'. [L. *submitto*—*sub*, under, *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]

submission, sub-mish'ūn, *n.*, act of submitting or yielding; acknowledgment of inferiority or fault; humble behaviour; resignation.

submissive

submissive, sub-mis'iv, *adj.*, willing or ready to submit; yielding; humble; obedient.—*adv.* submissively.—*n.* submissiveness.

submit, sub-mis', *adj.* (obs.) cast down, prostrate.—*adv.* submissively, (obs.) humbly, now submissively.

Subordinate, sub-or-di-nat', *adj.*, lower in order, rank, nature, power, &c.; descending in a regular series.—*adv.* subordinately. [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, pa.p. of *ordino*, to set in order—*ordo*, *ordinis*, order.]

subordinate, sub-or-di-nat', *n.*, one in a lower order or rank; an inferior.—*v.t.* to place in a lower order; to consider of less value; to make subject:—*pr.p.* subordinating; *pa.p.* subordinated.

subordination, sub-or-di-nat'shun, *n.*, act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or position.

Suborn, sub-orn', *v.t.* lit. to supply in an underhand way or secretly; to procure privately or indirectly; to cause to commit a perjury:—*pr.p.* suborning; *pa.p.* suborned.—*n.* suborner. [L. *suborno*—*sub*, under, *orno*, to adorn, to supply.]

subornation, sub-or-nat'shun, *n.*, act of suborning or causing a person to take a false oath.

Subpoena, sub-pe'na, *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court under a penalty.—*v.t.* to serve with a writ of subpoena:—*pr.p.* subpoenaing; *pa.p.* subpoenaed. [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.]

Subscribe, sub-scrib', *v.t.*, to write underneath; to give consent to something written, or to attest by writing one's name underneath; to sign one's name; to promise to give by writing one's signature.—*v.i.* to promise a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to enter one's name for anything:—*pr.p.* subscribing; *pa.p.* subscribed.—*n.* subscriber. [L. *scribo*—*sub*, under, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

subscription, sub-scrip'shun, *n.*, act of subscribing; a name subscribed; a paper with signatures; consent by signature; sum subscribed. [L. *subscriptio*—*sub*, and *scribo*.]

Subsection, sub-sek'shun, *n.*, an under section or division; a subdivision. [L. *sub*, under, *sectio*.]

Subsequent, sub-se'kwent, *adj.*, following or coming after.—*adv.* subsequently. [L. *subsequens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *subsequor*—*sub*, under, after, *sequor*, to follow.]

Subserve, sub-serv', *v.t.*, to serve under or subordinately; to help forward. [L. *subservio*—*sub*, under, *servio*, to serve.]

subservient, sub-serv'i-ent, *adj.*, subserving; serving to promote; subject; submissive.—*adv.* subserviently. [L. *subserviens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *subservio*.]

subserviences, sub-serv'i-ens, subserviency, sub-serv'i-en-si, *n.*, state of being subservient; anything that promotes some purpose.

Subside, sub-sid', *v.i.* lit. to sit or settle down; to settle at the bottom; to fall into a state of quiet; to sink. [L. *subsido*—*sub*, down, and *sido*, to sit.]

subsidence, sub-sid'ens, subsideney, sub-sid'en-si, *n.*, act or process of subsiding, settling, or sinking.

subsidy, sub'si-di, *n.* lit. that which subsidies: assistance; aid in money; a sum of money paid by one state to another for assistance in war. [L. *subsidius*, orig. troops stationed behind in rear—*sub*, under, and *sido*, to sit.]

subsidizing, sub-sid'i-zing, *adj.*, furnishing a subsidy, additional supplies; aiding.—*n.* one who furnishes aids or supplies; an assistant.

subsidize, sub-sid'iz, *v.t.*, to furnish with a subsidy;

Subtract

to purchase the aid of:—*pr.p.* subsidizing; *pa.p.* subsidised.

Subside, sub-sist', *v.i.* lit. to stand still or to be the present state; to have existence; to be the means of living:—*pr.p.* subsisting; *pa.p.* subsisted. [L. *subsisto*, to stand still—*sub*, under, *sisto*, to stand, be fixed.]

substant, sub-sist'ent, *adj.*, subsisting; having real being; inherent.

substantive, sub-sist'ens, *n.*, state of being substantive; real being; means of supporting life; livelihood.

Subsoil, sub/soil, *n.*, the under soil; the soil; stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface. [L. *sub*, under, and *soil*.]

Substance, sub'stans, *n.* lit. that which stands underneath or is present; that in which qualities, attributes exist; that which constitutes anything, what it is; the essential part; body; matter; property. [L. *substantia*—*sub*sto, to stand under—*sub*, under, and *sto*, to stand.]

substantial, sub-stan'shal, *adj.*, belonging to or being substance; actually existing; real; material; having property or estate.—*adv.* substantially. [Fr. *substantiel*—L. *substantia*.]

substantials, sub-stan'shals, *n.pl.* essential parts.

substantiate, sub-stan'shi-ate, *v.t.*, to make substantial; to prove:—*pr.p.* substantiating; *pa.p.* substantiated. [real.—*adv.* substantively]

substantive, sub'stan-tiv, *adj.*, expressing existence

substantive, sub'stan-tiv, *n.* in gram. the part of speech denoting something that exists; a noun

Substitute, sub'sti-tit, *v.t.* lit. to place under; to put in place of another:—*pr.p.* substituting; *pa.p.* substituted.—*n.* one who or that which is put in place of another. [L. *substituo*, *substitutum*—*sub*, under, and *statuo*, to set, place.]

substitution, sub-siti-tu'shun, *n.*, act of substituting or putting in place of another. [L. *substitutio*.]

Substratum, sub-strat'um, *n.*, an under stratum; a layer; the substance in which qualities exist. [L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*.]

Substructure, sub-strukt'ur, *n.*, an under structure or building; foundation. [L. *sub*, and *stratus*.]

Subtend, sub-tend', *v.t.*, to extend under or be opposite to. [L. *sub*, under, and *tendo*.]

Subterfuge, sub'ter-fuj, *n.* lit. secret flight; that which one resorts for escape or concealment; a artifice to escape censure or an argument; evasion. [Fr.—L. *subterfugio*, to escape secretly—*sub*ter, under, secretly, and *fugio*, to flee.]

Subterranean, sub-ter-ran'ean, Subterraneous, sub-ter-ran'ean, *adj.*, under the earth or ground. [L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.]

Subtil, Subtily. See under subtle.

Subtile, sub'til, *adj.* lit. woven fine; delicately constructed; fine; thin or rare; piercing; shrewd.—*adv.* subtilly.—*n.* subtilness. [L. *subtilis* & *subtilis*—*sub*, under, *texo*, to weave.]

subtleness, sub'til-iz, *v.t.*, to make subtle, thin, &c.; rare; to spin into niceties.—*v.i.* to make thin distinctions; to refine in argument:—*pr.p.* subtilizing; *pa.p.* subtilized. [Fr. *subtiliser*.]

subtly, sub'til-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being subtle; fineness; rareness; acuteness; cunning

subtle, sur'til (in B., sub'til), *adj.*, subtle, in a figurative sense; insinuating; sly; artful; cunningly disguised.—*adv.* subtly (in B., sub'tilly).—*n.* subtilness. [contr. of Subtilis.]

subtlety, sur'ti-ti, *n.*, quality of being subtle; acuteness; shrewdness; extreme acuteness.

Subtract, sub-trakt', *v.t.* lit. to draw from under

to take away a part from the rest; to take one number or quantity from another to find their difference.—*pr.p.* subtracting; *pa.p.* subtracted. [L. *sub*, under, and *trahō, tractum*, to draw away.]
abtraction, sub-trak'shun, *n.*, the act or operation of subtracting; the taking of a less number or quantity from a greater. [L. *subtrahō*.]
abstractive, sub-trak'tiv, *adj.*, subtracting; tending to subtract or lessen.
abtrahend, sub'tra-hend, *n.*, the sum or number to be subtracted. [L. *subtrahendus*.]
urb, sub'urb, **Suburbs**, sub'urbz, *n.* the district which lies near a city; the confines. [L. *suburbium*—*sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city.]
urbane, sub-urb'an, *adj.* situated, or living in the suburbs. [L. *suburbanus*.]
Subvention, sub-ven'shun, *n.* lit. a coming under; act of coming to relief, support: a government aid. [L. *sub*, under, and *venio, ventum*, to come.]
Subversion, &c. See under **Subvert**.
Subvert, sub-vert', *v.t.*, to turn from beneath or upside down; to overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to corrupt.—*pr.p.* subverting; *pa.p.* subverted.—*n.* subverter. [L. *sub*, beneath, and *verto, versum*, to turn.]
subversion, sub-vert'shun, *n.*, act of subverting or overthrowing from the foundation; entire overthrow; ruin. [L. *subversio*.]
subversive, sub-vert'siv, *adj.*, tending to subvert, overthrow, or destroy.
Succeed, suk-sēd', *v.t.*, to come or follow up or in order; to follow; to take the place of.—*v.i.* to follow in order; to take the place of; to accomplish what is attempted; to end with advantage. [L. *succedo*—*sub*, up, from under, and *cedo*, to go.]
succedaneous, suk-sē-dā-ne-um, *n.*, one who or that which comes in the place of another; a substitute. [L. *succedaneus*—*succedo*.]
succeas, suk-sēs', *n.*, act of succeeding or state of having succeeded; the prosperous termination of anything attempted. [L. *succensus*—*succedo*.]
successful, suk-sēs'fool, *adj.*, resulting in success; having the desired effect or termination; prosperous.—*adv.* successfully.
succession, suk-sēs'h'un, *n.*, act of succeeding or following after: series of persons or things following each other; series of descendants; race: right to take possession. [L. *successio*.]
successional, suk-sēs'h'un-al, *adj.*, existing in a regular succession or order.
successive, suk-sēs'iv, *adj.*, following in succession or in order.—*adv.* successively.
successor, suk-sēs'or, *n.*, one who succeeds or comes after; one who takes the place of another. [L.]
Succinct, suk-singkt', *adj.* lit. girded up; short; concise.—*adv.* succinctly.—*n.* succinctness. [L. *succinctus*—*sub*, up, and *cingo*, to gird.]
Succour, suk'ur, *v.t.*, lit. to run up to; to assist; to relieve.—*pr.p.* succouring; *pa.p.* succoured.—*n.* aid; relief.—*n.* succourer. [L. *succorro*, to run up to—*sub*, up, and *curro*, to run.]
Succulent, suk'ū-lent, *adj.*, lit. that may be sucked; full of juice or moisture.—*n.* succulence—*adv.* succulently. [L. *succulentus*—*succus*, juice, the thing sucked up—*sugo*, to suck.]
Succumb, suk-kumb', *v.i.*, to lie down under; to yield.—*pr.p.* succumbing; *pa.p.* succumbed'. [L. *sub*, under, *cumbo*, to lie down.]
Such, such, *adj.*, lit. so like; of the like kind: of that quality or character mentioned.—in *B.*,

such like=such. [A.S. *swelc, swile*; Ger. *solcher*; Goth. *swaleiks*—*swa*, so, and *liks*, like.]
Suck, suk, *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth; to draw milk from with the mouth: to imbibe: to drain.—*v.i.* to draw with the mouth: to draw the breast: to draw in.—*pr.p.* sucking; *pa.p.* sucked.—*n.* act of sucking: milk drawn from the breast.—*n.* sucker. [A.S. *sucan, sugan*; Ger. *saugen*; allied to L. *sugo, suctum*, Sans. *chusht*, to suck; from the sound.]
suckle, suk'l, *v.t.*, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast. [dim of Suck.]
suckling, suk'ling, *n.* a young child or animal being suckled or nursed at the breast.
suction, suk'shun, *n.*, act or power of sucking; act of drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.
Sudatory, sū'dā-tor-i, *adj.*, sweating.—*n.* a sweating bath. [L. *sudatorius*—*sudo, sudatum*, akin to Sans. *svīd*, to sweat, and to *svēdā*.]
sudorific, sū-dor-īf'ik, *adj.*, causing sweat.—*n.* a medicine producing sweat. [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make.]
Sudden, sud'en, *adj.* lit. coming secretly or stealthily; unexpected: hasty; abrupt.—*adv.* suddenly.—*n.* suddenness. [A.S. *soden*; Fr. *soudain*; Prov. *sobtan*—L. *subitanus*, sudden—*subitus*, coming stealthily—*sub*, up, and *eo, itum*, akin to Sans. *ī*, to go.]
Suds, sudz, *n.pl.*, seething or boiling water mixed with soap. [Ger. *sud*, a seething—*sieden*, to seethe. See *Soethe*.]
Sue, sū, *v.t.* lit. to follow; to prosecute at law; to gain by law.—*v.i.* to make legal claim: to make application; to entreat; to demand.—*pr.p.* suing; *pa.p.* sued'. [Fr. *suisvre*; L. *sequor, secutus*, akin to Sans. *sach*, to follow.]
suit, sūt, *n.*, act of suing; an action at law: a petition: a series; a set: courtship.—*v.t.* to fit: to become: to please.—*v.i.* to agree: to correspond.—*pr.p.* suiting; *pa.p.* suited'.
suito, sū'tor, *n.*, one who sues or is sued; a petitioner: a wooer.
suitable, sū'tā-bl, *adj.*, that suits; fitting; agreeable to: adequate.—*n.* suitability.—*adv.* suitably.
suite, swēt, *n.* a train of followers or attendants: a regular set, particularly of rooms. [Fr.]
Suet, sū'et, *n.*, the fat of an animal about the kidneys. [Fr. *suis*: old Fr. *swie*; L. *sebum*, fat.]
Suffer, suf'er, *v.t.* lit. to bear up; to undergo; to endure: to be affected by: to permit.—*v.i.* to feel pain, or punishment: to sustain loss.—*n.* sufferer. [L. *suffero*—*sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear.]
sufferable, suf'er-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be suffered; allowable.
sufferance, suf'er-ans, *n.*, state of suffering; endurance: permission; toleration.
suffering, suf'er-ing, *n.*, something suffered; distress, loss, or injury.
Suffice, suf-fis', *v.i.* lit. to make or cause to be under; to be enough: to be equal to.—*v.t.* to satisfy.—*pr.p.* sufficing; *pa.p.* sufficed'. [L. *sufficio*—*sub*, under, and *facio*, to make.]
sufficient, suf-fish'ent, *adj.*, sufficing; enough: equal to; competent.—*adv.* sufficiently.
sufficiency, suf-fish-en-ai, *n.*, state of being sufficient; competence: ability; capacity; conceit.
Suffix, suf'iks, *n.* lit. something fixed or added beneath or after; a letter or syllable added to a word.—*v.t.* suffix, to add a letter or syllable to a word. [L. *sub*, under, beneath, and *figo*, to fix.]
Suffocate, suf'o-kāt, *v.t.* lit. to put something under

suffocation

the throat; to choke by stopping the breath; to stifle:—*pr. p.* suff'ocating; *pa. p.* suff'ocated. [L. *suffoco*—*sub*, under, and *focus*, *focis*, pl. *focuae*, the throat.]
suffocation, suf-fo-ka'shun, *n.*, *act of suffocating*: state of being suffocated.
Sufraga, suf-rá, *n.*, *a vote*: united voice, as of a nation, or a congregation in prayer. [L. *suffragium*—*suffragor*, to vote for.]
sufragan, suf-ra-gan, *adj.* lit. *voting for*; assisting.—*n.* an assistant bishop.
Suffrag, suf-frá, *v. t.*, to *four underneath*; to over-spread or cover, as with a fluid:—*pr. p.* suffraging; *pa. p.* suffraged. [L. *sub*, underneath, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.]
suffusion, suf-frúzhun, *n.*, *act or operation of suffusing*; state of being suffused; that which is suffused.
Sugar, shoog'ar, *n.*, a sweet substance obtained chiefly from a kind of cane.—*v. t.* to sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to compliment:—*pr. p.* sugaring; *pa. p.* sugared. [Fr. *sucré*; It. *succhero*; L. *saccharum*; Gr. *sakcharon*—Pers. *shakar*; Sans. *shakara*.]
sugar-cane, shoog-ar-kán, *n.*, the cane or plant from which *sugar* is chiefly obtained.
sugary, shoog'ar-i, *adj.*, *sweetened with*, tasting of, or like *sugar*; fond of sweets.
Suggest, sug-jest'v, *v. t.* lit. *to carry up*; to introduce indirectly the thoughts; to hint:—*pr. p.* suggesting; *pa. p.* suggested. [L. *sub*, up, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry.]
suggestion, sug-jest'yun, *n.*, *act of suggesting*; hint; proposal.
suggestive, sug-jest'iv, *adj.*, *containing a suggestion or hint*.—*adv.* suggestively.
Suicide, sú-i-sid, *n.*, *one who falls or dies by his own hand*: self-murder. [low L. *suicidium*—L. *sui*, of himself, and *caedo*, to kill—*caedo*, to fall.]
suicidal, sú-i-sid-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, or partaking of the crime of *suicide*.—*adv.* suicidally.
Suit, Suitable, Suite, Suttler. See under *Sue*.
Sulcate, sú-kát, Sulcated, sú-kát-ed, *adj.*, *furrowed*; grooved. [L. *sulcus*, *sulcatum*, to furrow—*sulcus*, a furrow.]
Sulky, súlk'i, *adj.* lit. *slow*; obstinate; silently sullen.—*n.* sulkiness. [A. S. *solcan*, slow; or perh. *sulky*—old Fr. *soltif*, sullen, solitary. Compare *Sullen*.]
Sullen, sú-len, *adj.* lit. *solitary*; gloomily angry; obstinate; malignant; dark.—*adv.* sullenly.—*n.* sulkiness. [old E. *solcin*, *solain*; Prov. *solain*, solitary—L. *solus*, alone. See *Sole*.]
Sully, sú-li, *v. t.*, to soil; to spot; to tarnish.—*v. i.* to be soiled:—*pr. p.* sully'ing; *pa. p.* sullied.—*n.* spot; tarnish. [Fr. *soniller*; It. *soffiare*. See *Sole*, *v.*]
Sulphur, súl-fur, *n.*, a yellow mineral substance, very fusible and inflammable; brimstone. [L.; Sans. *sulphari*.] [with a salifiable base.]
sulphate, súl'fát, *n.*, a combination of *sulphuric acid* sulphureous, súl-fú're-us, *adj.*, *consisting of*, containing, or having the qualities of *sulphur*.
sulphuret, súl-fú-ret, *n.*, a combination of *sulphur* with an alkali, earth, or metal.
sulphureted, súl-fú-ret-ed, *adj.*, *having sulphur in combination*. [tailed from *sulphur*.]
sulphuric, súl-fú-rik, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, or ob-sulphureous, súl-fú-ri-us, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, resembling, or containing *sulphur*.
Sultan, súl-tan, *n.* lit. *a ruler or mighty man*; the supreme head of the Ottoman empire.—*n.* súl-

sunny

tanahy. [Ar. *sultán*, power, prince—and be strong; allied to Heb. *sháhal*, to rule.]
sultana, súl-tá'na or súl-tá'na, *sultannah*, súl-tá'na, *the wife or queen of a sultan*.
Sully, súl'tri, *adj.*, *swallowing*; very hot or oppressive; close.—*n.* sulkiness. [another for *sultry*, from root of *swallow*.]
Sun, sun, *n.* lit. *the sun itself or chief point* amount of two or more things taken together the whole of anything; a quantity of matter a problem in arithmetic; chief points; *subset*: summary; height; completion.—*v. t.* to count into one amount or whole; to count: to lead into a few words:—*pr. p.* sunning; *pa. p.* sunned. [L. *summa*—*summus*, *supremus*, highest, as of *superius*, on high—*super*, above.]
summary, sum'ar-i, *adj.*, *summed up* or condensed; short; brief; compendious; done by a certain method.—*n.* an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.—*adv.* summarily.
summarize, sum'ar-iz, *v. t.* to present in a *summary*; briefly:—*pr. p.* summar'izing; *pa. p.* summar'ized.
summatum, sum-má'thun, *n.*, *act of summing or taking a total amount*; an aggregate.
summit, sum'it, *n.*, *the highest point or degree of the top*. [L. *summitas*—*summus*, *supremus*.]
Summer, sum'er, *n.*, the second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August.—*v. t.* in *B.* pass the summer:—*pr. p.* summ'ering; *pa. p.* summ'ered. [A. S. *sumor*; old Ger. *sumar*; Gael. *samhradh*; acc. to Garrett from Ir. *sumá*, Sans. root *sum*, mild, gentle: and = the mild or genial season.]
summer-house, sum'er-hous, *n.*, a *house* in a garden used in *summer*: a house for *summer* residence.
Summerer, same as *Summerer*.
Summit. See under *Sun*.
Summon, sum'un, *v. t.* lit. *to warn secretly*: call with authority; to command to appear; esp. in court; to rouse to exertion:—*pr. p.* summoning; *pa. p.* summoned.—*n.* summon'ing.—*v. i.* *summoned*—*sub*, secretly, and *monere*, to warn.
summons, sum'unz, *n.*, *a summoning* or an authoritative call; a call to appear, esp. in court.
Sumpter, sumpt'er, *n.*, a horse for carrying pack burdens. [Fr. *summier*; L. *sumptarius*—L. *s* Gr. *sumos*, a pack-saddle—Gr. *sumos*, to pack.
sumptuary, sumpt'ú-ri, *adj.*, *pertaining to or regulating expenses*. [L. *sumptuosus*—*summa*, *sumtum*, to take, contr. of *sub*, up, *sumo*, to buy.]
sumptuous, sumpt'ú-us, *adj.*, *very expensive*; costly; magnificent.—*adv.* sumpt'uously.
Sun, sun, *n.*, the body which is the source of light and heat; a body which forms the center of a system of orbs; that which resembles the sun in brightness or value.—*v. t.* to expose to the sun's rays:—*pr. p.* sunning; *pa. p.* sunned. [A. S. *sunne*; Ice. *sunna*; Goth. *sunna*; Sans. *sunu*, sunbeam, sun'bén, *n.*, a beam or ray of the sun.
sunburned, sun'burnd, *sunburnt*, sun'burnt, *adj.*, *burned or discoloured by the sun*.
Sunday, sun'dá, *n.*, the first day of the week, called because *ann* dedicated to the *sun* or its worship.
sunfish, sun'fsh, *n.*, a fish whose body resembles the fore-part of a larger fish cut short off, supposed to be so called from its nearly *convex* form.
sundew, sun'flou-er, *n.*, a plant so called from its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays.
sunless, sun'les, *adj.*, *without the sun*; deprived of the sun or its rays; shaded; dark.
sunny, sun'i, *adj.*, *pertaining to*, coming from, or

like *the sun*; exposed to, warmed, or coloured by the sun's rays.—*n.* sun's *raies*.

sunrise, sun'riz, sun'rising, sun'riz-ing, *n.* the *rising* or first appearance of the *sun* above the horizon: the time of this rising: the east.

sunset, sun'set, sun'setting, sun'set-ing, *n.* the *setting* or going down of the *sun*: the west.

sunshine, sun'shin, *n.* the *shining* light of the *sun*; the place on which he *shines*: warmth.

sunshiny, sun'shin, sunshiny, sun'shin-i, *adj.* bright with *sunshine*; pleasant: bright like the sun.

sunstroke, sun'strök, *n.* lit. a *stroke* of the *sun* or its heat; a nervous disease, from exposure to the sun.

sunward, sun'ward, *adv.* toward the *sun*.

sunder, sun'dér, *v.t.*, to separate; to divide.—*pr. p.* sun'dering; *pa. p.* sun'dered; in *B.*, in *suander*, *suander*, separate; *Ice.* *suand*, *suander*.] [several; divers. *sundry*, sun'dri, *adj.*, separate; more than one or two; *Sung*, sung, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Sing*.

Sunk, sungk, *Sunken*, sungk'n, *pa. p.* of *Sink*.

Sup, sup, *v.t.* to take into the mouth, as a liquid.—*v.i.* to eat the evening meal: in *B.*, to sip:—*pr. p.* sup'ping; *pa. p.* sup'ped'.—*n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid. [A.S. *supan*; *Ice.* *supa*; Ger. *saußen*, to drink: from the sound.]

supper, sup'pér, *n.*, that which is *sopped*: a meal taken at the close of the day. [Fr. *supper*.]

supperless, sup'pér-less, *adj.*, without *supper*.

Superabound, sü-pér-a-bound', *v.i.*, to abound exceedingly; to be more than enough. [L. *super*, above, and *abound*.]

superabundant, sü-pér-a-bun'dant, *adj.*, abundant to excess; more than enough; copious.—*adv.* superabundantly.—*n.* superabundance.

Superadd, sü-pér-ad', *v.t.*, to add over and above.—*n.* superaddition. [L. *super*, above, and *Add*.]

Superannuate, sü-pér-an-ü-ät, *v.t.* to impair by living beyond the years of service or by old age: to pension on account of old age or infirmity:—*pr. p.* süperannüating; *pa. p.* süperannüätéd. [L. *super*, above, and *annus*, a year.]

superannuation, sü-pér-an-ü-ätshun, *n.*, state of being superannuated.

Superb, sü-pér'b, *adj.* lit. that thinks himself superior to others, proud; magnificent; stately: elegant.—*adv.* superbly. [L. *superbus*—*super*, above.]

Supercargo, sü-pér-kär'go, *n.* an officer or person in a merchant-ship placed over the cargo and superintending all the commercial transactions of the voyage. [L. *super*, over, and *Cargo*.]

Supercilious, sü-pér-sil-üs, *adj.* lit. lifting up the eyebrows; lofty with pride; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.—*adv.* superciliously.—*n.* superciliousness. [L. *superciliosus*—*supercilium*, an eyebrow—*super*, above, and *cilium*, eyelid, akin to Gr. *kula*, the parts under the eyes.]

Super eminent, sü-pér-em-i-nent, *adj.* eminent in a superior degree; excellent beyond others.—*adv.* supereminently.—*n.* supereminence. [L. *super*, above, and *eminent*.]

Superserogation, sü-pér-er-ö-gätshun, *n.* lit. paying out or giving above what is asked; doing more than duty requires or is necessary for salvation. [L. *super*, above, and *erogo*, -atum, to pay out—*ex*, out of, and *erogo*, to ask.]

Superexcellent, sü-pér-ek'sel-lent, *adj.*, excellent above others, or in an uncommon degree.—*n.* superexcellence. [L. *super*, above, *Excellent*.]

Superfates, sü-pér-fät'sh'ez, *n.*, the upper face or surface; the outer face or part of a thing. [L.—*super*, above, and *factus*, face.]

superficial, sü-pér-fish'äl, *adj.*, pertaining to, or being on the surface; shallow; slight: containing only what is apparent and simple: not learned.—*adv.* superficially.—*n.* superficialness.

Superfine, sü-pér-fün, *adj.*, fine above others; finer than ordinary. [L. *super*, above, and *Fine*.]

Superfluous, sü-pér-floo-us, *adj.* lit. overflowing; more than enough; useless.—*adv.* superfluously. [L. *superfluus*—*super*, above, and *flo*, to flow.]

superfluity, sü-pér-floo'ü-ti, *n.*, a superfluous quantity or more than enough: state of being superfluous; superabundance.

Superhuman, sü-pér-hü'man, *adj.*, above what is human; divine. [L. *super*, above, and *Human*.]

Superimpose, sü-pér-im-pöz, *v.t.*, to impose or lay above. [L. *super*, above, and *Impose*.]

Superincumbent, sü-pér-in-kum'bent, *adj.*, incumbent or lying above. [L. *super*, above, *Incumbent*.]

Superinduce, sü-pér-in-düs', *v.t.*, to bring in over and above something else. [L. *super*, above, and *induco*—*in*, in, and *duco*, to bring.]

Superintend, sü-pér-in-tend', *v.t.* lit. to be intent over anything; to have the oversight or charge of; to control. [L. *super*, above, and *intendo*—*in*, on, and *tendo*, to stretch.]

superintendance, sü-pér-in-tend'ens, *n.*, act of superintending; oversight; direction; management.

superintendent, sü-pér-in-tend'ent, *adj.*, superintending.—*n.* one who superintends; overseer.

Superior, sü-pér-i-or, *adj.*, upper; higher in place, rank, or excellence: surpassing others: beyond the influence of.—*n.*, one superior to others; the chief of a monastery, &c. and of certain churches and colleges. [L., comp. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]

superiority, sü-pér-i-ör-i-ti, *n.*, quality or state of being superior; pre-eminence; advantage.

Superlative, sü-pér-la-tiv, *adj.*, carried above others or to the highest degree: superior to all others: most eminent: in *gram.*, expressing the highest degree of a quality.—*n.* in *gram.*, the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs.—*adv.* superlatively. [L. *superlativus*—*superlatus*, *pa. p.* of *superfero*—*super*, above, *fero*, to carry.]

Supernal, sü-pér-näl, *adj.*, that is above or in a higher place or region: relating to things above; celestial. [L. *super-nus*—*super*, above.]

Supernatural, sü-pér-nat'ü-räl, *adj.*, above the powers of nature; not according to the usual course of nature; miraculous; spiritual.—*adv.* supernaturally. [L. *super*, above, and *Natural*.]

Supernumerary, sü-pér-nüm-ér-ä-ri, *adj.*, over and above the number stated, or necessary.—*n.* a person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. [L. *supernumerarius*—*super*, over, and *numerus*, a number.]

Superpose, sü-pér-pöz, *v.t.*, to place over or upon:—*pr. p.* süperpözing; *pa. p.* süperpözéd'. [L. *super*, over, and *pono*, positum, to place.]

superposition, sü-pér-po-zish'un, *n.*, act of superposing; state of being superposed: that which is above anything.

Superscribe, sü-pér-skrīb', *v.t.*, to write or engrave over, on the outside or top; to write the name on the outside or cover of:—*pr. p.* süperskrīb-ing; *pa. p.* süperskrībéd'. [L. *super*, over, above, and *scribo*, scriptum, to write.]

superscription, sü-pér-skríp'shun, *n.*, act of superscribing: that which is written or engraved above or on the outside.

Supersede, sü-pér-séd', *v.t.*, to sit or be above or superior to; to make useless by superior power; to come in the room of; to displace.—*pr. p.*

sōding; *pa.p.* supersēd. [L. *super*, above, and *sedes*, *sedes*, to sit.]

Superstition, sū-pēr-stīsh'un, *n.* lit. a being excessive (in religion) over a thing, as if in wonder or fear; excessive reverence or fear; excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice; false worship or religion: the belief in supernatural agency; belief in what is absurd, without evidence. [L. *superstitio*, excessive religious belief—*super*, over, above, and *sto*, to stand.]

superstitious, sū-pēr-stīsh'us, *adj.*, pertaining to, or proceeding from *superstition*; shewing or given to *superstition*; over-exact.—*adv.* *superstitiously*.

Superstructure, sū-pēr-strūkt'ūr, *n.*, a structure above or on something else; anything erected on a foundation. [L. *super*, above, and *structura*.]

Supervene, sū-pēr-vēn', *v.i.*, to come above or upon; to occur, or take place.—*pr.p.* *supervēning*; *pa.p.* *supervēned*. [L. *super*, above, and *venio*, *venitum*, to come.]

supervention, sū-pēr-ven'shun, *n.*, act of *supervening* or taking place.

Supervise, sū-pēr-vīz', *v.t.*, to oversee; to superintend.—*pr.p.* *supervīzing*; *pa.p.* *supervīzed*. [L. *super*, over, and *video*, *visum*, to see.]

supervisory, sū-pēr-vīz'al, *supervision*, sū-pēr-vīzh'un, *n.*, act of *supervising*; inspection; control.

supervisor, sū-pēr-vīz'or, *n.*, one who *supervises*; an overseer; an inspector.

Supine, sū-pīn', *adj.*, lying on the back; leaning backward; negligent; indolent.—*adv.* *supīnely*.—*n.* *supīnēss*. [L. *supīnus*—*super*, upon.]

Supper, &c. See under *Sup*.

Supplant, sup-plant', *v.t.* lit. to trip up one's heels; to displace; to take the place of; to undermine.—*n.* *supplant'er*. [L. *supplanto*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, *planta*, the sole of the foot.]

Supple, sup'l, *adj.*, folding under or back; pliant; lithe; yielding to the humour of others; fawning.—*v.t.* to make supple; to make soft or compliant.—*v.i.* to become supple.—*pr.p.* *suppling*; *pa.p.* *suppled*.—*n.* *supplēss*. [Fr. *supple*; Bret. *sonbla*, to bend down; Gael. *suibail*, flexible; prob. from L. *supplex*, bending the knees—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold. See *PLIANT*.]

Supplement, &c. See under *Supply*.

Suppliant. See under *Supplicate*.

Supplicate, sup-li-kāt, *v.t.* lit. to fold the knees under one, to kneel to; to entreat earnestly; to address in prayer.—*pr.p.* *supplīcāting*; *pa.p.* *supplīcated*. [L. *supplico*, -*atum*—*supplex*, kneeling down—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold.]

suppliant, sup-li-kant, *adj.*, *supplicating*; asking submissively.—*n.* one who supplicates or entreats earnestly. [L. *supplicans*, *pr.p.* of *supplico*.]

supplication, sup-li-kā'shun, *n.*, act of *supplicating*; earnest prayer or entreaty. [L. *supplicatio*.]

supplicatory, sup-li-ka-tor-i, *adj.*, containing *supplication* or entreaty; humble.

suppliant, sup-li-ant, *adj.*, *supplicating*; asking earnestly; entreating.—*n.* a humble petitioner.—*adv.* *supplīantly*. [Fr. *suppliant*, *pr.p.* of *supplīer*—L. *supplico*.]

Supply, sup-plī', *v.t.*, to fill up, esp. a deficiency; to add what is wanted; to furnish.—*pr.p.* *supplīng*; *pa.p.* *supplīed*. [L. *suppleo*—*sub*, up, and *plico*, to fill.]

supply, sup-plī', *n.*, act of *supplying*; that which supplies a want; amount of supply (used generally in *pl.*).

supplement, sup'plē-ment, *n.*, that which *supplies* or fills up; an addition.—*v.t.* to supply or fill up; to add to.—*pr.p.* *supplēmenting*; *pa.p.* *supplēmented*. [L. *supplementum*—*suppleo*.]

supplemental, sup-plē-men't'al, *supplementary*, sup-plē-men'tar-i, *adj.*, added to *supply* what is wanting; additional.

Support, sup-pōrt', *v.t.*, to bear up; to endure or sustain; to keep up; to make good; to defend; to represent.—*pr.p.* *suppōrt'ing*; *pa.p.* *suppōrt'ed*.—*n.*, act of *supporting* or upholding; that which supports, sustains, or maintains; maintenance. [L. *sub*, up, and *porto*, to bear.]

supportable, sup-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being supported; enduring; capable of being maintained.—*adv.* *suppōrtably*.

supporter, sup-pōrt'er, *n.*, one who or that which *supports*; an adherent; a defender: in *her.*, a figure on each side of the escutcheon.

Suppose, sup-pōz', *v.t.* lit. to place under; to lay down, assume, or state as true; to imagine.—*pr.p.* *suppōz'ing*; *pa.p.* *suppōz'ed*.—*n.* *suppōz'it*. [Fr. *supposer*—L. *sub*, under, and *pono*, *positum*, to place.]

supposable, sup-pōz'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be *supported*.

supposition, sup-po-zīsh'un, *n.*, act of *supposing*; that which is *supposed*; assumption.

supposititious, sup-pōz-it'ish'un, *adj.*, *supposed*, or not genuine; spurious; put by trick in the place of another. [L. *supposititius*—L. *suppono*.]

Suppress, sup-pres', *v.t.*, to press or put down; to crush; to keep in; to retain or conceal: to stop.—*n.* *suppres'sor*. [L. *sub*, under, down, and *pres*.]

suppression, sup-pres'h'un, *n.*, act of *suppressing*; stoppage; concealment. [subduing.]

suppressive, sup-pres'iv, *adj.*, tending to *suppress*.

Supplicate, sup'plī-kāt, *v.i.* to gather pus or matter underneath.—*pr.p.* *supplīcāting*; *pa.p.* *supplīcated*. [L. *supplico*, -*atum*—*sub*, under, and *plico*.]

suppuration, sup-plī-rā'shun, *n.*, act or process of *suppurating* or producing pus; matter.

suppurative, sup'plī-rāt-iv, *adj.*, tending to *suppurate*; promoting *suppuration*.—*n.* a medicine that promotes *suppuration*.

Supramundane, sū-pra-mun'dān, *adj.*, situated above the world. [L. *supra*, above, and *Mundana*.]

Supreme, sū-prēm', *adj.*, highest; greatest; most excellent.—*adv.* *suprēmely*. [L. *supremus*, *super* of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]

supremacy, sū-prēm'a-si, *n.*, state of being *supreme*; highest authority or power.

Surcease, sur-sēs', *v.t.*, to cease.—*v.t.* to cause to cease. [Fr. *surceoir*, *pa.p.* *surcis*, to leave off—*sur*, L. *super*, over, and *ceio*, L. *cedo*, to sit.]

Surcharge, sur-chārij', *v.t.*, to overcharge or overload.—*n.* an excessive load. [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *charge*.]

Surd, surd, *adj.*, lit. deaf; involving surds.—*n.* in *alg.*, a quantity inexpressible by rational numbers or which has no root. [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

Sure, shōor, *adj.*, *secure*; fit to be depended on; strong; confident beyond doubt.—*adv.* *surely*. [Fr. *sûr*; old Fr. *segur*; contr. of *secura*.]

surety, shōor'ti, *n.*, state of being *sure*; certainty; he or that which makes *sure*; security against loss; one who becomes bound for another.

suretyship, shōor'ti-ship, *n.*, state of being *surety*; obligation of one person to answer for another.

Surf, surf, *n.* the foam made by the dashing of waves. [old Fr. *surfot*, the rising of billow upon billow.]

surf, surf, *adj.*, *abounding in surf.*
Surface, sur'fās, *n.*, *the upper face; the exterior part of anything.* [Fr.; L. *superficies*—*super*, above, and *facies*, face.]
Surfeit, sur'fit, *v.t. lit.* *to overdo; to fill to satiety and disgust:—pr.p. surfeiting; pa.p. surfeited.*—*n.* *excess in eating and drinking.* [Fr. *surfait*—*sur*, over, *fait*, done—*faire*, L. *facio*, to do.]
Surfeiting, sur'fit-ing, *n.* *eating overmuch; gluttony.*
Surfy. See under **Surf**.
Surge, surj, *n.*, *the rising or swelling of a large wave.—v.i.* *to rise high; to swell:—pr.p. surging; pa.p. surged.* [It. *sorgere*, to rise up—L. *surgo*, to rise; contr. of *surriigo*—*sub*, from below, and *rego*, to guide.] See **Source**.
surgy, surj'i, *adj.*, *full of surges or waves; billowy.*
Surgeon, sur'jun, *n.* *one who cures external diseases by working or operating upon them with the hand.* [a contr. of *Chirurgæon*.]
surgeoney, sur'jun-si, *n.*, *the office or employment of a surgeon in the army or navy.*
surgery, surj'ri, *n.*, *the art or profession of a surgeon; a place for surgical operations.*
surgical, surj'ik-al, *adj.*, *pertaining to surgeons, or to surgery; done by surgery.—adv.* *surgeally.*
Surgy. See under **Surge**.
Surloin, the preferable form of **Steak**.
Surly, sur'li, *adj.*, *surlike; morose; uncivil; tempestuous.—adv.* *sur'lyly.—n.* *sur'liness.* [A.S. *surelice*, sour-like—*sur*, sour, and *lic*, lice, like; Wedgwood thinks the orig. meaning to have been *sir-like*, arrogant.]
Surmise, sur-miz', *v.t.*, *to put or fix the mind upon; to imagine; to suspect:—pr.p. surmising; pa.p. surmised.—n.* *suspicion; conjecture.* [old Fr. *surmise*, accusation—*surmettre*, to accuse—*sur*, L. *super*, upon, L. *mitto*, to send, to put.]
Surmount, sur-mount', *v.t.*, *to mount above; to surpass.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, above, and *Mount*.]
surmountable, sur-mount'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be surmounted.*
Surname, sur'nām, *n.*, *a name over and above the Christian name.—v.t.* *to call by a surname.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over and above, and *Nome*.]
Surpass, sur-pas', *v.t.*, *to pass beyond; to exceed; to excel.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, beyond, and *Pas*.]
surpassable, sur-pas'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be surpassed or excelled.*
Surplice, sur'plis, *n.* *lit. the robe worn above the pelisse; a white garment worn by the clergy.* [Fr. *surplis*, low L. *superpellicium*—L. *super*, above, and *pellicium*, a pelisse. See **Falline**.]
Surplus, sur'plus, *n.*, *the overplus; excess above what is required.* [Fr.—*sur*, L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.]
surplusage, sur'plus-āj, *n.*, *overplus.*
Surprise, sur-priz', *v.t. lit.* *to take or catch upon; to come upon suddenly or unawares; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to confuse:—pr.p. surprising; pa.p. surprised.—n.* *act of taking unawares; the emotion caused by anything sudden; amazement.* [Fr.—*sur*, L. *super*, upon, and *prendre*, L. *prehendo*, to take. See **Hand**.]
surprising, sur-priz-ing, *adj.*, *exciting surprise; wonderful; unexpected.—adv.* *surpris'ingly.*
Surrender, sur-ren'der, *v.t.*, *to render or deliver over; to resign.—v.i.* *to yield up one's self to another.—n.* *act of yielding, or giving up to another.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *Rendre*.]
Surreptions, sur-rep'tish'us, *adj.*, *seized in an underhand manner; done by stealth or fraud.—*

adv. *surrepti'tiously.* [L. *surreptio*, *surreptum*—*sub*, under, and *rapio*, to seize.]
Surrogate, sur-ro-gāt, *n.* *lit. one asked to act in the place of another; a substitute; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.* [L. *surrogo*, *surrogatum*—*sub*, in the place of, and *rogo*, to ask.]
Surround, sur-round', *v.t.*, *to go round about; to encompass.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, about, and *Round*.]
Surcoat, sur-tōō't, *n.* *orig. a man's coat worn over all his other garments; a close-bodied frock-coat.* [Fr.—*sur*, L. *super*, over, and *tout*, all.]
Surveillance, sur-vel'yāns, *n.*, *a being vigilant or watchful; inspection.* [Fr.—*surveiller*—*sur*, over, and *veiller*, L. *vigilare*, to watch. See **Vigil**.]
Survey, sur-vā', *v.t.*, *to see or look over; to inspect; to superintend; to examine; to measure and estimate, as land:—pr.p. surveying; pa.p. surveyed.* [old Fr. *surveoir*—L. *super*, over, and *video*, to see.]
survey, sur-vā, *n.*, *oversight; view; examination; the measuring of land, or of a country.*
surveyor, sur-vā'or, *n.*, *one who surveys; an overseer; a measurer of land.—n.* *surveyorship.*
Survive, sur-viv', *v.t.*, *to live beyond; to outlive.—v.i.* *to remain alive:—pr.p. surviving; pa.p. survived.* [Fr. *survivre*—*sur*, L. *super*, beyond, and *vivre*, L. *vivo*, to live.]
survival, sur-viv'al, *n.*, *a surviving or living after.*
survivor, sur-viv'or, *n.*, *one who survives or lives after another.—n.* *survivorship.*
Susceptible, sus-sept'i-bl, *adj.* *lit. able to be taken or laid hold of from beneath; capable of receiving anything; impressible.—adv.* *suscep'tibly.* [Fr.—L. *suscipio*, *susceptum*—*sub*, from beneath, and *capio*, to take.]
susceptibility, sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti, *n.*, *quality of being susceptible; capability; sensibility.*
susceptive, sus-sep'tiv, *adj.*, *capable of receiving or admitting; readily admitting.*
Suspect, sus-pekt', *v.t. lit.* *to look under; to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty; to conjecture:—pr.p. suspecting; pa.p. suspected.* [L. *sub*, under, and *specio*, *spectum*, to look at.]
suspicion, sus-pish'un, *n.*, *act of suspecting; the imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence; mistrust.*
suspicious, sus-pish'us, *adj.*, *full of suspicion; shewing suspicion; liable to suspicion; doubtful.—adv.* *suspi'ciously.—n.* *suspi'ciousness.*
Suspend, sus-pend', *v.t.*, *to hang one thing beneath another; to make to depend on; to delay; to debar:—pr.p. suspending; pa.p. suspended.—n.* *suspend'er.* [L. *suspendo*—*sub*, beneath, *pendo*, *pensum*, to hang.]
suspense, sus-pens', *n.*, *state of being suspended; uncertainty; indecision; stop.*
suspension, sus-pen'shun, *n.*, *act of suspending; interruption; delay; temporary privation of office or privilege; a conditional withholding.*
suspensory, sus-pens'or-i, *adj.*, *that suspends; doubtful.—n.* *that which suspends; a bandage.*
Suspicion, **Suspicious**, &c. See under **Suspect**.
Sustain, sus-tān', *v.t.*, *to hold up; to bear; to maintain; to relieve; to prove; to sanction; to prolong:—pr.p. sustaining; pa.p. sustained.—n.* *sustain'er.* [L. *sub*, up, *teno*, to hold.] [*Sustained*, *sustainable*, sus-tān'a-bl, *adj.*, *that may be sustained.*
sustenance, sus-ten'āns, *n.*, *that which sustains; maintenance; provisions.*
sustentation, sus-ten-tā'shun, *n.*, *that which sustains; support; maintenance.*

Sutler, sut'ler, n. lit. a dabbler, one who does mean, dirty work; a person who follows an army and sells provisions, &c. [old Dutch, *soteler*, a small trader—*sotelen*, to do mean work; Ger. *sudler*, a dabbler—*sudeln*, to do dirty work.]

sutling, sut'ling, adj., pertaining to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

Suture, sū'tūr, n. in med., the sewing together of a wound; the seam uniting the bones of the skull; in bot., the seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [L. *sutura*—*seo*, to sew.]

sutural, sū'tūr-al, adj., relating to a suture.

sutured, sū'tūrd, adj., having, or united by sutures.

Suzerain, sū'ze-rān, n. lit. one who is above; a feudal lord. [Fr. *suz*, L. *suscum*, *suscum*, above.] See *Soveraig*.

suzerainty, sū'ze-rān-tī, n., the dominion of a suzerain; paramount authority.

Swab, swob, n. lit. that which splashes water; a mop for cleaning or drying floors, decks, &c.—*v. t.* to clean or dry with a swab—*pr. p.* swabbing; *pa. p.* swabbed. [Sw. *svabb*; Dutch, *swabber*; Norw. *svabba*, to splash water.]

swabber, swob'er, n., one who uses a swab; an officer who sees that the ship is kept clean.

Swaddle, swod'l, v. t., to swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant—*pr. p.* swaddling; *pa. p.* swaddled. [A.S. *swaðel*, swathing; *swæthel*, a swaddling-band; akin to *Swathe*.]

swaddling-band, swod'ling-band, swaddling-cloth, swod'ling-kloth, n. a band or cloth formerly used for swaddling an infant; in B., swaddling-clothes.

Swagger, swag'er, v. i., to sway or swing the body in bluster; to brag noisily; to bully.—*n.* boastfulness; insolence of manner.—*n.* swagger. [akin to *Sway*, *Swing*.]

Swain, swān, n. lit. a servant; a young man; a peasant; a country lover. [A.S. *swan*, Ice. *svain*, young man, servant; Dan. *svend*, servant.]

Swallow, swol'ō, n. a migratory bird with long wings which seizes its insect food on the wing. [A.S. *swallow*; Ice. *svola*; Ger. *schwalbe*.]

Swallow, swol'ō, v. t. to receive through the gullet into the stomach; to ingest; to absorb; to occupy; to exhaust—*pr. p.* swallow'ing; *pa. p.* swallow'ed. [A.S. *swalgian*, old Ger. *swalgen*, Ice. *svelgia*—*svelgr*, the gullet.]

Swam, swam, *pa. t.* of *Swim*.

Swamp, swomp, n. wet, spongy land; low ground filled with water.—*v. t.* to sink in, or as in a swamp; to overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat—*pr. p.* swamp'ing; *pa. p.* swamp'ed. [akin to Ice. *swamp*, to splash; Dan. *svamp*, A.S. *swamem*, Ger. *schwamm*, a sponge.]

swampy, swomp'y, adj., consisting of swamp; wet and spongy.

Swan, swon, n. a web-footed bird like the duck and goose, superior in size and beauty. [A.S.; Ger. *schwan*; Dutch, *swaan*; old Ger. *swan*.]

Sward, swawrd, n. lit. the skin of swine; the grassy surface of land; green turf.—*n. t.* to cover with sward. [A.S. *sward*, Ger. *schward*, Ice. *svawrd*, the skin of bacon, sward.] (with *sward*.)

swarded, swawrd'ed, swardy, swawrd'y, adj., covered

Sware, swār, in B., *pa. t.* of *Swear*.

Swarm, swawrn, n. lit. a body of buzzing or buzzing insects; a cluster of insects, esp. of bees; a great number; throng.—*v. i.* to gather as bees; to appear in a crowd; to throng; to abound;

to breed multitudes—*pr. p.* swarming; *pa. p.* swarmed. [A.S. *swarm*; old Ger. *swarmon*; Ger. *schwarm*, noisy revelry, *schwarmen*, to buzz.]

Swarthy, swawth'y, adj., of a blackish complexion; tawny.—*adv.* swarthyly.—*n.* swarthyness. [A.S. *swartri*; Ice. *swartr*, Ger. *schwarz*, black.]

Swath, swawth, n. lit. a way; a line of grass or corn cut by the scythe; the sweep of a scythe. [A.S. *swaþe*, path; Ger. *schwade*; akin to *Way*.]

Swathe, swāth, v. t., to bind with a band or bandage—*pr. p.* swāthing; *pa. p.* swāthed.—*n.* bandage. [A.S. *be-swæthan*.]

Sway, swā, v. t., to swing or wield with the hand to incline to one side; to influence by power or moral force; to govern.—*v. i.* to incline to one side; to govern; to have weight or influence—*pr. p.* swāying; *pa. p.* swāyed.—*n.* the sweep of a weapon; that which moves with power; preponderance; power in governing; influence; or authority inclining to one side. [Dutch, *swaayer*, Dan. *svaie*, to swing; Ice. *svæigja*, Dan. *svaie*, to bend.]

Swear, swār, v. i. lit. to declare as true; to affirm, calling God to witness; to give evidence on oath; to utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely.—*v. t.* to utter, calling God to witness; to administer an oath to; to declare on oath—*pr. p.* swear'ing; *pa. t.* swore; *pa. p.* sworn.—*n.* swear'er. [A.S. and old Ger. *swarjan*, Ger. *schwören*—old Ger. *swar*, Ger. *swahr*, true.]

Sweat, swet, n. the wet or moisture from the skin; labour; drudgery.—*v. i.* to give out sweat or moisture; to toil.—*v. t.* to give out, as sweat; to cause to sweat—*pr. p.* sweat'ing; *pa. p.* sweat'ed. [A.S. *swat*; Ice. *svetit*; Dan. *svæit*; akin to L. *sudo*, Sans. *svid*, to sweat.]

sweaty, swet'y, adj., wet with sweat; consisting of sweat; laborious.—*n.* sweatiness.

Sweat, swed, n., a nation of Sweden.

Swedish, swed'ish, adj., pertaining to Sweden.

Sweep, swēp, v. t., to wipe, or rub over with a brush or broom; to carry along or off by a long brushing stroke or force; to destroy, or carry off at a stroke; to strike with a long stroke; to carry with pomp; to drag over; to pass rapidly over.—*v. i.* to pass swiftly and forcibly; to pass with pomp; to move with a long reach—*pr. p.* sweep'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* swept.—*n.* act of sweeping; extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion; direction of a curve.—*n.* sweep'er. [A.S. *swefpan*, low Ger. *swefpan*; Ice. *sofa*, to sweep, to wipe; allied to *Wipe*.]

sweepings, swēp'ings, n. pl. things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

sweepstakes, swēp'stākz, n. one who wins or sweeps off all the stakes; the sum of the stakes.

Sweet, swēt, adj., pleasing to the taste or senses; tasting like sugar; fragrant; melodious; beautiful; fresh; not stale, sour, or putrid; mild; obliging.—*n.* a sweet substance; a term of endearment—in *pl.* sweetmeats.—*adv.* sweetly.—*n.* sweetness. [A.S. *swet*, Goth. *swētis*, Gr. *hēty*, akin to L. *suavis*, sweet, for *suavis*—Sans. *svad*, to taste.]

sweetbread, swēt'bred, n. the pancreas of an animal used for food—so called from its sweetness and resemblance to bread.

sweet-brier, swēt'brī-ēr, n. a kind of rose resembling the *brier*, having a sweet smell.

sweeten, swēt'n, v. t., to make sweet; to make pleasing, mild, or kind; to increase the agreeable

qualities of: to make pure and healthy:—*pr. p.* sweetening; *pa. p.* sweetened.—*n.* sweetener.

sweetening, swēt'ning, *n.*, *act of sweetening*: that which sweetens.

sweetheart, swēt'härt, *n.* lit. *one who is very sweet*; a lover or mistress. [Sweet, and old Ger. augmentative affix *hart*.]

sweetish, swēt'ish, *adj.*, *somewhat sweet* to the taste.—*n.* sweetness.

sweetmeat, swēt'mēt, *n.*, *sweet food*; confections made of sugar. [Sweet, and Meak.]

sweet-pea, swēt'pē, *n.*, *a pea cultivated for its sweet fragrance and beauty.*

sweet-potato, swēt-po-tā'to, *n.* a plant common in tropical countries having tubers like the *potato*, which are *sweet* and highly esteemed as food.

sweet-william, swēt-wil'yam, *n.* a species of pink of many colours and varieties.

Swell, swel, *v. i.* to grow larger; to expand: to rise into waves; to heave: to be inflated: to bulge out: to grow louder: to be bombastic: to become elated, arrogant, or angry: to grow upon the view.—*v. t.* to increase the size of: to aggravate: to increase the sound of: to raise to arrogance:—*pr. p.* swelling; *pa. p.* swelled' or swollen (swōln).—*n.* act of swelling; increase in size or sound; a gradual rise of ground: a wave; the waves or tides of the sea, esp. after a storm. [A.S. *swellan*; Dutch, *swellen*; Ice. *svella*.]

swelling, swel'ing, *adj.* in *B.*, inflated, proud, haughty.—*n.* protuberance: a tumour: a rising, as of passion: in *B.*, inflation by pride.

Swelter, swel'tēr, *v. i.* to be faint, or ready to perish with heat:—*pr. p.* sweltering; *pa. p.* sweltered. [A.S. *swellan*, to die; Ice. *svella*, to hanger.]

Swept, swept, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Sweep.

Swear, swēr, *v. i.* to turn, wander, or depart from any line, duty, or custom; to incline:—*pr. p.* swearing; *pa. p.* sworned'. [A.S. *swerfan*, Ice. *swerfa*, to turn or bend; Dutch, *swerven*, old Ger. *swerben*, to wander; conn. with Warp.]

Swift, swift, *adj.*, *moving or moving quickly*; fleet; rapid; speedy; ready.—*n.* a *swiftly* flying bird of the swallow tribe. [A.S.—*swifan*, to move quickly, Ice. *sviða*, to glide, Dutch, *swerven*, to wave. See Swivel.]

swiftly, swift'ly, *adv.*, *with swiftness*; rapidly.

swiftness, swift'ness, *n.*, *quality of being swift*; quickness; fleetness; rapidity; speed.

Swill, swil, *v. t.* or *t.*, *to swallow*; to drink greedily or largely:—*pr. p.* swilling; *pa. p.* swilled'.—*n.* a large draught of liquor; the liquid mixture given to swine.—*n.* swiller'. [A.S. *swellan*, *swillgan*.]

Swim, swim, *v. i.* lit. *to swing or move to and fro*; to float; to move on or in water; to be borne along by a current; to glide along with a waving motion: to be dizzy: to be drenched; to overflow: to abound.—*v. t.* to pass by swimming: to make to swim or float:—*pr. p.* swimming; *pa. t.* swam; *pa. p.* swum.—*n.* act of swimming; any motion like swimming: air-bladder of a fish. [A.S. *swimman*, Ger. *schwimmen*, Ice. *svima*, to swim; Ice. *svetima*, to swing, move to and fro.]

swimmer, swim'ēr, *n.*, *one who swims*; a web-footed aquatic bird.

swimming, swim'ing, *n.*, *the act of floating or moving on or in the water*; dizziness.

swimmingly, swim'ing-ly, *adv.* in a gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly; successfully.

Swindle, swin'd, *v. t.* lit. *to make dizzy*; to cheat under the pretence of fair dealing:—*pr. p.* swin-

dling; *pa. p.* swin'dled.—*n.* the act of swindling or defrauding. [Ger. *schwindeln*, to be dizzy, to swindle, Ice. *svudla*, to be dizzy, conn. with *svima*, to swim.] See Swim.

swindler, swin'dlēr, *n.*, *one who defrauds by imposition*; a cheat or rogue.

Swine, swin, *n.*, *sing.* and *pl. lit. the prolific animal, or the grunter*; a quadruped with bristly skin and long snout, fed for its flesh; a pig; pigs collectively. [A.S. *swin*, Ger. *schwein*, old Ger. *swin*, L. *sus*, Gr. *sus*, from Sans. *su*, to bring forth: or from its grunt.]

swinish, swin'ish, *adj.*, *like swine*; befitting swine; gross; brutal.—*adv.* swin'ishly.—*n.* swin'ishness.

Swing, swing, *v. i.* to sway or wave to and fro, as a body hanging in air; to vibrate; to practise swinging: to move or float: to turn round at anchor.—*v. t.* to move to and fro; to cause to wave or vibrate; to whirl, to brandish:—*pr. p.* swing'ing; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* swung.—*n.* the act of swinging; motion to and fro; a waving motion: anything suspended for swinging in; the sweep of a swinging body; power of anything swinging; free course. [A.S. *swingan*, Ger. *schwingen*, to swing; allied to Wag, Sway.]

swingle-tree, swing'gl-trē, single-tree, sing'gl-trē, *n.* lit. *a swinging-tree*; the cross piece of a carriage to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed.

Swiss, swis, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Switzerland*.—*n.* a native of Switzerland; the language of Switzerland.

Switch, swich, *n.* a small flexible twig; a movable rail for transferring a carriage from one line of rails to another.—*v. t.* to strike with a switch: to transfer a carriage from one line of rails to another by a switch:—*pr. p.* switch'ing; *pa. p.* switched'. [said to be a form of *twig*; but given by Wedgwood from the *whishing* sound which a blow with it makes in the air.]

Swivel, swiv'l, *n.*, that which allows to *swing or turn round* freely; something fixed in another body to turn round in it; a ring or link that turns round on a pin or neck; a small cannon turning on a swivel. [A.S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn round; Ice. *sviða*, to swing round, *svif*, sudden movement: conn. with Swift.]

Swollen, swōln, *pa. p.* of Swell.

Swoon, swōon, *v. i.*, *to fail, to faint*; to fall into a fainting fit:—*pr. p.* swoon'ing; *pa. p.* swooned'.—*n.* the act of swooning; a fainting fit. [A.S. *swunan*, to swoon, A.S. and old Ger. *swindan*, to become weak, to fail.]

Swoop, swoop, *v. i.* lit. *to sweep down upon*; to take with a sweep; to catch on the wing; to catch up.—*v. t.* to descend with a sweep:—*pr. p.* swoop'ing; *pa. p.* swooped'.—*n.* the act of swooping; a seizing as a bird on its prey. [from Sweep.]

Sword, sōrd, *n.*, *the weapon for warding off or defending*; an offensive weapon with a long blade, sharp upon one or both edges, for cutting or thrusting; destruction by the sword or by war; war; the emblem of vengeance or justice, or of authority and power. [A.S. *sweord*, Ice. *sværd*, Ger. *schwert*, from *sweren*, to defend; see Ward.]

sword-bayonet, sōrd'-bā-on-et, *n.*, *a bayonet shaped somewhat like a sword*, and used as one.

sword-cane, sōrd'-kān, sword-stick, sōrd'-stik, *n.*, *a cane or stick containing a sword.*

sword-fish, sōrd'-fish, *n.* a large sea-fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a sword.

swordsman, sŭrdz'man, *n.*, a man skilled in the use of the sword.—*n.* swordsmanship.

Swore, Swora. See under **Swear**.

Sybarite, sib'a-rit, *n.* lit. an inhabitant of Sybaris, a town in ancient Italy, noted for the effeminacy and luxury of its inhabitants; one devoted to luxury.—*adj.*, Sybaritic, Sybaritic.

Sycamina, sik'a-min, **Sycamore**, sik'a-mŏr, *n.* a tree with fruit like the fig and leaves like the mulberry. [*L.* *sycaminus*, *sycomoros*, *Gr.* *sycaminos*, *sycamoros*—*sychon*, a fig, and *morion*, the mulberry.]

Sycophant, sik'o-fant, *n.* orig. one who informed against persons exposing figs from Attica, or plundering the sacred fig-trees; a common informer; a servile flatterer. [*Gr.* *sycophantēs*—*sychon*, a fig, and *phainō*, to bring to light, to show.]

Sycophancy, sik'o-fan-si, **Sycophantism**, sik'o-fant-izm, *n.*, the behaviour of a sycophant; obsequious flattery; servility.

Sycophantic, sik'o-fant'ik, **Sycophantical**, -ik-al, **Sycophantish**, -ish, *adj.*, like a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

Syllable, sil'a-bl, *n.* several letters taken together so as to form one sound; a word or part of a word uttered by a single effort of the voice; a small part of a sentence. [*L.* *syllaba*, *Gr.* *syllabē*—*syn*, with, together, and *lab*, root of *laband*, to take.]

Syllabic, sil-lab'ik, **Syllabic**, -ik-al, *adj.*, consisting of a syllable or syllables.—*adv.* syllabically.

Syllabicate, sil-lab'i-kāt, *v. t.*, to form into syllables:—*pr. p.* syllab'icating; *pa. p.* syllab'icated.—*n.* syllab'ication.

Syllabify, sil-lab'i-fī, *v. t.*, to form into syllables:—*pr. p.* syllab'ifying; *pa. p.* syllab'ified.—*n.* syllab'ification. [*Syllable*, and *L.* *facio*, to make.]

Syllabus, sil'a-bus, *n.* lit. that which holds several things together; compendium; abstract. [*L.*]

Syllabus, same as **Syllabus**.

Syllogism, sil'o-jizm, *n.* lit. a reckoning or judging of things brought together: a bringing together of premises and drawing a conclusion from them; the logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last, which follows from them, the conclusion. [*Gr.* *sylogismos*—*sylogisomai*—*syn*, together, *logisomai*, to reckon—*logos*, speech, reckoning.]

Syllogize, sil'o-jiz, *v. i.*, to reason by syllogisms:—*pr. p.* syllog'izing; *pa. p.* syllog'ized.

Syllogistic, sil'o-jis'tik, **Syllogistical**, sil'o-jis'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a syllogism; in the form of a syllogism.—*adv.* syllog'istically.

Sylph, silf, *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy. [*Fr.* *sylphe*, *Gr.* *silphē*, a kind of beetle.]

Sylphid, silfid, *n.*, a little sylph. [*dim.* of **Sylph**.]

Sylvan, same as **Silvan**.

Symbol, sim'bol, *n.* lit. that which is thrown, or put along with something else; a sign by which one knows a thing; an emblem; that which represents something else; a figure or letter representing something; in *theol.*, a creed, or compendium of doctrine. [*Gr.* *symbolon*, from *symbolō*—*syn*, together, and *ballō*, to throw.]

Symbolic, sim-bol'ik, **Symbolical**, sim-bol'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of a symbol; representing by signs; emblematic; figurative; typical.—*adv.* symbolically.

Symbolism, sim'bol-izm, *n.*, representation by sym-

bols or signs; a system of symbols; use of symbols: in *theol.*, the science of symbols or creeds.

Symbolize, sim'bol-iz, *v. t.*, to be symbolical; to resemble in qualities.—*v. t.* to represent by symbols:—*pr. p.* sym'bolizing; *pa. p.* sym'bolized.

Symbolizer, sim'bol-iz-er, **Symbolist**, sim'bol-ist, *n.*, one who uses symbols.

Symmetry, sim'e-tri, *n.* the state of one part being of the same measure with, or proportionate to another; due proportion; harmony; adaptation of parts to each other. [*L.* and *Gr.* *symmetria*—*syn*, together, and *metron*, a measure.]

Symmetrical, sim-met'rik-al, *adj.*, having symmetry or due proportion in its parts; harmonious.—*adv.* symmet'rically, with symmetry.

Symmetrize, sim'e-triz, *v. t.*, to make symmetrical:—*pr. p.* sym'metrizing; *pa. p.* sym'metrized.

Sympathy, sim'pa-thi, *n.*, feeling with another; like feeling; an agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation; compassion; pity; condolence; tenderness. [*Gr.* *sympathia*—*syn*, with, *paschō*, *epathō*, to suffer, to feel, from root of *Pathos*, Patient.]

Sympathetic, sim-pa-thet'ik, **Sympathetical**, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, *adj.*, showing, or inclined to sympathy; feeling with another; able to sympathize; compassionate; produced by sympathy.—*adv.* sympathetically.

Sympathize, sim'pa-thiz, *v. i.*, to have sympathy; to feel with or for another; to be compassionate:—*pr. p.* sym'pathizing; *pa. p.* sym'pathized.

Symphony, sim'fo-ni, *n.*, an agreeing together in sound; unison, consonance, or harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; an instrumental introduction or termination to a vocal composition. [*Gr.* *symphonia*—*syn*, together, *phōnē*, a sound.]

Symphonious, sim'fo-ni-us, *adj.*, agreeing or harmonizing in sound; accordant; harmonious.

Symphonist, sim'fo-nist, *n.*, a composer of symphonies.

Symposium, sim-pŏ-z-i-um, *n.*, a drinking together; a merry feast. [*L.*; *Gr.* *symposion*—*syn*, together, *posis*, a drinking—*phō*, to drink.]

Symptom, sim'ptum, *n.*, that which falls or happens along with something else; that which attends and indicates the existence of something else: in *med.*, that which indicates disease. [*Gr.* *symptomā*—*syn*, with, *ptō*, to fall.]

Symptomatic, sim-ptom-at'ik, **Symptomatical**, -al, *adj.*, pertaining to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else: in *med.*, proceeding from some prior disorder.—*adv.* symptomatically.

Syncretism, sin'er-e-iz, *n.* lit. the taking or pronouncing of two evils together, or making one of them silent. See **Diuresis**. [*Gr.* *synairesis*—*syn*, together, *haireō*, to take.]

Synagogue, sin'a-gog, *n.*, an assembly of Jews for worship; a Jewish place of worship. [*Fr.*; *Gr.* *synagōgē*—*syn*, together, *agō*, to lead.]

Synchronous, sing'kro-nal, **Synchronous**, sing'kro-nus, *adj.*, happening or being at the same time; simultaneous.—*n.* syn'chronal, that which happens at or belongs to the same time with something else. [*Gr.* *syn*, together, *chronos*, time.]

Synchronous, sing'kro-nizm, *n.*, concurrence of events in time; the tabular arrangement of contemporary events, &c. in history. [*Gr.* *synchronismos*—*synchronisō*, to agree in time.]

Syncope, sing'ko-pāt, *v. t.* lit. to cut away so as to bring other parts together; to contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle:

in *music*, to unite by a slur the last note of a bar to the first note of the next:—*pr. p.* *syn'copät-ing*; *pa. p.* *syn'copäted*. [low *L. synecopo, -atum*—*L. synecopo, Gr. syn, together, kopō, to cut off.*]
synecopation, sing-ko-pä'shun, *n.*, *act of synecopating.*
synecops, sing-ko-pe, *n.*, the omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *never* for *never*: in *med.*, a fainting, an attack in which the breathing and circulation become faint: in *music*, synecopation. [*L.*; *Gr. synekopē.*]
Syndic, sin'dik, *n.*, lit. one who *helps* in a court of justice; an advocate: a government official: one chosen to transact business for others. [*L. syndicus, Gr. syndikos—syn, with, dikē, justice.*]
syndicate, sin'dik-ät, *n.*, a body of syndics; a council: the office of a syndic.
Synecdoche, sin-ek'do-ke, *n.*, a figure of speech by which a part is made to comprehend the whole, or the whole is put for a part. [*Gr. synekdochē—syn, together, ekdechomai, to receive.*]
synecdochical, sin-ek-dok'ik-al, *adj.*, *expressed by or implying synecdoche.*
Synod, sin'od, *n.*, a *meeting*; an ecclesiastical council; among Presbyterians, a church-court consisting of several presbyteries. [*A.S. sinod, L. synodus, Gr. synodos—syn, with, hodos, a way.*]
synodie, sin-od'ik, *synodical, -al, adj.*, *pertaining to a synod*; done in a synod.—*adv.* *synodically.*
Synonym, **Synonyms**, sin'o-nim, *n.*, a *name* or word having the same meaning with another; one of two or more words which have the same meaning. [*Gr. synonymon—syn, with, onoma, a name.*]
synonymous, sin-on'i-mus, *adj.*, *pertaining to synonyms*; expressing the same thing; having the same meaning.—*adv.* *synonymously.*
synonymy, sin-on'i-mi, *n.*, the *quality of being synonymous*; a rhetorical figure by which synonymous words are used. [*Gr. synonymia.*]
Synopsis, sin-op'sis, *n.*, a *view of the whole together*; a collective or general view of any subject. [*Gr. synopsis—syn, with, together,opsis, a view—opsismai (fut. of horadō) to see—root op, to see.*]
synoptic, sin-op'tik, *synoptical, -al, adj.*, *affording a general view of the whole—adv. synoptically.*
Syntax, sin'taks, *n.*, lit. *a putting together in order*: in *gram.*, the correct arrangement of words in sentences. [*Gr. syntaxis—syn, together, tassō, tassō, to put in order.*]
syntactic, sin-tak'tik, *syntactical, -al, adj.*, *pertaining to syntax*; according to the rules of syntax.—*adv.* *syntactically.*
Synthesis, sin'the-sis, *n.*, lit. *a putting or placing together*: composition: the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, or reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion: in *gram.*, the uniting of ideas into a sentence: in *med.*, the reunion of parts that have been divided: in *chem.*, the uniting of elements to form a compound.—*pl. syn'theses (-sēs)*. [*Gr. synthesis—syn, with, together, thesis, a placing—tithēmi, to place.*]
synthetic, sin-thet'ik, *synthetical, -al, adj.*, *pertaining to synthesis*; consisting in synthesis or composition.—*adv.* *synthetically.*
Syphon, Syren, same as Siphon, Siren.
Syringe, sir'in, *n.*, lit. *a pipe or reed*; a tube, with a piston, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected: a tube used by surgeons for injecting, &c.—*v. t.* to inject or clean with a syringe:—*pr. p.* *syringing*; *pa. p.* *syringed*. [*Gr. syringx, a reed, a pipe—syrō, to pipe or whistle.*]
Syrup, same as Sirap.

System, sis'tem, *n.*, anything formed of parts *placed together*; an assemblage of bodies as a connected whole; an orderly arrangement of objects according to some common law or end: regular method or order: a full and connected view of some department of knowledge: the universe. [*Gr. systēma—syn, together, histēmi, to place.*]
systematic, sis-te-mat'ik, *systematical, -al, adj.*, *pertaining to, or consisting of system*; formed, or done according to system; methodical.—*adv.* *systematically*. [*Gr. systematicos.*]
systematize, sis'tem-a-tiz, *v. t.*, *to reduce to a system.*—*v. i.* to form systems:—*pr. p.* *systematising*; *pa. p.* *systematised*.—*n.* *systematizer.*
Systole, sis'to-le, *n.*, a *bringing together* or contraction of the heart for expelling the blood: in *gram.*, the shortening of a long syllable. [*Gr. systolē—syn, together, stello, to set, place.*]

T

Tabard, tab'ard, *n.*, a military garment of the 15th and 16th centuries, now worn by heralds. [*Fr.*; *W. tabar*; low *L. tabardum*; perhaps connected with *L. tapet, tapestry, coverlet.*]
Tabby, tab'i, *n.*, a kind of waved silk: an artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water.—*adj.* *brindled*; diversified in colour.—*v. t.* to water or cause to look wavy:—*pr. p.* *tabb'ying*; *pa. p.* *tabb'ied*. [*Fr. tabis*; *Pers. tabi*, a kind of rich, waved silk.]
tabinet, tab'i-net, *n.*, a more delicate kind of *tabby* resembling damask, used for window-curtains.
Taber, *v. i.* in *B.*, same as Tabour.
Tabernacle, tab'er-na-kl, *n.*, lit. *a small hut or shed*: in *B.*, the movable building carried by the Jews through the desert, and used as a temple: a place of worship or sacred place: in R. C. Church, the place in which the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are kept.—*v. i.* to dwell; to abide for a time:—*pr. p.* *tab'ernac'ing*; *pa. p.* *tab'ernacled*. [*L. tabernaculum, dim. of taberna, a hut, shed. See Taverna.*]
Tabid, tab'id, *adj.*, *wasted by disease*.—*n.* *tab'id-ness*. [*L. tabidus—tæbo, to waste away.*]
Tablature. See under Table.
Table, tã'bl, *n.*, lit. *a plank or board*; a smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture: supply of food, entertainment: the company at a table: the board for backgammon or draughts: a surface on which something is written or engraved: that which is cut or written on a flat surface; an inscription; a condensed statement; syllabus or index: in *B.*, a writing tablet.—*v. t.* to make into a table or catalogue; to lay on the table, i. e. to postpone consideration of:—*pr. p.* *tã'bling*; *pa. p.* *tã'bled*. [*Fr. table—L. tabula, a board, plank.*]
tablature, tab'la-tür, *n.*, *something tabular*; a painting on a wall or ceiling; a picture in general: in *anat.*, a division of the skull into two tables. [*Fr.* from *L. tabula.*]
table-land, tã'bl-land, *n.*, an extensive flat of elevated land, like a table; a plateau.
tablet, tab'let, *n.*, *a small table* or flat surface; something flat on which to write, paint, &c.: a confection in a flat square form. [*dim. of table.*]
table-talk, tã'bl-tawk, *n.*, *talk at table* or
tabular, tab'ü-lar, *adj.*, *of the form of,*

ing to a table; having a flat surface: arranged in a table or schedule: having the form of laminae or plates.

tabulate, tab'ü-lät, *v.t.*, to reduce to tables or synopses; to shape with a flat surface:—*pr.p.* tab'ülät'ing; *pa.p.* tab'ülät'ed.

Taboo, Tabu, ta-boö, *n. lit.* something held sacred or accursed; an institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated: prohibition or interdiction.—*v.t.* to forbid approach to; to forbid the use of:—*pr.p.* taboo'ing; *pa.p.* taboo'ed'. [Polynesian, *tabu*, *tapu*, or *tambu*.]

Tabour, Tabor, tä'bor, *n. lit.* something to be tapped or beaten; a small drum, played with one stick.—*v.i.* to play on a tabour; to beat lightly and often:—*pr.p.* tä'bour'ing; *pa.p.* tä'bour'ed. [old Fr.; Fr. *tambour*; It. *tamburo*; Ar. *tombür*, lyre, *tabl*, a drum: from root of *Tap*.]

tabouret, tab'o-ret, *tabret*, *tab'ret, n.*, a small labour or drum. [dim. of *Tabour*.]

Tabular, **Tabulate**. See under *Table*.

Tache, tash, *n.* in *B.*, same as *Tack*; a catch or loop. **Tacit**, tas'it, *adj.*, silent; implied; but not expressed.—*adv.* tac'itly. [L. *tacitus*—*taceo*, to be silent.]

tacturn, tas'turn, *adj.*, habitually tacit or silent; not fond of talking; reserved in speech.—*adv.* tac'turnly. [L. *tacturnus*—*tacitus*.]

tacturnity, tas-i-tür'n-i-ti, *n.*, habitual silence; reserve in speaking. [L. *tacturnitas*.]

Tack, tak, *n. lit.* that which attaches or fastens; a short, sharp nail, with a broad head: the course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails.—*v.t.*, to attach or fasten, esp. in a slight manner, as by tacks.—*v.i.* to change the course or *tack* of a ship by shifting the position of the sails:—*pr.p.* tack'ing; *pa.p.* tacked'. [Dutch, *tack*, *Gr. zack*, Gael. *tac*, point, tooth; A.S. *tacan*, to take; conn. with *Take* and *Attach*.]

Tackle, tak'l, *n. lit.* things to be taken hold of; tools, weapons; ropes, &c. for raising heavy weights; a pulley; the ropes, rigging, &c. of a ship.—*v.t.* to harness; to seize or take hold of:—*pr.p.* tack'ling; *pa.p.* tackled'. [Gr. *takel*; Sw. *tackel*; W. *tactl*, instrument, tool; prob. allied to *Tack* and *Take*.]

tackling, tak'ling, *n.*, *tackle* or instruments; furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, &c. of a ship: harness for drawing a carriage.

Tact, takt, *n. lit.* touch, feeling; peculiar skill; nice perception in seeing and doing exactly what is required by circumstances. [L. *tactus*, touch, sense of feeling—*tango*, *tactum*, to touch.]

tactile, tak'til, *adj.*, that may be touched or felt.

taction, tak'shun, *n.*, act of touching; touch.

tactless, tak'tles, *adj.*, without tact.

Tactics, tak'tiks, *n. sing.* the science or art of arranging or manoeuvring military and naval forces. [Gr. *taktikö* (*technö*, art), art of arranging men in a field of battle—*tassö*, *taxö*, to arrange.]

tactic, tak'tik, **tactical**, tak'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to tactics.—*adv.* tac'tically.

tactician, tak-tish'an, *n.*, one skilled in tactics.

Tadpole, tad'pol, *n.*, a young toad or frog in its first state, having a tail. [from root of *Toad*, and root of *Gr. pölos*, L. *pulvis*, a young animal.]

Taffarel, taf'er-el, **Taffrail**, taf'ral, *n.* the upper part of a ship's stem, the members, which is flat like a table. [Dutch, *tafel*, a panel—*tafel*, a table.]

Taffeta, taf'e-ti, *n.* orig. silk stuff glossy silk stuff, having

a wavy lustre. [It. *taffetà*—Pers. *tä'fak*, woven—*tä'fan*, to spin.]

Tag, tag, *n.* a tack or point of metal at the end of a string; any small thing tacked or attached to another; anything mean.—*v.t.* to fit a tag or point to; to tack, fasten, or hang to:—*pr.p.* tagg'ing; *pa.p.* tagged'. [from root of *Tack*.]

Tail, tä'l, *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, generally hairy and hanging loose; anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, &c.: the back, lower, or hinder part of anything; anything long and hanging, as a catkin, train of a comet, &c. [A.S. *tagel*; Ice. *tagi*; old Fr. *tagal*; Goth. *tagi*, hair.]

tail-piece, tä'l'pës, *n.*, a piece at the tail or end, esp. of a series, as of engravings.

Tail, tä'l, *n.* in law, the term applied to an estate which is cut off or limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting—*tailleur*, to cut. See *Estail*.]

tallor, tä'l'ur, *n. lit.* a cutter; one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes.—*v.i.* to work as a tailor.—*n.* tailoring, the business or work of a tailor. [Fr. *tailleur*—*tailleur*, to cut.]

Taint, tänt, *v.t.*, to tinge, moisten, or impregnate with anything noxious; to infect; to stain.—*v.i.* to be affected with something corrupting:—*pr.p.* tain'ting; *pa.p.* tain'ted.—*n.* a stain or tincture; infection or corruption; a spot or blemish. [Fr. *teindre*, to dye, *pa.p. teint*, old Fr. *taint*—*L. tingo*, *tinctum*, to wet or moisten.] See *Flag*.

Take, tik, *v.t.*, to lay hold of; to get into one's possession; to catch; to capture; to captivate; to receive; to choose; to use; to allow; to understand; to agree to; to become affected with.—*v.i.* to catch; to have the intended effect; to gain reception; to please; to move or direct the course of; to have recourse to:—*pr.p.* tak'ing; *pa.p.* took; *pa.p.* tak'en.—*n.* tak'ing. [A.S. *tacan*; Ice. *taka*; Dan. *tage*; akin to *Tack*.]

taking, tak'ing, *adj.* captivating; alluring.—*adv.* tak'ingly.

Tale, talk, *n.* a mineral occurring in thin flakes of a white or green colour, and a soapy feel. [Fr. *taie*; Ger. *talk*; Ar. *'talaq*.]

talcky, tal'ki, **talcoas**, talk'us, *adj.*, containing, consisting of, or like *talc*.

Tale, tä'l, *n.*, that which is told; a narrative or story; information: what is told or counted off; number; reckoning. [A.S. *tales*, Dutch, *taal*; A.S. *tal*, number, *talcan*, to reckon; from *Tell*.]

tale-bearer, tä'l'bär'er, *n.* one who maliciously bears or tells tales or gives information.

tale-bearing, tä'l'bär'ing, *adj.* given to bear or tell tales, or officiously to give information.—*n.* act of telling secrets.

Talent, tal'ent, *n. lit.* a weight; in *B.*, a weight or sum of money = 94 lbs. avoird. or £340 to £360; weight, inclination; natural or special gift; special aptitude; eminent ability. [L. *talentum*; Gr. *talanton*, a weight, a talent, from *talos*, *flab*, Sans. *tal*, to bear, weigh.]

talented, tal'ent-ed, *adj.*, possessing talents or mental gifts.

Talisman, tal'is-man, *n. lit.* consecration or incantation; a species of charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed: fig. something that produces extraordinary effects. [Fr.—Gr. *telesma*, consecration, incantation—*teslö*, to consecrate.]

talismanic, tal'is-man'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, or having the properties of a talisman; magical.

Talk, *tawk*, *v.t.*, to tell or speak familiarly; to prattle; to reason:—*pr.p.* talking; *pa.p.* talked.
—*n.* familiar conversation; that which is uttered in familiar intercourse; subject of discourse; rumour. [prov. Ger. *talken*, to speak indistinctly; Ice. *tala*, to speak, *talda*, to interpret; probably allied to Tell.]

talkative, *tawk'a-tiv*, *adj.*, given to much talking; prating.—*adv.* talk'atively.—*n.* talk'ativeness.
talker, *tawk'ér*, *n.*, one who talks.

Tall, *tawl*, *adj.*, high, esp. in stature; lofty; long.—*n.* tall'ness. [W. *tal*, tall, *talaw*, to make or grow tall; Sw. *tall*, a pine-tree.]

Tallow, *tal'ò*, *n.* the fat of animals melted; any coarse, hard fat.—*v.t.* to grease with tallow:—*pr.p.* tall'owing; *pa.p.* tall'owed. [A.S. *teig*, *teig*; Ger. *teig*, Ice. *teig*; A.S. *teigan*, to smear; perhaps conn. with Sans. *tīl*, to be greasy.]

Tally, *tal'i*, *n.* a stick cut or notched to match another stick, used to mark numbers or keep accounts; anything made to suit another.—*v.t.* to score with corresponding notches; to make to fit.—*v.i.* to correspond; to suit:—*pr.p.* tall'ying; —*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* tall'ied. [Fr. *taille*, It. *taglia*, L. *talca*, a cutting. See Tell.]

tally-shop, *tal'i-shop*, *n.* a shop where goods are sold to be paid by instalments, the seller having one account-book which *tallies* with the buyer's.

Tally-ho, *tal'i-hò*, *inf.* the huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has gone away.

Talmud, *tal'mud*, *n.* lit. *study, learning, or doctrine*; the body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law and the traditions and comments of the Jewish doctors. [Chaldee, *talmud*, instruction; Heb. *talmid*, a scholar—*l'mad*, to learn.]

Talon, *tal'on*, *n.* lit. *the ankle or heel*; the claw of a bird of prey. [Fr. *talon*, L. *talus*, the heel.]

Tamable, &c. See under *Tame*.

Tamarind, *tam'a-rind*, *n.* lit. *Indian date*; a beautiful E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit, in pods. [It. *tamarindo*—Ar. *tamar hindi*, Hindu date.]

Tambour, *tam'bòor*, *n.* a small, shallow drum; a small, drum-like, circular frame, for embroidering; a rich kind of gold and silver embroidery.—*v.t.* to embroider on a tambour:—*pr.p.* tam'bouring; *pa.p.* tam'boured. [Fr. *tambour*, from root of *Tamour*.]

tambourine, *tam-bòor-rèn'*, *n.* a shallow drum with one skin and bells, and played on with the hand. [Fr. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.]

Tame, *tām*, *v.t.*, to have dominion over, to subdue; to reduce to a domestic state; to make gentle; to reclaim; to civilise:—*pr.p.* tam'ing; *pa.p.* tam'ed.—*adj.*, *subdued*; having lost native wildness and shyness; domesticated; gentle; spiritless; without vigour; dull.—*adv.* tam'ly.—*n.* tam'ness. [A.S. *tamian*, Ice. *temia*, L. *domo*, Gr. *damaō*, Sans. *dam*, to subdue, be tamed; A.S. *tam*, Ice. *tamer*, tame.]

tamer, *tām'ér*, *n.*, one who tames.

tamable, *tām'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be tamed.—*n.* tam'ableness.

Tamper, *tam'pér*, *v.t.*, to try the temper of; to try little experiments without necessity; to meddle; to practise secretly:—*pr.p.* tam'pering; *pa.p.* tam'pered. [probably connected with *Tampar*.]

Tan, *tan*, *v.t.* to convert into leather by steeping in an infusion of oak or other bark; to make brown or tawny.—*v.i.* to become tanned:—*pr.p.*

tanning; *pa.p.* tanned.—*n.*, oak or some other bark bruised and broken for tanning; a yellowish-brown colour. [Fr. *tanner*; prob. from Bret. *tann*, oak, or Ger. *tanne*, fir.]

tanner, *tan'ér*, *n.*, one who tans.

tannery, *tan'ér-ri*, *n.*, a place for tanning.

tannic, *tan'ik*, *adj.*, of or from tan.

tannin, *tan'in*, *n.* the astringent substance in bark, which is of effect in tanning. [Fr. *tannin*.]

Tandem, *tan'dem*, *adv.* lit. *at length*; applied to the position of horses harnessed singly one before the other instead of abreast.—*n.* a team of horses (usually two) so harnessed. [L. *tandem*, at length. The word originated in university slang Latin.]

Tang, *tang*, *n.* a strong or offensive taste, esp. of something extraneous; relish; taste. [from root of Taste.]

Tang, *tang*, *n.* lit. *that which is tacked on*; the projecting part of an object which secures it to a handle, as the part of a knife which goes into the haft. [a nasalised form of Tack.]

Tangent, *tan'jent*, *n.* a line which touches a circle, and which when produced does not cut it. [L. *tangens*, -entis, pr.p. of *tango*, to touch.]

tangency, *tan'jen-si*, *n.*, state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

tangential, *tan-jen'shal*, *adj.*, pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

tangible, *tan'ji-bl*, *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being possessed or realised.—*adv.* tang'ibly. [L. *tangibilis*—*tango*.]

tangibility, *tan-ji-bl'i-ti*, *n.*, quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.

Tangle, *tang'gl*, *v.t.* to unite together confusedly; to interweave; to insnare.—*v.i.* to be united confusedly:—*pr.p.* tang'ling; *pa.p.* tang'led.—*n.* a knot of things united confusedly; an edible seaweed. [Goth. *tagl*, hair, Ger. *tang*, seaweed.]

Tank, *tangk*, *n.* a large cistern of stagnant water. [old Fr. *estanc*; W. *stang*, pool; It. *stagno*—L. *stagnum*, a pool of standing water. See Stagnate.]

Tankard, *tang'kard*, *n.* a large vessel for holding liquors; a drinking vessel with a lid. [old Fr. *tanquart*; old Dutch, *tanckaerd*; Gael. *tanquard*.]

Tanner, **Tannery**, **Tannic**. See under *Tan*.

Tansy, *tan'zi*, *n.* lit. *the immortal plant*; a tall plant, with small yellow flowers, common on old pasture. [Fr. *tanaisie*; Gr. *athanasia*, immortality—*athanaios*, immortal.]

Tantalise, *tan'ta-liz*, *v.t.* to tease or torment, by presenting something to excite desire, but keeping it out of reach:—*pr.p.* tan'talising; *pa.p.* tan'talised. [Fr. *tantaliser*—*Tantalus*, a Gr. mythical personage, who was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.]

Tantamount, *tan'ta-mount*, *adj.*, amounting to so much or to the same; equivalent; equal. [Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, so great, and *Amount*.]

Tap, *tap*, *v.t.*, to strike with something small; to touch gently.—*v.i.* to give a gentle knock:—*pr.p.* tapping; *pa.p.* tapped.—*n.* a gentle blow or touch, esp. with something small. [Fr. *taper*, to strike; prob. conn. with Gr. *tupeō*, to strike.]

Tap, *tap*, *v.t.* to pierce, so as to let out fluid; to cask and draw off liquor:—*pr.p.* tapp'ing; *pa.p.* tapp'ed. [A.S. *teppan*; Ice. *teppa*; Ger.

tap, tap, *n.* a hole or short pipe through which liquor is drawn; a plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask; a place where liquor is drawn. [A.S. *tappa*; perhaps connected with **Tap**, a blow.]
tap-room, tap'-room, *n.* a room where beer is served from the tap or cask. [liquor; a publican.]
tapster, tap'stér, *n.*, one who taps or draws off
Tape, tãp, *n.* a narrow fillet or band of woven work, used for strings, &c. [A.S. *tãppe*, a fillet.]
tape-worm, tap'-worm, *n.* a tape-like worm, often of great length, found in the intestines.
Taper, tã'pér, *n.* a small wax-candle or light. [A.S. *tãpur*, *tãper*; I. *tãpar*; W. *tãpyr*.]
taper, tã'pér, *adj.* narrowed towards the point, like a taper: long and slender.—*v.i.* to become gradually smaller towards one end.—*v.t.* to make to taper:—*pr.p.* tã'péring; *pa.p.* tã'péred.
tapering, tã'pér-ing, *adj.* growing gradually thinner.
Tapstry, tap'es-tri, *n.* a kind of carpet-work or fabric of wool and silk, with wrought figures.—*v.t.* to adorn with tapstry. [Fr. *tapiserie*—*tapis*, It. *tappeto*, a carpet, L. *tapete*, a carpet, tapstry, Gr. *tapis*, a carpet.]
Tape-worm. See under **Tape**.
Tapoca, tap-i-ó'ka, *n.* the glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the Cassava plant of Brazil.
Tapir, tã'pír, *n.* a thick-skinned, short-necked animal, having a short flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and S. America. [Brazilian, *tãpyra*.]
Tap-root, tap'-root, *n.* a root which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth without dividing.
Tapster, &c. See under **Tap**.
Tar, tãr, *n.* a resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine-trees: a sailor, so called from his tarred clothes.—*v.t.* to smear with tar:—*pr.p.* tar'ring; *pa.p.* tarred'. [A.S. *teru*, *tearo*; old Dutch, *tarre*, *terre*; Sw. *tjãra*.]
tarpailla, tãr-paw'lin, tarpaalling, tãr-paw'ling, *n.*, a tarred pall or cover of coarse canvas. [from **Tar**, and prov. E. *paulling*, a covering for a cart, old E. *ball*, a sort of cloth, connected with **Fall**.]
tarry, tãr'i, *adj.*, consisting of, covered with, or like tar. [delusion used in medicine.]
Taraxacum, tar-aks'a-kum, *n.* the root of the dandelion.
Tardy, tãr'di, *adj.*, drawing slowly along; sluggish: late; out of season.—*adv.* tardily.—*n.* tardiness. [Fr. *tardif*; It. *tardo*; L. *tardus*, perhaps connected with **trako**, to draw.]
Tare, tãr, *n.* a plant, like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [old E. *tarvitch*, the wild vetch.]
Tare, tãr, *n.* the weight of the vessel or package in which goods are contained; an allowance made for it. [Fr.; It. *tara*; Ar. *tarak*, thrown away.]
Target, tãr'get, *n.*, a small buckler or shield; a mark to fire at. [old E. *targete*; A.S. *targete*; Ico. *teargã*; Gael. *teargaid*; prob. akin to L. *tergus*, a hide, from shields being covered with a hide.]
targeteer, tãr-get-éer, *n.*, one armed with a target.
Tariff, tãr'if, *n.* a list or table of the duties, &c. fixed by law on merchandise.—*v.t.* to fix the duties on. [Sp. *tarifa*, from *Tarifa*, in Spain, where duties were collected by the Moors; or Arab. *ta'rif*, information, from *arafa*, to inform.]
Tarnish, tãr'nish, *v.t.* lit. to cover, to darken; to soil by exposure to the air, &c.; to diminish the lustre or purity of.—*v.i.* to become dull; to lose lustre:—*pr.p.* tar'nishing; *pa.p.* tar'nished. [Fr. *ternir*, *pr.p.* *ternissant*; *terne*, dull, wan—old

Ger. *terni*, covered, *ternjan*, A.S. *dernan*, to cover, darken.]
Tarpailla, **Tarry**, *adj.* See under **Tar**.
Tarry, tãr'i, *v.i.*, to be tardy or slow; to loiter or stay behind; to delay:—*pr.p.* tar'ring; *pa.p.* tarried'. [W. *tarrian*, to loiter, stay; old E. *tergen*; Fr. *tarder*; from L. *tardus*, slow. See **Tardy**.]
Tart, tãrt, *adj.* lit. *tearing*: sharp or sour to the taste: fig. sharp; severe.—*adv.* tartly.—*n.* tartness. [A.S. *teart*—*tearan*, to tear.]
tartish, tãrt'ish, *adj.*, somewhat tart.
Tart, tãrt, *n.* a small pie, containing fruit or jelly, orig. of a twisted form. [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*; L. *tortus*, twisted, *pa.p.* of *torgues*, to twist.]
Tartan, tãr'tan, *n.* a woollen stuff, checked with various colours, much worn in the Scottish Highlands. [Fr. *tirtaine*, linsey-woolsey; Sp. *tertana*, *tirtaira*, a sort of thin silk.]
Tartar, tãr'tar, *n.* a salt, which forms on the sides of casks containing wine (when pure, called *cream of tartar*); a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. *tartre*; Paracelsus considered this substance to be the cause of gout, and named it after *Tartarus*, hell.]
tartareous, tãr'tã-re-us, tartareous, tãr'tar-us, *adj.*, consisting of, or resembling tartar.
tartarie, tãr'tãr'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.
Tartar, tãr'tar, *n.*, a native of Tartary in Asia; an irritable person, or one too strong for his assailant.
Tartarus, tãr'ta-rus, *n.* in ancient *myth*, the lower world generally, but esp. the place of punishment for the wicked. [L.; Gr. *tartarus*, prob. from the sound, to express something terrible.]
Tartish, **Tartly**, &c. See under **Tart**, *adj.*
Task, task, *n.* lit. a *tax*; a set amount of work, esp. of study, given by another; work; drudgery.—*v.t.* to impose a task on; to burden with severe work:—*pr.p.* task'ing; *pa.p.* tasked'.—*n.* task-*n.*—To take to task, to improve. [W. *task*, job, piece-work; old Fr. *tasque*; low L. *tasca*, *tasca*—L. *taxo*, to rate, tax. See **Tax**.]
task-master, task-mas-tér, *n.*, a master who imposes a task; one whose office is to assign tasks.
Tassel, tas'el, *n.* lit. a *knob* or *knot*; a hanging ornament consisting of a bunch of silk or other material; anything like a tassel. [old Fr. *tasel*, *tassiel*, knob, knot; It. *tassello*; prob. from L. *taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, a die.]
tasselled, tas'eld, *adj.*, adorned with tassels.
Taste, tãst, *v.t.* lit. to touch, to handle; to try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate; to try by eating a little; to eat a little of; to partake of; to experience.—*v.i.* to try or perceive by the mouth; to have a flavour of; to enjoy sparingly; to experience:—*pr.p.* tast'ing; *pa.p.* tast'ed.—*n.* tast'ed. [old Fr. *taster*; It. *tastare*, as if from *tastare*—L. *taxo*, to touch repeatedly, to estimate—root of *task*, to touch.]
taste, tãst, *n.*, the act or sense of *tasting*; the sensation caused by a substance on the tongue; the sense by which we perceive the flavour of a thing; the quality or flavour of anything; a small portion; intellectual relish; the faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful; nice perception: choice, predilection; manner or style by which taste is shewn.
tastable, tãst'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be tasted.

tasteful, tást'fúol, *adj.*, full of taste; having a high relish; shewing good taste.—*adv.* taste'fully.—*n.* taste'fulness.

tasteless, tást'les, *adj.*, without taste; insipid.—*adv.* taste'lessly.—*n.* taste'lessness.

tasty, tást'i, *adj.*, having a good taste; possessing nice perception of excellence; in conformity with good taste.—*adv.* tast'ly.

Tatter, tat'èr, *n.*, a torn piece; a loose hanging rag. [Ice. *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment; *tótr*, a tatter.]

Tattle, tat'l, *n.*, small talk; trifling talk or chat.—*v.t.* to talk idly or triflingly; to tell tales or secrets:—*pr.p.* tatt'ling; *pa.p.* tatt'led.—*n.* tatt'lar. [low Ger. *tateln*, *talern*; perhaps from the sound. See **Talk**.]

Tattoo, tat-ú'ú, *n.*, a beat of drum and a bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters, orig. to *shoot the taps* or drinking-houses against the soldiers. [Dutch, *taftoo*—*taf*, a tap, *too*, to shut.]

Tattoo, tat-ú'ú, *v.t.* to mark, as the skin, with figures, by pricking in colouring matter:—*pr.p.* tattú'ing; *pa.p.* tattú'ed.—*n.* marks or figures made by pricking colouring matter into the skin. [prob. a reduplication of the Polynesian word *ta*, to strike.]

Taught, taw't, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of **Teach**.

Taunt, tánt or tawnt, *v.t.*, to reproach or upbraid with severe or insulting words; to censure sarcastically:—*pr.p.* taunt'ing; *pa.p.* taunt'ed.—*n.* taunt.—*adv.* taunt'ingly. [Fr. *tancer*, to scold; old Sw. *tanta*, to reproach, *tant*, mockery.]

taunt, tánt, *n.*, upbraiding, sarcastic, or insulting words; a bitter reproach.

Taurus, tau'rus, *n.*, the Bull, one of the signs of the zodiac. [L. *taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

taurine, tau'rín, *adj.*, relating to a bull. [L. *taurinus*—*taurus*, Gr. *tauros*, a bull.]

Tautology, tau-to'l-ó-ji, *n.*, needless repetition of the same words or the same ideas in different words. [Gr. *tautologia*—*tanto*, the same, *logos*, word.]

tautologic, tau-to-loj'ik, *tautological*, tau-to-loj'ik-al, *adj.*, containing tautology; repeating the same or similar words.—*adv.* tautolog'ically.

tautologie, tau-to'l-ó-ji-z, *v.t.*, to use tautology; to repeat the same or similar words.—*n.* tautol'ogist.

Tavern, tav'èrn, *n.*, lit. a hut, shed; a licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travellers; an inn. [Fr. *taberna*—L. *taberna*, from root of *tabula*, a table.]

Taw, tau, *v.t.*, to prepare and dress, as skins into white leather:—*pr.p.* taw'ing; *pa.p.* taw'ed. [A.S. *tawian*, to prepare; old Ger. *tawen*, to do.]

Tawdry, tau'dri, *adj.*, showy without taste; gaudily dressed.—*adv.* taw'drily.—*n.* taw'driness. [said to be corr. from *St Audrey* = *St Ethelreda*, at whose fair laces and gay toys were sold.]

Tawny, tau'ni, *adj.*, of the colour of things tanned, a yellowish-brown.—*n.* taw'niness. [Dutch, *tanig*; Fr. *tané*, pa.p. of *tanner*, to tan. See **Tan**.]

Tax, tak, *n.*, a rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state; anything imposed; a burdensome duty.—*v.t.* to lay a tax on; to burden; to accuse:—*pr.p.* tax'ing; *pa.p.* taxed. [Fr. *taxe*, a tax—L. *taxo*, to handle, value, charge—root of *tango*, to touch. See **Task**.]

taxable, tak's-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being, or liable to be taxed.

taxation, tak's-a'shun, *n.*, act of taxing. [L. *taxatio*.]

Taxidermy, tak'si-dér-mi, *n.*, the art of preparing

and stuffing the skins of animals.—*n.* tax'idermist. [Fr. *taxidermie*—Gr. *taxis*, arrangement—*tasó*, to arrange, prepare, and *derma*, a skin.]

Tea, té, *n.*, the dried leaves of a shrub in China and Japan; an infusion of the leaves in boiling water; any vegetable infusion. [Fr. *thé*; It. *te* and *cia*; Chinese, *tshá*; prov. Chinese, *thé*.]

Teach, téch, *v.t.*, to shew; to impart knowledge to; to guide the studies of; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind; to impart the knowledge of; to accustom; to counsel.—*v.i.* to practise giving instruction:—*pr.p.* teach'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* taught (tawt). [A.S. *teacan*, to shew, teach; Ger. *weisen*, *weisen*, to shew; allied to L. *docco*, to teach, Gr. *deiknumi*, to shew.]

teachable, téch'a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being taught; apt or willing to learn.—*n.* teach'ableness.

teacher, téch'èr, *n.*, one who teaches or instructs.

Teak, ték, *n.*, a tree in the E. Indies and Africa having hard and durable timber. [Malabar, *theka*, *tekká*.]

Teal, tél, *n.*, a web-footed waterfowl allied to the duck, but smaller. [Dutch, *teling*, *talig*.]

Team, tém, *n.*, lit. offspring or family; a number of animals moving together or in order; two or more oxen or other animals harnessed to the same vehicle. [A.S. *team*, offspring, anything following in a row, from root of **Teem**.]

teamster, tém'stèr, *n.*, one who drives a team.

Tear, tér, *n.*, a drop of the fluid from the eyes; anything like a tear in form and clearness. [A.S. *tear*, *teher*; W. *daigr*; L. *lacrima*, for old L. *dacrima*; Gr. *dakru*; Sans. *acrú*.]

tearful, té'r'fúol, *adj.*, abounding with, or shedding tears; weeping.—*adv.* tear'fully.—*n.* tear'fulness.

tearless, té'r'les, *adj.*, without tears; unfeeling.

Tear, tár, *v.t.*, to draw asunder or separate with violence; to make a violent rent in; to lacerate.—*v.i.* to move or act with violence; to rage:—*pr.p.* tear'ing; *pa.t.* tóre, in *B.*, *täre*; *pa.p.* tórè.—*n.* something torn, a rent.—*n.* tear'er. [A.S. *teran*, Fr. *teirr*, to drag; allied to L. *tero*, Gr. *teirrò*, to rub to pieces.]

Tease, téz, *v.t.* lit. to pull; to comb or card, as wool; to scratch, as cloth; to raise a nap; to vex with impertinuity, jests, &c.; to plague:—*pr.p.* teas'ing; *pa.p.* teased. [A.S. *teasan*, to pluck, tease; Dutch, *teesen*, to pick; Ger. *weisen*, to pluck, pull.]

teasel, téz'l, *n.*, a plant, with large burs or heads covered with stiff, hooked awns which are used in teasing or raising a nap on cloth.—*v.t.* to raise a nap on with the teasel:—*pr.p.* teas'eling; *pa.p.* teas'eled.—*n.* teasel'er. [A.S. *tasel*.]

Teat, tèt, *n.*, the nipple of the female breast through which the young suck the milk. [A.S. *tis*; W. *teik*; Gr. *tithkè*, the nipple, a nurse—*thas*, to suckle; Sans. *dhe*, to suck.]

Teasel, téz'l, same as **Teasel**.

Technic, tek'ník, **Technical**, tek'ník-al, *adj.*, pertaining to art, esp. the useful arts; belonging to a particular art or profession.—*adv.* tech'nically. [Gr. *technikos*—*techné*, art, akin to *tekhò*, to produce, bring forth.]

technicality, tek-ni-kal'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being technical; that which is technical.

technion, tek'nika, *n.pl.*, the doctrine of art, general; the branches that relate to the technology, tek-nol-ó-ji, *n.*, a discourse or treatise on the arts; an explanation of terms emp

the arts. [Gr. *techné*, and *logos*, a discourse.]—
n. *technologist*, one skilled in technology.
technological, *tek-no-loj'ik-al*, *adj.*, *relating to technology.*
Ted, *ted*, *v. t.*, *to spread or turn*, as new-mown grass, for drying. [W. *tedu*, to stretch out, *teddu*, to spread.]
Tedium, *te'di-um*, *n.*, *wearisomeness*; irksomeness. [L. *tadium*—*tadeti*, it wearies.]
Tedious, *tē'di-us* or *tē'dy-us*, *adj.*, *wearisome*; tiresome from length or slowness; irksome; slow.—*adv.* *ted'iously*.—*n.* *ted'iousness*. [L. *tadiosus*.]
Teem, *tēm*, *v. i.*, *to bring forth or produce*; to bear or be fruitful; to be pregnant; to be full or prolific.—*v. t.* to produce. [A.S. *tyman*, to produce.]
Teeth. See under *Tooth*.
Teetotaler, *te-tō'tal-er*, *n.* one pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks.
Tegument, *teg'ū-ment*, *n.* an *Integument* [L. *tegumentum*—*tego*, to cover.]
Tegumentary, *teg-ū-ment'ar-i*, *adj.* *Integumentary*.
Telegraph, *tel'e-graf*, *n.* lit. *the distant writer*: an apparatus for giving signals from a distance by means of electricity or magnetism.—*v. t.* to convey or announce by telegraph. [Fr. *telegraphie*—Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *graphō*, to write.]
telegram, *tel'e-gram*, *n.*, *a message sent by telegraph*. [Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *gramma*, that which is written—*graphō*.]
telegraphic, *tel-e-graf'ik*, *adj.*, *pertaining to, or communicated by a telegraph*. [*telegraph*.]
telegraphist, *tel-eg-ra-fist*, *n.*, *one who works a telegraph*, *tel-eg-ra-fi*, *n.*, *the science or art of constructing or using telegraphs*.
Telephoning, *tel'e-fōn*, *n.* an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance by means of electricity. [Gr. *tele*, far, and *phōnē* a sound.]
Telescope, *tel'e-skōp*, *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance. [Fr.—Gr. *tele*, at a distance, and *skopō*, to see.]
telescope, *tel-e-skop'ik*, *adj.*, *pertaining to, performed by, or like a telescope*; seen only by a telescope.—*adv.* *telescop'ically*.
Tell, *tel*, *v. t.*, *to number or give an account of*; to utter; to narrate; to disclose; to inform; to discern; to explain.—*v. i.* to give an account; to produce or take effect:—*pr. p.* *telling*; *pt. p.* *told*. [A.S. *tellan*, Ice. *telia*, Dan. *tale*, Ger. *zahlen*, to number.]
teller, *tel'er*, *n.*, *one who tells or counts*; a clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.
tell-tale, *tel'-tāl*, *n.*, *one who tells tales*; one who officiously tells the private concerns of others.
Telluris, *tel-lō'rik*, *adj.*, *pertaining to, or proceeding from the earth*. [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.]
tellurium, *tel-lō'ri-um*, *n.* a brittle, white metal like sulphur in its properties, found in earth or clay.
Temerity, *te-mer'i-ti*, *n.*, *rashness*; unreasonable contempt for danger. [Fr. *temerité*; L. *temeritas*—*temere*, by chance, rashly.]
Temper, *tem'pēr*, *v. t.*, *to divide properly*; to mix in due proportion; to modify by mixture; to moderate; to soften; to bring to a proper degree of hardness:—*pr. p.* *tempering*; *pt. p.* *tempered*.—*n.* due mixture of different qualities; state of a metal as to hardness, &c.: constitution of the body; state of mind, esp. with regard to feelings; passion; calmness or moderation. [A.S. *temperian*; L. *tempero*—*temperis*, a bit cut off, portion of time—root *tem*, to cut.]
temperament, *tem'pēr-a-ment*, *n.* due *temper* or

mixture of qualities; internal constitution or state; disposition. [L. *temperamentum*—*tempero*.]
temperance, *tem'pēr-ans*, *n.* moderation, esp. in the appetites and passions. [L. *temperantia*.]
temperate, *tem'pēr-āt*, *adj.* lit. *with proper temper*; moderate, esp. in the appetites and passions; calm; cool; abstemious.—*adv.* *tem'perately*.—*n.* *tem'perateness*. [L. *temperatus*, *pa. p.* of *tempero*.]
temperature, *tem'pēr-a-tūr*, *n.* constitution; proportion; degree of any quality, esp. amount of heat or cold. [L. *temperatura*—*tempero*.]
Tempest, *tem'pest*, *n.* lit. *a portion of time, a season*, then weather, bad weather; wind, rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow; a violent storm; any violent commotion. [L. *tempestas*, a season, *tempest*—*tempeus*, time.]
tempestuous, *tem-pest'ū-us*, *adj.*, *resembling, or pertaining to a tempest*; very stormy; turbulent.—*adv.* *tempest'uously*.—*n.* *tempest'uousness*.
Temple, *tem'pl*, *n.* lit. *a small space cut off & marked out*, esp. for religious purposes; an edifice erected to a deity or for religious purposes; a place of worship; in London, two *inns of court*, once occupied by the Knights *Templars*. [L. *templum*, for *templum*, a space marked out, dim. of *tempeus*, a piece cut off. See *Temper*.]
Templar, *tem'plar*, *n.* one of a religious and military order, founded in the 11th cent. for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and pilgrims going thither: a student or lawyer living in the *Temple*, London. [orig. called 'Poor Soldiers of the Temple of Solomon', from their having acquired the church and convent of the *Temple*.]
Temple, *tem'pl*, *n.* the flat portion of either side of the head above the cheek-bone. [old Fr. *temple*: L. *tempus*, *pt. tempora*, property the right place, the fatal spot—*tempeus*, the fit time.]
temporal, *tem'por-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to the temporal*. [L. *temporalis*.]
Temporal, *tem'por-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to time*, esp. to this life or world, opposed to eternal; worldly, secular, or civil, opposed to sacred or ecclesiastical.—*adv.* *temporally*. [L. *temporalis*—*tempus*, *temporis*, time.]
temporality, *tem-por-al'i-ti*, *n.* what *pertains to temporal welfare*: in *pl.* revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, and the like.
temporary, *tem'por-er-i*, *adj.*, *for a time only*; transient.—*adv.* *temporarily*.—*n.* *tem'porariness*. [L. *temporarius*—*tempus*, *temporis*, time.]
temporize, *tem'por-iz*, *v. t.*, *to comply with the time or occasion*; to yield to circumstances:—*pr. p.* *temporizing*; *pt. p.* *temporised*.
Tempt, *tempt*, *v. t.* lit. *to stretch out or try the strength of*; to put to trial; to test; to try to persuade, esp. to evil; to entice:—*pr. p.* *tempting*; *pt. p.* *tempted*. [old Fr. *tempter*; Fr. *tempter*: L. *tempto*, *tempto*, an inten. of *tempto*, to stretch.]
temptation, *tem-tā'shun*, *n.*, *act of tempting*; *act* of being tempted; that which tempts; enticement to evil; trial.
tempter, *tem'tēr*, *n.*, *one who tempts*, esp. the devil.—*frm.* *temptor*.
tempting, *tem'ting*, *adj.*, *adapted to tempt or entice*.—*adv.* *temptingly*.
Ten, *ten*, *adj.* twice five.—*n.* a figure denoting ten units, as 10 or x. [A.S. *ten*, *tyne*; Ger. *zehn*; W. *deg*: L. *decem*; Gr. *deka*; Sans. *dasana*.]
tenfold, *ten'fōld*, *adj.*, *ten times folded*; ten times more. [Ten, and *fōld*.]

fits, fir; mē, hēr; mine; mōbe; mūte; mōōn; tēen.

tenth, *ten*, *adj.* the last of *ten*; next in order after the ninth.—*n.* one of ten equal parts.

tenthly, *ten*'th-ly, *adv.* in the *tenth* place.

tenable, *ten*'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being retained, kept, or defended.—*n.* ten'ableness. [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, *L. teneo*, to hold.]

tenacious, *ten*'a-shus, *adj.* retaining or holding fast; apt to stick; stubborn.—*adv.* tena'ciously.—*n.* tena'ciousness. [L. *tenax*, *tenacis*—*teneo*.]

tenacity, *ten*'as'i-ti, *n.* quality of being tenacious; the quality of bodies which makes them stick to others. [L. *tenacitas*—*tenax*.]

tenancy, *ten*'an-si, *n.* a temporary holding of land or property. [old Fr. *tenance*; low *L. tenentia*, *tenantia*—*L. tenens*, *pr. p.* of *teneo*.]

tenant, *ten*'ant, *n.* one who retains or possesses land or property under another; one who has temporary possession of any place.—*v. t.* to hold as a tenant:—*pr. p.* ten'anting; *pa. p.* ten'anted.

tenantable, *ten*'ant-a-bl, *adj.* fit to be tenanted; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

tenantless, *ten*'ant-less, *adj.* without a tenant.

tenantry, *ten*'ant-ri, *n.* the body of tenants on an estate.

tench, *ten*'sh, *n.* a fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life. [old Fr. *tenche*; Fr. *tanche*; It. and *L. tinca*.]

tend, *ten*'d, *v. t.* to attend; to accompany as assistant or protector; to take care of:—*pr. p.* tend'ing; *pa. p.* tend'ed. [contracted from *attend*.]

tender, *ten*'d-er, *n.* a small vessel that attends a larger with stores, &c.; a carriage attached to locomotives, to supply fuel and water.

Tend, *ten*'d, *v. i.* to stretch, aim at, or move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to contribute:—*pr. p.* tend'ing; *pa. p.* tend'ed. [L. *tendo*, Gr. *tenō*, to stretch, aim.]

tendency, *ten*'d-en-si, *n.* direction, object, or result to which anything tends; inclination; drift. [Fr. *tendance*—*L. tendens*, *pr. p.* of *tendo*.]

tender, *ten*'d-er, *v. t.* to stretch out or offer for acceptance: (obs.) to care for, to regard with kindness:—*pr. p.* tend'ering; *pa. p.* tend'ered.—*n.* an offer or proposal for acceptance, esp. of some service; the thing offered.

Tender, *ten*'d-er, *adj.* lit. rubbed smooth, soft; delicate; easily impressed or injured in any way; not hardy; fragile; weak and feeble; easily moved to pity, love, &c.; careful not to injure; unwilling to cause pain: apt to cause pain: expressive of the softer passions; compassionate.—*adv.* ten'd-erly.—*n.* ten'd-erness. [Fr. *tendre*; *L. tener*; akin to *terris*, rubbed smooth—*terro*, Gr. *teirō*, to rub.]

tender-hearted, *ten*'d-er-härt-ed, *adj.* having great tenderness of heart; full of feeling.

Tendon, *ten*'d-on, *n.* lit. a tight-stretching band; a hard, strong cord or tissue by which a muscle is attached to a bone. [Fr. *tendon*—*L. tendo*, to stretch; Gr. *tenōn*—*tenō*, to stretch.]

Tendrill, *ten*'d-ri-l, *n.* a slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support.—*adj.* clasping or climbing. [old Fr. *tendrillon*; Fr. *tendron*—*L. tenes*, to hold.]

Tenebrous, *ten*'e-brus, *adj.* dark; gloomy. [L. *tenebrosus*—*tenebro*, darkness.]

Tenement, *ten*'e-ment, *n.* anything held or that may be held by a tenant; a dwelling or habitation. [low *L. tenementum*—*teneo*, to hold.]

tenemental, *ten*'e-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to a tenement; that may be held by a tenant.

tenure, *ten*'ur, *n.* a holding or manner of holding by a tenant, esp. lands or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*; low *L. tenura*—*teneo*, to hold.]

Tenet, *ten*'et, *n.* any opinion, principle; or doctrine which a person holds or maintains as true. [L. *tenet*, he holds—*teneo*, to hold.]

Tennis, *ten*'is, *n.* a game in which a ball is driven against a wall by rackets, and continually kept in motion. [Fr. *tenes*, hold, from *tenir*, *L. tenes*, to hold.]

Tenon, *ten*'un, *n.* the end of a piece of wood inserted into the socket or mortise of another, to hold the two together.—*v. t.* to fit with tenons. [Fr. *tenon*—*tenir*, *L. tenes*, to hold.]

Tenor, *ten*'ur, *n.* lit. a holding on or continuing the general course, esp. of thought or meaning; purport: the highest kind of adult male voice, between bass and alto; one who sings tenor. [L. *tenor*, a holding on—*tenes*, to hold.]

Tense, *ten*'s, *n.* lit. time; the form of a verb to indicate the time and state of the action. [old Fr. *tens*; Fr. *temps*, *L. tempus*, time.]

Tense, *ten*'s, *adj.* extended or stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid.—*adv.* tense'ly.—*n.* tense'ness. [L. *tensus*, *pa. p.* of *tendo*, to stretch.]

tensile, *ten*'sil, *tensible*, *ten*'si-bl, *adj.* capable of being stretched.

tension, *ten*'shun, *n.* act of stretching; state of being stretched or strained; strain; effort.

tenuity, *ten*'ui-ti, *n.* tenseness; state of being tense.

tenor, *ten*'sor, *n.* lit. the extender or stretcher; a muscle that stretches.

tent, *ten*'t, *n.* lit. something extended or stretched out; a portable lodge or shelter, gen. of canvas stretched on poles: a plug or roll of lint used to dilate a wound or opening in the flesh.—*v. t.* to cover with tents; to probe: to keep open with a tent:—*pr. p.* tent'ing; *pa. p.* tent'ed. [Fr. *tenite*; It. *tenda*; *L. tentorium*—*tendo*, to stretch.]

tented, *ten*'t-ed, *adj.* covered with tents.

tenter, *ten*'t-er, *n.* a machine for extending or stretching cloth on by hooks.—*v. t.* to stretch on hooks.

Tentacle, *ten*'ta-kl, *n.* a threadlike organ of certain insects for feeling or motion. [low *L. tentaculum*—*L. tento*, to feel—*tendo*, to stretch.]

tentacular, *ten*'tak'ū-lar, *adj.* relating to tentacles.

Tentation, *ten*'tā'shun, *old form* of Temptation.

Tentative, *ten*'tā-tiv, *adj.* trying; experimental. [L. *tenito*, to handle, try.]

Tenth, &c. See under *Ten*.

Tenuity, *ten*'ū-ti, *n.* thinness; smallness of diameter; slenderness; rarity. [L. *tenuitas*—*tenuis*, thin, slender—root of *tendo*, to stretch.]

Tenure. See under *Tenement*.

Tepid, *tep*'id, *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.—*n.* tep'idness. [L. *tepidus*—*tepeo*, to be warm.]

tepidity, *tep*'id-i-ti, *n.* tepidness.

tepefy, *tep*'e-fi, *v. t.* to make tepid or moderately warm:—*pr. p.* tep'e-fying; *pa. p.* tep'e-fied. [L. *tepefacio*—*tepeo*, and *facio*, to make.]

tepefaction, *tep*'e-fak'shun, *n.* act of making tepid or lukewarm.

Teraphim, *ter*'a-fim, *n. pl.* in *B.*, idols, images, or household gods, consulted as oracles. [Heb.]

Tere, *ter*'s, *n.* same as *Tierce*.

Terebinth, *ter*'e-binth, *n.* the turpentine-tree. [L. *terebinthos*; Gr. *terebinthos*.]

Tergiversation, *ter*'-ji-ver-sā'shun, *n.* lit. a turning of the back; a shift or shifting; fickleness of conduct. [L. *tergiversatio*—the back, and *versor*, vertere—

Term, *tér'm*, *n.*, *boundary, limit*; any limited period; the time for which anything lasts; the time during which the courts of law are open; certain days on which rent is paid; that by which a thought is expressed, a word or expression; a condition or arrangement (gen. in *pl.*): in *adv.*, a member of a compound quantity.—*v. t.* to apply a term to; to name or call:—*pr. p.* *term'ing*; *pa. p.* *termed*. [*Fr. terme*; *L. terminus*, or *terminus*, Gr. *terma*, a boundary; Sans. *tri*, to cross, *tarana*, crossing.]

terminable, *tér'min-a-bl*, *adj.*, *that may be bounded or limited.*

terminal, *tér'min-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to, or growing at the end or extremity.* [*L. terminalis*.]

terminate, *tér'min-át*, *v. t.*, *to set a limit to; to set the boundary; to put an end to; to finish.*—*v. i.* to be limited; to end; to close:—*pr. p.* *terminát'ing*; *pa. p.* *termináted*. [*L. termino*, *atum*—*terminus*.]

termination, *tér'min-á'shun*, *n.*, *act of terminating or ending; limit; end; result.* [*L. terminatio*.]

terminational, *tér'min-á'shun-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to, or forming a termination.*

terminative, *tér'min-át-iv*, *adj.*, *tending to terminate or determine; absolute.*—*adv.* *terminatively*.

terminology, *tér'min-ol-ó-jí*, *terminology*, *tér'mon-ol-ó-jí*, *n.*, *a discourse or treatise on terms; doctrine of terms; the terms used in any art, science, &c.* [*L. terminus*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

terminus, *tér'min-us*, *n.*, *a termination or boundary*; the end or extreme point; one of the extreme points of a railway. [*L.*]

Termagant, *tér'ma-gant*, *n.*, *a boisterous, bold woman.*—*adj.* *boisterous; bawling; tumultuous.* [*Termagant* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Mahometan deity represented in the old moralities or plays as of a most violent character.]

termagancy, *tér'ma-gan-si*, *n.*, *state or quality of being a termagant*; turbulence.

Tern, *tér'n*, *n.*, *a long-winged aquatic fowl allied to the gull.* [*Dan. tern*, *terne*; *Ioc. therna*, sea-swallow; Dutch, *stern*; low *L. sterna*.]

Ternary, *tér'nar-i*, *adj.*, *proceeding by, or consisting of threes.*—*n.* the number three. [*L. ternarius*—*terni*, three each—*tres*, three.]

ternate, *tér'nát*, *adj.*, *threefold, or arranged in threes.* [low *L. ternatus*—*terni*.]

Terrace, *tér'ás*, *n.*, *a raised level bank of earth; any raised flat place; the flat roof of a house.*—*v. t.* to form into a terrace:—*pr. p.* *terr'ác'ing*; *pa. p.* *terr'ác'd*. [*Fr. terrasse*—*L. terra*, the earth.]

terra-cotta, *ter'a-ko'ta*, *n.*, *baked earth or clay; a composition of clay and sand used for statues, &c.* [*It.*—*L. terra*, and *It. cotto*, cooked, baked—*L. coquo*, *coctum*, to cook.]

terracuous, *ter-á'kwe-us*, *adj.*, *consisting of land and water.* [*L. terra*, earth, *aqua*, water.]

terren, *tér'en*, *n.* lit. *an earthenware dish; a large dish or vessel for holding soup at table.* [*Fr. terrino*—*terro*, *L. terra*, earth.]

terrene, *ter-én*, *adj.*, *pertaining to the earth; earthy; earthly.* [*L. terrenus*—*terra*, the earth.]

terrestrial, *ter-es-tri-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to, or existing on the earth; earthly; representing the earth.*—*n.* an inhabitant of the earth. [*L. terrestria*—*terra*, the earth.]

terrier, *tér-ér*, *n.*, *a dog that pursues animals to their earth or burrow; a hole or burrow where foxes, rabbits, &c. secure themselves.* [old *Fr. terrier*; *Fr. terrier*, burrow—*L. terra*, the earth.]

terroary, *ter'i-tor-i*, *n.* the extent of land around

or belonging to a city or state; domain. [*L. territorium*—*terra*, the earth, land.]

territorial, *ter-i-tó'ri-al*, *adj.*, *pertaining to territory*; limited to a district.—*adv.* *territorially*.

Terrible, *ter'ribl*, &c. See under **Terror**.

Terror, *ter'ur*, *n.* lit. *fear which causes trembling*; extreme fear; that which causes fear; dread. [*L. terror*—*terro*, to frighten; from root of *terribilis*.]

terrorism, *ter'ur-izm*, *n.*, *a state of terror; a state which impresses terror.*

terrible, *ter'ri-bl*, *adj.*, *filled to excite terror or awe; awful; dreadful.*—*adv.* *terribly*. [*L. terribilis*—*terro*, to frighten.]

terribleness, *ter'ri-bl-nes*, *n.* in *B.*, *terror, dread*.

terrible, *ter-ri'f'ik*, *adj.*, *creating or causing terror*; fitted to terrify; terrible. [*L. terrificus*.]

terrify, *ter'i-fi*, *v. t.*, *to cause terror in*; to frighten greatly; to alarm:—*pr. p.* *terr'ify'ing*; *pa. p.* *terr'ified*. [*L. terro*, and *facio*, to make.]

Terse, *tér's*, *adj.* lit. *rubbed or wiped clean*; compact or concise, with smoothness, or elegance; neat.—*adv.* *ters'ly*.—*n.* *terseness*. [*L. tersus*—*tergo*, *terrum*, to rub clean—*terro*, to rub.]

Tertian, *tér'shi-an*, *adj.*, *occurring every third day.*—*n.* a disease or fever with paroxysms every third day. [*L. tertianus*—*tertius*, third—*tres*, three.]

tertiary, *tér'shi-ar-i*, *adj.*, *of the third degree, order, or formation.* [*L. tertiarus*—*tertius*.]

Tesselate, *tes-el-át*, *v. t.*, *to form into squares or by with checkered work.*—*pr. p.* *tes'selát'ing*; *pa. p.* *tes'selát'ed*. [*L. tessellatus*, tesselated—*tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece.—*Gr. tessaris*, four.]

tesselation, *tes-el-á'shun*, *n.*, *tesselated or mosaic work; the operation of making it.*

Test, *test*, *n.* lit. *an earthen vessel*; a pot in which metals are tried and refined; any critical trial or examination; means of trial; that with which anything is tried; standard; proof; distinction.—*v. t.* to put to proof; to examine critically:—*pr. p.* *test'ing*; *pa. p.* *test'ed*. [old *Fr. test*; *L. testa*, a piece of baked clay, an earthen pot.]

Testable. See under **Testify**.

Testaceous, *tes-tá'shus*, *adj.*, *consisting of or having a hard shell.* [*L. testaceus*—*testa*, baked clay, a shell.]

Testament, *Testate*, &c. See under **Testify**.

Tester, *tes'tér*, *n.* a flat covering or canopy at the top or over a bed, pulpit, &c. [old *Fr. teste*, the head; *It. testera*, the head-piece or crown of anything; *L. testa*, an earthen pot, the head.]

Testicle. See under **Testify**.

Testify, *tes'ti-fi*, *v. i.*, *to bear witness; to make a solemn declaration; to protest or declare a charge (with against).*—*v. t.* to bear witness to; to affirm or declare solemnly or on oath:—*pr. p.* *tes'ti'fying*; *pa. p.* *tes'ti'fied*.—*n.* *testimony*. [*L. testiflor*—*testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make.]

testament, *tes'ta-ment*, *n.*, *that which testifies, or in which an attestation is made; the solemn declaration in writing of one's will; a will: one of the two great divisions of the Bible.* [*L. testamentum*—*testor*, to be a witness—*testis*, a witness.]

testamentary, *tes-ta-ment'ar-i*, *adj.*, *pertaining to a testament or will; bequeathed or done by will.*

testate, *tes'tát*, *adj.*, *having made and left a will.* [*L. testatus*, *pa. p.* of *testor*.]

testator, *tes-tá'tor*, *n.*, *one who leaves a will.*—*fm.* *testatrix*. [*L. testator*.]

testable, *tes'ta-bl*, *adj.*, *capable of being given by will.* [*L. testabilis*.]

testicle, *tes-ti-kl*, *n.* lit. that which testifies or shows manhood; a gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males, one of the stones. [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a witness.]

testiculate, *tes-tik'ŭ-lāt*, testiculated, *tes-tik'ŭ-lāt-ed*, *adj.*, shaped like a testicle.

testimony, *tes-ti-mo-ni*, *n.*, that which testifies; evidence; declaration to prove some fact; proof; in *B.*, the two tables of the law; the whole divine revelation. [L. *testimonium*—*testor*, to witness.]

testimonial, *tes-ti-mō-ni-al*, *adj.*, containing testimony.—*n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character. [L. *testimonia*.]

Testy, *tes'ti*, *adj.*, heady; easily irritated; fretful; peevish.—*adv.* *testily*.—*n.* *testiness*. [old Fr. *testu*—*teste*, the head. See *Testar*.]

Tetanus, *tet'a-nus*, *n.* spasm of the voluntary muscles: lockjaw. [Gr. *tetanos*, stretched—*teinō*, to stretch.]

Tether, *tek'tēr*, *n.* a rope or chain for tying a beast.—*v.t.* to confine with a tether; to restrain within certain limits:—*pr.p.* *tethering*; *pa.p.* *teth'ered*. [low Dutch, *tider*, *tier*; Gael. *taod*, halter, rope, reins, *teadhair*, to tether.]

Tetragon, *tet'ra-gon*, *n.*, a figure of four angles. [Gr. *tetragōnon*—*tetra*, four, *gōnia*, an angle.]

tetragonal, *te-tra-gō-nal*, *adj.*, pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

Tetrahedron, *tet-ra-hē-dron*, *n.* a solid figure enclosed by four bases or triangles. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a seat, a base.]

tetrahedral, *tet-ra-hē-dral*, *adj.*, having four sides; bounded by four triangles.

Tetrarch, *tet'rārk*, *n.* in anc. Rome, the ruler of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince. [Gr. *tetrarchēs*—*tetra*, four, and *archēs*, a ruler.]

tetrarchate, *te-trārk'āt*, *n.*, office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch; the fourth part of a province.

Tetrasyllable, *tet-ra-sil-la-bl*, *n.*, a word of four syllables. [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *syllable*.]

tetrasyllabic, *tet-ra-sil-lab'ik*, *adj.*, consisting of four syllables.

Teutonic, *tō-ton'ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to the Teutons or ancient Germans, and their descendants.—*n.* the language of the Teutons. [L. *teutonicus*—*teutoni*, *teutones*—from root of Dutch.]

Text, *tekst*, *n.* lit. something woven: the original words of an author; that on which a comment is written; a passage of Scripture. [L. *textus*—*texo*, to weave.]

text-book, *tekst'-book*, *n.* orig. a book with wide spaces for comments on the text; a book containing the leading principles of a science.

text-hand, *tekst'-hand*, *n.* a large hand in writing; so called because it was the practice to write the text of a book in large hand.

textile, *tekst'il*, *adj.*, woven or capable of being woven. [L. *textilis*—*texo*, *textum*, to weave.]

textual, *tekst'ŭ-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to, or contained in the text; serving for a text.—*adv.* *textually*.

textualist, *tekst'ŭ-al-ist*, *n.*, one ready in citing Scripture texts: one who adheres to the text.

texture, *tekst'ūr*, *n.*, anything woven, a web; manner of weaving or connecting; disposition of the parts of a body. [L. *textura*—*texo*.]

Than, *than*, *conj.* a word placed after the comparative of an adjective or adverb between the things compared. [A.S. *thane*, *thane*, accusative of *Tha*. Ger. *denn*, *than*, *then*.]

Thane, *thān*, *n.* a dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, who prob. held the same rank as a

baron does now. [old E. *than*; A.S. *thegan*, a servant, nobleman; Ice. *thegn*, a man, warrior; old Ger. *degen*, a soldier, servant, conn. with Ger. *degen*, a sword, *diemen*, to serve; acc. to Wedgwood, *orig. a man*.] [of a *thane*.]

thandem, *thān'dum*, *n.* the jurisdiction or property

Thank, *thank*, *v.t.* to express good-will or gratitude for a favour:—*pr.p.* *thanking*; *pa.p.* *thanked*.—*n.* (usually in *pl.*) expression of good-will or gratitude for favour received. [A.S. *thanc*, will, thanks, *thancian*, to thank; Goth. *thagks*, thanks; Ice. *thakki*, good-will; allied to *Thank*.]

thankful, *thank'fool*, *adj.*, full of thanks; grateful.—*adv.* *thank'fully*.—*n.* *thankfulness*.

thankless, *thank'les*, *adj.*, unthankful; not expressing thanks for favours; not gaining thanks.

thank-offering, *thank'of-fer-ing*, *n.*, an offering made to express thanks for mercies received.

thankgiver, *thanksgiv'er*, *n.*, one who gives thanks, or acknowledges a favour.

thankgiving, *thanksgiv-ing*, *n.*, act of giving thanks; a public acknowledgment of divine goodness and mercy; a day set apart for this.

thankworthy, *thank'wur-thi*, *adj.*, worthy of or deserving thanks.

That, *that*, *pron. demons.* and *rel.*—as a *demons.* (*pl. those*) it points out a person or thing; the former or more distant thing; not this but the other: as a *rel.*, who or which.—*conj.* used to introduce a clause: because; for; in order that. [A.S. *that*, neut. of the article *se* or *the*; Goth. *thata*; Ice. *that*; Sans. *tat*.] See *Tha*.

Thatch, *thach*, *v.t.* to deck or cover, as a roof, with straw, reeds, &c.:—*pr.p.* *thatching*; *pa.p.* *thatched*.—*n.* straw, &c. used to cover the roofs of buildings and stacks.—*n.* *thatcher*. [A.S. *theccan*, to cover, *thecan*, a roof; conn. with L. *tego*, Gr. *steigō*, to cover, and *Deck*.]

thatching, *thach'ing*, *n.*, the act or art of covering with thatch; the materials used for thatching.

Thaw, *thaw*, *v.i.* to melt or grow liquid, as ice; to become so warm as to melt ice.—*v.t.* to cause to melt:—*pr.p.* *thawing*; *pa.p.* *thawed*.—*n.* the melting of ice or snow by heat; the change of weather which causes it. [A.S. *thawian*; Ger. *thauen*, to thaw, to fall in dew; W. *taudd*, melting, dripping, *toddi*, to melt.]

Tha, *thē*, *definite article*, used to denote a particular person or thing; also to denote a species. [A.S. *se*, the (*mas.*), *that* (*neut.*), a softened form of *Tha*.]

Theatre, *thē'a-tēr*, *n.* a place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen; any place rising by steps like the seats of a theatre: a building adapted for scholastic exercises, anatomical demonstrations, &c.: scene of action. [Gr. *theatron*—*theomai*, to see.]

theatric, *the-at'rik*, *theatrical*, *the-at'rik-al*, *adj.*, relating or suitable to a theatre, or to actors; pompous. [ances. [Gr. *theatros*.]

theatricals, *the-at'rik-alz*, *n.pl.* dramatic performances, *thē*, *pron.* objective of *Thou*.

Thaft. See under *Thiel*.

Their, *thār*, *poss. adj. pron.*, of or belonging to them.—*Theirs*, *poss.* of *They*. [A.S. *hira*, genitive pl. of *he*; old E. *her*.]

Theism, *thē'izm*, *n.* belief in the existence of a God, as opposed to Atheism. [Gr. *theos*, a god, *thē*, the, the 'ist, *n.* one who believes in a theistic, the-ist'ik, theistic, the-ist'ik-ism.]

taining to *theism*, or to a *theist*; according to the doctrines of theists.

Them, them, pron. objective of *They*. [A.S. *him*, acc. and dat. pl. of *he*; old E. *hem*.]

Thema, thém, n. a subject set, or proposed for discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. [Fr. *thème*; L. and Gr. *thema*—Gr. *tithēmi*, to place, set.]

Themselves, them-selvz, pron., pl. of *Himself*, *Herself*, and *Itself*.

Then, then, adv. at that time; afterward; immediately; at another time; in that case; therefore. [old E. *thane*, *than*, accusative of *That*; A.S. *thonne*, *thanne*, *thenne*; Ger. *dann*.]

thence, thens, adv., from that time or place: for that reason. [old E. *thennes*, genitive *thennes*; A.S. *thanan*, old Ger. *thanana*; Ger. *dannen*.]

thenceforth, thens'forth, adv., from that time forth or forward. [*Thence*, and *forth*.]

thenceforward, thens-for'ward, adv., from that time forward or onward.

Theocracy, the-ok'ra-si, n. government of a state immediately by God; the state thus governed. [Gr. *theokratia*—*theos*, God, and *krato*, to rule.]

theocratic, thē-o-kra'tik, theocratical, thē-o-kra'tik-al, adj., pertaining to a theocracy.

Theodolite, the-od'o-lit, n. an instrument used in surveying for observing and measuring heights and distances. [Gr. *theodolite*, to see, and *dolichos*, long.]

Theogony, the-og'o-ni, n. the part of heathen mythology which taught the genealogy of the gods. [Gr. *theogonia*—*theos*, God, and *gonē*, *genos*, race—*genō*, to beget.]

theologist, the-og'o-nist, n., a writer on theogony.

Theology, the-ol'o-ji, n. the science which treats of God and his relation to man. [Gr. *theologia*—*theos*, God, and *logos*, a treatise.]

theologian, thē-o-lo'ji-an, n., one well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine.

theologic, thē-o-loj'ik, theological, thē-o-loj'ik-al, adj., pertaining to theology or divinity.—*adv.* theologically. [Gr. *theologikos*.]

theologist, the-ol'o-jist, n., a student in the science of theology; a theologian.

theologian, the-ol'o-jiz, v.t., to render theological.—*v.i.* to make a system of theology.—*pr.p.* theol'ogizing; *pa.p.* theol'ogized.

Theorem, Theoretic, &c. See under *Theory*.

Theory, thē-o-ri, n. lit. the act or result of viewing or examining; an explanation, or system of anything; an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art; speculation as opposed to practice. [Gr. *theoria*—*theōro*, to view.]

theorem, thē-o-rem, n., that which is viewed mentally; a proposition to be proved. [Gr. *theōrēma*, lit. a sight—*theōro*, to view.]

theoretic, thē-o-ret'ik, theoretical, thē-o-ret'ik-al, adj., pertaining to theory; not practical; speculative.—*adv.* theoretically. [Gr. *theōretikos*.]

theorize, thē-o-riz, v.i., to form a theory; to form opinions solely by theories.—*pr.p.* the'orizing; *pa.p.* the'orised.—*n.* the'oriser.

theorist, thē-o-rist, n., a theoriser; one given to theory and speculation.

ther-a-pū'tik, adj., pertaining to the art; curative. [Gr. *therapeutikos*—to take care of, to heal, to nurse.]

ther-a-pū'tika, n.sing. that part of medicine concerned with cures or remedies.

There, thēr, adv., in that place (opposed to *Here*): it is used to begin sentences when the subject comes after the verb. [A.S. *ther*—*there*, genitive and dative of *That*; Ice. *thar*; Ger. *da*.]—**Thereabout' or -abouts, adv.,** about or near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.—**Thereafter, adv.,** after or according to that.—**Thereat, adv.,** at that place or occurrence; as that account.—**Thereby, adv.,** by that means; a consequence of that.—**Therefore (thēr'fūr), adv.,** for that or this reason; consequently.—**Thereto, adv.,** from that or this.—**Therewith, adv.,** in that or this place, time, or thing.—**Ther'of, adv.,** of that or this.—**Therose, adv.,** as that or this.—**Therethrough, adv.** (obs.) through that place.—**Thereto', thereto's, adv.,** to that or this.—**Therupon, adv.,** upon or in consequence of that or this; immediately.—**Therewith, adv.,** with that or this.

Thermal, thēr'mal, adj., pertaining to heat: warm. [Gr. *thermos*, hot—*thermē*, heat—*therō*, to heat.]

thermometer, thēr-mom'e-tēr, n. an instrument for measuring the variations of heat or temperature. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *metron*, a measure.]

thermometric, thēr-mo-met'rik, thermometrical, thēr-mo-met'rik-al, adj., pertaining to, or made with a thermometer.—*adv.* thermometrically.

thermo-pile, thēr-mo-pli, n. a thermo-electric battery used as a thermometer. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, *filā*.]

Thesaurus, the-saw'rus, n., a treasury or repository, esp. of knowledge; a lexicon or cyclopaedia. [L.; Gr. *thēsaurus*—*tithēmi*, to place.]

These, thēs, demon. pron., pl. of *This*. [old E. *thes*, *thes*, *thise*; A.S. *thas*, *thas*.]

Thesis, thē'sis, n. (pl. Theses), a position or that which is set down or advanced for argument; a subject for a scholastic exercise; an essay on a theme. [L. and Gr. *thesis*—*tithēmi*, to set, place.]

Theurgy, thēr-ur'ji, n. lit. the work of a god; that kind of magic which affects to work by supernatural agency. [Gr. *theourgia*—*theos*, god, and *ergo*, to work—*ergon*, a work.]

theurgical, thē-ur'jik, theurgical, thē-ur'jik-al, adj., pertaining to theurgy.

Thew, thū, s. (used chiefly in *pl.*), muscle or strength; sinews. [Perhaps the same as *Thigh*.]

They, thū, pers. pron. lit. those persons used as *pl.* of *He, She, or It*. [old E. *thē*; A.S. *hi*, pl. of *he, heo, hit, he, she, it*; Goth. *thai*.]

Thick, thik, adj. lit. tight, close pressed; dense; compact: not transparent or clear; misty; dull; crowded; closely set; abundant; having great depth or circumference.—*adv.* closely; frequently; fast; to a great depth.—*adv.* thickly.—*n.* thick'ness. [A.S. *thicca*; Ice. *thickr*, Gael. *tuigh*.]

thicken, thik'n, v.t., to make thick or close; to strengthen.—*v.i.* to become thick or obscure; to press; to grow quick or animated.—*pr.p.* thick'en'ing; *pa.p.* thick'ened. [A.S. *thiccian*.]

thicket, thik'et, n. a collection of trees or shrubs thickly or closely set. [*head* or skull; stupid.]

thick-headed, thik'-hed-ed, adj., having a thick thickish, thik'ish, adj., somewhat thick.

Thief, thēf, n. one who steals or takes unlawfully what is not his own. [A.S. *thēof*, *thēf*; Ice. *thiofr*; old Ger. *thiuf*, *thiuf*; Ger. *dieb*.]

thief, thēf, n., act of thieving. [A.S. *thēof* (*th, thik*)]

thieve, thēv, v.i., to practise theft; to steal.—*pr.p.* thiev'ing; *pa.p.* thiev'ed'. [A.S. *thiofan*.]

thievory, thēv'ē-ri, n., the practice of thieving.

thievish, thēv'ish, adj., given to, or like theft or

Thigh

Thrush

stealing; acting by stealth; secret; sly.—*adv.* *thievishly*.—*n.* *thieveliness*.

Thigh, *thi*, *n.* the thick fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the trunk. [A.S. *thooh*; Ice. *thio*; Dutch, *diade*, *diegh*; old Ger. *diok*, *thioh*.]

Thimble, *thim'bl*, *n.* lit. a protection for the thumb; a metal cover for the finger, used in sewing. [dim. of *Thumb*.]

Thin, *thin*, *adj.* lit. *extended or stretched out*; having little thickness: slim; lean; small; fine; not close or crowded; not full or well grown.—*adv.* not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.—*adv.* *thinly*.—*n.* *thinness*. [A.S. *thynn*, *thin*, L. *tenuis*, Sans. *tanu*; Gr. *tinnois*, small; W. *temo*; Gael. *tana*; allied to A.S. *thennian*, L. *tenedo*, Gr. *teino*, to extend, stretch.]

Thin, *thin*, *v. l.* to make thin; to make less close or crowded; to make rare or less thick or dense:—*pr. p.* *thinning*; *pa. p.* *thinned*. [A.S. *thynnian*.] **Thinsh**, *thinsh*, *adj.*, somewhat thin.

Thine, *thin*, *pron.* (possessive form of *Thou*), belonging to thee; thy. [A.S. *thin*; Ger. *dein*.]

Thing, *thing*, *n.* what one can think of; an inanimate object; an event; a part. [A.S., Ice. *thing*; Ger. *ding*; probably allied to *Think*.]

Think, *think*, *v. l.* to exercise the mind; to revolve ideas in the mind; to judge; to form or hold as an opinion; to consider; to purpose or design.—*v. l.* to imagine; to judge; to believe or consider:—*pr. p.* *thinking*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *thought*.—*n.* *thinker*. [A.S. *thencan*, *thyncan*; Ice. *thenka*; Ger. *denken*.]

Thought, *thawt*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Think*.—*n.*, the act of thinking; reasoning; deliberation: that which one thinks; idea; fancy; consideration; opinion; meditation; design; care. [A.S. *theakt*, from *theakte*, *thakte*, *pa. t.* of *thencan*, to think.]

Thoughtful, *thaw'tfool*, *adj.*, full of thought; employed in meditation: attentive; considerate: promoting serious thought; favourable to meditation.—*adv.* *thoughtfully*.—*n.* *thoughtfulness*.

Thoughtless, *thaw'tles*, *adj.*, without thought or care; careless; inattentive: stupid; dull.—*adv.* *thoughtlessly*.—*n.* *thoughtlessness*.

Third, *thérd*, *adj.* the last of three.—*n.* one of three equal parts. [A.S. *thrida*; see *Three*.]

thirdly, *thérd'li*, *adv.*, in the third place.

Thirst, *thérs*, *n.* lit. *dryness*; the uneasiness caused by want of drink; vehement desire for drink; eager desire for anything.—*v. l.* to feel thirst; to desire vehemently:—*pr. p.* *thirsting*; *pa. p.* *thirsted*. [A.S. *thyrst*, Ger. *durst*, Ice. *thyrsta*; allied to Goth. *thaurus*, Ice. *thurr*, dry, Gr. *terro*, L. *torreo*, to dry, Sans. *trish*, to thirst.]

thirsty, *thérs'ti*, *adj.*, suffering from thirst; dry; parched; vehemently desiring.—*adv.* *thirstily*.—*n.* *thirstiness*. [A.S. *thurstig*.]

Thirteen, *thér'tén*, *adj.* and *n.*, three and ten.

thirteenth, *thér'tenth*, *adj.* and *n.* the last of thirteen.

[A.S. *threototha*—three, three, and *teotha*, tenth.]

thirty, *thér'ti*, *adj.* and *n.*, three times ten. [A.S. *thrittig*—three, three, and *tig*, ten.]

thirtieth, *thér'ti-eth*, *adj.* the last of thirty.—*n.* a thirtieth part. [A.S. *thritigodha*.]

This, *this*, *pron.* or *adj.* (*pl.* *These*) denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned: in *B.*, the last past. [A.S. *thes*, *this*; Ice. *thessi*; Ger. *dieser*.]

Thistle, *this'tl*, *n.* a genus of prickly plants. [A.S. *thistel*; Ice. *thistill*.]

thistly, *this'll*, *adj.*, overgrown with thistles.

Thither, *thik'tér*, *adv.*, to that place; to that end or result. [A.S. *thider*; Ice. *thadhra*.]

thitherward, *thik'tér-ward*, *adv.*, toward that place.

Thong, *thong*, *n.* a piece or strap of leather to fasten anything. [A.S. *thwang*, *thwong*—old S. *thwungen*, Ice. *thvinga*, Ger. *swinger*, to press.]

Thorax, *thó'raks*, *n.* lit. a breast-plate; the part of the body between the neck and belly; the chest. [L. and Gr. *thorax*, a breast-plate.]

thoracic, *tho-ras'ik*, *adj.*, pertaining to the thorax or breast.

Thorn, *thorn*, *n.* a sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant; a spine; a plant having spines or thorns: anything prickly or troublesome. [A.S. and Ice. *thorn*; Goth. *thaurus*; Ger. *dorn*; W. *draen*; acc. to Wedgwood, prob. from a root meaning to prick.]

thorbeck, *thorn'bak*, *n.* a species of ray or skate which has thorns or spines in its back.

thornless, *thorn'les*, *adj.*, without thorns.

thorny, *thorn'i*, *adj.*, full of thorns; prickly; troublesome; harassing. [A.S. *thorniki*.]

Thorough, *thur'ò*, *adj.*, passing through or to the end; complete; entire.—(obs.) *prep.* through.—*adv.* *thoroughly*.—*n.* *thoroughness*. [old E. *thorow*, from *Through*.]

thorough-bass, *thur'ò-bás*, *n.* in music, a bass part all through a piece, with figures placed over the notes to indicate the harmony to be played to each.

thoroughbred, *thur'ò-bred*, *adj.*, thoroughly or completely bred or accomplished; bred from a dam and sire of the best blood, as a horse.

thoroughfare, *thur'ò-fár*, *n.*, a *fare* or passage for going through; a public way or street; right of passing through. [See *Fare*.]

thoroughgoing, *thur'ò-gò-ing*, *adj.*, going through or to the end; going all lengths; complete.

thorough-paced, *thur'ò-pást*, *adj.*, thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained; complete.

Those, *thòz*, *pron.*, *pl.* of *That*. [See *These*.]

Thou, *thou*, *pron.* of the second person sing., the person addressed (now gen. used only in solemn address). [A.S., *thu*, Ger. *du*, L. *tu*, Gr. *su*, Sans. *tvam*.]

Though, *thò*, *conj.* lit. on that (condition); admitting; allowing; even if; notwithstanding. [A.S. *theak*, Ice. *thò*, Goth. *than*, Ger. *doch*; akin to *That*.]

Thought, *Thoughtful*, &c. See under *Think*.

Thousand, *thou'zand*, *adj.* denoting ten hundred; proverbially, denoting great number.—*n.* the number ten hundred; any large number. [A.S. *thusedn*, Ger. *tausend*, Goth. *thousandi*—*thus*, *tigus*, ten, and *hund*, hundred.]

thousandfold, *thou'zand-fold*, *adj.*, folded a thousand times; multiplied by a thousand.

thousandth, *thou'zandth*, *adj.* the last of a thousand or of any great number.—*n.* one of a thousand or of any great number.

Thowl, *thò'el*, *Thowl*, *thòl*, *n.* a pin in the side of a boat to keep the oars in place. [A.S. *thol*, Dan. *toll*, Ice. *thollr*, an oar-pin.]

Thral, *thrawl*, *n.*, a slave; slavery; servitude. [A.S. *thrall*, *threl*, Gael. *trail*, Ice. *thrall*, a slave.]

thraldom, *thralldom*, *thrawl'dum*, *n.*, the condition of a thral or slave; slavery; bondage.

Thresh, *thras*, *v. l.* to beat out grain from the straw; to beat soundly:—*pr. p.* *threshing*; *pa. p.* *threshed*.—*n.* *thresh'er*. [A.S. *threscan*.]

thrishka, Ger. *druschen*; prob. akin to *L. trituro*, to thrash, *terro*, *tritum*, Gr. *teiro*, to rub.]
thrashing, thrash'ing, *n.*, the act of beating out grain from the straw; a sound beating or drubbing.
thrashing-floor, thrash'ing-flōr, *n.*, a floor on which grain is thrashed.
Thread, thred, *n.*, that which is twisted; a very thin line of any substance twisted and drawn out; a filament of any fibrous substance; a fine line of yarn; anything resembling a thread; the prominent spiral part of a screw; something continued in long course.—*v. t.* to pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle); to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way:—*pr. p.* threading; *pa. p.* thread'ed. [A.S. *thred*, from *thrawan*, to wind, Ice. *thradr*, Ger. *draht*, *draht*, thread, wire, from *drehen*, to turn, to twist.]
Threadbare, thred'bār, *adj.* worn to the bare or naked thread; having the nap worn off; worn out; hackneyed; used till its novelty or interest is gone.
thready, thred'y, *adj.*, like thread; slender; containing or consisting of thread.
Threat, thret, *n.*, a threatening; declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another; menace. [See *threaten*.]
threaten, thret'n, *v. t.* to declare the intention of inflicting punishment or other evil upon another; to terrify by menaces; to present the appearance of coming evil, or of something unpleasant:—*pr. p.* threat'ening; *pa. p.* threat'ened. [A.S. *threatian*, to threaten, Goth. *threutian*, to vex.]
threatening, thret'n-ing, *adj.*, indicating a threat or menace; indicating something approaching or impending.—*adv.* threat'eningly.
Three, thrē, *adj.*, and *n.* two and one. [A.S. and Ice. *thri*, Celt. *tri*, Goth. *threis*, Ger. *drei*, *L. tres*, Gr. *treis*, Sans. *tri*.]
threefold, thrē'fōld, *adj.*, folded thrice; thrice repeated; consisting of three.
three-ply, thrē'pli, *adj.*, having three plies or folds.
threescore, thrē'skōr, *adj.*, three times a score, sixty.
thrice, thris, *adv.*, three times. [old E. *thris*—*Three*, with a genitive termination.]
threnody, thren'o-di, *n.*, an ode or song of lamentation. [Gr. *threnōidia*, from *threuo*, a lament (—*threnos*, to cry aloud), and *ōde*, a song.]
Thresh, thresh, same as *Thresh*.
Threshold, thresh'ōld, *n.* lit. a piece of wood for threshing on; a piece of wood or stone under the door of a house; door; entrance; the place or point of entering. [old E. *threswold*, A.S. *threswold*—*threscan*, to thresh, *wald*, wood.]
Threw, thrō, *past tense* of *Throw*.
Thrice. See under *Three*.
Thrift. See under *Thrive*.
Thrill, thril, *v. t.* orig. to drill, to bore; to pierce.—*v. i.* to pierce, as something sharp; to cause a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body; to feel a sharp, shivering sensation:—*pr. p.* thrill'ing; *pa. p.* thrill'ed.—*n.* a thrilling sensation. [A.S. *thrilian*, to bore a hole; Ger. *trillen*, *drillen*, to drill a hole. See *Drill*, to pierce.]
thrilling, thrill'ing, *adj.* causing a tingling, shivering feeling to run through the body.
Thrive, thriv, *v. i.* lit. to be careful; to prosper; to increase in goods; to be successful; to grow; to flourish:—*pr. p.* thriv'ing; *pa. t.* thriv'ed and *thriven*; *pa. p.* thriven. [Ice. *thrifa*, to care, to heed, good success; Dan. *trives*, to grow.]

thrivingly, thriv'ing-li, *adv.*, in a thriving manner.
thrift, thrift, *n.*, state of thriving; frugality; prosperity; increase of wealth; gain; vigorous growth, as of a plant.
thrifless, thrift'les, *adj.*, not thrifty; extravagant; not thriving.—*adv.* thrift'lessly.—*n.* thrift'lessness.
thrifty, thrift'y, *adj.* (comp. *thrift'ier*, superl. *thrift'iest*), showing thrift or economy; thriving by frugality.—*adv.* thrift'ly.—*n.* thrift'iness.
Throat, thro't, *n.*, the fore-part of the neck in which are the gullet and windpipe; an entrance; a narrow part of anything. [A.S. *throta*, Ger. *drossel*, the throat, gullet.]
throatle, thro'tl, *n.* the throat or windpipe. [dim. of *Throat*.]—*v. t.* to choke by pressure on the windpipe.—*v. i.* to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated:—*pr. p.* thro't'ling; *pa. p.* thro't'led. [Ger. *drosseln*—*drossel*, the throat.]
Throb, thro'b, *v. i.*, to beat or palpitate, as the heart, with more than usual force:—*pr. p.* throbb'ing; *pa. p.* throbb'ed.—*n.* a beat or strong pulsation. [Sw. *drubba*, to knock; akin to *L. trepido*, to tremble.]
Throe, thro, *n.*, suffering, pain; agony; the pain of childbirth. [A.S. *throa*, suffering—*throman*, to suffer.]
Throne, thro'n, *n.* lit. a seat; a chair of state richly ornamented and covered with a canopy; sovereign power and dignity.—*v. t.* to place on a royal seat; to exalt:—*pr. p.* thro'n'ing; *pa. p.* thro'n'ed. [L. *thronus*, Gr. *thronos*, a seat—*thro'nō*, to set.]
Throng, throng, *n.* a large number of people pressed or crowded together; a crowd; a great multitude.—*v. t.* to press or crowd; to annoy with numbers.—*v. i.* to crowd together; to come in multitudes:—*pr. p.* throng'ing; *pa. p.* throng'ed. [A.S. *thrang*, *throng*—*thringan*, to press.]
Throatle, thro's'l, *n.*, the song—*thrush* or *mavis*. [A.S. *thro'stle*, Ger. *drossel*; akin to *L. turdus*, a thrush.]
Throttle. See under *Throat*.
Through, thro'ū, *prep.* from end to end, or from side to side of; between the sides of; over the whole extent of; among; from beginning to end; by means of; in consequence of.—*adv.* from one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end or purpose. [old E. *thruogh*, A.S. *thurh*, Ger. *durch*, W. *trw*, Gael. *troimh*, Sans. *taras*—root *tar*, to cross (L. *trans*, across).]
thoroughly, thro'ū'li, *adv.* in *B.*, same as *Thoroughly*.
throughout, thro'ū'out, *prep.*, through to the outside; in every part of; from one end to the other.—*adv.* in every part; everywhere.
Throve, thro'v, *past tense* of *Thrive*.
Throw, thro, *v. t.* lit. to turn or twist; to hurl; to fling; to wind or twist together, as yarn; to form on a wheel, as pottery; to venture at dice; to put off; to put on or spread carelessly; to cast down in wrestling.—*v. i.* to cast or hurl; to cast dice:—*pr. p.* throw'ing; *pa. t.* threw (thro'ū); *pa. p.* thro'wn.—*n.* the act of throwing; a cast, esp. of dice; the distance to which anything may be thrown.—*n.* throw'er. [A.S. *thrawan*, to turn, to twist; Ger. *drehen*, to twist; W. *tro*, a turn, *troi*, to turn.]
Thrum, thrum, *n.*, the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn.—*v. t.* to furnish with thrums; to fringe; to insert short pieces of rope-yarn in a mat or piece of canvas:—*pr. p.* thrum'ming; *pa. p.* thrum'med. [Ice. *thrum*; Sw. *trums*; Ger. *trumen*, a piece, end, fragment.]

thre, thr; mē, hēr; minē; mōte; mūte; mōōn; then.

thrummy, thrum'í, *adj.*, made of, or like *thrum*.
Thrush, thrush, *n.* a small bird, remarkable for its power of song. [See *Throats*.]
Thrust, thrust, *v.t.*, to tread or press; to push or drive with force.—*v.i.* to make a push; to squeeze in: to intrude:—*pr.p.* thrust'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* thrust.—*n.* a stab; an assault. [Ice. *thrysta*, to press; Goth. *trudan*, to tread; allied to *L. trudo*, *trusum*, to thrust.]
Thumb, thum, *n.* the short, thick finger of the hand; the corresponding member in other animals.—*v.t.* to handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the thumb or fingers.—*v.i.* to finger:—*pr.p.* thumb'ing; *pa.p.* thumbed'. [A.S. *thuma*; Ice. *thumall*; *L. tumeo*, Sans. *taumi*, to grow large.]
thumbkin, thum'kin, thumb'erew, thum'skr03, *n.* an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by means of a screw.
Thummat, thum'im, *n.pl.*, *perfections*. See *Urim*. [Heb., pl. of *tom*, perfection.]
Thump, thump, *n.* a heavy blow.—*v.t.* to beat with something heavy.—*v.i.* to strike or fall with a dull, heavy blow:—*pr.p.* thump'ing; *pa.p.* thumped'.—*n.* thump'er. [It. *thombo*, *thumbo*; Dan. *dump*: from the sound, like *Bump*.]
Thunder, thun'dér, *n.* the hollow-toned, rumbling sound after a flash of lightning; any loud noise; an alarming denunciation.—*v.t.* to make thunder; to sound as thunder.—*v.i.* to give out with noise and terror; to publish a denunciation:—*pr.p.* thun'dér'ing; *pa.p.* thun'déred'.—*n.* thun'déred'. [A.S. *thunar*, *thunder*; Ice. *dunr*; Fr. *tonnerre*; *L. tonitru*—*tono*, to thunder; from the sound.]
thunderbolt, thun'dér-bólt, *n.* a bolt or shaft of lightning preceding a peal of thunder; a daring or irresistible hero; ecclesiastical denunciation.
thunderstruck, thun'dér-struk, *adj.*, struck by lightning; astonished; struck dumb.
Thurible, thur'í-bl, *n.* a censer of metal for burning frankincense. [L. *thuribulum*—*thus*, *thuris*, frankincense; akin to Gr. *thuos*, a sacrifice—*thuo*, to sacrifice.]
thurifer, thur'í-fer, *n.* the server who carries the *thurible*. [L. *thus*, *thuris*, and *fero*, to bear.]
Thursday, thur'dá, *n.* the fifth day of the week, so called because orig. sacred to *Thor*, the old Saxon god of thunder. [A.S. *thunres dag*—*thuner*, thunder and war, and *dag*, day; Sw. *thorsdag*, Ice. *thoradagr*, *Thor's day*.]
thus, *thus*, *adv.* in this or that manner; in this degree or extent. [A.S., old Ger.; Dutch, *duz*.]
thwart, thwart, *adj.*, cross; being crosswise.—*v.t.* to cross; to oppose; to defeat:—*pr.p.* thwart'ing; *pa.p.* thwart'ed'.—*n.* the bench for rowers placed *athwart* the boat. [A.S. *thworrh*, *thworr*; W. *guyrawg*, cross; Dutch, *dwaars*, slanting; probably from root of *Through*.]
thwartly, thwartw'li, *adv.*, in a thwart manner; with opposition.
Thy, thi, *poss. adj.*, *thine*, of or pertaining to thee. [contr. of *Thine*.]
thyself, thi-self, *pron.*, thou or thee, in person—used for emphasis. [Thy, and Self.]
Thyme, tfm, *n.* a plant, much used in medicine and cookery, so called from its sweet smell, or from being used to burn on the altar. [L. *thymum*, *thymus*; Gr. *thymos*, *thymon*—*thyo*, to fill with sweet smells, to burn in sacrifice.]
thymy, tim'í, *adj.*, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

Thyself. See under *Thy*.
Tiara, tí-á-ra, *n.* the lofty ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians; a head-dress; the mitre of the Jewish high-priest; the pope's triple crown. [Fr. *tiara*; L. and Gr. *tiara*, *tiaras*.]
tiarad, tí-á-rad, *adj.*, wearing a tiara.
Tibia, tib'í-a, *n.* the skin-bone; the large bone of the leg; an instrument like a flute, orig. made of the leg-bone of an animal. [L.]
tibial, tib'í-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the tibia: pertaining to a pipe or flute.
Tic, tik, *n.* a convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially of the face. [Fr., from the likeness of the motion to a ticking sound.]
tie-douloureux, tik-doo-loo-roo, *n.*, a dolorous or painful, convulsive motion of a nerve, usually in the face. [Fr. *tic*, and *douloureux*, painful.]
Tick, tik, *n.* a small insect which infests dogs, &c. [Fr. *tique*; Dutch, *teek*; Ger. *ucke*.]
Tick, tik, Ticking, tik'ing, *n.* the cover in which feathers, &c. are put for bedding; the cloth of which a tick is made. [Dutch, *tijk*; old Ger. *zeicha*—*L. theca*, Gr. *théké*, a case, that in which anything is put—*tithémi*, to put.]
Tick, tik, *v.t.* to make a small, quick noise; to beat, as a watch:—*pr.p.* tick'ing; *pa.p.* ticked'. [Dutch, *tikken*; old Ger. *ticken*: from the sound.]
tickle, tik'l, *v.t.*, to touch slightly and cause to laugh; to please by slight gratification.—*v.i.* to have a creeping, tingling feeling:—*pr.p.* tickle'ing; *pa.p.* tick'led'.—*n.* tick'ler. [dim. of *Tick*.]
tickle, tik'lish, *adj.*, easily tickled; easily affected; critical.—*adv.* tick'lishly.—*n.* tick'lishness.
Ticket, tik'et, *n.* a bill stuck up; a marked card; a token of any right or debt.—*v.t.* to mark by a ticket:—*pr.p.* tick'et'ing; *pa.p.* tick'eted'. [For *sticket*—old Fr. *estiquette*, a label; old Ger. *stikke*, a tack, *stokken*, to stick.]
Ticking, tik'ing, same as *Tick*, the cover, &c.
Tide, tid, *n.*, time; season: the flux and reflux of the sea: course.—*v.t.* to drive with the stream.—*v.i.* to pour a tide or flood; to work in or out of a river or harbour with the tide:—*pr.p.* tid'ing; *pa.p.* tid'ed'. [A.S., Sw. *tid*, Ger. *zeit*, time.]
tidal, tid'al, *adj.*, pertaining to tides; flowing and ebbing periodically.
tideless, tid'les, *adj.*, having no tides.
tide-mill, tid'-mil, *n.*, a mill moved by tide-water: a mill for clearing lands of tide-water.
tide-table, tid'-tá-bl, *n.* a table giving the time of high tide at any place.
tide-waiter, tid'-wát-er, *n.* an officer who waits the arrival of vessels with the *tide*, to secure the payment of the duties. [the *tide sets*.]
tide-way, tid'-wá, *n.* the way or channel in which tides, tid'ingz, *n.pl.*, things that betide or happen; news; intelligence. [Ice. *tidingi*, things which happen; A.S. *tidan*, to happen or betide.]
tidy, tí-di, *adj.*, lit. in time; neat.—*n.* a cover for chairs, &c.; a child's pinafore.—*v.t.* to make neat; to put in good order:—*pr.p.* tid'y'ing; *pa.p.* tid'ied'. [Dutch, *tijdig*; Sw. *tidig*.]
Tie, tí, *v.t.*, to bind; to fasten with a cord; to unite; to constrain; in music, to unite notes with a tie:—*pr.p.* ty'ing; *pa.p.* tied (tid).—*n.* a knot; a bond; an equality in numbers, as of votes; in music, a mark signifying that the notes over or under which it is placed are to be slurred. [A.S. *tian*, *getian*, to tie; Gr. *didomi*, *deó*, Sans. *dā*, to bind.]
tight, tí-t, *adj.*, tied; close; compact; not loose.

not loose.—*adv.* tightly.—*n.* tightness. [A.S. *getigod*, *pa.p.* of *getian*.]
 Tighten, tít'n, *v.t.*, to make tight or tighter; to straiten:—*pr.p.* tightening; *pa.p.* tightened.
 Tier, tēr, *n.*, a row or rank, especially when several rows are placed one above another. [A.S. *tier*; old Fr. *tiere*; Dutch, *tyer*, a row, rank.]
 Tierce, tērs, *n.*, one-third; a cask containing one-third of a pipe, that is 42 gallons; a sequence of three cards of the same colour; a third, in music; a thrust, in fencing. [Fr.—L. *tertius*, the third—*ter*, three times—*ter*s, three.]
 Tiger, tíg'g'r, *n.*, a fierce animal of the cat kind.—*fam.* tíg'g'r. [Fr. *tigre*; It. *tigro*; L., Gr. *tigris*.]
 Tigerish, tíg'g'r-ish, *adj.*, like a tiger in disposition.
 Tight, Tighten. See under Tie.
 Tigress, Tigerish. See under Tiger.
 Tile, tīl, *n.*, a piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, &c.: a tube of baked clay used in drains.—*v.t.* to cover with tiles;—*pr.p.* tiling; *pa.p.* tiled.—*n.* til'er. [A.S. *tigel*; Fr. *tuile*; L. *tegula*—*tago*, Sans. *sthaq*, to cover.]
 Tiling, tīl'ér-i, *n.*, a place where tiles are made.
 Tiler, tīl'ing, *n.*, a roof of tiles; tiles in general.
 Till, til, *n.*, a money-box or drawer in a desk or counter. [from A.S. *tilian*, to tell, count.]
 Till, til, *prep.*, to the time of.—*adv.* to the time when: to the degree that. [A.S. *tille*, till, prob. accusative of *til*, an end, limit.]
 Till, til, *v.t.* lit. to work for an end or aim; to cultivate:—*pr.p.* tilling; *pa.p.* tilled.—*n.* till'er. [A.S. *tilian*, to till—*til*, an end, a limit.]
 Tillage, tīl'ā, *n.*, act or practice of tilling; husbandry: a place tilled.
 Tiller, tīl'ér, *n.*, the handle or lever for turning a rudder. [prov. E. *tiller*, the hand of a spade; acc. to Wedgwood, prob. from Dutch, *tillen*, to lift.]
 Tilt, tilt, *n.*, the canvas covering of a cart or wagon; an awning in a boat.—*v.t.* to cover with an awning. [A.S. *teld*—*teldan*, to cover.]
 Tilt, tilt, *v.t.* to ride against another and thrust with a lance: to thrust or fight with a lance or rapier; to fall into a sloping posture.—*v.t.* to point or thrust with, as a lance: to slant; to raise one end of: to forge with a tilt-hammer:—*pr.p.* tilting; *pa.p.* tilted.—*n.* a thrust: in the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances: inclination forward.—*n.* tilt'er. [A.S. *tealtian*, to totter, to tilt; Ice. *tíll*, a trotting, *tolta*, to trot.]
 Tilt-hammer, tilt'-ham-mer, *n.*, a heavy hammer used in ironworks, which is tilted or lifted by means of projections on the axis of a wheel.
 Timber, tim'b'ér, *n.*, wood for building purposes; the trunk of a tree: material for any structure: one of the larger pieces of the framework of a house, ship, &c.—*v.t.* to furnish with timber or beams. [A.S. *timber*, building wood; Ger. *simmer*, an apartment, building; akin to L. *domus*, Gr. *domos*, a house—*domé*, to build.]
 Timbral, tim'b'rél, *n.*, a musical instrument somewhat like a tambourine. [Sp. *timbal*, It. *timballo*, from root of Tabour.]
 Time, tīm, *n.*, a piece cut off; a point at which or period during which things happen: a season; an opportunity: absolute duration; the duration of one's life; allotted period: hour of travail: the state of things at any period, usually in *pl.*: the history of the world, as opposed to eternity: addition of a thing to itself.—*v.t.* to do at the pro-

per season; to regulate as to time; in *metr.*, a measure.—*v.t.* to keep or beat time:—*pr.p.* timing; *pa.p.* timed'. [A.S. *tima*, Ice. *timá*, Sw. *timas*; Fr. *temps*, L. *tempus*, time—*tem*, root of *cut*, to cut].—As *times*, at distinct intervals occasionally.—In *time*, Time enough, in *pr.* season; sufficiently early.
 Time-honoured, tīm'-on-ur'd, *adj.*, honoured for long time; venerable on account of antiquity.
 Time-keeper, tīm'-kēp-ér, *n.*, a clock, watch, or other instrument for keeping or marking time: one who keeps workmen's time.
 Timely, tīm'lī, *adj.*, in good time; sufficiently early.—*adv.* early, soon.—*n.* time/liness.
 Timorous, tīm'-o-us, *adj.*, in good time; reasonable.
 Timeously, tīm'-o-us-ly, *adv.*, in good time.
 Time-piece, tīm'-pēs, *n.*, a piece of machinery in keeping time, esp. a clock for a mantel-piece.
 Time-server, tīm'-sēr-er, *n.*, one who serves, or says his opinions to, the times.
 Time-table, tīm'-tā-bl, *n.*, a table or list showing the time at which certain things are done.
 Time-worn, tīm'-worn, *adj.*, worn or decayed by time.
 Timid, tīm'id, *adj.*, fearful; wanting courage; faint-hearted.—*adv.* timidly.—*n.* timidity. [L. *timidus*—*timor*, to fear.]
 Timidity, tīm-id-i-tī, *n.*, quality or state of being timid; want of courage or boldness.
 Timorous, tīm'-o-us, *adj.*, full of fear; timid; indicating fear.—*adv.* tim'rously.—*n.* tim'rousness.
 Tin, tīn, *n.*, a silvery-white, non-elastic, malleable metal.—*v.t.* to cover or overlay with tin or tin-foil:—*pr.p.* tinning; *pa.p.* tinned'. [A.S. Fr. *tain*, old Fr. *tainin*, L. *stannum*, *stagnum*, tin.]
 Tin-foil, tīn'fōil, *n.*, tin reduced to a foil or thin leaf.
 Tincture, tīng'k'č'r, *n.*, a tinge or shade of colour; a slight taste added to anything: in *med.*, a solution of any substance in, or by means of spirit of wine.—*v.t.* to tinge; to imbue; to mix with anything foreign:—*pr.p.* tincturing; *pa.p.* tinctured. [L. *tinctura*, from root of *tinge*.]
 Tinctorial, tīng'k'č'r-i-ál, *adj.*, giving a tinge or containing colour; colouring.
 Tinder, tīn'd'ér, *n.*, anything used for kindling fire from a spark. [A.S. *tender*, *tynder*, Ice. *tindr*; A.S. *tendan*, Ice. *tendra*, to kindle.]
 Tine, tīn, *n.*, the tooth or spike of a fork or harrow, &c. [A.S. *tind*, a prickle, *tindas*, a harrow; Ice. *tindr*, a tooth, a prickle.]
 Tined, tīnd, *adj.*, furnished with tines or spikes.
 Tineful. See under Tin.
 Tinge, tīnj, *v.t.*, to tint or colour; to mix with something: to give in some degree the qualities of a substance:—*pr.p.* tinging; *pa.p.* tinged'.—*n.* a small amount of colour or taste infused into another substance. [L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, Gt. *teggō*, to wet, to stain.]
 Tingle, tīng'gl, *v.i.*, to tinkle or feel a thrilling sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound; to feel a sharp, thrilling pain:—*pr.p.* tingling; *pa.p.* tingled'. [dim. of old E. *ting*, a sharp sound, as of a little bell; W. *tinician*, to tinkle, tingle.]
 Tinkler, tīng'k'ér, *n.*, a mender of kettles, pans, &c. in working with which a tinkling sound is made. [Tink, to make a sharp, shrill sound; Scot. *tinkler*—*tinkler*; also given = a worker in tin.]
 Tinkle, tīng'kl, *v.i.*, to make small sharp sounds: to clink; to jingle: to hear small sharp sounds.—*v.t.* to cause to make quick, sharp sounds:—*pr.p.* tinkling; *pa.p.* tinkled'.—*n.* a sharp clinking sound. [dim. of *tink*, a sharp, quick sound.]

Tinsel, tin'sel, *n.*, something sparkling or shining; a stuff for ornamental dresses consisting of cloth overlaid with a thin coating of gold or silver; anything showy; anything having a false lustre. —*adj.* like tinsel; gaudy; superficial.—*v.t.* to adorn with or as with tinsel; to make glittering or gaudy:—*pr. p.* tin'selling; *pa. p.* tin'selled. [Fr. *étincelle*, old Fr. *estincelle*, L. *scintilla*, a spark.]

Tint, tint, *n.*, a slight tinge distinct from the principal colour.—*v.t.* to give a slight colouring to:—*pr. p.* tint'ing; *pa. p.* tinted'. [from root of Tinge.]

Tiny, t'i'ni, *adj.* (*comp.* t'ni'er, *superl.* t'ni'est) thin; very small. [prob. a dim. of Tain, Dan. *tynd*.]

Tip, tip, *n.*, the top or point of anything small; the end.—*v.t.* to form a point to; to cover the tip or end of:—*pr. p.* tipping; *pa. p.* tipped'. [Dutch, *tip*; Ger. *sipfel*, end, point: a dim. of *Top*.]

Tip-top, tip'to, *n.*, the tip or end of the toe.

Tip-top, tip'tet, *n.*, the tip or cape of a coat.

Tipple, tip'l, *v.t.* to drink in small quantities; to drink strong liquors often or habitually.—*v.t.* to drink, as strong liquors to excess:—*pr. p.* tippl'ing; *pa. p.* tippled.—*n.* tippl'er. [dim. of prov. *tip*, to tilt up a vessel in drinking.]

Tipsey, tip'si, *adj.* affected by tippling; intoxicated.—*adv.* tip'sily.—*n.* tip'siness.

Tiptoe. See under Tip.

Tirade, ti-rád', *n.*, words drawn out to a great length; a strain of censure or reproof. [Fr.—*tirer*, It. *tirare*, L. *trahere*, to draw.]

Tire, tir, *n.*, in *B.*, a tiara or head-dress.

Tire, tir, *n.*, attire, apparel; furniture.—*v.t.* in *B.*, to dress, as the head. [a form of *Attire*.]

Tire, tir, *n.*, the hoop of iron that ties or binds the fellics of wheels. [from *Tie*.]

Tire, tir, *v.t.*, lit. to tear to pieces; to harass, to vex; to exhaust the strength of; to weary.—*v.t.* to become weary; to be fatigued; to have patience exhausted:—*pr. p.* tir'ing; *pa. p.* tired'. [A.S. *tirian*, to vex, from root of *Thar*.]

tired, tir'd, *adj.*, wearied; fatigued.—*n.* tired'ness.

tiresome, tir'sum, *adj.*, that tires; fatiguing; tedious.—*adv.* tire'somely.—*n.* tire'someness.

Tissue, tis'hú, *n.*, lit. texture or that which is woven; cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours: in *anat.*, the substance of which organs are composed; a connected series.—*v.t.* to form, as tissue; to interweave; to variegate:—*pr. p.* tiss'ing; *pa. p.* tiss'ed. [Fr. *tisser*, properly *pa. p.* of *tisser*—L. *texere*, to weave.]

Titan, ti'tan, *Titanic*, ti-tan'ik, *adj.*, relating to the Titans, giants of mythology; enormous in size or strength.

Tithe, tit'h, *n.*, a tenth part: the $\frac{1}{10}$ of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy.—*v.t.* to tax to a $\frac{1}{10}$:—*pr. p.* tit'hing; *pa. p.* tit'hed'. [A.S. *teot'ha*; Ger. *zehnte*, *zehn*, ten. See *Ten*.]

tither, tit'h'er, *n.*, one who collects tithes.

tithing, tit'h'ing, *n.*, an old Saxon district containing ten families, each of which was responsible for the behaviour of the rest.

titillate, tit'il-lát, *v.t.*, to tickle:—*pr. p.* tit'il-lát'ing; *pa. p.* tit'il-lát'ed. [L. *titillo*, *titillatum*.]

titillation, tit-il-lá'shun, *n.*, act of titillating; state of being titillated: a pleasant feeling.

titlark, tit'lá'rk, *n.*, lit. a little lark; a singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes and moors. [obs. E. *tit*, Ice. *tita*, anything small, and *Lark*.]

Title, tí'tl, *n.*, an inscription set over or at the be-

ginning of a thing by which it is known: a name of distinction: that which gives a just right to possession; the writing that proves a right: in *B.*, a sign.—*v.t.* to name:—*pr. p.* tit'ling; *pa. p.* tit'led. [L. *titulus*.]

titled, tí'tl'd, *adj.*, having a title.

title-deed, tí'tl-déd, *n.*, a deed or document that proves a title or just right to exclusive possession.

title-page, tí'tl-páj, *n.*, the page of a book containing its title and usually the author's name.

titular, tí'tl-lar, *adj.*, existing in name or title only; nominal: the title without the duties of an office.—*adv.* tit'ularly.

titulary, tí'tl-lar-i, *adj.*, consisting in, or pertaining to a title.—*n.*, one having the title of an office whether he performs its duties or not.

titling, tit'ling, *n.*, lit. the small bird; the hedge-sparrow. [from obs. E. *tit*, anything small.]

titmouse, tit'mous, *n.*, lit. the small sparrow; a genus of little birds, which feed on insects, &c.:—in *pl.* *titmice*, tit'mis. [*tit*, and Dutch, *moussche*, a sparrow, Ger. *meise*, a small bird.]

titte, tí'tl, *n.*, a small particle; an iota. [dim. of *tit*.]

titte, tatt'te, tí'tl-tat', *n.*, idle, empty talk.

titter, tí't'er, *v.t.* to laugh with the tongue striking the teeth: to laugh restrainedly:—*pr. p.* tit'ter'ing; *pa. p.* tit'tered'.—*n.* a restrained laugh. [from the sound.]

Titular, &c. See under Title.

To, tó, *prep.* in the direction of; in order to; as far as; in accordance with; sign of the infinitive mood: in *B.*, sometimes = for. [A.S.; Ger. *zu*; Ir. and Gael. *do*; L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*.]

Toad, tó'd, *n.*, an amphibious reptile, like the frog, which swells out on being alarmed. [A.S. *tæde*, Dan. *tæde*—Ice. *tauna*, to swell.]

toad-stool, tó'd-stóol, *n.*, a poisonous kind of mushroom, so called from its stool-like shape and from growing in marshy places inhabited by the toad.

Toad-eater, tó'd-ét-ér, *n.* (*orig.*) a mountebank's man, whose duty was to swallow or pretend to swallow any kind of garbage; a fawning sycophant. [Said to be a version of Fr. *avalier des conleures*, to swallow adders, to put up with all sorts of indignities without resentment.]

toady, tó'd'i, *n.*, a toad-eater; a sycophant.—*v.t.* to fawn as a sycophant:—*pr. p.* toad'y'ing; *pa. p.* toad'y'ed.

toadyism, tó'd'i-izm, *n.*, the practice of a toady.

Toast, tó'st, *v.t.*, to dry and scorch at the fire:—*pr. p.* toast'ing; *pa. p.* toast'ed.—*n.* bread toasted; a slice of such dipped in liquor. [old Fr. *toaster*; L. *torreo*, *tostum*. See *Torrid*.]

toaster, tó'st'er, *n.*, one who, or that which toasts.

Toast, tó'st, *v.t.* to name when a health is drunk; to drink to the health of:—*pr. p.* toast'ing; *pa. p.* toast'ed.—*n.* one whose health is drunk. [from the toasted bread formerly put in liquor; but acc. to Wedgwood, a corr. of *stoss* an / knock (glasses), the German cry in pledging each other.]

toast-master, tó'st-mas-tér, *n.*, the master and announcer of toasts at public dinners.

Tobacco, to-bak'ó, *n.*, a narcotic plant, a native of America, whose dried leaves are used for smoking, chewing, and in snuff. [Sp. *tabaco*; Indian, *tabaco*, the pipe in which it was smoked.]

tobaccoist, to-bak'o-nist, *n.*, one who sells, or manufactures tobacco.

tobacco-pipe, to-bak'o-píp, *n.*, a pipe used for smoking tobacco, usually made of clay.

Tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* lit. that which is struck to give a signal or alarm; an alarm-bell, or the ringing of it. [Fr.; old Fr. *toquer*, Fr. *toucher*, to touch, and *sein*, It. *segno*, a bell, L. *signum*, a sign.]

To-day, tōō-dā', *n.*, this or the present day. [To, a corr. of *the* or *this* and Day.]

Today, tod'ī, *n.* the fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies: a mixture of whisky, sugar, and hot water. [an East Indian word.]

Toe, tō, *n.* lit. one of the *pointers of the foot*: one of the five small members at the point of the foot: the corresponding member of a beast's foot: the front of an animal's hoof. [A.S. and Ice. *ta*; Dutch, *teen*, toe, a twig; L. *digitus*, Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a toe—*root dic*, to point.]

toed, tōd, *adj.*, having toes.

Toga, tō'ga, *n.* lit. a covering; the mantle of a Roman citizen. [L.—*tego*, to cover.]

togated, tō'gāt-ed, *toged*, tōgd, *adj.*, dressed in a toga or gown. [L. *togatus*—*toga*.]

Together, too-ge'th'er, *adv.*, gathered to one place; in the same place, time, or company: in or into union; in concert. [A.S. *togadru*, *togeders*—*to*, to, and *gaderian*, to gather. See *Gather*.]

Toll, toil, *n.* lit. a web; a net or snare. [Fr. *toile*, cloth; L. *tela*, from *texo*, to weave.]

toilet, to'lette, toil'et, *n.* the small cloth over a dressing-table; a dressing-table: mode or operation of dressing. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*.]

Toll, toil, *v. i.* lit. to till; to labour; to work with fatigue:—*pr. p.* tolling; *pa. p.* tolled'.—*n.* labour, esp. of a fatiguing kind.—*n.* toll'er. [same as *Till*, *v. i.*]

tollsome, toll'sum, *adj.*, full of toil or fatigue; wearisome.—*adv.* toll'somely.—*n.* toll'someness.

Tokay, tō-kā', *n.* a white wine with an aromatic taste, produced at Tokay in Hungary.

Token, tō'kn, *n.*, a mark; something representing another thing or event; a sign; a memorial of friendship; a coin issued by a private person or civic authority redeemable in current money. [A.S. *tacon*; Ger. *zeichen*, a mark; akin to Gr. *deiknemi*, L. *doceo*, to show.]

Toll, *pa. s.* and *pa. p.* of *Tell*.

Tolerate, tol'ér-āt, *v. t.*, to bear; to endure; to allow by not hindering:—*pr. p.* tol'érating; *pa. p.* tol'érated. [L. *tolero*, *-atum*, from *tol*, root of *tollō*, to lift up; Sans. *tul*; Scot. *thole*.]

tolerable, tol'ér-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be tolerated or endured; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible.—*adv.* tolerably.—*n.* tolerableness.

tolerance, tol'ér-ans, *n.* the tolerating or enduring of offensive persons or opinions.

tolerant, tol'ér-ant, *adj.*, tolerating; enduring; indulgent; favouring toleration.

toleration, tol-ér-ā'shun, *n.*, act of tolerating: allowance of what is not approved: liberty to teach religious opinions different from those of the Established Church.

Toll, tōl, *n.*, a tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge or road, selling goods in a market, &c. [A.S.; Dutch, *tol*; Ger. *woll*; L. *telonium*, Gr. *telonion*, a toll-booth, from *telos*, a tax.]

toll-bar, tōl'-bār, *n.* a movable bar across a road, &c. to stop passengers liable to toll.

toll-bridge, tōl'-brīj, *n.* a bridge where toll is taken.

toll-gate, tōl'-gāt, *n.* a gate where toll is taken.

toll-house, tōl'-hous, *n.* the house of a toll-gatherer.

Toll, tōl, *v. t.* to sound, as a large bell.—*v. t.* to cause to sound, as a bell; to strike, or signal by

striking:—*pr. p.* toll'ing; *pa. p.* tolled'.—*n.* the sound of a bell when tolling. [from the *same*.]

Tomahawk, tom'a-hawk, *n.* a light war-batchet of the N. American Indians.—*v. t.* to cut or to kill with a tomahawk. [Indian, *tasuakocan*.]

Tomb, tōm, *n.* lit. the place where a dead body is buried: a pit or vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed: a tombstone. [Fr. *tombe*; Gr. *tombo*—*tupeō*, to smoke, consume: a smoke, Sans. *dūp*, to fill with smoke.]

tombless, tōm'les, *adj.*, without a tomb.

tombstone, tōm'stōn, *n.* a stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.

Tomcat, tom'kat, *n.*, a male cat, esp. when full grown. [Tom, a common male name, and Cat.]

Tome, tōm, *n.* lit. a piece cut off; part of a book: a volume of a large work; a book. [Fr.; L. *tomus*; Gr. *tomos*—*temōō*, to cut.]

To-morrow, tōō-mor'ō, *n.* the morrow after this. [To, a corr. of *the* or *this*, and *Morrow*.]

Tomtit, tom'tit, *n.* the titmouse. [Tom, a common name like Jack, and Tit, as in *Titmouse*.]

Tom, tun, *n.* lit. a barrel, hence a barrel-full; so cut, or 2240 lbs. avoird. [A.S. *tanne*, a vat tub; Ger. *tonne*, old Ger. *turnna*, cask.]

tonnage, tun'āj, *n.* the weight in tons of goods in a ship; the cubical content of a ship; a duty on ships, estimated per ton.

Tone, tōn, *n.* lit. the sound from a stretched string; the character of a sound; quality of the voice; the prevailing colour of a painting; character or style; state of mind; mood; a healthy state of the body.—*v. t.* to utter with an affected tone; to intone.—*pr. p.* tōn'ing; *pa. p.* tōned'. [L. *tonus*, Gr. *tonos*, a sound—*teino*, to stretch.]

toned, tōnd, *adj.*, having a tone (in compounds).

tonic, tōn'ik, *adj.*, relating to tones or sounds; in med., giving tone and vigour to the system; giving or increasing strength.—*n.* a medicine which gives tone and vigour to the system.

Tongs, tongz, *n. sing.* a domestic instrument, consisting of two jointed tongues or tongs of metal, used for lifting. [A.S. *tange*, Ice. *taung*, Ger. *sange*.]

Tongue, tung, *n.* lit. that which licks; the fleshy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech; power of speech; manner of speaking; speech; discourse; a language; anything like a tongue in shape; the catch of a buckle; the pointer of a balance; a point of land. [A.S. *tunga*, Ice. *tunga*, Ger. *sunge*, the tongue; L. *lingua*, old form *dingua*, from root of *lick*.]

tongued, tungd, *adj.*, having a tongue.

tongueless, tung'les, *adj.*, having no tongue: mute.

tongue-tied, tung'-tid, *adj.* having an impediment, as if the tongue were tied; unable to speak freely.

Tonle. See under *Ton*.

To-night, tōō-nit', *n.* lit. this night; the night after the present day.

Tonnage. See under *Ton*.

Tonsil, ton'sil, *n.* one of two glands at the root of the tongue, so named from its shape. [L. *tonsilla*, a stake, dim. of *tonsa*, an ear.]

Tonsils, ton'sil, *adj.*, that may be clipped. [L. *tonsilis*—*tondeo*, *tonsum*, to clip, to shear.]

tonsure, ton'shūr, *n.*, act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head: in R. C. Church, the first ceremony in dedicating a person to the priesthood; the corona worn by priests as a mark of their order. [L. *tonsura*—*tondeo*.]

Tontine

Tortile

Tontine, ton'tēn, *n.* a financial scheme, the gain from which falls to the longest liver or survivors, so called from *Tontū*, a Neapolitan, its inventor.

Too, tōō, *adv.* lit. added *to*; over; more than enough; likewise. [A.S. *to*, Ger. *dazu*; a form of *Te*.]

took, took, *pa. t.* and obs. *pa. p.* of *Take*.

Tool, tōōl, *n.* lit. *that which is used in toil*; an instrument used by workmen: one who acts as the mere instrument of another. [A.S. *tol*—*til*, fit; akin to *Toll* and *Till*.]

Tooth, tōōth, *n.* (*pl.* *teeth*.) lit. one of the small bones in the jaws, used in eating; the palate: anything toothlike; a prong; one of the projections on a saw or wheel.—*v. t.* to furnish with teeth: to cut into teeth:—*pr. p.* *tōōth'ing*; *pa. p.* *tōōthed* (*tōōth't*). [A.S. *toth*, W. *dant*, Goth. *tunthus*, L. *dens*, *dentis*, Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, Sans. *danta*, *dant*, prob. the part. of *ad*, to eat.]

toothache, tōōth'āk, *n.* an ache or pain in a tooth.

toothed, tōōtht, *adj.*, having teeth: in bot., having toothlike projections on the edge, as a leaf.

toothless, tōōth'les, *adj.*, having no teeth.

tooth-pick, tōōth'pik, *n.* an instrument for picking out anything in the teeth.

Top, top, *n.* the highest part of anything; the upper end or surface: the upper part of a plant: the crown of the head: the highest place or rank: the chief or highest person: *nautil*, a small platform at the head of the lower mast.—*v. t.* to cover on the top; to tip: to rise above; to surpass; to rise to the top of: to take off the top of:—*pr. p.* *topp'ing*; *pa. p.* *topped'*. [A.S. and W. *top*.]

top-dressing, top'dres-ŋg, *n.* a dressing of manure laid on the top or surface of land.

top-gallant, top'gal-ant, *adj.* above the topmast and below the royal mast.

top-heavy, top'hev-i, *adj.* having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

topmast, top'mast, *n.* the second mast or that immediately above the lower mast.

topmost, top'mōst, *adj.*, next the top; highest.

topple, top'l, *v. t.* to throw down from the top.—*v. i.* to fall down; to pitch or tumble down:—*pr. p.* *topp'ling*; *pa. p.* *toppled*.

top-sail, top'sāl, *n.*, a sail across the topmast.

topsy-turvy, top'si-tur-vi, *adv.*, topside the other way; bottom upwards.

Top, top, *n.* a child's toy, shaped like a pear, and set or kept whirling round by means of a string or a whip. [Dutch, *top*, Ger. *topf*.]

Topaz, tō'paz, *n.* a precious stone having brilliant colours, generally yellowish. [Gr. *topazos*; prob. from Sans. *tap*, to burn, *tapa*, to light.]

Top-dressing, &c. See under *Top*.

Topic, top'ik, *n.* lit. a place or part of a discourse; a subject of discourse or argument; a matter. [Gr. *ta topika*, the general principles of argument—*topos*, a place.]

topical, top'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to a place; local: relating to a topic or subject.

topically, top'ik-al-i, *adv.* with reference to a particular place or topic.

Topmast, **Topmost**. See under *Top*.

Topography, to-pog'raf-i, *n.*, the description of a place; the art of describing places. [Gr. *topographia*—*topos*, a place, *graphō*, to describe.]

topographer, to-pog'raf-ēr, *n.*, one who describes a place, &c.; one skilled in topography.

topographic, top-o-graf'ik, **topographical**, top-o-graf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to topography.

Topple, **Top-sail**, **Topsy-turvy**. See under *Top*.

Torch, torch, *n.* a light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch or other inflammable material; a large candle or flambeau. [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*—*torcere*, L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]

Tore, tōr, *past tense* of *Tear*.

Torment, tor'ment, *n.* lit. *twisting pain*; torture; anguish: that which causes pain or misery. [L. *tormentum*—*torqueo*, to twist.]

torment, tor'ment', *v. t.*, to torture: to put to extreme pain; to distress; to afflict:—*pr. p.* *torment'ing*; *pa. p.* *tormented*. [manner.]

tormentingly, tor'ment'ing-li, *adv.*, in a tormenting manner.

tormentor, tor'ment'or, *n.*, one who, or that which torments; in B., a torturer, an executioner.

Torn, tōrn, *past participle* of *Tear*: in B., stolen.

Tornado, tor-nā'do, *n.* lit. a turning or whirling; a violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries. [Sp.—*tornar*, low L. *tornare*, to turn, from root of *Tura*.]

Torpedo, tor-pē'do, *n.* a species of eel having the power of giving an electric shock when touched so as to produce torpor or numbness, the cramp-fish. [L. *torpedo*—*torpeo*, to be stiff.]

torpescant, tor-pes-ant, *adj.*, becoming torpid or numb.—*n.* *torpescence*. [L. *torpescens*, *-entis*, *pr. p.* of *torpesco*—*torpeo*, to be stiff.]

torpid, tor'pid, *adj.*, stiff, numb; having lost the power of motion and feeling: sluggish.—*adv.* *torpidly*.—*n.* *torpidness*. [L. *torpidus*—*torpeo*.]

torpidity, tor-pid'i-ti, *n.*, torpidness, tor'pi-tūd, *n.*, state of being torpid; numbness; dulness; stupidity.

torpor, tor'por, *n.*, torpidity or numbness; inactivity; dulness; stupidity. [L.—*torpeo*.]

Torrefy, tor'e-fi, *v. t.*, to make dry; to scorch; to parch:—*pr. p.* *torref'ying*; *pa. p.* *torref'ied*. [L. *torreo*, to dry, *facio*, to make.]

torrefaction, tor-e-fak'shun, *n.*, act of torrefying; state of being torrefied.

torrent, tor'ent, *n.*, a boiling, rushing stream; a strong or turbulent current. [L. *torrens*, *-entis*, boiling—*pr. p.* of *torreo*, to dry, to burn.]

torrid, tor'id, *adj.*, burning or parching; violently hot; dried with heat.—*n.* *torridness*. [L. *torridus*—*torreo*, to burn, parch.]

Torsion, tor'shun, *n.*, act of twisting or turning a body: the force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted. [L. *torsio*—*torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.]

tortile, tor'til, *adj.*, twisted; wreathed; coiled.

tortoise, tor'tis, *n.* a reptile from which the head, neck, tail, and limbs protrude, so called either from its crooked feet or winding motion. [old Fr., from *tortis*, L. *tortus*, twisted.]

tortoise-shell, tor'tis-shel, *n.* the shell of a species of turtle—turtles being formerly confounded with tortoises. [ŋg.]

tortuous, tor'tū-ōs, *adj.*, twisted; wreathed; winding; deceitful.—*adv.* *tor'tuously*.—*n.* *tor'tuousness*.

tor-tuously, tor-tū-ōs'i-ti, *n.*, state of being tortuous.

torture, tor'tūr, *n.* lit. *twisting pain*; a putting to the rack or severe pain to extort a confession, or as a punishment; extreme pain; anguish of body or mind.—*v. t.* to put to torture or to the rack; to put to extreme pain: to annoy; to vex:—*pr. p.* *tor'tūring*; *pa. p.* *tor'tūred*.—*n.* *tor'ture*. [L. *tortura*—*torqueo*.]

Torso, tor'sō, *n.* the trunk of a statue without head or limbs. [It.—L. *thyrus*, G. *thyrus*.]

Tortile, **Tortoise**, **Tortuous**, **Torture**. See under *Torsion*.

Tory, tō'ri, *n.* lit. *a robber*: applied to a Conservative in English politics. [from *torus*, 'give me,' used by the Irish banditti when robbing, and applied in 1679 to the opponents of the bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession.]

Toryism, tō'ri-izm, *n.*, *the principles of the Tories.*

Toss, tos, *v.t.*, *to jerk*: to throw up suddenly or violently: to cause to rise and fall: to make restless; to agitate.—*v.i.* to be tossed; to be in violent commotion; to tumble about; to fling:—*pr.p.* tossing; *pa.p.* tossed.—*n.* act of throwing upward; a throwing up of the head.—*n.* toss'er. [W. *tosiau*; *tos*, a quick jerk; Ger. *stossen*, to throw or thrust.]

toss, tost, *a form of tossed*, *pa.p.* of *Toss*.

Total, tō'tal, *adj.*, *whole*; complete; undivided.—*n.* the whole; the entire amount.—*adv.* to'tally. [Fr.; low L. *totalis*—L. *totus*, whole.]

totality, tō'tal'i-ti, *n.*, *the whole sum or amount.*

Totter, tot'ter, *v.i.*, *to shake*, as if about to fall; to be unsteady; to stagger; to shake:—*pr.p.* tott'ering; *pa.p.* tott'ered.—*n.* tott'erer. [akin to A.S. *tealtrian*, Dutch, *toutrven*, to shake, rock.]

Touch, tuch, *v.t.* lit. *to take hold of*: to come in contact with: to perceive by feeling: to reach: to relate to: to handle or treat gently or slightly: to move or soften: to influence: in *B.*, to afflict.—*v.i.* to be in contact with: to speak of anything slightly:—*pr.p.* touching; *pa.p.* touched.—*n.* act of touching: a movement on a musical instrument: sense of feeling: an affection or emotion: a little: in *music*, resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers. [Fr. *toucher*; It. *toccare*; akin to Goth. *tehan*, L. *tango*, Gr. *thingano*, to touch, and to *Taka*.]

touching, tuch'ing, *adj.* affecting; moving; pathetic.—*prep.* concerning; with regard to.—*adv.* touchingly.

touch-needle, tuch'nē-dl, *n.* a small bar or needle of gold for testing articles of the same metal by comparing the streaks they make on a touch-stone with those made by the needle.

touch-stone, tuch'stōn, *n.* a kind of compact basalt or stone for testing gold or silver by the streak or touch made upon it; any test.

touch-wood, tuch'wood, *n.* decayed wood requiring only to be touched by fire to burn.

Tough, tuf, *adj.*, *that may be tugged or pulled without breaking*; not easily broken; firm; strong; stiff; sticky; tenacious: able to endure hardship.—*adv.* toughly.—*n.* toughness. [A.S. *tōk*; Ger. *stoh*; A.S. *toon*, Ger. *sichen*, to pull; con. with *Tug*.]

toughen, tuf'n, *v.t.* or *v.i.*, *to make or become tough*:—*pr.p.* tough'ening; *pa.p.* tough'ened.

toughish, tuf'ish, *adj.*, *rather tough.*

Turn, tōor, *n.* lit. *a turn or circle*: a going round; a journey in a circuit; a ramble. [Fr.; L. and Gr. *turnos*, a turn.]

tourist, tōor'ist, *n.*, *one who makes a tour.*

tournament, tōor'na-ment, *tourney*, tōor'ni, *n.* a mock fight in which combatants, generally on horseback, fought to shew their skill in arms, so called probably from the rapid turning of their horses. [old Fr. *tournement*, It. *torneamento*; Fr. *tournoi*, from *tournoyer*, L. *turno*, to turn.]

turnscrew, tōor'ni-ke't, *n.* a bandage which is tightened by turning a screw to check a flow of blood. [Fr.—*tourner*, L. *turno*, to turn.]

Tow, tō, *v.t.*, *to tug or pull a vessel through the*

water with a rope:—*pr.p.* tow'ing; *pa.p.* tow'ed.

—*n.* orig. a rope for towing with; the coarse part of flax or hemp. [A.S. *teokan*, *teagan*; akin to L. *duco*, to lead. See *Tug*.]

towage, tō'aj, *n.*, *act of towing*: money for towing.

tow-boat, tō'bōt, *n.* *a boat that is towed*, or one used for towing other vessels.

tow-line, tō'lin, *n.* *a line used in towing.*

Toward, tō'ard, *Towards*, tō'ards, *prep.*, *bending to*; in the direction of; with a tendency to.—*adv.* nearby; in a state of preparation. [A.S.—*to*, to, and *ward*, signifying direction.]

toward, tō'ard, *towardly*, tō'ard-li, *adj.* ready to do or learn; apt.—*ns.* to'wardness, to'wardness.

Tow-boat. See under *Tow*.

Towel, tow'el, *n.* a cloth for wiping the skin after it is washed, and for other purposes. [Fr. *serviette*; A.S. *thwean*, Goth. *twakan*, to wash.]

towelling, tow'el-ing, *n.* cloth for towels.

Tower, tow'ēr, *n.* *a lofty building*, standing alone or forming part of another; a fortress.—*v.i.* to rise into the air; to be lofty:—*pr.p.* tow'ering; *pa.p.* tow'ered. [A.S. and Gael. *torr*, a high hill, a tower; Gael. *torr*, to heap up; W. *towr*, a tower; akin to Fr. *tour*, L. *torris*, a tower.]

towered, tow'erd, *adj.* having towers.

towering, tow'ering, *adj.* very high; elevated.

towersy, tow'ēr-i, *adj.* having towers; lofty.

Tow-line. See under *Tow*.

Town, town, *n.* lit. *a place hedged in*: orig. a number of houses walled in; a place larger than a village, not a city; the inhabitants of a town. [A.S. *Ice. tva*, an enclosure, town; A.S. *tymas*, to hedge in; Ger. *sau*, a hedge.]

town-clerk, town'klärk, *n.* a clerk who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.

town-crier, town'krī-ēr, *n.* *one who cries or makes public proclamations in a town.*

town-hall, town'hawl, *n.* a public hall for the official business of a town.

town-house, town'hous, *n.*, *a house or building for transacting the public business of a town*: a house in town as opposed to one in the country.

townsfolk, town'sfōk, *n.* *the folk or people of a town.*

township, town'ship, *n.* *the territory or district of a town*: the corporation of a town.

townsman, town'sman, *n.*, *an inhabitant, or fellow-inhabitant of a town.* [Town, and Man.]

town-talk, town'tawk, *n.* the general talk of a town; the subject of common conversation.

Toxicology, toks-i-kol'o-ji, *n.* lit. *an account of poison for arrows*; the science which investigates poisons. [Gr. *toxikon*, arrow-poison—*toxikos*, for the bow—*toxon*, a bow, *logos*, discourse.—*n.* *toxical agent*, one used in *taxicology*.]

toxicological, toks-i-ko-lō'jī-äl, *adj.* pertaining to toxicology.

Toy, toy, *n.* a child's plaything: a trifle; a thing only for amusement or look: a matter of no importance; sport.—*v.i.* to trifle: to dally amorously:—*pr.p.* toy'ing; *pa.p.* toy'ed'. [Dan. *le*, Sw. *tyg*, low Ger. *täg*, implements.]

toyish, toy'ish, *adj.* given to toy'ing or trifling; playful: wanton.—*adv.* toy'ishly.—*n.* toy'ishness.

Trace, trās, *n.* lit. *a track left by drawing along*: a mark left; footprint:—*pl.* the straps by which a vehicle is drawn.—*v.t.* to follow by tracks or footsteps: to follow with exactness: to sketch:—*pr.p.* trac'ing; *pa.p.* trac'ed'.—*n.* trace'er. [Fr.—L. *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] See *Drag*, *Draw*.

traceable, trā's-ibl, *adj.*, that may be traced.—*n.* trace-ability.—*adv.* traceably.

tracery, trās'ēr-l, *n.* ornamentation traced in flowing outline: certain ornamental stonework.

tracing, trās'ing, *n.*, *act of one who traces*: act of copying by marking on thin paper the lines of a pattern placed beneath; the copy so produced.

track, trak, *n.*, that which is traced: a mark left by footprint: a beaten path: course.—*v. t.* to follow by marks or footsteps: to tow.—*pr. p.* tracking: *ps. p.* tracked.

trackless, trak'les, *adj.*, without a track; untraced.

track-road, trak'rōd, *n.*, a drawing or towing road.

tract, trakt, *n.*, something drawn out or extended: continued duration: a region: a short treatise.

tractable, trak'tā-bl, *adj.*, easily drawn, managed, or taught; docile.—*n.* tractableness.—*adv.* tractably. [L. *tractabilis*—*tracto*, freq. of *trahō*.]

tractability, trak'tā-bil'it-l, *n.*, quality or state of being tractable; docility.

Tractarian, trak'tār-i-an, *n.*, one of the writers of the Oxford Tracts in favour of Puseyism.—*n.* Tractarianism.

tractile, trak'til, *adj.*, that may be drawn out.

traction, trak'shun, *n.*, act of drawing or state of being drawn.

tractive, trak'tiv, *adj.*, that draws or pulls.

tractor, trak'tor, *n.*, that which draws.

Trachea, trak-k'ā, *n.*, the windpipe or tube which conveys air to the lungs, so called from its roughness, it being formed of rings of gristle. [L. *tracheia*; Gr. *trachys*, *tracheia*, rough.]

tracheal, trak-k'al, *adj.*, pertaining to the trachea.

Tracing; Track, &c.; Traet, &c. See under Trace.

Trade, trād, *n.*, lit. a trodden way: a way of life; occupation: buying and selling: commerce: men engaged in the same occupation.—*v. t.* to buy and sell: to act merely for money.—*v. t.* to traffic with.—*pr. p.* trad'ing: *ps. p.* trad'ed.—*n.* trad'er. [A.S. *trād*—*trōdan*, Ice. *trōda*, to tread.]

tradesman, trād'man, *n.*, a man who trades: a mechanic:—*fem.* trad'er/woman.

trade-union, trād'ūn-yūn, *n.*, a union among those of the same trade to maintain their rights.

trade-winds, trād-winds, *n.*, winds in and near the torrid zone which hold a certain trade or course throughout the year.

Tradition, trā-dish'un, *n.*, a giving over: the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten. [L. *traditio*—*trans*, over, do, to give.]

traditional, trā-dish'un-al, *traditionary*, trā-dish'un-ār-l, *adj.*, delivered by tradition.—*adv.* traditionally, trad'itionally.

traditionalist, trā-dish'un-ist, *n.*, one who adheres to tradition.

Traduce, trad-ūs', *v. t.*, lit. to lead across: to defame:—*pr. p.* trad'ucing: *ps. p.* trad'uced'.—*n.* trad'ucer. [L. *trans*, across, *duco*, to lead.]

Trade, trafik, *n.*, lit. trade done beyond seas; commerce: the business done on a railway, &c.—*v. t.* to trade: to trade meanly.—*v. t.* to exchange:—*pr. p.* traff'icking: *ps. p.* traff'icked'.—*n.* traff'icker. [It. *trafficare*; low L. *traffigare*—*perh.* from *trans*, beyond, and *facio*, to do.]

Tragedy, traf'e-di, *n.*, a species of drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad, so called either from the old dramas being exhibited when a *goat* was sacrificed, or from a *goat* being the prize, or because

the actors were dressed in goat-skins: any mournful and dreadful event. [L. *tragœdia*; Gr. *trœgœdia*—*tragos*, a he-goat, *œidōs*, *œdos*, a singer—*œidōs*, *œdo*, to sing.]

tragedian, traf'e'di-an, *n.*, an actor of tragedy.

tragic, traf'ik, tragical, traf'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to tragedy: sorrowful; calamitous.—*adv.* trag'ically.—*n.* trag'icalness.

tragi-comedy, traf-i-kom'e-di, *n.*, a composition partaking of the nature of both tragedy and comedy.

tragi-comic, traf-i-kom'ik, tragi-comical, traf-i-kom'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to tragi-comedy.—*adv.* tragi-com'ically.

Trail, trāl, *v. t.*, to draw along the ground: to hunt by tracking.—*v. t.* to be drawn out in length:—*pr. p.* trail'ing: *ps. p.* trail'ed'.—*n.* anything drawn out in length: track followed by the hunter. [Fr. *trailler*, to drag; Dutch, *treylen*, to draw a ship with a rope; akin to L. *trahō*, to draw.]

Train, trān, *v. t.*, to draw along: to allure: to educate; to discipline: to tame for use, as animals: to cause to grow properly:—*pr. p.* train'ing: *ps. p.* train'ed'.—*n.* that which is drawn along after something else: the part of a dress which trails behind the wearer: a retinue: a series: process: a line of gunpowder to fire a charge: a line of carriages on a railroad.—*n.* train'er. [Fr. *trainier*; low L. *trahino*—L. *trahō*, a drag—*trahō*, to draw.]

train-band, trān'band, *n.*, a band of men trained to bear arms though not regular soldiers.

train-bearer, trān'bār'ēr, *n.*, one who bears or holds up a train, as of a robe or gown.

train-oil, trān'oil, *n.*, oil drawn from the fat of whales by boiling.

Trait, trā or trāt, *n.*, a drawing; a touch: a feature. [Fr.—L. *trahō*, *tractum*, to draw.]

Traitor, trā'tur, *n.*, one who betrays; one guilty of treason: a deceiver.—*fem.* trait'ress. [Fr. *traître*—L. *traditor*—*trādo*, to give up.]

traitorous, trā'tur-us, *adj.*, like a traitor; perfidious: partaking of treason.—*adv.* trait'oriously.

traitress, trā'tres, *n.*, *fem.* of Traitor.

Trajectory, tra-jekt'or-i, *n.*, the curve which a body describes when projected. [from L. *trajiciō*, *jectum*—*trans*, across, *facio*, to throw.]

Trammel, tram'el, *n.*, a web; a net; shackles for making a horse amble: anything that confines.—*v. t.* to shackle; to confine:—*pr. p.* tram'm'elling: *ps. p.* tram'm'elled. [Fr. *trammel*, a dragnet, dim. of L. *trama*, the wool of a web, prob. from *trahō*, to drag.]

Tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *adj.*, lit. beyond the mountains (orig. the Alps), from Rome: foreign: uncivilised. [L. *trans*, beyond, *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]

Tramp, tramp, *v. t.* to tread:—*pr. p.* tramp'ing: *ps. p.* tramp'ed'.—*n.* a foot journey: a vagrant. [Ger. *trampfen*, to tread: from the sound.]

trample, tramp'l, *v. t.*, to tramp or tread under foot: to treat with pride, to insult.—*v. t.* to tread in contempt; to tread forcibly and rapidly:—*pr. p.* tramp'ling: *ps. p.* tramp'led'.—*n.* tramp'ler.

Tram-road, tram'rōd, Tram-way, tram-wā, *n.*, a road or way for trams or wagons to run along easily. [prov. E. *tram*, a wagon, *Road*, *Way*.]

Trance, trans, *n.*, a state in which the soul appears to go beyond or out of the body, or to be rapt in visions: catalepsy. [L. *transire*, a going beyond—*trans*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, Sans. *ī*, to go.]

Tranquil, trang'kwil, *adj.*, quiet; peaceful.—*adv.*

tranquilly, [*L. tranquillus*, perh. from *trans*, intens. and root of *quiesco*, to keep quiet.]
tranquillise, *trans-kw'il-iz*, *v.t.*, to make tranquil:—*pr.p.* tranquillising; *pa.p.* tranquillised.
tranquillity, *trans-kw'il-i-ti*, *n.*, tranquillness, tranquillness, *n.*, state of being tranquil; quietness.
Transact, *trans-akt'*, *v.t.*, to carry through or manage; to perform.—*v.i.* to manage anything.—*n.* *transact'er*. [*L. trans*, through, and *ago*, actum, to carry on.]
Transaction, *trans-ak'shun*, *n.*, act of transacting; management of any affair; an affair.
Trans-Alpina, *trans-älp'in*, *adj.*, beyond the Alps, from Rome. [*L. transalpinus*—*trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, of the Alps.]
Transatlantic, *trans-at-lan'tik*, *adj.*, beyond the Atlantic ocean.
Transcend, *trans-send'*, *v.t.* lit. to climb beyond; to rise above; to surmount; to surpass; to exceed:—*pr.p.* transcending; *pa.p.* transcended. [*L. transcendere*—*trans*, beyond, *scando*, to climb.]
Transcendent, *trans-send-ent*, *adj.*, transcending; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; beyond human knowledge.—*adv.* *transcend-ent-ly*.—*n.* *transcend-ence*.
Transcendental, *trans-send-ent'al*, *adj.*, transcending; super-eminent, surpassing others; that goes beyond the limits of experience but not of knowledge; vague.—*adv.* *transcend-ent-ly*.
Transcendentalism, *trans-send-ent'al-izm*, *n.*, the transcending or going beyond the fundamental principles of human knowledge without reference to actual experience; that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.—*n.* *transcend-ent-ist*.
Transcribe, *trans-krīb'*, *v.t.*, to write over from one book into another; to copy:—*pr.p.* transcribing; *pa.p.* transcribed.—*n.* *transcriber*. [*L. transcribere*, *scriptum*—*trans*, over, *scribo*, to write.]
Transcript, *trans-akript*, *n.*, that which is transcribed; a copy.
Transcription, *trans-akrip'shun*, *n.*, the act of copying; a transcript; a copy.
Transcript, *trans'sept*, *n.* lit. an enclosure across; the part of a church at right angles to the nave. [*L. trans*, across, and *septum*, an enclosure—*sepes*, a hedge.]
Transfer, *trans-fer'*, *v.t.*, to carry or bring over; to convey to another place; to remove; to transport:—*pr.p.* transferring; *pa.p.* transferred.—*n.* *trans-fer'er*. [*L. trans*, across, *fero*, to carry.]
Transfer, *trans'fer*, *n.*, the act of transferring; the conveyance of anything from one person or place to another; that which is transferred.
Transferable, *trans-fer-a-bl*, *transferrible*, *trans-fer-i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.—*n.* *trans-fer-abil-ity*, *transferribility*.
Transference, *trans-fer-ens*, *n.*, the act of transferring or conveying from one person or place to another; passage from one place to another.
Transferee, *trans-fer-ē*, *n.*, the person to whom a thing is transferred.
Transfigure, *trans-fig'ür*, *v.t.*, to change the figure or form of; to change the appearance of. [*L. trans*, across, denoting change, and *figura*.]
Transfiguration, *trans-fig-ür-ä'shun*, *n.*, a change of form.—The Transfiguration, the supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii.; a feast of the R. C. Church, on 6th August, in commemoration of it.
Transfix, *trans-fig's*, *v.t.*, to fix by piercing through. [*L. trans*, through, and *fix*.]

Transform, *trans-form'*, *v.t.*, to change the form of; to change into another substance; to change the disposition.—*v.i.* to be changed in form or substance. [*L. trans*, across, and *forma*.]
Transformation, *trans-form-ä'shun*, *n.*, the act of transforming; change of form, or substance.
Transfuse, *trans-für*, *v.t.*, to pour out into another vessel; to cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be imbibed.—*n.* *transfus-ion*. [*L. trans*, over, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.]
Transgress, *trans-gres'*, *v.t.* lit. to step across; to pass beyond a limit; to break, as a law.—*v.i.* to sin:—*pr.p.* transgressing; *pa.p.* transgressed. [*L. trans*, across, *gradior*, *gressus*, to step.]
Transgression, *trans-gresh'un*, *n.*, the act of transgressing; violation of a law or command; offence; fault; crime; sin.
Transgressor, *trans-gres-or*, *n.*, one who transgresses; one who violates a law or command; a sinner.
Tranship. See *Trans-ship*.
Transient, *trans'shent*, *adj.* lit. going across; passing; of short duration; not lasting; momentary.—*adv.* *trans-sient-ly*.—*n.* *trans'sient-ness*. [*L. transire*—*trans*, across, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]
Transit, *trans-it*, *n.* lit. a going across; a passing over; conveyance; in *astr.*, the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place; the passage of a planet over the sun's disc.
Transition, *trans-iz'h'un*, *n.* lit. a going across; passage from one place, or state, to another; change; in *music*, a change of key.—*adj.* *trans-ition-al*, containing or denoting transition.
Transitive, *trans'i-tiv*, *adj.* lit. going across; passing over; having the power of passing; in *gram.*, denoting a verb which has an object.—*adv.* *trans-itive-ly*.—*n.* *trans-itive-ness*. [*L. transire*.]
Transitory, *trans'i-tor-i*, *adj.*, going or passing away; lasting for a short time; speedily vanishing.—*adv.* *trans-itor-ily*.—*n.* *trans-itor-iness*.
Translate, *trans-lät*, *v.t.* lit. to carry over; to remove to another place; to render into another language; to explain:—*pr.p.* translating; *pa.p.* translated.—*n.* *translat'er*. [*L. trans*, over, *fero*, *latum*, to carry.]
Translation, *trans-lä'shun*, *n.*, the act of translating; removal to another place; the rendering into another language; a version.
Translucent, *trans-lü-sent*, *adj.*, shining through; allowing light to pass, but not transparent; clear.—*adv.* *trans-lu-cent-ly*.—*n.* *trans-lu-cence*, *trans-lu-cency*. [*L. translucens*—*trans*, across, and *lucis*, to shine—*lucis*, *lucis*, light.]
Transmarine, *trans-mä-rin*, *adj.*, across or beyond the sea. [*L. trans*, across, and *marina*.]
Transmigrate, *trans-mi-grät*, *v.i.*, to migrate or remove across, esp. to another country; to pass into another body or state.—*n.* *trans-mi-grat-ion*. [*L. trans*, across, and *migrare*.]
Transmigration, *trans-mi-grä'shun*, *n.*, the act of removing to another country; the passing into another state; the passage of the soul after death into another body.
Transmigratory, *trans-mi-grä-tor-i*, *adj.*, passing to another place, body, or state.
Transmit, *trans-mit'*, *v.t.*, to send across to another person or place; to suffer to pass through:—*pr.p.* transmitting; *pa.p.* transmitted.—*n.* *trans-mis-sion*. [*L. trans*, across, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.]
Transmissible, *trans-mis'i-bl*, *adj.*, that may be transmitted or passed from one to another; capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.—*n.* *trans-mis-sibil-ity*.

anemiasis, trans-mish'un, transmittal trans-mit'al, *n.*, *act of transmitting*; the sending from one place or person to another: passage through.

annate, trans-müt', *v.t.* lit. to change over; to change to another form or substance:—*pr.p.* transmitt'ing; *pa.p.* transmüt'ed. [L. *trans*, over, *mutō*, to change.]

annatable, trans-müt'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.—*adv.* transmutably.—*n.* transmutableness, transmutability.

annatation, trans-müt-t'shun, *n.*, the act of transmitting or changing into a different form, nature, or substance.

Arcom, tran'sum, *n.* lit. that which is taken across: in arch, the horizontal piece across a double window, the lintel over a door: in ships, the beam across the stern-post to strengthen the after-part. [L. *trans*, across, and *sumo*, to take.]

Arcom-window, tran'sum-win-dō, *n.*, a window divided into two parts by a transom.

Arcom-vent, trans-pär'ent, *adj.*, appearing through; allowing objects to be seen through; clear.—*adv.* transparently.—*n.* transparency. [L. *trans*, through, and *parvo*, to appear.]

Arcom-vent, trans-pär'en-si, *n.*, the quality of being transparent; clearness; that which is transparent: a picture on semi-transparent material seen by means of light shining through.

Arcom-vent, trans-pär's, *v.t.*, to pierce through; to permeate. [L. *trans*, through, and *perio*.]

Arcom-vent, trans-pär's, *v.t.*, to breathe or pass through the pores of the skin.—*v.i.* to exhale: to become public:—*pr.p.* transpir'ing; *pa.p.* transpir'd. [L. *trans*, through, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

Arcom-vent, trans-pär'shun, *n.*, *act or process of transpiring*; exhalation through the skin.

Arcom-vent, trans-plan't, *v.t.*, to plant in another place: to remove.—*n.* transplant'ation. [L. *trans*, across, and *Plant*.]

Arcom-vent, trans-pör't, *v.t.*, to carry across or from one place to another: to banish: to carry away by passion or pleasure:—*pr.p.* transpör'ting; *pa.p.* transpör't'ed. [L. *trans*, and *porto*, to carry.]

Arcom-vent, trans-pör't, *n.*, carriage from one place to another: a vessel for conveyance: ecstasy.

Arcom-vent, trans-pör't-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be transported or carried across.

Arcom-vent, trans-pör't-t'shun, *n.*, *act of transporting*; removal: banishment.

Arcom-vent, trans-pöz', *v.t.* lit. to place across; to put each in the place of the other: to change, as the order of words, or the key in music:—*pr.p.* transpöz'ing; *pa.p.* transpöz'ed. [L. *trans*, across, *pono*, positum, to place.]

Arcom-vent, trans-pöz'al, *n.*, *act of transposing*; a change of place or order.

Arcom-vent, trans-po-zish'un, *n.*, *act of transposing* or of putting one thing in place of another: state of being transposed; a change of the order of words: in music, a change of key.

Arcom-vent, trans-print', *v.t.*, to print out of place. [L. *trans*, across, and *Print*.]

Arcom-vent, trans-ship', *v.t.*, to transfer to another ship.—*n.* trans-ship'ment. [L. *trans*, across, and *Ship*.]

Arcom-vent, trans-sub-stan-shi-ät, *v.t.*, to change to another substance. [L. *trans*, across, *substantia*, a substance.]

Arcom-vent, trans-sub-stan-shi-t'shun, *n.*, a change into another substance; the Rom. Cath. doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed into Christ's body and blood.

Arcom-vent, trans-vers', *adj.*, turned or lying across. [L. *trans*, across, *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

Arcom-vent, trans-vers'li, *adv.*, in a transverse or cross direction.

Arcom-vent, trap, *n.*, an instrument for snaring animals: an ambush; a stratagem: a drain-pipe for sinks, &c.—*v.t.* to catch in a trap:—*pr.p.* trapping; *pa.p.* trapped. [A.S. *trappo*, It. *trappa*, a trap; Fr. *attraper*, to catch; old Ger. *trapo*, a snare; perh. from the sound of falling down.]

Arcom-vent, trap-an', *v.t.*, to trap; to ensnare:—*pr.p.* trapann'ing; *pa.p.* trapann'ed.—*n.* a snare: a stratagem.—*n.* trapann'er. [from Trap.]

Arcom-vent, trap-dör, *n.*, a door in a floor shutting like the catch of a trap.

Arcom-vent, trap, *v.t.*, to drape or adorn with gay clothes; to ornament:—*pr.p.* trapping; *pa.p.* trapped. [Fr. *drap*, Sp. *trapo*, low L. *drappus*, cloth.]

Arcom-vent, trappings, trap'ingz, *n.pl.* gay clothes; ornaments, especially those put on horses.

Arcom-vent, trap, *n.*, a kind of igneous rock, so called because lying often in stairs or terraces.—*adj.* trap'ean. [Sw. *trapp*—*trappa*, stairs.]

Arcom-vent, Trapen. See under Trap, a snare.

Arcom-vent, Trapen, tra-pén', Trapezium, tra-pé-z'i-um, *n.*, a plane figure having four unequal sides, and none of them parallel: one of the wrist bones: a swing used in gymnastics. [Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, a table: contr. either from *tri-peda*, three-legged, or from *tetra-peda*, four-legged.]

Arcom-vent, trapeziform, tra-péz'i-form, *adj.*, having the form of a trapeze. [Gr. *trapeza*, and Form.]

Arcom-vent, trapezoid, tra-pé-zoid, *n.*, a plane four-sided figure like a trapezium, having its two opposite sides parallel. [Gr. *trapeza*, and *oides*, form.]

Arcom-vent, trapezoidal, tra-pé-zoid'al, *adj.*, having the form of a trapezoid.

Arcom-vent, Trappaga. See under Trap, *v.t.*

Arcom-vent, Trash, trash, *v.t.* to crop; to strip of leaves:—*pr.p.* trash'ing; *pa.p.* trash'ed.—*n.* refuse: matter unfit for food.

Arcom-vent, trashy, trash'i, *adj.*, like trash; worthless.

Arcom-vent, Travall, trav'al, *n.*, excessive labour; toil; labour in childbirth.—*v.i.* to labour: to suffer the pains of childbirth:—*pr.p.* trav'ailing; *pa.p.* trav'ailed. [Fr.—W. *travael*—*tra*, exceeding, and *mael*, labour.] See *Tarvail*.

Arcom-vent, Trave, trav, *n.*, a beam: a wooden frame to confine horses while being shod. [It. *trave*; Sp. *traba*—L. *trabs*, *trabis*, Gr. *traptis*, a beam.]

Arcom-vent, Travel, trav'el, *v.t.* lit. to labour hard: to walk: to journey: to pass; to move.—*v.t.* to pass; to journey over:—*pr.p.* trav'elling; *pa.p.* trav'elled.—*n.* act of passing from place to place; journey: labour:—*pl.* an account of a journey. [a form of *Travail*.]

Arcom-vent, traveller, trav'el-ér, *n.*, one who travels: one who travels for a mercantile house: a ring that slides along a rope or boom.

Arcom-vent, Traverse, trav'ers, *adj.*, turned or lying across: denoting a method of cross-sailing.—*n.* anything laid or built across: something that crosses, or obstructs: a turn: in law, a plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent: a work for protection from the fire of an enemy.—*v.t.* to cross: to pass over; to survey: in law, to deny what an opponent has alleged.—*v.i.* to oppose a movement, in fencing: to turn, as on a pivot:—*pr.p.* trav'ersing; *pa.p.* trav'ersed.—*n.* trav'erser. [L. *trans*, across, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.]

traversable, *trav'ers-a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be traversed or denied.

traverse-table, *trav'ers-tā-bl*, *n.* a table or platform for shifting carriages to other rails.

Travesty, *trav'es-ti*, *adj.* having on the vesture or dress of another; disguised so as to be ridiculous.—*n.* a parody.—*v.t.* to turn into burlesque:—*pr.p.* trav'estying; *pa.p.* trav'estied. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise—*L. trans*, over, *vestis*, to clothe.]

Trawl, *traw*, *v.t.* to fish by *trawling* a net behind a vessel:—*pr.p.* traw'ling; *pa.p.* traw'led. [a form of *Trall*.]

trawler, *traw'ler*, *n.* one who, or that which *trawls*; a small fishing-vessel used in trawling.

Tray, *trā*, *n.* a shallow trough-like vessel: a salver. [a form of *Trough*.]

Treachery, *trech'ér-i*, *n.* lit. the act of a traitor; faithlessness. [Prov. *treacher*, to betray—*L. tradō*, to give over. See *Traitor*.]

treacherous, *trech'ér-us*, *adj.*, full of treachery; faithless.—*adv.* treach'erously.—*n.* treach'erousness.

Treacle, *trē'kl*, *n.* orig. an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals: the syrup which is drained from sugar in the making. [Gr. *thriakos*, wild or venomous—*thērion*, a wild beast.]

Tread, *trēd*, *v.t.* lit. to set the foot; to walk or go: to copulate, as fowls.—*v.t.* to walk on: to press with the foot: to trample in contempt; to subdue: to copulate with, as a male bird:—*pr.p.* tread'ing; *pa.p.* trod; *pa.p.* trod or trodd'en.—*n.* pressure with the foot; a step.—*n.* tread'er. [A.S. *trēdan*, Ice. *trōdan*, Ger. *treten*, akin to *L. trado*, to tread; *W. trawd*, *troad*, Gael. *trōid*, foot.]

treadle, *trēd'le*, *n.* the part of any machine which the foot *treads* on and moves.

tread-mill, *trēd'-mīl*, *n.* a mill worked by *treading*, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

Treason, *trē'z'n*, *n.* a betraying of the government or a conspiracy to overthrow it; treachery; disloyalty. [Fr. *trahison*, old Fr. *trahison*—Fr. *trahir*, *L. trado*, to give up, betray.]

reasonable, *trē'z'n-a-bl*, *adj.*, pertaining to, consisting of, or involving *reason*.—*adv.* reason'ably.

Treasure, *trēsh'ūr*, *n.* wealth stored up; riches: a great quantity collected; great abundance: anything much valued.—*v.t.* to hoard up; to collect for future use: to value greatly:—*pr.p.* treas'ūring; *pa.p.* treas'ūred. [Fr. *trésor*, *L. thesaurus*, Gr. *thēsaurus*. See *Thesaurus*.]

treasurer, *trēsh'ūr-ēr*, *n.* one who has the care of a *treasure* or treasury; one who has charge of collected funds.—*n.* treas'urership.

treasure-trove, *trēsh'ūr-trōv*, *n.* *treasures* or money found in the earth, of which the owner is unknown. [Treasure, and *trove*, p.p. of old Fr. *trover*, to find. See *Trove*.]

treasury, *trēsh'ūr-i*, *n.* orig. a *treasures*; a place where treasure is deposited: the department of a government which has charge of the finances.

Treat, *trēt*, *v.t.*, to handle in a particular manner; to discourse on: to entertain, as with food or drink, &c.: to manage in the application of remedies: to use.—*v.t.* to handle a subject in writing or speaking; to negotiate: to give an entertainment:—*pr.p.* treat'ing; *pa.p.* treat'ed.—*n.* an entertainment. [A.S. *trēahilgean*, Fr. *traiter*, It. *trattare*—*L. tractare*, to handle, manage—*traho*, *tractum*, to draw.]

treatise, *trēt'is*, *n.* a written composition in which a subject is *treated* or handled; a formal essay.

treatment, *trēt'mēt*, *n.*, the act or manner of

treating; management: behaviour to any one: way of applying remedies.

treaty, *trēt'i*, *n.*, the act of *treating* to firm an agreement: a formal agreement between states.

Treble, *trēbl*, *adj.*, *triple*; threefold: in music, denoting the treble, that plays or sings the treble.—*n.* the highest of the four principal parts in the musical scale.—*v.t.* to make three times as much.—*v.t.* to become threefold:—*pr.p.* trēb'ling; *pa.p.* trēbled (ld).—*adv.* trēb'ly. [old Fr. See *Triple*.]

Treddele. See under *Tread*.

Tree, *trē*, *n.* a plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size; anything like a tree: a piece of timber or something woody made of timber: in *B.*, a cross. [A.S. *trēow*, Goth. *triv*, Ice. *tré*, Gr. *drus*, Sans. *dru*.]

tremble, *trēm'bl*, *n.* a long wooden pin or nail to fasten the planks of a ship to the timbers.

Trefol, *trē'fol*, *n.*, a three-leaved plant as the white and red clover: in arch., an ornament like *trefol*. [L. *trifolium*—*tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.]

Trelle, *trē'lis*, *n.* a structure of cross-bared or lattice work, for supporting plants, &c. [Fr. *treillis*—*L. triliis*, *-icis*, triple-twilled—*tres*, three, *licium*, a thread.] [as a *trellis*, *trellised*, *trē'list*, *adj.*, having a *trellis*, or formed *Tremble*, *trēm'bl*, *v.t.*, to shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness: to shiver: to shaka, as sound:—*pr.p.* trēm'bling; *pa.p.* trēm'bled.—*n.* trēm'ble. *adv.* trēm'blingly. [Fr. *trembler*; *L. tremulus*, trembling—*trēmo*, to shake, akin to Gr. *trōs*, Sans. *tras*, to tremble.]

tremendous, *trēm'en-dus*, *adj.* lit. that causes *trembling*: such as astonishes or terrifies by its force or greatness; dreadful.—*adv.* trēm'en'dously. [L. *tremendus*.] [quivering. [L.]

tremor, *trēm'or*, *n.*, a *trembling*, shaking, or *tremulous*, *trēm'ō-lus*, *adj.*, *trembling*; affected with fear: shaking; quivering.—*adv.* trēm'ulously.—*n.* trēm'ulously.

Trench, *trēnch*, *v.t.*, to cut or dig a ditch: to dig deeply with the spade or plough.—*v.t.* to encroach:—*pr.p.* trench'ing; *pa.p.* trench'ed.—*n.* a long narrow cut in the earth: in fort., an excavation to interrupt the approach of an enemy. [old Fr. *trancher*, to cut; It. *tranciare*, to carve: perhaps from *L. truncus*, a trunk.]

trenchant, *trēnch'ant*, *adj.*, cutting; sharp; severe.

trencher, *trēnch'ēr*, *n.* a wooden plate formerly used for *cutting* meat on at meals: the table; food; pleasures of the table. [Fr. *tranchoir*.]

trench-plough, *trēnch'-plow*, *n.*, a plough for *trenching* or turning up the land more deeply than usual.—*v.t.* to plough with a *trench-plough*.

Trend, *trēnd*, *v.t.* to tend, to run, to go in a particular direction.—*n.* tendency. [perhaps a corruption of *Tend*.]

Trental, *trēnt'al*, *n.* a Rom. Cath. ceremony for the dead, of thirty masses for thirty days after the person's death. [low *L. trentale*—It. *trenta*, *L. triginta*, thirty.] [ing; *pa.p.* trēppanted.]

Trepan, *trē-pan'*, same as *Trapan*:—*pr.p.* trēpan'ing.

Trepan, *trē-pan'*, *n.* lit. a borer; a small cylindrical saw used in *trepanning*.—*v.t.* to remove a circular piece of the skull with a *trepan*. [Fr.; low *L. trepanum*; Gr. *trypanon*—*trypad*, to bore.]

trephine, *trē-fin'*, *n.* the modern *trepan*, having a little sharp borer called the centre pin.—*v.t.* to perforate with the *trephine*. [dim. of *Trépan*.]

Trepidation, *trēp-i-dā'shun*, *n.* terror causing one to *turn* in flight: a state of confused hurry or alarm:

an involuntary trembling. [*L. trepidatio—trepidus, -atum*, to hurry with alarm—*trepidus*, alarm—*Gr. trepo*, to turn in flight.]

Trespass, tres'pas, *v.i.*, to pass over a limit or boundary; to enter unlawfully upon another's land; to inconvenience by impertinence; to intrude; to injure or annoy another; to sin.—*pr. p.* trespassing; *pa. p.* trespassed.—*n.* act of trespassing; any injury to another's person or property; a sin.—*a. trespasser*. [*old Fr. trespasser, transpasser—L. trans*, across, over, and *Pass.*]

trespass-offering, tres'pas-of-er'ing, *n.* an offering in expiation of a trespass or sin.

Tress, tres, *n.* a lock or curl of hair, lit. of three braids; a ringlet. [*Fr.*; *It. treccia*, from *Gr. trichis*, threefold—*tris*, three times; or from *L. tricae*, *Gr. thris*, hair.]

tressed, tress'd, *adj.*, having tresses: formed into tresses or ringlets; curled.

Tressel, Trestle, tress'l, *n.* lit. a tripod; a movable support fastened to a top-piece; the frame of a table. [*old Fr. trestal*; *Dutch, driestal*, a tripod—*drie*, three, and *stal*, a place: *Scot. trest*, the frame of a table.]

Tret, tret, *n.* an allowance to purchasers of 4 lbs. drawn or taken off every 104 lbs. for waste. [*Norm. trett*, draught, *Fr. trait*—*old Fr. traivre*, *L. traho*, *trahere*, to draw: usually given from *L. tritus*, rubbed away.]

Triad, tri'ad, *n.*, the union of three. [*L. trias*, *triadis*; *Gr. trias*, *triados*—*treis*, three.]

Trial. See under Try.

Triangle, tri'ang-g'l, *n.* in *math.*, a plane figure with three angles and three sides; in *music*, an instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. [*Fr.*; *L. triangulus*—*tres*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.]

triangled, tri'ang-g'ld, *adj.*, having three angles.

triangular, tri'ang-g'l-lar, *adj.*, having three angles.—*adv.* trian'gularly.

triangulate, tri'ang-g'l-lät, *v.t.* to survey by means of triangles:—*pr. p.* trian'gulating; *pa. p.* trian'gulated.

triangulation, tri'ang-g'l-lä'shun, *n.*, act of triangulating: the series of triangles so used.

Tribe, trib, *n.* orig. a third part, afterwards a division of the Roman people; any division of people; a race or family from the same ancestor; a body of people under one leader; a number of things having certain common qualities. [*L. tribus*, akin to *tres*, three.]

Tribrach, tri'brak, *n.* in *poetry*, a foot of three short syllables. [*L.* and *Gr. tribrachys*—*treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.]

Tribulation, trib-ü-lä'shun, *n.* lit. state of being ground or bruised in a threshing-floor; severe affliction; distress. [*L. tribulatio—tribulum*, a sledge for rubbing out corn—*terö*, to rub, grind.]

Tribunal. See under Tribune.

Tribune, trib'un, *n.* lit. the chief of a tribe; a magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights: the raised platform from which speeches were delivered.—*n.* tribuneship. [*L. tribunus—tribus*, a tribe.]

tribunal, tri-bü'nal, *n.* orig. the platform on which the tribunes sat: the bench on which a judge and his associates sit to administer justice; court of justice. [*L.*]

Tribute, trib'üt, *n.* a fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another as the price

of peace or protection; a personal contribution; acknowledgment, or homage paid. [*L. tributum—tribuo*, to assign, give, pay.]

tributary, trib'ü-tar-i, *adj.*, paying tribute; subject; yielding supplies of anything: paid in tribute.—*n.* one who pays tribute.—*adv.* trib'utarily.

Trice, tris, *n.* lit. a crack; a very short time; an instant. [Perhaps from *thrice*, while one can count three, or from *Sp. tris*, noise of breaking glass.]

Triennial, tri-sen'yäl, *adj.*, pertaining to thirty years; occurring every thirty years. [*L. triennalis—tricornium*, thirty years—*triginta*, thirty (= *tres*, three), and *annus*, a year.]

Tricentenary, tri-sen'ten-ar-i, *n.*, a space of three hundred years. [*L. trecenti*, three hundred—*tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred.]

Trick, trik, *v.t.* lit. to knot; to dress, to decorate. [from root of *Dialecta*.]

Trick, trik, *n.* any fraud or stratagem to deceive; a clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; a particular habit or manner; a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one turn.—*v.t.* to deceive; to cheat:—*pr. p.* tricking; *pa. p.* tricked.—*ns.* trick'er, trick'ster. [*Dutch, trek*, a pull, draught, *trick—trekken*, to pull; *old Fr. tricher*, *It. truccare*, to cheat, trick.]

trickery, trik'er-i, *n.*, act or practice of playing tricks; artifice; stratagem; imposition.

trickish, trik'ish, *adj.*, addicted to tricks: artful in making bargains.

trigger, trig'er, *n.* a catch which when pulled looses the hammer of a gun in firing. [*Dutch, trekker—trekken*, to pull.]

Trickle, trik'l, *v.i.* to flow in drops or in a small stream:—*pr. p.* trick'ling; *pa. p.* trick'led. [*Scotch, trinkle*; *Ger. tropfeln—tropfen*, to fall in drops.]

Tricolor, Tricolour, trik'ul-ur, *n.* the national flag of France, of three colours, red, white, and blue. [*Fr. tricolore—L. tres*, three, and *color*, colour.]

tricoloured, trik'ul-urd, *adj.*, having three colours.

Trident, tri'dent, *n.* the three-pronged spear or sceptre of Neptune, god of the ocean. [*Fr.*; *L. tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, prong.]

trident, tri'dent, tridented, tri'dent-ed, *adj.*, having three teeth or prongs.

Triennial, tri-en'yäl, *adj.*, continuing three years; happening every third year.—*adv.* trienn'ally. [*L. triennis—tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.]

Trise. See under Try.

Trife, trif'l, *v.i.* to act or talk lightly; to indulge in light or silly amusements:—*pr. p.* trif'ling; *pa. p.* trif'led.—*n.* anything of little value; a light kind of dish.—*n.* trif'ler. [*old Dutch, treyflen*; prob. akin to *A.S. trifelan*, to break, bruise.]

trifling, trif'ling, *adj.*, like a trifle; of small value or importance; trivial.—*adv.* trif'lingly.

Trifoliate, tri-fö-li-ät, *adj.*, three-leaved. [*L. tres*, three, and *folium*, leaf.]

Triform, tri'form, *adj.*, having a triple form. [*L. triformis—tres*, three, and *forma*, form.]

Trigger. See under Trick.

Triglyph, tri'glif, *n.* a three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [*L. triglyphus*; *Gr. triglyphos—treis*, three, and *glyphö*, to hollow out, to carve.]

triglyphic, tri-glif'ik, triglyphical, tri-glif'ik-al, *adj.*, consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs; containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

Trigonometry, trig-o-nom'e-tri, *n.*, the measurement

of triangles; the science which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. [Gr. *trigonon*, a triangle, and *metron*, a measure.]

trigonometrical, trig-o-no-met'rik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to trigonometry: done by the rules of trigonometry.—*adv.* trigonometrically.

Trihedron, tri-hē'dron, *n.*, a figure having three equal bases or sides. [Gr. *treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base.]

trihedral, tri-hē'dral, *adj.*, having three equal sides.

Trilateral, tri-la'ter-al, *adj.*, having three sides.—*adv.* trilaterally. [L. *trilateralis*—*tres*, three, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.]

Trilingual, tri-ling'gwal, *adj.*, consisting of three tongues or languages. [L. *trilinguis*—*tres*, three, and *lingua*, tongue, language.]

Trilateral, tri-li'ter-al, *adj.*, consisting of three letters. [L. *tres*, three, and *littera*, a letter.]

Trill, tril, *v.t.* and *i.*, to shake: to utter with a tremulous vibration:—*pr.p.* trill'ing; *pa.p.* trilled'.—*n.* a quaver or tremulous vibration. [Dutch, *trillen*, Ger. *trillern*, It. *trillare*, to shake, from repetition of *tril*, *tril*.]

Trillion, tril'yun, *n.* a million raised to the third power, or multiplied twice by itself (1,000,000,000,000,000). [Fr.—L. *tres*, three, and low L. *millio*, a million. See *million*.]

Trim, trim, *adj.* lit. strong; compact; being in good order; nice.—*v.t.* to make trim; to put in due order; to dress; to decorate; to clip; to reduce to proper form: to arrange for sailing:—*pr.p.* trimm'ing; *pa.p.* trimmed'.—*n.* dress; ornaments: state of a ship as to sailing qualities.—*adv.* trim'ly.—*n.* trim'mess. [A.S. *træm*; *trymian*, to strengthen, set in order.]

trimmer, trim'er, *n.*, one who trims: one who fluctuates between parties, a time-server.

trimming, trim'ing, *n.*, that which trims; ornamental parts, esp. of a garment, dress, &c.

Trimeter, trim'e-tēr, *n.* a division of a verse consisting of three measures. [Gr. *trimetros*—*treis*, three, and *metron*, measure.]

trimeter, trim'e-tēr, trimetrical, tri-met'rik-al, *adj.*, consisting of three measures.

Triality, trin'i-ti, *n.* the union of three in one Godhead; the persons of the Godhead. [L. *trinitas*, three—*trini*, three each—*tres*, three.]

Trinity-Sunday, trin'i-ti-sun-dā, *n.* the Sunday next after Whitsunday, held in honour of the Trinity.

Trinitarian, trin-i-tār'ian, *adj.*, pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*n.* one who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarianism, trin-i-tār'ian-izm, *n.*, the tenets of Trinitarians.

Trinket, trink'et, *n.* a small ornament for the person: anything of little value. [akin to Fr. *triquenique*, trifle; Wal. *trunkot*, a rattle, trifle.]

Trinomial, trin-ō'mi-al, *adj.* in math., consisting of three names or terms connected by the sign plus or minus.—*n.* a trinomial quantity. [L. *tres*, three, and *nomen*, name.]

Trio, trī'o, *n.* three united: in music, a composition for three performers. [It.—L. *tres*, three.]

Trip, trip, *v.i.*, to move with short, light steps: to stumble and fall: to err; to fall.—*v.t.* to cause to stumble by striking the feet: to overthrow by taking away support: to catch:—*pr.p.* tripp'ing; *pa.p.* tripped'.—*n.* a light, short step: an excursion: a catch by which an antagonist is

thrown: a false step: a mistake. [Dutch, *trippen*, to dance; Ger. *trippeln*; Dan. *trip*, a short step; W. *tripian*.]

tripping, trip'ing, *n.*, the act of tripping: a light kind of dance.

trippingly, trip'ing-ly, *adv.*, in a tripping manner: with a light, quick step.

Tripartite, trip'ar-tit, *adj.*, divided into three parts: having three corresponding parts; relating to three parties. [L. *tripartitus*—*tres*, three, *partitus*, p.p. of *partio*, to divide—*parts*, a part.]

tripartition, trip-ar-tish-un, *n.*, a division into three parts: a taking of a third part.

Tripe, trip, *n.* lit. the belly, entrails: the large stomach of ruminating animals prepared for food. [It. *trippa*; W. *tripsa*.]

Tripedal, trip'e-dal, *adj.*, having three feet. [L. *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

Tripetalous, tri-pe'tal-us, *adj.* in bot., having three petals or flower-leaves. [Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

Triphthong, trif'thong or trip'thong, *n.*, three letters sounded as one. [Fr. *triphthongue*—*Ge. tres*, three, and *phthongos*, sound.]

triphthongal, trif-thong'gal, *adj.*, pertaining to, or consisting of a triphthong.

Triple, trip'l, *adj.*, threefold: consisting of three united; three times repeated.—*v.t.* to treble:—*pr.p.* tripl'ing; *pa.p.* tripled'.—*adv.* trip'ly. [Fr.: L. *triplex*—*tres*, three, and *plix*, to fold.]

triplet, trip'let, *n.*, three of a kind or three united: three lines rhyming together: in music, three notes occupying the time of two.

triplicate, trip-li-kāt, *adj.*, threefold: made three as much.—*n.* a third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

triplication, trip-li-kā'shun, *n.*, act of making threefold or adding three together.

Tripod, trip'od, *n.* anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, &c. [Gr. *tripous*, *tripodos*—*tri*, *treis*, three, *pus*, a foot.]

Tripos, trip'os, *n.* a university examination for honours at Cambridge; a tripos paper. [supposed to refer to the three-legged stool formerly used at these examinations.]

Triptote, trip'tōt, *n.* a noun having three cases only. [Fr.; Gr. *triptoton*—*tri*, *treis*, three, *thrice*, *plētos*, falling—*piptō*, to fall.]

Trireme, trī'rēm, *n.* a galley or vessel with three banks or rows of oars. [Fr.; L. *triremis*—*tri*, *tres*, three, *remus*, an oar.]

Trisect, tri-sekt', *v.t.*, to cut or divide into three equal parts:—*pr.p.* trisect'ing; *pa.p.* trisect'ed. [L. *tri*, three, *thrice*, *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.]

trisection, tri-sek'shun, *n.* the division of anything, as an angle, into three equal parts.

Trisyllabic, tris-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of three syllables. [Gr. *tri*, *treis*, three, *thrice*, *syllabē*, a syllable.]

trisyllable, tris-sil'ab'ik, trisyllabical, -al, *adj.*, pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.—*adv.* trisyllab'ically.

Trite, trit, *adj.* lit. rubbed; worn out by use: used till its novelty and interest are lost; hackneyed.—*adv.* trite'ly.—*n.* trite'ness. [It. *trito*; L. *tritus*, rubbed, p.p. of *terō*, *tritum*, to rub. See *try*.]

triturate, tri'tū-rāt, *v.t.*, to rub or grind to a fine powder:—*pr.p.* trit'urating; *pa.p.* trit'urated'.—*n.* trituration. [L. *trituro*, -atum—*terō*, to rub.]

triturable, tri'tū-rabl, *adj.*, that may be reduced to a fine powder by grinding.

Triton, trī'ton, *n.* in myth., a marine demi-god, one

of the trumpeters of Neptune, his trumpet being a wreathed univalve shell; a genus of molluscs with a wreathed univalve shell. [Gr. *tridōn*.]

Triumph, trī'umf, *n.* orig. a hymn to Bacchus sung in processions to his honour: in ancient Rome, a procession in honour of a victorious general: joy for success: victory.—*v. i.* to celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to be prosperous: (with *over*), to insult a person upon an advantage gained:—*pr. p.* trī'umphing; *pa. p.* trī'umphed.—*n.* trī'umph'er. [L. *triumphus*; akin to Gr. *thriambos*, a hymn to Bacchus.]

triumphal, trī-umf'al, *adj.*, pertaining to triumph; used in celebrating victory.

triumphant, trī-umf'ant, *adj.*, celebrating or rejoicing for a triumph; expressing joy for success: victorious.—*adv.* triumph'antly. [L. *triumphans*, *-antis*, *pr. p.* of *triumpho*, to celebrate a triumph—*triumphus*.]

Triumvir, trī-um'vir, *n.* one of three men in the same office or government:—*pl.* trīum'viri, trīum'vira. [L. *trium*, gen. of *tres*, three, *vir*, a man.]

triumvirate, trī-um'vi-rāt, *n.* an association of three men in office or government. [L. *triumviratus*.]

Triune, trī'ūn, *adj.* being three in one. [L. *tri*, three, and *unus*, one.]

Trivet, trī'vet, *n.*, a tripod or three-legged stool or other support. [for *trovet*—Fr. *trépied*, a tripod—L. *tripēs*, *tripedis*—*tres*, three, *pēs*, a foot.]

Trivial, trī'vi-al, *adj.* lit. to be found at the cross-roads or public streets; that may be found anywhere, common: of little importance; trifling.—*adv.* trivially.—*n.* trivialism. [L. *trivialis*—*trivium*, a place where three ways meet—*tres*, three, *via*, a way.]

Trochee, trō'kē, *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, so called from its tripping or joyous character; in L. verse, consisting of a long and a short, as *nūmen*, in E. verse, of an accented and unaccented syllable, as *trī'pod*. [Fr. *trochée*, Gr. *trochaïos* (*gous*, foot), running, tripping—*trochos*, a running—*trōchō*, to run.]

trochaic, trō-kā'ik, trochaical, -al, *adj.* consisting of trochees.—*n.* a trochaic verse or measure.

Trod, Trodden, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Tread.

Troglodyte, trō'gō-dī't, *n.*, one who enters or dwells in a cave, applied esp. to certain ancient tribes on the Nile. [Fr.—Gr. *trōglodytēs*—*trōglō*, a hole, a cave, and *dyō*, to enter.]

Trojan, trō'jan, *adj.* pertaining to ancient Troy.—*n.* an inhabitant of ancient Troy: an old soldier.

Troll, trōl, *v. t.* lit. to roll; to move circularly: to sing the parts in succession, as of a catch or round.—*v. i.* to roll; to move or run about: to sing a catch: to fish, esp. for pike, with a rod of which the line runs on a reel near the handle:—*pr. p.* trōlling; *pa. p.* trōll'ed.—*n.* a song, the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.—*n.* trōll'er. [Ger. *trollen*, to roll, troll; W. *trol*, a cylinder, roller; Fr. *trouler*, to drag about; akin to Thrill and Drill.]

trollop, trōl'up, *n.*, a trolloping or wandering person: a loitering, slatternly woman.

Trombone, trom'bōn, *n.* a deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind. [It.; augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet. See Trump.]

Troop, trōōp, *n.*, a crowd or collection of people; a company: soldiers taken collectively, an army, usually in *pl.*: a small body of cavalry.—*v. i.* to collect in numbers; to march in a company, or

in haste:—*pr. p.* trōōp'ing; *pa. p.* trōōp'ed. [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*; prob. from L. *turba*, a crowd.

trooper, trōōp'ēr, *n.* lit. one of a troop; a private cavalry soldier.

Trope, trōp, *n.* lit. a turning or change: in *rhet.*, a word or expression changed from its proper sense for life or emphasis, a figure of speech. [Fr., L. *tropus*, Gr. *tropos*—*trōpō*, to turn.]

tropical, trōp'ik-al, *adj.* in *rhet.*, pertaining to a trope; changed from its proper or original sense; figurative.—*adv.* trop'ically.

tropology, trō-pō'lo-jī, *n.*, a tropical or figurative mode of speech. [Gr. *tropos*, and *logos*, discourse.]

tropological, trō-pō'loj'ik-al, *adj.*, expressed or varied by tropes or figures.

Trophy, trō'fī, *n.* a monument of an enemy's defeat or turning to flee; anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory; something that is evidence of victory. [Fr. *trouphée*, L. *trophæum*, Gr. *tropaion*—*trōpō*, a turning—*trōpō*, to turn.]

trophied, trō'fid, *adj.*, adorned with trophies.

Tropics, trōp'ik, *n.* one of the two circles in the celestial sphere, 23° 28', on each side of the equator, where the sun turns, as it were, after reaching its greatest declination north or south; one of two circles on the terrestrial globe corresponding to these:—in *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics. [from root of Trop.]

tropic, trōp'ik, tropical, trōp'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the tropics; being within or near the tropics.—*adv.* trop'ically.

Tropology, &c. See under Trope.

Trot, trōt, *v. i.*, to go, lifting the feet quicker and higher than in walking; to walk or move fast; to run.—*v. t.* to ride at a trot:—*pr. p.* trotting; *pa. p.* trot'ted.—*n.* the pace of a horse, or other quadruped when trotting.—*n.* trot'ter. [Ger. *trotten*, akin to *tretten*, to go; It. *trotolare*, L. as if *trotare*, *trotulare*—*trotulum* ire, to trot—*trotulum*, on a trot, lit. by a lifting, from root *tol*, to lift, and *ire*, to go.]

Truth, trōth, *n.*, truth, confidence; faith; fidelity. [A. S. *trēowth*—*trēow*, faith, trust.] See Truth.

Troubadour, trōō'ba-dōōr, *n.* lit. an inventor or composer of fictitious stories; one of a class of poets from the 11th to the 13th century, chiefly in France. [Fr.; Sp. *trovador*. It. *trovatore*—Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find. See Trov'er.]

Trouble, trūb'l, *v. t.* to put into a crowded, confused state; to agitate: to disturb; to annoy:—*pr. p.* troubl'ing; *pa. p.* troubl'ed.—*n.* disturbance; affliction; uneasiness: that which disturbs or afflicts.—*n.* troubl'er. [Fr. *troubler*, old Fr. *troubler*—L. *turbula*, dim. of *turba*, a crowd, tumult.]

troublesome, trūb'l-sum, *adj.* causing or giving trouble or inconvenience; vexatious; importunate.—*adv.* troubl'esomely.—*n.* troubl'esomeness.

troubles, trūb'luz, *adj.* full of trouble or disorder; agitated; tumultuous.

Trough, truf, *n.* a long, hollow vessel for water or other liquid; a long tray; a long narrow channel. [A. S., Ger. *trug*; old Fr. *trou*, It. *trugno*.]

Trousers, trōūz'ērz, *n. sing.* a garment worn by males on the lower limbs and trimmed or fastened up at the waist. [old Fr. *trousses*, breeches worn by pages—from root of Truss.]

Trousseau, trōō-sō', *n.* lit. a bundle or package; the lighter articles of a bride's outfit. [Fr.; old Fr. *trousseau*—*trousser*, to pack up. See Truss.]

Trout, trout, *n.* lit. the fish with sharp tooth; a fresh-water fish of the salmon family, esteemed a delicacy. [A.S. *trūht*, Fr. *truite*, low L. *trutta*, L. *trutta*, *tructus*, Gr. *trōktis*—*trōgō*, to gnaw.]

Trove, tróv'er, *n.* in law, the gaining possession of goods by finding or otherwise. [Fr. *trouver*, old Fr. *trover*, to find—L. *trahere*, to turn topsyturvy in searching for things—*traha*, confusion.]

Trow, trō, *v.i.* lit. to hold as true; in B., to trust; to believe; to think. [A.S. *trōwian*, Ger. *trauen*, to trust. See *True*, *Trust*.]

Trowal, trow'el, *n.* lit. a ladle; a tool used in spreading mortar, and in gardening. [Fr. *truelle*, L. *trulla*, for *trulla*, dim. of *trus*, a ladle.]

Trowers, same as *Trossers*.

Troy, Troy-weight, tróí-wáit, *n.* the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. [a corr. of Fr. (*livre*, pound) *d'octroi*, of authority—*octroi* (L. *auctoritas*, authority), orig. anything authorized, then a tax, the weight used in levying it.]

Truant, tróu'ant, *n.* lit. a wanderer or outcast; an idler; a boy who, idly or without excuse, absents himself from school.—*adj.* wandering from duty; loitering; idle. [Fr. *truant*, W. *truan*, wretched; Bret. *truant*, vagabond; Gael. *traghán*, a poor, wretched creature.]

Truce, tróce, *n.* lit. a true agreement; a temporary ceasing of hostilities between two armies or between states; cessation. [old E. *truw*—A.S. *trawa*, Ger. *truce*, true, faithful; old Ger. *triva*, faith, compact. See *True*.]

Truck, truk, *v.t.*, to exchange or barter.—*v.i.* to traffic by exchange;—*pr.p.* truck'ing; *pa.p.* trucked'.—*n.* exchange of goods; barter. [Fr. *troquer*, Sp. *trocar*, perh. a corruption of L. *trans*, across or over, and *vicis*, change.]

Truckage, truk'áj, *n.*, the practice of exchanging or bartering goods.

Truckle, truk'l, *v.t.* to yield to the demands of another in trucking or bartering; to yield servilely to another; to submit meekly;—*pr.p.* truck'ing; *pa.p.* truck'led'.—*n.* truck'lar.

Truck, truk, *n.* lit. a runner, a wheel; a low, wheeled vehicle for heavy articles; a small wooden cap at the top of a mast or flag-staff. [Fr. *troucas*—*troucho*, to run.]

Truckage, truk'áj, *n.*, charge for carrying articles on a truck.

Truckle, truk'l, *n.*, a small wheel or castor.

Truckle-bed, truk'l-bed, *n.*, a low bed that runs on truckles or wheels.

Truculent, tróó'kú-lent, *adj.*, very wild or fierce; barbarous; cruel; destructive.—*adv.* truculently.—*n.* truculence. [L. *truculentus*—*trux*, wild, fierce; akin to Sans. *druk*, to hurt or injure.]

Trudge, truj, *v.t.* to travel on foot; to travel with labour or effort; to march heavily on;—*pr.p.* trudge'ing; *pa.p.* trudge'd'. [allied to *Tread*.]

True, tróo, *adj.*, fixed; established; certain; trusty; honest; faithful; worthy of belief or confidence; according to reality; genuine; exact; straight; right; rightful.—*n.* true'ness. [A.S. *troue*, Ger. *trou*—*trauen*, to trust; Sans. *dhruva*, fixed, firm—*dhrv*, to stand firm. See *Trust*.]

Truism, tróo'izm, *n.*, a plain or self-evident truth.

truly, tróo'li, *adv.*, according to truth; in fact or reality; exactly; justly; faithfully; sincerely; honestly.

truth, *n.*, that which is true, fixed, or cer-

tain; agreement with reality; true state of things, or facts; practice of speaking or disposition to speak the truth; fidelity; a true statement; an established principle; in the fine arts, a faithful adherence to nature.—Of a truth, in B., truly. [A.S. *truweth*.]

truthful, tróóth'fool, *adj.*, full of truth; according to or adhering to truth; reliable.—*adv.* truthfully.—*n.* truthfulness.

Trulla, trul, *n.* lit. the tuber or root in the earth; a round underground fungus used in cookery [old Fr. *trufle*, It. *tartufo*—L. *terra*, the earth, and *tuber*, a swelling, a truffle, *frus tumeo*, to swell.]

truffled, truf'ld, *adj.*, cooked with truffles.

Truism, Truly. See under *True*.

Trumpery, trump'er-í, *n.*, deceit; falsehood; boastful or empty talk; things of no value; tricks.—*adj.* worthless. [Fr. *trumperie*—Fr. *trumper*, to deceive, old Sp. *trumpar*, to whip a top, to deceive, as if to turn round—*trumba*, a top.]

Trump, trump, *n.*, a trumpet. [Ice. *trumba*, a drum, Ger. *trumpf*, Fr. *trumpet*, It. *trumba*, akin to L. *tuba*; from the sound.]

trumpet, trump'et, *n.*, a wind instrument of music used chiefly in war and in military music.—*v.t.* to publish by trumpet; to proclaim; to sound the praises of:—*pr.p.* trump'eting; *pa.p.* trump'eted'. [Fr. *trumpette*, It. *trombetta*.]

trumpeter, trump'et-er, *n.*, one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, praises, or denounces; a kind of pigeon.

trumpet-fish, trump'et-fish, *n.*, a sea-fish so named from its trumpet-like or tubular muzzle.

trumpet-tongued, trump'et-tunged, *adj.*, having a voice or tongue loud as a trumpet.

Trump, trump, *n.* lit. the card that triumphs or wins; one of the suits of cards which takes any other.—*v.t.* to play a trump card.—*v.t.* to play a trump card upon:—*pr.p.* trump'ing; *pa.p.* trump'ed'. [from *Triumph*.]

Truncate, Truncheon, &c. See under *Trunk*.

Trundie, trun'd, *n.*, anything round; a wheel; a truck.—*v.t.* to roll, as on wheels.—*v.t.* to roll:—*pr.p.* trun'd'ing; *pa.p.* trun'd'led'. [A.S. *trundel*, *trundel*, a circle, W. *trws*; prob. akin to *Tura*.]

trundie-bed, trun'di-bed, *n.*, a bed moving on trundles or low wheels; a truckle-bed.

Trunk, trungk, *n.* the stem of a tree; the body of an animal apart from the limbs; the main body of anything; anything long and hollow; the proboscis of an elephant; the shaft of a column; a chest for clothes. [Fr. *tronc*, L. *truncus*, the stem, the body.]

trunked, trungkt, *adj.*, having a trunk.

trunk-hoss, trungk'-höz, *n.* large hoss or breeches formerly worn over the lower part of the trunk or body and the upper part of the legs.

trunk-line, trungk'-lin, *n.*, the trunk or main line of a railway, canal, &c.

truncate, trungk'át, *v.t.* lit. to make a mere trunk of; to cut off; to maim:—*pr.p.* trunc'ating; *pa.p.* trunc'ated'.—*n.* truncation. [L. *truncus*,—*atum*—*truncus*.]

truncheon, trun'shun, *n.* lit. a piece of wood cut off; a short staff; a cudgel; a baton or staff of authority.—*v.t.* to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel:—*pr.p.* trun'cheoning; *pa.p.* trun'cheoned'. [Fr. *tronçon*—*trunc*.]

truncheon, trun'yun, *n.*, the stump or knobs on each side of a gun, on which it rests on the

carriage. [Fr. *trognon*, a stalk, It. *troncone*, a stump—L. *truncus*.]

Truss, *trus*, *n.* lit. *that which is tied or fastened*; a bundle; timbers fastened together for supporting a roof; in ships, the rope or iron for keeping the lower yard to the mast; in *med.*, a bandage used in ruptures.—*v. i.* to bind up; to pack close; to furnish with a truss:—*pr. p.* *trussing*; *pa. p.* *trussed*. [Fr. *trousse*—*troussier*, old Fr. *troussier*, *troussier*, to pack, It. *torciare*, to twist, to tie fast, L. *torquere*, *torquere*, to twist.]

Trust, *trust*, *n.* confidence in the *truth* of anything; a resting on the integrity, friendship, &c. of another; faith; hope; credit (esp. sale on credit or on promise to pay); he or that which is the ground of confidence; that which is given or received in confidence; charge; in *law*, an estate managed for another.—*adj.* held in trust.—*v. i.* to place trust in; to believe; to give credit; to sell upon credit; to commit to the care of.—*v. i.* to be confident, or confiding:—*pr. p.* *trusting*; *pa. p.* *trusted*.—*n.* *trust'ed*. [Ice. *trast*, firm, steady, Goth. *trastuti*, security: from root of *True*.]

Trustee, *trust'ee*, *n.* one to whom anything is intrusted; one to whom the management of a property is committed in trust.—*n.* *trustee'ship*.

Trustful, *trust'ful*, *adj.* full of trust; trusting; worthy of trust; faithful.

Trustworthy, *trust'wur-th*, *adj.* worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.—*n.* *trust'worthiness*.

Trusty, *trust'i*, *adj.* (*comp.* *trust'ier*, *superl.* *trust'iest*), that may be trusted; deserving confidence; honest; strong; firm.—*n.* *trust'iness*.

Truth, &c. See under *True*.

Try, *try*, *v. i.* lit. *to grind or rub*, as in thrashing; to test; to sift; to prove by experiment; to purify; to examine judicially; to examine carefully; to experience; to attempt.—*v. i.* to endeavour; to make an effort:—*pr. p.* *trying*; *pa. p.* *tried* (*trid*).—*n.* *trier*. [Fr. *trier*, to pick, It. *triarre*, *tritare*, to grind, L. *trere*, *tritum*, to rub, to thrash and cleanse grain. See *Trite*.]

Trying, *try'ing*, *adj.* making trial or proof of; adapted to try; searching; severe.

Trial, *tr'ial*, *n.* the act of trying; examination by a test; the state of being tried; suffering; temptation; judicial examination; attempt.

Try-sail, *try'-sail*, *n.* a small fore-and-aft sail tried when the wind is too high for the ordinary canvas.

Tsetse, *tset'se*, *n.* a dipterous insect of South Africa, whose bite is fatal to the ox, horse, and dog.

Tub, *tub*, *n.* a vessel to be borne with two hands; a vessel made of staves and hoops; a small cask; anything like a tub: the quantity a tub holds. [low Ger. *tubbe*, Ger. *tubbe*, old Ger. *swipar-swi*, two, and *beran*, to bear.]

Tubby, *tub'i*, *adj.* sounding like an empty tub; dull; wanting elasticity of sound.

Tube, *tub*, *n.* a pipe; a long, hollow cylinder for the conveyance of fluids, &c.; a canal.—*v. i.* to furnish with a tube:—*pr. p.* *tubing*; *pa. p.* *tubed*. [Fr.; L. *tubus*.]

tubing, *tub'ing*, *n.* a length of tube; tubes collectively; materials for tubes. [dim. of *tubus*.]

tubule, *tub'ul*, *n.* a small tube or pipe. [L. *tubulus*, *tubular*, *tub'ul-ar*, *adj.* having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe.

tubulated, *tub'ul-at-ed*, *tubulous*, *tub'ul-us*, *adj.* having the form of a tube or pipe; having a small tube; containing or composed of small tubes.

Tuber, *tub'er*, *n.* a swelling; a knob in roots; a

rounded, fleshy, underground root, as the potato. [L. from *tumeo*, to swell.]

tuberous, *tub'er-us*, *tuberous*, *tub'ber-us*, *adj.* having, or consisting of tubers; knobbed.

tubercle, *tub'ber-kl*, *n.* a small tuber or swelling; a pimple; a small knob on leaves; a small mass of diseased matter frequently found in the lungs. [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.]

tubercled, *tub'ber-kl-d*, *adj.* having tubercles.

tubercular, *tub'ber-kl-ur*, *tuberculous*, *tub'ber-kl-us*, *adj.* pertaining to tubercles; having or full of tubercles or knobs; pimply; affected with or caused by tubercles.

Tuck, *tuk*, *v. i.* to draw or press in or together; to fold under; to gather up; to enclose by pressing clothes closely around:—*pr. p.* *tucking*; *pa. p.* *tucked*.—*n.* a horizontal fold in a garment. [low Ger. *tucken*, Ger. *sucken*, to draw in, to shrug.]

tucker, *tuk'er*, *n.* a piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, worn by women and children.

Tuesday, *tuz'da*, *n.* lit. the day of *Tui*, the Saxon god of war; the third day of the week. [A.S. *Tues dag*—*Tud*, Goth. *Tius*, old Ger. *Zio*, the god of war, and *dag*, day.]

Tufa, *tuf'a*, *Tuff*, *tuf*, *n.* a rock formed from the ash or powder from a volcano; also applied to any rock full of little cavities. [It. *tufa*, sandy stone.]

Tuft, *tuft*, *n.* lit. a top; a number of small things in a knot; a cluster; a dense head of flowers.—*v. i.* to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts:—*pr. p.* *tufting*; *pa. p.* *tuffed*. [Fr. *touffe*; W. *tuff*; Ger. *soff*. See *Top*.]

Tug, *tug*, *v. i.* to pull with effort; to drag along.—*v. i.* to pull with great effort:—*pr. p.* *tugging*; *pa. p.* *tugged*.—*n.* a strong pull; a steam-vessel for towing ships. [A.S. *teogan*; Ice. *toga*, to pull; Ice. *tog*, Ger. *sug*, a pull; akin to *Tow*.]

Tuition, *tui-sh'un*, *n.* lit. a looking to, taking care of; care over a young person; teaching. [L. *tuitio*—*tutor*, *tuisus*, to see, to look to.]

Tulip, *tul'ip*, *n.* a bulbous plant with beautiful flowers like a turban. [Fr. *tulipe*; Ger. *tuilpe*; Dutch, *tuilp*; from Pers. *dulband*, a turban.]

Tumble, *tum'bl*, *v. i.* to fall; to come down suddenly and violently; to roll; to twist the body, as a mountebank.—*v. i.* to throw headlong; to turn over; to throw about while examining:—*pr. p.* *tumbling*; *pa. p.* *tumbled*.—*n.* act of tumbling; a fall; a rolling over. [A.S. *tumbian*, Fr. *tomber*, It. *tombolare*, Ice. *tumbo*, to fall.]

tumbler, *tum'bler*, *n.* one who tumbles; a large drinking-glass, so called because formerly having a pointed base it could not be set down without tumbling; a domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing.

tumbrel, *tum'br-el*, *n.* a tumble-cart, orig. for dung; a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, &c. [old Fr. *tombrel*; Fr. *tombereau*—*tomber*, to fall, because the body of the cart could be upturned without unyoking.]

Tumefy, *tum'e-fi*, *v. i.* to raise into a tumour; to cause to swell.—*v. i.* to swell; to rise in a tumour:—*pr. p.* *tumefying*; *pa. p.* *tumefied*. [L. *tumefacio*—*tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make.]

tumefaction, *tum'e-fak'ah-un*, *n.* act of tumefying; tumour; swelling.

tumid, *tum'id*, *adj.* swelled or enlarged; inflated; falsely sublime; bombastic.—*adv.* *tum'idly*.—*n.* *tum'idness*. [L. *tumidus*—*tumeo*.]

- tumor, tumour, tū'mor, *n.*, a diseased swelling of any part of the body. [L.]
- tumult, tū'mult, *n.* lit. a swelling, like the waves: excitement; uproar of a multitude; violent agitation with confused sounds. [L. *tumultus*—*tumeco*.]
- tumultuary, tū'mul'tū-ār-i, tumultuous, tū'mul'tū-us, *adj.*, full of tumult: disorderly: agitated: noisy.—*adv.* tumultuously.—*n.* tumultuousness.
- tumulus, tū'mū-lus, *n.* lit. something swelling up; a mound of earth over a grave. [L.—*tumeo*.]
- tumular, tū'mū-lar, *adj.*, formed in a heap; consisting in a heap.
- tumulous, tū'mū-lus, *adj.*, full of mounds or hillocks.
- Tun, tun, *n.*, a large cask: a measure = 2 pipes, 4 hogheads, or 252 gallons. [same as *Ton*.]
- Tune, tūn, *n.* lit. tone; sound: in music, a melodious succession of notes or chords in a particular key; the relation of notes and intervals to each other causing melody: state of giving the proper sound: harmony.—*v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds.—*v.i.* to form one sound to another:—*pr.p.* tuning; *pa.p.* tuned'. [same as *Tone*.]
- tuneful, tūn'fūl, *adj.*, full of tune or harmony: melodious; musical.—*adv.* tunefully.
- tuneless, tūn'les, *adj.*, without tune or melody.
- tuner, tūn'ēr, *n.*, one who tunes musical instruments.
- Tungsten, tung'sten, *n.* lit. heavy stone; a very heavy metal. [Ger. *tungstein*, Sw. *tungsten*—Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, Ger. *stein*, stone.]
- Tunic, tū'nik, *n.* in ancient Rome, an under-garment worn by both sexes; in R. C. Church, a long under-garment worn by the officiating clergy: a loose frock worn by females and boys: in anat., a membrane that covers some organ: in bot., a covering. [Fr. *tunique*, L. *tunica*.]
- tuniate, tū'nik-āt, tunicated, tū'nik-āt-ed, *adj.* in bot., covered with a tunic or with layers.
- tunicle, tū'ni-kl, *n.*, a little tunic: a kind of long robe. [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, a tunic.]
- Tunnel, tun'el, *n.* a hollow vessel for conveying liquors into bottles, &c., a funnel: a passage cut through a hill or under a river, &c.—*v.t.* to make a passage through; to hollow out.—*pr.p.* tunnelling; *pa.p.* tunnelled'. [from *Tun*; Fr. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, a tun.]
- Tunny, tun'ī, *n.* lit. the darting fish; a very large fish of the mackerel family. [L. *thunnus*, Gr. *thynnos*, *thynos*—*thynō*, to dart or rush along.]
- Turban, tur'ban, *n.* lit. a double fold of cloth: a head-covering worn by eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound round it: a circular head-dress worn by ladies: the whole whorls of a shell. [old E. *turband*, *turbandant*, It. *turbante*; from Pers. *dulband*—*dul*, double (—*du*, two, *lat*, a fold), and *band*, a band.]
- turbated, tur'band, *adj.*, wearing a turban.
- Turbid, tur'bid, *adj.* lit. thrown into confusion, like a crowd; disordered: having the sediment disturbed; muddy; thick. [L. *turbidus*—*turba*, tumult, a crowd.]—*adv.* turbidly.—*n.* turbidness.
- turbulent, tur'bū-lent, *adj.*, tumultuous, disturbed; in violent commotion: disposed to disorder; restless: producing commotion.—*adv.* turbulently. [L. *turbulentus*—*turba*.]
- turbulance, tur'bū-lens, turbulency, tur'bū-len-si, *n.*, the state or quality of being turbulent; tumult; disorder. [Fr.—L. *turbulentia*—*turbulentus*.]
- Turbot, tur'bot, *n.* a large, flat, round fish esteemed a delicacy. [W. *torbot*, Fr. *turbot*; perhaps from L. *turbo*, anything round.]
- Turon, tū-rēn', same as *terroem*.
- Turf, turf, *n.* lit. a clod or lump of earth; the surface of land matted with the roots of grass, &c.: a cake of turf cut off; sod: peat: race-ground: horse-racing.—*v.t.* to cover with turf or sod.—*pr.p.* turfing; *pa.p.* turfed'. [A.S. *tuof*, in *torf*, low L. *turba*; akin to Gael. *tuarp*, a cairn, turly, tur'ī, *adj.*, abounding with, made of, &c. covered with turf; having the nature or appearance of turf.—*n.* turfing.]
- Turgent, tur'jent, *adj.*, swelling: rising into: tumour: inflated; bombastic.—*adv.* turgently. [L. *turgens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *turgere*, to swell.]
- turgescant, tur-je'sent, *adj.*, swelling; growing big. [L. *turgescens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* of *turgere*—*turgere*.]
- turgescence, tur-je'sens, turgescency, tur-je'sen-si, *n.*, a state of becoming swollen: pomposity; bombast.
- turgid, tur'jid, *adj.*, swollen; extended beyond natural size: pompous; bombastic.—*adv.* turgidly.—*n.* turgidness. [L. *turgidus*—*turgere*.]
- turgidity, tur-ji'di-ti, *n.*, state of being turgid or swollen; tumidness.
- Turk, turk, *n.* a native of Turkey. [the Turk Turkish, tur'kish, *adj.*, relating to Turkey, or a Turkey, tur'ki, *n.*, a large gallinaceous bird, wild in America, so called because erroneously supposed to have come from Turkey.]
- Turkey-red, tur'ki-red, *n.* a fine red dye, obtained from madder, first produced in Turkey.
- Turkey-stone, tur'ki-stōn, *n.* a kind of oil-stone brought from Turkey, and used for hones.
- Turneria, tur'mēr-ik, *n.* the root of an E. India plant, used as a yellow dye, and in curry-powder. [Fr. *terre-mérite*; low L. *terrameria*, *turnmerica*.]
- Turned, tur'moil, *n.*, excessive labour; turreh. [W. *trafael*—*tra*, exceeding, and *mael*, labour. See *Travail*.]
- turn-moil, *v.t.* to harass with commotion; to weary.—*v.i.* to be disquieted or in commotion:—*pr.p.* turmoiling; *pa.p.* turmoiled'.
- Turn, turn, *v.i.* to whirl round: to hinge: to depend: to issue: to take a different direction or tendency: to be changed: to be turned in a lathe: to sour: to become giddy: to be nauseated: to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb: to become inclined in the other direction.—*v.t.* to cause to revolve: to reverse: to transfer: to convert: to form in a lathe: to shape:—*pr.p.* turning; *pa.p.* turned'.—*n.* act of turning: new direction, or tendency: change: a winding; a bend: form; manner: opportunity, occasion: act of kindness or malice.—*n.* turn-out. [A.S. *turnas*.]
- turncoat, turn'kōt, *n.*, one who turns his coat, that is, abandons his principles or party.
- turnary, tur'ēr-i, *n.*, art of turning or of shaping in a lathe: things made by a turner.
- turning, tur'ing, *n.*, a winding: deviation from the proper course: turnery:—*pl.* chips.
- turning-point, tur'ing-point, *n.*, the point on which a question turns, and which decides the case.
- turnkey, turn'kē, *n.*, one who turns the keys in a prison: a warder.
- turnpike, tur'n'pik, *n.* orig. a frame consisting of two cross-bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post: a gate set across a road to stop those liable to toll: a turnpike-road.
- turnpike-road, tur'n'pik-rōd, *n.*, a road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established.
- turnspit, tur'n'spit, *n.* orig. one who turns a spit: a

person engaged in some menial occupation: a dog, formerly employed to turn a spit.

turnstile, tur'n'stīl, *n.* a *turning style* or frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle.

turn-table, tur'n-tā-bl, *n.* same as *traverse-table*.

turnip, tur'n'ip, *n.* a plant having a *round*, solid root used as food. [probably from *Tura*, from its roundness, and A.S. *napf*; L. *napus*, turnip.]

turpentine, tur'pen-tīn, *n.* the resinous juice of the *terebinth* and other trees. [L. *terebinthos*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.]

turpitude, tur'pi-tūd, *n.*, *baseness*; extreme depravity or wickedness; vileness of principles and actions. [L. *turpitude*—*turpis*, foul, base.]

Turquoise, tur'koiz and -kēz, *n.* a bluish-green mineral from Persia, valued as a gem, and so called because first brought from *Turkey*. [Fr.; Sp. *turquesa*, low L. *turchesius*.]

Turret, tur'et, *n.*, a *small tower* on a building and rising above it. [Fr. *tourrelle*, old Fr. *tourrelle*, dim. of *tour*, a tower. See *Tower*.]

turreted, tur'et-ed, *adj.*, furnished with *turrets*; formed like a tower.

Turtle, tur'ld, *Turtle-dove*, tur'ld-duv, *n.* a species of pigeon of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A.S. *turtla*, Ger. *turtel*, It. *tortora*, *tortola*, L. *turtur*; from the sound of its note.]

Turtle, tur'ld, *n.* the *sea-tortoise*, a family of reptiles having their back covered by a horny case, the flesh of some of the species being considered a great delicacy. [probably a corr. of *tortoise*.]

Tuscan, tus'kan, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Tuscany* in Italy; denoting one of the five orders of architecture, the oldest and simplest.

Tush, tush, *int.* psaw! be silent! an exclamation of scorn or impatience.

Tusk, tusk, *n.* a long, pointed *tooth* on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals. [A.S. *tusc*, *tux*, Gael. *toig*.]

tusked, tusk't, *tusky*, tusk'ī, *adj.* having *tusks*.

Tut, tut, *int.* an exclamation of check or rebuke.

Tutelage, Tutelar. See under *Tutor*.

Tutor, tū'tor, *n.* (*sem. tu'torēs*), *one who looks to*, or takes care of; one who has charge of the education of another: one who hears the lessons of and examines students: a teacher.—*v.t.* to instruct; to treat with authority:—*pr.p.* tū'tor-ing; *pa.p.* tū'tored.—*n.* tu'torship. [L.—*tueor*, *tuitus*, to look to.]

tutorage, tū'tor-āj, *n.*, the office or authority of a *tutor*; education, as by a *tutor*.

tutorial, tū'tō'ri-al, *adj.*, belonging to, or exercised by a *tutor*. [L. *tutorius*—*tutor*.]

tutelage, tū'tel-āj, *n.*, *guardianship*: state of being under a guardian. [L. *tutela*—*tutari*, to guard—*tueor*.]

tutelar, tū'te-lar, *tutelarly*, tū'te-lar-i, *adj.*, protecting; having the charge of a person or place. [L. *tutelaris*—*tutela*.]

Twaddle, twod'l, *v.i.*, to *tattle* or talk in a silly manner:—*pr.p.* twadd'ling; *pa.p.* twadd'led.—*n.* silly talk.—*n.* twadd'ler. [akin to obs. *twattle*, to talk much and idly, and to *Tattle*; Ger. *schwatzen*, to talk or prate.]

Twain, twān, *n.*, *two*. [old E. *twayne*, *tweyne*; A.S. *twegen*, two. See *Two*.]

Twang, twang, *n.* a sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go: a nasal tone of voice.—*v.i.* to sound as a tight string pulled

and let go; to sound with a quick, sharp noise.—*v.t.* to make to sound with a *twang*:—*pr.p.* twang'ing; *pa.p.* twang'ed'. [prov. E. *twang*; a quick pull; old Ger. *twanc*: from the sound.]

Twao, twoz, contr. of *it was*.

Twak, twēk, *v.t.*, to *twitch*, to *pull*: to pull with sudden jerks.—*n.* a sharp pinch or twitch. [A.S. *twiccian*, to twitch, to pull; low Ger. *twicken*, Ger. *zwicken*.]

Twosers, twē'tērs, *n.sing.* nippers; small pincers for pulling out hairs, &c. [old E. *twosers*, a surgeon's case of instruments; from Fr. *étuis*, pl. of *étui*, a case, a box.]

Twelve, twelv, *adj.* lit. *two left*, that is, after counting ten; ten and two.—*n.* the number next after eleven; a figure representing twelve. [A.S. *twelf*—*twā*, two, and root of *Leave*.]

twelfth, twelfth, *adj.* the last of *twelve*.—*n.* one of twelve equal parts. [A.S. *twelftha*—*twelf*, twelve.]

twelfth-day, twelfth-dā, twelfth-tide, -tīd, *n.*, the *twelfth day* after Christmas, the Epiphany.

twelvemonth, twelvmunth, *n.*, *twelve months*; a year.

Twenty, twen'ti, *adj.*, *twice ten*; nineteen and one: an indefinite number.—*n.* the number next after nineteen; a figure representing twenty. [A.S. *twentig*, for *twantig*, from Goth. *twai*, A.S. *twegen*, two, and Goth. *tigus*, A.S. *tig*, ten; L. (*d*) *viginti*, Sans. *vingati*.]

twentieth, twenti-eth, *adj.* the last of *twenty*.—*n.* one of twenty equal parts. [A.S. *twentigtha*.]

Twice, twis, *adv.*, *two times*; once and again; doubly. [old E. *twies*, A.S. *twīwa*—*twā*, two.]

Twig, twig, *n.* lit. a thin branch, where a thick one divides in two; a small shoot or branch of a tree. [A.S. *twig*—*twi*, twig, two.]

twiggy, twig'ī, *adj.* abounding in *twigs* or shoots.

Twilight, twīlīt, *n.* lit. the *two lights*; the faint light after sunset and before sunrise: an uncertain view.—*adj.* of twilight; faintly illuminated; obscure. [A.S. *twi*, two, and *Light*.]

Twill, twil, *n.*, an appearance of diagonal lines in cloth, caused by making the *weft* pass over one and under two or more threads of the warp; a fabric with a twill.—*v.t.* to weave with a twill:—*pr.p.* twill'ing; *pa.p.* twilled'. [low Ger. *twil-len*, to divide into two.]

Twin, twin, *n.* one of *two* born at a birth; one very like another.—*adj.* being one of two born at a birth; very like another.—*v.i.* to be born at the same birth; to bring forth two at once: to be paired or suited:—*pr.p.* twinn'ing; *pa.p.* twinned'. [A.S. *twīn*, double—*twi*, two.]-The *Twins*, the constellation Gemini.

Twine, twin, *v.t.* lit. to *make two* or double; to wind, as two threads together; to twist together: to wind about.—*v.i.* to unite closely; to bend; to make turns: to ascend spirally round a support:—*pr.p.* twīn'ing; *pa.p.* twīned'.—*n.* the act of winding round; a twist: a cord composed of two or more threads twisted together. [A.S. *twīnan*—*twi*, two.]

Twinge, twinj, *v.t.*, to *twitch* or pinch; to affect with a sharp, sudden pain.—*v.i.* to have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch:—*pr.p.* twing'ing; *pa.p.* twing'ed'.—*n.* a twitch; a pinch: a sudden, sharp pain. [akin to *Twitche*, *Twack*.]

Twinkle, twīng'kl, *v.i.* to shine with a trembling, sparkling light; to sparkle: to open and shut the eyes rapidly; to quiver:—*pr.p.* twīnk'ling; *pa.p.* twīnk'led'.—*n.* twīnk'ler. [A.S. *twīncian*; Dutch,

flintelen, to twinkle, to sparkle; prov. Ger. *swinkeln*, to twinkle with the eyes.]

twinkly, twing'kl, twinkling, twing'king, *n.* a quick motion of the eye; the time occupied by a wink: an instant.

Twirl, twér'l, *v. t.*, to whirl; to turn round rapidly, esp. with the fingers.—*v. i.* to turn round rapidly; to be whirled round:—*pr. p.* twirling; *pa. p.* twirled.—*n.* a whirl; a rapid circular motion. [formed from Whirl.]

Twist, twist, *v. t.*, to twine; to unite or form by winding together; to form from several threads; to encircle with something; to wreathe: to wind spirally: to turn from the true form or meaning; to insinuate.—*v. i.* to be united by winding.—*n.*, that which is twisted; a cord: a single thread: manner of twisting. [A.S. *twist*, cloth of double thread—*twi*, two; Dutch, *twisten*, to twine.]

twister, twist'ér, *n.*, one who, or that which twists.

Twit, twit, *v. t.* lit. to know something against; to remind of some fault, &c.—*pr. p.* twitting; *pa. p.* twitted. [A.S. *atwitan*, to reproach—*at*, against, *witan*, Scot. *wyle*, to blame, to know.]

twittingly, twit'ing-li, *adv.* in a twitting manner.

Twitche, twich, *v. t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: to pluck; to snatch.—*pr. p.* twitching; *pa. p.* twitched (twicht).—*n.* a sudden quick pull: a quick contraction of the muscles.—*n.* twitch'er. [A.S. *twiccian*, to pluck.]

Twitter, twit'ér, *n.* a tremulous broken sound: a slight trembling of the nerves.—*v. t.* to make a succession of small tremulous noises: to feel a slight trembling of the nerves:—*pr. p.* twittering; *pa. p.* twittered. [Ger. *switseln*, Dutch, *kwistelen*: a form of Titter, from the sound.]

twittering, twit'ér-ing, *n.*, act of twittering; the sound of twittering; nervous excitement.

Twittingly. See under Twit.

Two, tŭ, *adj.* one and one.—*n.* the sum of one and one: a figure representing two. [A.S. *two*, *twi*, Goth. *twai*, L. and Gr. *duo*, Sans. *dvī*.]

two-edged, tŭ'ejd, *adj.*, having two edges.

twofold, tŭ'fôld, *adj.*, folded twice; multiplied by two: double.—*adv.* doubly.

Tycoon, tí-kŭn, *n.* the political sovereign of Japan.

Tympanum, tím'pan-um, *n.* lit. that which is beat, a drum: in anat., the hollow part of the ear: in arch., the triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch; the panel of a door. [L.; Gr. *tympanon*, *typanon*—*typtō*, to strike.]

tympanal, tím'pan-al, *tympanic*, tím'pan'ik, *adj.*, like a drum: pertaining to the tympanum.

Type, tīp, *n.* a mark or figure struck or stamped upon something; the mark of something: an emblem or symbol; a figure of something to come: a raised letter, &c. in metal or wood used in printing; the whole types used in printing: a model in nature made the subject of a copy: in nat. hist., that which combines best the characteristics of a group; in med., the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves. [Fr.: L. *typus*, Gr. *typos*—*typtō*, to strike.]

typesetter, tīp'found-ér, *n.* one who founds or casts printers' type.

type-metal, tīp'-met-al, *n.*, metal used for making types, a compound of lead and antimony.

typic, tīp'ik, *typical*, tīp'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to constituting a type; emblematic; figurative:—*n.* in nat. hist., combining the characteristics of a *typical*. [Gr. *typhikos*—*typos*.]

typify, tīp'i-fī, *v. t.*, to make a type of: to represent by an image or resemblance; to figurate.—*pr. p.* typifying; *pa. p.* typified. [L. *typus*, type, facio, to make.]

typography, tí-pŭ-graf-ī, *n.* orig. the art of representing by types or symbols; the art of printing. [Gr. *typos*, type, *graphein*, to write.]

typographer, tí-pŭ-graf-ēr, *n.* a printer.

typographic, tí-pŭ-graf'ik, *typographical*, -al, *adj.*, pertaining to typography or printing.—*adv.* typographically.

Typhus, tí'fus, *n.* lit. smoke; stupor arising from fever; a kind of continued fever, with great weakness of the system. [low L.—Gr. *typhus*, smoke—*typhō*, to smoke.]

typhoid, tí'foid, *adj.*, pertaining to, or like typhus. [Gr. *typhoidēs*—*typhos*, and *eidos*, likeness.]

typhoon, tí'fus, *adj.*, relating to typhus.

Typhoon, tí'fūn, *n.* lit. a violent whirlwind that whirls up clouds of dust; a violent hurricane which occurs in the Chinese seas. [L. *typhos*, Gr. *typhōn*, probably so called because thought to be the work of Typhon, a fabled giant.]

Typic, **Typify**, **Typography**. See under Type.

Tyrant, tí'rānt, *n.* lit. a master or ruler; orig. an absolute monarch: one who uses his power oppressively. [old E. *tyrann*, old Fr. *tyrānt*, Gr. *tyrannos*, Doric for *hoirannos*—*hōras*, *hōrios*, a lord, master, *tyrannos*, tí-rān'ik, tyrannical, -al, *tyrannous*, tí-rānus, *adj.*, pertaining to, or suffering a tyrant: unjustly severe; imperious; despotic.—*adv.* tyrannically, tyrannously.]

tyrannical, tí'rān-ik, *v. t.*, to act as a tyrant; to rule with oppressive severity:—*pr. p.* tyrannizing; *pa. p.* tyrannized. [Gr. *tyrannikos*—*tyrannos*.]

tyranny, tí'rān-ī, *n.*, the government or authority of a tyrant; absolute monarchy cruelly administered; oppression; cruelty.

Tyrian, tí'rī-an, *adj.* being of a deep purple colour; like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre.

Tyro, tí'ro, *n.* lit. a beginner; one learning any art: one not well acquainted with a subject. [L. *tyrus*.]

U

Ubiquity, ū-bik'wi-tī, *n.*, existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence. [Fr. *ubiquité*—L. *ubique*, everywhere.]

ubiquitous, ū-bik'wi-tus, *adj.*, being everywhere.

Udder, ud'ér, *n.* the breast of a female (esp. of a lower animal). [A.S. *uder*, Ger. *utter*, L. *uber*, Gr. *outhar*, Sans. *udhar*, *udan*.]

Ugly, ug'li, *adj.* (comp. uglier, superl. ugliest), frightful; offensive to the eye; deformed; hateful: ill-natured.—*n.* ugliness. [old E. *ugena*, *uglik*, frightful; A.S. *oga*, dread, *oglic*, dreadful; Ice. *uga*, to fear, *uggligr*, frightful; perh. cona. with *ugh*: an exclamation of disgust.]

Ukase, ū-kās', *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of law. [Russ.]

Ulcer, ul'sér, *n.* lit. a wound; a dangerous sore, discharging matter. [Fr. *ulcère*, L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, Gr. *helkos*, a wound.]

ulcerate, ul'sér-āt, *v. t.*, to be formed into an ulcer.—*v. i.* to affect with an ulcer or ulcers:—*pr. p.* ulcerating; *pa. p.* ulcerated. [L. *ulcero*, -atum.]

ulceration, ul'sér-ā'shun, *n.*, process of forming into an ulcer; an ulcer. [L. *ulceratio*.]

ulcerous, ul'sér-us, *adj.*, of the nature of an ulcer.

Ulterior, ul-tē'ri-or, *adj.*, on the further side; be-

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing *not*, or *want of*, to the simple word.

round; further; remoter. [L. *ulterior*, comp. of *ultra*, that is beyond or on the other side.]
ultimate, ul'ti-māt, *adj.*, *furthest*; last; incapable of further division.—*adv.* ultimately. [L. *ultimus*, the last, superl. of *ultra*.]
ultimate, ul'ti-mā'tum, *n.*, the last or final proposition or terms for a treaty.
ultimo, ul'ti-mo, *adj.*, (in) the last (month).
ultramare, ul-tra-ma-rēn', *adj.*, situated beyond the sea.—*n.* the most beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, so called either from its intense blue, or from the *lapis lazuli*, from which it is made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *Marina*.]
ultramontana, ul-tra-mon'tān, *adj.*, being beyond the mountains, i.e. the Alps; orig. used in Italy, hence foreign, barbarian; then applied to the Italians, hence holding or denoting extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy. [L. *ultra*, beyond, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain—*mons*, *montis*, a mountain.]
ultramontanism, ul-tra-mon'tān-izm, *n.*, *ultramontan* or extreme views as to the Pope's rights.
ultramontanist, ul-tra-mon'tān-ist, *n.*, one who holds to *ultramontanism*.
ultramundana, ul-tra-mun'dān, *adj.*, being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *Mundana*.]
umbel, um'bel, *n.* lit. a little shade; a form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one centre. [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.]
umbelliferous, um-bel-lif'ēr-us, *adj.*, bearing or producing umbels. [L. *umbella*, and *fero*, to bear.]
umbilic, um-bil'ik, *Umbilical*, um-bil'ik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the navel. [L. *umbilicus*, Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, the centre.]
Umbrage, um'brāj, *n.* lit. shade; a screen of trees; suspicion of injury; offence. [L. *umbra*.]
umbrageous, um-brāj'ūs, *adj.*, shady or forming a shade.—*adv.* umbrageously.—*n.* umbrageousness. [Fr. *ombrageux*, L. *umbraticus*—*umbra*.]
umbrella, um-bre'l'a, *n.* lit. a little shade; a screen carried in the hand to protect from rain or sunshine. [It. *ombrella*, L. *umbella*—*umbra*.]
Umpire, um'pīr, *n.*, a third person called in to decide a dispute or to tell whether two things are equal or not; an arbitrator. [old Fr. *umpier*, *nompier*; old Fr. *nompair*—L. *non*, not, *par*, equal.]
Unaccountable, un-ak-koun't-a-bl, *adj.*, not accountable or to be accounted for; not responsible.—*adv.* unaccountably, inexplicably.
Unadvised, un-ad-vid'z, *adj.*, not advised; not prudent or discreet; rash.—*adv.* unadvisedly.
Unanimous, ū-nan'i-mus, *adj.*, of one mind; agreeing in opinion or will; done with the agreement of all.—*adv.* unanimously. [L. *unanimus*—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]
Unanimity, ū-na-nim'i-ti, *n.*, state of being unanimous. [L. *unanimitas*.]
Unassuming, un-as-sūm'ing, *adj.*, not assuming; not forward or arrogant; modest.
Unavailing, un-a-vā'ing, *adj.*, not availing or of no avail or effect; useless.
Unaware, un-a-wā'r, *Unaware*, un-a-wā'r, *adv.*, without being or making aware; suddenly; unexpectedly.
Unbar, un-bār, *v. t.*, to remove a bar or hinderance; to unfasten; to open.
Unbelief, un-be-lēf', *n.*, want of belief; disbelief, especially in revelation.

unbeliever, un-be-lēv'ēr, *n.*, one who does not believe, esp. in divine revelation; an incredulous person.
unbelieving, un-be-lēv'ing, *adj.*, not believing, esp. divine revelation.
Unbend, un-bend', *v. t.*, to free from being in a bent state; to make straight; to free from strain or exertion; to set at ease.
unbending, un-bend'ing, *adj.*, not bending; unyielding; resolute.—*adv.* unbendingly.
Unbias, un-bī'as, *v. t.*, to free from bias or prejudice.
unbiased, un-bī'ast, *adj.*, free from bias or prejudice; impartial.
Unbind, un-bīnd', *v. t.*, to remove a band from; to loose; to set free.
Unblushing, un-blush'ing, *adj.*, not blushing; without shame; impudent. [open.]
Unbolt, un-bōl't, *v. t.*, to remove a bolt from; to
Unbosom, un-bōs'um, *v. t.*, to disclose what is in the bosom or mind; to tell freely.
Unbound, un-bound', *adj.*, not bound; loose; wanting a cover.
Unbounded, un-bound'ed, *adj.*, not bounded or limited; boundless; having no check or control.
Unbrace, un-brās', *v. t.*, to undo the braces or bands of; to loose or relax.
Unbridled, un-brī'd'ld, *adj.* lit. loosed from the bridle; unrestrained; licentious. [unfasten.]
Unbuckle, un-buk'l, *v. t.*, to loose from buckles; to
Unburden, un-bur'dn, *Unburthen*, un-bur'th'n, *v. t.*, to take a burden off; to free the mind from any weight or anxiety.
Unbutton, un-but'ton, *v. t.*, to loose the buttons of.
Unbudge, un-būdj, *v. t.*, to set free from a cage.
Uncase, un-kās', *v. t.*, to take out of a case; to free from a covering. [slavery.]
Unchain, un-chān', *v. t.*, to free from chains or
Unchurch, un-church', *v. t.*, lit. to expel from a church; to deprive of the rights of a church.
Unclasp, un'shal, *adj.* lit. an inch long, applied to large round characters used in ancient MSS. [L. *uncia*, a twelfth part, an inch.]
Uncircumcision, un-ēr-kum-siz'h'un, *n.*, want of circumcision: in B., those who are not circumcised.
Unclasp, un-klasp', *v. t.*, to loose the clasp of.
Uncle, ung'kl, *n.*, the brother of one's father or mother. [Fr. *oncle*—L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.]
Unclean, un-klēn', *adj.*, not clean; foul; in B., ceremonially impure; sinful; lewd. [off.]
Uncloak, un-klōk', *v. t.* and *v. i.*, to take the cloak
Unclose, un-klōz', *v. t.*, to make not close, to open.
unclosed, un-klōzd', *adj.*, open.
Unclothe, un-klōth', *v. t.*, to take the clothes off; to make naked.
Uncoil, un-koil', *v. t.* to open out from being coiled; to unwind.
Unconscionable, un-kon'shun-a-bl, *adj.*, not conformable to conscience; unreasonable; inordinate.
Unconstitutional, un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al, *adj.*, not constitutional; contrary to the constitution.—*adv.* unconstitutionally.
Uncouple, un-kup'l, *v. t.*, to loose from being coupled; to disjoin; to set loose.
Uncover, un-kōv'ēth', *adj.* lit. unknown; unfamiliar; odd; awkward.—*adv.* uncoverly.—*n.* uncoverness. [A.S. *uncover*—*un*, not, and *cover*, from *gecudd*, known—*cunnan*, to know.]
Uncover, un-kuv'ēr, *v. t.*, to remove the cover; to lay open.—*v. i.* to take off the hat.
unction, un'ghun, *n.*, act of anointing; that which is used for anointing; ointment; that quality in language which raises emotion or devotion;

Words in *UN* not found below are to be explained by prefixing *not*, or *want of*, to the single word.

- warmth of address: divine or sanctifying grace. [*L. unctio—ungo, unctum*, to anoint.]
- unctuous, un'kū-us, *adj.*, oily; greasy.
- unctuosity, unkt-ū-ō-si-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being unctuous; oiliness; greasiness.
- Uncurl, un-kur'l, *v.t.*, to loose from curls or ringlets.—*v.i.* to fall from a curled state.
- Undated, un'dāt-ed, *adj.*, wasted or wavy; rising and falling in waves. [*L. undatus*, p.p. of *undo*, to rise in waves—*unda*, a wave.]
- Undeceive, un-de-ĉēv', *v.t.*, to free from deception or mistake.
- Under, un'dēr, *prep.* in a lower position than; beneath; below: less than: in subjection, subordination, oppression, liability, &c.: during the time of; undergoing.—*adv.* in a lower degree or condition: in subjection; below: less.—*adj.* lower in position, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate. [*A.S. under*; Goth. *undar*; Ice. *undir*; Ger. *unter*; conn. with *L. inter*, Sans. *antar*, among, within, and perhaps with *in*.]
- Underbred, un'dēr-bred, *adj.*, of lower breeding or manners. [*Under*, and *Breed*.]
- Undercurrent, un'dēr-kur-rent, *n.*, a current under the surface of the water.
- Underdone, un'dēr-dun', *adj.*, done under the mark or less than is requisite.
- Underdrain, un'dēr-drān, *n.*, a drain under the surface of the ground.
- Undergird, un'dēr-gird', *v.t.*, to gird or bind under or below; to gird round the bottom.
- Undergo, un'dēr-gō', *v.t.* lit. to go under or be subjected to; to endure or suffer; to pass through; to sustain without sinking.
- Undergraduate, un'dēr-grad'ū-āt, *n.*, a student under a graduate, or who has not taken his first degree.
- Underground, un'dēr-ground, *adj.* and *adv.*, under the surface of the ground.
- Undergrowth, un'dēr-grōth, *n.*, shrubs or low woody plants growing under or among trees.
- Underhand, un'dēr-hand, *adj.* and *adv.* lit. done with the hand underneath, secretly; by secret means; by fraud.
- Underlay, un'dēr-lā', *v.t.*, to lay under, or support by something laid under.
- Underlie, un'dēr-lī', *v.t.*, to lie under or beneath.
- Underline, un'dēr-līn', *v.t.* to draw a line under or below, as a word. [person or agent.]
- Underling, un'dēr-ling, *n.*, an under or inferior.
- Undermine, un'dēr-mīn', *v.t.* to form mines under, in order to destroy; to destroy the foundation or support of anything secretly.
- Undermost, un'dēr-mōst, *adj.*, most under or lowest in place or condition.
- Underneath, un'dēr-nēth', *adv.*, beneath; below; in a lower place.—*prep.* under; beneath. [*Under*, and *A.S. neothan*, beneath.]
- Underplot, un'dēr-plot, *n.*, a plot under or subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale; a secret scheme.
- Underprop, un'dēr-prop', *v.t.*, to prop from under or beneath; to support.
- Underrate, un'dēr-rāt', *v.t.*, to rate under the value.—*n.* an underrate, a price less than the worth.
- Undersell, un'dēr-sel', *v.t.*, to sell under or cheaper than another.
- Underset, un'dēr-set', *v.t.*, to set under; to prop.—*n.* *undersetter*, in *B.*, prop, support.
- Undersign, un'dēr-sīn', *v.t.*, to sign or write one's name under or at the foot of.
- Understand, un'dēr-stand', *v.t.* lit. to stand under, to set; to comprehend; to have just ideas of; to know thoroughly; to be informed of; to learn; to suppose to mean; to mean within; pressing; to imply.—*v.i.* to have the use of intellectual faculties; to be informed; to be understood, in Prayer-Book, used for *understand*, understanding, un-dēr-stand'ing, *n.*, the act of understanding; the faculty, or the act of mind by which it understands or thinks; power to understand; knowledge; exact apprehension; agreement of minds; harmony.—*B.*, *adj.* knowing, skilful. [*understand*]
- Understand, un'dēr-stand', *v.t.*, to state or represent under or below the truth.
- Undertake, un'dēr-tāk', *v.t.* to take under or management; to take upon one's self: to tempt.—*v.i.* to take upon one's self; to be bound.
- Undertaker, un'dēr-tāk'er, *n.*, one who undertakes one who manages funerals.
- Undertaking, un'dēr-tāk'ing, *n.*, that which is undertaken; any business or project engaged in.
- Undertone, un'dēr-tōn, *n.*, a under or low tone.
- Undervalue, un'dēr-val'ū, *v.t.*, to value under its worth; to esteem lightly.—*n.* a value or price under the real worth; low rate or price.
- Undervaluation, un'dēr-val'ū-ā'shun, *n.*, act of undervaluing; rate below the worth.
- Underwent, un'dēr-went', *pa.t.* of *Undergo*.
- Underwood, un'dēr-wood, *n.*, small wood or trees growing under large ones.
- Underwrite, un'dēr-rīt', *v.t.*, to write under something else; to subscribe; to subscribe one's name to for insurance.—*v.i.* to practise insuring.
- Underwriter, un'dēr-rīt'er, *n.*, one who insures, a shipping, so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy.
- Undo, un-dō', *v.t.*, to reverse what has been done; to bring to naught; to loose; to open; to unravel; to impoverish; to ruin, as in reputation.
- Undoing, un-dō'ing, *n.*, the reversal of what has been done: ruin.
- Undress, un-dres', *v.t.*, to take off the dress or clothes; to strip.—*undress*, un'dres, *n.*, a loose dress; dress worn by soldiers when off duty.
- Undulate, un'dū-lāt, *v.t.*, to waver, or to move like waves; to cause to vibrate.—*v.i.* to wave: to vibrate.—*pp.f.* un'dūlāt'ing; *pa.p.* un'dūlāt'ed. [*low L. undulo, -atum—unda*, a wave.]
- Undulation, un-dū-lā'shun, *n.*, act of undulating; a waving motion or vibration.
- Undulatory, un'dū-la-tō-ri, *adj.*, moving like waves.
- Unduly, un-dū'li, *adv.*, in an undue manner; not according to duty or propriety; improperly.
- Unearth, un-ērth', *v.t.*, to take out of, drive, or draw from the earth or a burrow; to uncover.
- Uneasy, un-ēzī, *adj.*, orig. not easy; not at ease; restless; feeling pain: constrained, stiff.
- Uneasiness, un-ēzī-nes, *n.*, state of being uneasy or not at ease; want of ease; disquiet.
- Unevenness, un-ēv'n-nes, *n.*, quality of being not even; want of an even surface; want of smoothness or uniformity. [*ing*: to mix.]
- Unfasten, un-fas'n, *v.t.* to loose, as from a fastener.
- Unfetter, un-fet'er, *v.t.*, to take the fetters from; to set at liberty.
- Unfit, un-fīt', *adj.*, unsuitable.—*v.t.* to disqualify.
- Unfix, un-fīks', *v.t.*, to make not fixed; to loose the fixing of; to unsettle.
- Unfold, un-fōld', *v.t.*, to open the folds of; to release from a fold; to spread out; to tell.
- Unfurl, un-fur'l, *v.t.* to loose from being furled; to unfold; to spread.

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing *not*, or *want of*, to the simple word.

staly, un-gan'li, *adj.* lit. of no effect; vain;
unmy; un-couth.—*n.* un-gain'liness. [old E. *un-*
my; A.S. *ungagne*, *ungengne*, of no effect,
 ain—*an*, not, and *geng*, strong.]
ird, un-gird', *v.t.*, to free from a girdle or band;
 to unbind.
ment, un-gw'ent, *n.*, ointment. [L. *unguentum*
 —*sergo*, to anoint.] [let go.]
hand, un-hand', *v.t.*, to take the hands off; to
 harness, un-har'nes, *v.t.*, to take the harness off;
 to disarm.
hinge, un-hinj', *v.t.*, to take from the hinges; to
 render unstable.
hook, un-hook', *v.t.* to loose from a hook.
horse, un-hors', *v.t.*, to cause to come off, or to
 throw from a horse. [a house or shelter.]
horn, un-horn', *v.t.*, to deprive of or drive from
 a horn.—*n.* a fabulous animal with one
 horn: in *B.*, the bison. [L. *unicornis*—*unus*,
 one, and *cornu*, a horn.]
iform, u'ni-form, *adj.*, having one or the same
 form; having always the same manner or char-
 acter; consistent with itself; agreeing with an-
 other.—*n.* a dress of the same kind for persons
 who belong to the same body, as of a soldier.—
adv. uniformly. [L. *unus*, one, and *form*.]
iformity, u'ni-form'i-ty, *n.*, state of being uni-
 form; agreement with a pattern or rule; sameness;
 likeness between the parts of a whole.
litteral, u'ni-li't'er-al, *adj.*, consisting of one let-
 ter only. [L. *unus*, one, and *littera*, a letter.]
Unio, Uniqua, Unison, &c. See under *Unit*.
Unit, u'nit, *n.*, one; a single thing or person; the
 least whole number: anything taken as one. [L.
unus, one.]
unity, u'ni-ti, *n.*, oneness; state of being one or at
 one; agreement; the arrangement of all the parts
 to one purpose or effect; harmony: in *math.*,
 any quantity taken as one. [L. *unitas*—*unus*.]
unite, u-nit', *v.t.*, to make one; to join two or more
 into one; to join; to make to agree or adhere.—
v.i. to become one; to grow, or act together:—
fr. p. unit'ing; *pp.* unit'ed. [L. *unio*, *unitum*
 —*unus*.]—*adv.* unit'edly, in union; together.
union, un'yun, *n.*, act of uniting; that which is
 united or made one; a body formed by the com-
 bination of parts; concord; harmony; a confed-
 eration. [Fr. *union*; L. *unio*—*unus*, one.]
unique, u-nék', *adj.*, single or alone in any quality;
 without a like or equal. [Fr.—L. *unicus*—*unus*.]
unison, u'ni-son, *n.*, oneness or agreement of sound;
 concord; harmony. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a
 sound. See *Sound*.]
unisonant, u-nis'o-nant, unisonous, u-nis'o-nus, *adj.*,
 being in unison. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonans*,
pr. p. of *sono*, to sound.]
unisonous, u-nis'o-nans, *n.*, state of being uniso-
 nant; accordance of sounds.
Unitarian, u-ni-tá-ri-an, *n.* one who asserts the
 unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity,
 and ascribes divinity to God the father only.
 —*adj.* pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine.
 [from L. *unitas*, unity—*unus*, one.]
Unitarianism, u-ni-tá-ri-an-izm, *n.*, the doctrines or
 principles of a Unitarian.
Universal, u-ni-vér'sal, *adj.* lit. turning or extending
 over the whole as one; comprehending, affect-
 ing, or extending to the whole; comprising all
 the particulars.—*adv.* univers'ally. [L. *universa-*
lis—*unus*, one, and *verto*, *verturno*, to turn.]
universality, u-ni-vér-sal'i-ty, *n.*, state or quality of
 being universal.

universalism, u-ni-vér'sal-izm, *n.*, the doctrine or
 belief of universal salvation, or the ultimate
 salvation of all mankind.—*n.* univers'alist, a
 believer in universalism.
universe, u'ni-vers, *n.*, the universal or whole sys-
 tem of created things; all created things viewed
 as one whole; the world. [L. *universum*—
unus, one, *verto*, *verturno*, to turn.]
university, u-ni-vér-si-ti, *n.* lit. the whole; orig. any
 community or association; a school for all classes;
 a corporation of teachers or assemblage of colleges
 for teaching the higher branches of learning, and
 having power to confer degrees. [L. *universitas*,
 a corporation—*universus*.]
univocal, u-ni-vó-kal, *adj.*, having one voice or
 meaning only; having unison of sounds. [L.
univocus—*unus*, one, *vox*, *voxis*, a voice.]
Unkennel, un-ken'el, *v.t.*, to drive from a kennel
 or hole; to rouse from secrecy or retreat.
Unknot, un-nit', *v.t.*, to separate or loose what is
 knit or knotted; to open.
Unknot, un-not', *v.t.*, to free from knots; to untie.
Unlace, un-lás', *v.t.* to loose from being laced; to
 loose the dress of.
Unload, un-lád', *v.t.*, to unload; to take out the
 cargo of. [be learned.]
Unlearn, u-né-ern', *v.t.*, to forget or lose what has
 been learned.
Unless, un-les', *conj.* lit. on less, at or for less; if
 not; supposing that not. [= Fr. *à moins*.]
Unlimber, un-lim'ber, *v.t.*, to remove the limbers
 from, as a gun.
Unload, un-lód', *v.t.*, to take the load from; to dis-
 charge; to disburden. [to open.]
Unlock, un-lok', *v.t.*, to unfasten what is locked;
 to open.
Unloose, un-lóos', *v.t.*, to make loose; to set free.
 [A.S. *unlōsan*; intensive of *loosan*.]
Unmake, un-mák', *v.t.* to destroy the make or form
 and qualities of.—*adj.* unmade', not made.
Unman, un-man', *v.t.*, to deprive of the powers of
 a man, as courage, &c.; to deprive of men.
Unmask, un-mask', *v.t.*, to take a mask or any dis-
 guise off; to expose.—*v.i.* to put off a mask.
Unmeaning, un-mén'ing, *adj.*, having no meaning;
 without intelligence.—*n.* unmean'ingness.
Unmoor, un-móor, *v.t.*, to loose from being moored
 or anchored. [ing from.]
Unmuffle, un-muffl', *v.t.*, to take a muffle or cover-
 ing off.
Unmuscle, un-muzl', *v.t.*, to take a muscle off.
Unnerve, un-nérv', *v.t.*, to deprive of nerve, strength,
 or vigour; to weaken.
Unpack, un-pak', *v.t.*, to take out of a pack, to open.
Unparalleled, un-par'al-el'd, *adj.* without parallel
 or equal.
Unpeople, un-pé'pl, *v.t.*, to deprive of people.
Unpin, un-pin', *v.t.*, to loose what is pinned.
Unpretending, un-pre-tend'ing, *adj.* not pretending
 or making pretence; modest.
Unravel, un-rav'l, *v.t.*, to take out of a unravelled
 state; to unfold or explain; to separate.—*v.i.*
 to be disentangled. [or body.]
Unrest, un-rest', *n.* want of rest; disquiet of mind
Unrig, un-rig', *v.t.*, to strip of rigging.
Unrobe, un-rób', *v.t.*, to take a robe off; to undress.
Unroll, un-ról', *v.t.*, to roll down; to open out.
Unroof, un-róof', *v.t.*, to strip the roof off.
Unroot, un-róot', *v.t.*, to tear up by the roots.
Unruly, un-róol'i, *adj.*, not submissive to rule;
 regardless of restraint or law; ungovernable.—
n. unrul'iness.
Unsaddle, un-sad'l, *v.t.*, to take the saddle off; to
 throw from the saddle. [to retract.]
Unsay, un-sá', *v.t.*, to recall what has been said;

Unscrew

Words in UN not found below are to be explained by prefixing *not*, or *want of*, to the single word.

Unscrew, un-skroo', *v.t.*, to loose from screws; to unfasten.
 Unseal, un-sēl', *v.t.*, to remove the seal of; to open what is sealed.
 Unsearchable, un-sērch'a-bl', *adj.*, not capable of being found out by searching; mysterious.—*n.* unsearchableness.—*adv.* unsearchably. [*sear*].
 Unseat, un-sēt', *v.t.*, to throw from or deprive of a seat.
 Unsettle, un-set'l', *v.t.*, to move from being settled; to make uncertain.—*v.i.* to become unfixed.
 Unsex, un-seks', *v.t.*, to deprive of sex; to make unmanly or unwomanly.
 Unshackle, un-shak'l', *v.t.*, to loose from shackles; to set free.
 Unship, un-ship', *v.t.*, to take out of a ship or other vessel; to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted. [*to the eye*: ugly].
 Unslightly, un-slit'li, *adj.*, not slightly or pleasing
 Unstop, un-stop', *v.t.*, to free from a stopper; to free from hindrance.
 Unstring, un-string', *v.t.*, to take the strings off; to relax or loosen.
 Unthread, un-thred', *v.t.*, to draw out a thread from; to loose the threads.
 Unthrifty, un-thrift'i, *adj.*, not thrifty; without thriftiness.—*adv.* unthriftily.—*n.* unthriftness.
 Untie, un-tī', *v.t.*, to loose from being tied; to unbind; to loosen; to unfold.
 Untill, un-tīl', *prep.*, till; to; as far as (used mostly with respect to time).—*adv.* till; up to the time that. [A.S. *on, in, and Till*].
 Untiring, un-tī'ring, *adj.*, not tiring or becoming tired.
 Unto, un'tō, *prep.*, to. [A.S. *on, in, and To*. See UNTIL.]
 Untoward, un-tō'ard, Untowardly, un-tō'ard-li, *adj.*, not toward; not easily guided; froward; awkward; inconvenient.—*adv.* untowardly.—*n.* untowardness.
 Untruth, un-trūth', *n.* what is not the truth; want of truth; a lie.
 Untune, un-tūn', *v.t.*, to put out of tune; to disorder or confuse.
 Untwine, un-twīn', *v.t.* lit. to take out of the twine; to untwist; to open.
 Untwist, un-twīst', *v.t.*, to open what is twisted.
 Unwarp, un-wawrp', *v.t.*, to change from being warped.
 Unwearied, un-wē'rid, *adj.*, not wearied; not tiring; indefatigable.—*adv.* unweariedly.
 Unweave, un-wēv', *v.t.*, to undo what is woven.
 Unwept, un-wēpt', *adj.*, not wept for; not mourned.
 Unwind, un-wīnd', *v.t.*, to wind down or off; to loose what is wound.—*v.i.* to be able to be unwound. [unbecoming].
 Unworthy, un-wūrt'h'i, *adj.*, not worthy; worthless; unwrapped or folded. [join].
 Unyoke, un-yōk', *v.t.*, to loose from a yoke; to dis-
 Up, *adv.* toward a higher place; aloft; on high; from a lower to a higher position, as out of bed, above the horizon, &c.: in a higher position; in a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, &c.: as far as: completely.—*prep.* from a lower to a higher place on or along. [A.S. *up, uppe*; Ger. *auf*; L. *sub, Gr. hypo*; allied to Over, Above.]
 Upas, ū'pas, *n.* the juice of the upas-tree of the Philippine Islands: a vegetable poison. [Malay, 'poison.']
 Uphold, up-hōld', *v.t.*, to bear up; to raise aloft; to

Urine

wrong or disgraceful; to reproach: to reprove severely:—*pr.p.* upbraiding; *pa.p.* upbraided.
 [A.S. *upbrōdan*, to cry out against—*n.* *upbrōdan*, loc. *brōgda*, to charge, reprove]
 Upbraiding, up-brā'id'ing, *n.* a charging with something wrong; act of reproaching.
 Uphave, up-hēv', *v.t.*, to heave or lift up.
 Uphill, up'hil, *adj.* lit. going up a hill; somewhat difficult.
 Uphold, up-hōld', *v.t.*, to hold up; to sustain: countenance; to defend.—*n.* uphold'er.
 Upholsterer, up-hōl'stēr-ēr, *n.* lit. an upholder: who supplies furniture, beds, &c. [former *holder*, and upholster, a corr. of Upholster]
 Upholstery, up-hōl'stēr-ē, *n.* furniture, &c. supplied by upholsterers.
 Upland, upland, *n.*, upper or high land, as opposed to meadows, river sides, &c.—*adj.* high a situation; pertaining to uplands.
 Uplift, up-līft', *v.t.*, to lift up or raise aloft.
 Upmost. See Uppier.
 Uppier, up-ōr', *prep.* same as On. [Up, and On].
 Uppier, up'tēr, *adj.* (comp. of Up), further up; higher in position, dignity, &c.; superior.—*super.* up'most, up'mōst.
 Uppierhand, up'tēr-hand, *n.* lit. the having the hand above; superiority; advantage.
 Uppiermost. See Uppier.
 Upright, up'rīt, *adj.*, right or straight up; in an erect position: adhering to rectitude; honest: just.—*adv.* uprightly.—*n.* uprightness.
 Uproar, up'rōr, *n.* lit. a stirring up; noise and tumult; bustle and clamour. [Ger. *aufrubr*—*adj.* up, *rühren*, to stir: corr. from a supposed connection with Roar.]
 Uproarious, up-rōr'i-us, *adj.*, making, or accompanied by great uproar.—*adv.* uproariously.
 Uproot, up-rōōt', *v.t.*, to tear up by the roots.
 Uprset, up-sēt', *v.t.* lit. to set up; to turn upside down; to overthrow.—*n.* an overturn.
 Uprshot, up'shot, *n.* lit. what is shot up or turns out: final issue; end.
 Uprside, up'sīd, *n.*, the upper side.
 Uprstart, up'stārt, *n.* one who has suddenly started up or risen from low life to wealth, &c.
 Upward, up'ward, *adj.*, directed up or to a high place. [Up, and ward, sig. direction.—*adv.* up'ward, up'wards, toward a higher direction.
 Urban, ū'ban, *adj.*, of or belonging to a city. [L. *urbanus*—*urbs*, a city.]
 Urbane, ū'ban', *adj.*, pertaining to, or influenced by a city; civilised; refined; courteous.
 Urbanity, ū'ban-i-tē, *n.*, the quality of being urbane; refinement; politeness. [L. *urbanitas*].
 Urchin, ū'rchin, *n.*, a hedgehog; a child, and jocosely. [old E. *urichon, urchen*; old Fr. *urquin*; Fr. *herisson*; from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog.]
 Urge, ū'j, *v.t.*, to press in any way; to drive; to press earnestly; to provoke:—*pr.p.* urging; *pa.p.* urged'. [L. *urgeo*, to press, to drive.]
 Urgent, ū'rj-ent, *adj.*, urging; pressing with importunity; calling for immediate attention; earnest. [L. *urgens*, *pr.p.* of *urgeo*.]—*adv.* urgently.
 Urgency, ū'rj-en-si, *n.*, quality of being urgent; earnest asking; pressing necessity.
 Urim, ū'rīm, and Thummin, thum'min, *na.pl.* lit. lights and perfections; a part of the high-priest's breastplate among the ancient Jews, the nature of which is not distinctly understood. [Heb. *urim*, prob. pl. of *ur, ōr*, light, and *thummin*, pl. of *thom*, perfection.]
 Urine, ū'rīn, *n.* the water which is separated by the

kidneys from the blood, and conveyed to the bladder. [Fr.; L. *urina*; Gr. *ouron*; Ger. *Urin*; allied to Sans. *vari*, water.]
urinal, *ur'inal*, *n.* a vessel for urina; a convenience for discharging urine. [L. *urinalis*—*urina*.]
urinary, *ur'in-er-i*, *adj.*, pertaining to, or like *urina*.
urn, *urn*, *n.* lit. a *water-pot*; a kind of vase used for various purposes; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were anciently deposited. [L. *urna*, a water-pot, an urn, from root of *Urina*, and of L. *urinator*, to plunge in water.]
us, *pron.* the objective case of *We*. [A.S.]
use, *uz*, *v.t.* to put to some purpose; to avail one's self of; to habituate; to behave toward.—*v.i.* to be accustomed:—*pr.p.* *using*; *pa.p.* *used*. [Fr. *user*; L. *utor*, *usus*.]
use, *us*, *n.*, *act of using* or putting to a purpose; employment; need; advantage; practice; custom. [L. *usus*—*utor*.]
usable, *uz'a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be used.
usage, *uz'ij*, *n.*, *act or mode of using*; treatment; practice; custom. [Fr.—low L. *usagium*—L. *usus*.]
useful, *uz'fool*, *adj.*, full of use or advantage; able to do good; serviceable.—*adv.* *usefully*.—*n.* *usefulness*.
useless, *uz'les*, *adj.*, having no use; answering no good purpose or the end proposed.—*adv.* *uselessly*.—*n.* *uselessness*.
usual, *uz'hul*-*al*, *adj.*, in use; occurring in ordinary use; common.—*adv.* *usually*. [L. *usualis*.]
usher, *ush'er*, *n.* lit. a *door-keeper*; one whose business it is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant.—*v.t.* to introduce; to forewarn:—*pr.p.* *ush'ering*; *pa.p.* *ush'er'd*.—*n.* *usher'ship*. [Fr. *usherier*; It. *usciero*; L. *ostiarium*; from Fr. *huis*, It. *uscio*, L. *ostium*, a door.]
usurp, *uz-rup'*, *v.t.* lit. to seize to one's own use; to take possession of by force without right:—*pr.p.* *usurping*; *pa.p.* *usurp'd*.—*n.* *usurper*. [L. *usurpo*, contr. from *usu-rapio*—*usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize.]
usurpation, *uz-rup-pa'shun*, *n.*, *act of usurping*; unlawful seizure and possession. [L. *usurpatio*.]
usury, *uz'hoo-ri*, *n.* lit. a *usury*; interest paid for the use of money; illegal or exorbitant interest. [L. *usura*—*utor*, *usus*, to use.]
usurer, *uz'hoo-rer*, *n.* orig. and in *B.*, a money-lender for interest; one who practices usury.
utensil, *uz'ten-sil*, *n.* lit. *that which is used*; an instrument or vessel used in common life. [Fr. *utensile*—L. *utensilis*, fit for use—*utor*, to use.]
utilize, *uz'il-iz*, *v.t.*, to make useful; to put to profitable use. [Fr. *utiliser*—L. *utor*.]
utility, *uz'il-i-ti*, *n.*, *usefulness*; quality of being useful; profitable to some end. [L. *utilitas*—*utilis*, useful—*utor*, to use.]
utilitarian, *uz'il-i-ta'ri-an*, *adj.*, consisting in, or pertaining to utility, or to utilitarianism.—*n.* one who holds utilitarianism.
utilitarianism, *uz'il-i-ta'ri-an-izm*, *n.* the doctrine which holds that the standard of morality is utility or the happiness of mankind.
uterine, *uz'ter-in*, *adj.*, pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother by a different father. [Fr. *uterin*; L. *uterinus*—*uterus*, the womb.]
utmost, *uz'most*, *adj.*, *outmost*; furthest out; most distant; last in the greatest degree; highest.—*n.* the greatest that can be; the greatest effort. [A.S. *utemost*—*utema*, superl. of *ut*, out, and superl. suffix, *-st*.]

Utopian, *uz'to-pi-an*, *adj.* imaginary; fanciful; chimerical. [from *Utopia*—Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place, and so = nowhere—an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, &c.]
utter, *ut'er*, *adj.* lit. *outer* or on the outside; furthest out; extreme; total; perfect.—*adv.* *utterly*. [A.S. *uter*, outer, extreme—*ut*, out.]
utmost, *uz'er-most*, *adj.*, *furthest out*; utmost.—*n.* the greatest degree. [Utter, and most—A.S. superl. *mas*, and superl. suffix *-st*.]
utter, *ut'er*, *v.t.* lit. to send out or forth; to circulate; to publish abroad; to speak:—*pr.p.* *ut'ter-ing*; *pa.p.* *ut'ter'ed*.—*n.* *ut'ter'er*. [from Utter.]
utterable, *uz'er-a-bl*, *adj.*, that may be uttered or expressed.
utterance, *uz'er-ans*, *n.*, *act of uttering*; manner of speaking; pronunciation; expression.
Uttermost. See under *Utter*, *adj.*
Uxorious, *uz-ur-i-us*, *adj.*, *excessively* or *submissively fond of a wife*.—*adv.* *uxor'iously*.—*n.* *uxor'iousness*. [L. *uxorius*—*uxor*, a wife.]

V

Vacant, *va-kan't*. See under *Vacate*.
Vacate, *va-kan't*, *v.t.*, to make void or empty; to quit possession of; to deprive of authority:—*pr.p.* *vacat'ing*; *pa.p.* *vacat'ed*. [L. *vacare*, *-atum*, to be empty.]
vacation, *va-kan'shun*, *n.*, *the act of vacating*, or making void, or invalid; freedom from duty, &c.; intermission of any regular employment; recess.
vacant, *va'kant*, *adj.*, empty; exhausted of air; free; not occupied by an incumbent or possessor; not occupied with study, &c.; thoughtless.—*adv.* *va'cantly*. [L. *vacans*, *-antis*, pr. p. of *vacare*.]
vacancy, *va'kan-si*, *n.*, *state of being vacant*; leisure; that which is vacant or unoccupied; empty space; void or gap between bodies; a situation unoccupied. [Fr. *vacance*, low L. *vacantia*.]
vacuum, *vak'u-um*, *n.*, a *vacant or empty space*; a space empty or devoid of all matter. [L.]
vacuity, *va-ku'i-ti*, *n.*, *vacancy*, *emptiness*; space unoccupied, or not visibly occupied; void. [L. *vacuitas*—*vacuus*, empty, from *vacare*.]
Vaccinate, *vak'sin-ät*, *v.t.* to inoculate with the cowpox:—*pr.p.* *vac'cinat'ing*; *pa.p.* *vac'cinat'ed*.—*n.* *vac'cina'tion*. [low L. *vaccino*, *-atum*—*vaccus*, a cow.]
vaccine, *vak'sin*, *adj.*, pertaining to, or derived from cows. [L. *vaccinus*.]
Vacillate, *vas'il-lät*, *v.i.*, to waver to and fro; to waver: to be unsteady:—*pr.p.* *vac'illät'ing*; *pa.p.* *vac'illät'ed*.—*n.* *vac'illät'ion*. [L. *vacillo*, *-atum*.]
Vacuity, *Vacuum*. See under *Vacate*.
Vagabond, *vag'a-bond*, *adj.*, *wandering*; having no settled habitation: driven to and fro; unsettled; dissolute.—*n.* one who wanders without any settled habitation; a wandering, idle fellow. [L. *vagabundus*—*vagor*, *vagari*, to wander—*vagus*, wandering, unsettled.]
vagary, *va-gär'*, *n.*, a *wandering of the thoughts*; a wild freak; a whim.
vagrant, *vä'grant*, *adj.*, *wandering* without any settled dwelling; unsettled.—*n.* one who has no settled habitation; an idle or disorderly person; a beggar. [old E. *vagavant*—Fr. *vaguer*, L. *vagari*.]

vagrancy, vā'grān-si, *n.*, the state of being a vagrant; life and habits of a vagrant.

vague, vāg, *adj.*, wandering; unsettled; indefinite; uncertain.—*adv.* vaguely.—*n.* vagueness. [Fr.; L. *vagus*.]

vail, vāil, same as veil.

vain, vān, *adj.*, vacant, worthless, so in *B.*; unsatisfying; fruitless; unreal; conceited; showy.—*adv.* vainly.—*la vain*, ineffectually; to no purpose or end; with levity or profanity. (A.S. *wana*, deficient; Ger. *wahn*, Fr. *vain*, L. *vanus*, empty, perhaps from *vaco*, to be empty; akin to *Wasa*.)

vainglory, vān-glō'ri, *n.*, vain or empty glory in one's own performances; pride above desert.

vainglorious, vān-glō'ri-us, *adj.* given to vainglory; proceeding from vanity.—*adv.* vaingloriously.

vanity, van'it-i, *n.*, the quality of being vain; worthlessness; empty pride; conceit; idle show; uncertainty; vain pursuit; empty pleasure; fruitless desire. [L. *vanitas*—*vanus*.]—Lying vanities, empty falsehoods.

vale, vāl, *n.*, a tract of low ground, esp. between hills; a valley. [old Fr. *val*, L. *vallis*, a vale.]

valley, val'i, *n.* (*pl.* valleys), a vale or low land between hills or mountains; a low, extended plain usually watered by a river.

valediction, val-e-dik'shun, *n.*, a saying farewell; a farewell. [L. *valedico*, *dictum*—*vale*, farewell (from *valeo*, to be well), and *dico*, to say.]

valedictory, val-e-dik'tor-i, *adj.*, saying farewell; farewell; taking leave.

Valentine, val'en-tīn, *n.*, a lover or sweetheart chosen on St Valentine's day, 14th Feb.; a love-letter sent on that day. [perhaps from the popular notion that on this day birds began to pair.]

Varlet, val'et, *n.* lit. a varlet; a servant; a manservant, esp. one who attends on a gentleman's person. [Fr.—old Fr. *varlet*. See Varlet, *Vassal*.]

Valetudinarian, val-e-tū'd-in-ār'i-an, Valetudinary, val-e-tū'din-ār-i, *adj.* belonging to ill health; sickly; weak.—*n.* a person of ill or weak health. [L. *valetudinarius*—*valetudo*, state of health, bad health—*valeo*, to be strong or well, conn. with Sans. *bala*, strength—*bal*, to live.]

valetudinarianism, val-e-tū'd-in-ār'i-an-izm, *n.*, the condition of a valetudinarian; weak health.

Valhalla, val-hāl'la, *n.* lit. the hall of the slain; in Scandinavian myth, the palace of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle. [Ice. *valhöll*—*valr*, A.S. *wæl*, slaughter, and Ice. *höll*, old Ger. *halla*, a hall. See Hall.]

Valiant, val'yant, *adj.*, strong; brave; intrepid in danger; heroic.—*adv.* valiantly, in Apocrypha, by force.—*n.* valiantness, in *B.*, courage, bravery, [Fr. *valliant*, It. *valente*, from L. *valens*, *valentis*, pr. p. of *valeo*, to be strong. See Valetudinarian.]—*Do valiantly*, in *B.*, to behave gallantly.

valiant, val'yants, *n. pl.*, in *B.*, valiant men; heroes. valid, val'id, *adj.*, strong; having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; sound; conclusive; in law, executed with the proper formalities; legal; rightful.—*adv.* validly.—*n.* validity. [L. *validus*—*valeo*.]

valour, val'ur, *n.*, the quality of being valiant; that which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly; intrepidity; courage; bravery. [old Fr.; low L. *valor*—*valeo*.]

valorous, val'ur-us, *adj.* possessing or shewing valour; courageous.—*adv.* valourously. worth; that which renders any-

thing useful or estimable; the degree of its quality; efficacy; importance; excellence; its precise meaning.—*v. t.* to estimate the worth; to rate at a price; to esteem; to prize.—*v. i.* val'ing; *pt. p.* val'ed. [Fr. *vaincre* (*pa. p.* *vaincu*), to be worth.]

valuable, val'ū-a-bl, *adj.*, having value or worth; deserving esteem.—*n.* val'uableness. valuation, val'ū-a'shun, *n.*, the act of valuing value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

valuator, val'ū-āt-ur, *n.*, one who sets a value on an appraiser.

valueless, val'ū-less, *adj.*, of no value or worth.

Valise, va-lēs, *n.*, a travelling-bag, generally leather, opening at the side; a portmanteau. [Fr.; It. *valigia*, through supposed L. *tr. valitia*, *viduitia*—*viduitus*, a travelling-bag.]

Valley. See under Vale.

Valour, Valise, &c. See under Valiant.

Valve, valv, *n.* one of the leaves of a folding-door cover to an aperture which opens in one direction and not in the other; one of the divisions which form a shell. [Fr.; L. *valva*, a folding-door, probably from *volveo*, to roll.]

valved, valvd, *adj.*, having, or composed of valves.

Vamp, vamp, *n.* the fore or upper leather of a boot or shoe covering the foot.—*v. t.* to repair with; new vamp.—*pr. p.* vamping; *pt. p.* vamped. [from Fr. *avant-pied*, the fore-part of the fore-avant, before (see Van), and *ped*, L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.]

Vampire, vamp'pir, *n.* in the myth. of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucked the blood of the living; one who lives upon others; a blood-sucker; a large species of blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Fr.; Ger. *vampyr*, Slav. *vampir*.]

Van, van, *n.*, the front; the front of an army or a fleet. [Fr. *avant*, It. *avanti*, before—L. *ad*, *extra*, by, and *ante*, before.]

vanguard, vang'ard, *n.*, the guard in the van of an army; the part of an army preceding the main body; the first line.

Van, van, *n.* a fan for grain, &c. [See Fan.]

Van, van, *n.* a caravan or large covered wagon for goods, &c. (abbreviated from Caravan.)

Vandal, vand'al, *n.* lit. a wanderer; one of a race in N. Germany who invaded Rome in the 5th cent., destroying recklessly all monuments of arts and literature; any one hostile to art or literature; a barbarian. [L. *Vandabus*, from Ger. *wandeln*, to wander. See Wander.]

Vandal, vand'al, Vandalic, vand'al-ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, or like the Vandals; barbarous; rude.

Vandalism, vand'al-izm, *n.*, the spirit or conduct of the Vandals; ferocious cruelty; hostility to art or literature.

vane, vān, *n.* lit. a cloth; a flag or banner; a thin slip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, &c. to show which way the wind blows; a weathercock; the thin web of a feather. [old E. *fan*, A.S. *fana*, Ger. *fahne*; old Ger. *fano*, a cloth; akin to L. *fanus*, a cloth.]

Vanguard. See under Van.

vanish, van'ish, *v. i.* to pass away from a place being vacant or empty; to disappear; to be annihilated or lost.—*pr. p.* van'ishing; *pt. p.* van'ished. [L. *vanescere*, to pass away—*vanus*, empty. See Vain.]

vanity. See under Vain.

vanquish, vangk'wish, *v. t.*, to conquer; to defeat in

any contest; to confute :—*pr. p.* van'quishing; *pa. p.* van'quished.—*n.* van'quisher. [Fr. *vaincre* (p.a.t. *vainquis*), *L. vincere*, to conquer.] See Victor.

antage, van'táj, *n.* same as Advantage.

apid, Vaporise, &c. See under Vapour.

apour, vá'pur, *n.* the gas generally invisible, into which most liquids and solids are convertible by heat: in physics, the condition of a body when it becomes gas by heat: water in the atmosphere: anything vain or transitory :—*pl.* a disease of nervous weakness in which a variety of strange images float before the mind.—*v. i.* to pass off in vapour; to evaporate: to boast; to brag :—*pr. p.* vá'pouring; *pa. p.* vá'poured. [L. *vapor*, allied to Gr. *καπνός*, smoke, and probably to Sans. *vá*, to blow.]

apourer, vá'pur-ér, *n.*, one who vapours, a boaster.

aporise, vap'or-íz, or vá', *v. t.*, to convert into vapour.—*v. i.* to pass off in vapour :—*pr. p.* vap'orising; *pa. p.* vap'orised.—*n.* vaporisation.

apoury, vá'pur-i, *adj.*, full of vapour: affected with the vapours; peevish.

aporous, vá'pur-us, *adj.*, full of, or like vapour: vain; unreal: affected with the vapours.

apid, vap'id, *adj.* having the spirit evaporated; dead; spiritless; flat; insipid.—*adv.* vap'idly.—*n.* vap'idness. [L. *vapidus*—*vapor*.]

ariable, Variance, &c. See under Vary.

aricoos, var'i-kóos, Varicous, var'i-kus, *adj.* permanently dilated or enlarged, as a vein. [L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins—*varix*, a dilated vein—*varus*, bent, crooked.]

ariagate, Variety, Various. See under Vary.

arlet, vá'r'let, *n.* orig. a vassal attendant; a footman: a low fellow; a scoundrel. [old Fr. *varlet*, vasslet, from root of *Vassal*.]

arnish, vá'r'nish, *v. t.* lit. to glaze; to cover with a liquid to give a glossy surface to: to give a fair appearance to :—*pr. p.* var'nishing; *pa. p.* var'nished.—*n.* a sticky liquid which dries and forms a hard, lustrous coating: palliation. [Fr. *vernisser*, It. *verniciare*; prob. from L. as if *vitrinire*, to glaze—*vitreus*, low L. *vitrinus*, glassy, shining—L. *vitrum*, glass.]

ary, vá'ri, *v. t.*, to make different: to alter: to change to something else: to make of different kinds.—*v. i.* to alter or be altered: to be or become different: to change in succession: to deviate (with *from*): to disagree :—*pr. p.* vá'rying; *pa. p.* vá'ried. [Fr. *varier*, L. *variare*—*varius*, various; akin to Gr. *βαίος*, spotted, dappled—*ballo*, to throw, to hit.]

ariable, vá'ri-a-bl, *adj.* that may be varied; changeable: liable to change; unsteady.—*n.* in *math.*, a quantity subject to continual increase or decrease: a quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression.—*adv.* vá'riably.—*ns.* vá'riableness, variability. [Fr.; L. *variabilis*.]

ariance, vá'ri-ans, *n.*, state of being varied; an alteration; a change of condition: difference that arises from or produces dispute. [L. *variantia*—*varians*, *-antis*, p.p. of *vario*, to vary.]—*As* variance, in disagreement.

ariation, vá'ri-á'shun, *n.*, act of varying; a change: change from one to another; successive change: the extent to which a thing varies: in *gram.*, change of termination: in *music*, a manner of singing or playing the same air by various embellishments. [Fr.; L. *variatio*.]

ariagate, vá'ri-e-gát, *v. t.*, to make varied or differ-

ent; to mark with different colours :—*pr. p.* vá'ri-egating; *pa. p.* vá'riegated.—*n.* variegation. [L. *variegatus*, *-atum*—*varius*, various, ago, to make.]

aristy, va-rí'e-ti, *n.*, the quality of being various; difference: a collection of different things; one of a number of things nearly allied to each other: a collection of individuals of the same species, which differ in minor points; an object differing from others of its species in certain points. [L. *varietas*—*varius*.]

ariously, vá'ri-us, *adj.*, varied, different; several; unlike each other: changeable; uncertain: variegated.—*adv.* vá'riously. [L. *varius*, various.]

ariously, vas'kú-lar, *adj.*, consisting of, or containing vessels, as arteries, veins, &c. [Fr. *vasculaire*—L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.]

ariously, váz, *n.*, a vessel anciently used for domestic purposes, and in offering sacrifices; an ornamental vessel generally of an antique pattern; a sculptured, vase-like ornament. [Fr.; L. *vas*, a vase.]

ariously, vas'al, *n.*, a servant or attendant; one who holds land from and renders homage to a superior. [Fr.; low L. *vassalus*—W. *gwast*, a youth, servant.]

ariously, vas'al-á, *n.*, state of being a vassal; dependence; subjection. [low L. *vassalagium*.]

ariously, vast, *adj.* orig. waste; of great extent; very great in amount.—*n.* vastness. [Fr. *vaste*, L. *vastus*, waste, vast; perhaps akin to *vacuus*, empty.]

ariously, vast'ly, *adv.*, to a vast extent or degree.

ariously, vat, *n.*, a large vessel or tank, esp. one for holding liquors. [A. S. *fæt*, Dutch *vat*, Ger. *fass*, a vessel for liquors, L. *vas*, a vessel.]

ariously, Vatican, vat'i-kan, *n.*, an assemblage of buildings in Rome, including one of the pope's palaces; used to mean the papal authority. [Fr.; It. *Vaticano*; from L. *Mons Vaticanus*, a hill in Rome.]

ariously, Vaticinate, vat-is'i-nát, *v. t.*, to prophesy. [L. *vaticinor*, *vaticinatus*, to prophesy.] [diction. *vaticination*, *vaticinatus*, to prophesy.]

ariously, vault, *n.* lit. a turn; an arched roof: a chamber with an arched roof, esp. one underground; a cellar: anything with a vaulted appearance: the bound of a horse; a jump.—*v. t.* to shape as a vault; to arch: to roof with an arch: to form vaults in.—*v. i.* to curvet or leap, as a horse; to leap; to exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling :—*pr. p.* vault'ing; *pa. p.* vault'ed. [old Fr. *vaulte*, It. *volta*, low L. *volta*, *voluta*—L. *volutum*, to turn.]

ariously, vaulted, vault'ed, *adj.*, arched; concave overhead: covered with an arch or vault.

ariously, vaulter, vawt'ér, *n.*, one who vaults or leaps.

ariously, vaunt, vawnt, *v. i.* to make a vain display; to boast.—*v. t.* to make a vain display of; to boast :—*pr. p.* vaunt'ing; *pa. p.* vaunt'ed.—*n.* vain display; boast.—*n.* vaunter. [Fr. *vauter*, low L. *vanitare*—*vanus*, vain. See *Vain*.]

ariously, veal, vél, *n.* the flesh of a calf. [old Fr. *veal*, Prov. *vedel*, L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, Gr. *italos*, a calf.]

ariously, Veda, vé'dá, *n.* (*pl.* Vedas, vé'dás) lit. knowledge: the ancient sacred books of the Hindus. [Sans. *veda*, knowledge, *vid*, to know; conn. with L. *video*, to see, E. to wit.]

ariously, Vedette, ve-de't, *n.* a cavalry sentinel at the outpost of an army to watch an enemy. [Fr.; It. *vedetta*, for *veletta*—*veglia*, L. *vigilia*, a watch.]

ariously, Veer, vér, *v. i.*, to whirl or turn; to change direction, as the wind.—*v. t.* to turn; to direct to a different course :—*pr. p.* veer'ing; *pa. p.* veered'. [Fr. *vivier*, It. *vivare*, to turn—L. and Gr. *gyrus*, a circle; acc. to Wedgwood from root of Whirl.]

Vegetate, vej'e-tät, *v. i.*, to grow by roots and leaves: to do nothing but eat and grow:—*pr. p.* *veg'ätting*; *pa. p.* *veg'ätöd*. [L. *vegeto*, -atus—*vegeo*, to be lively, akin to *vigro*, to grow.]

vegetation, vej'e-tä'shun, *n.*, process of growing as a plant; vegetable growth: plants in general.

vegetative, vej'e-tät-iv, *adj.*, growing, as plants; producing growth in plants.

vegetable, vej'e-tä-bl, *n.*, lit. *that which vegetates* or grows; an organised body without sensation and voluntary motion, nourished by roots fixed in the ground: a plant for the table.—*adj.* belonging to plants: consisting of or having the nature of plants: derived from vegetables. [L. *vegetabilis*—*vegeo*, to be lively.]—Vegetable marrow, the fruit of a species of gourd, so called from its marrow-like appearance.

vegetal, vej'e-täl, *adj.*, of the nature of a vegetable; pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, &c.

vegetarian, vej'e-tä'ri-an, *n.*, one who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man.—*adj.* pertaining to vegetarianism.—*n.* vegetarianism, the theory and practice of a vegetarian.

vehement, vē'he-ment, *adj.* lit. *wanting mind, unreasonable*; passionate; furious: very eager or urgent: in *B.*, very violent or strong.—*adv.* *vehemently*. [Fr.—L. *vehemens*, prob. a lengthened form of *vehemens*—*ve*, neg. and *mens*, *mentis*, mind. See *Mental*.]

vehemence, vē'he-mens, *n.*, the quality of being vehement; violence: great ardour or fervour. [L. *vehementia*—*vehemens*.]

Vehicle, vē'hi-kl, *n.*, any kind of carriage or conveyance: that which is used to convey: in *med.*, a substance in which a medicine is taken. [L. *vehiculum*—*veho*, to carry.] [ing as a *vehicle*.]

vehicular, vē-hik'ü-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to, or serving.

Veil, väl, *n.*, lit. *that which bears a ship onward*, a sail; a covering; a curtain: anything that hides an object; a piece of muslin or thin cloth worn by ladies to hide the face: a cover; a disguise.—*v. t.* to cover with a veil; to throw a veil over: to cover; to conceal:—*pr. p.* *veiling*; *pa. p.* *veiled*. [old Fr. *veile*, It. *velo*, L. *velum*, a sail, contr. of *vehulum*—*veho*, to bear, carry.]

velliferous, vel-ifer-us, *adj.* bearing or carrying sails. [L. *vellifer*—*velum*, a sail, and *fero*, to bear.]

Vein, vān, *n.*, in *anat.*, one of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart: in *bot.*, one of the small branching ribs on a leaf: in *geol.* and *mining*, a seam of a different mineral through a rock; a fissure or cavity: a streak in wood or stone: a train of thought: a course: tendency or turn of mind; peculiar temper.—*v. t.* to form veins or the appearance of veins in:—*pr. p.* *veining*; *pa. p.* *veined*. [Fr. *veine*, L. *vena*.]

Velliferous. See under *Veil*.

Vellum, vel'um, *n.*, the skin of calves, kids, or lambs prepared for writing on. [Fr. *velin*; low L. *charta* (paper) *vitulina*, of a calf—*vitulus*.]

Velocipeda, ve-lo'si-ped, or -pēd, *n.*, lit. *swift-foot*; a light carriage for one person orig. moved by striking the toes on the road, now with a treddle. [Fr.—L. *velox*, *velocis*, swift, *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

velocity, ve-lo'si-ti, *n.*, *swiftness*; speed: rate of motion. [L. *velocitas*—*velox*, swift.]

Velvet, vel'vet, *n.*, a cloth made from silk, with a *pile*; a similar cloth made of cotton. *of velvet*: soft like velvet. [old E.

vellet, *velouette*, It. *velluto*—L. as if *silk* for *willows*, shaggy—*villus*, shaggy hair.]

velveting, vel'vet-ing, *n.*, the soft pile of velvet goods.

velvety, vel'vet-i, *adj.*, made of or like velvet.

Venal, vē'näl, *adj.*, that may be sold or given for price; held for sale: mercenary.—*adv.* *venally*. [L. *venalis*—*venus*, sale.]

venality, ve-näl'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being venal; prostitution of talents or services for a reward.

Vend, vend, *v. t.*, to give for sale, to sell; to sell for money: to make an object of trade:—*pr. p.* *vending*; *pa. p.* *vend'ed*.—*ns.* *vend'ed*, *vend'ed*. [Fr. *vendre*, L. *vendere*—*venus*, sale, and *do*, to give.]

vendible, vend'i-bl, *adj.*, that may be sold: that may be disposed of as an object of trade.—*adv.* *vend'ibly*.—*n.* *vend'ibleness*.

Veneer, ven'er, *v. t.* lit. to furnish with; to overlay or face with another wood:—*pr. p.* *veneering*; *pa. p.* *veneered*.—*n.* a thin leaf of a valuable wood for overlaying an inferior. [Ger. *furnieren*, Fr. *fournir*, to furnish, from root of *Furnish*.]

veneering, ven'er-ing, *n.*, the act or art of veneering; an inferior wood with thin leaves of a more valuable kind; the thin leaf thus laid on.

Venerate, ven'er-ät, *v. t.*, to honour or reverence with religious awe; to reverence; to regard with the greatest respect:—*pr. p.* *ven'er'ätting*; *pa. p.* *ven'er'ätöd*. [L. *veneror*, -atus, allied to *Soma*, *ved*, to praise, *van*, to honour.]

eneration, ven'er-ä'shun, *n.*, the act of venerating; the state of being venerated; the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with reverence and awe; awe. [Fr.; L. *eneration*.]

venerable, ven'er-ä-bl, *adj.*, that may be venerated; worthy of veneration, reverence, or honour; rendered sacred by religious or other associations; aged.—*adv.* *venerably*.—*n.* *venerableness*.

Veneral, ven'er-äl, *adj.* lit. pertaining to *Venus*; pertaining to, or arising from sexual intercourse: exciting desire for sexual intercourse: curing venereal diseases. [L. *venereus*—*Venus*, the goddess of love, from Sans. *van*, to love.]

venery, ven'er-i, *n.*, sexual intercourse.

Venary, ven'er-i, *n.*, the act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase. [Fr. *venerie*, from old Fr. *vener*, L. *venor*, to hunt.]

Venesection, vē-ne-sek'shun, *n.*, the section or cutting open of a vein for letting blood; blood-letting. [L. *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*.]

Venetian, ve-nē'shan, *adj.*, of or belonging to Venice.—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Venice.

Vengeance, venj'ans, *n.*, lit. the vindicating one's self; the infliction of punishment upon another, in return for an injury or offence; retribution. [Fr. from *venge*, L. *vindico*, to avenge. See *Vindicta*.]

vengeful, venj'fool, *adj.*, full of vengeance; vindictive; retributive; revengeful.—*adv.* *vengefully*.

Venial, vē'n-iäl, *adj.*, that may be pardoned or forgiven; excusable; allowed.—*adv.* *venially*.—*n.* *venialness*, *veniality*. [It. *veniale*—L. *venia*, favour, pardon; prob. from root of *Venerate*.]

Venison, ven'i-zn or ven'im, *n.*, the flesh of animals taken in hunting (so in *B.*), esp. the deer. [Fr. *venaison*—L. *venatio*, a hunting, game—*venio*, to hunt.]

Venom, ven'um, *n.*, any drink, juice, or liquid injurious or fatal to life; poison; spite; malice. [Fr. *venin*, It. *veneno*, L. *venenum*.]

venomous, ven'um-us, *adj.*, full of venom; poisonous; spiteful; mischievous.—*adv.* venomously.

venous, ven'us, *adj.*, pertaining to, or contained in veins; veined. [L. *venosus*—*vena*, a vein.]

vent, ven't, *n.*, a slit or cleft; a small opening to let air, &c. escape; the anus of birds and fishes; *ventil.*, the opening at the breach of a firearm through which fire is conveyed to the charge, the touch-hole; the flue of a chimney; discharge; escape; passage to notice; publication.—*v.t.*, to give a vent or opening to; to let out, as at a vent; to allow to escape; to publish; to pour forth.—*pr.p.* vent'ing; *pa.p.* vent'ed. [Fr. *fonte*, a slit—L. *findo*, to cleave.]

ventilate, ven'ti-lät, *v.t.* to fan with wind; to open to the free passage of air; to cause fresh air to pass through; to expose to examination and discussion; to make public.—*pr.p.* ventilät'ing; *pa.p.* ventilät'ed. [L. *ventilo*, -ätum—*ventus*, dim. of *ventus*, wind.]

ventilation, ven'ti-lä-shun, *n.*, act or art of ventilät'ing; state of being ventilated; free exposure to air; supply of air; act of examining and making public; public exposure. [L. *ventilatio*.]

ventilator, ven'ti-lät-ur, *n.*, that which ventilates; a contrivance for introducing fresh air.

Ventral, ven'tral, *adj.*, belonging to the entrails or belly. [L. *ventralis*—*venter*, the belly—Gr. *enteron*, the entrails—*entos*, within—*en*, in.]

ventricle, ven'tri-kü-l, *n.* lit. a little belly; a small cavity in an animal. [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*.]

ventricular, ven'trik'ü-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to a ventricle or small cavity.

ventriloquism, ven'tri'l'o-kwiz-m, *ventriloquy*, ven'tri'l'o-kwi, *n.*, speaking from the belly; the act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person. [L. *ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly—*venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak.]

ventriloquist, ven'tri'l'o-kwiz, *v.t.* to practise ventriloquism.—*pr.p.* ventri'l'o-quizing; *pa.p.* ventri'l'o-quized.—*n.* ventri'l'oquist, one who practises ventriloquism.

Venture, ven'tür, *n.*, that which is to come; chance; luck; hazard; that which is put to hazard (esp. goods sent by sea at the sender's risk); an undertaking attended with chance or danger; an undertaking whose issue is uncertain.—*v.t.* to send on a venture; to expose to hazard; to risk.—*v.i.* to make a venture; to run a risk; to dare.—*pr.p.* vent'ür'ing; *pa.p.* vent'ür'ed. [contr. of *Adventure*.]—As a *venture*, in *B.*, at random.

venturesome, ven'tür-ü-sum, *adj.*, inclined to venture, adventurous; daring, intrepid.

venturous, ven'tür-us, *adj.*, *venturousness*.—*adv.* vent'ür'ously.—*n.* vent'ür'ousness.

Venus, ven'us, *n.* In Latin myth., the goddess of love; beauty and love deified; the most brilliant of the planets, second in order from the sun. [from Sans. *van*, to love.]

Veraeous, ve-rä'shus, *adj.*, speaking the truth; truthful; true.—*adv.* vera'cüly. [L. *verax*, *veracis*—*verus*, true. See *Verity*.]

veracity, ve-rä'si-ti, *n.*, the quality of being vera'cü; habitual truthfulness; truth.

Veranda, Verandah, ve-rän'da, *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico, with a roof sloping beyond the main building supported by light pillars. [Port., Sans. *varanda*—*vari*, to cover.]

Verb, verb, *n.* lit. the word; in *gramm.*, the part of

speech which affirms, so called because it is the chief word of a sentence. [Fr. *verbe*, L. *verbum*; from root of Gr. *erō*, to say, to speak.]

verbal, verb'al, *adj.*, relating to, or consisting in words; expressed in words; spoken (as opposed to written); exact in words; attending to words only; word for word; literal; derived directly from a verb.—*n.* a part of speech, a noun derived from a verb.—*adv.* verb'al'ly. [L. *verbalis*.]

verbalize, verb'al-iz, *v.t.*, to turn into a verb.—*pr.p.* verb'al'izing; *pa.p.* verb'al'ized.

verbalism, verb'al-izm, *n.* something expressed in words or orally. [ness; verbosity.]

verbiage, verb'i-ä, *n.*, abundance of words; wordiness; *verb'os*, *adj.*, full of words; containing more words than are necessary; wordy; diffuse.—*adv.* verb'os'ly.—*ms.* verb'os'ness, verb'os'ity.

Verbena, ver-bé-na, *n.* a genus of plants cultivated for their fragrance or beauty; vervain. [L. *verbenä*, boughs or branches of laurel or myrtle.]

Verbiage, Verboä. See under *Verb*.

Verdant, vér'dant, *adj.*, green; fresh (as grass or foliage); flourishing; inexperienced; ignorant.—*adv.* verd'antly.—*n.* verd'ancy. [Fr. *verdoyant*, L. *viridans*, -antis, *pr.p.* of *virido*, to grow green—*viridis*, green—*viréo*, to be green.]

verdure, vér'dür, *n.*, greenness; freshness of growth.

Verdict, vér'dikt, *n.* lit. a true saying; the answer of a jury on a trial; decision; opinion pronounced. [low L. *verdictum*, *veredictum*—*verri*, truly—*verus*, true, and *dictum*, a saying—*dico*, to say.]

Verdigris, vér'di-gris, *n.* the rust of copper, brass, or bronze; a bluish-green paint got from copper-plates. [Fr. *vert-de-gris*—*vert*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray; or low L. *viride aris*—*viridis*, green (see *Verdant*), *ar*, *aris*, brass.)

Verdure. See under *Verdant*.

Verge, vérj, *n.* a slender green branch, a twig; a rod, staff, or mace, or anything like them, used as an emblem of authority; extent of jurisdiction (esp. of the lord-steward of the royal household); edge; brink. [L. *virga*—*viréo*, to be green.]

verger, vérj'er, *n.*, one who carries a verge or emblem of authority; the beadle of a cathedral church; a pew opener or attendant in church.

Verge, vérj, *v.t.*, to bend or incline; to tend downward; to slope; to tend; to border upon.—*pr.p.* verj'ing; *pa.p.* verj'ed. [L. *vergo*, to bend.]

Verify, vér'i-fi, *v.t.*, to make out or shew to be true; to establish the truth of by evidence; to confirm.—*pr.p.* ver'i-fying; *pa.p.* ver'i-fied.—*n.* ver'i-fier. [L. *verus*, true (perhaps conn. with Sans. *vari*, to choose), and *facio*, to make.]

verifiable, vér'i-fi-a-bl, *adj.*, that may be verified, proved, or confirmed.

verification, ver-i-fi-kä'shun, *n.*, the act of verifying or proving to be true; the state of being verified.

verisimilar, ver-i-sim'i-lar, *adj.*, truth-like; likely; probable. [L. *verisimilis*—*verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] See *Similar*.

verisimilitude, ver-i-sim-il'i-tüd, *n.*, similitude or likeness to truth; likelihood. [L. *verisimilitudo*—*verus*, true, and *similitudo*. See *Similitude*.]

verity, vér'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being true or real; truth, so in *B.*; a true assertion or tenet. [L. *veritas*—*verus*, true.]

veritable, vér'i-tä-bl, *adj.*, true; according to fact; real; actual.—*adv.* ver'it'ably.

Verity, vér'i-ti, *adv.* See under *Vary*.

Verjuice, vér'juis, *n.* the juice of green or unripe

- fruit; a kind of vinegar from it. [Fr. *verjus*—*vert*, green (see *Verdaan*), and Fr., *L. jus*, juice.]
- Vermicelli**, vér-mi-chel', *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine wheat flour made into small worm-like or thread-like rolls. [It., pl. of *vermicello*, *L. vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm. See *Vermin*.]
- vermicular**, vér-mik'ú-lar, *vermiculate*, vér-mik'ú-lát, *adj.*, pertaining to or like a worm (esp. in its motion). [from *L. vermiculus*.]
- vermiculate**, vér-mik'ú-lát, *v. t.* to form inlaid work which resembles the motion or track of worms:—*pr. p.* *vermiculating*; *pa. p.* *vermiculated*.—*n.* *vermiculation*. [L. *vermicular*, -atus—*vermis*.]
- vermiform**, vér-mi-form, *adj.*, having the form of a worm. [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *Form*.]
- vermifuge**, vér-mi-fúj, *n.* in *med.*, a substance that expels worms from animal bodies. [Fr., from *L. vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to cause to flee, to expel, from *fugio*, to flee.]
- vermillion**, vér-mil'yun, *n.* a scarlet colouring substance obtained from a little worm or insect (esp. such as the cochineal); a bright red colouring substance obtained from sulphur and mercury; any beautiful red colour.—*v. t.* to dye vermilion; to colour a delicate red. [Fr. *vermillon*, low *L. vermillium*, from *L. vermiculus*.]
- Vermin**, vér-min, *n. sing. and pl.*, a worm: any noxious or mischievous animal or insect (esp. such as is small); noxious persons (in contempt). [Fr. *vermine*, *L. vermis*, usually referred to *verto*, to turn or twist, but see *Worm*.]
- vermivorous**, vér-miv'or-us, *adj.*, devouring worms. [L. *vermis*, and *voro*, to devour.]
- Vernacular**, vér-nak'ú-lar, *adj. lit.* belonging to home-born slaves; native: belonging to the country of one's birth.—*adv.* vernacularly. [L. *vernaculus*—*verna*, a slave born in his master's house.]
- Vernal**, vér-nál, *adj.*, belonging to the spring; appearing in spring: belonging to youth. [L. *vernalis*—*ver*, Gr. *ear*, spring.]
- Vernier**, vér-ni-ér, *n.* a short scale made to slide along a graduated instrument for measuring intervals between its divisions, so called from *Vernier* of Brussels, its inventor.
- Versatile**, vér-sa-tíl, *adj.*, turning often; changeable; unsteady: turning easily from one thing to another. [L. *versatilis*—*verto*, freq. of *verto*, to turn.]
- versatility**, vér-sa-tíl'i-ti, *n.*, the quality of being versatile; changeableness; the faculty of turning easily to new tasks or subjects.
- Verses**, vér-s, *n. lit.* a turning; a line of poetry, at the end of which one turns to a new line: metrical arrangement and language; poetry: a stanza: a short division of any composition, esp. of the chapters of the Bible: in *music*, a portion of an anthem to be performed by a single voice to each part. [L. *versus*, a line in writing—*verto*, *versum*, to turn.]
- versed**, vérst, *adj. lit.* turned about in the same place, exercised; thoroughly acquainted; skilled: in *math.*, reversed. [Fr. *versé*—*L. versatus*, *pa. p.* of *versor*, to turn round.]
- versify**, vér-s'i-fí, *v. t.*, to make verses.—*v. t.* to relate in verse: to turn into verse.—*pr. p.* *versifying*; *pa. p.* *versified*.—*n.* *versifier*. [L. *versifico*—*versus*, a verse, *facio*, to make.]
- versification**, vér-s'i-fi-ká-shun, *n.*, the act, art, or practice of composing metrical verses.
- version**, vér-shun, *n. orig.* turning: the act of translating; that which is translated from one language into another: account; statement.
- Vertebra**, vér'te-brá, *n. lit.* that which turns a joint: one of the small bones of the spine.—*pl.* *vertebrae* (vér'te-bré), the bones and joints forming the backbone. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]
- vertebral**, vér'te-brál, *adj.*, pertaining to the vertebrae or joints of the backbone.
- vertebrate**, vér'te-brát, *vertebrated*, vér'te-brá-ted, *adj.*, furnished with joints; having a backbone.—*n.* an animal having an internal skeleton with a backbone. [L. *vertebratus*—*vertebra*.]
- Vertex**, vér'teks, *n.* the top or turning-point: a summit; the point of a cone, pyramid, or angle: in *astr.*, the zenith. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]
- vertical**, vér'tik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the vertical: placed in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—*n.* a vertical line.—*adv.* vertically.
- Vertigo**, vér'tí-go or vér'tí-go, *n.* a sensation as if everything were turning round one, or as if one were going to fall. [L.—*verto*, to turn.]
- Vervain**, vér-ván, *n.* a plant of the genus *Veronica*.
- Verve**, vér-v, *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet, &c.; enthusiasm; energy. [Fr.]
- Very**, vér'i, *adj.*, true, real, so in *B.*: actual—*adv.* in a great degree. [old *E. verry*, old *Fr. vera*—*L. verax*, true. See *Veracious*, *Verity*.]
- verily**, vér'i-li, *adv.*, truly; certainly; really.
- Vesication**, ves-i-ká'shun, *n.*, the act or process of raising blisters on the skin. [low *L. vesica*—*atum*—*L. vesica*, a bladder, a blister.]
- vesicle**, ves'ik-l, *n.*, a small bladder or tumour: a small cavity in an animal body: in *bot.*, a bladder-like cell. [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*.]
- vesicular**, ve-sik'ú-lar, *vesicularous*, ve-sik'ú-lar, *adj.*, pertaining to, or full of vesicles: full of secretions: having little glands on the surface.
- Vesper**, ves'per, *n.* the evening-star, *Venus*; the evening:—in *pl.* in R. C. Church, the evening-service, in Eng. Church, the sixth canonical hour, even-song.—*adj.* pertaining to the evening or to vespers. [L.; Gr. *hesperus*. See *Esper*.]
- Vessel**, ves'el, *n.*, a vase or utensil for holding something; a hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, &c.: a tube in which fluids, as blood, &c., are contained. [It. *vasello*, *L. vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, *vassis*, a vase.]
- Vest**, vest, *n.*, that which is put on as dress: a garment: a waistcoat.—*v. t.* to clothe: to invest: to give fixed right of possession.—*v. t.* to descend or to take effect, as a right:—*pr. p.* *vesting*; *pa. p.* *vested*. [L. *vestis*, Gr. *hesthes*; Gr. *vestan*, to clothe, Gr. *hestusmi*, *hestō*, to put on *Sans. vas*, to wear, put on.]
- vestment**, vest'ment, *n.* something put on, a garment; a long outer robe. [L. *vestimentum*—*vestis*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]
- vestry**, ves'tri, *n.* a room attached to a church in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held: an assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [L. *vestiarium*—*vestiarius*, belonged to clothes—*vestis*, a garment.]
- vesture**, ves'túr, *n.*, clothing; dress; a robe; a garment. [It. *vestura*, low *L. vestiura*—*L. vestis*.]
- Vestal**, ves'tál, *adj.*, pertaining to or consecrated to the service of *Vesta*, a virgin goddess among the Romans: chaste; pure.
- Vestibule**, ves'ti-búl, *n. lit.* not a dwelling-place: an open court or porch before a house; a wicket next the entrance to a house: in *anat.*, a cavity forming part of the ear. [L. *vestibulum*—*not*, *stabulum*, a dwelling—*sto*, to stand.]
- Vestige**, ves'tij, *n. lit.* what is left from a person

going; a track or footprint; traces or remains of something. [L. *vestigium*—*vestigo*, to track—*ve*, denoting separation, and *stich*, Sans. *stigh*, to ascend, root of Gr. *steichō*, Ger. *steigen*, to go.]

vestment, *Vestry*, *Vesture*. See under *Vest*.

stich, *vech*, *n.* a genus of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder, esp. the tare. [It. *veccia*, L. *vicia*, Gr. *bikion*.]

eteran, *vet'er-an*, *adj.*, *old*, experienced; long exercised, esp. in military life.—*n.* one long exercised in any service, esp. in war. [L. *veteranus*—*vetus*, *vet'is*, *old*.]

Veterinary, *vet'er-in-ar-i*, *adj.* lit. pertaining to beasts of burden or draught; pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals. [L. *veterinarius*—*veterinus*, a contr. of *vehet'erinus*—*veho*, to bear, carry.]

veterinarian, *vet'er-in-ar-i-an*, *n.* one skilled in the diseases of domestic animals.

Veto, *ve'to*, *n.* (*pl.* *vetoes*, -tōz) lit. *I forbid*; any authoritative prohibition; the power of rejecting or forbidding.—*v.t.* to reject by a veto; to withhold assent to:—*pr.p.* *vet'ing*; *pa.p.* *vet'ed* (-tōd). [L. *veto*, to forbid, lit. to leave in the old state, akin to *vetus*, *old*.]

Vex, *veks*, *v.t.* lit. to shake in carrying; to harass, so in *B.*; to torment; to irritate by small provocations:—*pr.p.* *veking*; *pa.p.* *vexed*. [L. *vexo*, to carry much—*veho*, to carry.]

vexation, *veks-a'shun*, *n.*, the act of vexing; state of being vexed; trouble: a teasing annoyance; uneasiness. [L. *vexatio*—*vexo*.]

vexatious, *veks-a'shūs*, *adj.*, causing vexation or annoyance; teasing; distressing; harassing: full of trouble.—*adv.* *vexatiously*—*n.* *vexatiousness*.

Viaduct, *vi'a-duk't*, *n.*, a road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, &c. [L. *via*, a way, *duco*, *ductum*, to lead, bring.]

viaticum, *vi-at'ik-um*, *n.* orig. provisions for the way: in R. C. Church, the communion given to the dying. [L.—*via*, a way.]

Vial, *vi'al*, *n.* same as *Phial*.

Vian, *vi'and*, *n.* lit. that which is necessary to life; food, usually in *pl.*: articles for food. [Fr. *viande*, It. *vivanda*—L. *vivo*, to live.]

Viaticum. See under *Viaduct*.

Vibrate, *vi'brät*, *v.i.*, to shake, to tremble; to move backwards and forwards; to swing; to pass from one state to another.—*v.t.* to cause to shake; to move to and fro; to measure by moving to and fro; to affect with vibratory motion:—*pr.p.* *vi'brätting*; *pa.p.* *vi'bräted*. [L. *vibro*, -*atum*.]

vibration, *vi-brä'shun*, *n.*, the act of vibrating; state of being vibrated: in *physics*, a vibrating motion of the particles of an elastic body.

vibratory, *vi'bra-tor-i*, *adj.*, vibrating; consisting in vibrations; causing vibrations.

Vicar, *vik'ar*, *n.*, one who acts in place of another: in the Eng. Church, the priest who supplies the place of the rector; the incumbent of an impropriated benefice.—*n.* *vicarship*. [L. *vicarius*, supplying the place of another—*vicis*, change, alternation.]—*Vicar-apostolic*, in R. C. Church, a missionary bishop or priest having powers from the pope.—*Vicar-general*, in the Eng. Church, an officer having powers from the chancellor of a diocese.

vicarage, *vik'ar-äj*, *n.*, the benefice or residence of a vicar.

vicarial, *vi-kä'ri-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to a vicar.

vicariate, *vi-kä'ri-ät*, *adj.* having vicarious or delegated power.—*n.* delegated power.

vicarious, *vi-kä'ri-us*, *adj.*, filling the place of another: performed or suffered in place of or for the sake of another.—*adv.* *vicariously*. [L. *vicarius*.]

Vice, *vis*, *n.* an instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding anything tightly, as in filing, &c. [Fr. *vis*, It. *vite*, screw—L. *vitis*, tendril of a vine, anything of a like spiral form.]

Vice, *vis*, *n.* a blemish or fault; immoral conduct; depravity of manners. [Fr.—L. *vitium*, a blemish or defect.]

vicious, *vis'h'us*, *adj.*, having a vice or defect; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved; impure, as language or air; given to bad tricks, as a horse.—*adv.* *viciously*—*n.* *viciousness*.

viliate, *vis'h'i-ät*, *v.t.*, to give a vice to; to render defective: to make less pure; to taint:—*pr.p.* *vi'tiat'ing*; *pa.p.* *vi'tiat'ed*—*n.* *vi'tiat'ion*. [L. *vitio*, -*atum*—*vitium*.]

Vice-admiral, *vis-ad'mi-räl*, *n.*, one acting in the place of, or second in command to an admiral; a civil officer who exercises admiralty jurisdiction. [L. *vice*, in the place of—*viciis*, change, and *Admiral*.]

vice-admiralty, *vis-ad'mi-räl-ti*, *n.*, the office of a vice-admiral.

Vice-chancellor, *vis-chan'sel-lor*, *n.*, one acting for or next in rank to a chancellor. [L. *vice*, and *Chancellor*.]

Vicerent, *vis-je'rent*, *adj.*, acting in place of another, having delegated authority.—*n.* one acting in place of a superior. [L. *vice*, and *gerens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *gero*, to act.]

viceregency, *vis-je'ren-si*, *n.*, the office or deputed power of a vicerent.

Viceroy, *vis'roy*, *n.* one who rules in place of a king. [Fr. *vice-roi*—L. *vice*, and *rex*, king.]

viceregal, *vis-je'gal*, *adj.*, pertaining to a viceroy or viceregency.

vicereignty, *vis-roy'al-ti*, *vicereyship*, *vis'roy-ship*, *n.*, the office or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vicinage, *vis'in-äj*, *n.*, neighbourhood; places near. [old Fr. *veinage*—*veinis*, L. *vicinus*, neighbouring—*viciis*, a row of houses, Gr. *oikos*, a dwelling.]

vicinity, *vis'in-i-ti*, *n.*, neighbourhood; nearness: that which is near. [L. *vicinitas*—*vicinus*.]

Vicious, &c. See under *Vice*, a blemish.

Vicissitude, *vis-si's-tüd*, *n.*, change from one thing to another; change; revolution. [L. *vicissitudo*—*viciis*, change, turn.]

Victim, *vik'tim*, *n.* lit. that which is bound; a living being offered as a sacrifice: some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object: a person suffering injury. [L. *victima*, prob. from *vincio*, *vinctum*, to bind.]

victimise, *vik'tim-iz*, *v.t.*, to make a victim of; to cheat:—*pr.p.* *vic'tim'ising*; *pa.p.* *vic'tim'ised*.

Victor, *vik'tor*, *n.*, a conqueror; one who defeats in battle; a winner. [L.—*vinco*, *victum*, to conquer.]

victory, *vik'tor-i*, *n.*, the act of conquering; success in any contest; a battle gained. [L. *victoria*—*victor*.]

victorious, *vik-tö'ri-us*, *adj.*, relating to victory; superior in contest; having overcome an enemy; producing or indicating victory.—*adv.* *victoriously*. [L. *victoriosus*—*victor*.]

Victuals, vi'tl (in *B.* *Victual*, vi'tl), *n.*, that which is necessary for living; food for human beings; meat. [low *L.* *victualia*—*L.* *victualis*, relating to living—*vi-*, *victum*, to live.]

victual, vi'tl, *v. t.* to supply with victuals or food; to store with provisions:—*pr. p.* vict'ualing; *pa. p.* vict'ualed.

Videtta, same as *Vodetta*.

Vidimus, vid'i-mus, *n.* lit. *we have seen*: an inspection, as of accounts, &c. [*L.*—*video*, to see.]

Vie, vi, *v. i.* lit. to war; to strive for superiority:—*pr. p.* vy'ing; *pa. p.* vied'. [A.S. *wigan*, to carry on war—*wig*, war; old Ger. *wigan*, Goth. *veigan*.]

View, vi, *n.*, the act of seeing; sight; reach of the sight; whole extent seen; that which is seen; direction in which a thing is seen; the picture of a scene; a sketch; mental survey; mode of looking at or receiving; opinion; intention.—*v. t.* to see; to look at attentively; to examine intellectually:—*pr. p.* view'ing; *pa. p.* viewed'.—*n.* view'er. [Fr. *vue*—*vis*, *pa. p.* of *voir*—*L.* *video*, to see.]

viewless, vu'les, *adj.*, not to be viewed; invisible.

Vigil, vij'il, *n.*, wakefulness; watching; keeping awake for religious exercises: the eve before a feast or fast-day, kept by watching through the night. [*L.* *vigilia*—*vigil*, awake, watchful—*vigro*, to be lively.]

vigilant, vij'il-ant, *adj.* lit. *keeping awake*; watchful; on the look-out for danger; circumspect.—*adv.* vigilantly. [*L.* *vigilans*,—*antis*, *pr. p.* of *vigilo*, to keep awake—*vigil*.]

vigilance, vij'il-ans, *n.*, wakefulness; watchfulness; circumspection. [Fr.—*L.* *vigilantia*—*vigilans*.]

Vignette, vin'yét, *n.* orig. an ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils on manuscripts and books; any small ornamental engraving. [Fr.—*vigne*, *L.* *vinca*, a vine. See *Vina*.]

Vigour, vig'ur, *n.*, active strength; physical force; vital strength in animals or plants; strength of mind; energy. [*L.* *vigor*—*vigro*, to be strong.]

vigorous, vig'ur-us, *adj.*, full of vigour or physical strength; strong either in mind or body.—*adv.* vig'orously.—*n.* vig'orousness.

Vile, vil, *adj.* orig. *cheap*, so in *B.*; worthless; mean; morally impure; wicked.—*adv.* vile'ly.—*n.* vile'ness. [Fr.; *L.* *viliis*.]

villify, vil'i-fi, *v. t.*, to make vile; to attempt to degrade by slander; to defame:—*pr. p.* vil'i-fying; *pa. p.* vil'i-fied.—*n.* vil'i-fy'er. [*L.* *viliis*, and *facio*, to make.]

villification, vil-i-fi-ka'shun, *n.*, act of vilifying.

Villa, vil'a, *n.* orig. a little village, a farm; a country residence or seat. [*L.* *villa*, for *vicula*, dim. of *vicus*, a village. See *Vindaga*.]

village, vil'aj, *n.* orig. a number of houses inhabited by peasants near the residence of a proprietor or farmer; any small assemblage of houses, less than a town. [It. *villaggio*—*L.* *villa*.]

villager, vil'aj-er, *n.*, an inhabitant of a village.

villain, vil'an or vil'in, *n.* orig. a serf attached to a villa or farm, a villager; a clownish person; a man extremely degraded; a deliberate scoundrel. [old Fr. *villain*, low *L.* *villanus*—*villa*.]

villainous, vil'an-us, *adj.*, like, or suited to a villain; depraved; proceeding from extreme depravity; sorry.—*adv.* vill'ainously.

villainy, vil'an-i, *n.*, the act of a villain; extreme depravity; an atrocious crime.

Vinaceous, vin-ee-us, *under Vina*.

Vinaceous, vin-ee-us, *adj.*, that may be vanquished

or conquered. [*L.* *vincibilis*—*vinci*, to conquer.]

vincibility, vin-i-bil'i-ti, *n.*, the state or quality of being vincible.

Vinculum, ving'ku-lum, *n.*, that which binds together; in math., a horizontal line placed between several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one. [*L.*—*vincere*, *vincere*, to conquer.]

Vindicate, vin'di-kat, *v. t.* lit. to assert with authority; to lay claim to; to defend; to obtain by force:—*pr. p.* vin'dicating; *pa. p.* vindicated.—*n.* vindicator. [*L.* *vindico*, *vincis*, *vincis*, power, influence, dico, to say, scz.]

vindicable, vin'di-ka-bl, *adj.*, that may be vindicated or defended.

vindication, vin-di-ka'shun, *n.*, act of vindicating; defence; justification; support.

vindicative, vin'di-kat-iv, *adj.*, vindicating; tending to vindicate.

vindicatory, vin'di-ka-tor-i, *adj.*, tending to vindicate; inflicting punishment.

vindictive, vin-dikt-iv, *adj.* revengeful.—*adv.* vindictively.—*n.* vindictiveness.

Vine, vin, *n.* the plant from which wine is made; the woody climbing plant that produces grapes in hort., a climbing or trailing plant, or its seed [*L.* *vinca*, a vine—*vincum*, Gr. *oinos*, wine.]

vine-dresser, vin'-dres-er, *n.*, one who dresses; trims, and cultivates vines.

vinegar, vin'e-gar, *n.* lit. *sour wine*; an acid liquor got from fermented and vinous liquor. [Fr. *vinaique*—*vin*, *L.* *vincum*, wine, *acer*, sour.]

vinagrète, vin-à-gret', *n.* a small box of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar, used as a smelling-bottle. [Fr.—*vinaique*.]

vineyard, vin'er-i, *n.*, a hot-house for rearing vines.

vineyard, vin'y-ard, *n.*, a yard or enclosure for rearing grape-vines; a plantation of grape-vines.

vinous, vi'nus, *adj.*, pertaining to, or having the qualities of wine. [*L.* *vinosus*—*vincum*.]

vintage, vint'aj, *n.*, the gathering of grapes; the yearly produce of grapes; the time of grape gathering. [Fr. *vendange*, *L.* *vindemia*—*vincum*, wine, grapes, and *demo*, to remove—*de*, out of or away, and *emo*, to take.]

vintraer, vint'nér, *n.* orig. a wine-dealer; a tavern keeper. [old Fr. *vinetier*, *L.* *vinitor*, a wine dresser.]

Viol, v'ol, *n.* an old musical instrument like the violin, with six strings. [Fr. *Violo*, It. *viola*, Prov. *viola*, low *L.* *vidula*, *vitula*, from *L.* *vitulari*, to skip like a calf, to make merry—*vitula*, a calf; or from *L.* *fidicula*, dim. of *fides*, a fiddle.]

violin, v'ol-in, *n.*, the gathering of grapes; the yearly produce of grapes; the time of grape gathering. [Fr. *vendange*, *L.* *vindemia*—*vincum*, wine, grapes, and *demo*, to remove—*de*, out of or away, and *emo*, to take.]

violinist, v'ol-in-ist, *n.*, a player on the viol, or on the violin.

violin, v'ol-in, *n.*, a musical instrument of four strings played with a bow; a fiddle. [Fr. *viola*, It. *violino*.]

violinello, v'è-o-lon-chel'lo, or -sel'lo, *n.* a bass violin. [It., dim. of *violin*, a bass violin.]

violinist, v'è-o-lon-chel'list, or -sel'list, *n.*, a player on the violinello.

Violate, v'ò-lat, *v. t.*, to treat with force; to injure; to abuse; to ravish; to profane; to treat forcibly; to transgress:—*pr. p.* v'olating; *pa. p.* v'olated.—*n.* violator. [*L.* *viol*, *status*—*vi*, Gr. *is*, strength, force.]

violable, v'ò-la-bl, *adj.*, that may be violated, injured, or broken. [*L.* *violabilis*.]

violation, *vī-ō-lī'shun*, *n.*, the act of violating or injuring; infringement; non-observance; profanation; rape.

violet, *vī-ō-lent*, *adj.* acting with physical force or strength; moved by strong feeling; passionate; vehement; outrageous; produced by force; unnatural.—*adv.* violently. [Fr., L. *violentus*—*vis*.]

violence, *vī-ō-lens*, *n.*, the state or quality of being violent; force, physical or moral; unjust force; outrage; profanation; injury; rape. [L. *violentia*—*violentus*, violent.]

violet, *vī-ō-let*, *n.* a plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue; the colour of the violet, a bluish or light purple.—*adj.* of the colour of the violet, bluish or light purple. [Fr. *violetta*, L. *viola*, Gr. *ion*.]

Violina, *Violoncello*, &c. See under *Viol*.

Viper, *vī-pēr*, *n.* a poisonous reptile of the order of snakes, once believed to be the only serpent that brought forth living young; any base, malicious person. [L. *vipera*, contr. of *visipera*—*vivus*, living, and *pario*, to bring forth.]

Viperous, *vī-pēr-us*, *adj.*, having the qualities of a viper; venomous; malignant. [L. *viperus*.]

Virago, *vi-rā-go*, *n.* a woman having the qualities of a man; a bold, impudent woman; a termagant. [L., akin to *vir*, a man.]

Virgin, *vēr-jin*, *n.*, a fresh, blooming woman; a maiden; a woman who has had no sexual intercourse with man; in *B.*, a person of either sex who has not known sexual intercourse: in *astr.*, Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*adj.* becoming a maiden; maidenly; pure; chaste; undefiled; fresh. [It. *vergine*, L. *virgo*, *virginis*, from *virgo*, to be green or fresh.]

virginal, *vēr-jin'al*, *n.* an old musical instrument, prob. so called from being used by virgins.

virginity, *vēr-jin'it-i*, *n.*, the state of a virgin.

Virgo, *vēr-go*, *n.*, the Virgin, in the zodiac.

Viridity, *vi-rīd'it-i*, *n.*, verdure; greenness. [L. *viriditas*—*viridis*, green—*viréo*.] See *Verdant*.

Virile, *vir'il*, or *-il*, *adj.*, of or belonging to a man or to the male sex; masculine; manly. [L. *virilis*—*vir*, a man, conn. with Gr. *herōs*, a hero, Goth. *vairs*, Gael. *feair*, Sans. *vir*, to be valiant, *vīra*, strong.]

virility, *vir-il'it-i*, *n.*, the state or quality of being a man; the power of a full-grown male; the power of procreation; manhood. [L. *virilitas*.]

virtus, *vēr'tū*, *n.*, manliness; strength, so in *B.*: force; power; excellence; worth; moral excellence; the practice of duty; a moral excellence; female chastity; purity. [It. *virtù*, L. *virtus*—*vir*.]

virtual, *vēr'tū'al*, *adj.*, having virtue or efficacy; having the efficacy without the material part; in effect though not in fact.—*adv.* virtuously.

virtuous, *vēr'tū-us*, *adj.*, having virtue or moral goodness; blameless; righteous; practising duty; being according to the moral law; chaste (of a woman).—*adv.* virtuously.

virtu, *vēr'tū*, or *-tū*, *n.* lit. *virtu*; a love of the fine arts; taste for curiosities; objects of art or antiquity. [It.]

virtuose, *vēr-tū-ō'so*, or *too-ō'so*, *n.* (pl. *virtuosi*) lit. one devoted to virtue; one skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

Virulose, &c. See under *Virus*.

Virus, *vir'us*, *n.*, a slimy liquid; contagious or poisonous matter (as of ulcers, &c.) to the poison which causes infection; any foul, hurtful matter. [L., Gr. *ios*, Sans. *vishka*, poison.]

virulent, *vir'ū-lent*, *adj.*, full of poisons; very active in injury; bitter in enmity; spiteful.—*adv.* virulently.—*n.* virulence.

Visage, *vis'ij*, or *ej*, *n.*, that which is visible or seen; the face or look. [low L. *visagium*—L. *visus*, a thing seen—*vidēs*, to see.]

visaged, *vis'ijd*, *adj.*, having a visage or countenance.

Viscera, *vis'ēr-a*, *n. pl.* the inner parts of the animal body; the entrails. [L. *viscera*, pl. *viscera*.]

visceral, *vis'ēr-al*, *adj.*, pertaining to the viscera.

Viscid, *vis'id*, *adj.*, having the qualities of bird-lime; sticky; tenacious.—*n.* viscid'ity. [L. *viscidus*—*viscus*, Gr. *ixos*, the mistletoe, birdlime made from mistletoe berries.]

viscous, *vis'kūs*, *adj.*, having the qualities of bird-lime; sticky; tenacious.—*n.* viscos'ity. [L. *viscosus*.]

Viscount, *vī'kount*, *n.* lit. and orig. a vice-count; an officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; a title of nobility next below an earl.—*fem.* viscountess. [old Fr. *viscomite*, *vice-comite*, low L. *vice-comes*, from L. *vice*, in place of, and *comes*, a companion. See *Count*.]

Vision, *vīzh'un*, *n.*, the act or sense of seeing; sight; anything seen; anything imagined to be seen; a divine revelation; an apparition; anything imaginary. [Fr., L. *visio*, *visionis*—*vidēo*, *visum*, to see—root *id*, as in Gr. *eido*, Sans. *vid*, to see.]

visionary, *vīzh'un-er-l*, *adj.*, affected by visions; existing in imagination only; not real.—*n.* one who forms impracticable schemes.

visible, *vis'ī-bl*, *adj.*, that may be seen; obvious.—*adv.* visibly.—*n.* visibleness. [L. *visibilis*.]

visibility, *vis-ī-bil'it-i*, *n.*, state or quality of being visible, or perceivable by the eye.

visit, *vis'it*, *v. t.*, to go to see or inspect; to attend; to call on; in *B.*, to reward or punish.—*v. i.* to be in the habit of seeing or meeting each other; to keep up acquaintance:—*pr. p.* visit'ing; *pa. p.* visit'ed.—*n.*, act of visiting or going to see. [Fr. *visiter*; L. *visitō*, freq. of *viso*, to go to see, visit—*vidēo*, to see.]

visitant, *vis'it-ant*, *n.*, one who visits; one who is a guest in the house of another.

visitatum, *vis-i-tā'shun*, *n.*, act of visiting; examination by authority; retribution.

visitor, *vis'it-ur*, *n.*, one who visits; one who inspects or examines.

visitatorial, *vis-it'ō-ri-al*, *adj.*, belonging to a judicial visitor, or one who inspects or examines.

visor, *vis'ur*, *n.* a part of a helmet covering the face, perforated to see through. [Fr. *visière*—L. *video*.]

visored, *vis'urd*, *adj.*, wearing a visor; masked.

vista, *vis'ta*, *n.*, a view or prospect through or as through an avenue; the trees, &c. that form the avenue. [It. *vista*, sight, view—L. *video*, to see.]

visual, *vis'ū'al*, *adj.*, belonging to vision or sight; used in sight; used for seeing.

Vital, *vī'tal*, *adj.*, belonging or contributing to life; containing life; important as life; essential.—*adv.* vitally. [L. *vitalis*—*vita*, life.]

vitality, *vi-tal'it-i*, *n.*, quality of being vital; principle or power of life. [L. *vitalitas*.]

vitalize, *vī'tal-iz*, *v. t.*, to make vital or alive; to give life to or furnish with the vital principle.

vitals, *vī'tals*, *n. pl.* parts essential to life.

Vitiate, &c. See under *Vice*.

Vitreous, *vir'it-us*, *adj.*, glassy; pertaining to, consisting of, or like glass. [L. *vitreus*—*vitrum*, glass.]

vitreous, vi-tre'ous, *adj.* that may be formed into glass; tending to become glass.—*n.* vitreousness.

vitrify, vit'r'i-fi, *v.t.* to make into glass.—*v.i.* to become glass:—*pr.p.* vitrifying; *pa.p.* vitrified. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.]

vitrification, vit-r'i-fak'shun, *n.*, act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or converting into glass.

vitrifiable, vit'r'i-fi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be vitrified or turned into glass.

vitriol, vit'r'i-ol, *n.* a soluble sulphate of any metal, so called prob. from having the colour of glass; the popular name of sulphuric acid.

vitriole, vit-r'i-ol'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, or having the qualities of vitriol.

Vituperate, vi-tŭ'pĕr-ăt, *v.t.* lit. to set forth the faults of; to find fault with; to censure:—*pr.p.* vitŭ'perating; *pa.p.* vitŭ'perated. [L. *vituperō*, -atum—*vitiūm*, a fault, and *parō*, to set out.]

vituperation, vi-tŭ'pĕr-ăt'shun, *n.*, act of vituperating; blame; censure; abuse. [L. *vituperatio*.]

vituperative, vi-tŭ'pĕr-ăt-iv, *adj.*, containing vituperation or censure.—*adv.* vituperatively.

Vivacious, vi-vă'sh-us, *adj.*, lively or long-lived; active; sportive.—*adv.* vivaciously.—*n.* vivaciousness. [L. *vivax*, vivacis—*vivo*, to live.]

vivacity, vi-vă's-i-ti, *n.*, quality of being vivacious; life; animation; liveliness or sprightliness of temper or behaviour. [L. *vivacitas*.]

vivid, vi'vid, *adj.*, lively or life-like; having the appearance of life; forming brilliant images in the mind; striking.—*adv.* vividly.—*n.* vividness.

vivify, viv'i-fi, *v.t.*, to make vivid or alive; to endue with life:—*pr.p.* vivifying; *pa.p.* vivified. [L. *vivus*, alive, *facio*, to make.]

viviparous, vi-vi-pă-r-us, *adj.*, producing young alive. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to produce.]

vivisection, viv-i-sek'shun, *n.*, dissection of a living animal. [L. *vivus*, alive, *sectio*—*seco*, to cut.]

Vixen, vik'sen, *n.* lit. a she-fox; an ill-tempered woman. [A.S. *fixen*, a she-fox—*Fox*.]

Vizard, viz'ard, *n.* same as Visor.

Visier, viz'yer, *n.* lit. a burden-bearer; an oriental minister or councillor of state. [Ar. *wasir*, *wasir*, a porter—*wasara*, to bear a burden.]

Vocal, vŏ'kal, *adj.*, having a voice; uttered or changed by the voice.—*adv.* vocally. [L. *vocalis*—*vox*, *vocis*, a voice, akin to *voco*, to call, Sans. *vach*, to speak.]

vocalise, vŏ'kal-iz, *v.t.*, to make vocal; to form into voice:—*pr.p.* vŏ'calising; *pa.p.* vŏ'calised.

vocalisation, vŏ'kal-i-ză'shun, *n.*, act of vocalising.

vocalist, vŏ'kal-ist, *n.*, a vocal musician, a singer.

vocable, vŏ'ka-bl, *n.*, that which is sounded with the voice; a word; a name. [L. *vocabulum*—*voco*, to call.]

vocabulary, vo-kab'ŭ-lar-i, *n.*, a list of vocables or words explained in alphabetical order; a dictionary; any collection of words. [low L. *vocabularium*.]

vocation, vo-kă'shun, *n.*, call or act of calling; calling; occupation. [L. *vocatio*—*voco*.]

vocative, vŏ'kă-tiv, *adj.*, used in calling.—*n.* the case of a word when the person or thing is addressed. [L. *vocativus*.]

vociferate, vo-sif'ĕr-ăt, *v.t.*, to cry with a loud voice.—*v.t.* to utter with a loud voice:—*pr.p.* vociferating; *pa.p.* vociferated. [L. *vociferor*, -atus—*vox*, *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, to carry.]

vociferation, vo-sif'ĕr-ăt'shun, *n.*, act of vociferating; a violent or loud outcry. [L. *vociferatio*.]

vociferous, vo-sif'ĕr-us, *adj.*, making a loud outcry; noisy.—*adv.* vociferously.

voiced, vois, *n.*, sound from the mouth; sound put out by anything; utterance or mode of enunciation; language; expression; expressed opinion; vote; mode of inflecting verbs.—*v.t.* to voice; to sound; to regulate the tone of:—*pr.p.* voicing; *pa.p.* voiced. [Fr. *voix*; It. *voce*; L. *vocis*.]

voiceless, vois'les, *adj.*, having no voice or voice.

Vogue, vŏg, *n.* lit. way, course; mode, practice; popular reception. [Fr. *vogue*, rowing, course; a ship—*voguer*, to row, Ger. *wagen*, to move.]

Voice, **Voiceless**. See under **Vocal**.

Void, void, *adj.* lit. separated; unoccupied; empty, so in *B.*; having no binding force; wanting, unsubstantial.—*n.* an empty space.—*v.t.* to make vacant; to quit; to send out; to render of no effect:—*pr.p.* voiding; *pa.p.* voided. [old Fr. *void*—L. *viduus*, bereft—root *vid*, to separate according to Wedgwood akin to *Wid*.]

voidable, void'a-bl, *adj.*, that may be voided or evacuated.

voidance, void'ans, *n.*, act of voiding or emptying; state of being void; ejection.

Volant, vŏ'lant, *adj.*, flying; nimble. [L. *volans*—*antis*, *pr.p.* of *volo*, to fly.]

volatile, vol'a-til, *adj.* lit. flying; apt to waft away or fly off by evaporation; flighty; apt to change. [L. *volatilis*, flying—*volo*, to fly.]

volatileness, vol'a-til-nes, *volatility, vol'a-til-i-ti, *n.*, quality of being volatile; disposition to evaporate; sprightliness; fickleness.*

volatilise, vol'a-til-iz, *v.t.*, to make volatile; to cause to evaporate:—*pr.p.* volatilising; *pa.p.* volatilised. [Fr. *volatiliser*.]

volatilisation, vol'a-til-i-ză'shun, *n.*, act or process of making volatile or evaporating.

Volcano, vol-kă'no, *n.* lit. a mountain of *Vulcan*, the god of fire; a mountain from which smoke, flame, lava, &c. are thrown. [It. *volcano*—L. *Vulcanus*.]

volcanic, vol-kan'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to, produced or affected by a volcano. [Fr. *volcanique*.]

Volition, vo-lish'un, *n.*, act of willing or choosing; the exercise of the will; the power of determining. [from L. *volo*, to will, be willing.]

Volley, vol'i, *n.*, a flight of shot; the discharge of many small-arms at once; an outburst of many things at once.—*v.t.* to discharge in a volley:—*pr.p.* vollying; *pa.p.* vollied. [Fr. *volée*, a flight—*voler*, L. *volo*, to fly.]

Volt, vŏlt, *n.*, a turn or bound; a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust; a gait of two trees made by a horse going sideways round a centre. [Fr. *volte*—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn.]

Voltaic, vol-tă'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or originating by *Volta*, an Italian; pertaining to **Voltaism**.

voltaism, vol'tă-izm, *n.* same as **Galvanism**.

Voluble, vol'ŭ-bl, *adj.*, easy to roll or move; flowing smoothly; fluent in speech.—*adv.* volubly. [L. *volubilis*—*volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

volubility, vol'ŭ-bil'i-ti, *n.*, state or quality of being voluble; fluency of speech.

Volume, vol'ŭm, *n.* lit. a roll or scroll, so in *B.*; book; space occupied; dimensions; fullness; force. [L. *volumen*, a roll—*volvo*, *volutum*, to roll.]

volumed, vol'ŭmd, *adj.* having the form of a volume, or roll; of volume or bulk.

voluminous, vo-lŭ'mi-n-us, *adj.*, consisting of many volumes or books, or of many coils; having written much.—*adv.* voluminously.—*n.* voluminousness

Voluntary, vol'un-tar-i, *adj.*, willing; acting by choice: free: proceeding from the will; subject to the will; done by design or without compulsion.—*n.* one who does anything of his own free-will: a piece of music played at will.—*adv.* voluntarily.—*n.* voluntariness. [L. *voluntarius*—*voluntas*, choice—*volō*, to will.]

Volunteer, vol-un-ter, *n.* one who enters any service, esp. military, voluntarily or of his own free choice.—*adj.* entering into service voluntarily.—*v. t.* to offer voluntarily.—*v. i.* to enter into any service of one's own free-will or without being asked.—*pr. p.* volunteering; *pa. p.* volunteered.

Voluptuous, vo-lupt'u-us, *adj.*, full of pleasures; given to excess of pleasure, esp. sensual.—*adv.* voluptuously.—*n.* voluptuousness. [L. *voluptuosus*—*voluptas*, pleasure—*volō*, to wish.]

Voluptuary, vo-lupt'u-ar-i, *n.* a voluptuous person or one excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury. [L. *voluptuarius*—*voluptas*.]

Volute, vo-lūt', *n.* a kind of rolled or spiral scroll used in Greek capitals. [Fr.—L. *volvo*, *volvō*, to roll.]

Voluted, vo-lūt'ed, *adj.*, having a volute.

Vomit, vom'it, *v. i.*, to throw up the contents of the stomach by the mouth.—*v. t.* to throw out with violence.—*pr. p.* vomiting; *pa. p.* vomited.—*n.* matter ejected from the stomach: something that excites vomiting. [L. *vomo*, *ivitum*, to throw up; allied to root of *Emetic*.]

Vomitory, vom'i-tor-i, *adj.*, causing to vomit.—*n.*, a vomit or emetic; a door of a large building by which the crowd is let out. [L. *vomitarius*.]

Voracious, vo-rā'sh-us, *adj.*, eager to devour; greedy; very hungry.—*adv.* voraciously. [L. *vorax*, *voracis*—*vorō*, to devour.]

Voracity, vo-ras'i-ti, *n.*, quality of being voracious. [L. *voracitas*.]

Vortex, vor'teks, *n.*, a whirling motion of water forming a cavity in the centre; a whirlpool: a whirlwind. [L. *vortex*, *vertex*—*vertō*, *verto*, to turn.]

Vortical, vor'tik-al, *adj.*, whirling.

Votary, vō'tar-i, *adj.* bound or consecrated by a vow.—*n.* one devoted as by a vow to some service, worship, &c.—*sem.* votress. [low L. *votarius*—*voveo*, *votum*, to vow.]

Vote, vōt, *n.* lit. a vow or ardent wish; expression of a wish or opinion, as to a matter in which one has interest; that by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot; decision by a majority.—*v. t.* to express the choice by a vote.—*v. i.* to choose by vote.—*pr. p.* voting; *pa. p.* voted.—*n.* vot'er. [L. *votum*, a wish—*voveo*, *votum*, to vow.]

Vote, vō'iv, *adj.*, given by vow; vowed.—*adv.* vot'ively. [L. *votivus*—*votum*, a vow.]

Vow, vov, *n.* a solemn promise to God; a promise of fidelity or affection.—*v. t.* to give by solemn promise; to devote.—*v. i.* to make vows.—*pr. p.* vowing; *pa. p.* vowed'. [old Fr. *vow*; L. *votum*—*voveo*.]

Vouch, vouch, *v. t.*, to call upon to witness; to affirm strongly; to warrant; to attest.—*v. i.* to bear witness; to give testimony.—*pr. p.* vouch'ing; *pa. p.* vouch'ed'. [old Fr. *voucher*, *vocher*, to call to defend—L. *voco*, to call.]

Voucher, vouch'er, *n.*, one who vouches or gives witness; a paper which vouches or confirms the truth of anything, as accounts.

Vouchsafe, vouch-sāf, *v. t.* lit. to vouch or warrant safe; to sanction or allow without danger; to

condescend to grant.—*v. i.* to condescend:—*pr. p.* vouchsaf'ing; *pa. p.* vouchsaf'ed'.

Vow. See under *Vota*.

Vowel, vow'el, *n.* a simple vocal sound; the letter representing such a sound.—*adj.* vocal; pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocale*—L. *vocalis*—*vox*, *voxis*, the voice.]

Voyage, voy'aj, *n.* lit. a going on the way; passage by water.—*v. i.* to make a voyage, or to pass by water:—*pr. p.* voy'aging; *pa. p.* voy'aged.—*n.* voy'ager. [Fr.; L. *viaticum*, journey provision.—Fr. *vois*, L. *via*, a way.]

Vulcanise, vul'kan-iz, *v. t.* to combine with sulphur by heat, as caoutchouc:—*pr. p.* vul'canis'ing; *pa. p.* vul'canis'ed. [from L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.]

vulcanite, vul'kan-it, *n.* caoutchouc vulcanised, or combined with sulphur.

Vulgar, vul'gar, *adj.*, pertaining to, or used by the common people, native; common; mean or low; rude.—*n.* the common people.—*adv.* vulgarly. [L. *vulgaris*—*vulgus*, the people.]

vulgarise, vul'gar-iz, *v. t.*, to make vulgar or rude:—*pr. p.* vul'garis'ing; *pa. p.* vul'garis'ed.

vulgarism, vul'gar-izm, *n.*, a vulgar phrase.

vulgarity, vul'gar-it-i, *n.*, quality of being vulgar; mean condition of life; rudeness of manners.

vulgata, vul'gāt, *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, so called from its common use in the R. C. Church. [L. *vulgatus*, common—*vulgo*, to make common—*vulgus*.]

Vulnerable, vul'nér-a-bl, *adj.*, capable of being wounded; liable to injury. [L. *vulnerabilis*—*vulnere*, to wound—*vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.]

vulnerary, vul'nér-ar-i, *adj.*, pertaining to wounds; useful in healing wounds.—*n.* anything useful in curing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius*—*vulnus*.]

Vulpine, vul'pin, *adj.*, relating to, or like the fox; cunning. [L. *vulpinus*—*vulpes*, a fox.]

Vulture, vul'tūr, *n.* a large rapacious bird of prey. [L. *vultur*; prob. from *vellō*, to pluck, to tear.]

vulturine, vul'tūr-in, *vulturish*, vul'tūr-ish, *adj.*, like the vulture; rapacious.

W

Wacke, wak'e, *n.* a soft, grayish kind of rock. [Ger.]

Wad, wod, *n.* a mass of loose matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, &c.; a little mass of paper, tow, or the like, to keep the charge in a gun.—*v. t.* to form into a mass; to stuff a wad into:—*pr. p.* wad'd'ing; *pa. p.* wad'd'ed. [Ger. *watte*; Fr. *ouate*; allied to A.S. *wæd*, old Ger. *wat*, garment.]

wadding, wad'ing, *n.* a wad, or the materials for wads; a soft stuff, also sheets of carded cotton for stuffing garments, &c.

Waddie, wod'li, *v. i.* to take short steps and move from side to side in walking:—*pr. p.* wad'd'ing; *pa. p.* wad'd'ed.—*n.* wad'd'ler. [A.S. *wædlian*, to wander—*wædan*, to go; Ger. *waddeln*, conn. with *Wag*, *Waggle*.]

Wade, wād, *v. i.* lit. to go through water; to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water; to pass with difficulty or labour:—*pr. p.* wad'd'ing; *pa. p.* wād'ed.—*n.* wād'er. [A.S. *wædian*, Ger. *wæden*; L. *vado*—*vadum*, a ford; prob. akin to L. *udus*, wet; Ger. *wasser*, E. *Water*.]

Wafer, wā'fēr, *n.* a thin cake, usually round, esp. of

bread, used in the Eucharist in the R. C. Church; a thin leaf of coloured paste for sealing letters, &c.—*v.t.* to close with a wafer. [old Fr. *waufre*, Fr. *gaufre*, low L. *gaufrum*, a cake; Ger. *waffel*; prob. conn. with *wabe*, honeycomb, and Weave.]

Waft, waft or wäft, *v.t.* to bear through a fluid medium, as air or water.—*v.i.* to float:—*pr.p.* wafting; *pa.p.* wafted.—*n.* a floating body; a signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air.—*n.* waft'er. [Sw. *väfta*, to fan, waft; Scot. *waff*, *waf*, to blow; perh. allied to Wave.]

Wag, wag, *v.t.* and *i.* to move from side to side; to shake to and fro:—*pr.p.* wagging; *pa.p.* wagged. [A.S. *wagan*, *wagan*; old Ger. *wagen*.]

wag, wag, *n.* a droll, mischievous fellow; a man full of sport and humour; a wit. [probably from *wagging* the head in derision.]

waggery, wag'eri, *n.* the tricks, or manner of a *wag*; mischievous merriment; pleasantry.

waggish, wag'ish, *adj.*, like a *wag*; mischievous or roguish in sport; done in waggery or sport.—*adv.* wagg'ishly.—*n.* wagg'ishness.

waggle, wag'l, *v.t.* and *v.i.*, to wag or move from side to side:—*pr.p.* wagg'ling; *pa.p.* wagg'led. [freq. of Wag.]

wagtail, wag'täl, *n.* a small bird, so named from its constantly *wagging* its tail.

Wage, wäj, *v.t.* lit. to *gage* or *pledge*; to challenge; to engage in as if by pledge; to carry on:—*pr.p.* wäging; *pa.p.* wäged.—*n.* a *gage* or *stake*; that for which one labours; wages. [old Fr. *wagerr*, *gager*, to pledge—*wage*, *gag*, A.S. *wad*, L. *wad*, *wadis*, Goth. *wadi*, a pledge. See *Wed*, *gag*.]

wager, wäj'er, *n.*, that which is *waged* or *pledged*; something staked on the issue of anything; that on which bets are laid; in *law*, an offer to make oath.—*v.t.* to hazard on the issue of anything.—*v.i.* to lay a *wager*:—*pr.p.* wäging; *pa.p.* wäged.—*n.* wäger'er. [old Fr. *wagierre*, *gagiere*.]

wages, wäj'ez, *n.pl.* (used as *sing.*), *wage*; that which is paid for services. [pl. of *Wage*.]

Waggery, **Waggish**, **Waggle**, &c. See under *Wag*.

Wagon, **Wagon**, wag'un, *n.* lit. that which carries; a vehicle on wheels for goods or passengers. [A.S. *waggon*, *wagan*, Ice. *vagn*, L. *vehes*, Sans. *vahana*—L. *veho*, Sans. *vah*, to carry.]

wagoner, wagoner, wag'un-er, *n.*, one who conducts a *wagon*.

wain, wän, *n.*, a *wagon*.

Wagtail. See under *Waft*.

Waif. See under *Waive*.

Wall, wäl, *v.i.*, to *cry woe*; to lament or sorrow audibly.—*v.t.* to bemoan; to grieve over.—*n.* a cry of woe; loud weeping. [Ice. *wala*, to lament; Ir. *waill*; W. *wylaw*, to weep, lament; from the sound.] See *Woe*.

walling, wäl'ing, *n.*, *wail*.—*adv.* wall'ingly.

Wala. See under *Wagon*.

Walrus, wän'skot, *n.* lit. *wall timber* or *boards*; the panelled boards on the walls of apartments.—*v.t.* to line with boards or panels:—*pr.p.* wain'scoting; *pa.p.* wain'scoted. [A.S. *wag*, *wah*, a wall, and *scot* or *scho*t, Ger. *scheit*, a split or cut-piece of timber—*scheiden*, to divide.]

Walrus, wäst, *n.* lit. the place where the body is squeezed in; the part of the human body just under the ribs; the middle part of a ship. [W. *gwag*—*gwagw*, Gael. *faisg*, to squeeze or press.]

walrusband, wäst'band, *n.* the band or part of a garment which encircles the waist.

walrus, wäst'köt, *n.* a short coat worn loosely over the coat, and fitting tightly at the waist.

Wait, wät, *v.t.* lit. to watch; to stay in expectation; to remain; to lie in ambush.—*v.t.* to wait; to wait:—*pr.p.* waiting; *pa.p.* waited. [Fr. *waiter*, to watch, attend; old Ger. *wait*, Ice. *wakta*, to watch—*wakta*, to wait; with *Waka*.]—*n.* wait, in *B.*, in ambush.

waiter, wät'er, *n.*, one who waits; an attending servant; a server or tray.—*from* *waiter*.

Waive, wäiv, *v.t.* lit. to *wander up and down*; to relinquish; to give up claim to; not to rest on:—*pr.p.* waiving; *pa.p.* waived. [A.S. *wægan*, Scot. *wäif*, *wäif*, to blow, to move to and fro.]

wail, wäl, *n.*, that which is *wailed* or *cry* of woe; anything found astray without an owner. [Fr. *gäif*; low L. *wagifinus*.]

Wake, wäk, *v.t.* lit. to be stirring or lively; to cease from sleep; to watch, so in *B.*; to be roused up.—*v.t.* to rouse; to revive; to set on action:—*pr.p.* waking; *pa.p.* waked. [A.S. *wæcan*, Ice. *waka*, Ger. *wachen*; A.S. *wæca*, *vigil*, waking, watchful—*vigra*, to be lively.]

wake, wäk, *n.*, act of *waking*; (east of the dedication of a church, formerly kept by watching all night; sitting up of persons with a corpse.

wakeful, wäk'ful, *adj.*, being awake; indisposed to sleep; vigilant.—*adv.* wake'fully.—*n.* wakefulness.

waken, wäk'n, *v.t.* and *v.i.*, to *wake* or *awak*:—*pr.p.* wak'ening; *pa.p.* wak'ened.

Wake, wäk, *n.* the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship. [perhaps conn. with *Finn*, *wake*, *Eethon*, *waggo*, a furrow.]

Wale, wäl, *n.*, the mark of a rod or whip on the flesh; a raised streak left by a stripe; a ridge on the surface of cloth; a plank along a ship's side.—*v.t.* to mark with wales. [A.S. *wæla*, the mark of a stripe or blow; Sw. *wäl*, a rod, stick; Prov. *wæule*, Fr. *gaul*, a long pole.]

Walk, wawk, *v.i.*, to move along on foot without running; in *B.*, to conduct one's self; to act or behave; to live; to be guided by.—*v.t.* to pass through or upon; to cause to walk:—*pr.p.* walk'ing; *pa.p.* walked. [A.S. *walcan*, to turn, old Ger. *walhan*, to revolve; Ice. *walk*, to roll; conn. with Ger. *wollen*, to move, live.]

walk, wawk, *n.*, act or manner of *walking*; the time or through which one walks; distance walked over; place for walking; path; place for animals grazing; conduct; course of life.

Wall, wawl, *n.* lit. and orig. a fence of stakes; a erection of brick, stone, &c. for a fence or security; the side of a building:—in pl. fortification.—*v.t.* to enclose with or as with a wall; to defend with walls:—*pr.p.* wall'ing; *pa.p.* walled. [A.S. *wæll*, *wæll*; Dutch, *wal*, rampart; L. *vallum*, a rampart of palisades—*vallis*, a stake.]

wallflower, waw'flow-er, *n.* a plant with fragrant yellow flowers, found on old walls.

wall-fruit, waw'früt, *n.*, fruit growing on a wall.

Wallet, wöf'et, *n.* a bag for carrying necessities on a journey; a knapsack; a pocket-book. [perhaps from Ger. *waller*, a traveller—*wallen*, to go.]

Wallflower. See under *Wall*.

Wallow, wöl'ö, *v.i.*, to roll one's self about, as in mire; to live in filth or gross vice:—*pr.p.* wall'owing; *pa.p.* wall'owed. [A.S. *walwian*, Goth. *walyjan*, L. *wolveo*, Ger. *wallen*, to roll; allied to Sans. *väl*, to move one's self.]

nut, waw'nūt, n. lit. *the foreign nut*; a tree America and Asia, with a well-known nut; **nut** or fruit. [A.S. *walch-knut*—*walch*, a reiguer, *knut*, a nut; Ger. *walnuss*.]

rus, wol'rus, n. lit. *the whale horse*; an aquatic animal, allied to the seal, having long canine teeth. [Ger. *walross*—root of *Whale*, and *ross*, horse.]

its, waw'its, n. lit. *the revolving dance*; a German national dance performed by two persons with a rapid whirling motion; the music for it.—*v. i.* to dance a waltz:—*pr. p.* *waltz'ing*; *pa. p.* *waltz'ed*. [Ger. *walser-walzen*, to roll.]

in, won, adj. lit. *vain*, faint; wanting colour; pale and sickly; languid.—*adv.* *waw'ly*.—*n.* *waw'ness*. [A.S. *wana*, wanting, *wan*, pale; W. *gwau*, weak, faint; L. *vanus*, empty.]

ana, wān, v. i., to grow wan or faint; to fail; to decrease:—*pr. p.* *wān'ing*; *pa. p.* *wān'ed*.—*n.* *decline*; decrease. [A.S. *wanjan*—*wana*.]

and, wond, n. lit. *a shoot of a tree*; a long slender rod; a rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Dan. *vaand*; Ice. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree.]

ander, won'der, v. i. lit. *to wand or move to and fro*; to ramble with no definite object; to go astray, lit. or fig.; to leave home; to depart from the subject; to be delicious:—*pr. p.* *wan'der'ing*; *pa. p.* *wan'der'ed*.—*n.* *wan'derer*. [A.S. *wandarian*, Ger. *wandern*, to wander; old Ger. *wandalon*, to move to and fro; probably allied to *Wend*, *Beud*.]

Wana. See under *Wan*.

Want, wont, n. lit. *the state of having waned* or being deficient; state of being without anything; absence of what is needful or desired; poverty; scarcity; need.—*v. i.* to be destitute of; to need; to feel need of; to fall short; to wish for:—*v. i.* to be deficient; to fall short:—*pr. p.* *want'ing*; *pa. p.* *want'ed*. [Ice. *wanita*, to be wanting; from root of *Wan*, *Wana*.]

wanting, won't'ing, adj. absent; deficient.

Wanton, won'tun, adj. lit. *apt to run off or rove*; moving or playing loosely; roving in sport; frisky; wandering from rectitude; licentious; running to excess; unrestrained; irregular.—*adv.* *wan'tonly*.—*n.* *wan'tonness*. [W. *gwantian*, apt to run off, *wantun*, *gwantiu*, to sever.]

wanton, won'tun, n., a *wanton* or lewd person; a trifter.—*v. i.* to ramble without restraint; to frolic; to play lasciviously:—*pr. p.* *wan'toning*; *pa. p.* *wan'toned*.

War, wawr, n. lit. *confusion, broil*; a state of opposition or contest; a contest between states carried on by arms; open hostility; the profession of arms.—*v. i.* and *v. i.* to make war; to contend; to fight:—*pr. p.* *wawr'ing*; *pa. p.* *wawr'ed*. [A.S., old Fr. *warre*; Fr. *guerre*; old Ger. *werra*, quarrel—*werren*, to contend; Ger. *wirren*, to confound, embroil.]

warfare, waw'r'fär, n. a carrying on war; military life; war; contest or struggle. [War, and *Fare*.]

warlike, waw'r'lik, adj., *like*, fit, or disposed for war; belonging to war; soldierly.

warrior, waw'r'i-or, n., one engaged in war; a soldier.

Warble, waw'r'bl, v. i. lit. *to whirl or quaver rapidly*; to sing in a quavering way, or with variations; to chirp as birds do.—*v. i.* to sing in a vibratory manner; to utter musically; to carol:—*pr. p.* *wawr'bling*; *pa. p.* *wawr'bled*.—*n.* a quavering modu-

lation of the voice; a song. [old E. *werbelle*; old Fr. *werbler*; Ger. *wirbela*, to whirl, warble; akin to *Whirl* and *Trill*.]

warbler, waw'r'blär, n., one that warbles; a songster; a singing-bird.

Ward, wawrd, v. t., to guard or take care of; to keep in safety; to fend off.—*v. i.* to act on the defensive:—*pr. p.* *wawrd'ing*; *pa. p.* *wawrd'ed*.—*n.* act of warding, watch; one whose business is to ward or defend; state of being guarded; means of guarding; one who is under a guardian; a division of a city, hospital, &c.; that which guards a lock or hinders any but the right key from opening it: in *B.*, guard, prison. [A.S. *wardian*, Ger. *warten*, Fr. *garder*, W. *gwara*, Sans. *wri*, to keep, defend, protect.]

warden, wawrd'en, n., one who wards or guards; a keeper. [old E. *warden*.]—*n.* *ward'ship*.

warder, wawrd'er, n., one who wards or keeps wardrobe, wawrd'röb, n. a room or portable closet for robes or clothes; wearing apparel.

ward-room, wawrd'rööm, n. a room used as a mess-room by the officers of a war-ship.

wardship, wawrd'ship, n., the office of a ward or guardian; state of being under a guardian.

Ware, wär, n. (used gen. in *pl.*), provisions; merchandise; commodities; goods. [A.S. *ware*; Ger. *waare*; Ice. *vara*.]

warehouse, wär'hous, n. a house or store for wares or goods.—*v. t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

Ware, wär, adj. in *B.* = aware. See *Wary*.

Ware, in B., pa. t. of *Wear*.

Warfare. See under *War*.

Warily, Wariness. See under *Wary*.

Warlike. See under *War*.

Warlock, wawr'lök, n. a male witch, a wizard. [acc. to Jamieson, from Ice. *wardlokr*, a magical song used for calling up evil spirits.]

Warm, wawrm, adj., having moderate heat, hot; subject to heat; zealous; easily excited; violent; enthusiastic.—*adv.* *wawrm'ly*.—*n.* *warm'ness*.—*v. i.* to make warm; to interest; to excite.—*v. i.* to become warm, or ardent:—*pr. p.* *warm'ing*; *pa. p.* *warm'ed*.—*n.* *warm'er*. [A.S. *warm*; Ger. *warm*; allied to old L. *formus*, Gr. *thermos*, hot, Sans. *pharma*, heat, and to *Ferid*.]

warmth, wawrmth, n. state of being warm.

Warn, wawrn, v. t., to make wary or aware; to put on ward or guard; to give notice of danger; to caution against; to admonish:—*pr. p.* *wawrn'ing*; *pa. p.* *wawrn'ed*. [A.S. *warnian*, *warnian*; Ice. *varna*, to warn, forbid; Ger. *warnen*; allied to *Ward*, *Beware*, *Wary*.]

warning, wawrn'ing, n. caution against danger, &c.; admonition; previous notice.

Warp, wawrp, v. i. lit. *to cast*; to turn; to twist out of shape; to turn from the right course; to pervert; to tow or move with a line attached to buoys, &c.—*v. i.* to be twisted out of a straight direction; to bend; to swerve; to move with a bending motion:—*pr. p.* *wawrp'ing*; *pa. p.* *wawrp'ed*. [A.S. *weorpan*, *weorpan*, Goth. *wairpan*, Ice. *varpa*, Ger. *werfen*, to cast.]

warp, wawrp, n., that which is warped or laid out; the threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom to be crossed by the woof; a rope used in towing. [A.S. *wearp*; Ice. *varp*; Ger. *werft*.]

Warrant, wor'ant, v. t. lit. *to guarantee* or make secure; to give assurance against harm to; to authorise; to maintain; to assure:—*pr. p.* *warr'ant-*

anting; *pa.p.* warranted. [old Fr. *warrantir*; Fr. *garantir*; old Ger. *warren*, to give bail for; Ger. *gewähren*, to vouch, warrant, *gruohren*, to see; probably connected with Ward, Wary.]

warrant, *wo'ant, n.*, that which warrants or authorises; a commission giving authority; a writ for arresting a person; security; a voucher. [old Fr. *warrant*; Fr. *garant*; low L. *warrens*.] **warrantable**, *wo'ant-abl, adj.*, authorised by warrant or right; justifiable.—*adv.* warrantably.—*n.* warrantableness.

warrantor, *wo'ant-er, warrantor, wo'ant-or, n.*, one who warrants.

warranty, *wo'ant-i, n.*, a legal warrant or deed of security; a guarantee; authority.

Warten, *wo'ten, n.* a piece of ground for warding or protecting animals, especially rabbits. [old Fr. *varrens*; Fr. *garenne*, from root of Ward, Warrant.]

Warrior. See under War.

Wart, *wawrt, n.* a small, hard excrescence on the skin; a protuberance on trees. [A.S. *wart*; Ice. *varia*; Ger. *warze*; L. *verruca*.]

warty, *wawrt'i, adj.*, like a wart; overgrown with warts.

Wary, *wâr'i, adj.*, warding or guarding against deception, &c.; cautious.—*adv.* warily.—*n.* wariness. [Dan. *varr*, guard, care; Ger. *gruohr*, aware; Fr. *garre*, look out, take care. See Ward.]

Was, *woz*, used as past tense of Be. [A.S. *was*, *wasr—wasan*, to remain, be; Goth. *visan*, pa. t. *was*, to remain; Ice. *vera*, pa. t. *var*, *was*, Sans. *was*, to dwell, live.]

Wash, *wosh, v.t.* to cleanse, or cover with water; to overflow: to waste away by the action of water; to cover with a thin coat of metal or paint.—*v.i.* to cleanse with water:—*pr.p.* washing: *pa.p.* washed.—*n.* act of washing: the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea: a marsh or fen: alluvial matter; waste liquor, refuse of food, &c.: that with which anything is washed; a lotion; a thin coat of paint, metal, &c. [A.S. *wascan*; Ger. *waschen*; acc. to Wedgwood, from the *splashing* or *washing* sound.]

washer, *wosh'er, n.*, one who washes: a flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin, under the head of a screw, &c. **washy**, *wosh'i, adj.* lit. washing; watery; damp; soft; weak; not solid.

Wasp, *wosp, n.* a stinging insect, like the bee, allied to the hornet. [A.S. *wasp*, *wasps*; L. *vespa*; Gr. *sphix*; Gael. *speech*, a wasp, to bite.]

waspish, *wosp'ish, adj.*, like a wasp; having a slender waist like a wasp; quick to resent an affront.—*adv.* waspishly.—*n.* waspishness.

Wassail, *wos'il, n.* lit. be in health; a festive occasion; a drunken bout; a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar, nutmeg, toast, and ale, once much used on festive occasions.—*v.i.* to hold a wassail or merry drinking-meeting. [A.S. *was-hael*, be in health, health to you, the Saxon salutation on pledging another.]

wassailer, *wos'il-er, n.*, one who wassails or drinks wassail; a reveller.

Waste, *wâst, adj.*, empty, desert; desolate; stripped; lying unused; unproductive; valueless.—*v.t.*, to lay waste or make desolate; to destroy; to wear out gradually; to squander; to diminish; to impair.—*v.i.* to be diminished; to be consumed.—*pr.p.* wasting; *pa.p.* wasted. [A.S. *waste*; old Ger. *wast*, Ger. *wâst*, desert;

old Fr. *guaste*, L. *vastus*, empty; Fr. *gâst* to spoil, L. *vastare*, to waste.]

waste, *wâst, n.*, act of wasting; useless expenditure; loss; destruction: that which is waste or waste; uncultivated country; desert: *reife* wasteful, *wâst'fool, adj.* full of waste; destructive lavish.—*adv.* waste fully.—*n.* waste fulness.

wasteness, *wâst'nes, n.* in *B.*, devastation. **waster**, *wâst'er, n.*, one who or that which wastes: in *B.*, a spendthrift; a destroyer.

wasting, *wâst'ing, n.* in *B.*, devastation.

Watch, *woch, v.i.* lit. to make or wait: to look with attention; to keep guard; to look out.—*v.t.* to keep in view; to give heed to; to have in keeping; to guard:—*pr.p.* watching; *pa.p.* watched. [A.S. *waetan*; Ice. *wakta—maka*, to wake; old Ger. *wakten*.] See *Waka, Wak*.

watch, *woch, n.*, act of watching; close observation; guard: one who watches or those who watch; a sentry: the place where a guard is kept: time of watching, esp. in a ship: a division of the night: a pocket time-piece.

watcher, *woch'er, n.*, one who watches. **watchful**, *woch'fool, adj.*, careful to watch or observe; attentive; circumspect; cautious.—*adv.* watch fully.—*n.* watch fulness.

watchman, *woch'man, n.* a man who watches a guards, especially the streets of a city at night. **watchword**, *woch'wurd, n.* the pass-word to be given to a watch or sentry.

Water, *waw'ter, n.* the fluid commonly drunk, and which forms the ocean, lakes, rivers, &c.; any collection of it, as the ocean, a lake, river, &c.: urine: lustre of a diamond.—*v.t.* to wet, overflow, or supply with water; to wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to.—*v.i.* to shed water; to take in water:—*pr.p.* watering; *pa.p.* watered. [A.S. *wæter*; Ice. *vatin*; Ger. *wasser*; Gr. *Hydor*; L. *idus*, wet, *unda*, a wave; Sans. *uda*, water; connected with *Wak*.]

water-carriage, *waw'ter-kar-ij, n.*, carriage or conveyance by water.

water-clock, *waw'ter-klok, n.*, a clock which is made to go by the fall of water.

water-closet, *waw'ter-kloz-et, n.* a closet used as necessary, in which the discharges are carried off by water.

water-colour, *waw'ter-kul-ur, n.* a colour or pigment diluted with water and gum.

water-course, *waw'ter-körs, n.* a course or channel for water.

water-fall, *waw'ter-fawl, n.* a fall or perpendicular descent of a body of water; a cataract or cascade.

water-gage, or **-gauge**, *waw'ter-gäj, n.* an instrument for gauging or measuring the quantity of water. **waterish**, *waw'ter-ish, adj.*, resembling water—somewhat watery; thin.

watering-place, *waw'ter-ing-pläs, n.* a place where water may be obtained; a place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, &c.

water-level, *waw'ter-lev-el, n.* the level formed by the surface of still water; a levelling instrument in which water is used.

water-lily, *waw'ter-lil-i, n.* a water plant like lily, with large floating leaves.

water-line, *waw'ter-lin, n.* the lines on a ship which the water rises.

water-logged, *waw'ter-logd, adj.* rendered log-lia or unmanageable from being filled with water.

water-man, *waw'ter-man, n.* a man who plies a boat on water for hire; a boatman; a ferryman.

water-mark, *waw'ter-märk, n.* a mark shewing the

eight to which *water* has risen; a tide-mark: a mark wrought into paper.

ter-mill, waw'tér-mil, *n.* a mill driven by *water*.

ter-power, waw'tér-pow-ér, *n.* the power of *water*, employed to move machinery, &c.

ter-proof, waw'tér-prúf, *adj.*, proof against *water*; nor permitting *water* to enter.

ter-shed, waw'tér-shed, *n.* a range of high land from which *water* is shed or made to flow in opposite directions.

ter-spout, waw'tér-spout, *n.* a moving spout or column of *water*, seen at sea and sometimes on land.

ter-tight, waw'tér-tít, *adj.* so tight as not to admit *water*, nor let it escape.

ter-wheel, waw'tér-hwél, *n.* a wheel moved by *water*; an engine for raising *water*.

ter-work, waw'tér-wurk, *n.* any work or engine by which *water* is furnished, as to a town, &c.

tery, waw'tér-i, *adj.*, pertaining to or like *water*; thin or transparent; tasteless; containing or abounding with *water*.—*n.* wateriness.

Wattle, wot', *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle; the fleshy part under the throat of a cock or a turkey.—*v.t.* to bind with wattles or twigs; to form by plaiting twigs:—*pr.p.* wattling; *pa.p.* watt'led. [A.S. *watel*, akin to L. *vitilis*, plaited—*viad*, Sans. *ve*, to plait.]

Wave, wáv, *n.* a ridge on the surface of *water* swaying or moving backwards and forwards; inequality of surface; a line or streak like a wave.—*v.i.* to move like a wave; to play loosely; to be moved, as a signal; to fluctuate.—*v.t.* to move backwards and forwards; to brandish; to raise into inequalities of surface. [old E. *waive*; A.S. *wæg*; Ger. *wage*; A.S. old Ger. *wegan*, to move; prob. allied to Wag, Waggle.] [turbed.

waveless, wá'les, *adj.*, free from waves; undisturbed.

wavelet, wá'let, *n.*, a little wave. [dim. of *Wave*.]

wave-offering, wá'v-óf-ér-ing, *n.* in *B.*, an offering waved towards the four points.

wavy, wá'v, *adj.*, full of or rising in waves; playing to and fro; undulating.

Waver, wá'v-ér, *v.i.*, to move to and fro; to shake; to be unsteady or undetermined:—*pr.p.* wá'v-ér-ing; *pa.p.* wá'v-er-ed.—*n.* wá'v-er-er. [A.S. *wafian*; old Ger. *waberen*, to move to and fro; Dutch, *wafelen*, to totter, hesitate; allied to *Wave*.]

Wax, waks, *n.* a fat-like yellow substance produced by bees; any substance like it, as that in the ear; the substance used to seal letters.—*v.t.* to smear or rub with wax:—*pr.p.* wák-ing; *pa.p.* wák-ed. [A.S. *wæax*, *wæx*; Ice. *vax*; Dutch, *wax*; Ger. *wachs*.]

wax-cloth, waks'-kloth, *n.*, cloth covered with a coating of *wax*, used for table-covers, &c.

wax-work, waks'-wurk, *n.*, work made of *wax*, esp. figures or models formed of *wax*.

waxy, waks'i, *adj.*, resembling *wax*; soft; adhesive.

Wax, waks, *v.i.*, to grow or increase; to pass into another state:—*pr.p.* wák-ing; *pa.p.* wák-ed. [A.S. *wæxan*; Ice. *vaxa*; Ger. *wachsen*; L. *augere*, Gr. *auxand*; Sans. *wak*, to grow.]

waxen, waks'n, in *B.*, *pa.p.* of *Wax*, grown.

Way, wá, *n.* lit. a moving; passage; road; length of space; distance; direction; manner of life; general manner of acting; means; manner; will. [A.S. *weg*—*wegan*, to move; Ger. *weg*, Sans. *vaha*, L. *via*, a way, akin to *veho*, to carry.]

wayfarer, wá'fár-ér, *n.* one who *farre*s or goes on his way; a traveller or passenger.

wayfaring, wá'fár-ing, *adj.* travelling or passing.

waylay, wá'lá, *v.t.*, to lie in the way for; to watch or lie in ambush for.

way-mark, wá'márk, *n.*, in *B.*, a guide-post.

wayward, wá'wárd, *adj.* taking one's own way; froward; wilful.—*n.* waywardness.

wayworn, wá'wörn, *adj.*, worn out by travel.

We, wé, *pron.*, *pl.* of *I*; *I* and others. [A.S. *wé*; Dutch, *vij*; Ice. *ver*; Ger. *wir*; Goth. *weis*.]

Weak, wék, *adj.* lit. yielding; soft; wanting strength; not able to sustain a great weight; wanting health; easily overcome; feeble of mind; wanting moral force; having little of ingredient; impressive; inconclusive.—*adv.* weakly.—*n.* weak'ness. [A.S. *wæc*, pliant—*wican*, to yield; Dutch, *wæch*, Ice. *veikr*, Ger. *weich*.]

weaken, wék'n, *v.t.*, to make weak; to reduce in strength or spirit.—*v.i.* to grow weak:—*pr.p.* weak'ning; *pa.p.* weak'ened.

weaking, wék'ing, *n.*, a weak or feeble creature.

weakly, wék'li, *adj.*, weak in body or mind.

Weal, wél, *n.*, state of being well; a sound or prosperous state; welfare. [A.S. and old Ger. *wela*, abundance; A.S. *wela*, wellig, rich.] See *Well*.

wealth, welth, *n.* lit. state of being well or prosperous; large possessions of any kind; riches.

wealthy, welth'i, *adj.* lit. well off; in *B.*, prosperous; having great wealth; rich.—*adv.* wealth'ly.—*n.* wealth'iness.

wealthiest, welth'íst, *adj.*, most wealthy; in *Pr. Bk.*, *Pr. lxxviii. 31*, fattest. [superl. of *wealthy*.]

Weald, wéld, *n.*, a wood or forest; a wooded region; an open country. [A.S. *wæald*, Ger. *wald*, wood.]

wealden, wéld'n, *adj.* in *geol.*, pertaining to the upper oolitic series of rocks. [so called because first studied in the *wealds* in S. of England.]

Wealth, *wealthy*. See under *Well*.

Wean, wén, *v.t.*, to accustom to do without the breast; to reconcile to the want of anything; to estrange the affections:—*pr.p.* weán-ing; *pa.p.* wean-ed. [A.S. *wernian*, Ice. *vernja*, Ger. *gewöhnen*, to accustom.]

Weapon, wép'un, *n.* an instrument of offence or defence. [A.S. *wæpan*; Ice. *vafn*; Goth. *vefna*, arms; Dutch, *wapen*, arms, tools.]

weaponed, wép'un, *adj.*, having weapons; armed.

weaponless, wép'un-les, *adj.*, having no weapons.

Wear, wár, *v.t.* lit. to cover; to carry on the body; to have the appearance of; to consume by use; to waste by rubbing; to do by degrees; to put a ship on another tack (prob. a corr. of *Veer*).—*v.i.* to be wasted by use or time; to be spent tediously; to consume slowly; to last under use:—*pr.p.* weár-ing; *pa.t.* wóre; *pa.p.* wörn.—*n.* weár-er. [A.S. *werian*, *werigan*, Ice. *verja*, to cover; old Ger. *werihan*, to clothe.]

wear, wár, *n.*, act of wearing; lessening or injury by use or friction.

wearable, wár'a-bl, *adj.*, fit to wear.

Wear, wér. See *Weir*.

Wear, wé'ri, *adj.*, worn out; having the strength or patience exhausted; tired; causing weariness.—*adv.* wear'ily.—*n.* wear'iness.—*v.t.* to wear out or make weary; to reduce the strength or patience of; to harass:—*pr.p.* weár-ying; *pa.p.* weár-ied. [A.S. *werig*; from *Wear*.]

wearisome, wé'ri-sum, *adj.*, making weary; tedious.—*adv.* wear'isomely.—*n.* wear'isomeness.

Weasel, wé'sl, *n.* a small animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, &c. [A.S. *wæsla*; Dutch, *weszel*; Ger. *wiesel*.]

Weather, *wet'hër*, *n.* lit. *wind*; state of the air as to heat, wetness, &c.—*v.t.* to affect by exposing to the air; to sail to the windward of:—*fr. p.* weather'ing; *pa. p.* weather'ed. [A.S. *wæder*; Ger. *wetter*; Slav. *wiatr*, wind; Sans. *wa*, *gras*, to blow.]

weather-bound, *wet'hër-bound*, *adj.*, bound or delayed by bad weather.

weather-cock, *wet'hër-kok*, *n.* a vane (often in the form of a cock) to show the direction of the wind; anything turning easily and often; a fickle state.

weather-gage, *wet'hër-gä*, *n.* a gage of, or that which shows the weather: the position of a ship to the windward of another.

weather-side, *wet'hër-sid*, *n.* the windward side.

Weave, *wëv*, *v.t.* lit. to *wave* or twine threads together; to unite threads in a loom to form cloth; to work into a fabric; to unite by intermixture.—*v.i.* to practise weaving:—*fr. p.* weaving; *pa. p.* wöven; *ps. t.* wöve, rarely weaved.—*n.* weaver. [A.S. *wefan*; Ger. *weben*, to weave, to wave; allied to Gr. *Asphas*; perh. conn. with *Wave*.]

weaving, *wëv'ing*, *n.* act or art of forming cloth.

web, *wëb*, *n.*, that which is woven; a film over the eye; the skin between the toes of water-fowls. [A.S. *wëbb*; Ice. *wifr*.] [*web* or skin.]

webbed, *wëbd*, *adj.* having the toes united by a webbing, webbing, *n.* a narrow woven fabric of hemp, used for chairs, &c.

web-footed, *wëb'-foot-ed*, *adj.*, having webbed feet.

web, *wëft*, *n.* the threads woven into and crossing the warp.

Wed, *wëd*, *v.t.*, to engage or bind by a wager or promise; to marry; to join in marriage; to unite closely.—*v.i.* to marry:—*fr. p.* wedd'ing; *pa. p.* wedd'ed. [A.S. *weddian*, to engage, wed; Dutch. *wedden*, Ger. *wetten*, to bet; Ice. *wedkja*, to bind; W. *gweddawg*, yoked, wed: conn. with Bet, Gage, Wager.]

wedded, *wëd'ed*, *adj.* married; belonging to marriage.

wedding, *wëd'ing*, *n.* marriage; marriage-ceremony.

wedlock, *wëd'lok*, *n.* a gift when wed; marriage. [A.S. *wedlac*—*wed*, and *lac*, a gift.]

Wedge, *wëj*, *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other; a mass of metal.—*v.t.* to cleave with a wedge; to force or drive with a wedge; to press closely; to fasten with a wedge:—*fr. p.* wedg'ing; *pa. p.* wedged'. [A.S. *wæg*; Ice. *wæggr*; Ger. *wëck*, a wedge, an oblong mass.]

Wedlock. See under *Wed*.

Wednesday, *wen'r'dä*, *n.* lit. *Woden's day*, the fourth day of the week, dedicated to *Woden*, the chief Scandinavian deity. [A.S. *Wodnesdag*.]

Weed, *wëd*, *n.* orig. *low shrubs*; any useless plant; anything useless or troublesome.—*v.t.* to free from weeds; to remove anything hurtful or offensive:—*fr. p.* weed'ing; *pa. p.* weed'ed.—*n.* weed'er. [A.S. *wæd*, an herb; W. *gwydd*, shrubs; Dutch. *wieden*, to cleanse.]

weedy, *wëd'ä*, *adj.*, consisting of weeds; full of weeds.

Wood, *wëd*, *n.* lit. that which is woven; a garment; esp. in *pl.* a widow's mourning apparel. [A.S. *wæd*, clothing; old Ger. *was*, Ger. *wand*, cloth, connected with *Weave*.]

Week, *wëk*, *n.* seven days, esp. from Sunday to Sunday. [A.S. *woco*; Ice. *viða*; Dutch. *wEEK*; Ger. *wöche*.]

week-day, *wëk'-dä*, *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

weekly, *wëk'li*, *adj.* coming, happening, or done once a week.—*adv.* once a week.

Ween, *wën*, *v.i.* lit. to expect; to think or fancy. [A.S. *wænan*—*wan*, Ice. *wan*, hope.]

Weep, *wëp*, *v.i.* lit. to express grief by crying; to wail or lament; to shed tears.—*v.t.* to have to pour forth:—*fr. p.* weep'ing; *pa. p.* wept. [A.S. *wæpan*, old Ger. *wrafan*, to lament, call; A.S. *wop*, *hwoop*, outcry, allied to *Whoop*, and *Gr. wpos*, the voice.]

weeper, *wëp'ër*, *n.*, one who weeps; a white border round the cuff of a mourning dress.

weeping, *wëp'ing*, *adj.* bending, like one weeping; or drooping the branches.

Weevil, *wëvil*, *n.* a small kind of beetle very destructive to grain. [A.S. *wëf'el*; perh. allied to *Weave*, from the larva being woven round the insect.]

Wet. See under *Weave*.

Wet, *wät*, *v.t.* lit. to *wag* or *sway up and down* like a balance; to find the heaviness of; to be equal to in heaviness; to bear up, to raise; to ponder in the mind; to consider worthy of acc.—*v.i.* to have weight; to be considered of importance; to press heavily:—*fr. p.* weigh'ing; *pa. p.* weighed'. [A.S. *wægan*, to move; A.S. *wæga*, balance; Dutch. *wægen*, to sway up and down; *wæge*, a balance; acc. to *Wedge* wood conn. with *Wag*; perh. with L. *vehio*, to bear.]

weight, *wät*, *n.* the heaviness of a thing when weighed or the amount which anything weighs; a mass of metal for finding weight; anything heavy; a ponderous mass; pressure; importance. [A.S. *wiht*; low Ger. *wicht*.]

weighty, *wät'ä*, *adj.*, having weight; heavy; important; forcible.—*adv.* weight'ily.—*n.* weight'iness.

Weir, *wëir*, *n.* a *ward* or dam in a river; a fence of stakes for catching fish. [A.S. *wëir*, an enclosure—*wærian*, to protect; Ger. *wëhr*, a dam—*währen*, to ward.]

Weird, *wëird*, *n.* lit. *fate, destiny*; a spell or charm.—*adj.* skilled in witchcraft; unearthly. [A.S. *wýrd*, fate, Ger. *werden*, to happen.]

Welcome, *wel'kum*, *adj.* lit. *well come*; received with gladness; admitted willingly; causing gladness; free to enjoy.—*n.* kindly reception.—*v.* to receive with kindness; to entertain hospitably.—*fr. p.* wel'coming; *pa. p.* wel'comed. [W. and Coms.]

Weld, *wëld*, *n.* a plant, allied to mignonette, common in Europe, and used to colour yellow. [Sc. *wald*; low Ger. *wælde*; Ger. *warn*, *wald*.]

Weld, *wëld*, *v.t.* to beat together when heated a most to melting:—*fr. p.* weld'ing; *pa. p.* weld'ed. [Ger. *wellen*, *wallen*, A.S. *wællan*, to boil.]

Welfare. See under *Well*.

Wetkin, *wel'kin*, *n.* the sky or region of clouds. [A.S. *wolcra*, *wælan*, cloud, air, sky; Ger. *wolke*, Sans. *balahaka*, a cloud.]

Well, *wel*, *v.t.*, to *boil up*; to issue forth, as water from the earth; to spring:—*fr. p.* well'ing; *pa. p.* well'ed'.—*n.* a rise of water from the earth; a spring; a pit in the earth whence a supply of water is obtained; an enclosure in a ship's hold round the pumps. [A.S. *wællan*, Dutch. *wellen*, to boil, spring; A.S. *well*, a wall.]—*Well*—*spring* in *B.*, a fountain.

wel, *adj.*, in a desirable or good state; good condition; fortunate: in health.—*adv.* in a proper manner; rightly; thoroughly; favourably; conveniently. [A.S. *wela*, Ice. *vel*: W. *well*, better; Ice. *velja*, to choose; akin to *all*.]—Well-favoured, in B., good-looking, so as to draw favour.

-being, *wel'-bē-ing*, *n.*, state of being well.

l-born, *wel'-bawn*, *adj.*, born of a good or respectable family; not of mean birth.

l-bred, *wel'-bred*, *adj.*, bred or trained well; educated to polished manners.

fars, *wel'fār*, *n.* state of *faring* or doing well; freedom from any calamity, &c.; enjoyment of wealth, &c.; prosperity.

l-nigh, *wel'-ni*, *adv.*, nearly as well; almost.

lsh, *welsh*, *adj.*, pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants.—*n. pl.* the inhabitants of Wales.—In *sing.* their language. [A.S. *wellic*—Wales; a stranger, Welshman, so named by the Saxons; prob. from Sans. *welch*, dumb, unintelligible.]

elsh-rabbit, *welsh-rab'it*, *n.* cheese melted on toasted bread. [corr. from *Welsh rare bit*.]

'elt, *wel't*, *n.* lit. a wall; a kind of hem or edging round a shoe.—*v. t.* to furnish with a welt:—*pr. p.* wel'ting; *pa. p.* wel'ted. [W. *gwald*, a hem—*gwial*, a wall, *gwaliaw*, to enclose.]

Welter, *wel'tēr*, *v. i.*, to wallow or roll about, esp. in dirt:—*pr. p.* wel'tering; *pa. p.* wel'tered. [low Ger. *wellern*, to roll; A.S. *weltan*, to roll, wallow; Ice. *velta*.]

Wen, *wen*, *n.*, a wart; a fleshy, pulpy tumour. [A.S. *wenn*, a swelling, a wart.]

Wench, *wensh*, *n.* orig. a young woman; a low, coarse woman; a strumpet.—*v. i.* to frequent the company of wenches or strumpets:—*pr. p.* wench'ing; *pa. p.* wench'ed'. [A.S. *wenche*, a maid; perhaps from root of *Queen*.]

Wend, *wend*, *v. i.* lit. to wind or turn; to go. [A.S. *wendan*, Ger. *wenden*, Ice. *wenda*, to turn.]

went, *went*, properly *pa. t.* of *Wend*, but now used as *pa. t.* of *Go*.

Wep, *wep*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of *Weep*.

Were, *wēr*, *v. t.* the *pl.* of *Was*, used as *pa. t.* of *Be*. [A.S. *were*; Ger. *war*; Ice. *vera*, to be.] See *Was*.

Wesleyanism, *wes'le-an-izm*, *n.* the system of doctrine and church-polity of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists; Methodism.

Wesleyan, *wes'le-an*, *adj.*, pertaining to Wesleyanism.—*n.* one who adopts Wesleyanism.

West, *west*, *n.* the quarter where the sun sets; one of the four chief points of the compass; the countries to the west of Europe.—*adj.* situated towards the west. [A.S., Ger. *west*; Ice. *vestr*; Sans. *vasatis*, night—*was*, to cover.]

westerly, *west'ēr-li*, *adj.* lying towards the west; from the west—*adv.* towards the west.

western, *west'ern*, *adj.* situated in the west; moving towards the west.

westward, *west'ward*, *adj.* and *adv.* towards the west.—*adv.* westwardly, towards the west.

Wet, *wet*, *adj.* containing water; having water on the surface; rainy.—*n.* water or wetness; moisture.—*v. t.* to make wet; to soak with water; to sprinkle:—*pr. p.* wet'ting; *pa. p.* wet, rarely wet'ted. [A.S. *wæt*; Ice. *vatr*, wet, *vain*, water; L. *udus*, wet; from root of *Water*.]

wetness, *wet'nes*, *n.*, state of being wet; moisture; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

wetfish, *wet'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat wet.

Wether, *wet'hēr*, *n.* a castrated ram. [A.S. *wedher*; Ice. *vedher*; Dutch, *wedder*; Ger. *widder*.]

Wey, *wā*, *n.* a measure or weight different with different articles = 182 lbs. of wool, 40 bushels of salt or corn, 48 bushels of oats, &c. [from *Weigh*.]

Whale, *hwāl*, *n.* the common name of an order of mammalia; the largest of sea-animals. [A.S. *hwæl*; Ger. *walfisch*; allied to Gr. *ptalis*, L. *balæna*.]

whalebone, *hwāl'bōn*, *n.* an elastic substance like bone, from the upper jaw of the whale.

whaler, *hwāl'ēr*, *n.* a ship or a person employed in the whale-fishing.

whaling, *hwāl'ing*, *adj.*, connected with whale-catching.—*n.* the business of catching whales.

Wharf, *hworf*, *n.* a bank of timber or stone on the shore of a harbour or river for lading and unloading vessels.—*v. t.* to secure by a wharf. [A.S. *hwarf*—*hworfjan*, to turn; low Ger. *warf*, a raised place; perh. conn. with Ger. *wersfen*, to cast.]

wharfage, *hworf'āj*, *n.*, the fee for using a wharf.

wharfinger, *hworf'in-jēr*, *n.*, one who has the care of, or owns a wharf.

What, *hwot*, *pron.* used in asking questions; that which; how great; something. [A.S. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwa*, who; Ger. *was*; Ice. *hwad*; allied to L. *quid*. See *Who*.]—What time, in B. = at what time, when.

whatever, *hwot-ev'ēr*, *pron.*, everything which; being this or that; all that; one thing or another.

whatsoever, *hwot-sō-ev'ēr*, *pron.* same as *Whatever*.

whatnot, *hwot'not*, *n.* a piece of furniture with shelves for books, &c. so called because used to hold anything.

Wheat, *hwēl*, *n.* a *Wale*, which see.

Wheat, *hwēt*, *n.* a grassy plant, the seed of which furnishes a white flour for bread. [A.S. *hwæte*; Ger. *weizen*; allied to *White*.]

wheaten, *hwē'ten*, *adj.*, made of wheat.

wheat-fly, *hwēt'-flī*, *n.* the name of several flies or insects injurious to wheat.

Wheeds, *hwēd'z*, *v. t.* to entice by soft words; to flatter:—*pr. p.* wheed'ling; *pa. p.* wheeled.—*n.* wheed'ler. [A.S. *whēddian*, to beg; Ger. *wedelen*, to wag the tail, as a dog.]

Wheel, *hwēl*, *n.* lit. that which whirls; a circular frame turning on an axle: an old instrument of torture.—*v. t.* to cause to whirl; to convey on wheels.—*v. i.* to turn round or on an axis; to roll forward:—*pr. p.* wheel'ing; *pa. p.* wheeled. [A.S. *hwēol*; Dutch, *wiel*, a wheel, whirlpool; allied to L. *volvo*, to roll.]

wheeler, *hwēl'ēr*, *n.*, one who wheels; the horse nearest the wheels of a carriage.

wheel-wright, *hwēl'-rit*, *n.*, a wright who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

Wheeze, *hwēz*, *v. i.*, to breathe with a hissing sound; to breathe audibly or with difficulty:—*pr. p.* wheez'ing; *pa. p.* wheezed'. [A.S. *hwēosan*; Ice. *hwæsa*, to wheeze, to hiss; from the sound.]

Whelk, *hwelk*, *n.* a mollusc having a turned or spiral shell. [A.S. *weoloc*, *hwylca*, a whelk, *hylca*, a turning.]

Whelm, *hwelm*, *v. t.*, to cover completely; to plunge deep; to overburden:—*pr. p.* whelm'ing; *pa. p.* whelmed'. [A.S. *forwelman*, to overwhelm; Ice. *hwelva*, to overturn; allied to Scot. *whummie*, to turn upside down.]

Whelp, *hwelp*, *n.* the young of the dog kind and of

- Wons, &c.**; a puppy; a cub; a young man (in contempt).—*v. i.* to bring forth young. [A.S. *hwelp*; Ice. *hwelpr*; old Ger. *hwelf*, *welf*, *wel-fen*, to bear young.]
- When, hwen, adv., at what time?** at which time; at or after the time that; while. [A.S. *hwenne*, accusative of *wha*, who; Ger. *wann*.]—*When's* (as), in *B.*, when.
- whenever, hwen-ev'ér, adv., at every time when.**
- whensover, hwen-so-ev'ér, adv., at what time so-ever; whenever.**
- whence, hwens, adv., from what place;** from which things; wherefore. [A.S. *hwana*, *hwanon*; old E. *whennes*, *whens*, gen. form of *When*.]
- whencesover, hwens-so-ev'ér, adv., from what place, cause, or source soever.**
- Where, hwár, adv., at which place, at what place?** to what place, to which place. [A.S. *hwær*, genitive of *wha*, who; Ice. *hvar*.]—*Whereabout*, *about where*; near what?—*Whereas*, as or on account of *which*; since; when in fact; near.—*Whereat*, at *which*; at what? *Whereby*, by *which*.—*Where'fore*, for which reason; for what reason? why?—*Wherein*, in *which*; in what?—*Whereof* (of), of *which*; of what?—*Whereon*, on *which*; on what?—*Whencesover*, in *what* place soever.—*Where'to*, to *which*; to what?—*Whereunto*, in *B.*, *whereto*; for what purpose?—*Wherupon*, upon or in consequence of *which*.—*Where'er*, at *what-ever* place.—*Wherewith* (with), *with which*; with what?—*Wherewithal*, same as *Wherewith*.
- Wherry, hwer'i, n.** a shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends for speed. [probably a corr. of *Ferry*.]
- Whet, hwet, v. t., to sharpen** by rubbing; to make keen; to excite.—*pr. p.* whett'ing; *pa. p.* whett'ed.—*n.* act of sharpening; something that sharpens the appetite.—*n.* whet'er. [A.S. *hwettan*; Ger. *wetzen*; A.S. *hwæt*, sharp.]
- whetstone, hwet'stón, n.** a stone used for whetting or sharpening edged instruments.
- Whether, hweth'er, pron. orig. which of two,** so in *B.*—*conj.* which of two alternatives. [A.S. *hwæther*; A.S. *hwa*, who and *either*.]
- Whey, hwá, n.** the watery part of milk, separated from the curd, esp. in making cheese. [A.S. *hwæg*; low Ger. *wey*.]
- whyy, hwá'i, whayth, hwá'ish, adj., partaking of** or like *whay*; having the qualities of whey.
- Which, hwich, pron. lit. who or what like;** a relative pron. used of all but persons; that or those which; an interrogative pron. in *B.*, = who: *The which*, in *B.*, *which*. (old E. *whilk*, *whicht*; A.S. *hwylc*—*hwa*, who, and *lic*, like.)
- whichever, hwich-ev'ér, whichever, hwich-so-ev'ér, pron., every one which;** whether one or other.
- Whiff, hwif, n.** a sudden puff of air from the mouth; a slight blast.—*v. t.* to throw out in whiffs; to puff.—*pr. p.* whiff'ing; *pa. p.* whiffed'. [W. *chwiffan*, to puff; from the sound.]
- Whiffle, hwif'l, v. i.** to turn as if by whiffs or gusts of wind; to be fickle; to prevaricate.—*pr. p.* whiff'ling; *pa. p.* whiffled'.—*n.* whiffler. [A.S. *weafian*, to babble, Ice. *vefða*, to shake often connected with *Whiff*.]
- Whig, hwig, n.** the name of a political party which advocated the rights of the people in the time of Charles I.; the name of one of the great English political parties. [from *whig*, Scot. for *Whay*, the Covenanters being so called by their opponents from their solemn, sour looks; or from a
- sound *whig*, used in the S.W. of Scotland driving horses, the Covenanters being so numerous there.]
- whigglah, hwig'ish, adj., pertaining to the Whigs** partaking of their principles.—*adv.* *whiggish*
- whiggism, hwig'izm, whiggery, hwig'ér-i, n.** the principles of the Whigs.
- While, hwil, n. lit. leisure;** time.—*adv.* during the time that; at the same time that.—*v. t.* to cause to pass without irksomeness.—*pr. p.* whil'ing; *pa. p.* whiled'. [A.S. *hwil*, Goth. *hwila*, hour time—*hwilan*, Ice. *hwila*, to rest.]—*Whil* genitive form of *while*; in *B.*, *while*.
- whilom, hwil'om, adv. formerly, once, of old.** [A. *hwilum*, *hwilon*, dative pl. of *hwil*.]
- whilst, hwilst, adv. same as While.** [superl. form of *While*.]
- Whim, hwim, n.** a sudden turn of the mind; fancy. [Ice. *hwim*, a quick movement; W. *chwim* motion, *chwimio*, to move round quickly.]
- whimsy, hwim'zi, n., a whim;** a freak. [from *Whim*.]
- whimsical, hwim'zik'al, adj., full of whims;** having odd fancies; fantastical.—*adv.* *whimsically*.
- Whimper, hwim'pér, v. i.** to cry with a low, whining voice.—*pr. p.* whim'pering; *pa. p.* whim'pered'. [Scot. *whimmar*; Ger. *wimmern*.]
- Whin, hwin, n. lit. weeds or waste ground;** furze. [W. *chwyn*, weeds.]
- whinny, hwin'i, adj., abounding in whins.**
- Whine, hwin, v. i., to utter a plaintive, shrill cry;** to complain in an unmanly way.—*pr. p.* whin'ing; *pa. p.* whined'.—*n.* a plaintive cry; an affected nasal tone of complaint. [Ice. *hwina*, to weep, A.S. *cwmanian*, to howl; W. *chwyn*, to howl; from sound.]—*n.* whin'er.—*adv.* *whiningly*.
- whinny, hwin'i, v. i., to neigh or cry like a horse.**—*pr. p.* whinny'ing; *pa. p.* whinn'ied'. [L. *hwino*; dim. from *Whina*, from the sound.]
- Whip, hwip, v. t. lit. to strike with a short, quick movement;** to strike with a lash; to drive or punish with lashes; to lash with sarcasm; to sew lightly; to snatch.—*v. i.* to move nimbly.—*pr. p.* whipping; *pa. p.* whipped'.—*n.* that which whips; a lash with a handle for punishing or driving; a driver. [A.S. *hwiof*; W. *chwep*, a quick turn; Gael. *chwip*, a whip.]
- whipcord, hwip'kord, n., cord** for making whips.
- whip-hand, hwip'hand, n. lit. the hand that holds the whip;** advantage over.
- whipper, hwip'ér, n., one who whips;** an officer who inflicts the penalty of whipping.
- whipper-in, hwip'ér-in, n.** one who keeps the hour from wandering, and whips them in to the hour of chase; one who enforces the discipline of a party, and secures attendance when necessary.
- whipping, hwip'ing, n., act of whipping;** punishment with the whip or lash.
- whipping-post, hwip'ing-póst, n.** a post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.
- Whir, hwér, n.** a sound from rapid whirling.—*v. t.* to whirl round with a noise.—*pr. p.* whirr'ing; *pa. p.* whirred'. [from the sound.]
- whirl, hwér'i, v. i. to move round with a whir;** to revolve rapidly.—*v. t.* to turn round rapidly.—*pr. p.* whirling; *pa. p.* whirled'.—*n.* a turn with rapidity; anything that turns with velocity. [freq. from *Whir*, allied to *Twirl*.]
- whirligig, hwér'i-gig, n.** a child's toy, which is when whirled rapidly round.
- whirlpool, hwér'ipool, n.** a pool or place where the water whirls round rapidly; an eddy.

whirlwind

whirlwind, *n.* a violent aerial current, a whirling, rotatory, or spiral motion.

whisk, *v. t.*, to move with a quick, whissing ion; to sweep, or stir rapidly.—*v. i.* to move bly and rapidly:—*pr. p.* whisk'ing; *pa. p.* sked'.—*n.* a rapid sweeping motion; a small ch of anything used for a brush; a small rument for beating or whisking, esp. eggs. *n.* *vizka*, Sw. *vizka*, to whisk, dust, wag: *m* the sound.]

whisk'er, *n.* lit. *he who*, or that which *isks*: the hair on the sides of a man's face; to bristle on the face of a cat, &c. [from *Whisk*.] *tered*, *hwisk'erd*, *adj.*, having whiskers.

whisky, *hwisk'i*, *n.* lit. *water*; a spirit stilled from grain, and other materials. [Celt. *sgé*, water: connected with *Esth*, a river name.] *spkr*, *hwisk'p*, *v. i.*, to speak with a low, hissing *und*; to speak very softly; to plot secretly.—*t.* to utter in a low voice or under the breath:—*pr. p.* whis'pering; *pa. p.* whis'pered.—*n.* a low, issing voice or sound; cautious or timorous eaking. [A. S. *hwisprian*; Ger. *whispern*, Ice. *viskra*, to whisper: allied to *Whistle*.] *spkrer*, *hwisk'p'er*, *n.*, one who whispers: in *B.*, secret informer.

whist, *n.* a game at cards, so called from *he silence* it requires. [conn. with *Whist*, *Whistle*, *hwis'l*, *v. i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the lips contracted; to make a like sound with an instrument; to sound shrill.—*v. t.* to form or utter by whistling; to call by a whistle:—*pr. p.* whis'tling; *pa. p.* whis'tled.—*n.* the sound made in whistling; a small wind instrument. [A. S. *hwistle*; Sw. *hwistla*, to hiss, whistle; L. *fistula*, a whistle; from the sound.]

whit, *n.* lit. a thing; the smallest particle imaginable; a bit. [A. S. *wiht*, a creature, thing; old Ger. *iowiht*, aught: see *Wight*, *Aught*.]

white, *hwit*, *adj.* of the colour of snow; pale; colourless: pure; unblemished: in *B.*, purified from sin.—*n.* the colour of snow; anything white.—*v. t.* to make white:—*pr. p.* whi'ting; *pa. p.* whi'ted.—*n.* *whiteness*. [A. S. *hwit*, Ger. *weiss*, Sans. *çvita*; *çvit*, to be white, to shine.]

white-bait, *hwit'-bät*, *n.* a very small, delicate white fish of the herring kind.

white-friar, *hwit'-fri-ar*, *n.* one of the Carmelite order of *friars*, so called from their white dress.

white-heat, *hwit'-hët*, *n.* a degree of *heat* raised to *whiteness*. [painting *white*.]

white-lead, *hwit'-led*, *n.* a carbonate of lead used in white-ivared, *hwit'-liv-erd*, *adj.* having a pale look, so called because thought to be caused by a *white liver*: cowardly; malicious.

whiten, *hwit'en*, *v. t.*, to make white; to bleach.—*v. i.* to become or turn white:—*pr. p.* whi'tening; *pa. p.* whi'tened.—*n.* *whiteness*.

whitewash, *hwit'wosh*, *n.*, a wash, or mixture of whitening or lime and water, to whiten ceilings, &c.—*v. t.* to cover with whitewash; to give a fair appearance.

white-wine, *hwit'-wîn*, *n.* any wine of a clear, transparent colour, bordering on *white*.

whiting, *hwit'ing*, *n.* a small sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from its white colour: ground chalk free from stony matter. [Ishness.]

whitish, *hwit'ish*, *adj.*, somewhat white.—*n.* whit'low, *hwit'lô*, *n.* lit. a white flame; a painful inflammation tending to suppurate in the fingers or toes, mostly under the nails. [White, and A. S.

whorish

low, flame; or a corr. of prov. *whickflow*, *whitflow*—*whick*, quick, living, and *Flaw*.]

Whitsun, *hwit'sun*, *adj.* pertaining to or observed at *Whitsuntide*.

Whitsunday, *hwit'sun-dä*, *Whitsuntide*, *hwit'sun-tid*, *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost, when the converts in the primitive church wore *white robes*.

Whither, *hwit'er*, *adv.*, to what place? to which place; to what. [A. S. *hwæder*—*hwæ*, who.]

whithersoever, *hwit'er-so-ev'er*, *adv.*, to whatever place.

Whittle, *hwit'l*, *v. t.* lit. to cut into white or bits; to pare or cut with a knife:—*pr. p.* whitt'ling; *pa. p.* whitt'led.—*n.* a small pocket-knife. [A. S. *hwitla*, a small knife—from *Whit*.]

Whiz, *hwiz*, *v. i.* to make a hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air:—*pr. p.* whiz'ling; *pa. p.* whizzed'.—*n.* a hissing sound. [from the sound.]—*adv.* *whiz'lagly*.

Who, *hoo*, *pron.* both a *rel.* and *interrog.*, always for persons; what person? which person. [A. S. *hwa*; Goth. *hwas*; Ice. *hver*; Ger. *wer*; Sans. *kas*; L. *quis*, *qui*.]

whoever, *hoo-ev'er*, *pron.*, every one who; whatever person.

whom, *hoom*, *pron.* objective case of *who*. [old E. *wham*; A. S. *hwam*, orig. dative of *wha*, who, now used as objective of *who*.]

whosoever, *hoom-so-ev'er*, *pron.* objective case of *whosoever*.

whose, *hooz*, *pron.* the possessive case of *Who* or *Which*. [A. S. *hwæs*.]—*Whosoever*, in *B.*, of *whomsoever*.

whooso, *hoo'so*, *whosoever*, *hoo-so-ev'er*, *pron.*, every one who; whoever.

Whole, *hol*, *adj.*, *hale*, sound, so in *B.*; containing the total amount, number, &c.; all: not defective; complete: unimpaired; being in sound health.—*n.* the entire thing; a system or combination of parts.—*n.* *wholeness*.—*adv.* *wholy*. [A. S. *hal*, healthy; Ger. *heil*; W. *hall*; Gr. *holos*.] See *Hale*.

wholesale, *hol'säl*, *n.*, sale of goods by the *whole* piece or large quantity.—*adj.* buying and selling in large quantities.

wholesome, *hol'sum*, *adj.* keeping one *whole*; healthy; favourable to morals, &c.; sound.—*adv.* *wholesomely*.—*n.* *wholesomeness*.

Whom, &c. See under *Who*.

Whoop, *hwöop* or *höop*, *v. i.* to give a clear, sharp cry; to shout in scorn, eagerness, &c.—*v. t.* to insult with shouts:—*pr. p.* whöopping; *pa. p.* whöopped'.—*n.* a loud cry of pursuit, wit, eagerness, &c. [A. S. *hwöpan*, to cry out; Goth. *wöpan*, to call; perhaps allied to Gr. *ops*, the voice: from the sound.]

whooping or **hooping-cough**, *hööping-kof*, *n.* a convulsive cough of children, like a *whoop*.

Whore, *hör*, *n.* a woman who practises unlawful sexual intercourse, esp. for hire; a harlot; an adulteress. [A. S. *hore*; Sans. *jara*, a lover; W. *huren*, a whore; probably from root of *Blure*.]

whoredom, *hördum*, *n.*, the habits of, or connection with a *whore*; lewdness; adultery: in *B.*, idolatry.

whoremonger, *hörmung-gër*, *n.* one who procures *whores* for others; one who practises lewdness. [Whore, and *Monger*.]

whorish, *hör'ish*, *adj.*, like a *whore*; lewd.—*adv.* *whor'ishly*.—*n.* *whor'ishness*.

Whorl

Whorl, whorl, n. a number of leaves in a *whorl* or circle round the stem. [allied to **Whirl**.]

Whoo, &c. See under **Who**.

Why, hwi, adv. for *what cause or reason*! on which account; wherefore. [A.S. *why*, ablative case of *hwæt, hwæt, who, what*.]

Wick, wik, n. the threads of cotton or other substance in a candle or lamp which burn. [A.S. *wicca*; prov. E. *wick*, a line; acc. to Wedgwood, orig. = a bunch, and allied to Ger. *wickeln*, to wrap up.]

Wicked, wik'ed, adj. lit. *spotted, faulty*; evil in principle or practice; deviating from morality; sinful; ungodly; naughty.—*n.* in *B.*, a wicked person.—*adv.* *wick'edly*.—*n.* *wick'edness*. [perh. participate from Goth. *wiakan*, Ger. *wiakan*, to do, consecrate, A.S. *wiccian*, to bewitch, whence *Witch*; therefore = one *bewitched*, accursed; prob. conn. with Finn. *wika*, Lapp. *wikka*, fault.]

Wicker, wik'er, n. a small *pliant* twig or osier.—*adj.* made of twigs or osiers. [Sw. *wika*, to plant; Dan. *væger*, a pliant rod; *væger*, a willow—*væg*, pliant.]

Wicket, wik'et, n. lit. a *corner*; a small *gate*: one of three upright rods bowled at in cricket. [old Fr. *wicket*; Fr. *guicket*; Ice. *wik*, A.S. *wic*, corner.]

Wide, wid, adj. lit. *void or empty*; extended far; having a considerable distance between; broad; distant.—*adv.* *widely*.—*n.* *wide'ness*. [A.S. *wid*; Ger. *weit*; allied to Fr. *vider*, empty, and *Void*.]

Wide, wid'n, v. t. or i., to *make or grow wide or wider*.—*pr. p.* *wid'ening*; *pa. p.* *wid'en'ed*.
width, width, n. *wide'ness*.

Widgeon, wid'jun, n. a water-fowl allied to, but smaller than, the duck. [Fr. *vingeon*, *gingeon*.]

Widow, wid'ô, n. a woman *without or bereft of her husband* by death.—*v. t.* to bereave of a husband: to strip of anything valued.—*pr. p.* *wid'owing*; *pa. p.* *wid'owed*. [A.S. *wodwige*; Goth. *widwô*; L. *vidua*, bereft of a husband; Sans. *vidhava*—*vi*, L. *ve*, without, and *dhava*, a husband.]

widower, wid'ô-er, n. a man whose wife is dead.
widowhood, wid'ô-hood, n., *state of being a widow*, or (rarely) of a widower.

Width. See under **Wide**.

Wield, wêld, v. t. to use with full command; to manage; to use.—*pr. p.* *wield'ing*; *pa. p.* *wield'ed*.—*n.* *wield'ce*. [A.S. *wieldan*, Ger. *walten*, to rule; Ice. *valda*, to effect.]

wieldy, wêld'y, adj., *capable of being wielded*; manageable.

Wife, wif, n. a woman; a married woman. [A.S. *wif*, Ice. *vif*, Ger. *weib*; prob. from root of *Woman*.]
wifless, wif'les, adj., *without a wife*.

Wig, wig, n. an artificial covering of *hair* for the head. [contr. of *Perwig*.]

wigged, wigd', adj., *wearing a wig*.

Wight, wît, n. a *creature* or a person—used chiefly in sport or irony. [A.S. *wiht*, a creature, animal; Ger. *wicht*; Ice. *vatt*; see **Whit**.]

Wigwam, wig'wam, n. an Indian hut. [from N. American Indian, *wik*, house.]

Will, wild, adj., *following one's own will*; being in a state of nature; not tamed or cultivated; uncivilised; desert; unsheltered; violent; licentious.—*n.* an uncultivated region; a forest or desert.—*adv.* *wild'y*.—*n.* *wild'ness*. [A.S., from **Will**.]

Will, v. t., to *bewilder*. See **Bewilder**.

Wind

wilderness, wil'der-nes, n., a *wild or waste place*, an uncultivated region.

wild-fire, wil'd'-fir, n. a composition of inflammable materials; lightning fitting at intervals.

wilding, wild'ing, n., *that which grows wild*; without cultivation; a wild crab-apple.

Wile, wil, n. a *guile or trick*; a *sty artifice*. [A.S. *weil*, fraud; old E. *wigle*, trick; E. *Guile*.]

wily, wil'y, adj., *full of wiles or tricks*; *craft or stratagem*; artful; sly.—*adv.* *wil'y*.—*n.* *wil'iness*, cunning.

Will, &c. See under **Will**.

Will, wil, n. power of choosing or determining choice or determination; pleasure; common arbitrary disposal; disposition of one's effects; death.—*v. t.* to exercise the will; to decree: *n. t.* to be willing.—*v. t.* to determine; to be resolved to do; to command: to dispose of by will.—*pr. p.* *will'ing*; *pa. p.* *willed*. [A.S. *will*; Ice. *vil*.]

Will, v. t., *will, purpose*; L. *vol*, to will.]

wilful, wil'ful, adj., *governed solely by the will*; obstinate.—*adv.* *wil'fully*.—*n.* *wil'fulness*.

willing, wil'ing, adj., *having the will inclined*; desirous; disposed; cheere.—*adv.* *wil'ingly*.—*n.* *wil'ingness*.

wil-worship, wil'-wur-ship, n. in *B.*, *worship of one wills or wishes*; superstitious observance.

Willow, wil'ô, n. a tree of several species, *is slender, pliant branches*. [A.S. *wilig*; low Ger. *wilge*, *wickel*.]

Wilt, wilt, ad pers. sing. of **Will**.

Wily. See under **Will**.

Wimble, wim'bl, v. t., to *whirl*; to *turn*; to *bo*; with a wimble.—*n.* an instrument for *bo*; holes *turned by a handle*. [Dutch, *wimble*, turn, bore.] See **Stimble**, **Whim**.

Wimple, wim'pl, n. a *veil whirled, or folded over* the neck and face; a flag. [old Ger. *wimpe*; veil, *wimpe*, a streamer; Fr. *guimpe*; allied *Wimble*.] See **Wimp**.

Win, win, v. t. lit. to *strive*; to *get by labour*; gain in contest; to obtain by victory; to *act* to kindness; to gain; to obtain the favour—*v. t.* to gain the victory; to gain favour.—*pr. p.* *win'ning*; *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *won* (see [A.S. *winnan*, to struggle; Goth. *winnan*, to suffer; Ice. *vinna*, to get.]

winner, win'er, n., *one who wins* in contest.

winning, win'ing, adj., *gaining or adapted to gain* favour; attracting.—*n.* what is gained in contest, labour, &c.—*adv.* *winn'ingly*.

Wince, wins, v. t., to *make a slight, sudden movement* like *winking*; to shrink or start back.—*pr. p.* *winc'ing*; *pa. p.* *wince'd*. [A.S. *wincan*, to nod; Ice. *vita*, a start, *viktja*, to turn aside.]

winch, winsh, n., *that which winces or turns* an instrument to turn and pull a rope; the *crank* of a wheel or axle.—*v. t.* to *wince*. [A.S. *wincan*.]

wink, wînk, v. i., to *wince* with the eyes; to *cast the eyelids quickly*; to give a hint by *winking*; to avoid taking notice, so in *B.*:—*pr. p.* *wink'ing*; *pa. p.* *winked*.—*n.* act of *winking*; a hint given by *winking*. [A.S. *wincian*.]

Wind, wind, n. lit. *that which blows*; air in *motion*; breath; breath modulated by the vocal organs by an instrument; flatulence; anything insignificant.—*v. t.* (wind) to sound by *blowing*; *to expose to the wind*; to *winnow*: to *drive* *hard*, so as to put out of breath; to allow to *have* wind.—*pr. p.* *wind'ing* and *wind'ing*; *pa. p.* *wind'*

and wind'ed. [A.S., Ice. *vindr*, W. *gwynth*, L. *ventus*; Gr. *aitis*—*as*, to blow; Sans. *vala*—*ka*, to blow.]

windage, wind'ā], *n.* the difference between the size of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.

from Wind, because the space is filled with it.]

ad-bound, wind'-bound, *adj.*, bound or hindered from sailing by the wind.

adfall, wind'fawl, *n.* anything made to fall by the wind; unexpected money or other good.

ad-gage, wind'gā], *n.* an instrument for gaging or measuring the velocity of the wind.

admill, wind'mil, *n.* a mill driven by the wind.

adow, wind'ō, *n.* lit. an eye or opening for the wind; and an opening in the wall of a building for air and light; the frame in the opening. [Ice. *vindauga*—*vindr*, and *anga*, eye.]

adpipe, wind'pīp, *n.* the pipe or passage for the wind or breath, to and from the lungs.

adward, wind'ward, *adv.*, toward where the wind blows from.—*adj.*, towards the wind.—*n.* the point from which the wind blows.

adny, wind'i, *adj.*, consisting of wind; next the wind; tempestuous; empty.—*n.* wind'ness.

Wind, wind, *v. t.*, to turn round, to twist; to coil; to encircle; to change.—*v. i.* to turn completely or often; to turn round something; to twist; to move spirally; to meander.—*pr. p.* winding; *pa. p.* wound. [A.S. *windan*, Ger. *winden*, Ice. *vinda*, Goth. *vindan*.]

winding, wind'ing, *n.*, a turning; a bend.—*adj.* twisting, or bending.—*adv.* wind'ingly.

windlass, wind'las, *n.* an axle for winding on; a machine for raising heavy weights, consisting of a revolving cylinder. [Fr. *vindas*; Dutch, *windas*; Ger. *wind-achse*—*achse*, an axle.]

Wine, win, *n.* the fermented juice of the vine; a liquor made from other fruits; fig. intoxication. [A.S. *win*; Ice. *vin*; Ger. *wein*; W. *gwin*; allied to L. *vinum*; Gr. *oinos*.]

wine-bibber, win'-bib-ēr, *n.*, a bibber or drinker of wine, a drunkard.

Wing, wing, *n.* lit. *that which waves*; the limb of a bird or other animal by which it flies; flight; any side-piece; side of an army, ship, building, &c.; fig. protection.—*v. t.* to furnish or transport with wings; to supply with side-pieces.—*pr. p.* wing'ing; *pa. p.* winged'. [Sw. *vinge*, wing, *svenga*, to wave; Ice. *vinga*, to swing; W. *gwingo*, to spring; allied to Wines, Witak.]

winged, wingd, *adj.*, furnished with wings; swift; wounded in the wing.

wingless, wing'less, *adj.*, without wings.

Wink. See under Wince.

Winner, &c. See under Win.

Winnow, win'ō, *v. t.* to separate the chaff from the grain by wind; to fan; to examine.—*v. i.* to separate chaff from grain.—*pr. p.* winn'owing; *pa. p.* winn'owed.—*n.* winn'ow'. [A.S. *wind-wian*; old Ger. *winta*, a fan; from Wind.]

Winter, win'tēr, *n.* the windy or cold season of the year; the fourth season, after autumn.—*v. t.* to pass the winter.—*v. t.* to feed during winter:—*pr. p.* winter'ing; *pa. p.* winter'ed. [A.S., Ger. *winter*, old Ger. *wintar*, *winder*, prob. allied to Wind.]

winter-quarters, win'tēr-kwawr-tēr, *n. pl.* the quarters of an army during winter; a winter residence.

wintery, win'tēr-i, wintry, win'tri, *adj.*, resembling, or suitable to winter; stormy.

Wipe, wīp, *v. t.*, to sweep or move quickly; to clean by rubbing; to rub off.—*pr. p.* wiping; *pa. p.* wiped.—*n.* act of wiping or cleansing by rubbing; a sarcasm.—*n.* wipe. [A.S. *wepian*, Ice. *svipa*, a short movement; allied to Wisp, Whisk, Sweep.]

Wire, wir, *n.*, something turned or twisted; a thread of metal.—*v. t.* to bind or supply with wire:—*pr. p.* wiring; *pa. p.* wired'. [A.S. *wir*; Ice. *wir*, to twist; Dutch, *wieren*, to whirl.]

wire-draw, wir'-draw, *v. t.*, to draw into wire; to draw or spin out to a great length. [strong.]

wiry, wir'i, *adj.*, made of or like wire; flexible and

Wisdom. See under Wise.

Wise, wīz, *adj.*, having wit or knowledge; able to make use of knowledge well; judging rightly; discreet; learned; skilful; dictated by wisdom; containing wisdom.—*adv.* wisely. [A.S. *wis*; Ice. *vis*; Ger. *weise*; from root of Wit.]

wisdom, wīz'dum, *n.*, quality of being wise; judgment; right use of knowledge; in B., piety. [A.S.]

wisdom, wīz'fōol, *n.* lit. a wise sayer; one who pretends to great wisdom; a simpleton. [Ger. *weissager*, a prophet—*weise*, wise, *sagen*, to say.]

Wise, wīz, *n.*, way, manner. [A.S. *wise*; Ger. *weise*, wise, *weisen*, to point out; allied to Geise and Guide.]

Wish, wish, *v. t.* to have a desire; to long, so in B.; to be inclined.—*v. t.* to desire or long for; to ask; to invoke.—*pr. p.* wish'ing; *pa. p.* wished'.

—*n.* desire, longing; thing desired; expression of desire.—*n.* wish'er. [A.S. *wyscan*, Ger. *wischen*, Ice. *viska*; Sans. *vāntsk*.]

wishful, wish'fōol, *adj.*, having a wish or strong desire; eager.—*adv.* wish'fully.—*n.* wish'fulness.

Wisp, wisp, *n.* a wish; a small bundle of straw or hay. [Ger. *wisch*; Ice. *wish*. See Whisk.]

Wit, wīt, in B., know. [pa. p. of A.S. *witan*, to know.] See Wit Wisa.

witful, wīt'fōol, *adj.* lit. full of thought; thoughtful; earnest.—*adv.* wīt'fully. [from root of Wit.]

Wit, wīt, *n.* lit. insight, understanding, so in B.; a mental faculty (chiefly in *pl.*); the power of combining ideas with a ludicrous effect; the result of this power: one who has wit.—To wit, namely, that is to say. [A.S. *witt*, Ice. *vit*, Ger. *wits*; from A.S. *witan*, Ice. *vit*, Ger. *wissen*, to know; prob. conn. with L. *videre*, to see; Gr. *eidōn*—root *id*, Sans. *vid*, to know.]

witless, wīt'less, *adj.*, wanting wit or understanding; thoughtless.—*adv.* wīt'lessly.—*n.* wīt'lessness.

witling, wīt'ling, *n.* one who has little wit; a pretender to wit.

witness, wīt'nēs, *n.*, knowledge brought in proof; testimony of a fact; that which furnishes proof: one who sees or has personal knowledge of a thing; one who attests.—*v. t.* to have direct knowledge of; to see; to give testimony to.—*v. t.* to give evidence:—*pr. p.* wīt'nēssing; *pa. p.* wīt'nēssed. [A.S. *witnes*—Wit.]

witted, wīt'ed, *adj.*, having wit or understanding.

witticism, wīt'i-sizm, *n.* a witty remark; a sentence or phrase affectively witty; a low kind of wit.

wittingly, wīt'ing-li, *adv.*, knowingly; by design.

witty, wīt'i, *adj.*, possessed of wit; amusing; droll: in B., ingenious.—*adv.* wīt'tily.—*n.* wīt'tiness.

Witch, wīch, *n.* a woman regarded as having supernatural or magical power.—*v. t.* to bewitch:—*pr. p.* witch'ing; *pa. p.* witch'ed. [A.S. *wicce*; Dutch, *wicken*, to soothsay; A.S. *wiglere*, enchanter, *wiglian*, to divine: acc. to Wedgwood,

from D. *wikken*, to weigh in the hand, to tell fortunes, but see *Wisead*.)
witchcraft, *wich'kraft*, *n.* the craft or practice of *witches*; sorcery; supernatural power.
witchery, *wich'er-i*, *n.*, *witchcraft*; fascination.
With, *n.* same as *Withs*.
With, *with*, *prep.* denoting nearness or connection; by: in competition or contrast: on the side of: immediately after: among. [A.S. *wid*, *with*, *with*, at; Ice. *vidhr*, Ger. *wider*, against: conn. with Gr. *meta*, *with*.]
withal, *with-awl'*, *adv.*, *with all* or the rest; likewise; at the same time.
within, *with-in'*, *prep.*, *in the inner part*; inside; in the reach of; not going outside of.—*adv.* in the inner part; inwardly. [With, and In.]
without, *with-out'*, *prep.* outside or out of: beyond: not with; in absence of; not having: except.—*adv.* on the outside: out of doors. [With, and Out.]
Withdraw, *with-draw*, *v.t.*, *to draw back* or away; to take back; to recall.—*v.i.* to retire; to go away. [prefix *with*, against, and *Draw*.]
withdrawal, *with-draw'al*, *n.* withdrawal, *with-draw-ment*, *n.*, *act of withdrawing*; taking back.
Withs, *With*, *with*, *n.* a flexible twig, esp. of *willow*; a band of twisted twigs. [A.S. *widrig*, Ice. *vidhr*, Ger. *weide*, willow: perhaps connected with L. *vittilis*—*vicio*, to plait.]
Wither, *with'er*, *v.i.* to fade or become dry in the weather; to lose freshness; to shrink; to waste.—*v.t.* to cause to dry up; to cause to decay, waste.—*pr.p.* with'er'ing; *pa.p.* with'er'ed. [A.S. *wyðern*, withering, dryness; *gwyðer*, the weather; Ger. *wilttern*, to weather.]
Withers, *with'ers*, *n.pl.* the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse. [Ger. *widerrist*—*wider*, against, and *rist*, a rising, conn. with *Rise*.]
Withhold, *with-hold'*, *v.t.*, *to hold back*; to keep back. [prefix *with*, against, and *Hold*.]
Within, *Without*. See under *With*.
Withstand, *with-stand'*, *v.t.*, *to stand against*; to oppose or resist. [prefix *With*, against, and *Stand*.]
Witless, *Witting*, *Witness*. See under *Wit*.
Witticism, *Wittingly*, *Witty*. See under *Wit*.
Wizard, *wiz'ard*, *n.* lit. a *wise man*; one who practices witchcraft, or magic. [Fr. from *Wise*.]
Wood, *wōd*, *n.* a plant used as a blue dye-stuff. [A.S. *wad*; Ger. *waid*; old Fr. *waide*; low L. *guardium*, connected with *Wold*.]
Woe, *Wo*, *wō*, *n.* grief; misery; a heavy calamity; a curse: an exclamation of grief. [A.S. *wa*; Ice. *va*, *vo*; Ger. *weh*; Goth. *vai*; L. *vae* (interj.); Gr. *ouai*; from the sound.]
woe-begone, *wō-be-gon*, *adj.*, *far gone in* or overwhelmed with *woe*. [Woe, and old E. *begone*—*de*, intensive, and *gone*.]
woe worth, in *B.*, *woe be to*. [worth—A.S. *weorthan*, Ger. *werden*, to be. See *Waa*.]
woful, *wō'fool*, *adj.*, *full of woe*; sorrowful: bringing calamity: wretched.—*adv.* *wō'fully*.—*n.* *wō'fulness*.
Wold, *wōld*, *n.* same as *Wald*.
Wolf, *wōlf*, *n.* a rapacious animal allied to the dog: anything very ravenous. [A.S. *wulf*; allied to L. *lupus*; Gr. *lukos*; Sans. *wrika*, a wolf; L. *vulpes*, a fox: from the cry.]
wolf-dog, *wōolf'-dog*, *n.* a dog of large breed kept to guard sheep, especially against *wolves*.
wolfish, *wōolf'ish*, *adj.*, *like a wolf* either in form or quality; rapacious.—*adv.* *wolf'ishly*.

wolverine, *wōlv'vēr-ēn*, *n.* a name given to the glutton, from its rapacity. [dim. of *Wolt*.]
Woman, *wōm'an*, *n.* lit. *wife*; man; the female of man; a grown female; a female attendant.—*f.* *Women*, *wim'en*. [A.S. *wif'mann*, *wifmann*; perhaps connected with *Womb*.]
womanhood, *wōm'an-hōod*, *n.* the state, character, or qualities of a *woman*.
womanish, *wōm'an-ish*, *adj.*, *like or suitable to a woman*; having the qualities of a woman; feminine.—*adv.* *wōm'an-ishly*.—*n.* *wōm'anishness*.
womankind, *wōm'an-kind*, *n.*, *women* taken together; the female sex.
womanlike, *wōm'an-lik*, *adj.*, *like a woman*.
womanly, *wōm'an-li*, *adj.*, *like or becoming a woman*; feminine.—*adv.* in the manner of a woman.—*n.* *wōm'anliness*.
Womb, *wōōm*, *n.* orig. *the belly*; the place where the young are conceived and kept till birth: the place where anything is produced; any deep cavity. [A.S. *womb*, *womb*; Goth. *womba*; Ger. *wamme*, *wampr*, paunch; Ice. *vombill*, the belly; Sans. *vōma*, an udder.]
Wombat, *wōm'bāt*, *n.* an Australian marsupial mammal of the opossum family, said to be named from the *womb* or pouch in which it carries its young.
Woe, *wun*, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Wm*.
Wonder, *wun'dēr*, *n.* the state of mind produced by something new, unexpected, or extraordinary: a strange thing; a prodigy.—*v.i.* to feel wonder; to be amazed.—*pr.p.* *wōn'der'ing*; *pa.p.* *wōn'der'ed*. [A.S. and Ger. *wunder*.]
wonderful, *wun'dēr-fool*, *adj.*, *full of wonder*; exciting wonder: strange: in *B.*, *wōn'der'ful*—*adv.* *wōn'der'fully*.—*n.* *wōn'der'fulness*.
wondrous, *wun'drus*, *adj.*, *wōn'der'ful*; such as may excite wonder; strange.—*adv.* *wōn'dr'ously*.
Wont, *wunt*, *adj.* used or accustomed.—*n.* *habit*—*v.i.* to be accustomed. [pa.p. of old E. *wone*, A.S. *wunian*, Ger. *wohnen*, to dwell.]
wonted, *wunt'ed*, *adj.*, *accustomed*; usual.
Woe, *wōō*, *v.t.* lit. *to bend*; to ask in order to marriage; to court.—*v.i.* to court or make love.—*pr.p.* *wōō'ing*; *pa.p.* *wōō'd*.—*n.* *wōō'er*. [A.S. *wogian*—*wog*, *wo*, a bending, *wōō*, bent.]
Wood, *wōod*, *n.* a collection of growing trees: the solid part of trees; trees cut or sawed; timber.—*v.t.* to supply wood:—*pr.p.* *wōōd'ing*; *pa.p.* *wōōd'ed*. [A.S. *wudu*, *wald*; Ger. *wald*; Fr. *guydd*, trees.]
woodbine, *wōōd-bin*, *woodbind*, *wood'bind*, *n.* the honeysuckle, so called because it twists and binds the trees together.
wood-coal, *wōōd-kōl*, *n.*, *coal* like *wood* in texture: charcoal; lignite or brown coal.
woodcock, *wōōd'kōk*, *n.* a bird, allied to the snipe, which frequents *woods*.
wood-cut, *wōōd'-kut*, *n.* an engraving *cut* on *wood*, an impression from it.—*n.* *wood'-cutter*.
wooded, *wōōd'ed*, *adj.*, *supplied with wood* covered with wood.
wooden, *wōōd'n*, *adj.*, *made of wood*: hard: clumsy.
wood-engraving, *wōōd'en-grāv-ing*, *n.* the art of engraving on wood; an engraving on wood taken from wood.
woodland, *wōōd'land*, *n.*, *land covered with wood*.
woodlark, *wōōd'lārk*, *n.* a species of *lark*, found in or near woods, singing chiefly on the wing.
woodman, *wōōd'mān*, *n.* a man who cuts down trees: a forest officer: a huntsman.

di-nymph, wood'-nimf, *n.* a *nymph* or goddess of the woods.

di-specker, wood'pek-ér, *n.* a bird that *pecks* holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects.

di-pigeon, wood'-pij-un, *n.* the wild *pigeon* which lives in woods, the ringdove.

di-ruff, wood'ruf, *n.* a plant, found in woods and shady places, with its leaves in whorls like *ruffs*.

di-ward, wood'wawrd, *n.* an officer to guard the woods.

di-wood, wood'i, *adj.* abounding with woods; pertaining to woods; consisting of wood.

di-woor. See under Woo.

di-woof, wóof, *n.* same as Weft. [from Weave.]

di-wool, wóol, *n.* the soft, *curled* hair of sheep and other animals; short thick hair. [A. S. *wull*, Ger. *wolle*; W. *gwlan*; L. *vellus*, a fleece, *villus*, shaggy hair; Gr. *oulos*, curled.]

di-gathering, wóol'-gath-ér-ing, *n.* idle fancies, as if gathering wool on the hills, which brings small gain.

di-wool-grower, wóol'-gró-ér, *n.* one who raises sheep for the production of wool. [taining to wool.]

di-woolen, wóol'en, *adj.* made of, consisting of, or partially, consisting of or like wool; clothed with wool.—*n.* wool'iness.

di-wool-sack, wóol'sak, *n.* a sack of wool: the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords, being a large square sack of wool covered with scarlet.

di-word, wurd, *n.* an oral or written sign expressing a thought; talk, discourse; signal or sign: message; promise, declaration.—The Word, the Scripture; in B., Christ.—*v.t.* to express in words:—*pr.p.* word'ing; *pa.p.* word'ed. [A. S. *word*, Ice. *ord*, Ger. *wort*: allied to L. *verbum*, word.]

di-word-book, wurd'-book, *n.* a book with a collection of words; a vocabulary. [pressing in words.]

di-wording, wurd'ing, *n.* act, manner, or style of ex-word'ing; wurd'i, *adj.* full of words; using or containing many words.—*adv.* word'ly.—*n.* word'iness.

di-wör, wör, *pa.t.* of Wear.

di-work, wurk, *v.t.* to make efforts to attain anything; to perform; to be in action; to be occupied in business or labour; to produce effects; to strain or labour; to ferment.—*v.t.* to make by labour; to bring into any state by action; to effect; to influence; to manage; to solve; to cause to ferment; to embroider.—*pr.p.* work'ing; *pa.p.* worked' or wrought (rawt).—*n.* effort directed to an end; the result of work; that on which one works; anything made or done; deed; effect: a literary composition; a book; management:—*pl.* in fort., walls, trenches, &c.—*n.* work'er. [A. S. *weorcan*, Ice. *verka*, Ger. *wirken*; allied to Gr. *ergo*, to work, A. S. *weorc*, work.]

di-workable, wurk'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being worked.

di-workhouse, wurk'hous, *n.* a house where any work or manufacture is carried on: a house of shelter for the poor, who are made to work.

di-workman, wurk'man, *n.* a man who works or labours, esp. manually; a skillful artificer.

di-workmanlike, wurk'man-lik, *adj.* like a workman; becoming a skillful workman; well performed.

di-workmanship, wurk'man-ship, *n.* the skill of a workman; manner of making; work done.

di-workshop, wurk'shop, *n.* a shop where work is done.

di-world, wurld, *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; the system of things: present state of existence; any planet or heavenly body: public life or society; business; the public: a secular life: course of life: a great quantity: in B., the ungodly. [A. S.

werold, *worold*, *world*; Ice. *veröld*; from *öld*, age, course of time, lifetime, and *wer*, A. S. *werr*, a man, and so = age or life of man.]—World without end, eternally.

di-worldling, wurld'ing, *n.* one who is devoted to worldly or temporal possessions.

di-worldly, wurld'li, *adj.* pertaining to the world, esp. as distinguished from the world to come; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; bent on gain.—*n.* world'liness.

di-worldly-minded, wurld'li-mínd-ed, *adj.* having the mind set on the present world.

di-worm, wurm, *n.* any small creeping animal: anything that gnaws or torments; remorse: a de-based being; anything spiral; the thread of a screw: a spiral pipe used in distilling.—*v.t.* to work slowly or secretly.—*v.t.* to effect by slow and secret means:—*pr.p.* worm'ing; *pa.p.* wormed'. [old E. *wrim*, A. S. *wurm*, *worm*; Ice. *ormr*, serpent, worm; L. *vermis*; Sans. *krimi*: acc. to Wedgwood, allied to Dutch, *wormelen*, Dan. *wrimle*, to swarm.]

di-wormwood, wurm'wóod, *n.* a very bitter plant, formerly supposed to be good against worms. [A. S. *wormod*; Ger. *wermuth*, conn. with wood: acc. to Wedgwood, a corr. of *worm-wort*—Worm, and *wyrt*, a plant.]

di-wormy, wurm'i, *adj.* like a worm; grovelling; containing a worm; abounding with worms.

di-wörn, wörn, *pa.p.* of Wear.

di-worry, wur'i, *v.t.* lit. to choke; to tear with the teeth; to harass; to tease:—*pr.p.* worry'ing; *pa.p.* worried'.—*n.* trouble, perplexity, vexation. [Dutch, *worren*, to strangle; Ger. *würgen*, to choke: from the sound of choking.]

di-worse, wurs, *adj.* (used as comp. of bad), more bad or evil: more sick.—*adv.* in a manner more evil or bad. [A. S. *wyrre*, old comp. of *weorrd*, bad; old Ger. *wirter*; Goth. *wairs*.]

di-worst, wurst, *adj.* bad or evil in the highest degree.—*n.* the highest degree of badness; the most evil state.—*v.t.* to bring to the worst; to defeat:—*pr.p.* worst'ing; *pa.p.* worst'ed.

di-worship, wur'ship, *n.* lit. state of having worth or worthiness; in B., honour, respect: a title of honour: submissive respect; religious service; adoration paid to God.—*v.t.* to respect highly; to treat with civil reverence; to pay divine honours to; to adore.—*v.t.* to perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service:—*pr.p.* worship'ing; *pa.p.* worshipped'.—*n.* worshipp'er. [A. S. *weorðscipe*—Worth, and affix *ship*.]

di-worshipful, wur'ship-fool, *adj.* worthy of worship or honour, used as a term of respect.

di-worst. See under Worse.

di-worsted, wóost'ed, *n.* twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool. [so called from *Worsted*, a village near Norwich in England.]

di-wort, wurt, *n.* lit. a root; a plant of the cabbage kind. [A. S. *wirt*, *wart*; Goth. *wasirts*, a root; Ger. *wurz*, *wurzel*; Ice. *wrt*, a plant.]

di-wort, wurt, *n.* new beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt. [A. S. *wirt*, *wert*; *würze*, sweet herbs; Ger. *gewürz*, spice.]

di-worth, wurth, *n.* lit. being, substance; value; that quality which renders a thing valuable: price: moral excellence: importance.—*adj.* equal in value to: deserving of.—in B., *v.t.* be. [A. S. *weorð*—*weorðhan*, to be, connected with *Wers*.]

worthless, wurth'les, *adj.*, of no worth or value; having no value, virtue, excellence, &c.; useless.—*adv.* wurth'lessly.—*n.* wurth'lessness.

worthy, wur'thi, *adj.*, having worth; valuable; deserving; suited to: in *B.*, deserving (either of good or bad).—*n.* a man of eminent worth.—*pl.* wur'thies.—*n.* wur'thiness.

worthily, wur'thi-li, *adv.*, in a worthy manner: in *Pr. Bk.*, justly; truly.

Wot, wot, Wotteth, wot'eth, *v.t.* in *B.*, *pres. of observe*, to know. See *Wit*.

Would, wood, *pa.t.* of *Will*. [*A.S. wolda.*]

Wound, wöund, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Wind*.

Wound, wöund, *n.* a cut or bruise; hurt; injury.—*v.t.* to make a wound; to injure:—*pr.p.* wounding; *pa.p.* wounded. [*A.S. wund; Ger. wunde; Ice. und; perh. allied to L. vulnus, a wound.*]

Wove, Woven, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Weave*.

Wreck, rak, *n.* sea-weed cast up on the shore used for making kelp. [*Fr. varre, vrac, anything cast up by the sea; prob. from root of Wreak.*]

Wrangia, rang'el, *v.i.* to make a disturbance; to dispute; to dispute noisily or peevishly:—*pr.p.* wrangling; *pa.p.* wrangled.—*n.* a noisy dispute. [*low Ger. wrangeren, to wrestle; A.S. wringian, to wring; Ice. hrang, noise, to the sound.*]

wrangler, rang'ler, *n.* one who wrangles or disputes angrily in the university of Cambridge one of those who pass the best examination for the degree of B.A.—*n.* wranglership.

Wrap, rap, *v.t.*, to wrap or fold together; to infold; to cover by winding something round:—*pr.p.* wrapping; *pa.p.* wrapped.—*n.* a wrapper, as a shawl, &c. [probably from root of *Warp*.]

wrapper, rap'ler, *n.*, one who or that which wraps; a loose outer garment of a woman.

Wrath, räth, *n.* lit. a twist in the temper; violent anger; the effects of anger: in *B.*, holy indignation. [*A.S. wroth, wrath, wroth, sour, bitter, angry; Dutch, wroed, violent; old Ger. wrid, curled, twisted; allied to Writhe.*]

wrathful, räth'fool, *adj.*, full of wrath; very angry; springing from or expressing wrath.—*adv.* wrath'fully.—*n.* wrath'fulness.

wrath, rawth, *adj.*, full of wrath. [*A.S. wroth.*]

Wreak, räk, *v.t.* lit. to drive, pursue; to revenge; to inflict:—*pr.p.* wreak'ing; *pa.p.* wreaked. [*A.S. wrecan, to exert, revenge; Ice. vaka, to drive, pursue; old E. wreke, to cast out.*]

Wreath, rëth, *n.* that which is writhed or twisted; a garland. [*A.S. wroeth.*] See *wreath*.

wreaths, rëth, *v.t.* lit. to cause to writhe or to twist; to twine about or encircle.—*v.i.* to be interwoven:—*pr.p.* wreath'ing; *pa.p.* wreathed, in *B.*, wreath'en. [*A.S. wroethan; old Ger. wridan; Ice. rida; from root of Writhe.*]

Wreck, rek, *n.* lit. a breaking; destruction; destruction of a ship; ruins of a destroyed ship; remains of anything ruined.—*v.t.* to destroy or disable; to ruin.—*v.i.* to suffer wreck or ruin:—*pr.p.* wreck'ing; *pa.p.* wrecked'. [*old Fris. wrek, hurt; Dutch, wrak, damaged, a wreck; conn. with frag, root of frango, to break.*]

wrecker, rek'er, *n.*, one who plunders wrecks.

Wren, ren, *n.* a small, playful bird. [*A.S. wrenna; Ir. drean; perhaps allied to wren, playful.*]

wren, *v.t.*, to wring or pull with a twist; violence; to sprain:—*pr.p.* wrench'

ing; *pa.p.* wrenched'.—*n.* a violent twist; sprain: an instrument for turning limbs, &c. [*old Ger. wrenken, to turn; Ger. wrenken, sprain; from root of Wring.*]

Wrest, rest, *v.t.*, to twist from by force: to we from truth or from its natural meaning:—*pa.p.* wrest'ing; *pa.p.* wrest'ed.—*n.* violent play and twisting; distortion.—*n.* wrest'm. [*A.S. wriestian; Dan. wriste; allied to Writhe.*]

wrestle, res'l, *v.t.* to contend by grappling and wrestling together; to struggle:—*pr.p.* wrestling; *pa.p.* wrest'led.—*n.* a bout at wrestling; struggle between two to throw each other down.—*n.* wrest'lex. [*A.S. wriestlian; allied to Wrest, Writhe, and perhaps to Wringia.*]

Wretch, rech, *n.* lit. an exile or outcast; a wretched miserable person; one sunk in vice; a wretched person. [*A.S. wretca, Ice. vabr, an exile.*]

wretched, rech'ed, *adj.* lit. like a wretch; wretchedly; wretchedly.—*adv.* wretched'ly.—*n.* wretch'edness.

Wrotehian, rech'les, (obs.) *adj.*, wretched.

Wriggle, rig'l, *v.i.*, to twist to and fro.—*v.t.* to move by wriggling:—*pr.p.* wriggling; *pa.p.* wriggled.—*n.* wriggler. [*low Ger. wriegeln, to loosen by shaking to and fro; allied to A.S. wriegan, to bend, and to Reek.*]

Wright, rit, *n.* lit. a workman; a maker (chiefly used in compounds, as ship-wright, &c.). [*A.S. wryhta—wrohta, pa.p. of Wroht.*]

Wring, ring, *v.t.*, to twist; to force by twisting; to force or compress; to pain; to extort; to bend out of its position.—*v.i.* to writhe; to twist:—*pr.p.* wring'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* wrung, a *h.* wringed'. [*A.S. wringian; Ger. ringen, to wriggle, twist; allied to Wringia.*]

wrinkle, ring'kl, *n.* lit. a twist; a small ridge on a surface from twisting or shrinking; unevenness.—*v.t.* to contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make rough.—*v.i.* to shrink into ridges:—*pr.p.* wrinkling; *pa.p.* wrinkled'. [*A.S. wriucan—wringian, to wring; Dutch, wronched, a wring; dim. of Wring.*] [be wrinkled]

wrinkly, ring'kl'h, *adj.*, full of wrinkles; liable to

Wrist, rist, *n.* lit. that which twists or turns; the joint above the hand. [*A.S. wriest; Dan. wriest; from root of Wrest.*] [which covers the wrist]

wristband, rist'band, *n.* the band or part of a sleeve

Write, rit, *v.t.* lit. to scratch, to score; to form letters, with a pen or pencil; to express in writing; to compose; to engrave; to record; to communicate by letter.—*v.i.* to perform the act of writing; to be employed as a clerk; to compose books; to send letters:—*pr.p.* writ'ing; *pa.t.* wrote; *pa.p.* written. [*A.S. wriitan, Ice. wria, to draw, trace, wista, to score; Goth. wriat, a stroke: from the sound of the pen.*]

writ, rit, *n.*, a writing; in law, a written document by which one is summoned or required to do something.—Holy Writ, the Scriptures.

writer, rit'er, *n.*, one who writes; a scribe or clerk; an author.

writership, rit'er-ship, *n.*, the office of a writer.

writing, rit'ing, *n.* act of forming letters with a pen; that which is written; a document; a book; an inscription.

Writhe, rith, *v.t.*, to turn to and fro; to twist violently; to wrest.—*v.i.* to twist:—*pr.p.* writh'ing; *pa.p.* writhed'. [*A.S. wriethan; Ger. wriden, to twist; Fris. wridde, to turn to and fro, to twist.*]

Wring. See under Write.
wrong. *rong*, *adj.* lit. *wrong* or turned aside; not according to rule or right; not fit or suitable; incorrect; not right or true.—*n.* whatever is not right or just; any injury done to another.—*adv.* not rightly.—*v. i.* to do wrong to; to injure:—*pr. p.* *wronging*; *pa. p.* *wronged*.—*adv.* *wrongly*. [Dan. *wrang*, *wrong*, *wrange*, to twist; A.S. *wrong*, *injury*; from *Wring*.]
wrongful. *rongfool*, *adj.*, full of *wrong*; unjust; injurious.—*adv.* *wrongfully*.—*n.* *wrongfulness*.
wrong-headed. *rong-hed-ed*, *adj.*, *wrong* in head or mind; wrong in principle.—*n.* *wrong-headedness*.

Wrote. *past tense* of Write.

Wroth. See under Wrath.

Wrought. *rawt*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Work.

Wring. *rung*, *pa. t.* and *pa. p.* of Wring.

Wry. *ri*, *adj.*, *writhed*, twisted, or turned to one side; not in the right direction.—*n.* *wryness*. [Dan. *wrie*, *wride*, to twist; from root of *Writhe*.]

wryneck. *ri'nek*, *n.* a *twisted* or distorted neck; a small bird allied to the woodpecker, which *twists* round its head strangely when surprised.

Y

Yacht. *yot*, *n.* lit. a *swift ship*; a light vessel for pleasure or state. [Dutch, *yagt*; Ger. *jagd*, a chase, hunting; Ger. *jagen*, to chase.]

yachter. *yot'er*, *n.*, one engaged in sailing a *yacht*.

yachting. *yot'ing*, *n.* sailing in a *yacht*.

Yam. *yam*, *n.* a large root like the potato growing in tropical countries. [West Indian, *ibama*.]

Yankee. *yang'ke*, *n.* lit. *English*; a citizen of New England, United States; an inhabitant of the United States. [corr. of *English*, or Fr. *Anglais*, by the N. American Indians.]

Yard. *yärd*, *n.* lit. a *rod*; an E. measure of 3 feet or 36 inches: a long beam on a mast for spreading square sails. [A.S. *gærd*, *gird*, a rod, measure; Dutch, *gard*; Ice. *gardi*, *osier*.]

yard-arm. *yärd'ärm*, *n.* the half or *arm* of a ship's yard from the centre to the end.

Yard. *yärd*, *n.* a place *guarded* or enclosed, esp. near a building. [A.S. *gærd*, hedge, inclosure; Ice. *gærd*, a fence, inclosure; W. *gardd*, a yard. See *Garden*.]

Yarn. *yärn*, *n.* spun thread; one of the threads of a rope. [A.S. *gearn*; Ice. and Ger. *garn*; Dutch, *garen*, *garnen*.]

Yarrow. *yar'ö*, *n.* the plant *milfoil*. [A.S. *gærowe*; Ger. *garbe*.]

Yawl. *yawl*, *n.* lit. a *jolly boat*; a small ship's boat, with 4 or 6 oars. [Dutch, *jol*; Sw. *julle*; Dan. *jolle*, to row. See *Jolly-boat*.]

Yawn. *yawn*, *v. i.*, to *gape*; to open the jaws from drowsiness:—*pr. p.* *yawning*; *pa. p.* *yawned*.—*n.* the opening of the mouth from drowsiness. [A.S. *ginnan*; Scot. *gant*; Ger. *gähnen*; allied to Gr. *chaine*, L. *hio*, to gape; see *Blatna*.]

yawning. *yawn'ing*, *adj.*, *gaping*; opening; wide; drowsy.—*n.* act of opening wide or gaping.

Ye, *ye*, *pron.* the nom. pl. of the 2d person. [A.S. *ge*; Dutch, *gij*, *you*, *n.*; Dan. *i*; Goth. *jus*; Ger. *ih*; perhaps connected with *Thou*, *These*.]

Yes, *yä*, *adv.*, *yes*: verily. [A.S. *gwa*, *iagsee*; Ice. *Ger*, and Goth. *ja*.]

Year, *yär*, *n.* the time the earth takes to go round the sun; 365 days or 12 months:—*pl.* *age* or *old*

age. [A.S. *gær*; Dutch, *jaar*; Goth. *jaar*; Ger. *jahr*; Ice. *ar*: perhaps connected with *66*.]

yearling. *yär'ling*, *n.* an animal a *year old*.

yearly. *yär'li*, *adj.*, *happening every year*; lasting a year.—*adv.* once a year; from year to year.

Years, *yärn*, *v. i.* to feel *earnest desire*; to feel uneasiness, as from longing, or pity:—*pr. p.* *yearning*; *pa. p.* *yearned*. [A.S. *gearnian*—*gearn*, desirous; Ice. *girma*, to desire; *giarn*, desirous; connected with *Earnest*.]

yearning. *yär'ning*, *n.*, *earnest desire*, tenderness, or pity.—*adj.* *longing*.—*adv.* *yearningly*.

Yeast, *yäst*, *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation; a preparation which raises dough for bread. [A.S. *gast*; old Ger. *gast*, *gäs*; Ger. *gäst*; *gähren*, to ferment, froth; Ice. *gæstr*, *yæst*.]
yeasty. *yäst'i*, *adj.*, *like yeast*; frothy; foamy.

Yell, same as *Yolk*.

Yell, *yel*, *v. i.* to *howl* or cry out with a sharp noise; to scream from pain or terror:—*pr. p.* *yelling*; *pa. p.* *yelled*.—*n.* a sharp outcry. [A.S. *gellan*; Ger. *gellen*; Ice. *gella*, *gialla*, to shriek; L. *ululo*: from the sound, like *Howl*.]

Yellow, *yel'ö*, *adj.* of a bright *gold colour*.—*n.* a bright golden colour.—*n.* *yellowness*. [A.S. *gelu*, *geolu*, Ger. *gelb*; allied to L. *gallus*, *yellow*; also to *Gold*, *Yolk*.]

yellow-fever. *yel'ö-fö-vär*, *n.* a malignant *fever* of warm climates, often making the skin *yellow*.

yellow-hammer. *yel'ö-ham-er*, *n.* a song bird, so named from its *yellow colour*.

yellowish. *yel'ö-ish*, *adj.*, *somewhat yellow*.—*n.* *yell'owishness*.

Yelp. *yelp*, *v. i.* to utter a sharp *yell* or bark; to bark shrilly:—*pr. p.* *yelping*; *pa. p.* *yelped*. [A.S. *gælp*, a loud sound; Ice. *gjalpa*, to make a noise; akin to *Yell*.]

Yeoman, *yö'man*, *n.* lit. a *villager* or *countryman*; a man of common rank next below a gentleman; a man of small estate; an officer of the royal household. [Fris. *gaeman*, villager—*gao*, *gac*, district, village; or a *mean* or common man, A.S. *gemena*, Ger. *gemeine*, mean, common.]

yeomanry. *yö'man-ri*, *n.*, the *collective body* of *yeomen* or *freeholders*.

Yes, *yäs*, *adv.* *ay*; a word of affirmation or consent. [A.S. *gese*—*gea*, *yea*, and *se*, let it be—*wesan*, to be.]

Yesterday. *yäs'tär*, *adj.*, *relating to yesterday*; last. [A.S. *gistran*, yesterday; Ice. *ges*, L. *heri*, orig. *her*, Gr. *chier*, Sans. *hyar*.]

yesterday. *yäs'tär-dä*, *n.* the *day last past*.

yesterday. *yäs'tär-nit*, *n.* the *night last past*.

Yet, *yät*, *adv.* in addition; besides: at the same time; up to the present time; hitherto; even; however.—*conj.* nevertheless; however. [A.S. *yet*; Ger. *jetzt*; allied to Gr. *eti*, *yet*.]

Yew, *ü*, *n.* an evergreen tree, allied to the pine, frequent in churchyards. [A.S. *eow*; old Ger. *iuwa*; Ger. *eibe*; Sw. *id*; W. *yw*.]

Yield, *yäld*, *v. t.* lit. to *pay*, *give up*; to resign; to grant; to expend; to produce.—*v. i.* to submit; to comply with; to give place:—*pr. p.* *yielding*; *pa. p.* *yielded*.—*n.* amount yielded; product. [A.S. and Goth. *gildan*, to pay; Ger. *gelden*; Ice. *gjalda*, to pay. See *Ööld*.]

yielding. *yäld'ing*, *adj.* inclined to *give way* or comply; compliant.—*adv.* *yield'ingly*.

Yoke, *yök*, *n.*, *that which joins together*; the frame of wood joining oxen for drawing; any similar

frame, as one for carrying pails; a mark of servitude; slavery: in *B.*, a pair or couple.—*v.t.* to put a yoke on: to join together: to enslave:—*pr.p.* yök'ing; *pa.p.* yök'ed. [A.S. *ioc*; Goth. *juk*; Ger. *joch*; L. *jugum—jungo*, to join; Gr. *zeugon—zeugusmi*, to join; Sans. *yudj*, to join.]

yoke-fellow, yök'-fel-lö, yoke-mate, yök'-mät, *n.* an associate; a mate or fellow.

Yolk, yök, Yelk, yelk, *n.* the yellow part of an egg. [A.S. *geolca*—from root of Yellow.]

Yon, you, Yonder, yon'dér, *adv.* at a distance within view.—*adj.* being at a distance within view. [A.S. *geond*, thither, yonder; Goth. *jaind*, thither, *jainar*, there—*jains*, that; Ger. *jener*, that, connected with That.]

Yere, yör, *n.* in old time. (from A.S. *gearr*, allied to *gear*, a year: or from *geo*, formerly *oer*, ere, before.)

You, ð, *pron.* 2d pers. pron. pl., but also used in the sing. [A.S. *eow*; Ger. *enck*; See *Ye*.]

your, ðr, *pron.* poss. of You; belonging to you. [A.S. *eower*.]

Yours, ðr, *pron.* poss. of You, not followed by a noun. yourself, ðr-self', *pron.*, your own self or person.

Young, yung, *adj.* not long born; in early life; in the first part of growth: inexperienced.—*n.* the offspring of animals. [A.S. *geong*, *young*, Ger. *jung*; allied to L. *juvenis*, Sans. *yuvan*.]

youngish, yung'ish, *adj.*, somewhat young.

youngling, yung'ling, *n.*, a young person or animal.

youngster, yung'stér, *n.*, a young person; a lad.

youth, yóuth, *n.*, state of being young; early life; a young person; young persons taken together. [old E. *yongth*; A.S. *geogudh—geong*, young; Ger. *jugend*; Goth. *junda*.]

youthful, yóuth'fool, *adj.*, pertaining to youth or early life; young; suitable to youth; fresh; vigorous.—*adv.* youth'fully.—*n.* youth'fulness.

Yule, yool, *n.* the old name of Christmas, which was grafted on a heathen festival probably connected with the worship of the sun. [A.S. *geol*, from the root of Wheel, the sun being the shining wheel: also given as 'the merry feast'—A.S. *gal*, merry.]

Z

Zany, zä'ní, *n.* a merry-andrew; a buffoon. [Fr. *zani*; It. *zanni*, orig. the same as *Giovanni*, John: or from L. *sannio*, a buffoon.]

Zeal, zél, *n.*, boiling or passionate ardour for anything. [L. *zelus*; Gr. *zēlos—zēō*, to boil.]

zealot, zel'ot, *n.*, one full of zeal; an enthusiast; fanatic. [Gr. *zēlōtēs*.]

zealous, zel'us, *adj.*, full of zeal; warmly eager or ardent in anything.—*adv.* zeal'ously.

Zebra, zē'bra, *n.* an animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped. [Sp. *zebra*, *cebras*; Fr. *zebra*.]

Zend, zend, *n.* an ancient Persian dialect.

Zenith, zē'nith, *n.* lit. the place above the head: the point of the heavens directly overhead: greatest height. [Fr.; Sp. *zenit*; from Ar. *zen-ras—samt*, quarter, *ar* or *al*, the, *ras*, head.]

Zephyr, zef'ir, *n.*, the west wind; a soft, fresh breeze. [Gr. *zephyros—zophos*, darkness, west.]

Zero, zē'ro, *n.* cipher; nothing; the point from which a thermometer is graduated. [Fr., It., Sp. *zero*, perhaps from root of Cipher: not probably from Ar. *sara*, a seed.]

Zest, zest, *n.* orig. a piece of lemon or orange peel used to give a flavour; something that gives relish; relish. [Fr. *zeste*, the inner skin of walnut, and also of a lemon, perh. from L. *schista*; Gr. *schistos*, cleft, divided—Gr. *schizo*, to cleave.]

Zigzag, zig'zag, *adj.* having short, sharp turns: to form with short turns. [Fr.; Ger. *zickzack*; an imitation of a short angular movement.]

Zinc, zink, *n.* a bluish-white metal, somewhat lustrous. [Fr.; Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.]

Zodiac, zō'di-ak, *n.* lit. the circle of animals; an imaginary belt in the heavens containing the twelve constellations, called signs of the zodiac. [Gr. *zōdiakos*, of animals (*zōikos*, a circle—*zōdion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal, *zōo*, to live).]

zodiacal, zō-dī'ak-al, *adj.*, pertaining to the zodiac.

Zone, zōn, *n.*, a girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth. [Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle—*zōnōō*, to gird; connected with the root of *Zeta*, *Yeta*.]

zoned, zōnd, *adj.*, wearing a zone or girdle; having zones or concentric bands.

Zoology, zō-ol'ō-jí, *n.*, discourse on animals; the part of nat. hist. which treats of animals. [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.]

zoological, zō-ol'ō-jik-al, *adj.*, pertaining to zoology.—*adv.* zoolog'ically.

zoologist, zō-ol'ō-jist, *n.*, one versed in zoology.

zoophyte, zō'ō-fít, *n.* lit. an animal plant, a term now applied to true polyps, as corals, &c. [Gr. *zōophyton—zōon*, an animal, and *phyton*, a plant.]

Zymotic, zi-mot'ik, *adj.*, pertaining to or caused by fermentation: denoting all diseases, as cholera, typhus, &c. in which a poison works through the body like a ferment. [Gr. *zymōs*, to ferment—*zymē*, ferment.]

GLOSSARY OF OBSOLETE AND RARE WORDS AND MEANINGS IN
Milton's Poetical Works not given in the Dictionary.

[Many words not obsolete are used by Milton in their strictly *literal* sense. These meanings will be found in the Dictionary.]

Abortive

Abortive, a-bor'tiv, *adj.* rendering abortive.
Abrupt, ab-rupt', *n.* an abrupt place.
Absoive, ab-solv', *v.t.* to finish, accomplish.
Acquist, ak-kwist', *n.* acquisition.
Adamantean, ad-a-man-té'an, *adj.* hard as adamant.
Ades, é'dés, *n.* Hades.
Admonishment, ad-mon-ish-ment, *n.* admonition.
Adorn, a-dorn, *pa.p.* adorned.
Adust, a-dust', **Adusted**, a-dust'ed, *adj.* burned up; dried up. [L. *adustus*, *pa.p.* of *aduro*, to burn up—*ad*, inten., and *uro*, conn. with Sans. *ush*, to burn.]
Advise, ad-viz', *v.t.* to take advice, to be advised.
Advised, ad-viz'd, *adv.* advisedly.
Afield, a-féld', *adv.*, on field; to the field.
Ake, ák, *n.* ache.
Alchemy, ál'ki-mi, *n.* alchemy.
Alloof, a-loof', *prep.* away or at a distance from.
Altern, al-térn', *adj.* alternate.—*adv.* alternately.
Admiral, am'mi-rál, *n.* admiral; also, a ship.
Amphisbena, am-fis-bé'na, *n.* a serpent that can go both ways—*forwards* or *backwards*. [L.—Gr. *amphis*, *amphi*, on both sides, *bainô*, to go.]
Anarch, an'árk, *n.* anarchist.
Apostasy, a-po-stá-si, *n.* apostates.
Appaid, ap-pád', *pa.p.* of *appay*, *v.t.*, to appease or satisfy. [old Fr. *appayer*, low L. *appacare*—L. *ad*, inten., and *paco*, to pacify—*pac*, peace. See *Pay*.]
Appellant, ap-pel'ant, *n.* a challenger.
Arbitrament, ar-bit'ri-ment, *n.* arbitration.
Arboret, ár'bor-et, *n.*, a small tree or shrub. [old Fr.—L. *arbor*, a tree.]
Arborous, ár'bur-us, *adj.*, like an arbour.
Arch-chymie, árch-kim'ik, *adj.*, of supreme chemical powers. [Arch, chief, and Chymie.]
Ardeur, Ardour, ár'dór, *n.* a spirit.
Aread, Aread, Arred, a-réd', *v.t.*, to read; to counsel. [from root of *Read*.]
Armour, ár'm'or-i, *n.* armour.
Artful, ár't'fool, *adj.*, relating to art.
Assaninated, as-as'in-át-ed, *pa.p.* taken by treachery.
Atheist, é'thé-ist, *adj.*, godless.
Atheous, é'thé-us, *adj.*, without God, ungodly.
Attend, at-tend', *v.t.* to wait for.
Attest, at-test', *n.* attestation.
Attrite, at-trit', *adj.* worn by rubbing. [L. *attritus*, *pa.p.* of *attero*, to rub.]
Auxiliar, awg-ni'yar, *adj.* auxiliary.
Azure, é'zhurn, *adj.*, azure, of a blue colour. [old Fr. *azurin*, It. *azzurino*. See *Azure*.]

Cedarn

Balm, bá'm', *adj.* bearing balm.
Bandite, ban'dit, *n.* bandit.
Base, bás, *n.* a skirt which hangs down from the waist to the knees of a knight when on horse-back, so called from its *base* or low situation.
Battalious, bat'til-us, *adj.* arrayed for battle, or appearing to be so. [old Fr. *bataillous*, from root of *Battle*.]
Battle, bat'tl, *n.* the body of an army.
Bawk, bawk, *v.t.* to balk.
Bedrop, bé-drop', *pa.p.* of *Bedrop*, *v.t.* to cover, as with drops. [prefix *be*, and *Drop*.]
Behemoth, bé'he-moth, *n.* the elephant.
Belike, bé-lik', *adv.*, it is likely; probably. [prefix *be*, and *like*.]
Bespeak, bé-spák', *pa.p.* of *Bespeak*.
Bespeak, bé-spék', *v.t.* to speak, or speak to. [prefix *be*, and *Speak*.]
Besprent, bé-sprent', *adj.*, sprinkled over. [old E. *bespreint*, *besprengyd*, *pa.p.* of *bespreng*, A.S. *besprengan*, to besprinkle.]
Bested, Bsted, bé-sted', *v.t.*, to place or dispose; to assist, to serve. [prefix *be*, and *stead*, a place.]
Bestick, bé-stik', *v.t.*, to stick over, as with sharp points. [prefix *be*, and *stick*.]
Bestrew, bé-stróo', *v.t.*, to strew or scatter over. [prefix *be*, and *strew*.]
Bestrown, bé-strón', *pa.p.* of *Bestrew*.
Bestuck, bé-stuk', *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of *Bestick*.
Biding, bíd'ing, *n.*, abiding; stay.
Blane, blank, *adj.*, white. [a form of *Blank*.]
Bloom, blóom, *v.t.* to produce in full bloom or beauty.
Budge, buj, *n.* lamb-skin fur, formerly used as an edging for scholastic gowns.—*adj.* lined with budge; scholastic. [old E. *budge*, lamb-skin; old Fr. *boge*, a leather sack; It. *bolgia*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag—Celt. *bolg*. See *Budge*, *Bulg*.]
Burdensome, bur'dn-us, *adj.* burdensome.
Captive, kap'tiv, *v.t.*, to take captive; to capture.
Carcer, ka-rér, *n.* onset.
Cataphract, kat'a-frakt, *n.* a piece of cloth or leather armour to cover or defend the breast, or the whole body, of a horseman, or even of the horse; a man and horse in armour. [Gr. *kataphraktos*, covered—*kataphrasô*, to cover—*kata*, quite, *phrasô*, to enclose.]
Cates, káts, *n.pl.*, food; provisions; delicacies. [old Fr. *acat*, from root of *Oster*.]
Cedarn, sé'darn, *adj.*, of cedar.

Cerastes

Cerastes, se-ras'tēs, *n.* a genus of poisonous African serpents, having a *horny scale* over each eye. [L.—Gr. *Cerastes*, horned—*aster*, horn.]

Chalybeus, ka-lib'e-an, *adj.* forged by the *Chalybes* of Pontus, noted for their preparation of steel; well-tempered. [Gr. *chalybs*, *chalybes*, iron, steel, so called from the Chalybes; but some say they were named from the steel.]

Chamberlain, cham-bér-lin, *n.* a servant in an inn, in older times, who united in himself the offices of chambermaid, waiter, and boots. [a form of Chamberlain.]

Champagne, sham-pān', *adj.* champagne.

Chariot, char'i-ot, *v. t.* to convey in a chariot.

Clothing, sél'ing, *n.* ceiling, used by Milton as if derived from *L. caelum*, heaven.

Civil-ensued, sivil-sū-ed, *adj.*, *sued* or attired like a *crisis* or citizen, as opposed to the gay dresses of courtiers, &c.

Clamour, klām'ur, *v. t.* to salute with *clamour* or noise.

Clean, klēs, *adj.* crafty.

Commercing, kom-mér'ing, *pr. p.* of *Commerse*, *v. i.* to hold intercourse with.

Compoet, kom-pak't, *adj.* composed or made of.

Composure, kom-pō'zshūr, *n.* composition; agreement.

Concert, kon-sent', *n.*, a *singing together*; concert; harmony. [L. *concentus*—*con*, together, and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing.]

Concerment, kon-sēr'ment, *n.*, *that which concerns one*.

Concoctive, kon-kok'tiv, *adj.* having the power of digesting or ripening.

Condense, kon-dens', *adj.*, *dense*; compact; close in texture. [L. *condensus*—*condruso*. See *Condense*.]

Condolement, kon-dól'ment, *n.* condolence.

Confine, kon-fin', *v. t.* to have the same boundary with; to border on.

Conflagrant, kon-flā'grant, *adj.*, *burning together*. [L. *con*, together, and *flagras*.]

Conform, kon-form', *adj.* made like *in form*; assuming the same shape; similar. [L. *conformis*—*con*, and *forma*, form.]

Conglobe, kon-glob', *v. t.* or *i.* to collect together into a *globe* or round mass;—*pr. p.* *conglob'ing*; *pa. p.* *conglobed*. [L. *conglobo*—*con*, together, and *globus*, a globe. See *Globe*.]

Congratulate, kon-grat'ū-lant, *adj.*, *congratulating*. [L. *congratulus*, *antis*, *pr. p.* of *congratulo*.]

Consolatory, kon-sol'a-tor-i, *n.*, *that which consoles*; a speech or writing intended for consolation.

Consonant, kon'son't, *n.*, *consonant*; harmony of sounds.

Consult, kon-sult', *n.* a consultation; a council.

Contrarious, kon-tri'ri-us, *adj.*, *showing contrariety*; repugnant; opposite.

Converse, kon-vér's, *v. t.* to be alternated or mixed.

Convict, kon'vikt, *pa. p.* convicted.

Cry, krī, *n.* a pack (of hounds).

Cyprus-law, Cyprus-law, s'prus-law, s'prus-law'n, *n.* *craps*. [prob. named from the island of Cyprus, because first manufactured there.]

Daffodilly, das'o-dil-lī, *n.* daffodil.

Dank, The, dangk, *n.* the waters. [from *Dank*, *adj.*]

Debel, de-bel', *v. t.*, to *carry on war* against; to conquer, subdue. [L. *debellis*, to carry on war—*de*, and *bellum*, war.]

Defend, dē-fend', *v. t.* to forbid.

Deficiency, dē-fish'ens, *n.* deficiency.

Deform, dē-form', *adj.* deformed.

Enterprise

Deject, dē-jekt', *adj.*, *dejected*, cast down.

Democracy, -ty, dē-mok'ra-ti, *n.* democracy.

Demonia, dē-mō'ni-an, *adj.* having the *nature of a demon*.

Deport, dē-port', *n.* deportment.

Desory, dē-skrī', *v. t.* to describe.

Devoted, dē-vō'ted, *adj.* doomed to evil or *damnation*.

Dight, dīt, *v. t.*, to *arrange*, array, prepare, *zine*—*pa. t.* and *pa. p.* *dight*, *dight'ed*. [A. S. *dīht*—L. *dicto*, to order, to dictate, freq. of *dic*: say.]

Disemulous, di-men'shun-les, *adj.*, *without mentions*.

Disally, dis-al-lī', *v. t.*, to *part as an ally*; to separate. [L. *dis*, *asunder*, and *ally*.]

Discontinuous, dis-kon-tin'ū-us, *adj.*, *not continuous*.

Discourse, dis-kōrs', *n.* the power of the *mind*; reason by *reasoning*, as it were, from one fact or reason to another, and gathering them into *conclusion*; an exercise of this power.

Disposse, dis-es-pōs', *v. t.*, to *rejoice from a joyful or plighted faith*. [L. *dis*, *asunder*, and *posse*.]

Disorderly, dis-ō'din-ly, *adj.*, *not ordered in order*; irregular. [L. *dis*, neg. and *ordo*.]

Dispense, dis-pens', *n.* dispensation.

Displode, dis-plōd', *v. t.* lit. to *beat around*, beat to spread out; to discharge;—*pr. p.* *displōd'ing*; *pa. p.* *displōd'ed*. [L. *displōdo*—*dis*, *asunder*, *plaudo*, to beat.]

Dispose, dis-pōs', *n.* disposal.

Disputant, dis-pō-tant, *adj.* disputing. [L. *disputans*, *antis*, *pr. p.* of *disputo*. See *Dispute*.]

Disrelish, dis-rel'ish, *v. t.*, to *take away the relish* for.

Dissent, dis-sent', *v. t.* to cause difference.

Distract, dis-trakt', *adj.* distracted.

Distress, dis-tres', *adj.* distressed.

Disturb, dis-turb', *n.* disturbance.

Dividual, di-vid'ū-al, *adj.*, *divided or shared in common* with others.

Dream, dremsh, *v. t.* to close, as with a *sleepy* potion.

Droeth, drouth, *n.* drought.

Drugged, drug'd, *adj.* nauseated, as people are with drugs.

Easy, ēzī, *adj.*, *having ease*.

Eclipse, ek-lips', *v. t.* to suffer an *eclipse*.

Eld, eld, *n.* old age. [A. S.]

Elevate, el'e-vāt, *adj.* elevated.

Elopa, Elops, e'lops, *n.* lit. *the mute one*; a *mutt* that does not hiss. [Gr., mute.]

Emblaze, em-blāz', *v. t.* to emblazon.

Emboss, em-bos't, *pa. p.* embossed.

Emboss, em-bos't, *pa. p.* hid or sheltered in a *hut* or wood. [Fr. *embosquer*, It. *imboscarsi*; see root of *Bank*.]

Emprie, em-prī', *n.*, an *enterprise*, an *undertaking*. [old Fr.—*em*, and *prise*, a taking—*prendre*, L. *prehendere*, to take. See *Bank*.]

Encrease, en-krēs', a form of *Increase*.

Enerve, ē-nér', *v. t.* to enervate.

Enginery, en'jin-ri, *n.* engines or instruments of *war*.

Enow, ē-now, *adj.* a form of *Enough*.

Enanguined, en-an'guin, *adj.*, *covered with blood*. [prefix *en*, in, and L. *sanguis*, *sanguis*—*blood*.]

Enterprise, en'tér-priz, *v. t.* to undertake; to *venture upon*;—*pr. p.* *enterprising*; *pa. p.* *ent'ripised*.

envermeil, en-*vér*'mil, *v. t.* to give a red colour to.—*adj.* having a red colour. [Fr. *en, in, vermilion, vermilion, red*; from root of *Vermilion*.]
er, v. t. to mistake.—*pr. p.* *er'ring*; *pa. p.* *erred*.
etheréa, é-thé-ré-us, adj. ethereal.
eye, éy, old plural of eye.

fantastic, fan-tas'tik, n., a fantastic person, cock-comb, fop.
farfetched, fár'fet, adj. far-fetched.
feed, féd, n. a meal; act of feeding.
ferry, fer'ri, v. t. to pass over in a boat.
fittily, fit'tli, adv. in a fitting manner.—*superl.* *fit'thest, most fitly.*
fledge, féj, adj. feathered; furnished with wings.
flowery-kirtled, flow'ér-kér'tld, adj. having *hirtilés* flowered or adorned with figures of flowers.
flown, flón, adj. overflowed.
forbiddance, for-bid'dans, n., act of forbidding; condition of being forbidden: prohibition.
forgery, forj'ér-i, n., act of forging or working into shape.
forgetful, for-get'fool, adj. causing forgetfulness.
foughten, faw'tn, pa. p. of fight.
founder, found'ér, v. t. to fail, to miscarry.—*night-founded, having lost the way by night.*
frame, fráim, v. t. to agree.
fraud, fraud, n. error, mistake, crime.
fraught, frawt, n. freight.
fréquence, fré'kwans, n. a crowd, throng, attendance.
frequent, fré'kwent, adj. full, crowded.
frequent, fré'kwent, v. t. to fill.
freshet, fresh'et, n. a fresh-water stream.
frier, fri'ér, n. a friar.
frere, frér, adj., frozen, frosty. [A.S. *frosen, pa. p. of frosan, to freeze.* See *freeze*.]
fuel, fú'el, v. t. to fill or supply with fuel.—*pr. p.* *fü'elling*; *pa. p.* *fü'elled.*
fulminate, ful'min, v. t., to fulminate, to thunder.
fuel, fú'el, adj., capable of being melted. [L. *fusilis—fundo.* See *fuse, to melt*.]
gad, gad, v. t. to rove about; of a vine—to creep in all directions.
gan, gan, a contraction of began.
gem, jem, v. t. to form into round knots.
glib, glib, v. t. to make glib.—*pr. p.* *glibbing*; *pa. p.* *glibbed*.
gonfalon, gon'fa-lon, gonfalon, gon'fa-non, n. lit. a war-flag; an ensign or standard. [Fr.; It. *gonfalone*; old Fr. *gonfanon*—old Ger. *gundfano, war-flag—gund, war, fano, cloth, flag*.]
grand, thé, n. the great ones, the grandees.
gray-fly, Grey-fly, grá'-flí, n. the trumpet, or gad-fly.
greave, grévz, n. pl. a form of Greaves, armour for the legs.
gride, gríd, v. t. to cut with a grating sound; to pierce harshly.—*pr. p.* *gríd'ing*; *pa. p.* *gríd'ed.* [from root of *Gray*.]
gris-amber, gris'-am-bér, n. ambergris.
groundell, ground'sel, ground'll, ground'til, n., the sill or timber of a building which lies next to the ground.
grunsel, grun'sel, a form of groundsel.
Gryphon, grif'un, n. a form of Griffin.
Gurge, gérj, n. a whirlpool [L. *gurgus.* See *Gorge*.]
Gymnastic, jim'nik, adj., pertaining to or performing athletic exercises. [Gr. *gymnastikos—gymnas.* See *Gymnastic*.]

Gyves, jivz, n. pl. shackles, fetters. [W. *gyfyn*.]
Habitant, habi'tant, n. an inhabitant. [Fr.—L. *habitant, -antis, pr. p. of habito, to dwell.* See *Habitat*.]
Hamony, hám-on-i, n. a plant, probably so named from *Harmonia* or Thessaly, the land of magic.
Handed, hand'ed, adj. with hands joined; hand in hand.
Hap, hap, v. t. to happen.
Harass, har'as, n. devastation.
Haut, hawt, adj. haughty.
Herdman, héd'mán, n. a shepherd; a pastor.
Height, hít'th, n. a form of Heighth.
Heighten, hít'thn, v. t. a form of heighten.
Hist, hist, v. t. to come stealing along crying *hist!*
Hoeting, hóst'ing, n. an encounter of two hosts; a battle.
Hutch, huch, v. t., to put in a hutch or box.
Hydrus, hí'drus, n. a hydra.
Idolat, ídul-íst, n. an idolater.
Imitable, il-law'd'a-bl, adj., not laudable or praise-worthy. [L. *in, not, and laudabile.*
Emblaze, im-bláz, v. t. a form of Emblaze.
Emblazory, im-bláz'ér-i, n. same as emblazory.
Embest, im-bést, same as Embest.
Imbrute, im-brú't, v. t. to reduce to the state of a brute.—*pr. p.* *imbrú't'ing*; *pa. p.* *imbrú't'ed.* [L. *in, into, and bruta.*
Immanacle, im-man'a-cl, v. t., to put in manacles; to fetter or confine.—pr. p. *imman'ac'ing*; *pa. p.* *imman'ac'ed.* [L. *in, into, and Manacle.*
Immedicable, im-med'í-kabl, adj., not medicable or able to be healed. [L. *in, not, and Medicable.*
Immix, im-míks, v. t., to mix. [L. *in, and Mix.*
Imp, imp, v. t. lit. *to graft*; to insert feathers into, as into a broken wing; to mend or extend, as a broken or short wing. [See *Imp, n.*
Imparadise, im-par'a-dis, v. t., to put in a paradise or place of extreme felicity; to make perfectly happy.—pr. p. *impar'ad'is'ing*; *pa. p.* *impar'ad'is'ed.* [L. *in, into, and Paradisus.*
Import, im-port, v. t. to be of importance.
Impertune, im-por'tún, adj., not important.
Impregn, im-prén, v. t. to impregnate.—*pr. p.* *im-prégn'ing*; *pa. p.* *im-prégn'ed.*
Incoative, in-co'ativ, adj. serving to hinder. [L. *incoadens, pr. p. of incoado.* See *Incoady*.]
Incompassed, in-kom-pás'ed, adj., not compassed; disordered. [L. *in, not, and compassed.*
Indamage, in-dam'á, same as Endamage.
Individual, in-di-vid'ú-al, adj., not to be divided.
Infamed, in-fám'd, adj., not famed; uncelebrated. [L. *in, not, and famed.*
Inform, in-form, v. t. to direct; to animate.
Ingrateful, in-grát'fool, adj., not grateful; not pleasing. [L. *in, not, and Grateful.*
Innumeros, in-nú'mér-us, adj. innumerable.
Inoffensive, in-of-fen'siv, adj. presenting no impediment.
Inophered, in-sfèr'd, adj. placed in a sphere.
Instinct, in-stíngkt', adj. inflamed,—opposed to *Extinct*.
Instinct, in-stíngkt', adv. instinctively.
Instruct, in-strukt', pa. p. instructed.
Intend, in-tend', v. t. to consider.
Interrupt, in-tér-rupt', adj., interrupted; broken. [L. *interruptus, pa. p. of interrumpo.* See *Interrupt*.]
Intervined, in-tér-vínd', adj. intersected, as with veins. [L. *inter, between, through, and Vena.*

Intoxicate

Intoxicate, in-tok-s'i-kät, *pa. p.* intoxicated.
Invisible, in-vi-s'i-bil, *n.* invisibility.

Jaculation, jak-ö-lä'shun, *n.* the act of darting or throwing out. [*L. jaculor, -atus, to throw, as a dart—jaculum, a dart—jacio, to throw.*]
Just, just, *n.* justice.

Kerchiefed, ker'cheft, *adj.* covered as with a kerchiefe.

Kist, kist, a form of kismet.

Kzar, zär, *n.* a form of Czar.

Labour, lä'bur, *v. t.* to work at, to till.

Landskip, land'skip, *n.* landscape.

Lax, laks, *adv.* at large, with abundance of room.

Leopard, lib'bard, *n.* a form of Leopard.

Limbeck, lim'bek, *n.* a corr. of Alembic.

Limber, lim'bër, *adj.* flabby; limp; flexible; pliant. [*W. llibin, lliirig, flaccid, drooping; Ice. lim-pias, to become slack.*]

Limitary, lim'it-är-i, *adj.* placed at the limit as a guard; confined within limits; limited in extent, &c.

Lubber, lub'ar, *adj.* lubberly, same as Labber.

Mad, mad, *v. t.* to make mad:—*pr. p.* madd'ing; *pa. p.* madd'ed.

Magnetic, mag-net'ik, *n.* the magnet.

Marasmus, ma-rä's-mus, *n.* a wasting of flesh without apparent disease. [*Gr. marasmus—maraino, (in passive) to waste away.*]

Margent, mär'jent, *n.* a form of Margia.

Marish, mär'ish, *n.* a form of Marsh.

Marie, mär-i, *n.* a form of Marl.

Matron, mä'trun, *adj.* matronly.

Meath, mëth, *n.* a form of Mead, the liquor.

Meteorous, më-të'or-us, *adj.* of the nature of a meteor.

Miekle, mi'kl, *adj.* a form of Misch.

Miscreated, mis-krë-är'ed, *adj.* wrongly created; deformed. [*A.S. mis, ill, wrongly, and Create.*]

Misdeem, mis-dëm, *v. t.* to deem or think wrongly.

[*A.S. mis, ill, wrongly, and Deem.*]

Mislike, mis-lik, *v. t.* to dislike; to hate. [*A.S. mis, wrongly, and lika.*]

Misthought, mis-thaw't, *n.* a wrong notion. [*pa. p.* of *misthink*, to think wrongly—*mis*, wrongly, and *think*.]

Mistook, mis-took', mistaken, *pa. p.* of Mistake.

Moly, mö'li, *n.* a fabulous herb of secret power said by Homer to have been given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the spells of Circe. [*Gr.*]

Murren, mur'ren, *n.* murrain.

Murrhine, mur'rin, or -rin, *adj.* relating to, or made of murrhine, a kind of stone, of which costly vessels were made by the ancients. [*L. murrhinus—murrha.*]

Muse, müz, *v. t.* to think or meditate on; to brood over.

Myrrhine, a form of Murrhine.

Nathless, nath'les, *adv.* not the less, nevertheless. [*A.S. nathless—na, not, the and less.*]

Need, nëd, *v. t.* to be required.

Right-founded. See Founded.

Noont, nö'sent, *adj.* hurting; mischievous. [*L. nocere—noce, pr. p. of nocere, to hurt.*]

Notion, nö'shün, *n.* sense, understanding, intellec-

of Annual.

Purpose

Numbered, num'bërd, *adj.* numerous.

Numerous, nü'mër-us, *adj.* measured; meliöus.

Oary, ö'ri, *adj.* having the form or use of a ear.

Obdured, ob-dür'd, *adj.* hardened. [*See Obdurate.*]

Oblige, ob-bliz', *v. t.* to render liable to promise.

Obscure, ob-skür, *n.* obscurity.

Observe, ob-zer', *v. t.* to watch and obey.

Officiate, of-fi-si-ät, *v. t.* to dispense in virtue of an office.

Officious, of-fi-sh'us, *adj.* ministering.

Omnis, om-ni'fik, *adj.* all-creating. [*L. n. s. i. omnificus—omnis, all, and facio, to do or make.*]

Opaous, ö-pä'k'us, *adj.* opaque.

Oraculous, ö-rä'k'ö-lus, *adj.* oracular.

Orc, ork, *n.* a kind of whale. [*L. orca.*]

Orient, ö-ri-ent, *adj.* splendid.

Overwateh, ö-ver-woch', *v. i.* to watch or keep awake overmuch.

Pale, pä'l, *n.* paleness.

Paragon, par-a-gon, *v. t.* to compare, to parallel.

Parasymph, par'a-nimf, *n.* a bride-man or bride-maid. [*Gr. para, beside, symphö, a bride.*]

Parle, pärl, pärl, *n.* parley.

Passion, päsh'un, *n.* compassion.

Pavea, päv'a, a form of Paved.

Pen, pen, *n.* a feather, a wing.

Pennon, pen'un, *n.* a pinion, a wing.

Pressay, fren'zi, *n.* a form of Pressay.

Pinfold, pin'fold, *n.* a pen or fold in which animals are enclosed.

Plata, plän, *v. t.* to complain, to lament. [*See Plaint.*]

Plimpotent, ple-nip'o-tent, *adj.* possessing full power. [*L. plenus, full, potens, -entis, powerful. See Potent.*]

Plumb, plum, *adv.* perpendicularly.

Plume, plöom, *v. t.* to place as a plume.

Pollute, pol'üt, *pa. p.* polluted.

Pontifical, pon-ti'fik-al, *adj.* pertaining to the building of bridges. [*L. pontificalis—pons, a bridge, and facio, to make. See Pontaga.*]

Pontifex, pon-ti'fis, *n.* bridge-work; a bridge. [*L. pons, a bridge, and facio, to make.*]

Posse, poz-ses', *v. t.* to occupy.

Poutice, a form of Poutice.

Pravity, prav'i-ti, *n.* depravity, moral perversion. [*L. pravitas—pravus, crooked.*]

Presentment, pre-sen'tment, *n.* representation, appearance.

Prevenient, pre-ven'i-ent, *adj.* going before. [*L. praeveniens, -entis, pr. p. of praevenio. See Prevent.*]

Priek, prik, *v. t.* to spur onward; to ride forth on horseback.

Printless, prin'tles, *adj.* leaving no print or mark.

Proemial, prä-singkt', *n.* complete preparation for battle. [*L. prociuctus—pro, before (one), and cincto, cinctum, to gird up the clothes.*]

Profess, prof'ës-ent, *adj.* flowing forward. [*L. pro, forward, and fessä.*]

Propense, pro-pens', *adj.* lit. hanging forward; inclined; prone. [*L. propensus, pa. p. of propendo—pro, forward, pendere, pensum, to hang.*]

Punctal, pungk'ti-al, *adj.* being merely a point.

Pure, pä'r, *n.* purity.

Purled, pur'ld, *pa. p.* of purple, to work with gold thread; to embroider; to fringe. [*old Fr. pourfiler—pour, for, and fil, L. filum, a thread.*]

Purpose, pur'pos, *n.* discourse; conversation.

asp, kwip, n., a smart, sarcastic turn, a taunt, jibe, jeer. [W. *chwip*, a quick turn, *chwipio*, to move briskly.]
ait, kwit, pa.p. quitted.

athe, rath, adj., quick; coming before others; early. [A.S. *rath*, swift, early.]
lavin, Ravine, rav'n, n. a form of *raven*, plunder.
lealty, rē'al-ti, n. royalty.
lebec, Rebeck, rē'bek, n. a kind of fiddle. [Fr. *rebec*, *rebeque*, It. *rebba*, Ar. *rubabah*.]
Recline, re-klīn', adj. reclining.
Recorder, re-kord'ēr, n. a kind of flute.
Recure, rē-kūr', v.t., to cure again; to heal.
Religious, re-lij'uns, n. pl. religious rites.
Repeat, re-pēt, n. repetition. [tion.]
Respiration, res-pi-rā'shun, n. refreshing; resurrec-
Retire, re-tīr', n. retirement.
Revolve, re-volv', v.t. to roll and unroll.
Rheuma, rōōmz, n. rheumatism.
Robustness, ro-bust'i-us, adj. robust.
Ruin, rōō'in, v.t. to fall down with ruin and precipi-
itation.—*v.t.* to tumble down. [house.]
Ruinous, rōō'in-us, adj. crashing, like the fall of a
Ruth, rōōth, n. pity; grief for the distress of
 another. See *Rae*.

Badly, sad'li, adv. seriously, soberly, truly.
Bail-broad, sāl'brawd, adj., broad or spreading like
 a sail.
Saw, saw, n., a saying; a maxim. [from root of
 Bay.]
Escape, skāp, n. escape, escapade.
Scath, skath, n., damage, injury, hurt. [A.S.
scatha, Ger. *schade*, Ice. *shadi*.]
Scath, skath, Soath, skāth, v.t., to damage, hurt,
 injure:—*pr. p.* scathing, scāth'ing; *pa. p.* scathed,
 scāthed'. [A.S. *scathian*, Ger. *schaden*, Goth.
skathjan, to damage.]
Sciential, si-en'thal, adj. producing science. [low
 L. *scientialis*, L. *scientia*. See *Balance*.]
Screech, skran'ē, adj. producing a weak, screeching
 noise. [from the sound.]
Swail, skul, n. a form of *Shoal*, a multitude.
Sdain, Sēdgn, Sēdn, sdān, v.t. to disdain. [contr.
 of *Disdain*, It. *sdignare*.]
Sensible, sens'i-bl, n. sense, sensation.
Seal, sent, n. a form of *Seant*.
Sentry, sen'tēr-i, n. a form of *Sentry*.
**Septentrio, sep-ten'tri-on, Septentrional, sep-ten'tri-
 on-al, adj.**, of or pertaining to the north. [L.
septentrio, the north—*septem*, seven, and *trio*,
 a plough-ox; from Charles's Wain, the seven
 stars near the North Pole.] [bury.]
Sepulchre, se-pul'kēr, v.t., to put in a sepulchre, to
 bury.
Serenate, ser-e-nāt', n. a form of *Serenade*.
Servily, sēr-vil-i, adv. a form of *Servilely*.
Servitude, sēr-vi-tūd, Servitute, sēr-vi-tūr, n. ser-
 vants.
Sewer, sū'ēr, n. an officer who set on and removed
 the dishes at a feast. [old Fr. *asseoir*—*asseoir*,
 to set down. See *Assess*.]
Sextile, seks'til, n. in *astrology* the aspect or position
 of two planets when distant from each other
 sixty degrees. [L. *sextus*, sixth—*sex*, six.]
Shadow, shād, n. shadow, companion.
Shake, shākt', pa. p. of *Shake*.
Shiny, shēn'i, adj., shining, bright.
Shine, shīnd', pa. t. of *Shine*.
Sidereal, sid'ēr-al, adj., relating to the stars:
 baleful, from a supposed unfavourable influence
 of the stars. [from root of *Sidereal*.]

Slope, slōp, adj., sloped.
Sluce, slōōs, v.t. to convey by sluices: to wet
 copiously:—*pr. p.* sluicing; *pa. p.* sluiced'.
Smit, smit, pa. t. and *pa. p.* of *Smite*.
Smote, smōt, pa. p. of *Smite*.
Solution, sol-'ū'shun, n. termination, decision.
Soph, sō'fi, n. a title of the king of Persia. [Pers.
sufi, wise, pious.]
Sord, sōrd, n. a form of *Sword*.
Sovraa, sov'ran, n. a form of *Sovereign*.
Spectular, spek-'ū-lar, adj. affording a view.
Speulation, spek-'ū-lā'shun, n., a watching on a
 high place.
Spell, spel, v.t. to read or learn to read. [from
 Spell, to tell the letters of.]
Spet, spet, a form of *Spit*, *v.t.*
Sphere-metal, sfēr-'met-al, n., metal like that of
 which the celestial spheres were anciently sup-
 posed to be made.
Sphery, sfēr'i, adj. belonging to the spheres, or the
 revolving, transparent, spherical shells, in which
 the sun, moon, and stars were, in ancient times,
 supposed to be set.
Spiritous, spir-it-us, adj., like spirit; refined; pure.
Spring, spring, n., that which springs from a
 source; a race of men; a shoot; a grove of
 shrubs.
State, stāt, n. canopy, covering:—*pl.* governors,
 chiefs.
Stay, stā, v.t. to wait for.
Storied, stō'rid, adj. representing personages and
 events of the Bible.
Strait, strāt, adj. close, intimate.
Strength, strength, n. a stronghold.
Strook, strook, pa. t. and *pa. p.* of *Strike*.
Strucken, struk'n, pa. t. and *pa. p.* of *Strike*.
Suaga, Swage, swāj, v.t. or *t.* a form of *Assuage*.
Subscribe, sub-skrib', v.t. to consent; to assent.
Sum, sum, v.t. to complete the full growth of, as
 feathers:—*pr. p.* summ'ing; *pa. p.* summed'.
Suspect, sus-pekt', pa. p. suspected.—*n.* suspicion.
Suspense, sus-pens, adj., suspended, in suspense.
 [L. *suspensus*, *pa. p.* of *suspendo*. See *Suspend*.]
Sustain, sus-tān, n. that which sustains, a support.
Swart, swart, adj. a form of *Swarthy*.
Swinge, Swings, swin, v.t., to swing, lash or wave
 to and fro. [a form of *Swing*.]
Swinked, swinkd', adj. wearied with labour,
 fatigued. [A.S. *swincan*, to labour; allied to
swingan, to swing, a swinging movement being
 taken as the type of violent exertion.]
Synod, sin'od, n. in *astronomy* conjunction.
Syrils, sēr'tis, n. a quicksand. [L. and Gr.—Gr.
syros, to draw along.]

Tempest, tem-pest', v.t. to agitate, as by a tempest.
Tendance, tend'ans, n. attendance.
Terrane, ter-ēn', n. the earth.
Terror, ter'or, n. a form of *Terror*.
Thrones, thrōns, n. pl. angelic beings.
Thunderous, thun'dēr-us, adj., producing thunder;
 sounding like thunder.
Thwart, thwart, adv., thwartly.
Tiar, tīar, n. a form of *Tiara*.
Tilt, tilt, n., state of being tilted: that which is
 tilted. [A.S. *tilian*. See *Till*.]
Timeously, tim'les-li, adv., untimely, before due
 time or season.
Tind, tind, Time, tīn, v.t., to kindle. [A.S. *tendan*,
tynan, Ice. *tindra*.]
Tire, tīr, n. a row or rank. [a form of *Tier*.]
Torment, tor-ment', v.t. to agitate violently.

- Tournament**, tor-né'a-ment, *n.* a form of tourneyment.
- Torrent**, tor'ént, *adj.* boiling, rushing.
- Torture**, tor'tür, *n.* an instrument of torture.
- To-ruffed**, too-ruf'ld, *adj.* ruffled. [A.S. prefix *to*, = L. *dis*, Ger. *vor*, and *rufted*.]
- Trading**, trad'ing, *adj.* frequented by traders; where the trade-winds blow.
- Train**, trán, *n.*, *that which draws along*; allurement; wile.
- Transset**, trans-ak't, *v.i.* to come to an issue, to treat.
- Transparent**, tran-spik'ü-us, *adj.*, *that can be seen through*, transparent. [L. *transpicio*—*trans*, through, *specio*, to look.]
- Trick**, trik, *v.t.*, *orig.* to braid or plait the hair; to dress; to decorate; to adorn fantastically. [Obs. *trick*, a braid or plait of hair; It. *traccia*, low L. *trica*, Gr. *triks*, *trichos*, a braid of hair.]
- Triad**, trí'ad, *adj.*, *threefold*. [L. *tríonus*—*tres*, three.]
- Triad**, tríu, *adj.*, *threefold*.—*n.* a triad; in *astrology*, the aspect of the planets when distant from each other a *third* of the Zodiac, or 120°. [Fr.—L. *trívius*.]
- Tumult**, tú'mult, *v.i.* to cause or make a tumult or uproar.
- Turk**, tur'kis, *Turk*, -kóis' or -kés', forms of *Turquois*.
- Troop**, término, *n.* a troop (of soldiers). [It. and L. *trovpa*.]
- Tyranny**, tér'ní, *n.* a form of *Tyranny*.
- Tyranny**, tír'an-í, *n.* the government or authority of one holding unrestricted sway,—in an odious sense, when acquired over a state formerly free.
- Unapparent**, un-ap-pá'rent, *adj.*, *not apparent*; dark; invisible.
- Unblesbed**, un'blésh't, *adj.* not startled or confounded. [A.S. *un*, not, and *blésh't*, to be afraid, to start back—Fr. *blanchir*, to turn pale for fear. See *Blanch*.]
- Unconscionable**, un-kon'shü-n-á-bl, *adj.*, *not conscionable* or conformed to conscience or reason; inordinate: enormous.
- Undiscording**, un-dis-kord'ing, *adj.*, *not discording* or making discord.
- Unessential**, un-es-sen'shál, *adj.*, *not essential* or substantial; not necessary.
- Unfounded**, un-found'ed, *adj.*, without bottom, bottomless. [A.S. *un*, not, and *fund*, to lay the bottom of.]
- Unhappy**, un-hap'pi, *adj.* unlucky.
- Unkindly**, un-kind'li, *adv.*, *not according to kind* or nature.
- Unnumbered**, un-num'bér'd, *adj.*, *not to be numbered*, innumerable.
- Unoriginal**, un-or-ij'in-ál, *adj.*, *not original*; without origin, birth, or source.
- Unprevented**, un-pré-vent'ed, *adj.*, *not preceded by anything*.
- Unproved**, un-re-próov'd, *adj.*, *not liable to reproof*; innocent.
- Unsphere**, un-sfér, *v.t.* to bring out of a sphere.
- Unsuspected**, un-sus-pekt', *adj.* not liable to be suspected.
- Unvalued**, un-val'üd, *adj.* invaluable.
- Unwetting**, un-wét'ing, *adj.*, *not wetting* or being; ignorant. [A.S. *un*, not, and *wetung*; = *wit*.]
- Unwettingly**, un-wét'ing-li, *adv.* ignorantly.
- Urge**, urj, *v.t.* to torment.
- Use**, ús, *v.i.* to frequent.
- Vacuous**, vak'ü-us, *adj.*, *empty*. [L. *vacuus*. See *Vacua*.]
- Vain**, ván, *adj.* useless.
- Van**, van, *n.* a wing. See *Van* = *Fan*.
- Vant-bras**, or -bran, vant-bras, *n.* *armour for arms*. [Fr. *avant*, before, *bras*, the arm.]
- Verdurous**, vér'dür-us, *adj.*, *covered with verdant*.
- Verdure-tinctured**, vér'mil-ting't-ürd, *adj.*, *or million-tinted*; tinged of a bright-red colour.
- Vernant**, vér'nant, *adj.* flourishing as in spring.
- Vernal**, [L. *vernans*, -*vernis*, pr.p. of *vernare*—*ver*, spring.]
- Vigilance**, víj'i-lans, *n.* guard, watch.
- Villatic**, vil-át'ik, *adj.*, *belonging to a farm*. [*villaticus*—*villa*, a farm.]
- Virtue-proof**, vér'tü-próov', *adj.*, *proof against temptation by means of virtues*.
- Virtuous**, vér'tü-us, *adj.*, *endowed with virtue*; power.
- Volubil**, vol'ü-bil, *adj.* a form of *Volubilis*.
- Voyagable**, voy'áj-á-bl, *adj.*, *capable of being navigated*; navigable.
- Wander**, wónd'ér, *v.t.* to travel over, without certain course; to cause to wander.
- Wannish**, won'ish, *adj.*, *concolorous* with.
- Warp**, wawp, *v.t.* to turn and wave, like a flock of birds or insects.—*pr.p.* warping.
- Wastful**, wást'fú'l, *adj.*, *living wastefully*, dissipated.
- Wearing**, wéar'ing, *adj.*, *newly unmade*.
- Whereas**, hwá'r's, *adv.* in whatever place.
- Whilere**, hwí'r's, *adv.*, *a little while before* recently.
- Whilom**, Whilóms, hwí'l'óm, *adv.* formerly, of old. [A.S. *whilom*, the old dative pl. of *whil*.]
- Whist**, hwíst—húsh'd—*pr.p.* of old verb *Whist* *Hist*.
- Wide**, wí'd, *adv.* to its farthest extent.
- Wing**, wíng, *v.t.* to fly over.
- Wise**, wíz, *n.* wisdom.
- Won**, wun, *v.t.* to dwell. [See *Went*.]
- Wonderous**, wun'dér-us, *adj.* a form of *Wonderous*.
- Worse**, wurs, *v.t.* to worst.
- Wove**, wóv, *Woven*, wov'n, *pr.p.* of *Weave*.
- Wrack**, rak, *n.* and *v.* a form of *Wreck*.
- Wreck**, rek, *v.t.* a form of *Wreck*.
- Writ**, rit, *pr.p.* of *Write*.
- Ychained**, i-chánd', *pr.p.* chained. [Y from *Δι* *gr*, a participial prefix.]
- Yclaped**, i-klépd', *Yclapt*, i-klépt', *Yclapt*, i-klépt'. *pr.p.* called, named. [from *gr*, A.S. prefix, = *clapan*, *clapsian*, to call.]
- Yean**, yén, *v.t.* or *i.* to bring forth young, as sheep or goat.—*pr.p.* yeanning; *pr.p.* yeant. [A.S. *seanian*, Gael. *sean*, a lamb.]
- Yealing**, yé'ling, *n.* a lamb; a kid.
- Ypointing**, i-point'ing, *adj.* pointing. [Y, from A.S. *gr*, a participial prefix.]

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

(A.S.), *om*. See under *in*, in.

a, *a*, *abs* (L.), *off*, from, away, as *absolve*, *avert*, *abstract*. [L. *ab*, *a*, *abs*, old form *a*/; conn. with Gr. *apo*, Sans. *aps*, Ger. *ab*, E. *of*, *off*.]

o (Gr.), *off*, from, away, as *apostle*, *aphelion*.

r (A.S.), *off*, from, away, as *afshoot*, *effect*. [a form of *of*. See *Of* in Dict.]

an (Gr.), *not*. See under *N*.

ad (L.), *at*, *to*, as *adhere*, *ascend*, *accede*, *affix*, *aggregate*, *allot*, *annex*, *approve*, *arrive*, *assign*, *attract*. [L. *ad*, old form *at*; perh. contr. from *apud*, near to; akin to Gr. *epi*, Sans. *api*, on, *adhi*, at, L. *ob*, in the way of, E. *to* and *at*.]

so (A.S.), *to*, *ad*, as *together*, *towards*. [A.S. *to*; conn. with *at*. See *To* in Dict.]

Ambi, *Amb* (L.), *both*, round, about, as *ambidexter*, *ambition*, *amputate*. [L. *ambi*, from *ambo*, both, Gr. *amphi*, Sans. *ambhi*, on both sides.]

amphi (Gr.), *both*, round, about, as *amphibious*, *amphitheatre*.

An (A.S.), *against*. See under *Ante*.

An (Gr.), *not*. See under *N*.

Ana (Gr.), *away from*, up, as *analyse*, *anatomy*. [acc. to Donaldson, a doubling of the negative *An*, hence = separation in any direction; Sans. *ana*, away; perh. conn. with *in*, *On*.]

Ante (L.), *before*, as *antecedent*, *anticipate*, *ancestor*. [L. *ante*, old form *anti*; conn. with Gr. *anti*, opposite, as being before; Sans. *anti*, facing; A.S. *an*.]

anti (Gr.), *opposite to*, against, as *antipathy*, *antipodes*, *antagonist*.

an (A.S.), *against*, in return, as *answer*. [A.S. *and*, Ger. *ant*, Goth. *and*.]

Apo (Gr.). See under *Ah*.

Be (A.S.), *by*, *before*, beside, as *bystander*, *bespeak*; intensive, as *besprinkle*; privative, as *behead*. [a form of *By*. See Dict.]

Es (L.). See under *Dia*.

Cata (Gr.), *down*, downwards, according to, as *cataract*, *catechism*. [Gr. *kata*, acc. to Donaldson, from *ka* = *se*, that, and termination *ta* = Gr. *to*, the, that.]

Circum, *circa* (L.), *circularly*, *round*, as *circumscribe*, *circum*. [accusative of *circus*, a circle. See *Circu*, in Dict.]

Cis (L.), *on this side*, as *cisalpine*. [from L. *is* or *hic*, this, with *ce*, Gr. *ge* = that, prefixed.]

Con (L.), *together with*, as *connect*, *cohere*, *collect*, *correct*; often intensive, as *commotion*. [from L. *cum*, together, old form *com*; Gr. *syn*, Sans. *sam*, with; orig. = *one*; conn. with *sim*, *sin*, a form of Gr. *hem*, one, as in L. *semel*, once, *simul*, together, E. *simple*, Gr. *hama*, together.]

contra (L.), *against*, as *contradict*, *contravert*. [from *con*, and *tra*, implying motion, as in *trans*, from Sans. *tri*, to cross; formed like *extra*, *intra*, *supra*, &c. which are ablatives of adjectives.]

contra (L.), *against*, as *counteract*. [from Fr. *contre*—L. *contra*.]

syn (Gr.), *together with*, as *syntax*, *system*, *syllable*, *symbol*.

De, *Dia*. See under *Dia*.

Dis (L.), *in two*, *asunder*, as *dispart*, *differ*, *disperse*; negative, as *disrelish*; privative, as *dislodge*. [*dis* for *divis*, ablative of L. *duo*, Gr. *duo*, Sans. *divi*, Goth. and E. *two*. See *Two* in Dict.]

bis (L.), *twice*, as *bisquit*, *biennial*. [corr. of *divis*, ablative of *duo*, two.]

de (L.), *down from*, away, as *descend*, *depart*; negative, as *despair*; implies underhand, as *deceive*; concerning, as *describe*, lit. to write *down*; privative, as *decompose*. [conn. with *duo*, two, as one of two things may be down from the other.]

dia (Gr.), *two*, *through*, as *dialogue*, a conversation between *two*, *diameter*. [Gr. *dia*, from *duo*, two, and *so*, dividing into *two*, through.]

dis (Gr.), *two*, *twice*, as *disyllable*, *dicytledonous*. [from *divis*, ablative of *duo*, two.]

dis (Gr.), *ill*, difficult, as *dysentery*. [Gr. *dys*, from *divis*—*duo*; hence, in *two*, and *so* = *ill*.]

En, *Enter* (Gr.). See under *in*, in.

Epi (Gr.), *on*, as *epitaph*; during, as *ephemeral*. [Gr. *epi*, Sans. *api*, on; perh. from particle *a*, *ad*, *to*, and *bi* = place, as in L. *ibi*, in that place; conn. with *Ob* and *Ad*, perh. with *Be*.]

Eso (Gr.). See under *in*, in.

Ex (L.), *from*, *out of*, as *expel*, *eject*, *efflux*.

ex (Gr.), *from*, *out of*, from, as *exodus*, *ecstasy*, [prob. conn. with Sans. *vahis*, beyond, *ava*, off, from, and thus with L. *Ab*.]

exo (Gr.), *without*, as *exotic*. [from *ex*.]

extra (L.), *on the outside*, beyond, as *extramural*, *extraordinary*. [contr. of *extera* ablative feminine of *exterus*, beyond—*Ex*. See *contra*.]

Eu (Gr.), *well*, as *euphony*, *eulogy*. [Gr. *eu*; Sans. *su*, beautiful.]

For (A.S.), *from*, away, against, as *forswear*, *forbid*. [Ger. *ver*; Goth. *fair*; conn. with E. *from*, L. *per*, *foris*, out of doors. To be distinguished from the prep. *for* and prefix *Fore*.]

Fore (A.S.). See under *Para*.

Gain (A.S.), *against*, as *gainsay*. [A.S. *gaen*. See *Against* in Dict.]

Hypo (Gr.), *under*, as *hypotenuse*. [lit. in a place below, as in Sans. *upa*, L. sub, Goth. *uf*; then—*from under*, *up*, *above*, as in Gr. *hyper*, L. *Super*, E. *Up*, *Over*.]

sub (L.), *under*, from under, after, as *subject*, *suspect*, *succeed*, *suffuse*, *suggest*, *summon*, *support*, *surprise*, *suspend*. [Gr. *hypo*, strengthened by *s* prefixed.]

subter (L.), *under*, as *subterfuge*. [from *sub*, and affix *ter*, meaning motion. See *Tras*.]

hyper (Gr.), *over*, above, beyond, as *hyperborean*, *hypercritical*. [It may be comp. term. See affix *ther*.]

super (L.), *over*, above, beyond, as *superstructure*, *supernatural*, *summount*. [Gr. *hyper*, strengthened by *s* prefixed.]

supra (L.), *over*, *above*, as *supramundane*. [contr. of ablative fem. of *superus*, above, from *super*.]

Prefixes and Affixes.

sur (Fr.), French form of *super*, as *surmount*.
up (A.S.), *up*, as *uphill*. [see *Up* in Dict.]
over (A.S.), *over*, *above*, as *overarch*, *overseer*. [a form of *Uppar*.] See *Over* in Dict.
in (L.), *not*. See under *N*.
in (A.S.), *in*, *on*, as *inwrap*, *inward*; to make, as *imbitter*, lit. to put *into* the state of bitterness. [See *In* in Dict. The root takes the forms below.]
in (L.), *in*, *into*, as *infuse*, *illumine*, *impel*, *irrigate*.
en (A.S.), *in*, *into*, as *enlist*; to make, as *enlarge*, lit. to put *into* the state of largeness.
en (Gr.), *in*, *on*, as *emergy*, *endemic*, *emphasis*.
a, as (A.S.), *in*, *on*, *at*, as *abed*, *anon*; intensive, as *aloud*. [A.S. *an*, *on*, *in*.]
en (A.S.), *on*, as *onset*, *onlooker*.
eso (Gr.), *in*, *into*, as *esoteric*. [from Gr. *eis*, *into*, orig. form *ens*, a strengthened form of *en*.]
inter (L.), *in the midst of*, between, as *interval*, *intellect*. [Sans. *antar*, *in*; from *in*, and *ter* = motion, from Sans. *tri*, to cross, as in *Trans*.]
intra (L.), *in the inside of*, within, as *intramural*. [contr. of *inters*, ablative feminine of *internus*, within—*inter*. See *contra*.]
intro (L.), *into*, *within*, as *introduce*. [contr. of *intervo*, ablative masculine of *internus*—*inter*.]
enter (Fr.), *between*, *among*, as *entertain*. [from Fr. *entre*—L. *inter*.]
Juxta (L.), lit. *joined to*, near, as *juxtaposition*. [from L. *jungo*, *jugo*, to join, and *sto*, to stand.]
Meta (Gr.), lit. *in the middle*, with; *after*, as being *with*, as *metaphysics*; often implies change, from the idea of one form being *after* another, as *metamorphose*, *metonymy*. [conn. with Gr. *mesos*, in the middle; Sans. *mitha*, one; Goth. *mith*, Ger. *mit*, with; E. *Middle*, and prep. *With*.]
Mis (A.S.), lit. *amiss*, ill, wrong, as *misbehave*, *misdeed*, *mislead*. [conn. with *Mis*, *v.t.*]
N (A.S.), *no*, *not*, as *never*. [*N*, the *negative* particle, appears in various forms, as L. *in*, *na*, *non*; Gr. *an*; A.S., Ger., Goth. *un*; Ice. *u*.]
an, a (Gr.), *not*, without, as *anarchy*, *atom*, *ambrosia*.
in (L.), *not*, as *infirm*, *ignoble*, *illegal*, *immature*, *irregular*.
ne (L.), *not*, as *nefarious*, *neuter*.
no (Gr.), *not*, as *repenthe*.
neg (L.), *not*, as *neglect*, *negative*. [contr. of *negus*, from *ne*, *not*, and *gus*, and.]
nons (L.), *not*, as *nonsense*, *nomage*. [a doubling of *ne*; or from *ne*, *num*, *not one*.]
un (A.S.), *not*, as *unhappy*: from the idea of *not*, it has the force of, want of, as *unbelief*—reversing the action, as *unwite*—*intem*. as *unloose*.
Ob (L.), *in the way of*, against, as *obstruct*, *omit*, *occur*, *offer*, *oppose*, *ostentation*. [akin to Sans. *ups*, near; conn. with Gr. *epi*, L. *ad*.]
Off (A.S.). See under *Ab*.
On (A.S.). See under *In*, *in*.
Out (A.S.), *out*, beyond, as *outlaw*, *outbid*. [A.S. *ut*; Ger. *aus*; Goth. *ut*: perh. conn. with *Ex*.]
Over (A.S.). See under *Kypo*.
Para (Gr.), *beside*, as *paragraph*, *parallel*. [from particle *para* = place. The root = *place near*, and takes the meanings of *through*, as in L. *per*;

round, as in Gr. *peri*, Sans. *pari*; *before*, as in L. *pro*, Sans. *pra*, Gr. *pro*, L. *pro*; *to*, as Gr. *para*;
per (L.), *through*, as *permit*, *pellucid*, *pollute*; thoroughly, as *perfect*.
peri (Gr.), *round*, as *perimeter*, *periphrasis*.
pro (L.), *before*, as *predict*, *prolic*.
proter, *before*, beyond, as *preterit*, *praternatural*, *pretermit*. [from *pro*, and *ter*, as in *inter*.]
pro (Gr.), *before*, as *prologue*, *programme*.
pro (L.), *before*, *forth*, as *project*; instead of, from the idea of being before, as *pronoun*.
pol, *pos*, *por*, *pur* (Fr.), other forms of L. *pro*, as *pollute*, *portend*, *pourtray*, *purvey*.
pros (Gr.), *to*, as *proselyte*, *prosody*. [orig. form *proti*, Sans. *prati*, Slav. *proti*, *to*, near.]
forte (A.S.), *before*, as *fortell*. [A.S. *fora*, Ger. *vor*, old Ger. *fora*, Goth. *fora*.]
Pene (L.), *almost*, as *peninsula*.
Per, **Peri**. See under *Para*.
Pol, **por**, **pos**. See under *Para*.
Post (L.), *backwards*, behind, after, as *postpone*. [L. *post*, contr. of *pone est*; L. *pone*, behind, and *est*, is; akin to Gr. *posi* for *pros*, near *to*.]
Pro, **Preter**, **Pro**, **Fros** (Gr.). See under *Para*.
Par. See under *Para*.
Re (L.), *back*, again, as *retract*, *resound*, *redeem* (*d' euphonic*). [perh. conn. with *para*, from being near; Sans. *para*, back, *param*, beyond.]
retro (L.), *back*, *backwards*, as *retrospect*, *retrograde*. [from *re*, and *tro*, ablative mas. form of *ter*. See *Trans*.]
Se (L.), lit. *by itself*, *without*, *aside*, as *separate*, *secure*, *seduce*, *seclude*. [perh. the ablative of the 3d per. pron. *se*, itself.]
sine (L.), *without*, as *sinecure*. [from *se*, and *se*, *not*.]
Sub, **Subter**, **Super**, **Supra**, **Sur**. See under *Kypo*.
Syn (Gr.). See under *Om*.
To (A.S.), *at*. See under *Ad*.
To (A.S.), *this*, as *to-day*, *to-morrow*. [corr. of *The*, *That*, or *This*, which see in Dict.]
Trans (L.), *beyond*, *across*, as *transport*, *traverse*. [participial form of *ter*, implying motion, from Sans. *tara*, a crossing, *tri*, to cross; the same root occurs in *contra*, *extra*, *inter*, *intra*, *intro*, *preter*, *retro*, *subter*, *ultra*.]
ultra (L.), *beyond*, as *ultramarine*. [from pron. *ille*, that, and *ter*, as in *trans*; is ablative fem. of adj. *ulterius*, beyond.]
U (Gr.). See under *Vo*.
Un (A.S.), *not*. See under *N*.
Under (A.S.), *under*, below, as *underprop*, *undersell*. [see *Under* in Dict.]
Up (A.S.), *up*. See under *Kypo*.
Ve (L.), *no*, *not*, as *vehement*. [L. *ve*, Gr. *ou*, *not*; conn. with Sans. *ava*, away, *ab*, *apo*.]
v (Gr.), *no*, *not*, as *Utopia*. [Gr. *ou*, *no*.]
With (A.S.), *against*, *back*, as *withstand*, *withdraw*; *with*, near, as *within* (this meaning is very rare as prefix). [A.S. *with*, Ice. *vid*, Dan. *ved*, against, near; A.S. *withar*, Ice. *vidr*, Ger. *wider*, against. The root idea is *looking at*. hence = *against*, and *near*, as in the prep. *With*.]

AFFIXES.

a (L. and Gr., &c.), *that which*, in nouns sing., as *era*, comma, sofa: *pl. term.* of nouns in *um*, as *errata*. [L. *a*, Gr. *α*.]

able, *able, fit to be*, as *portable*. [ble has the forms *able*, *ible*, and contr. *ble*, as in *docile*. Conn. with A.S. and Goth. *abal*, Sans. *bala*, strength, L. term. *bilis*, able, and adj. *habilis*, fit for.]

ae (Gr.), *pertaining to*, as *elegiac*. [Gr. *aios*; conn. with *ia*, *ish*, *esque*; as *aeuous*, *aeuous*.]

aeuous (L.), *having the qualities of*, as *herbaceous*. [from *ae* and *ous*. L. *aeuus*.]

acious (L.), *full of*, as *audacious*. [from *ae* and *ous*. L. *acis*, *acis*.]

acy (L.), *act of doing or thing done*, as *conspiracy*; *state*, as *celibacy*. [See *oa*.]

ad (Gr.), *that which*, as *Iliad*. [Gr. *ados*.]

ade (Fr.), *one who*, as *comrade*; *that which*, as *brocade*. [from L. *adus*.] See *ata*.

ado (It., &c.), *that which*, as *bravado*. [form of *ada*.]

age (Fr.), *act of doing*, or *thing done*, as *passage*; *state*, as *parentage*. [Fr. *age*, from L. *ago*; conn. with *ago*, to do.]

ago (L.), *feminine term.*, as *virago*. [L. *ago*.]

al (L.), *belonging to*, as *bridal*: *that which*, as *animal*, really an adjective. [L. *alis*. The same idea is expressed by other liquids, as, *ana*, *ean*, *ant*, *aneous*, *ar*, *ary*, *en*, *ena*, *ent*, *ern*, *ine*, *ing*.]

an, aen (L.), *belonging to*, as *human*, *humane*: *the deer*, as *comedian*. [L. *anus*, *anis*.] See *al*.

ana (L.), *things belonging to*, such as sayings, anecdotes, &c. as *Johnsoniana*. [L. neuter pl. of *adja* in *anus*.] See *an*, *al*.

anee, aney (L.), *state*, as *abundance*, *constancy*. [nouns from *adjs.* in *ant*.]

aneous (L.), *belonging to*, as *extraneous*. [from *an* and *ous*; L. *aneus*.] See *al*.

ant (L.), *belonging to*, as *elegant*. [Fr. *ant*, from L. *ans*, *antis*, term. of *pr.p.*: so *ent*, from *ens*, *entis*; A.S. *and*, *end*, *pr.p.* term.: Sans. *ana*, *māna*, *belonging to*: from these *adjs.* come nouns in *anee*, *eney*: perh. conn. with *ens*, *entis*, being, *pr.p.* of *sum*, to be.]

ar (L.), *belonging to*, as *angular*. [L. *aris*, Sans. *ara*.] See *al*.

ar (A.S.), *one who*, as *liar*. [r is the general term. signifying *the agent*, and appears in the forms, *ar*, *ard*, *art*, *er*, *eer*, *ier*, *or*, *oar*, *ter*, *ster*.]

ard (A.S.), *one who*, as *drunkard*. [strong form of *ar*, one who; A.S. *ard*, office.]

art (A.S.), *one who*, as *braggart*. [a form of *ard*, A.S., Ger., Sw., Goth. *art*.] See *ar*, *one who*.

ary (L.), *belonging to*, as *tributary*; *one who*, but really *adj.* used as noun, as *missionary*. [L. *arius*, *belonging to*.] See *al*.

ary (L.), *place where*, as *library*. [L. *arium*, neuter of *adjs.* in *arius* (see above): so *ory*, and Fr. *erie*; akin to A.S. *ere*.]

asm (Gr.), *that which*, *state*, as *phantasm*. [sm takes the forms, *asm*, *ism*: *asm*, &c. = *that which* is done; *ist* = *he who does*; *ise* = *to do*.]

aster (L.), *one who*, dim. and frequentative, as *poetaster*. [Fr. *astre*, It. *astro*, often implies contempt: perh. conn. with *star*.]

ate (L.), *to make*, as *navigate*; *made*, as *desolate*; *one who is* (passive), as *delegate*; *office*, as *electorate*; denoting *metals*, as *sulphate*. [from L. *pa.p.* pass. come *ata*, *ite*, *ute*. Being verbal it always implies *making*. Sans. *ta* or *ita*.]

ble, *able*. See *able*.

ce (L.), *being*, or *state of being*, as *grace*. [the L. term. *tia*, *cia*, *sia*, and Gr. *sis*, take the forms *oa*, *oy*, *ty*, *ity*, *oey*.] See *cia*.

ce (A.S.), *at*, *on*, as *once*. [ce = *es* of genitive.]

cell, cello (It.), *little*, dim., as *vermicelli*, *violoncello*. [It., from L. *culus*.] See *cle*.

cy (L.), *being*, or *state of being*, as *clemency*. [L. *tia*, *cia*.] See *oa*.

ch (A.S.), *little*, dim., as *blotch*. See *oek*.

cle, cule (L.), *little*, dim., as *particle*, *animalcule*. [L. *culus*: conn. both with *oek* and *al*; becomes *oellit*, *oelle*.]

d (A.S.), *order*, as *third*. See *th*, *order*.

dom (A.S., &c.), *dominion*, *power*, as *kingdom*; *state*, as *freedom*; *act*, as *martyrdom*. [the root *dom* is found in *Doom*, L. *domus*, *dominus*, Ger. *thum*, Sans. *dama*, and = *dominion*, *rule*.]

e (Gr.), *that which*, as *epitome*. [Gr. *ē*; L. *a*.]

ean (Gr.), *belonging to*, as *European*, *cerulean*. [a form of *an*: Gr. *aios*, *rios*, L. *anus*, *eris*.]

ed (A.S.), *pa.p. term.*, as *loved*, *bent*. [A.S. *ed*, *d*; conn. with L. *perf. p. itus*, Gr. *iteos*.] See *ē*.

ee (Fr.), *one who is* (passive), as *trustee*; *that which is*, as *jubilee*. [Fr. *ē*.]

eer (Fr.), *one who*, has frequentative meaning, as *charioteer*. [Fr. *ier*—L. *or*.] See *ar*.

el (A.S.), *that which instrument*, as *shovel*. [A.S. *el*, *le*, *els*, Ger. *el*, E. *el*, *le*.]

el (A.S.), *little*, dim., as *satchel*, *nail*. [A.S. *el*, *le*, *ol*, *l*; = dim. particle, as in *el*, *ule*, *erel*, *le*, *let*, *ling*, *els*, *ule*; Gr. *ullion*.]

el (Fr.), *little*, as *damsel*. [contr. of Fr. *elle*.] See *al* (A.S.), *little*.

en (A.S.), *made of*, as *wooden*; *belonging to*, as *heathen*. [A.S., Goth. *en*, *an*, Ger. *en*, *ein*, Sans. *sum*; is a genitive term. as in *mine*; conn. with *an*, *ina*.]

en (A.S.), *to make*, as *whiten*. [A.S. *ian*, *an*, *igan*, *ahan*; Gr. *ainō*, *unō*.]

en (A.S.), *pa. part. a.*: *woven*, *borne*, *sworn*. [A.S. *n*, *ne*, *en*; conn. with *ant*, *ent*.]

en (A.S.), *little*, dim., as *maiden*, *chicken*, *kitten*. [A.S. *en*, Ger. *chen*.]

en (A.S.), *pl. term.*, as *oxen*, *kine*. [A.S., Ger. *en*, *an*: conn. with Heb. *im*.]

en (A.S.), *feminine term.*, as *vixen*. [A.S. *en*, *n* = feminine particle, and takes forms *en*, *ina*, *no*; L. and Gr. *ina*, Ger. *inn*.]

enoe, enoy (L.), *action*, *state*, as *penitence*, *leniency*. [L. *entis*, from *ens*, *entis*, *pr.p.* term.] See *ant*.

Prefixes and Affixes.

one (L.), *belonging to, as tertone*. [L. *onus*.] See *an*.
 ond (A.S.), *one who, as friend*. [A.S. *ond*, Ger. *und*:
 conn. with *ant*, *ent*, *ing* participle.]
 ont (L.), *belonging to, as different*. [L. *ens*, *entis*,
 A.S. *end*, pr.p. term., as *writend*.] See *ant*.
 ous, same as *ous*, as *lignous*. [L. *ous*.]
 ous, corruption of *wise, in righteous and courteous*.
 or (A.S.), *one who, agent, as writer*. [A.S. *orr*, Ger.
er.] See *ar*.
 or (A.S.), *more, used in comp. of adjs., as greater, more*.
 [A.S. *or*, or, L. *ior*, Gr. *terros*, Sans. *taras*:
 conn. with E. *ore*, before, hence = a higher degree.]
 or (Fr.), *infinitive term., as cover, encounter*.
 [Fr. *or*, *ir*, from L. pr. infinitive *are, orr, irr*.]
 or (A.S.), *often, frequentative, as glimmer*. [conn.
 with *er*, *more*, hence—frequently.]
 oral (A.S.), *little, dim., as mackerel*. [from *er* and
al diminutives.]
 ora (A.S.), *direction to or from, as southern*.
 [A.S. *ora*; conn. with L. *uraal*.]
 ora (L.), *belonging to, as modern*. [L. *orvus*, an-
 other form *is orra* as in *uraal*.]
 ary (A.S.), *place where, as brewery*. [*y*, place,
 added to nouns in *er*.] See *y*, *ary*.
 arie (Fr.), *place where, as menagerie*. [Fr. from
 L. *arum*.] See *ary*.
 erty (A.S.), *direction to or from, as southerly*.
 [from *era*, and *ty*.]
 as or s (A.S.), *pl. term., as foxes, hats*. [A.S. *as*:
 s is a general pl. term., as L. and Gr. *es*.]
 as (A.S.), *from, arising from, as needs*. [as, gen-
 itive term.]
 acesst (L.), *growing, becoming, as convalescent*.
 [L. *esco*, *esco*, *aco*, Gr. *ascō*, term., implying
 becoming, beginning.]
 aca (L.), *belonging to, as Veronese*. [L. *ac*, *atis*.]
 acaque (Fr.), *belonging to, as picturesque*. [Fr. *aque*,
 It. *ecco*—L. *iacus*: conn. with *lah*.] See *aa*.
 aca (Fr.), *feminine term., as lioness*. [L. *ix*, *icis*,
 Gr. *issa*, *is*, fem. terminations.]
 acst (A.S.), *superl. term., as smallest*. [A.S. *ast*,
 in adjs., *out in adv.*; L. *issimus*; Gr. *istos*,
stos, *talos*; Sans. *ishita*.]
 acst (A.S.), *term. 2d sing. in verbs, as bringest*.
 [A.S. *ast*, *est*; L. *es*, *isti*; Gr. *es*, *sthon*. s or
 st = ad pr. pron. Gr. *son*, L. *tu*, E. *thou*.]
 acst (Gr.), *one who, as prophet, poet*. See *sta*.
 acst (A.S.), *little, dim., as flowerst*. [A.S. *et*, *ot*:
 conn. with *ock*, *let*; It. *etta*, Fr. *etta*.] See *ock*.
 acst (Gr.), *one who, as athlete*. [Gr. *stis*; conn.
 with Gr. *to* = the, that, he, 3d per. pron., and
 hence *one who does*.] See *its*.
 acst (A.S.), *term. 3d sing. in verbs, as loveth*. [A.S.
ath; L. *it*, *at*, *et*; Gr. *ti*, *si*, *lai*, *to*; θ = 3d per.
 pron., Gr. *to*, *touto*, E. *the*, *that*, *he*.]
 acst (Fr.), *little, dim., as coquette*. See *ock*, *ock*.
 acst (A.S.), *every, any, as whoever, every one who*.
 See *Ever* in Dict.
 acst (A.S.), *full of, as delightful*. See *Full* in Dict.
 acst (L.), *to make, as purify*. [Fr. *fier*, L. *facio*,
fo, to make.] See *Face* in Dict.
 acst (A.S.), *state, mature, as Godhead*. [from A.S.
had, Ger. *heit*, state; changed into *hood*: to be
 distinguished from *head* of the body.]

hood (A.S.), *state, as manhood; place, as neigh-
 bourhood*; those in the same *state*, as *priesthood*.
 See *head*.
 i (L.), *pl. term. of nouns in us, as literati*. [L. *i*,
 conn. with Gr. *ai*, *oi*; A.S. *a*, *u*.]
 i (It.), *pl. as banditti*. [from L. *i*.]
 i (L.), *able to be, as possible*. See *able*.
 i (L. and Gr.), *belonging to, as cubic; denoting a
 science, but really an adj., as logic*. [L. *icus*, Gr.
ikos, Sans. *ika*.] See *aa*.
 i (L.), *belonging to, as cubical*. [from *ic* and *al*.]
 i (L. and Gr.), *lit. things that belong to a science,
 as mathematics*. [in imitation of Gr. *iba*, neuter
 pl. of *adja. in ibos*.] See *ic*.
 i (L.), *belonging to, as ferrid*. [L. *idus*.]
 i (Gr.), *used for metals, as oxide*.
 i (A.S.), *little, dim., as lassie*. [a form of *ock*.]
 i (Fr.), *one who, as cavalier*. [Fr. *ier*, from L.
or; changed into *er*.] See *ar*.
 i (Fr.), *one who, as plaintiff*. [a form of *iva*.]
 i (L.), *belonging to, as Gentile*. [L. *ilis*.] See *aa*.
 i (L.), *able, as ductile*. [L. *ilis*, contr. of *abilis*:
 to be distinguished from *ile*, *belonging to*.] See
able.
 i (Heb.), *pl. term., as cherubim*. [Heb. *im*.
 Compare A.S. *ea*, pl.]
 i (It. &c.), *sem. term., as czarina*. See *aa*, *sem*.
 i (L.), *belonging to, as genuine*. [L. *inus*.]
 See *aa*.
 i (L.), *belonging to, as feline; that which, as ma-
 chine*. [L. *inus*, Gr. *inos*.] See *al*.
 i (L.), *sem. term., as herona*. See *aa*, *sem*.
 i (A.S.), *term. of pr.p., as loving*. [corr. of A.S.
and; conn. with L. *ans*, *antis*.] See *ant*.
 i (A.S.), *infinitive term., or verbal noun, as read-
 ing*. [corr. of A.S. *an*, inf. term.; conn. with
 Gr. *ein*, inf.; some are from A.S. and Ger. *ang*,
 term. of verbal noun; conn. with L. *tem*.]
 i (A.S.), *little, as farthing*. [A.S. *ing*, son of,
 hence *little*, from the idea of infant: conn. with
ea, *little*.]
 i (L.), *being, state of being, as creation*. [L. *is*,
ionis; conn. with *ing*, *inf*. Added to the root
 whether ending in *t*, *s*, *x*, *es*, *c*, *ch*, or *ck*.]
 i (L.), *more, term. of comp. deg., as superior*.
 [L. *ior*.] See *ar*, *more*.
 i (Fr.), *belonging to, as antique*. [L. *ignus*:
 conn. with *to*, L. *icus*.] See *aa*.
 i (Gr.), *to make, as equalize*. [Gr. *isō*.] See *aa*.
 i (A.S.), *belonging to, as foolish*. [A.S. *ic*, Ger.
ich, *ick*, L. *icus*.] See *aa*.
 i (A.S.), *little, somewhat, dim., as brownish*.
 [a form of *ock*.]
 i (L.), *to make, as establish*. [corr. of *is*: σ
 from Fr. pr.p. term. *issant*; used most in words
 from the Fr.]
 i (Gr.), *little, dim., as asterisk*. [Gr. *iskos*; conn.
 with *lah*, *little*.] See *ock*.
 i (Gr.), *act, being, or state of being, as baptism,
 patriotism; opinions of a number, as Calvin-
 ism, Gallicism*. [Gr. *ismos*.] See *aa*.
 i (Gr.), *one who, as chemist; one of a sect, as
 Calvinist*. [Gr. *istis*, conn. with *the*.] See *aa*.

Prefixes and Affixes.

ibe (L. and Gr.), *belonging to, as favourite; one who, as hypocrite; one who belongs to* (patronymic), as *Israelite; that which, as appetite*. [L. *ibius*, from perfect participle passive of verbs; Gr. *ibēs, itōs, idēs* (patronymic), *itēs*; conn. with *ise, ist, ete, et, one who*.] See *ata, eta*.

ity (L.), *state or being, as ability*. [L. *itas, itatis*; another form is *ty*.] See *ea*.

ive (L.), *belonging to, as native; able, as active; one who, but really an adj., as fugitive*. [L. *ivus*; Sans. *vas, ivas*, participial termination.]

ix (L.), *form. term., as testatrix*. [L. *ix, icis*.] See *eam*.

ize (Gr.), *to make, same as isē*.

kin (A.S.), *little, dim., as lambkin; son of, as Wilkin*. [A.S. *cyn, cund*, Ger. *chen*; A.S. *cinn*, kind, from *cennan*, to beget, hence = *little*, from creature just born.] See *Kin* in Dict.

kind (A.S.), *kind, race, as mankind*. [See *kin* above, and in Dict.]

le (A.S.), *little, as needle*. See *el, little*.

le (A.S.), *that which, as settle; he who, as beadle*. See *el, that which*.

le (A.S.), *often, frequentative, as sparkle*. [same as dim. *el* = to do by littles, hence often.]

lent (L.), *full of, with o or u prefixed, as violent, virulent*. [L. *olentus, ulentus*, from *lentus*, clinging to, Sans. *ling*, to twine; hence = a quantity adhering to.]

less (A.S.), *lit. having lost, without, as guiltless; used as negative and privative*. [A.S. *les*, Ger. *los*.] See *less* in Dict.

let (A.S.), *little, dim., as streamlet*. [same from A.S. *lytel*, *littile*: others from *el* and *et*.]

like (A.S.), *like, as godlike*. See *Like* in Dict.

ling (A.S.), *little, dim., as darling*. [A.S. *ling*, an image, Ger. *lein*, *ling*: some take it from *el* and *ing*, diminutives.]

ly (A.S.), *like, as manly*. [contr. of A.S. *lic*, in adv. *-lic*, in adjs. *-like*.] See *Like* in Dict.

man (L.), *that which, state, as acumen*. [only in classical words. L. *man*, Sans. *man*: conn. with *ment, money*.]

ment (L.), *that which, as nourishment; act, as establishment; state of being, as detriment*. [L. *mentum*, Fr. *ment*, Sans. *man*.] See *men*.

mony (L.), *that which, as testimony; state of being, as parsimony*. [L. *monium, monia*.] See *men*.

most (A.S.), *most, superl. deg., as endmost*. See *Most* in Dict. [in most cases this term. is not the word *most*, the *m* being part of the root, or an old superl. term., and *ost* the superlative term., as in *inmost* = *in-most*.] See *ost*.

ness (A.S.), *from, as hence*. [see = *en*, genitive term. added to A.S. term. *on* = motion from.]

ness (A.S.), *being or state of being, abstract idea, as tenderness*. [A.S. *nes, nyss*, Ger. *niss*; prob. conn. with root of *ness*, and = a prominent quality: perh. conn. with Fr. *esse* = *ness*: *ness* in names of places = *nose* or *caps*.]

o (It. &c.), *that which, as stucco*. [It. *o*, L. *o, onis*.]

oak (A.S.), *little, dim., as hillock*. [A.S. *ca* or *uca*, Sans. *ka*. *k* is the dim. particle, and appears in the forms *oak, ish, te, ow, oh, isk*; conn. with *ot, et*.]

oir (Fr.), *that which, as memoir*. [from L. *-oris*.]

ois (Fr.), *that which, as chamois*.

om (A.S.), *that which, as bottom*. [A.S. *om*.]

om (A.S.), *old dative term., now used as objective, as whom; in advs. of time, as seldom*. [A.S. *om*.]

on (It.), *large, as million*. [It. and Fr. *on*, from L. *o, onis*, as *naso*, one with a big nose, Gr. *ōn*, as *gastēr*, big belly; changed into *one, oom*.]

one (It.), *large, as trombone*. See *om*.

oom (It.), *large, as balloon*. See *om*.

or (L.), *one who, as author*. [L. *or*.] See *er, ter*.

ory (L.), *belonging to, as prefatory*. [L. *orius*, Sans. *svra*; another form is *ary*.] See *al*.

ory (L.), *place where, as purgatory*. [L. *orium*, from neuter of the adj. term. *orius*.] See *ary*.

oss (L.), *full of, as verbose*. [L. *osus*.] See *om*.

ot (A.S.), *little, dim., as ballot*. See *et*.

our (A.S.), *state of being, as honour*. [from L. *or*. Fr. *our*. Seems to have been formed from union of the L. and Fr. forms.]

ous (L.), *full of, as dubious; given to, as religious*. [L. *us, ossus, x*, &c.; also takes forms, *ous, oous*.]

ow (A.S.), *little, dim., as shadow*. [form of *oek*.]

re (A.S.), *place, as here*. [A.S. *r, ra* is a genitive termination, *r* being = *s*, as in their.]

red (A.S.), *state, those who, as kindred*. [A.S. *ræden* = affix *ship*, condition, state, from *ræd*, reason, counsel.]

rie (A.S.), *dominion, power, region, as bishopric*. [A.S. *ric*, power; conn. with L. *regō*, to rule.]

ry (A.S.), *place, as heresy*. See *ery*.

s (A.S.). See *es* in both meanings.

se (A.S.), *to make, as cleanse*. [conn. with *ise*.]

ship (A.S.), *state, quality, as friendship; office, as stewardship*. [A.S. *scip*, shape, form—*scapan, scyppan*, to shape, Ger. *schaft*—*schaffen*, to make.] See *Shape* in Dict.

sis (Gr.), *action or state, as thesis*. [Gr. *sis*; conn. with Gr. *son, L. tu, E. thou*, ad pers. pron., and hence that which is done by an actor.] See *es*.

sm (Gr.), *that which, state, as spasm*. See *sm*.

some (A.S.), *full of, as gladsome*. [A.S. *sum*, Ger. *sam*, some, a quantity.] See *Some* in Dict.

son (A.S.), *son, as Johnson*. See *Son* in Dict.

ster (A.S.), *one who, doer, as gamster*. [A.S. *estru*, Dutch, *ster*—is feminine term. in A.S., as in *spinster*, the actions implied being orig. done by women: some consider it made up of *ist* and *er*; others take it from *styras*, to steer, rule.]

stress (A.S.), *feminine term., as songstress*. [from *ster*, fem. term. in A.S., and L. *es*.]

ty (L. and Gr.), *state, as pleurisy*. [same as *sis*.] See *ea*.

t (A.S.), *state, act, as might; that which is, as gift*. [A.S. *t, d, th*; Ger. *t*, Sans. *ta*.]

teen (A.S.), *ten to be added, as fourteen*. [Ten becomes *teen*, and *ty*.] See *Ten* in Dict.

ter (Gr.), *that which, as character*. [Ger. *ter*, Sans. *tri*, L. *er*, orig. *ter*; perh. conn. with *ster*.]

th (A.S.), *state, act, as mirth*. See *t*.

th (A.S.), *order, as sixth*. [becomes also *d*; conn. with L. *tus, tius*, as in L. *quartus*, fourth.]

ther (A.S.), *towards, as hither*. [A.S. *der*; conn. with *er, more*, in more motion to.]

Table of Divisions of the Aryan Languages.

tude (L.), <i>being or state of being</i> , as <i>gratitude</i> . [L. <i>tudo, tudinis.</i>]	ute (L.), <i>belonging to</i> , as <i>acute</i> . [L. <i>utus, term.</i> of perf. p. pass. of verbs.] See <i>ate</i> .
ty (L.), <i>being or state of being</i> , as <i>dignity; quality</i> , as <i>honesty</i> . See <i>ca</i> .	ward, wards (A.S.), <i>towards</i> , as <i>homeward, homewards</i> . [A.S. <i>weard, weardes, Ger. wårts</i> ; conn. with L. <i>versus—verto</i> , to turn.]
ty (A.S.), <i>ten to be multiplied</i> , as <i>sixty</i> . [A.S. <i>tig, Ger. zig.</i>] See <i>teen</i> .	ways (A.S.), <i>way, manner</i> , as <i>sideways</i> . See <i>wise</i> .
ule (L.), <i>little, dim.</i> as <i>globule</i> . [L. <i>ulus, ula.</i>] See <i>al</i> and <i>oule</i> .	wise (A.S.), <i>way, manner</i> , as <i>likewise</i> . [A.S. <i>wis, Ger. wiss.</i>] See <i>Wise, way</i> , in Dict.
ult (L.), <i>state or act</i> , as <i>tumult</i> . [L. <i>ultus.</i>]	y (A.S.), <i>full of, having</i> , as <i>windy, clayey</i> . [A.S. and Ger. <i>ig</i> ; conn. with <i>ie</i> ; once written <i>ie.</i>]
um (L.), <i>neuter term.</i> , as <i>medium</i> . [L. <i>um, Gr. on</i> ; becomes <i>y</i> sometimes.]	y (L. and Gr.), <i>act or state</i> , as <i>victory; art or science</i> , as <i>geometry</i> . [L., Gr. <i>ia, Gr. ē, A.S. e.</i>]
ume (L.), <i>that which</i> , as <i>volcano</i> . [L. <i>umen, uminis</i> ; hence adjs. in <i>uminous</i> .]	y (L. and Gr.), <i>place</i> , as <i>rectory</i> . [Fr. <i>ie, L. ium, Gr. ion.</i>]
uncle (L.), <i>little, dim.</i> , as <i>peduncle</i> . [L. <i>unculus, A.S. incle</i> ; conn. with <i>en</i> and <i>eule</i> , diminutives.]	yer (A.S.), <i>one who, agent</i> , as <i>sawyer</i> . [<i>y</i> euphonic prefixed to <i>er, one who.</i>]
ure (L.), <i>act</i> , as <i>capture; state of being</i> , as <i>verdure</i> . [L. <i>ura</i> ; conn. with <i>er, one who.</i>]	yte (Gr.), <i>one who</i> , as <i>neophyte</i> . [Gr. <i>ytes, conn.</i> with <i>ite, etc.</i>]
urnal (L.), <i>belonging to</i> , as <i>durnal</i> . [L. <i>urnus, and al</i> ; conn. with <i>era</i> .]	

TABLE OF DIVISIONS OF THE ARYAN LANGUAGES.

FROM 'CHAMBERS'S EXERCISES ON ETYMOLOGY.'

THE English language—the offspring of the Anglo-Saxon—is one of the Low-German dialects which make up the German class of the Teutonic branch of the Indo-European or Aryan languages.

The Aryan languages may be divided into six principal branches :

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. |
| INDIAN. | PERSIC. | CELTIC. | GRÆCO-LATIN. | TEUTONIC. | SLAVONIC. |

The Teutonic branch is divided into two classes, the German and Scandinavian :

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|---|--|
| TEUTONIC..... | { | I. German..... | { | 1. Mæso-Gothic, preserved in Ulphilas's translation of the Gospels. |
| | | II. Scandinavian... | | 2. Low-German. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Anglo-Saxon, English. II. Old Saxon. III. Friesian. IV. Dutch. V. Flemish. |
| | | | 3. High-German. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Old High-German. II. Middle High-German. III. New High-German. | |
| | | | 1. Old Scandinavian. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Icelandic. II. Ferroic. | |
| | | | 2. Modern Scandinavian. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Danish. II. Swedish. III. Norwegian. | |

The Celtic branch is divided into :

I. Gadhelic or Erse.

- I. Irish.
- II. Scottish Gaelic.
- III. Manx.

2. Cymric.

- I. Welsh.
- II. Cornish (now extinct).
- III. Armorican.

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM THE LATIN, THE GREEK,
AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Abbâs (Fr.), the title of a clergyman.
Ab extra (L.), from without.
Ab initio (L.), from the beginning.
Ab origine (L.), from the origin or beginning.
Ab ovo (L.), from the egg; from the beginning.
Abrégé (Fr.), abridgment.
Ab urbe conditâ (L.), from the founding of the *Accessit* (L.), he came near. [city (Rome).]
A compte (Fr.), on account; in part-payment.
Ad aperturam (libri) (L.), as (the book) opens.
Ad Calendâs Græcâs (L.), at the Greek Calends; i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandûm vulgus (L.), to catch the rabble.
Ad extremum (L.), to the extreme.
Ad finem (L.), to the end.
Ad infinitum (L.), to infinity.
Ad interim (L.), in the meanwhile.
A discrétion (Fr.), at discretion; without restriction.
Ad libitum (L.), at pleasure. [tion.
Ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
Ad referendûm (L.), to be further considered.
Ad rem (L.), to the point; to the purpose.
Ad unum omnes (L.), all to a man.
Ad valorem (L.), according to the value.
Ad vitam aut culpam (L.), for life or fault.
Ægis (L.), a shield.
Æquus animo (L.), with an equable mind.
Ætatis suæ (L.), of his or her age.
Affaire d'amour (Fr.), a love affair.
Affaire d'honneur (Fr.), an affair of honour.
Affaire du cœur (Fr.), an affair of the heart.
A fortiori (L.), with stronger reason.
Agenda (L.), things to be done.
Agrement (Fr.), agreeable quality; embellishment.
A la Française (Fr.), after the French mode.
A la mode (Fr.), acc. to the custom; in fashion.
A la Tartuffe (Fr.), like Tartuffe; hypocritically.
Alers flammam (L.), to feed the flame.
Al fresco (It.), in fresco; in the open air; cool.
Allez vous en (Fr.), away with you.
Allons (Fr.), let us go; come on; come.
Alma mater (L.), lit. a benign mother—applied by graduates to their university.
Alter ego (L.), another self.
Alter idem (L.), another precisely similar.
Amenda honorabilis (Fr.), apology; reparation.
A mensâ et toro (L.), from bed and board.
Amor patriæ (L.), love of country.
Amour propre (Fr.), self-love; vanity.
Anglicâ (L.), in English.
Anno Domini (L.), in the year of our Lord.
Anno urbis conditæ (L.), in the year the city (Rome) was built.
Annus mirabilis (L.), year of wonders.
Ante meridiem (L.), before noon.
Aperçu (Fr.), survey; sketch.
A point (Fr.), to a point; exactly right.
A posteriori (L.), from the effect to the cause.
A priori (L.), from the cause to the effect.
A propos (Fr.), to the point; pertinently.
Aqua vitæ (L.), water of life; brandy; alcohol.
Arête (Fr.), the curved or broken line usually separating the two declivities of a mountain-

chain; the line or ridge formed by the union of two surfaces inclined the one upon the other.
Argumentum ad hominem (L.), an argument to the man—that is, to his interests and passions.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam (L.), argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
Argumentum ad invidiam (L.), an argument appealing to low passions.
Argumentum ad iudicium (L.), argument appealing to the judgment.
Argumentum baculum (L.), the argument of the cudgel; appeal to force.
Ariston metron (Gr.), the middle course is the best; the golden mean.
Arrière pensée (Fr.), a mental reservation.
Arts est celare artem (L.), true art is to conceal art.
Arts longa, vita brevis (L.), art is long, life short.
Audi alteram partem (L.), hear the other side.
Au fait (Fr.), well acquainted with; expert.
Au fond (Fr.), at the bottom.
Au pis aller (Fr.), at the worst.
Au reste (Fr.), as for the rest.
Au revoir (Fr.), adieu until we meet again.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus (L.), either Cæsar or nobody.
Auto da fê (Port.), lit. an act of faith—applied to the burning of Jews and heretics.
Avant-coureur (Fr.), a forerunner.
Avant propos (Fr.), preliminary matter; preface.
Avec permission (Fr.), by consent.
A verbis ad verbera (L.), from words to blows.
A votre santé (Fr.), to your health.

Bel esprit (Fr.), a brilliant mind; a person of wit
Bis (L.), twice; repeated. [or genius.
Blasé (Fr.), palled; surfeited.
Bona fide (L.), in good faith; in reality.
Bon ami (Fr.), good friend.
Bondion (Fr.), a sweetmeat.
Bon gré, mal gré (Fr.), willing or unwilling.
Bonhomie (Fr.), good-natured simplicity.
Bon jour (Fr.), good-day; good-morning.
Bonne (Fr.), a nurse or governess.
Bonne foi (Fr.), good faith.
Bon soir (Fr.), good-evening.
Breveté (Fr.), patented.
Brutum fulmen (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.

Cacoëthes loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
Cacoëthes scribendi (L.), an itch for scribbling.
Cæteris paribus (L.), other things being equal.
Café (Fr.), a coffee-house.
Canaille (Fr.), the rabble.
Cap-à-pis [-pè'] (Fr.), from head to foot.
Caput (L.), head; chapter.
Caput mortuum (L.), the worthless remains.
Carbonari (It.), members of a secret political society in Italy.
Carpe diem (L.), enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity. [war.
Causa belli (L.), that which involves or justifies
Catalogue raisonné (Fr.), a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Cedant arma togæ (L.), let arms yield to the

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, &c.

gown—i.e., let military authority yield to the civil power.

Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte (Fr.), it is only the first step which is difficult.

Centum (L.), a hundred.

C'est à dire (Fr.), that is to say.

Chacun à son goût (Fr.), every one to his taste.

Chanson (Fr.), a song.

Chef (Fr.), the head; the leading person or part.

Chef de cuisine (Fr.), head cook.

Chef-d'œuvre (Fr.), a master-piece.

Chère amie (Fr.), a dear friend; a mistress.

Chevalier d'industrie (Fr.), lit. a knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.

Ci devant (Fr.), formerly; former.

Comme il faut (Fr.), as it should be.

Compagnon de voyage (Fr.), a travelling companion.

Compos mentis (L.), of a sound mind.

Con amore (It.), with love; very earnestly.

Confrère (Fr.), a brother belonging to the same monastery; an associate.

Congé d'élire (Fr.), leave to elect. [council.

Conseil d'état (Fr.), a council of state; a privy-council *nobis* (L.), before us.

Cordon sanitaire (Fr.), a line of troops to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.

Corps diplomatique (Fr.), a diplomatic body.

Corpus delicti (L.), the body, substance, or foundation of the offence.

Couleur de rose (Fr.), rose colour; hence, an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.

Couloir (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.

Coup d'état (Fr.), a stroke of policy; a violent measure of state in public affairs.

Coup de grâce (Fr.), the finishing-stroke.

Coup de main (Fr.), a sudden enterprise or effort.

Coup de soleil (Fr.), a stroke of the sun.

Coup d'œil (Fr.), a rapid glance of the eye.

Coups (Fr.), the front division of a diligence.

Coupon (Fr.) an interest certificate attached to transferable bonds.

Coûte qu'il coûte (Fr.), let it cost what it may.

Cui bono? (L.), for whose benefit is it? what good will it do!

Cuisine (Fr.), kitchen; cooking department.

Cul de sac (Fr.), the bottom of the bag; a street or lane that has no outlet.

Cum privilegio (L.), with privilege.

Currente calamo (L.), with a running or rapid pen.

Custos rotularum (L.), keeper of the rolls.

De capo (It.), from the beginning.

De bonne grâce (Fr.), with good grace; willingly.

De facto (L.), from the fact; really.

Dépassé (Fr.), easy and unconstrained.

Dei gratia (L.), by the grace of God.

Déjeuner (Fr.), breakfast; a fashionable luncheon.

Déjeuner à la fourchette (Fr.), a meat breakfast.

De jure (L.), from the law; by right.

Delenda est Carthago (L.), Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.

De mortuis nil nisi bonum (L.), say nothing but good of the dead.

De novo (L.), anew.

Deo gratias (L.), thanks to God.

Deo volente (L.), God willing; by God's will.

De profundis (L.), out of the depths.

Ultimus resort (Fr.), a last resource.

Discretus (Fr.), something disagreeable.

Discretus in hoc (L.), to jest at the proper time.

Too (Fr.), too much, or too many.

Die (L.), day of wrath.

Die (L.), a day on which judges do not sit.

Deus (Fr.), God and my right.

Domus (L.), household gods.

Distinguis (Fr.), distinguished; eminent.

Distrain (Fr.), absent in thought.

Divertissement (Fr.), amusement; sport.

Dolce far niente (It.), sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

Double entendre, Double entente (Fr.), double meaning; a word or phrase capable of more than one meaning.

Douceur (Fr.), sweetness; a bribe.

Dramatic persons (L.), characters in a drama.

Dulce 'Domum! (L.), sweet 'Home!'—from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.

Dulce est desipere in loco (L.), it is pleasant to jest, or revel, at the proper time.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (L.), it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

Dum Spiro, Spero (L.), while I breathe, I hope.

Dum vivimus vivamus (L.), while we live, let us live.

Eau de Cologne (Fr.), Cologne water, a perfume.

Eau de vie (Fr.), water of life; brandy.

Ecce homo (L.), behold the man.

Ego et rex meus (L.), I and my king.

El Dorado (Sp.), the golden land.

Elève (Fr.) pupil.

Eloge (Fr.), a funeral oration.

Embonpoint (Fr.), in good condition; plump.

Emeritus (L.), one retired from active official

Emerita (Fr.), insurrection; uproar. [dutica.

Emigré (Fr.), an emigrant.

Empressement (Fr.), ardour; zeal; interest.

En avant! (Fr.), forward!

En déshabillé (Fr.), in undress.

En famille (Fr.), in a domestic state.

En masse (Fr.), in a body.

En passant (Fr.), in passing; by the way.

En rapport (Fr.), in relation; in connection.

En règle (Fr.), in order; according to rules.

En route (Fr.), on the way.

En suite (Fr.), in company.

Évidences corréales (Fr.), evidences of good-will, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.

Entourage (Fr.), surroundings; adjuncts.

En tout (Fr.), in all; wholly.

Entrée (Fr.), entry; a course of dishes.

Entrées (Fr.), small and dainty dishes set between the principal ones at table.

Entre nous (Fr.), between ourselves.

Entrepôt (Fr.), a warehouse or magazine.

En vérité (Fr.), in truth; verily.

Erreur est humaine (L.), to err is human.

Erratum, pl. *Errata* (L.), an error.

Esprit de corps (Fr.), the animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army or the bar.

État-Général (Fr.), the States-General.

Et cetera (L.), and the rest; &c.

Et hoc genus omne (L.), and every thing of the *id genus omne* } sort.

Et sequentes (L.), and those that follow.

Et sequentia (L.), and what follows.

Et sic de ceteris (L.), and so of the rest.

Et tu, Brute! (L.), and thou also, Brutus!

Éureka! (Gr.), I have found it!

Ex capite (L.), from the head; from memory.

Ex cathedra (L.), from the chair; with high authority.

Elevatus (L.), higher; more elevated.

Exceptio probat regulam (L.), the exception proves the rule.

Extracta (L.), extracts.

Ex curia (L.), out of court.

Ex dono (L.), by the gift.

Exempli gratia (L.), by way of example.

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, &c.

Æquatur (L.), the writing which recognises a person as consul, &c.
Æreunt (L.), they go out.
Æreunt omnes (L.), all go out, or retire.
Ærit (L.), he goes out; death.
Ex officio (L.), by virtue of his office.
Ex parte (L.), on one side only.
Experto crede (L.), trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Exposè (Fr.), an exposition; recital.
Extra muros (L.), beyond the walls.
Facetia (L.), humorous writings or sayings; jokes. [admitted chief.
Facile princeps (L.), evidently pre-eminent; the **Facilis descensus Averno** (L.), descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.
Fait accompli (Fr.), a thing already done.
Fata obstant (L.), the Fates oppose it.
Faux pas (Fr.), a false step; a mistake.
Fecit (L.), he made or executed it.
Feliciter (L.), happily; successfully.
Felo de se (L.), a suicide.
Femme de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid.
Fête champêtre (Fr.), a rural festival. [a bonfire.
Feu de joie (Fr.), a firing of guns in token of joy;
Feuilleton (Fr.), a small leaf; a supplement to a newspaper devoted to light, entertaining matter.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fidei defensor (L.), defender of the faith.
Fides Punicæ (L.), Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates (L.), faithful Achates; i. e., a true
Fille de chambre (Fr.), a chambermaid. [friend.
Fils (Fr.), son.
Finem respice (L.), look to the end.
Finis (L.), the end.
Fortiter in re (L.), with firmness in acting.
Fuit litium (L.), Troy has been.
Fulmen brutum (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
Furor loquendi (L.), a rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus (L.), poetical fire.
Furor scribendi (L.), a rage for writing.
Gallios (L.), in French.
Garçon (Fr.), a boy, a waiter.
Gardez (Fr.), take care; be on your guard.
Genius loci (L.), the genius of the place.
Genus d'armes (Fr.), armed police.
Gentilhomme (Fr.), a gentleman.
Gloria in excelsis (L.), glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri (L.), glory be to the Father.
Gnothi seauton (Gr.), know thyself.
Gouvernante (Fr.), a governess.
Gradus ad Parnasum (L.), a step to Parnassus, aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
Hauteur (Fr.), haughtiness.
Hic et ubique (L.), here and everywhere.
Hic jacet (L.), here lies.
Hic labor, hoc opus est (L.), this is labour, this is
Hic sepulchrum (L.), here buried. [work.
Hinc illa lacrima (L.), hence proceed these tears.
Historiettes (Fr.), a little or short history; a tale.
Hoi polloi (Gr.), the many; the rabble; the vulgar.
Honi soit qui mal y pense (Fr.), evil to him who
 evil thinks.
Honorarium (L.), a fee paid to a professional man.
Hors de combat (Fr.), out of condition to fight.
Hortus siccus (L.), a collection of dried plants.
Hôtel de ville (Fr.), a town hall.
Humanum est errare (L.), to err is human.

Ibidem (L.), in the same place, thing, or case.
Ich dien (Ger.), I serve.

Id est (L.), that is.
Il penseroso (It.), the pensive man. [lasting.
Immortelle (Fr.), the flower commonly called ever-
Imprimatur (L.), license to print a book regis-
 tered on its title-page; the imprint.
Inamorata (It.), one in love; a lover.
In articulo mortis (L.), at the point of death.
Index expurgatorius (L.), a list of prohibited
In esse (L.), in being. [books.
In extenso (L.), at full length.
In extremis (L.), at the point of death.
In formâ pauperis (L.), as a poor man.
Infra dignitatem (L.), below one's dignity.
In limine (L.), at the threshold.
In loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.
In medias res (L.), into the midst of things.
In memoriâ (L.), to the memory of; in memory.
In nubibus (L.), in the clouds.
In pace (L.), in peace.
In petto (It.), within the breast; in reserve.
In posse (L.), in possible existence; in possibility.
In propriâ personâ (L.), in person.
In puris naturalibus (L.), quite naked.
In re (L.), in the matter of.
In situ (L.), in its original situation.
Insouciance (Fr.), indifference, carelessness.
In statu quo (L.), in the former state.
Inter alia (L.), among other things.
Inter nos (L.), between ourselves.
Inter pocula (L.), at one's cups.
In terrorem (L.), as a warning.
Inter se (L.), among themselves.
In toto (L.), in the whole; entirely.
Intra muros (L.), within the walls.
In transitu (L.), on the passage.
Invidiâ Minervæ (L.), without genius.
Ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it; dogmatism.
Ipssissima verba (L.), the very words.
Ippo facti (L.), in the fact itself.
Je ne sais quoi (Fr.), I know not what.
Jet d'eau (Fr.), a jet of water.
Jeu de mots (Fr.), a play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit (Fr.), a witicism.
Jure divino (L.), by divine law.
Jure humano (L.), by human law.
Juste milium (Fr.), the golden mean.
Labors et honores (L.), by labour and honour.
Laissez faire (Fr.), let alone.
L'allegro (It.), the merry man.
Lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguae (L.), a slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memoriae (L.), a slip of memory.
Lares et penates (L.), household gods.
L'avenir (Fr.), the future.
Laus Deo (L.), praise to God.
Lazaroni (It.), the poor of Naples, who live in
 the streets, and have no regular occupation.
Le beau monde (Fr.), the fashionable world.
Le pas (Fr.), precedence in place or rank.
Lèse majesté (Fr.), high treason.
Le tout ensemble (Fr.), all together.
Lettre de cachet (Fr.), a sealed letter; a royal
 warrant.
Lettre de marque (Fr.), a letter of marque.
Lex non scripta (L.), the common law.
Lex scripta (L.), statute law.
Lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation.
Lingua Franca (It.), the mixed language spoken
 by Europeans in the East.
Locum tenens (L.), one occupying the place; a
 deputy or substitute.
Locus standi (L.), a place for standing; a right to
 interfere.
Lusus naturæ (L.), a sport or freak of nature.

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, &c.

Ma chère (Fr.), my dear.
Ma fois (Fr.), upon my faith.
Magnum bonum (L.), a great good.
Magnum opus (L.), a great work.
Mantion (Fr.), deportment; carriage; address.
Mald fide (L.), with bad faith; treacherously.
Mai à propos (Fr.), ill-timed.
Malgrè nous (Fr.), in spite of us.
Mandamus (L.), we command; a writ or command issued by the court of King's Bench.
Materfamilias (L.), the mother of a family.
Matériel (Fr.), material objects used in any design, esp. the baggage and munitions of an army.
Mauvaise honte (Fr.), false modesty. [fellow.
Mauvais sujet (Fr.), a bad subject; a worthless
Mélange (Fr.), a mixture.
Mêlés (Fr.), a fight in which the combatants are mingled together; a scuffle; a confused debate.
Memento mori (L.), remember death.
Memorabilia (L.), things to be remembered.
Mens sana in corpore sano (L.), a sound mind in a sound body. [rectitude.
Mens tibi conscia recti (L.), a mind conscious of
Mésalliance (Fr.), improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Messieurs (Fr.), sirs, gentlemen.
Meum et tuum (L.), mine and thine.
Minutia (L.), small parts of a business; trifles.
Mirabile dictu (L.), wonderful to be told.
Mirabile visu (L.), wonderful to be seen.
Mirabilia (L.), wonders.
Mise en scène (Fr.), the getting up, or putting in preparation, for the stage.
Mittimus (L.), we send—a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Modus (L.), manner, mode.
Modus operandi (L.), manner of operation.
Mon ami (Fr.), my friend.
Mon cher (Fr.), my dear.
Monsieur (Fr.), sir, Mr.
Morceau (Fr.), a bit; morsel; fragment.
Mors majorum (L.), after the manner of our ancestors.
Mors suo (L.), in his own way. [cestora.
Multum in parvo (L.), much in little.
Mutatis mutandis (L.), with necessary changes.

Née (Fr.), born; family name.
Nemine contradicente (L.), without opposition; no one speaking in opposition.
Nemine dissente (L.), no one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit (L.), no one wounds me with impunity. [most point.
Ne plus ultra (L.), nothing further; the uttermost
Nitor ultra crepidam (L.), let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil ad rem (L.), nothing to the point.
Nil desperandum (L.), never despair.
N'importe (Fr.), it matters not.
Nisi Dominus frustra (L.), unless God be with you, all your toil is vain.
Nisi prius (L.), unless previously—a name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases.
Nitor in adversum (L.), I strive in opposition, or against opposition.
Noblesse oblige (Fr.), rank imposes obligation.
Nolens volens (L.), whether he will or not.
Noli me tangere (L.), don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi (L.), to be unwilling to proceed.
Nolo cooperari (L.), I do not wish to be made a

Non compos mentis (L.), not in sound mind.
Non mi ricordo (It.), I don't remember.
Non multa, sed multum (L.), not many things, but
Non sequitur (L.), it does not follow. [much.
Noceo teipsum (L.), know thyself.
Nota bene (L.), mark well.
Notre Dame (Fr.), Our Lady.
Nous verrons (Fr.), we shall see.
Novus homo (L.), a new man, or one who has raised himself from obscurity.

Obiit (L.), he, or she, died.
Odi profanum (L.), I loathe the profane.
Œuvres (Fr.), works.
On dit (Fr.), they say; a flying rumour.
Onus probandi (L.), the burden of proving.
Optimates (L.), of the first rank.
Ora pro nobis (L.), pray for us.
Ore rotundo (L.), with round, full voice.
O! si sic omnia (L.), O that he had always done or spoken thus. [manners!
O tempora! O mores! (L.), O the times! O the
Otium cum dignitate (L.), dignified leisure.

Padron (It.), ruler; protector; master.
Paiman qui meruit ferat (L.), let him who has won it bear the palm.
Par excellence (Fr.), by way of eminence.
Pari passu (L.), with equal pace; together.
Pas (Fr.), a step; action; precedence.
Passim (L.), everywhere.
Paterfamilias (L.), the father of a family.
Pater noster (L.), Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
Peccavi (L.), I have sinned.
Penetralia (L.), secret recesses.
Pensée (Fr.), a thought.
Per annum (L.), by the year.
Per centum (L.), by the hundred.
Per contra (L.), contrariwise.
Per diem (L.), by the day.
Per saltum (L.), by a leap or jump.
Per se (L.), by himself, itself, &c.
Personnel (Fr.), the persons employed in any service as distinguished from the *matériel*.
Petit (Fr.), small.
Petitio principii (L.), a begging of the question.
Petit-maitre (Fr.), a fop.
Pincit (L.), panted it.
Pis aller (Fr.), the last or worst shift.
Plebs (L.), common people.
Pleno jure (L.), with full authority.
Poeta nascitur, non fit (L.), the poet is born, not made; nature, not study, must form the poet.
Point d'appui (Fr.), point of support; prop.
Pons asinorum (L.), the bridge of asses.
Poss comitatus (L.), the power of the county.
Poste restante (Fr.), to remain until called for.
Post mortem (L.), after death.
Pour prendre congé (Fr.), to take leave.
Prescriptum (L.), a thing prescribed.
Preux chevalier (Fr.), a brave knight.
Primâ facie (L.), on the first view.
Primo (L.), in the first place.
Primum mobile (L.), the main spring.
Pro aris et focis (L.), for our altars and fireplaces.
Pro bono publico (L.), for the public good.
Profanum vulgus (L.), the profane vulgar.
Pro formâ (L.), for the sake of form.
Proh pudor! (L.), O, for shame!
Projet de loi (Fr.), a legislative bill.
Pro memoria (L.), for a memorial.
Pro patriâ (L.), for our country.
Pro rata (L.), in proportion.
Pro re natâ (L.), for a special emergency; according to the circumstances.

Stems (Fr.), an assumed or literary title.
terre (Fr.), a war name; a travelling pseudonym. [lessness.
see (Fr.), coolness, indifference, care-

Words and Phrases from Latin, Greek, &c.

Pro tempore (L.), for the time being.

Quantum (L.), the quantity or amount.
Quantum sufficit (L.), a sufficient quantity.
Quasi (L.), as if; in a manner.
Quid nunc? (L.), what now? a newsmonger.
Quid pro quo (L.), one thing for another.
Quid rides! (L.), why do you laugh?
Qui vive? (Fr.), who goes there—hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.
Quod vide (L.), which see.
Quondam (L.), that was formerly; former.

Rara avis (L.), a rare bird; a prodigy.
Réchauffé (Fr.), warmed over, as food; hence, stale; old; insipid. [exquisite.
Recherché (Fr.), sought out with care; rare;
Reductio ad absurdum (L.), a reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regium donum (L.), a royal gift.
Religiosus (Fr.), a nun. *Religieux* (Fr.), a monk.
Rem acu tetigit (L.), you have touched the thing with a needle—that is, exactly.
Renaissance (Fr.), revival, as of letters or art.
Rentes (Fr.), funds bearing interest; stocks.
Requiescat in pace (L.), may he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi (L.), narrow circumstances at *Res gestæ* (L.), exploits. [home; poverty.
Reapio finem (L.), look to the end.
Résumé (Fr.), an abstract or summary.
Resurgam (L.), I shall rise again.
Revenons à nos moutons (Fr.), let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Ruat cælum (L.), let the heavens fall.
Ruse de guerre (Fr.) a stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe (L.), the country in town.

Sanctum sanctorum (L.), holy of holies.
Sanguifroid (Fr.), cold blood; coolness.
Sans cérémonie (Fr.), without ceremony.
Sans peur et sans reproche (Fr.), without fear and without reproach.
Sartor resartius (L.), the tailor mended.
Satis verborum (L.), enough of words.
Sauve qui peut (Fr.), save himself who can.
Savant (Fr.), a learned man.
Secundum artem (L.), according to rule.
Secundum naturam (L.), according to nature.
Secundum ordinem (L.), in order.
Semper idem (L.), always the same.
Semper paratus (L.), always ready.
Seriatim (L.), in a series.
Sic itur ad astra (L.), such is the way to Immortium passim (L.), so everywhere. [tality.
Sic transit gloria mundi (L.), so passes away earthly glory. [cured by like.
Similia similibus curantur (L.), like things are *Sine die* (L.), without a day appointed.
Sine qua non (L.), an indispensable condition.
Siste, viator (L.), stop, traveller.
Soi-disant (Fr.), self-called.
Spero meliora (L.), I hope for better things.
Spirituel (Fr.), intellectual; intelligent; witty.

Spolia opima (L.), the richest booty.
Sponte sua (L.), of one's own accord.
Status quo (L.), the state in which.
Stet (L.), let it stand.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re (L.), gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
Sub judice (L.), under consideration.
Sub rosa (L.), under the rose; privately.
Sui generis (L.), of its own kind.
Summum bonum (L.), the chief good.
Suum cuique (L.), let each have his own.

Tableau vivant (Fr.), the representation of some scene by groups of persons.
Tabula rasa (L.), a smooth or blank tablet.
Tapis (Fr.), the carpet.
Tu Deum (L.), a hymn of thanksgiving.
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (L.), the times are changed, and we with them.
Tempus fugit (L.), time flies.
Terra firma (L.), solid earth; a safe footing.
Terra incognita (L.), an unknown country.
Tertium quid (L.), a third something. [sation.
Tête-à-tête (Fr.), head to head; a private conversation.
Toga virilis (L.), the gown of manhood.
Tu kalon (Gr.), the beautiful; the chief good.
Toties quoties (L.), as often as. [ally opposite.
Toto celo (L.), by the whole heavens; diametrically.
Tout ensemble (Fr.), the whole taken together.
Tu quoque, Brute! (L.), and thou too, Brutus!

Ultima Thule (L.), the utmost boundary or limit.
Ultimatum (L.), the last or only condition.
Usque ad nauseam (L.), to disgust.
Unus loquendi (L.), usage in speaking.
Ut infra (L.), as below.
Ut supra (L.), as above.

Vade mecum (L.), go with me; a constant companion.
Vale (L.), farewell. [panion.
Valet de chambre (Fr.), an attendant; a footman.
Variorum notæ (L.), the notes of various authors.
Veni, vidi, vici (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim (L.), word for word and letter for letter. [wise man.
Verbum sat sapienti (L.), a word is enough for a *Versus* (L.), against; toward.
Vestigia (L.), tracks; vestiges.
Vexata questio (L.), a disputed question.
Via (L.), by way of.
Via media (L.), a middle course.
Vice (L.), in the place of.
Vice versa (L.), the terms being exchanged.
Fidelicet (L.), to wit; namely.
Vi et armis (L.), by force and arms; by main *Via à vis* (Fr.), opposite; facing. [force.
Via inertia (L.), the power of inertia; resistance.
Vivat regina (L.), long live the queen.
Vivat rex (L.), long live the king. [timony.
Vivâ voce (L.), by the living voice; by oral testimony.
Vive l'empereur (Fr.), long live the emperor.
Voids (Fr.), behold; there is, or there are. [more.
Vox, et præterea nihil (L.), a voice, and nothing *Vox populi, vox Dei* (L.), the voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo (L.), commonly.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- A.B.**, Able-bodied seaman.
A.B., *Artium Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr., or *Abbre.*, Abbreviated, or Abbreviation.
Abp., Archbishop.
A.C., *ante Christum* (L.), before Christ.
Acc., or *Act.*, Account.
A.D., *anno Domini* (L.), in the year of our Lord.
Adj., Adjutant.
Ad lib., or *Ad libit.*, *ad libitum* (L.), at pleasure.
Æ., or *Æt.*, *ætatis* (L.), of age, aged.
Æ.H., *anno Hegira* (L.), in the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed.
A.M., *Artium Magister* (L.), Master of Arts.
A.M., *ante meridiem* (L.), before noon.
A.M., *anno mundi* (L.), in the year of the world.
Anon., Anonymous.
Ant., or *Antiq.*, Antiquities.
App., Appendix.
A.R., *anno regni* (L.), in the year of the reign.
A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.H.A., Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
A.R.E., *anno regni regis* or *reginae* (L.), in the year of the king's or queen's reign.
A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A.R.S.S., *Antiquarium Regia Societatis Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
A.S., Anglo-Saxon.
Asst., Assistant.
A.U.C., *anno urbis condita*, or *ab urbe condita* (L.), in the year from the building of the city—Rome.
A.V., Authorised version.
♁. Born.
B.A., Bachelor of Arts. See **A.B.**
Bart., or *Bt.*, Baronet.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
Beds., Bedfordshire.
Berks., Berkshire.
B.L., Bachelor of Laws.
B.L.S., *Baccalaureus Legum* (L.), Bachelor of Laws.
B.M., *Baccalaureus Medicinæ* (L.), Bachelor of Medicine.
Bp., Bishop.
Br., or *Bro.*, Brother.
B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.
B.S.L., Botanical Society, London.
B.V., The Blessed Virgin.
C., *centum* (L.), a hundred.
C., or *Cap.*, *caput* (L.), chapter.
C.A., Chartered Accountant.
Camb., *Camd.*, Cambridge.
Camab., *Camabrigiensis* (L.), of Cambridge.
Cap., *caput* (L.), capital, chapter.
Cap., Capitals.
Capt., Captain.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
Cent., *centum* (L.), a hundred.
Cf., *confer* (L.), compare.
Ch., Church, Chapter.
Chap., Chapter.
Chas., Charles.
Cik., Clerk.
C.M., Certificated master.
C.M., Common metre.
C.M., *Chirurgia Magister* (L.), Master in Surgery.
Col., Colonel, Column.
Collog., Colloquially.
Con., *contra* (L.), against.
Con. Cr., Contra credit.
Contr., Contracted, Contraction.
Cor. Mem., Corresponding Member.—*Cor. Sec.*, Corresponding Secretary.
Cr., Credit, Creditor.
Crim. con., Criminal conversation, or adultery.
C.S., Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet.
C.S.I., Companion of the Star of India.
Ch., *centum* (L.), a hundred.
C.T., Certificated teacher.
Cur., *Cur.*, Current—this month.
Cwt., *centum* (L.), a hundred, and weight—a hundredweight.
Cyc., Cyclopaedia.
d., Died.
d., *denarius* or *denarii* (L.), a penny or pence.
D.C.L., Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D.D., *Divinitatis Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Divinity.
Def., Defendant.
Deg., Degree, Degrees.
D.F., Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.
D.G., *Dei gratia* (L.), by the grace of God.
D.Lit., Doctor of Literature.
D.L.O., Dead-letter Office.
D.M., Doctor of Music.
Do., *ditto* (It.), the said, the same.
Dr., Debtor, Doctor, Dram.
D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
D.V., *Deo volente* (L.), God willing.
Dwt., *denarius* (L.), penny, and weight—pennyweight.
E., East.
E.C., Eastern Central.
E.C., Established Church.
Ecol., *Eccles.*, Ecclesiastical.
Ed., Editor, Edition.
Edin., Edinburgh.
E.E., Errors excepted.
e.g., *exempli gratia* (L.), for example.
E.I., East Indies.
Emp., Emperor, Empress.
Ency., *Encyc.*, Encyclopædia.
E.N.E., East-north-east.
E.S.E., East-south-east.
Esq., *Esqr.*, Esquire.
Esq., *Esqr.*, Esquires.
et al., *et alibi* (L.), and elsewhere.
et al., *et alio* or *alio* (L.), and others.
etc., *æ.*, *et ceteri*, *cetera*, or *ceteros* (L.), and others, and so forth.
et seq., *et sequentes* or *sequentis* (L.), and the following.
Ex., Example, Exception.
E. & O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F.C., Free Church of Scotland.
Fop., Foolsap.
F.D., *Fidei Defensor* (L.), Defender of the Faith.
Fee., *fecit* (L.), he did it.
F.E.I.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
Fig., Figure, Figuratively.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M., Field-marshal.
Fb., *Fol.*, Folio.
F.O., Field-officer.
F.P., Fire-plug.
F.P.S., Fellow of the Philological Society.

List of Abbreviations.

- F.R.A.S.**, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Preceptors.
F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F.R.C.S.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F.S.A., Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.Scot., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft., Foot, Feet, Fort.
F.T.C.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.
- G.A.**, General Assembly.
G.B., Great Britain.
G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
Gen., *Genl.*, General.
Gent., Gentleman, Gentlemen.
G.P.O., General Post-office.
G.R., *Georgius Rex* (L.), George the King.
- h.**, Hour.
Hants., Hampshire.
H.B.M., His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H.C.M., His or Her Catholic Majesty.
Hf. bd., Half-bound.
H.G., Horse Guards.
H.H., His or Her Highness.
H.H., His Holiness—the Pope.
H.I.H., His or Her Imperial Highness.
H.J.S., *hic jacet sepultus* (L.), here lies buried.
H.M., His or Her Majesty.
H.M.P., *hoc monumentum posuit* (L.), erected this monument.
H.M.S., His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon., Honourable.
H.R.H., His or Her Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P., *hic requiescit in pace* (L.), here rests in peace.
- H.S.H.**, His or Her Serene Highness.
H.S.S., *Historia Societatis Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Historical Society.
Id., *ibid.*, *ibidem* (L.), in the same place.
Id., *idem* (L.), the same.
i. e., *id est* (L.), that is.
I.H.S., *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (L.), Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Imp., Imperial.
Imp., *imperator* (L.), emperor.
Incog., *incognito* (It.), unknown.
In lim., *in limine* (L.), at the outset.
In loc., *in loco* (L.), in its place.
Inst., Instant—the present month.
In trans., *in transitu* (L.), on the passage.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.P.D., *in presentia Dominorum* (L.), in presence of the Lords (of Session).
i. q., *idem quod* (L.), the same as.
- J.H.S.**, *Jesus Hominum Salvator* (L.), Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Jno., John.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.
Jr., *Juar.*, Junior.
- K.B.**, Knight of the Bath.
K.B., King's Bench.
K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross.
K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.L.H., Knight of the Legion of Honour.
Knt., Knight.
K.P., Knight of St Patrick.
Kt., Knight.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
- L.A.C.**, Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lat., Latitude.
lb., *libra* (L.), a pound.
l., Lowercase (in printing).
l.c., *loco citato* (L.), in the place cited.
L.C.B., Lord Chief-baron.
L.C.J., Lord Chief-justice.
Ld., Lord.
Lib., *liber* (L.), book.
Lieut., *Lt.*, Lieutenant.
Lit., Literally.
LL.B., *Legum Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., *Legum Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Laws.
Lon., *Long.*, Longitude.
Log., *loquiter* (L.), speaks.
L.P., Lord Provost.
L.S., Left side.
L.s., *locus sigilli* (L.), place of the seal.
L.s.d., *libra, solidi, denarii* (L.), pounds, shillings, pence.
M., *Monsieur* (Fr.), Mister.
- M.**, *mille* (L.), a thousand.
m., Married.
M.A., Master of Arts.
Mad., *Madm.*, Madam.
Major., Major.
Marq., Marquis.
M.B., *Medicina Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B., *Musica Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Music.
M.D., *Medicina Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Medicine.
Mdlle., *Mademoiselle* (Fr.), Miss.
M.E., Most Excellent.
Mem., Memorandum.
Memo., *memento* (L.), remember.
Mezrs., *Messieurs* (Fr.), Sirs, Gentlemen.
M.H.S., Member of the Historical Society.
Mlle., *Mademoiselle* (Fr.), Miss.
M.M., Their Majesties.
M.M., *Messieurs* (Fr.), Gentlemen or Sirs.
Mme., *Madame* (Fr.), Madam.
M.N.S., Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mons., *Monsieur* (Fr.), Mr or Sir.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Philological Society.
M.P.S., Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr., Master or Mister.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.
M.R.C.C., Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs., Mistress.
M.R.S.L., Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S., *memoria sacrum* (L.), sacred to the memory.
MS., Manuscript.
MSS., Manuscripts.
Mt., *Mts.*, Mount, Mountains.
Mus., Music.
Mus.B., Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D., *Doc.*, *Doct.*, Doctor of Music.
- N.**, North.
N.B., North Britain.
N.B., *nota bene* (L.), note well, or take notice.
N.E., North-east.
Nem. con., *namine contradicente* (L.), no one contradicting.
Nem. diss., *namine dissentiente* (L.), no one dissenting.
New Test., New Testament.
N.N.E., North-north-east.
N.N.W., North-north-west.

List of Abbreviations.

No., numero (L.), number.
Non con., Non-content.
Non obst., non obstantes (L.), notwithstanding.
Non pros., non prosequitur (L.), he does not prosecute.
Non seq., non sequitur (L.), it does not follow.
Nos., Numbers.
Notts., Nottinghamshire.
N.S., New Style.
N.S.J.C., Noster Salvator Jesus Christus (L.), our Saviour Jesus Christ.
N.T., New Testament.
N.W., North-west.

Ob., obit (L.), died.
Obd., Obdient.
O.M., Old measurement.
O.S., Old style.
O.T., Old Testament.
Oxon., *Ozonia* (L.), Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P., Page.
Par., Paragraph.
P.B., *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Philosophy.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.C., *Patres Conscripti* (L.), Conscript Fathers.
P.D., *Philosophiæ Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Philosophy.
Per an., per annum (L.), per year; by the year.
Per cent., per centum (L.), by the hundred.
Ph.B., *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph.D., *Philosophiæ Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Trans., Philosophical Transactions.
Pinz., *Pzt.*, *pinxit* (L.), he or she painted.
P.M., *post meridiem* (L.), afternoon.
P.O., Post-office.
P.O.O., Post-office order.
Pop., Population.
pp., Pages.
P.P.C., *pour prendre congé* (Fr.), to take leave.
P.R., Frise-ring.
P.R., *Populus Romanus* (L.), the Roman People.
P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
Pres., President.
Prof., Professor.
Pro tem., pro tempore (L.), for the time being.
Prox., proximo (L.), next.
P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.
P.S., *post scriptum* (L.), postscript, written after.
Pub. Doc., Public document.

Q., *Qu.*, Query, Question.
Q.B., Queen's Bench.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.

Q.d., quasi dicat (L.), as if he should say.
Q.e., quod est (L.), which is.
Q.E.D., quod erat demonstrandum (L.), which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F., quod erat faciendum (L.), which was to be done.
Q.E.I., quod erat invenidum (L.), which was to be found out.
Q.l., quantum libet (L.), as much as you please.
Qr., Quarter.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
Q.S., *Quantum suff.*, *quantum sufficit* (L.), a sufficient quantity.
Q.v., quod vide (L.), which see.

R., rex, regina (L.), king, queen.
R., *recipis* (L.), take.
R.A., Royal Academy, Academician, or Artillery.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.E., Royal Engineers.
Rec., Recipe.
Recd., Received.
Recpt., Receipt.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.
Regt., Regiment.
Reid., Returned.
Rev., *Revd.*, Reverend.
Revs., Reverends.
R.H.A., Royal Horse Artillery.
R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.
R.M., Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R.M.A., Royal Military Asylum.
R.N., Royal Navy.
Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.
R.S.A., Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.
R.S.D., Royal Society of Dublin.
R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.L., Royal Society of London.
R.S.S., *Regiæ Societatis Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Royal Society.
Rt., Right.
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Rt. W., *Wpful.*, Right Worshipful.

S., South.
S.A.S., *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
S.B., South Britain.
So., *Scil.*, *scilicet* (L.), to wit; namely; being understood.
Sc., *Sculp.*, *Sculpt.*, *sculpit* (L.), he or she engraved it.
Sc.B., *Scientiæ Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Science.
Sc.D., *Scientiæ Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Science.
S.E., South-east.
Sec., *Secy.*, Secretary.
Seq., *sequentes* or *sequentia* (L.), the following.
Serg., *Serjt.*; *Serj.*, *Serjt.*, Sergeant, Serjeant.

S.H.S., *Societatis Historiæ Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Historical Society.
S.M.I., *Sa Majesté Impériale* (Fr.), His or Her Imperial Majesty.
S.M. Lond. Soc., *Societatis Medicæ Londiniensis Socius* (L.), Member of the London Medical Society.
Sol.-Gen., Solicitor-general.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R., *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (L.), the Senate and People of Rome.
Sq., Square.
S.R.S., *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (L.), Fellow of the Royal Society.
S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S.S.E., South-south-east.
S.S.W., South-south-west.
St., Saint.
S.T.P., *Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor* (L.), Professor of Theology.
Surr. Gen., Surveyor-general.
S.v., *sub voce* (L.), under the word or title.
S.W., South-west.

Tal. qual., *talis qualis* (L.), just as they come, average quality.
Text Rec., The received text.
T.O., Turn over.
Tom., Tome or volume.
T.T.L., To take leave.

U.K., United Kingdom.
Ult., *ultimo* (L.), last.
U.P., United Presbyterian.
u.s., *ut supra* (L.), as above.
U.S., United States.

V.C., Vice-chancellor.
Ven., Venerable.
v.g., *verbi gratiâ* (L.), for example.
Via., *Visa.*, Viscount
Via., *videlicet* (L.), namely.
Vol., *Vols.*, Volume, Volumes.
V.R., *Victoria Regina* (L.), Queen Victoria.

W., West.
W.C., Western Central.
W.N.W., West-north-west.
Wp., *Wp.*, Worshipful.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.S.W., West-south-west.

X., Christ.
Xm., *Xmas.*, Christ as.
Xn., *Xtian.*, Christ n.
Xt., Christ.

Y., *Fr.*, Year.
Y^s, The, thee.
Yr., Your, younger

ETYMOLOGY OF NAMES OF PLACES, &c.

ABRIDGED FROM CHAMBERS'S 'EXERCISES ON ETYMOLOGY.'

THE following are the more important significant syllables or words that enter into the composition of the names of rivers, mountains, towns, &c. :

A, ay, ey, æ (A.S. *ea*, Norse *æ*)—an island; as *Faroe*, *Staffa*, *Cumbray*, *Bernonsey*, *Putney*, *Chelsea*, the shingle island.
A, ea, ey (A.S. and Norse)—water; as *Greta*.
Abad (Indian)—an abode; as *Dowlatabad*.
Aber (Welsh)—a confluence of two waters; as *Aberdeen*.
All (Gael.)—white; *al-lan*, white water; so the rivers *Allen*, *Ellen*, *Aln*, *Lune*, *Allwenn*, *Etwin*.
Ard (Celt.)—high; as *Ardach*, *Ardglass*, *Ardrossan*, *Dysart*, *Lizard Point*; *Arran* Islands.
Arw (Celt.)—violent, a rushing stream; *Aire*, *Aar*, *Arro*, *Arrow*, *Arriège*, *Arve*, *Arveiron*.
Ath (Irish)—a ford; as *Athlone*.
Ash (Gael.), **Agh** (Irish)—a field; *Auckinleck*, *Aughrim*.
Avon (Celt.)—a river. It has many forms, as *Ame*, *Inn*, *Avon*, *Aff*, *Wan*; *av*, in *Punjab*, the five rivers.
Bab (Ar.)—a gate; as *Bab-el-mandeb*.
Bad (Teut.)—a bath; as *Bath*, *Baden*.
Bala (Celt.)—the issue of a river from a lake; as *Bala*, *Balloch*.
Bally (Irish), **Valle** (Gael.)—a village or town; as *Ballymore*, a large village; *Balbriggan*.
Ban (Celt.)—white, as *Banna*, *Banon*; *Bann-oc-burn*; the rivers *Ben*, *Bann*, *Bane*, *Bain*, *Bandon*, *Bannev*, &c.
Barrow, **Borough**, **Brough**, **Burg**, **Burgh**, **Bury** } A.S. *burh*, an earthwork, a place of defence, a town. *Barrow* is usually applied to funeral mounds; *bury* is the more usual form, as *Sudbury* = South-town, or Sutton.
Beck or **Batch** (Teut.)—a brook; as *Holbeck*, *Snailbatch*, the swift brook.
Beg (Celt.)—little; as *Ballybeg*, the little village.
Ben (Gael.), **Fen** (Welsh)—a head; hence, a mountain; as *Penigent*, the hill in the plain; *Penhill*, *Pewleton*, *Penhurst*, *Pentland*; the *pen* of *Esdalemuir*, *Penraig*, *Aennines*, *Pindus*, *Ben Nevis*, the snowy hill, &c.
Berg, **Borough** } A.S. *beorh*, a hill; as *Ingleborough*, *Queensberry*, *Browberg Hill*.
Beth (Heb.)—a house; as *Bethel*, house of God.
Blair (Gael.)—a plain clear of woods; as *Blair Athole*.
Bottle or **Battle**, **Büttel** (Teut.)—a dwelling; as *Newbattle*, *Wolfenbüttel*.
Broad (Teut.)—*Braddon*, *Bradshaw*, *Bradford*.
By (Norse *byr*)—a single farm, then a village; as *Kirkby*, *Elkewaf*, *Netherbyrre*, *Netherby*.
Caer, **Car** (Welsh), or from *L. castra*—a fortified place; as *Caerleon*, the camp of the legion; *Cardiff*.
Cain (Celt.)—white; as the *Ken*, *Kennet*.
Cam (Celt.)—crooked; as *Camlin*, *Cambeck*, *Cam-buskenneth*.
Caester, **Caestor**, **Oester**—from *L. castra*, a camp; as *Doncaster*, *Winchester*, *Leicester*.
Casta (Welsh)—a back, the *chine*; common in Wales; *Chevin*, *Keyston*, *Chevington*, *Cheviot*; *Croenacs*, Cape *Chion*.
Cheap and **Chipping** (A.S. *ceap*)—price, a market; as *Chipping-Norton*, *Chepstow*, *Cheapside*, *Copenhagen*, the haven of merchants.

Church, in the Saxon part of England; **Kirk** in the Danish and in Scotland; as *Church Stretton*; *Kirkcudbright*, the church of *St Cuthbert*; *Kirby* = church town.
Civita, (It.), **Ciudad** (Sp.), **Civitas** (L.)—a city; as *Civita Vecchia*, the old town; *Ciudad Rodrigo*, the city of *Roderick*.
Clyd (Celt.), warm, } as *Clyde*, *Ciuden*, *Clwyd*,
Clyth (Celt.), strong, } *Cloyd*, &c.
Cood (Celt.)—a wood; *Cotswold Hills*, *Chatmoss*.
Coia (L.)—a colony; as *Lincoln*, *Cologne*.
Combe (Celt. and Sax.), **Owm** (Welsh)—a bowl-shaped valley; as *Wycombe*, *Compton*.
Craig, **Garrick**, **Grag** (Celt.)—a rock; as *Craigdu*, *Craigdon*, *Crick*, *Cricklade*, *Carrickfergus*.
Dal or **Dol** (Celt.)—a plain; as *Dalry*, the king's plain; *Dalkeith*, *Doigelly*.
Dal and **Dell** (Teut.)—a valley; as *Dovedale*, *Tweeddale*, *Arundel*, the *Rheinthal*.
Den or **Dean** (Teut.)—a deep valley; as *Tenderden*, *Southdean*.
Dhu (Gael.)—black; as the *Douglas*; the rivers *Dulas*, *Doulas*, *Dowlas*, *Diggles*; *Dublin*, the dark pool.
Don or **Dan** (derivation not ascertained)—water; as the *Don*, *Bandon*, *Dane*, *Dun*, *Doon*, *Davon*, *Devon*, *Tyne*, *Teign*, *Tian*, *Teyn*, *Tone*; so in the *Danube*, *Dniester*, *Dnicper*, *Tanais*, *Donetz*, *Dwina*.
Dour (Celt.)—water; as the *Dour*, *Adur*, *Dorwin*, *Dore*, *Thur*, *Doro*, *Adder*, *Derwent*, *Darwin*, *Darent*, *Dart*, *Dordogne*.
Drum (Celt.)—a ridge; as *Dromore*, *Dundrum*.
Dun (Celt.)—a hill-fortress; as *Dunmore*, *Dunblane*, *Dunkeild*, the fort of the Celts; *Dunbarton*, the fort of the Britons; *Dundalk*, *Dungannon*, *Dunstable*, *Dunmow*.
Eccles, **Egles** (Fr. *église*, from Gr. *ecclesia*)—a church; as *Eccleston*, *Terregles* (*Dumfries*) = *Kirklands*.
Esk (Gael. and Irish *uisge*, Welsh *wyag*)—a current; as the *Esk*, *Uik*, *Esly*, *Esker*, *Erthwaite*, *Ise*, *Easeburn*, *Ashbourne*, *Is*, *Iris*, *Exe*, *Ux*, *Ouse*, *Wisk*, *Wash*, *Wis*, *Isère*, *Aime*, *Ausonne*, *Oise*.
Fell (Norse *feld*)—a hill; as *Carterfell*; *Snafel*, the snowy mountain.
Fleet (Norse *flot*, E. *flood*)—a small river or channel, as *Purfleet*; in France it is *fleur*, as *Haxfleur*, anciently *Harvoiflet*.
Folk (A.S.)—people; as *Norfolk*, the north people; *Susfolk*, the south people.
Garth (Norse)—yard; *Gerod*, *Grod*, *Grade*, *Gräts* (Slav.), an enclosure; hence, a town; as *Apple-garth*, *Fishguard*, *Novgorod* = *Newton*, *Belgrade* = *Whitton*, *Königsgräts* = *Kingston*.
Garw (Celt.)—rough; hence *Garry*, *Garonne*, *Yarrow*.
Gate, **Ghant**—a passage or road; as *Canongate*, *Reigate* = *Ridgegate*, *Gatton*, *Catgate*, the *Ghats* in India.
Glen (Gael.), **Glya** (Welsh)—a narrow valley; as *Glenlyon*, *Glyneath*.
Gorm (Gael.)—blue; as *Cairngorm* in Scotland, *Ben Gorm* in Ireland.

Etymology of Names of Places, &c.

Gwent (Celt.)—a plain; Latinised into *venta*, as *Venta Belgarum* (now *Winchester*), *Cacwent* in Wales, *Nantglyn* in Derby, *Nantuates* (now *Nants*), and *Nasci* in France.

Gwy. See **Wy**.

Hall and **Hall-**a stone house; as *Coggeshall*, *Walsall*; in Germany, a salt-work, as *Halle*.
Ham (A.S.). Ger. *heim*—a home; as *Buckingham*, *Hochheim*.

Hay, **Haigh**—a place surrounded by a hedge; as *Rothwell Haigh*, the *Hague*.

Hithe (A.S.)—a wharf; as *Hythe* in Kent; *Lambeth* = *Loam-hithe*, the muddy wharf.

Holm (Norse, &c.)—an island in a lake or river, a plain near a river; as *Stockholm*; *Flatholm* in the Severn.

Holt (Ger. *holz*)—a wood; as *Bagshot*, *Aldershot*, *Holstein*.

Horn (Teut.)—a peak; as *Schreckhorn*, the peak of terror.

Hurst (A.S. *hyrst*)—a wood; as *Lyndhurst*.

Ing (A.S.)—an affix denoting *son*; as *Warrington*, *Haddington*.

Inns or **Ennis** (Celt.)—*inch* in Scotland, an island; as *Inchcolm*, the island of St Columba; *Ennis-*killen, *Ennismore*, in Ireland.

Inver (Gael.)—the mouth of a river, a town at the mouth of a river; as *Inverness*.

Kenn (Gael.), **Ken** (Irish)—a head; as *Kenmore*, *Cantire*, *Kinnaird*; *Kinross*, *Kinsale*, *Kenmare*, *Kent*, *Kennedon*.

Kil (Celt.), **L. cella**—a cell, chapel, or church; as *Kilconquhar*, *Fife*, the chapel at the head (*cean*) of the fresh-water lake (*iuchair*), *Icolmkill*, the island (I) of Columba of the church.

Lax (Norse), Ger. *lachs*—a salmon; *Loch Laxford* in Sutherland; the *Laxay* in the Hebrides, in Cantire, and in Man; *Laxweir* on the Shannon.

Ley (A.S. *leah*)—an open place in a wood; *Leighton*, *Hadleigh*; *Waterloo*.

Linn—a water-fall; as *Lynn Regis* in Norfolk; *Roslin*, the promontory (*ross*) at the fall.

Lis (Celt.)—a mound; as *Lismore*.

Llan (Welsh)—an enclosure, a church; *Llandaff*, the church on the Taff.

Lleven (Celt.)—smooth; as the *Leven*; under various forms, as *Lyon*, *Loin*, *Leane*, *Line*, *Lane*, *Lain*, and *Lune*; some of these may be connected with *Linn*.

Low and **Law** (A.S. *hlaw*)—a rising ground; *Houndslow*, *Ludlow*, and the numerous *law*s in Scotland. This word is allied to *L. clivus*, a slope, either up or down; so that *law*, a hill, may be from the same root as *low*.

Magh (Celt.)—a plain; *Armagh*, *Maynooth*.

Mark or **Mareh**—a boundary; as *Denmark*.

Mere, **Moor** (A.S.)—a lake or marsh; *Mersey*, *Blackmore*.

Mor (Celt.)—great; *Bensmore*, the great mountain.

Mor (Celt.)—the sea; as *Moray*, *Atmorica*, *Glamorgan*, *Pomerania*.

Mull (Gael.)—a headland; as *Mull* of Galloway.

Nose or **Naze** (Norse)—a nose or promontory; *Caithness*, *Sheerness*, *Cape Grisnez*; the *Naze*.

Old, **Eld**, **Alt** (Teut.)—old; as *Althorp*, *Elton*, *Eltham*, *Aldbury*, *Abury*.

Patam (Indian)—a city; *Seringapatam*.

Peak, **Pike**—connected with the Ger. *spitz*, the Fr. *pic* and *pu*; the *Peak* in Derby; the *Pikes* in Cumberland; *Spitsbergen*; *Pic du Midi*, *Puy de Dome*.

Peel (Celt.)—a stronghold; as *Peel* in Man; and numerous *peels* in Scotland.

Pelle (Gr.)—a city; as *Grenoble*, *Nablous*, *Naples*.
Pont (Welsh and L.)—a bridge; as *Pontypool*, *Pontefract*.

Poor and **Pore** (Indian)—a city; as *Nag-pore*.

Ras (Ar.)—a cape; *Ras-al-had*.

Rath (Irish)—a mound; *Rathkin*.

Rhe—a root found in many languages, meaning to *run*; *Rhine*, *Rhone*, *Rha*, *Reno*, *Rye*, *Ray*, *Rhes*, *Wrey*, *Roe*, *Rae*.

Ridge—in Scotland, *rigg* (A.S. *hrycg*, Ger. *rücke*), a back; as *Reigate*, *Rugley*, *Longridge*, *Lang-rigg*.

Ria (Celt.)—a promontory; *Rias* of Galloway; *Penrhyis* in Wales.

Ross (Celt.)—a promontory; *Kinross*, *Melrose*, *Rosneath*.

Scale (Norse)—a shealing; *Portincale*, and possibly *Shields*, *Galashiels*.

Sear (Norse)—a cliff; *Scarborough*, the *Sherries*.

Seat (A.S.) and **Ste** = *ster* (Norse)—a seat; *Dorset*, *Uster*.

See—Saxons; *Essex*, *East Saxons*; *Sussex*, *South Saxons*.

Serra (L. *serre*)—a saw; or *Ar. sekrah*, an uncultivated tract.

Sliabh (Irish)—a mountain; *Sliabh Beg*, the little mountain.

South—is found in *Susfolk*, *Sussex*, *Southampton*, *Sutherland*, *Sutton*, *Sudbury*, *Sudley*.

Stan (Pers.)—a land; *Hindustan*.

Staple (A.S.)—a store; *Dunstable*, *Barnstable*.

Stead (A.S.), **Stadt** (Ger.)—a town; *Hampstead*, *Neustadt*.

Stoke and **Stow** (A.S.)—a stockaded place; *Bristow*, or *Bristol*; *Tavistock*; *Stockholm*.

Stone—a stone, used as a boundary; confounded sometimes with *ston*; *Stanton*, *Godstone*.

Strath (Gael.)—a broad valley; *Strathmore*, *Strathearn*.

Street (L. *stratum*)—a Roman road; *Stratford*, *Stratton*, *Strattham*.

Tain (Gael.)—a river; the *Tyne*, probably a form of *Dou* or *Dan*.

Tam (Celt. *tan*)—'spreading' broad, still; the *Thamesis*, the broad *Isis*; the *Terma*, *Tame*, *Tamar*, *Teme*; *Tay*.

Thorpe, **Thorp** (Norse), **Dorf** (Ger.)—a village; *Burnam Thorpe*, *Heythrop*, *Düsedorf*.

Toft (Dan.)—an enclosure; *Lowestoft*.

Ton (A.S.)—an enclosure; hence, a village; the most common of English local names.

Tor (Celt.)—found in *L. turris*, a tower-like rock; the *Tors* in Derby and Devon; *Mount Taurus*.

Tre (Welsh)—a place or dwelling; *Oswestry*, *Tretown*, *Uchilire*, the high dwelling.

Uebel (Welsh)—high; *wachtler* (Gael.), a height; the *Ochil Hills*, *Auchterarder*.

Wall—found in many names of places on the Roman Wall from Newcastle to Carlisle; as *Walsend*, *Wallhead*.

Wall, Villa (Ger. *wiler*, L. *villa*)—an abode; *Tankerville*, *Kettlewell*, *Bradwell*, *Maxwellton*.

Wick, **Welch** (A.S. *wic*, Norse, *wik*)—with the Anglo-Saxons, a village; with the Norse, a bay or creek; *Alnwick*, *Sandwick*.

Wood, **Wold**, **Weald** (Ger. *wald*)—a wood; *Waltham*, *Walden*, the *Cotswolds*; *Schwartzwald*, the *Black Forest*.

Worth (A.S. *woorthig*)—an enclosure; *Tamworth*, on the *Tame*.

Wy or **Gwy** (Welsh)—water; the *Wye*; used as an affix to many streams, as *Garaway*, *Conway*, *Medway*, *Solway*.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

[This vocabulary contains all common Scripture Names except monosyllables and dissyllables, the latter being always accented on the first syllable. *C* and *ch* have the sound of *k*, except when marked *ç*, to indicate the sound of *s*.]

A-bad'don.	An'a-kim.	Bar'sa-bas.	Cy-rē'nī-us.	Eū-roo'ly-don.
Ab'a-na.	A-nam'e-lech.	Bar-tho'o-mew.		Ed'ty-chus.
Ab'a-rim.	An-a-n'as.	Bar-ti-mē-us.		E-vil-me-rō'daeh.
A-bed'ne-go.	An'a-thoth.	Bar-zil'ia-l.	Dal-ma-nū'tha.	Ex'o-dus.
Ā-bel-Me-hō'lath.	An-dro-n'ous.	Bath'she-be.	Dal-mā'ti-a ('ah). Dam'a-ria.	E-zē'ki-el.
Ā-bel-Mis'rā-im.	An'ti-ooh.	Be-el'ze-bub.	Dam'scus.	E-zī-on-gā'ber.
Ā-bel-Shit'tim.	An'ti-pas.	Bē-er-la-hā'l'rol.	Dan'l-el.	
A-b'ra.	An-tip'a-tris.	Be-θ'roth.	Da-rī'us.	For-tū-nā'tus.
A-b'ra-thar.	A-pe'l'ēs ('ēs).	Bē'er-shē-be.	Deb'o-rah.	
Ā-bi-š'zer.	Ap-ol-lō'nī-a.	Bē'h-moth.	De-cap'o-lis.	
Ab'l-gail.	A-pol'los.	Bē'li-el.	De'l-lah.	Gab'ba-tha.
A-b'r'hū.	A-pol'ly-on.	Bel-shar'zar.	De-mō'tri-us.	Gā'bri-el.
A-b'r'jah.	Ap'pi-l' Fō'rum.	Bel-te-shar'zar.	DI-s'na, or DI-an'a.	Gad-a-rēnes'(-rēns').
A-b'r'jam.	Aq'uī-la.	Be-nā'lah ('ya).	DI-o-ny's'i-us(nish').	Gal-lī-ti-a(-lā'shi-a).
Ab-i-lē'ne.	A-rā'bī-an.	Ben-hā'dad.	DI-o't'rē-phēs (-fēs).	Gal'e-ed.
A-bim'e-lech.	Ar'a-rat.	Ben'ja-min.	Drū-sill'ia.	Gal-i-lē'an.
A-bin'a-dah.	A-ran'nah.	Be-rō'a.		Gal'lī-lee.
A-b'r'am.	Ar-che-lā'us.	Ber-nī'ce.		Gal'lī-o.
Ab'l-shag.	Ar-ō'tī'rus.	Be-rō'daeh-bal'adan	E-bed-mē'lech.	Gal-mā'lī-el.
A-biah'a-l.	Ar-e-op'a-gus.	Beth-ab'a-ra.	Eb-on-θ'ser.	Ged-a-l'rah.
Ā'bra-ham.	Ar'e-tas.	Beth'a-ny.	E'dom-ite.	Ge-dē'roth.
Ab'sa-lom.	Ā'rī-el.	Beth-ar'bel.	Ed're-l.	Ge-hā'st.
A-çel'da-ma.	Ar-i-ma-thē'a.	Beth-ā'ven.		Gem-a-r'rah.
A-chā'lā ('ya).	Ā'rī-och.	Be-ther'da (-ther').	E-le-š'leh.	Ge-ne's-reth.
A-d'no.	Ar-is-tar'chus.	Beth-bō'ron.	E-le-š'zar.	Ge-ne'sis (jen').
A-don-i-bē'sek.	Ar-is-to-bū'tus.	Beth'le-hem.	Ei-e-lō'the-lā-ra-el.	Ger'e-ōnes'(-ēns').
Ad-o-nī'jah.	Ar-ma-ged'don.	Beth-mā'a-ohah.	E-l'ah'nan.	Ger'l-sim.
Ad-o-nī'ram.	Ar-mē'nī-a.	Beth-pē'or.	E-l'ah'jah.	Geth-sem'a-ne.
A-don-i-zē'dek.	Ar'o-er.	Beth'pha-gē.	E-l'ra-kim.	Gib'be-thon.
A-dram'me-lech.	Ar'te-mas.	Beth-sā'l'da.	E-l'ra-shib.	Gib'e-ah.
Ad-ra-my'ti'um.	A-rū'mah.	Beth-shē'meoh.	E-l'š'zar.	Gib'e-on.
Ā'dri-a.	As'a-bel.	Be-thū'el.	E-l'rhū.	Gid'e-on.
Ā'dri-el.	As'e-nath.	Be-zā'e-el.	E-l'rhū.	Gil'bō'a, or Gil'bo-a.
A-dul'lam.	Ash'ke-naz.	Bi-thyn'ī-a.	E-lim'e-lech.	Gil'e-ad.
Ag'a-bus.	Ash'ta-roth.	Bō-a-nar'gēs ('jēs).	E-l'phaz.	Gir'ga-shite.
A-grip'pa.	Ā'si-a ('āshī-a).		E-l'pha.	Gol'go-tha.
A-has-ū-š'rus.	As'ke-lon.	Ca'ia-phas (-ya-fas).	E-l'pha.	Go-li'ath.
Ā-ha-zī'ah.	As-syr'ī-a.	Cal'va-ry.	E-l'pha.	Go-mor'rah.
A-h'jah.	Āth-a-lī'ah.	Ca'nnaan-ite.	E-l'ra-sar.	
A-him'a-az.	At-ta-lī'a.	Can'da-çē.	E-l'ra-than.	Hab'ak-kuk.
A-him'e-lech.	Au-gus'tus.	Ca-per'na-um.	E-lō'l.	Hach'l-lah.
A-hin'o-am.	As-a-rī'ah.	Cap-pa-dō'ci-a ('ah).	E-l'y-mas.	Had-ad-θ'zer.
A-hith'o-phen.	Az-gō'tus.	Car'che-mish.	Em'ma-us.	Hā-dad-rim'mon.
A-h'tub.	A-zō'tus.	Çen'ohre-a (sen').	E'ne-as.	Hā-gar-ēnes'(-ēns').
A-bō'l'ab.		Ces-a-rō'a (ces').	En-eg-lā'im.	Hag'ga-l.
A-bō'l'bah.	Bā'al-ah.	Chal-dē'an.	En-gē'di.	Ha-nan'e-el.
Aj'a-lon.	Bā'al-bē'rith.	Ched-or-lā'o-mer.	En-rō'gel.	Han'a-ni.
Al-ex-an'dri-a.	Bā'al-gad.	Chem'a-rīma.	Ep'a-phras.	Han-a-nī'ah.
Al-phus'us (-fē').	Bā'al-hā'zor.	Cher'eth-ites.	E-paph-ro-dī'tus.	Ha-rō'sbeth.
Al-tas-chit.	Bā'al-her'moon.	Chin'ne-reth.	Eph'e-sus.	Hav'l-lah.
Am'a-lek-ite.	Bā'al-mē'on.	Cho-rā'sim.	E-phra-īm.	Hā-voth-jā'lr.
Am'a-na.	Bā'al-pē'or.	Chū-shan-riah-a-thā'im.	Eph'ra-tah.	Haz'a-el.
Am'a-sa, or	Bā'al-per'a-sim.		Ep-i-cū-rō'sana.	Heph'zi-bah.
A-mā'sa.	Bā'al-shal'ī-sha.	Ci'l'ci-a (st-lish'lī-a).	E-ras'tus.	Her-mog'e-nēs (-moj'e-nēs).
Am-a-zī'ah.	Bā'al-tā'mar.	Cin'ne-roth (sin').	E-sar-had'don.	He-rō'di-ans.
Am-in'a-dib.	Bā'al-tē'bub.	Claud'i-a.	Ee-drē'lon.	He-rō'di-as.
Am'mon-ite.	Bā'al-tē'phon.	Claud'us.	Esh'ta-ol.	He-rō'di-on.
Am'o-rite.	Bā'a-sha.	Ciō'p-phas.		Hex-e-kī'ah.
Am-phil'o-lis.	Bab'y-lon.	Co-los'se.	E-thi-θ'pi-a.	Hid'de-kel.
Am'ra-phen.	Ba-hū'rim.	Co-nī'ah.	Eū-nī'ce.	Hi-e-rap'o-lis.
	Ba-rab'bas.	Cor-nē'lī-us.	Eū-θ'di-as.	Hig-gā'lon ('yon).
	Bar'na-bas.	Cy-rē'ne (al-).	Eū-phrā'tēs ('tēs).	

Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names.

Hil-kr'ah.	Kir-hē'res.	Mor'de-cil.	Pir'a-thom.	Sop'a-ter.
Ho-ah's'a.	Kir-jath-ā'im.	Mo-r'ah.	Pl-aid'i-a.	So-sip'a-ter.
Hy-me-nē'us.	Kir-jath-ar'ba.	My'si-a (mish'l-a).	Plē'ia-dēs (-ya-dēz).	Soe'the-nēs (-nēs).
Ich'a-bod.	Kir-jath-hū'zoth.	Nē'a-man.	Pot'i-phar.	Steph'a-nas.
I-cō'ni-um.	Kir-jath-jē'a-rim.	Nē'loth ('yoth).	Po-tip'hē-rah.	Suk'ki-lims (-lms).
Id-u-mē'a.	La-hō'l'rol.	Nē'loth ('yoth).	Pris-čil'ia.	Su-san'na.
Il-lyr'i-cum.	La-od-ī-ç'ē'a.	Nē'o-mi.	Proch'o-rus.	Sy-ē'ne.
Im-man'ū-el.	La-sē'a.	Naph'ta-Il.	Ptol-e-mā'is (tol-).	Syn'ti-chē.
I-sā'lah (I-sā'ya).	Laz'a-rus.	Na-than'a-el.	Pub'l'us.	Syr'a-cūsē.
Is-car'i-ot.	Leb'a-non.	Naz-a-reth.	I'u-tē'o-Il.	Syr'i-a.
Ish-bō'sheth.	Leb-b'us.	Naz'a-rīte.	Rā'a-mah.	Sy-ro-phe-nī'ci-an
Ish'ma-el.	Lem'ū-el.	Ne-ap'o-lis.	Ba-am'sēs ('sēs).	(-nish'l-an).
Ish'ma-el-īte.	Le-vi'a-than.	Ne-bā'loth ('yoth).	Ba-am'sēs ('sēs).	Tā'a-nach.
Is'ra-el (īz').	Lev'er-tines (-tins).	Neb-u-chad-ner'zar.	Ba-gū'el.	Tab'e-rah.
Is'ra-el-īte (īz').	Lib'y-a.	Neb-u-sar-ā'dan.	Rā-math-ā'im.	Tab'i-tha.
Is'sa-char.	Lo-am'mi.	Neg'i-noth.	Rā-math-īsh'i.	Ta-hap'a-nēs (-nēs).
Ith'a-mar.	Lo-ru'hā-mah.	Nē-he-m't'ah.	Rā-mō'sēs ('sēs).	Tah'pe-nēs (-nēs).
It'ta-l.	Lu'ci-fer.	Nē'hi-loth.	Rā-moth-gil'e-ad.	Tapp'ū-ah.
It-ū-rē'a.	Lu'ci-us (lu'ahi-us).	Ne-huah'tan.	Re-ber'ah.	Te-hō'ah.
Jā-beah-gil'e-ad.	Lyo-e-ō'ni-a.	Neth'i-nims.	Rē'chab-ites.	Ter'a-phim.
Jab'ne-el.	Ly'ci-a (lish'i-a).	NI-cā'nor.	Rē-ho-bō'am.	Ter'ti-us (-shī-us).
Ja-rus.	Lyd'i-a.	Nic-o-dē'mus.	Re-hō'both.	Ter-tul'ius.
Jeb'ū-sita.	Ly-sā'ni-as.	Nic-o-lā'i-tans.	Reph'a-im.	Thad-dē'us (-dē').
Jec-o-n'ah.	Ly'si-as (lish'i-as).	Nic'o-las.	Reph'i-dim.	The-oph'i-lus.
Jed'ū-thun.	Mā'a-cah.	NI-co-p'o-lis.	Rhō'gi-um (rē'ji-).	Thee-sa-lo-nī'ca.
Jā-gar-sē-ha-dē'tha.	Maç-e-dō'ni-a.	Nin'e-veh.	Sab'a-oth, or	Thy'a-t'ra.
Je-hō'a-haz.	Mach-pe'lah.	Ob-a-dī'ah.	Sa-bi'oth.	TI-bē'ri-as.
Je-hō'sah.	Mag'da-la.	Ō-bed-ē'dom.	Sa-bē'ana.	TI-bē'ri-us. [[('zer).
Je-hof'a-chin.	Mā'ha-lath.	O-mē'ga.	Sad'du-ces (-sēs).	Tig-lath-pi-lē'ser.
Je-hof'a-dā.	Mā'ha-nā'im.	O-nes'i-mus.	Sad'f'u-mias (-sēs).	Tim-math-hē'rēs.
Je-hof'a-kim.	Mā-her-shal-al-	On-e-siph'o-rus.	Sal-mō'ne.	Tim'o-thy. [[('rēz).
Je-hon'a-dab.	hash'bas.	O-r'ion.	Sal-mō'ri-a.	Tir'ba-kah.
Je-hō'ram.	Mak-hē'dah.	Oth'ni-el.	Sa-mā'ri-a.	Tir'sha-tha.
Je-hoah'a-phat.	Mal'a-chi.	Pā-dan-ā'ram.	Sa-mar'i-tan.	To-bī'ah.
Je-hoah'e-ba.	Man'a-en.	Pal'e-s-tine.	Sam-o-thrā'ci-a	To-bī'ah.
Je-hō-vah-jī'reh.	Ma-nas'seh.	Pam-phy'l'i-a.	(-thrā'hi-a).	To-gar'mah.
Je-hō-vah-nis'al.	Ma-nō'ah.	Par'thi-ana.	Sam'ū-el.	Trach-o-nī'tis.
Je-hō-vah-shā'iom.	Mar-a-nath'a.	Par-vā'im.	San-bal'at.	Tro-gyl'li-um (-jū').
Jer-e-mī'ah.	Ma-rē'shah.	Pat'a-ra.	Sap-phī'ra (saf'f-i).	Troph'i-mus.
Jer'i-chō.	Mat-ta-nī'ah.	Pat'e-hī'ah.	Sa-rep'ta.	Try-phē'sa.
Jer-o-bō'am.	Mat-th'as (math-).	Pe-n-ē'el.	Scyth'ian (aith').	Tū'bal-cāin.
Je-rub'ba-al.	Max-zaroth.	Pe-nū'el.	Se-cun'dus.	Tyeh'i-cua.
Je-ru'sa-lem.	Med'e-ba.	Per'a-zim.	Se-le'd'ci-a (-abi-a).	Ty-ran'nus.
Jeah'i-mon.	Me-gid'do.	Pē-rez-uz'sah.	Seph'a-rad.	Ū-phar'sin.
Jeak'ū-run.	Mel-chir'e-dek.	Per'ga-mos.	Seph-ar-vē'im.	Ū-r'rah.
Jex'e-bel.	Mel'i-ta.	Per'i-sites.	Ser-e-rah.	Ū-r'rah.
Jex're-el.	Men'a-hem.	Pha'l'ti-el.	Ser'gi-us ('ji-).	Uz-z'ah.
Jo-an'na.	Me-phil'o-sheth.	Phā-raōh (-niah').	Shal-ma-nē'ser ('zer)	Zac-chē's.
Joch'e-bed.	Mer-a-ri.	Phā-raōh-boph'ra.	Shar-rē'zer.	Zach-a-r'ah.
Jo-hā'nan.	Mer-a-thā'im.	(fā'ra-o).	Shem-a-rah.	Zach-a-r'ah.
Jon'a-dab.	Mer'l-bah.	Phā-raōh-nē'chōh.	Shem'i-nith.	Zal-mun'na.
Jon'a-than.	Me-rō-dach-bal'a-	Phar'i-see.	Sheph'a-t'ah.	Zam-zum'pitha.
Josh'ū-a.	dan.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shesh-baz'zar.	Zar'e-phath.
Jo-s'ah.	Mes-o-po-tā'mi-a.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shē'thar-bor'na-l.	Zar'e-tan.
Jox'a-char.	Mes-si'ah.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shib'bo-leth.	Zeb'e-dee.
Ju-dē'a.	Mēs-theg-am'mah.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shib-gā'lon (-yun).	Zeb'ō'im.
Jū'li-us.	Me-thū'se-lah.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shim'e-l.	Zeb'ū-lun.
Jū'pi-ter.	Mī-cā'iah ('ya).	Phe-nī'ce.	Sho-shan'nim.	Zech-a-r'ah.
Kad'mon-ites.	Mī'cha-el.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shō-lam-ite.	Zed-e-ki'ah.
Ked'e-moth.	Mid'ā-an-ite.	Phe-nī'ce.	Shi-lō'am, or Sil'o-am	Zē-lō'phe-had.
Ken'nis-zites.	Mī-lō'tus.	Phe-nī'ce.	Sil-vā'nus.	Zem-a-rā'im.
Kē'ri-oth.	Mir'ī-tus.	Phe-nī'ce.	Sim'e-on.	Zeph-a-n'ah.
Ke-tū'rah.	Mit-ū-lē'ne.	Phe-nī'ce.	Sir'i-on.	Zeph'a-thah.
Kib-roth-hat-tā'-a-	Mir'ra-im.	Phe-nī'ce.	Sis'o-ra.	Zē-rub'ba-bel.
vah.	Mō'ab-ite.	Phe-nī'ce.	Sod'om-ites.	Zer-ū-rah.
			Sol'o-mon.	Zip-pō'rah.

SELECT LIST OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

A

Acastus, a-ka'stēr, the faithful friend of Æneas, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.

Achæron, ak'e-ron, a river believed to be the entrance to the lower world, and afterwards placed in the lower world itself.

Achilles, a-kill'ez, the bravest of the Greeks in the war against Troy. He was invulnerable, except in his right heel, but was slain by Paris, son of the king of Troy.

Actæon, ak-t'e'on, a famous hunter, who was changed by Diana into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs.

Adonis, a-d'o'nis, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar. When wounded, Venus sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which flowers sprang up.

Ægeus, ē-j'e'us, a king of Athens, who threw himself into the sea, which after him was called the Ægean Sea.

Ægis, ē'jis, a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.

Æneas, ē-n'e'as, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, the hero of Virgil's poem, the *Æneid*.

Eolus, ē'o-lus, the god of the winds.

Æsculapius, es-kū-lā'pi-us, son of Apollo, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine.

Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'n'on, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy.

Aganippe, ag-a-nip'pē, a fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

Aglaja, a-glā'i-a, one of the Graces.

Ajax, ā'jaks, a Grecian hero in the Trojan war, celebrated for his valour.

Alceste, a-lek'to, one of the Furies.

Ammon, am'm'on, a title of Jupiter.

Amphion, am-f'ion, a king of Thebes, renowned for his musical skill.

Amphitrite, am-f'i-trit'ē, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

Andromache, an-drom'a-kē, the wife of Hector.

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da, the daughter of an Ethiopian king, rescued from a sea-monster by Perseus, who married her.

Anteus, an-t'e'us, a giant overcome by Hercules.

Aphrodite, af-rō-dit'ē, the Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified with the Roman Venus.

Apis, ā'pis, the bull worshipped by the Egyptians.

Apollo, a-pol'l'o, the god of prophecy, of song, and of music. See *Phœbus*.

Arachne, a-rak'nē, a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and was by her changed into a spider.

Ares, ā'rēs, the Greek name of Mars, god of war.

Aréthusa, ar-e-thū'sa, the nymph of a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.

Argus, ar'gus, the keeper with a hundred eyes, who was appointed guardian of the cow into which Io had been changed.

Ariadne, ar-i-ad'nē, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She guided Theseus out of the labyrinth of Crete, and was afterwards married to Bacchus.

Arion, a-r'ion, a famous Greek bard and cithara player, who, when cast into the sea by robbers, was carried safe to land by a dolphin which he had charmed by his music.

Ascanius, as-ka'n'i-us, the son of Æneas.

Astræa, as-tr'e'a, the goddess of justice.

Atalanta, at-a-lant'a, a Bœotian maiden celebrated for her swiftness in running.

Atë, ā'tē, the Greek goddess of mischief.

Athëna, a-thē'na, a Greek goddess, identified with the Roman Minerva.

Atlas, at'las, the leader of the Titans in their conflict with Zeus. Being conquered, he was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands.

Atropos, at'rō-pos, the inevitable, one of the Fates.

Augæus, aw-j'e'as, a king of Elis, whose stables, containing 3000 oxen, which had been uncleaned for 30 years, were cleaned out by Hercules in one day by leading rivers through them.

Aurora, aw-rō'ra, the goddess of morning.

Avernus, a-vēr'vus, a lake near the entrance to the lower world—the lower world itself.

B

Bacchus, bak'us, the god of wine, son of Jupiter.

Bellerophon, bel-ler'o-fon, the rider of the winged horse Pegasus.

Bellona, bel-lō'na, goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Briareus, bri-ā're-us, a giant with a hundred arms.

Bucephalus, bū-sefa-lus, the horse of Alexander the Great.

C

Cæus, kā'kus, an Italian shepherd, who was a notorious robber. He was a son of Vulcan, and was killed by Hercules.

Calliope, kal-i'o-pē, the Muse of epic poetry.

Cassandra, kas-san'dra, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but nobody would believe her.

Castor and Pollux, kas'tor and pol'l'uks, twin-brothers who, from their love to each other, were placed by Jupiter as a constellation in heaven under the name of Gemini, 'the twins.'

Cerberus, sér-bér-us, the three-headed dog that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

Ceres, sér'ēs, the goddess of agriculture, especially of corn, sister of Jupiter.

Cestus, ses'tus, the girdle of Venus.

Charon, kā'r'on, the ferryman of the lower world, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx.

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Scylla.

Chiron, kī'r'on, a centaur celebrated for his knowledge of plants, medicine, &c. He was the tutor of Æsculapius, Achilles, and Hercules. Having been accidentally wounded by one of the arrows of Hercules, he was changed into the constellation Sagittarius.

Chloris, klō'ris, the Greek goddess of flowers, identical with the Roman Flora.

Circæ, sir'sē, a celebrated sorceress, who entertained Ulysses on his way home from Troy.

Clio, klī'o, the Muse of history.

Cloacina, klo-a-sī'na, a Roman goddess who presided over the sewers.

Clothë, klō'tho, the spinner of the thread of life, the youngest of the Fates.

Cocytus, ko-s'tus, a river in the lower world.

Comus, kō'm'us, the god of mirth and joy.

Cupid, kū'pid, the god of love, son of Venus.

Cybele, sib'e-lē, wife of Saturn, and mother of the gods.

Cynthia, sin'thi-a, Diana, so called from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, her birthplace.

Select List of Mythological and Classical Names.

Cythera, sith-ér-è'a, Venus, so called from the island of Cythera, where she was worshipped.

D

- Dædalus**, dé'da-lus, a sculptor and architect, who was shut up in the Cretan labyrinth, but escaped from it by means of artificial wings.
- Damocles**, dam'o-klês, a sycophant of a tyrant of Syracuse. Having lauded highly the happiness of kings, he had his views altered on finding a keen-edged sword suspended over his head by a single horse-hair as he sat at a banquet.
- Damon** and **Pythias**, dá'mon and pith'as, two noble Pythagoreans of Syracuse, remembered as models of faithful friendship.
- Danaë**, dan'a-è, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter.
- Daphnè**, dá'f-nè, a nymph beloved by Apollo, who was turned into a laurel-tree.
- Dajandra**, dej-a-n'ra, the wife of Hercules, who, having unwittingly caused her husband's death, killed herself.
- Delos**, dé'los, the smallest of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.
- Delphi**, del'fi, a small town in Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo.
- Deucalion**, dé-ka-li-on, a king of Thessaly. He and his wife Pyrrha were the only human survivors of a great deluge.
- Diana**, di-á'na, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon and of hunting.
- Dió**, dí'do, the reputed foundress of Carthage. She fell in love with Æneas, the Trojan hero, but not finding her love returned, killed herself.
- Dodona**, do-dó'na, a city of Epirus, famed for an oracle of Jupiter.

E

- Ecdymion**, en-dí'mi-on, a youth celebrated for his beauty, and for the perpetual sleep in which he spent his life.
- Erato**, er'a-to, the Muse of amatory poetry.
- Erebus**, er'e-bus, the god of darkness. The name is applied also to the lower world.
- Euphrosyne**, ú-fros'í-nè, one of the Graces.
- Europa**, ú-ró'pa, the daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. She was carried off by Jupiter into Crete under the form of a white bull. Hence the name Europe.
- Eurus**, ú'rus, the east wind.
- Eurydice**, ú-rid'í-sè, the wife of Orpheus.
- Euterpe**, ú-tér'pè, the Muse of lyric poetry and music.

F

- Fates**, three goddesses who determined the birth, life, and death of man—Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.
- Fiera**, fió'ra, the goddess of flowers.
- Furies**, three goddesses of vengeance—Alecto, Megera, and Tisiphona.

G

- Ganymede**, gan'i-méd, the cup-bearer of the gods after the dismissal of Hebe for awkwardness.
- Geryon**, jé'ri-on, a giant who had three bodies and three heads. He was killed by Hercules, who took away his oxen.
- Glaucus**, glaw'kus, a fisherman who was changed into a sea-god.
- Gordius**, gor'di-us, a king of Phrygia, who tied an inextricable knot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.
- Gorgons**, gor'gons, three female monsters, who turned all they looked upon into stone—Medusa, Euryale, and Stheno.
- Græces**, three attendants of Venus, goddesses of

grace, favour, and gentleness—Aglais, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

H

- Hebe**, hé'bè, the goddess of youth, daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules after he was deified.
- Hecate**, hék'a-tè or hék'at, the goddess of enchantments, often identified with Diana and Luna.
- Hector**, hék'tor, the son of Priam, king of Troy. He was the bravest of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body in triumph round the walls of Troy.
- Hecuba**, hék'ú-ba, wife of Priam, king of Troy, and mother of Hector. After the destruction of Troy she was changed into a dog.
- Helena**, hé'le-na, wife of Menelaus, a king of Sparta, and the greatest beauty of her day. She became the cause of the Trojan war by eloping with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.
- Helmsus**, hé'le-nus, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy.
- Hellœus**, hé'l'i-kon, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
- Helle**, hé'lè, a maiden who, while fleeing from her stepmother, was drowned in the strait which, after her, is called Hellespont.
- Hebe**, hé'ra, a Grecian goddess corresponding to the Juno of the Romans.
- Hercules**, hé'r'kú-lès, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity. He was deified as the god of strength.
- Hermes**, hé'r'més, the Greek name of Mercury.
- Hero**, hé'ro, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim the Hellespont to meet her.
- Hesperides**, hé-sper'í-dés, the daughters of Hesperus, who had a garden in which were golden apples. These were guarded by a dragon, but it was killed by Hercules, who carried off the apples.
- Hesperus**, hé'sper-us, the evening star, a son of Atlas, who was turned into a star. He is also called Lucifer, or the morning star.
- Hippocæna**, hip-po-kré'nè, a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and said to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.
- Hours**, hó'rè, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter, who presided over the changes of the seasons.
- Hyacinthus**, hí-a-sin'thus, a beautiful lad, beloved by Apollo. He was accidentally killed by a blow from Apollo's quoit, and from his blood sprang the flower that bears his name.
- Hybla**, hí'bla, a town in Sicily, the neighbourhood of which was celebrated for producing honey.
- Hydra**, hí'dra, a water-serpent with fifty heads killed by Hercules near the Lernean lake.
- Hygieia**, hí-jé'i-a, the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.
- Hymen**, hí'men, the god of marriage.
- Hymettus**, hí-met'tus, a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.
- Hyperion**, hip-e-r'ion, a son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun, also the Sun himself.

I

- Iacchus**, í-ak'us, a name of Bacchus.
- Icarus**, ík'a-rus, a son of Dædalus. On his fleeing from Crete, his father fixed to his body wings made of wax, which melted on his soaring too near the sun, and he fell into and was drowned in the sea.
- Ida**, í'da, a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.

Select List of Mythological and Classical Names.

Idalla, i-dá'li-a, a surname of Venus, derived from the town of Idalium in Cyprus.
Iltum, il'i-um, a poetical name for Troy.
Io, í'o, daughter of Inachus, king of Argos. Jupiter fell in love with her, and, through fear of Juno, changed her into a cow.
Iphigenia, íf-i-je-n'á, daughter of Agamemnon. She was to be sacrificed for an offence committed by her father against Diana, but was spared by the goddess.
Iris, í'ris, the swift-footed messenger of the gods.
Isis, í'sis, an Egyptian goddess.
Ixion, íks-i'on, son of a king of Thessaly, who, for an offence against Juno, was chained to a constantly revolving wheel.

J

Janus, já'nus, the Roman sun-god, having a face on the front and another on the back of his head.
Jason, já'son, the leader of the Argonauts, who brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis.
Juno, jú'no, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and protecting goddess of women.
Jupiter, jú'pi-tér, the chief god among the Romans, son of Saturn, and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Greek Zeus.

L

Lachesis, lak'e-sis, one of the Fates, who determined the lot of life.
Laocon, la-ó'ko-on, a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who was, together with his two sons, killed at the altar by serpents.
Latona, la-tó'na, the mother of Apollo and Diana.
Leander, le-an'dér, a youth of Abydos, who swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero of Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.
Leda, lé'da, the wife of a king of Laconia, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a swan. She was the mother of Castor and Pollux.
Lerna, lé'r'na, a marsh where Hercules killed the Hydra.
Luna, lí'na, the moon.

M

Mars, má'rs, god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno.
Medea, me-dé'a, daughter of a king of Colchis. She assisted Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece, and afterwards became his wife.
Medusa, me-dú'sa, one of the Gorgons, killed by Perseus.
Megara, me-jé'ra, one of the Furies.
Meliboeus, mel-i-bé'us, the name of a shepherd.
Melpomene, mel-pom'e-né, the Muse of tragic poetry.
Mentor, men'tor, the faithful friend of Ulysses.
Mercury, mér'kú-ri, the god of commerce and gain, and messenger of the gods, identified with the Greek Hermes.
Midas, mí'das, a Phrygian king who desired of Bacchus that everything he touched might turn to gold. His wish being granted, even his food turned to gold, and he was saved from starvation by washing in the river Pactolus.
Minerva, min-ér'va, the Roman goddess of wisdom, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene.
Minos, mí'nos, a king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death a judge in the infernal regions.
Mnemosyne, né-mos'i-né, the mother of the Muses.
Momus, mó'mus, the god of mockery and censure.
Morpheus, mor'fé-us, the god of dreams.
Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry; Clio, of history; Erato, of amatory poetry; Thalia, of comedy; Melpomene, of tragedy;

Terpsichore, of dancing; Euterpe, of lyric poetry; Polyhymnia, of lyric poetry and eloquence; and Urania, of astronomy.

N

Narcissus, nar-sis'us, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a well, and pined away until he was changed into the flower of the same name.
Nemean Lion, né-mé'an, a lion in the wood of Nemea, which was torn to pieces by Hercules.
Nemesis, nem'e-sis, the goddess of justice and punishment.
Neptune, nep'tún, brother of Jupiter, and god of the sea.
Nestor, nes'tor, a king of Pylos, famous for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have lived through three generations.
Niobe, ní'o-bé, the daughter of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her children having been killed by Apollo, she wept for them until she was turned into stone.
Nox, nok's, night, the daughter of Chaos.

O

Oedipus, é'di-pus, a king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, whereupon she killed herself.
Olympus, o-lim'pus, a lofty mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, regarded as the seat of the gods.
Omphale, om'fa-lé, the widow of Tmolus, king of Lydia, to whom Hercules became a slave.
Ops, the wife of Saturn, the goddess of plenty and patroness of husbandry.
Orestes, o-res'tés, son of Agamemnon, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother, Clytemnestra.
Orion, o-rí'on, a celebrated giant and hunter, who at his death was turned into a constellation.
Orpheus, or'fé-us, a poet who moved inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.
Osiris, o-sí'ris, the chief Egyptian deity.

P

Pactolus, pak-tó'lus, a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, from Midas having washed in it.
Pæan, pé'an, a name of Apollo as the healing deity.
Pallas, pal'las, the Greek name of Minerva.
Pan, son of Mercury, the chief god of woods and of shepherds.
Pandora, pan-dó'ra, the first woman, made by Vulcan by command of Jupiter. She was presented with gifts by all the gods. She opened a box which she had received from Jupiter, and out of it flew all sorts of diseases among mankind, and nothing remained in it but Hope.
Parce, par'é, the Fates.
Paris, par'is, son of Priam, king of Troy. He carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, and so occasioned the Trojan war, in which he was slain.
Parnassus, par-nas'sus, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
Pegasus, peg'a-sus, a winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa. He is called the horse of the Muses.
Penelope, pé-nel'o-pé, the wife of Ulysses. During his absence, she promised the suitors who came to her, that she would marry when she had finished a web she was weaving, but what was woven during the day, she undid at night.
Perseus, pér'se-us, a son of Jupiter, who cut off

Select List of Mythological and Classical Names.

the head of Medusa, by which he turned into stone a terrible sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.

Phaethon, fá'e-thon, a son of Sol, who, having obtained leave to drive the chariot of the sun for one day, upset it, and was hurled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter into the river Po.

Philomela, fil-o-mé'la, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale.

Phlegethon, fle'g'e-thon, a river of fire in the lower world.

Phoebe, fé'bé, the goddess of the moon, sister of Phoebus.

Phoebus, fé'bus, a name of Apollo as god of the sun.

Phosphorus, fos'f'or-us, the Greek name of Lucifer, the morning star.

Pluto, plú'to, the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

Plutus, plú'tus, the god of riches.

Pollux, pol'lux, the brother of Castor.

Polyhymnia, pol-i-him'ni-a, the Muse of lyric poetry and eloquence.

Pomona, po-mó'na, the goddess of fruit.

Posidon, po-sí'dón, the Greek god of the sea, identical with the Roman Neptune.

Priam, prí'am, the last king of Troy. He was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.

Priapus, pri-á'pus, the god of fruitfulness, of gardens, and vineyards.

Prometheus, pro-mé'the-us, said to have made a man of clay, and put life into him by fire stolen from heaven. For his kindness to men, he incurred the wrath of Jupiter, who chained him to a rock, where he was tormented by a vulture which fed continually upon his liver.

Proserpine, pros'ér-pin, daughter of Jupiter, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower regions.

Proteus, pró'te-us, a sea-god who could assume any form he pleased.

Psyche, sí'ké, a nymph beloved by Cupid.

Pymalion, pig-má'lí-on, a king of Cyprus, who fell in love with the image of a maiden which he himself had made. Venus changed it into a woman, whom he married.

Pyramus, pí'r-a-mus, the lover of Thisbe.

Pythion, pí'thon, a serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo.

R

Rhadamanthus, rad-a-man'thus, one of the judges in the lower world.

S

Saturn, sat'urn, the father of Jupiter, by whom he was dethroned.

Scylla, sí'la, a rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis. On this rock lived Scylla, a fearful monster, which barked like a dog, and had six mouths and twelve feet. She was very dangerous to the ships which had to pass between the rocks.

Semele, sem'e-lé, the mother of Bacchus.

Scrapis, se-rá'pis, an Egyptian divinity.

Silenus, sí'lé-nus, the companion of Bacchus, represented as being usually drunk, and seated on an ass.

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Sidon, sí'non, a Greek who persuaded the Trojans to admit within their city the wooden horse, which was filled with Greek warriors.

Sisyphus, sí'sí-fus, a wicked king of Corinth, who was punished in the lower world by having to roll to the top of a hill a stone which constantly rolled back again.

Sol, the god of the sun.

Somnus, som'nus, the god of sleep.

Styx, stíks, a river of the lower world, across which the shades of the departed were ferried by Charon.

T

Tantalus, tan'ta-lus, a son of Jupiter, who, having offended his father, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with branches of fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he desired to eat.

Telemachus, te-lem'a-kus, son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Terminus, té'r-min-us, the god who guarded boundaries.

Terpsichore, té'r-pík'o-ré, the Muse of dancing.

Thalia, tha-lí'a, the Muse of comedy.

Theseus, thé'se-us, a king of Athens, who killed the Minotaur, and performed various other famous exploits.

Thespis, thé's'pis, the founder of Greek tragedy.

Thetis, thé'tis, the mother of Achilles.

Thisbe, thís'bé, a Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus.

Timon, tí'mon, a celebrated misanthrope of Athens.

Timotheus, tí-mó'the-us, a celebrated musician of Miletus.

Tiresias, tí-ré'si-as, a blind soothsayer of Thebes.

Tiaphone, tí-sí'f'o-né, one of the Furies.

Titans, tí'tans, sons of Titan, who helped their father against Jupiter, but were overthrown.

Tityrus, tí'tí-rus, the name of a shepherd.

Troilus, tró'i-lus, a son of Priam, king of Troy, slain by Achilles.

Troy, a city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. See *Helena*.

U

Ulysses, ú-lis'é's, a king of Ithaca, famed among the Greek warriors before Troy for his craft and eloquence.

Urania, ú-rá'ni-a, the Muse of astronomy.

V

Vacuna, va-kú'na, the goddess of rural leisure.

Venus, vé'nus, the goddess of love and beauty.

Vartumnus, vér-tum'nus, the god of the seasons.

Vesper, ves'pér, the same as Hesperus.

Vesta, ves'ta, daughter of Saturn, goddess of the household fire and of domestic life.

Vulcan, vul'kan, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno.

Z

Zephyrus, zef'i-rus, the west wind.

Zeus, zús or zé'us, the Greek name of Jupiter.

THE END.

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