
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by
George, Charles, and Homer Merriam,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Riverside, Cambridge:
Electrotyped and Printed By
H. O. Houghton and Company.
This volume is designed as in some sort a revision and enlargement of the Octavo Abridgment of Webster's "American Dictionary" known as the "University edition," which was prepared by the late Professor Goodrich of Yale College, and was first issued in 1856. But as the "American Dictionary" was itself thoroughly revised in all its departments, and greatly augmented and improved, as recently as 1864, it was found that the original Abridgment could only in part be taken as the basis of reconstruction. The present work must therefore be considered as in the main an abstract from the last edition of the larger Dictionary, while the general plan is the same as that of its predecessor. Like that, it is intended to meet the wants of that large class of persons who wish to obtain in a single volume of moderate size and cost as complete a presentation as possible of the meaning, pronunciation, and orthography of the words which make up the main body of our modern English tongue. Like that, too, it has a specific end and object, having been "framed expressly for the benefit of those who are cultivating English composition on a broad scale, and are desirous to gain an exact knowledge of our language, and a ready command of its varied forms of expression." How far the work will answer these purposes may appear from a more detailed statement of its chief features, and of the principles on which it has been constructed.

I. Introduction.—Instead of the "Principles of Pronunciation" and the "Remarks on Orthography" contained in the former edition, the fuller and more elaborate articles on these subjects in the Quarto Dictionary have been substituted. The orthóepic notation is also the remodeled and simplified notation of the Quarto, which contains a few characters additional to those of the one previously employed. A "List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways" is subjoined to the "Principles of Orthography," and will be found to be an addition of much practical usefulness. An explanatory list of the more common Prefixes and Suffixes, with illustrative examples, forms a new feature of the work, and one which adds not a little to its value. As these formative syllables enter into the composition of multitudes of words, a knowledge of their signification is very important, and the preliminary information which is furnished renders it unnecessary to explain them in each particular instance in the body of the Dictionary.

II. Dictionary Proper.—1. The Vocabulary contains a wide and careful selection of those words in regard to which miscellaneous readers may be presumed to need information. It comprises, or is meant to comprise, all English words in actual use at the present day, including many terms in the various departments of Science and Art, especially such as pertain to those departments with which all well-educated persons are supposed to have some acquaintance. Obsolete words have for the most part been omitted, as their insertion would increase the bulk and enhance the price of the volume to too great a degree. Rare words and self-explaining compounds have been omitted for similar reasons. Important phrases, however, are given, accompanied with explanations, which, though necessarily concise, will be found to be clear and exact.

2. Definitions. Most Dictionaries designed for popular use are distinguished by an imprecision and unsatisfactoriness of definition resulting from the fact that the meanings of the words are to a great extent expressed by a mere array of other words of similar signification. This fault, it is hoped, has been avoided here, an attempt having been made to fix and exhibit — after the manner of the larger work — the various shades of meaning of all the more important words by means of formal, discriminative definition conveyed in brief descriptive sentences or clauses.

3. To words thus defined, Synonyms are often subjoined, printed in a separate paragraph, and in smaller type. The object is, after giving a clear conception of the peculiar import of a word, to bring others into view which have the same general signification, thus opening a wide range to a writer for selecting the most appropriate terms, and aiding him to acquire a
varied and expressive diction. With the same end in view, synonymous words are carefully 
discriminated in numerous instances, the distinctive meaning of each being carefully drawn 
out, and a comparison made between them, showing the points of difference.

4. Etymology. A leading and novel feature of this Abridgment is the introduction, in a 
reduced form, of the etymologies of the new edition of the Quarto Dictionary, which work has 
been declared by eminent philological authorities to be “the best general etymologicon we yet 
possess of the English language.” The value of this portion of the volume to those who desire 
to gain a thorough knowledge of their mother-tongue does not need to be enlarged upon.

5. The Pronunciation is that of the Quarto, upon which great care was bestowed, 
distinguished orthoepists both in England and America having been consulted on doubtful 
points. The system of referring from the words in the vocabulary to the preliminary 
“Principles” is one which the consultant of the work will find exceedingly useful.

6. The Orthography, in disputed cases, — and these embrace only a few limited classes 
of words, — is to a great extent given both ways, though with a clear indication of the form 
to be preferred on the principles of Dr. Webster. In every instance, the form preferred has 
been sanctioned by distinguished English grammarians and orthoepists, as Lowth, Walker, 
&c. Their claims to general adoption are based upon the fact that they are conformed to the acknowledged analogies of the language, and are designed merely to repress irregularities 
and remove petty exceptions. With both forms before him, every one can decide for himself 
which to adopt.

7. The Illustrative Engravings on wood, about six hundred in number, have been selected 
and engraved expressly for this work. They are intended, not for mere ornament, but to 
elucidate the meaning of words which cannot be satisfactorily explained without pictorial aid. 
“There is no knowledge of things,” says Locke, “conveyed by men’s words, when their ideas 
agree not to the reality of things. . . . The shape of a horse, or cassowary, will be but rudely 
and imperfectly imprinted on the mind by words; the sight of the animals doth it a thousand 
times better. . . . Such things as these, which the eye distinguishes by their shapes, would be 
best let into the mind by draughts made of them, and more determine the significance of 
such words than any other words set for them, or made use of to define them.”

III. Appendix.—The range of the Dictionary has been much extended by the 
addition to it of various useful vocabularies appropriate to the work as a manual of popular 
reference, as will be seen by an inspection of the Table of Contents on the ensuing page. 
Most of these vocabularies are abridged from those given in the larger work, but they 
will be found sufficiently comprehensive for all the ordinary wants of the general reader. 
The “Etymological Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names” has been very carefully 
revised and somewhat enlarged by the aid of recent works of great value, and in its present 
state possesses increased accuracy and usefulness. The “Concise Account of the Chief 
Deities, Heroes, etc., in the Greek and Roman Mythology” was given in the previous edition 
of this work, but has now received numerous additions and emendations which render it more 
worthy of the public favor. The “Vocabulary of Perfect and Allowable Rhymes”—a 
peculiar feature of this edition—is based upon the corresponding “Index” in Walker’s 
“Rhyming Dictionary”; but it is more copious and far more correct. Walker calls attention 
to the fact that “this collection of words,” besides its designed and most obvious application, 
“is in some measure a dictionary of pronunciation, and may answer very useful purposes to 
foreigners and provincials, who, by understanding the sound of one word, may become 
acquainted with the pronunciation of a whole class.” The “Glossary of Scottish Words and 
Phrases,” with preliminary remarks on the peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation and orthog-
raphy,—which is also a new and peculiar feature of this work,—has been prepared under 
the supervision of a native of Scotland, Mr. William Russell, who is well-known as an elocu-
tionist and scholar. The evident superiority of this Glossary to all others of a similar kind, 
will doubtless cause it to be warmly welcomed by lovers of Scottish literature.

As a whole, it is hoped that this volume may fairly lay claim to the character of a 
“National Dictionary,” fully suited to meet the requirements of all who are seeking a 
standard reference-book of this nature.

In conclusion, it is due to Mr. William G. Webster to state that the editor has had the 
benefit of his co-operation in some portions of the work.

DORCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, August 10, 1867.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOWELS IN MONOSyllABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SILENT VOWELS</td>
<td>xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSONANTS</td>
<td>xiii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIPHTHONGS</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duplication of consonants</td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accent</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divided Usage</td>
<td>xxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissyllables</td>
<td>xxvi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisyllables and polysyllables</td>
<td>xxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllabication</td>
<td>xx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY</td>
<td>xxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>xxii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules for spelling certain classes of words</td>
<td>xxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of words spelled in two or more ways</td>
<td>xxv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES</td>
<td>xxxiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH</td>
<td>xxxviii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK</td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE</td>
<td>1 to 834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDENDA</td>
<td>835, 836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# APPENDIX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A VOCABULARY OF PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPITURE PROPER NAMES</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory Index of Prefixes, Suffixes, and Formative Sylla-</td>
<td>905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, with their</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivation and Signification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefatory Remarks</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elements of Pronunciation of the principal modern languages</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of continental europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS</td>
<td>914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBSERVATIONS NECESSARY TO BE BORNE IN MIND</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES</td>
<td>916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOCABULARY OF MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, &amp;c.</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES OF MEN</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMES OF WOMEN</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, ETC., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARBITRARY SIGNS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY</td>
<td>963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Short</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Å, Ä, long, as in</td>
<td>Åle, Fête, Châmbre, Grâvy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Å, Å, short, as in</td>
<td>Add, Flâ, Hâve, Rândon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, Ë, long, as in</td>
<td>Ève, Méte, Péce, Sézurc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, È, short, as in</td>
<td>Ènd, Môt, Chêc, Léopard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, Í, long, as in</td>
<td>Ice, Fine, Mîrc, Thrîve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, Í, short, as in</td>
<td>Íl, Fin, Admit, Tribûte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O, Ô, long, as in</td>
<td>Old, Nôte, Lôaf, Dépôse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O, Ô, short, as in</td>
<td>Odd, Nôt, Tôrrîd, Resôlve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ù, Ù, long, as in</td>
<td>Ùse, Tûbe, Lûte, Feûdãl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ù, Ù, short, as in</td>
<td>Ùs, Tûb, Bût, Stûdy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ý, Ý, long, as in</td>
<td>Ýly, Sty, Skûy, Edîfîy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ý, Ý, short, as in</td>
<td>Ýscyt, Nymph, Lyûic, Abûss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Å, Å, as in</td>
<td>Åir, Shârè, Pâr, Bêar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Æ, Æ, Italian, as in</td>
<td>Ærm, Fêthêr, Fêr, Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, À, as in</td>
<td>Ask, Grâss, Dânce, Brânch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, Æ, broad, as in</td>
<td>All, Tâlk, Haul, Swurm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, Ë, like short e, as in</td>
<td>What, Wander, Wallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, Ë, like ë, as in</td>
<td>Ére, Thêre, Hêir, Whêre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, Ë, like long a, as in</td>
<td>Eight, Prey, Obgy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E, Ë, as in</td>
<td>Ermine, Vêrge, Prefûer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, Í, like long e, as in</td>
<td>Pique, Machine, Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, Í, like ë, as in</td>
<td>Írsôme, Virgin, Thîrsty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGULAR DIPHTHONAL SOUNDS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ö, Ô, like short u, as in</td>
<td>Õther, Döne, Sôn, Wôn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Õ, Õ, like long oo, as in</td>
<td>Õrge, Õq, Môve, Tômb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Õ, Õ, like short oo, as in</td>
<td>Õsom, Wûft, Wôman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Õ, Õ, like broad oo, as in</td>
<td>Õrder, Fôrm, Stôrk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Õ, Õ, as in</td>
<td>Õsôn, Fôod, Bôtôy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Õ, Õ, as in</td>
<td>Wôôl, Fôôt, Gôôd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, Ù, preceded by r, as in</td>
<td>Rûde, Rûmor, Rûral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, Ù, like long oo, as in</td>
<td>Bull, Pût, Pûsh, Pûl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U, Ù, as in</td>
<td>Ürge, Bûrn, Fûrl, Concûr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONSONANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C, Ç, soft, like s sharp, as in</td>
<td>Cede, Cîte, Accep't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C, Ç, hard, like k, as in</td>
<td>Call, Concur, Success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch, Ch, (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>Child, Much, Touch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch, Ch, soft, like sh, as in</td>
<td>Chaise, Marchioness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch, Ch, hard, like k, as in</td>
<td>Chorus, Echo, Distich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ç, Ç, hard, as in</td>
<td>Çet, Tíger, Begûn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ç, S, soft, like j, as in</td>
<td>Gem, Engîne, Elegîy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, s, sharp (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>Same, Yes, Rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S, s, soft or vocal, like z, as in</td>
<td>Has, Amûse, Roseâte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th, th, sharp (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>Thing, Breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th, th, flat or vocal, as in</td>
<td>Thine, Smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng, ng (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>Sing, Single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N, n (See § 82), as in</td>
<td>Linger, Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X, x, like ges, as in</td>
<td>Exîst, Auxîliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph, ph, like f (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>Phantasm, Sylph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qu, qu, like kow (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>Queen, Conquest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wh, wh, like kow (unmarked), as in</td>
<td>What, Awhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zh, zh, as in</td>
<td>Vision (Vîsh'ûn)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** When one letter of an improper diphthong, or of a triphthong, is marked, it is to be taken as representing the sound of the combination, and the letter or letters which are not marked are to be regarded as silent; as in âîm, clîan, cîll, people, rîgate, sôul, jôurnal, âúw, &c. The combined letters ce, ci, scî, se, ai, or âi, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to sh; as in oceân, cêclîsîous, sôcial, lôcîtîan, suspiçîon, âuspîcîus, con'scîence, nau'scîus, controvers'ial, dissen'sîon, inîtial, oran'sîon, âficîtîon, &c. Such syllables are not always respelled, as, in general, they will naturally be pronounced correctly by an English speaker. But in all exceptional, doubtful, or difficult cases, the appropriate respelling is used.

** For an explanation of foreign sounds occurring in the Dictionary, see pp. *011*-15.

RESPPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION. — (1.) In respelling the French on, en, on, &c., the letters ng are not to be pronounced simply to mark the vowel as nasâl, that is, as pronounced through both the nose and the mouth at the same time. — (2.) The respelling of a word when a number of related words follow, applies to all of them down to some other word which is respelled.

REFERENCES.—The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation.

ACCENT.—The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in Super-intendent. In the division of words into syllables, these marks, besides performing their proper office, supply the place of the hyphen, except in some compound and derivative words.
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION,
WITH EXPLANATIONS OF THE KEY.

VOEWS.

§ 1. The vowel sounds in monosyllables and accented syllables are marked in the Dictionary by pointing the letters according to the Key. Each of the vowels will now be considered under three heads: viz., its regular long, and short, and its occasional sounds, as heard in monosyllables and in accented and unaccented syllables.

I. VOWELS IN MONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

A.

§ 2. Regular long sound, marked ā, ä, as in air; heard also in plain, day, gal, gage, ege, break, wey, whey, &c.

Note.—This sound of a is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in it annexed to its "radical" or initial sound, as in pay, where the y may be regarded as representing the vanish. Writers are not agreed as to the nature of the radical part, some considering it to be the sound of short e, while others assert that it is a distinct, though very similar, element, being like the other long vowels as compared with their true corresponding short sounds, of a slightly less open quality. — See § 11, and § 8.

Note.—This is a distinct element from the long a. Like the other shut or stopped vowels (o, ɪ, ɒ, ʊ, ø), its sound is exceedingly short, and has a certain abrupt, explosive character, which is hardly found in any language but our own. With respect to its position in the scale of sounds, it is a palatal vowel, intermediate between ai and i, the tongue being raised higher than for a, and not so high as for e.

Occasional Sounds of a.

§ 4. Sound of a before r, in such words as air, care, fare, bear, prayer, parent, marked ā, ä. The letter e has the same sound in a few words, such as there, where, their, heir, &c.

Two errors in opposite extremes are here to be avoided: 1. That of the vulgar, who pronounce where, whar; bear, bar; careful, careful, &c.; 2. That of some among the educated classes, who pronounce pair, parent, &c., as if spelt pay'er, pay'ent, &c.

Occasional Sounds of a.

§ 5. Sound of the Italian a, marked ă, ä, as in arm, father, àir; heard also in ahi, heath, amt, guard, air, &c.

Note.—This sound occurs in monosyllables and in the accented syllable of many words, before r final or r followed by another consonant (as in scarred, hairy, &c.), and in the derivatives of such words (as in scarred, hairy, of, or resembling, tar, debarring). But when a occurs in an accented syllable, before r followed by a vowel or by another r, in a word not a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in appare, bârrow, tarry, to delay.

The Italian a is the most open of all the vowel sounds, and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale; the other extremes being ë and ò. In its formation the mouth and throat are opened widely, and the tongue is left in its natural position of rest. It was formerly much more common in English than it is at the present day. The loss of it to so great an extent has been an injury to our language, and any further exclusion of it is therefore undesirable.

§ 6. Sound of a in certain words (chiefly monosyllables) ending in ay, ey, s, es, st, së, sp, with a few in nce, and nt. marked ā, ä, as in stëff, gryf, pæäs, tæs, dæk, gæsp, chænce, chant, &c.

Note.—Down to the close of the last century, words of
this class were universally pronounced with the full Italian a. Some, especially among the vulgar, gave this too short in English, like the Italian a in such cases, especially among the offices of government, and the nobility and gentry with whom he was led to associate. Such, also, is said by members of Oxford and Cambridge to be the case now at those universities; and some of the most eminent prescribers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Welbourn), have been mentioned in confirmation of this remark. It is for such reasons that the words in question are here marked with a shortened or brief sound of the Italian a, in accordance with the views and practice of Dr. Webster.

§ 7. Sound of broad a, marked A, as in all, talk, hand, soon; heard also in save, give, georgie, forget, bought, lot.

Note. — This has sometimes been called the German a, but it is a broader and more guttural sound, being formed by a depression of the larynx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth posteriorly.

§ 8. Short sound of broad a, marked A, as in what, wonder, willow, &c.; heard also in knowledge.

Note. — This is the extreme short sound of broad a, and coincides with the sound of o in not. It differs, however, in quality as well as from quantity from broad a, being a more open sound; that is to say, the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though of the same shape in both cases, contains a larger volume of air or sound for the latter (q), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout. Nor is this difference peculiar to a and o; it also exists between the other pairs of vowel sounds that have essentially the same organic formation, but differ in length or duration: in each case, that which is the briefer in quantity is the more open in quality of the two.

There is a sound of a, as heard in salt, although, &c., which is intermediate between that in who and that in what. No distinctive mark is used to indicate this intermediate sound, but the inquirer is referred to this section from all words in the vocabulary in which the sound occurs. — See § 21, Note.

§ 9. An exceptional sound of a occurs in the words any, many. It is as if they were spelled any, many, being the regular short sound of e.

E.

§ 10. Regular long sound, marked E, e, as in eye, mète, &c.; heard also in Caesar, beard, feet, leisure, people, key, machine, field, asphagus, quay, &c.

Note. — In the formation of this element, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through the mouth, even in London sound can be uttered. E is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the normal vowel scale, a and oo being the other extremes.

§ 11. Regular short sound, marked E, e, as in end, met; heard also in many, aphresia, said, says, feather, héter, lippard, friend, asafadi, bury, guests.

Note. — This is not a short sound of the long e. It has usually been considered as the short or extreme short sound of the a in fate; but most orthoepists at the present day, while allowing it to be a nearly related sound, regard it as distinct, being slightly more open than the radical part of a, and lacking the tense e; both are intermediate between e and a, the tongue not being so much depressed as for the former, nor raised so high toward the palate as for the latter. — See § 2, and § 5, Note.

Occasional Sounds of E.

§ 12. Sound of e like Î (as in care, fair, bear, &c.) marked E, Ė, as in ère, òtre, héir, òver, &c. This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of a in care. — See § 4.

§ 13. Sound of e like ë, marked E, ë, as in ñght, pry, see, &c. — See § 2.

Note. — This is essentially the sound which this letter generally has in the leading modern languages of Continental Europe.

§ 14. Sound of e before r, verging toward the sound of u in urge, marked E, ë, as in ëmòne, ëurge, preòr; heard also in ëarnust, ëmir, ëmpire, &c.
The case here contemplated is that of \( e \) before \( r \), in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable in which the \( r \) is not followed by a vowel or by another \( r \), or in derivatives of such words, when the syllable retains its accent, as in hard, defer, differing, err, erring, term, mercy, maternal.

When \( e \) occurs before \( r \), followed by a vowel or by another \( r \), in a word not derived as above, it either has the short sound, as in ferry, peril, perilous, heritage, ferule, or the long sound, as in period, here, material.

This universal, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the \( e \) in such words the full sound of \( u \) in urge, as, mercy for mercy, turn for term, &c. But, in the most approved style of pronunciation, the organs are placed in a position intermediate between that requisite for sounding \( a \) and that for sounding \( e \), thus making (as Smart observes) "a compromise between the two." In other words, this element is radically distinct from both \( a \) and \( e \), being long guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

§ 15. Regular long sound, marked \( \bar{i}, \bar{a} \), as in toe; heard also in atle, height, eying, eje, eje, grave, bef, th, rje, &c.; in pint, in child, mild, wild; and in monosyllables ending with nd, as kind, find, kind, &c., except wind, meaning air in motion and wind, to scent, to cause to lose or to recover wind or breath.

Note.—This sound, though represented by a single character, is not a simple element, but a diphthong. It is composed of \( a \) and \( e \) as extremes, with the \( a \) accentuated, but made so very briefly that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16. Regular short sound, marked \( \bar{i}, \bar{a} \), as in ill; heard also in English, beauty, been, treat, women, busy, gate, gynaec, &c.

Note.—This is not a short sound of long \( e \). Many have considered it the shut or extreme short sound of long \( e \); but it is really a distinct, though closely allied, element, and is so regarded by the best orthoepists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing \( e \); this is the only difference between the two sounds. — See § 3, Note, and § 8, Note.

Occasional Sounds of I.

§ 17. Sound of \( i \) like that of long \( e \), marked \( \bar{i}, \bar{a} \), as in pipe, machine, cape, &c. — See § 10.

Note.—This is appropriately the sound of \( i \) in all foreign languages. Most of the English words in which this sound is represented by this letter are from the French.

§ 18. Sound of \( i \) before \( r \), verging toward \( u \) in urge, marked \( \bar{u}, \bar{a} \), as in ekseme, virgin, thurity, &c., identical with that of \( e \) in ermine.

Note.—I in this case is sounded by many speakers like \( a \), as virgin for virgin. The observations made under § 14 as to short \( e \) in words like ermine, verdure, &c., apply fully to this sound of the \( i \).

O.

§ 19. Regular long sound, marked \( O, O \), as in old; heard also in haughty, beau, yeoman, sev, sow, òam, hër, dôer, shôudder, grow, ow, &c.

Note.—This sound of \( o \) is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight "vanish" in oo annexed to the "i" radical or initial sound, as in belone, where the \( o \) may be regarded as representing the vanish. The radical part of the sound is a simple element, intermediate with respect to the mode of its formation, between \( e \) and \( o \), the tongue being less depressed than for \( e \), and the labial aperture greater than for \( o \). It is element of the same sound that described in the next section, but of a slightly less open quality. The vanish of the \( o \) is omitted in unaccented syllables, as in o-pinion, to-bacé-co, &c., but ought not to be omitted elsewhere. This remark is important as bearing on a very prevalent error, which will be mentioned in the next section.

§ 20. It is exceedingly common, in some parts of the United States, to shorten the long \( o \) of certain words, as bolt, most, only, &c., by dropping the vanishing element which belongs to the vowel, and giving to the radical portion a somewhat more open quality; but this practice is wholly opposed to English usage. The provincialism here pointed out obtains, more or less widely, in respect to the following words, viz.: boat, bolster, bolt, bone, both, broke, broken, choke, cloke, close, cu, coach, coaze, colt, colter, comb, dolt, folks, good, hold, holmen, holster, home, homely, hope, jol, load, molten, most, molt, none, only, open, pole, polka, poultice, poultry, revelt, road, rode, rogue, soap, sloth, smoke, sofâ, sol (the name of the note G of the musical scale), spoke, sp., spoken, stone, story, swollen (or swoln), throat, toad, upholsterer, upholstery, whole, wholly, whose, wore, yok, yok, and possibly a few others. Most persons in New England sound the \( o \) in a part or all of these words without the vanish, while some among the vulgar go farther, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short \( u \), as, ham for home, &c. They should all, however, have the full sound of the \( o \) as heard in accented syllables, though not in all cases with quite the same prolongation of the sound. Thus the full \( o \) of dome should be given to home; of hole to whole; of slope to hope; of pouch to coach; of moat to coat; of joke to spoke, cloak, smoke, and broke; of hone to bone and stone; and similarly in the other cases. Still the theoretic phonologist can not but regard the true short \( o \) described in this section as an important and legitimate member of the family of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoepy of our language as a defect and an anomaly. To him, therefore, its rise and growth in the popular speech are interesting facts, and its final prevalence and admittance to equal rights with the other vowels is a thing he would rather desire than deplore.

§ 21. Regular short sound, marked \( O, O \), as in add, and heard also in wunder, knowledge, &c. — See § 8, Note, and § 9.

Note.—This is the shut or extreme short sound of broad \( a \) and coincides with the sound of \( a \) in what. There is a medium sound of this letter which is neither so short as in not, nor so long as in naught. This medium sound is usually given to the short \( o \) when directly followed by \( s, st, th, as in cross, cost, broth; also in gone, cough, trough, off, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad \( a \) is vulgar.

Occasional Sounds of O.

§ 22. Sound of \( o \) like short \( u \), marked \( O, O \), as in other, döne, &c.; heard also in abès, gûn, flood, double, &c. — See § 21.

§ 23. Sound of \( o \) like ò or lo sound, marked \( O, O \), as in prye, dy, ly, gimb, &c. — See § 20.

§ 24. Sound of \( o \) like ò sound, marked \( O, O \), as in bosom, wölf, woman, &c. — See § 3, Note, and § 27.

Note.—This sound coincides with that of \( u \) in bull, which is also used for no short. — See § 23.

§ 25. Sound of \( o \) like \( g \) (broad \( a \)), marked \( O, O \), as in äder, förm, störk, &c. — See § 7.

Note.—The letter \( o \) generally has this sound when it occurs before \( r \) in a monosyllable (as in för, förm, lord, nörk) or in an accented syllable when not followed by a vowel or by another \( r \), as in förmer, örder, aböör, and is given in the derivatives of such words, as in förmedi, nörkern, aböörbing. But when \( o \) occurs, in an accented syllable, before \( r \) followed by a vowel or by another \( r \) in a word not a derivative, it has its regular short sound, as in foreign, reager, förör. These two sounds of \( o \), viz., the broad like that of a in call, and the short, like that of \( o \) in what, have been confounded by some orthoepists; but there is an obvious difference between them, not only in quantity, but also in quality, the short vowel being more open than the broad. — See § 8, Note.

OO.

§ 26. Regular long or open sound, marked \( \bar{O}, \bar{O} \), as in mään, fänd; heard also in rheym, drew, òg, range, maneyes, group, rude, rye, recept, &c.
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

NOTE.—This sound is the same element with the u of the Germans, Spaniards, and Italians, and coincides with the French ou in route. It is the closest labial vowel; that is to say, in forming it, the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel, the sides being brought into contact with each other so as to leave only a small central aperture for the escape of the voice.

§ 27. Regular short sound of oo, marked ū, ū, as in wool, ōō; heard also in woof, should, bull, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 57.

§ 28. The following words, room, root, roof, rood, broom, and soon, have properly the long sound of oo, as in food (see § 26); but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in foot (see § 27). New-Englishers especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing rōm, rōm; rōd, rōt; rōf, rōt; rōd, rōd; broōm, broōm, and sōn, sōn.

U.

§ 29. Regular long sound, marked ū, ū, as in mute, ūnit, &c.; heard also in beauty, fegdul, feèd, pew, ewe, liev, vieve, cīte, yew, you, yule, &c.

NOTE.—This is a compound sound, formed of the vowel oo, with a slight sound of the consonant y or of the vowel o before it. When the u begins a syllable, or is preceded by any one of the palatal or labial sounds k, g, p, b, f, v, m, the sound of y is clearly perceived, as in the words usage, cube, guage, puny, burn, futile, mute.

§ 30. When the long u is preceded, in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants d, t, t, n, s, and th, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of y; and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing outy, dotty; tune, loan; loot, loot; nuisance, nosance; suit, suit; thruable, theordable, &c. The reason is that, in forming these consonants, the organs are in a position to pass with perfect ease to the sound of oo, while it is very difficult in doing so to touch the intermediate y; hence the y in such cases is very apt to be dropped. On this point Smart remarks, “To say tuba (tyoob), lucid (lyoocl), with the u as perfect [i.e. with a distinct sound of y prefixed to oo] as in cube, cube, mute, &c., is either northern or laboriously pedantic,”—a description which applies to the vulgar in our Eastern States, and to those who are over-nice at the South. The practice of good society is to let the y sink into a very brief sound of long e or of short i, both of which have very close organic relationship to consonant y. Special care must be taken not only to make this sound as brief as possible, but to pronounce it in the same syllable with the oo. We thus avoid the two extremes, of overdoing, on the one hand, by making too much of the y, and, on the other hand, of sounding only the oo after the manner of careless speakers.

It ought to be added that wherever the sound of ūh or of aū precedes the u, the y is omitted, as in sure, sounded shoor; sugar, shoogar, assure, azh/əoor, &c.

§ 31. Regular short sound, marked ū, ū, as in bit; heard also in sūn, dōes, bleed, touch, &c.

NOTE.—This is not the short sound of long u. It is a distinct and simple element, and derives its peculiar guttural character from the influence of the pharynx and back part of the mouth. In its organic formation, it is essentially the same sound as u in urge, but is shorter in quantity, and of a rather more open quality. — See § 3, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

Occasional Sounds of U.

§ 32. Sound of u when preceded by r in the same syllable, marked ū, ū, as in rude, rurmor, rυral, &c.

NOTE.—All the English orthoepists agree that the u in this case drops the y or ū which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than r, and becomes simply ū, so that true is pronounced rōd; rude, rōd; ruby, rōby, &c.

§ 33. Sound of u like that of short oo (ō), marked ū, ū, as in bull, put, push, pull, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 57.

§ 34. Sound of u before ū in such words as urge, burn, fur, conure, &c., marked ū, ū; heard also in worm, jour- ney, &c.

NOTE.—This is often called the natural vowel, because it requires almost no effort to utter it, the mouth being slightly opened in the easiest or most natural and unconstrained manner for the passage of voice in a nearly unmodified form. But the name is scarcely appropriate; for the sound is altogether wanting in many languages, and with the single exception of the English—it occupies a comparatively subordinate place in the vowel systems of the principal tongues in which it occurs. It has been more aptly termed the neutral vowel, with reference to its want of any strongly-marked distinctive character; and this name is here adopted as, on the whole, preferable to any other. The sound differs from that of u (with which it often has been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness. (See § 8, NOTE.) It occurs, in monosyllables, before ū not followed by a vowel (as in cur, fur, fur, hurt, hurt, pur); in accented syllables, before ū final or ū followed by one or more consonants different from itself (as in recur, curfew, furloong, disputed); and in derivatives from any such words (as curish, furry, purring, recurring). Except in the cases here specified, the letter ū before ū has its short sound, as in carry, carry.

Y.

§ 35. Regular long sound, marked ū, ū, as in ðīg, ðīle, style, skīj, ðǐdf, &c.

NOTE.—This is the same sound as long i.—See § 15.

§ 36. Regular short sound, marked ū, ū, as in ejst, nỳmph, ðīric, abesp, coinciding with the sound of short i.—See § 16.

Occasional Sound of Y.

§ 37. Y has only one occasional sound; viz., in such words as myrrh, myrtle, in which it has, like the e and i in similar circumstances (see § 14 and § 18), very nearly the sound of ū in urge. This is indicated in the Dictionary by respelling the words in which y has this sound being very few in number.

II. REGULAR OR PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI or OY.

§ 38. The sound of o or oy (unmarked), as heard in oil, join, oyster, &c.

NOTE.—The elements of this dipthong are o as in cord (the same as broad a), and i as in fin (short i), with the accent on the former. Oy is always regular in English words, and oi is regular also, except in the following cases: viz., avoided (av-ə-rived), boneless (bən-ə-less), chamois (shamə-ı), knee (kə-ı), tortoise (tör-tıs), turqoise (tər-kəz). Until near the beginning of the present century, oi was extensively pronounced like oin; hence join, role, &c.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes.

OW.

§ 39. The sound of ow (unmarked), as heard in owl, vowel, flower, &c.

NOTE.—This dipthong is compounded of the elements ū and oo. The former of which is accented, but made extremely brief. In a considerable number of words, ow represents the sound of long o; in the single word knowledge and in its derivatives, it has the sound of short o. These are accordingly distinguished by the proper mark as, bōw, sōw, knōw, knowledge, &c.

OU.

§ 40. This dipthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of ow in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in out, hound, &c.

(2.) That of oo in words derived from the French, as in soup, group, &c.

§ 41. The dipthong ow has also, in a number of words,
the sound of long e, as in soul; in a few cases, the sound of the broad a, as in bought (bawt); sometimes that of short u, as in collapse; sometimes that of u in urge, as in adjective (adjum); and, in the three words could, would, should, that of o as in foot. These peculiarities are indicated in this Dictionary by the appropriate mark over the significant or sounded vowel, or by respelling.

III. VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 42. When an unaccented syllable ends in a consonant, its vowel, if single, has, in strict theory, its regular short or shut sound, though uttered somewhat more faintly, or with a less proportionate force, than in an accented syllable, as in as-sign', con-dict', con-flict', &c. In many words of this class, however, the vowel is apt to suffer a change or corruption of its distinctive quality, passing over into some sound of easier utterance. Thus the vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables ar, er, ir, or, yr (as in altar, offer, tapir, mirror, zephyr), are coincident with that of the second u in sulphur. As a general rule, a and o, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, verge toward, or fall into, the sound of short u, particularly in colloquial discourse, as in bal-lad, bar-frack, verb-al, bed-lam, cap-stand, jack-rap, bit-ias, bal-lust, hav-oc, meth-ood, pis-tol, ven-mon, com-pel, flag-on, bish-op, pis-tol, prov-oast. In such words, it would ordinarily be the merest pedantry or affectation to give the vowel its regular short sound.

The vowel e, in unaccented syllables ending in a consonant, is, in some words, liable to be sounded like short i (as in barrel), and, in others, like short u (as in silent); but these changes are usually avoided by good speakers.

It may here be remarked, that some of the diphthongs are similarly affected by the absence of accent. Thus ni, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long a (as in com-p lain'), sinks into e or i in an unaccented syllable, as in mountain, pronounced mount'en or mount'in. So ci, ey, and ie become changed in pronunciation into i (as in sur-fet, hom-ey, car-tel), and ou is sounded as u (as in grov'ers). It is also to be observed, that, in the unaccented syllables of some words from the Latin, the vowel is long, though followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as in cantharid'; but, in such cases, the long mark is, in the Dictionary, placed over the vowel.

§ 43. When the unaccented syllable does not end in a consonant, two cases arise: viz.,—

(1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a vowel, as in the words a-bound', di-root', e-vant', mo-est', &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant with final e mute at the close of words, as in ult'i-mate, b'au'tie, re-pi-tie', &c.

The former of these will, for the sake of brevity, be called No. 1, the latter No. 2. These will now be considered under each of the vowels.

A.

§ 44. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the a has properly a brief sound of the Italian a, as in Cur'ba, a-muse', A-meri-ca; but, in familiar speech, it is almost always so slighted and obscured as to be indistinguishable from the neutral vowel, or u in urge, mumps, &c. In some words, like a'-eal, ch'-of,e', &c., the a has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the short vowel. This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, in fluent utterance, refuses to take the Italian a before it without the intervention of one or more consonants. Some speakers in this country give the same brief sound of long a to this letter when it occurs in an initial unaccented syllable followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in a-bound', fa-tal-i-ty; but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoepists. In the terminations -amy and -ary, the a has usually the same sound as short e unaccented, as in mis'cell-ly, mo-'ment-ar-y, &c.

§ 45. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here the a has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in ate, as, def'-cated, ed'-u-cate', &c. In other parts of speech, the sound of the a is more obscure, verging toward short e, as in ult'im-ate, night' in-gale, pref'ace', &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short i, as in vil'lage.

E.

§ 46. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the e has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in e-vant', e-mo'tion, so-ci-et'y, &c. Care should be taken not to sink the e into an indefinite sound of short u, as, soci'ety for society, &c.

§ 47. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here, also, the e has usually its long sound a little shortened and slighted, as in ob'se-lete. In a few instances, it verges toward short e, as in college.

I.

There is great diversity in the case of this letter. Hence it is difficult to lay down general rules; and, as Smart remarks, "The inquirer must be sent to the Dictionary to learn, in each particular case, the true pronunciation."

§ 48. (No. 1. See § 43.) I, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phi-lo'sophy, di-rect', &c. But the i is usually long in the initial syllables i, ei, ei, i, pri, pri, as in i-de'a, bi'olo-gy, cri-tor'ion, pri-moral, &c.

§ 49. (No. 2. See § 43.) In these terminations, usage is greatly divided. On the whole, the i is more generally short, as in ac-com'plish, in-fi-nite, fer'tile, mar-ti-time, ad-a-man'tine, an'fee, pos'i-tive, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as, cock'a-trice, ex'tibe, gen'tile, con'nu-bine, ar'chive, &c.; also all names of minerals ending in lite or iet; as, chry'so'lite, ete'a-tite, &c. Here the Dictionary must be consulted for the several words. According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in ide (as bromide, chloride, &c.) should be pronounced with the long i; but all other orthoepists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final i, thus, bromid, chlorid.

O.

§ 50. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the o has usually its long sound slightly abbreviated, and without its "vanish" (see § 19), as in o-pin'ion, croe'o-dile, to-bac'co, &c. Care should here be taken not to sink the o into short u, as careless speakers often do, pronouncing o-pin'ion, up-pin'ion, &c. An exception, however, is perhaps to be made in the case of the terminations -o-ny and -o-ry, in which, according to universal usage in England, the o is sounded like short u unaccented, as in matri-me-ny, prom'is-so-ry, &c. Yet most speakers in this country give the o in such words its long sound, slightly abbreviated, as in other unaccented syllables. The practice—too common among us—of laying a secondary accent on the o is a fault which should be sedulously avoided.—See § 110.

§ 51. (No. 2. See § 43.) The o in these terminations has usually its regular long sound, as in tele'scope, op'o-si-tion, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short e, as in di'ar-eque; in other cases, it verges toward short u, as in pur'pose.

U.

§ 52. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the u generally has its long sound slightly abridged, as in ac-cu-rate, e-mol'i-ment, man-u'lit', an'nu-al, dep'u-tized, u-di-ti-ty. But when the u is preceded by d, t, or s, these combinations, du', tu, and su, are by the great majority of speakers changed into joo, choo, and zhoor or zhoor, respectively, as in ed-
natural vowel in unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in genitive, supine, firmative, optative, but in a great many instances it expires no such influence, as in justice, house, marl, doctrine, ansive, granivite, plain tav.

EN with E silent.

§ 58. Most words ending in en drop the e in pronunciation, as, often (øfn), heaven (hævn), even (evn), &c. One of the most prevalent errors of the present day, especially among our clergy (for the laity have fallen into it much less), is that of pronouncing the words even (evn) even, heaven (hævn) heaven or heaven, often (øfn) often, &c. Walker remarks with great keenness on this error, declaring it to be a "puerile and false pronunciation." If the writer is correctly informed, it is never heard among good speakers in England. The following are nearly all the words in which the e should be sounded: aspen, chicken, hyphen, kitchen, jocen, latten, lichen, martens, mynchen, paten, patten, platen, rowen, wicken, and yeven. The e is also sounded when preceded by the liquids l, m, n, r, as in woolen, omen, linen, siren, &c., though fallen, stolen, and swollen omit the e in pronunciation. With regard to Eden, bounden, heatten, mitten, sudden, and sloven, there is a diversity of usage among good speakers in this country, some suppressing, and some sounding, the e.

ON with O silent.

§ 59. Many words ending in on preceded by e, ok, s, and t, omit the o in pronunciation, as in recken (reckn), bacon (bakn), treason (treassn), mutton (mattn), &c.

ED with E silent.

§ 60. The termination ed is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the e (in loved (lov'd), aimed (aim'd), diffused (diffus'd), &c.), unless this letter is preceded by d or t (as in amended, contented, &c.), when its omission is organically impossible. But in adverbs formed by adding ly, and in nouns formed by adding ness to words ending in ed, the e of this termination is uniformly sounded, as in assuredly, confusedly, renewedly, amazedness, composedness, &c. There are also some participial adjectives, and some adjectives not derived from verbs, in which the e is commonly sounded, as, aged, beloved, blessed, crubb'd, cragged, crooked, crouched, cursed, cysped, decused, dogged, hooked, juggled, learned, legged, naked, peaked, pick'd (sharp), rugged, rugged, stubborn, witch'd, winged, wretched. The e is also pronounced in the derivatives formed from such adjectives, as, learnedly, blessedness; but is generally omitted in the compounds, as, full-aged (æld'd), sheath-winged (wing'd). In poetry, the meter often requires us to pronounce ed as a distinct syllable, when it would not be so pronounced in prose. In all cases where it should properly be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity.

Note.—In reading the Scriptures and Prayer-book, some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pronounce the participial termination -ed, in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel (as in believed, revealed), as a distinct syllable. Thus, "Whom he did predestinate, them he also call-ed: and whom he call-ed, them he also justified: and whom he justified, them he also glorif'ed." This usage was formerly a very prevalent one, but at the present time it is much more limited, and is commonly regarded as savouring of affectation or of an old-school education.

EL with E silent.

§ 61. As a general rule, the e is sounded in these terminations, as in gravel, level, vessel, chapel, &c. To omit the e in such cases, pronouncing level level, chapel chapel, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarity. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the e is properly omitted; as, barb, betel, chattel, dazel,
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

CONSONANTS.

§ 62. The sound represented by this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in the words barn, rob, labor, table, &c.

Note. — This sound is formed by the compression of vocalized breath, or voice, within the mouth, while the lips are shut and the back nostrils are closed by covering them with the soft palate. When preceded by m, or followed by t, in the same syllable, b is generally silent, as in bomb, climb, tomb, debt, doubt, subtle, &c. Accumb, dithyramb, lamb, succumb, rhumb, rhumb, are said to be exceptions; yet, in this country, the first and the fourth of these words are commonly pronounced without sounding the b. B is also silent in beetle.

C.

§ 63. Cmarked thus, ð, cz, (soft c), has the sound of s, in cede, trace, acid, cypress, &c.

Note. — It takes this sound whenever it occurs before e (even if silent), i, or y. — See S., § 90.

When the letters ce or ci are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, and are followed by a vowel in the next syllable, the c combines in pronunciation with the e or i to form the sound sh, as in ocean, social, supersonic, &c. In some words, e alone has this sound, or, rather, the e is used twice, first combining with the c to represent the sound of sh, and then, in the same syllable, taking on its customary vowel sound, as in sociality. — See H., § 65.

§ 64. Cmarked thus, c, c (hard c), has the sound of k when it comes before a, o, u, i, or r, before k, s, or r final, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in call, cut, cot, cot, crow, black, act, zinc, pictures, race, etc. — See K., § 78.

§ 65. Has the sound of z in the words sacrifice, seize, suffice, and discern. It is silent in the words exar, victuals, and indirect, and their derivatives, and also in the termination zle, as in muscle, corpulence, &c.

CH.

§ 66. CH unmarked (English ch) has very nearly the sound of th, as in child, much, richer, speechless, &c.

Note. — The compound sound signified by this digraph is not precisely equivalent to that represented by tsh, the close transition of this sound with the tip of the tongue pressed against the gum of the upper front teeth. The first element of ch is uttered with the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, applied to the gum at a point higher up, just where a relaxation of the tongue produces the configuration requisite for sounding sh, the second constituent of the compound. The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that, like a diphthong, or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear.

When the letter t comes before u (= yoo) in an unaccented syllable, and is at the same time preceded by an accented syllable (as in nature), or when it is preceded by o or a in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by i (ya) or io (= yoo) in an unaccented syllable (as in Christian, question, admission), both this letter and the y follow the pronunciation of the following vowel, and in some words, particularly those of the commoner and more usual sound of ch, they degenerate into the sound of s, as in Christian (krist’sun), question (kw’sun), admission (ad-mik’t’un), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the back of the tongue, and assume the sillier sound of ch in church; thus, nature (nà’choor), Christian (kri’shan), question (kwès’chen), admission (ad-mik’shen), &c. In regard to the pronunciation of words ending in tea, when this termination is not used, but is immediately preceded by the accent (as in bownteez, bownteez, usage is far from being uniform, some calling it t-ea (as bownteez), others reducing it to tea (as bownteez), while others corrupt it into ch, or bownteez): but that mode which keeps both the t and the e in their customary sounds (as bownteez), is the most common, except in the single word righteous, which is properly pronounced right’us, or right’us.

§ 67. Ch marked thus, ðh, ð (French ch), has the sound of sh, as in chaise, marchioness, machine, &c. — See SH, § 95. Most words of this kind are derived from the French.

§ 68. Ch marked thus, ch, (Latin ch), has the sound of k, as in chorus, epoch, distich, &c. This is the usual sound in words derived from the ancient languages; but chervil and charity, with their derivatives, are exceptions. Ch is always hard (like k) before l and r, as in chlorine, chrisnism.

Note. — The prefix arch, denoting chief, is pronounced arch in archangel and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as, architecture, archipelagos, archdruid, etc. In all other cases, it is pronounced arch, as in arch-bishop, arch-enemy, arch-fiend, &c.

§ 69. Ch is silent in the word drachm (though not in drachmae, drak’ma), and also in solism, yacht (yot), and their derivatives.

D.

§ 70. The sound of d (unmarked), as in dale, sad, rider, tradesman, &c.

Note. — The letter d, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. F has only this one sound, except in the single word of, in which it has the power of v. In the compounds hereof, thereof, and whereas, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the ; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

E.

§ 71. The sound of f (unmarked), as in fame, leaf, define, softly, &c.

Note. — This letter, which is never silent, is uttered by applying the lower lip to the upper front teeth, and emitting the breath. F has only this one sound, except in the single word of, in which it has the power of v. In the compounds hereof, thereof, and whereas, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the ; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

F.

§ 72. G marked thus, ðg, g (hard g), has the sound of that letter in the word go; as in get, gave, give, begun, leg, sluggish, smuggle, &c.

Note. — This sound is produced by a compression of inhaled breath, or voice, confined within the mouth by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, which is at the same time raised sufficiently to cover the back nostrils, or openings from the pharynx into the nose.

G.

§ 73. G marked thus, g, g (soft g), has the compound sound of j, as in gem, rage, engine, caged, &c. — See § 77.
PRINCIPLES OF PUNCTUATION.

Note.—The letter g generally takes this sound when it comes after a vowel, as in "grief". There are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.) G has also its soft sound before a in the single word gnaw (now commonly spelt jail), and in its derivatives and compounds. § 74. In a few words from the French, g retains the sound of zh, which it has before e and i in that language, as la rouge (roodhi), mirage (uni-râfhi), &c.

G is silent before m and n final, and also when initial before n, as in phlegm, sign, gnat.

For the office which g performs in such words as longer, stronger, &c., see § 82.

GH.

§ 75. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like gh hard, as in ghoastly, ghost, gherkin, &c. It is silent after the vowel i, as in high, sigh, weigh; and it is generally silent before t, as in bought, fraught, tough, &c. The words draught and laughter, where it has the sound of f, are exceptions. In other cases, gh is generally pronounced like f, as in cough, rough, tough, enough, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of k, as in tough, lough, through. In the word hiccough, it is usually pronounced like p.

H.

§ 76. This letter (which is unmarked) is a mere aspiration or breathing, and represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs.

Note.—It is an emission of unvocalised breath through whatever position of the mouth-organs is required by the succeeding element, the organs being always placed to form the next following letter before the h is pronounced. Thus, in be the tongue is put in a position to sound the c before the h is uttered; the similarly in aunt, hard, horn, &c. But it is different when a voice was whispered, in being an aspiration of breath through the open glottis, whereas in whispering a voice the glottis is almost closed by the approximation of the vocal cords.

In the following words, heir, hear, herb, herbage, honest, honor, honorable, hour, with their derivatives, and also in hostler (more properly spelt ostler), a is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoepists in hospital, honor, and humble, with their derivatives. There is, however, an increasing tendency to sound the h in these words. H is silent after g initial, as in ghost, gherkin, &c.; after r, as in rhyme, myrrh, &c., and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in eh, oh, huh, Jehovih, &c. In many parts of England, the sound of this letter is almost always omitted where it ought to be uttered, and uttered where it ought not to be; asouse for house, long for apple, &c. This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard amongst natives of the United States.

J.

§ 77. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of zh, being precisely the same as that of g soft, as in jar, jeer, joke, &c.—See § 73.

Note.—The sound of j, though almost identical with that of zh, is the sound of ch in class differing from that of tsh. (See § 65, NOTE.) J is never silent. In the word hallelujah, it has the sound of consonant y.

In words in which d precedes a letter having regularly the sound of ch, its sound becomes an unaccented syllable, as in moderate (mod-u-late), soldier (söld-ër), the sound of j is very often substituted for the combined sounds of d and g (thus, mod'ë-gle, söld'ër);—just as the sound of ch is substituted for the combined sounds of t and g, in nature, question, righteous, &c. (See § 66, NOTE.) Smart remarks, "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of the d and in nature and verdure; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

K.

§ 78. This letter (which is unmarked) has one uniform sound, as heard in keep, king, kitchen, &c., and is precisely equivalent to c hard. —See § 64.

Note.—The sound represented by this letter differs from that of g in go (hard g) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; the organs are placed in the same position for forming the sound, but in the former, k is silent, as in knock, knell, knit, know, &c. It is also silent after c, as in back, barric, &c. In regard to the pronunciation sometimes given to such words as kind, sky, &c., see § 72, NOTE.

L.

§ 79. The sound of l (unmarked), as heard in left, belt, chalice, melting, &c.

Note.—This letter has only one sound, which consists of an efflux of vocalized breath, or voice, over the sides of the tongue, while its tip is pressed against the gums of the upper front teeth. L is silent in many words, especially when it occurs after a final consonant, as in abundant, malaise, palmer, alms, calm, want, half, could, would, should, &c.

M.

§ 80. The sound of m (unmarked), as heard in make, aim, clamor, armed, &c.

Note.—This letter has one uniform sound, produced by closing the lips, and letting the voice issue through the nose. It is silent when it precedes n in the same syllable, as in manuscripts.

N.

§ 81. The sound of n (unmarked), as heard in nail, ten, panel, entry, &c.

Note.—In the production of this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the upper gums, as for d; but the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is sufficient to escape through the nostril. Through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after r or m, n is uniformly silent, as in kin, condemn, solemn, hymn, loan, &c.; but it is generally sounded in the derivatives formed from such words by adding to them a termination beginning with a vowel, as in commendatory, solemnize, hymnize, linner, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in min, as commenmin, hymmin, &c., the n, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as communicating, hymming, &c.

§ 82. The sound of n as heard in linger, link, uncle, &c. (marked N, #).

Note.—This is essentially the same sound as that represented by ng; but its length varies greatly accordingly as it is followed by a whispered or a vocal consonant. When it is followed in the same syllable by the sound of k, as in long, it is cut so short by the instantaneous and perfect closure of the organs which form this pure mute as to add almost nothing to the length of the syllable. It is therefore undesirable to regard words ending in nk by the use of ng; and in this volume, this is not done, a diacritical mark being placed below the n instead, as a sufficient indication of the true quality and quantity of the sound. But when this sound of n is followed by that of g in a separate syllable, as in the primitive words anger, finger, conger, hunger, it is long and sonorous, and increases the duration of the syllable utterance very perceptibly. As a general rule, the change of n into ng takes place only before g and k (or before the equivalents of k, namely, c, q, and x = k). It takes place before k or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows n in the same syllable, as in link, cinque, minze, below; but when preceded by an unaccented syllable; also words beginning with the prefixes in, non, quinque, and un; as, in come, non, conformity, quinquagesimal, uncompound'ed, &c. It is to be observed that, if the n ends an unaccented syllable, and the g or k begins an accented one, the n invariably retains its regular sound; as in concordant, congresional, &c.

It is also to be observed that in most derivative words, like hunger, singer, longer, longer (from hang, sing, and strong), the g is not unaccented, but united with the n to represent the sound which in the primitives just cited is represented by n alone. But in the comparative and superlative degrees of the three following words, viz., long, strong, and young, and also in the words dipthongal and tripthongal, the g is allowed, though very irregularly, pronounced, taking its hard sound, as in thus, longer, stronger, &c. It is further to be observed that there is a small class of words in which the n has its ordinary sound, as in nail, and the g its soft sound,
as in gem. Of this class, the words danger, stranger, ginge-
and plunger are examples.

§ 83. The sound of ng (unmarked), as in sing, singer, singly, &c.

N. This is a simple, elementary sound, and is not (as might be supposed) a compound sound made up of the sound of n in conjunction with that of g. In forming ng, the tongue is placed in the same position as for forming g; the nostrils, however, are not completely closed, but yet so much so as to produce a marked resonance (somewhat simi-
lar to the sound of n), which may be continued to any
length, as in sing, bring, &c. — See § 82.

P.

§ 84. The sound of p (unmarked), as heard in pay, ape, paper, aply, &c.

N. The position of the organs necessary for forming this
sound is the same as for b, but the sound itself differs
from that of b in being an utterance of the breath instead
of the voice.

P has but one sound; it is silent when initial before n, s, and t, as in pneumatics, psalm, pshaw, pittance. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between m and 1. It is the same syllable, as in tempt, exempt, &c.: but when preceded by m in the same syllable and followed by t or by k in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded; as in temp-tation, exemption, redemption, consumption, consum-
tual, kemp-tin, pump-kin, &c., though, in colloquial ut-
erance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class.
It is also mute in the following words, and in their deri-
atives: via, raspberry, receipt, sempstress, ampict, and
corpus.

PH.

§ 85. This digraph (which is unmarked) occurs chiefly
in words of Greek derivation, and has usually the sound of j, as in phantom, sphyl, philosophy, &c. In Stephen it has the sound of v; and, according to most orthoepists, it has the same sound in nephew (nēv), though in this country it has commonly its regular sound of f in that
word.

Before th initial, ph is silent, as in phthisis; it is also si-
lent in aphthoghm. In dipthong, triphthong, epiphthymial,
naphthia, and other allied words, together with their deri-
atives, the ph is often sounded as p, or the h may be re-
garded as silent.

Q.

§ 86. Q is followed in all cases by s, and these two let-
ters, taken together, have usually the sound of kw, as in
queen (kwën), conquest (kōj{k}k-wëst), &c. In a few words derived from the French, sq is sounded like k, as in quasite, quadrille, &c. It has the same sound in the
common termination que, as in antique, oblique, baroque, &c.

R.

§ 87. This letter (which is unmarked) may be viewed under three aspects:

L. As in rip, trip, carol, &c. (sometimes called rough,
trilled, dental, or initial r).

In forming this sound, the tongue assumes nearly the
same position as for d: but the voice, instead of being con-
finned within the mouth, is suffered to flow freely over the
tip of the tongue, producing a very slightly trilled and
peculiarly liquid sound, closely resembling that of z in the
mode of its formation, but not partaking of its harsh, buzz-
ing quality; the difference between the two sounds, in this
respect, resulting from the fact that the tip of the tongue
is approximated more closely to the upper gum for z than for
r. R is sometimes strongly trilled or rolled by a forcible
expulsion of the voice; but in customary speech, it is very
gently pronounced, and any marked vibration of the tongue
should be carefully avoided as a pedantic affectation. The
sound here described is heard in English in the two follow-
ing cases: 1. When r is not preceded by a vowel, as in ream,
dream, prompt, spring; 2. When it stands between two
vowels of which the first is short, as in baron, merit, spirit,

florid. Often the r is doubled in the written word, as in
barren, marry, torrid; but, in these cases, only one r is
heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is

R as in far, form, tense, surge, &c. (sometimes called
smooth, palatal, guttural, obscure, or final r).

By most orthoepists at present day, the letter r, when
it occurs before any consonant, or when final, is regarded
as a distinct element from the last, and as formed by a slight
vibration of the back part, or root, of the tongue
against the extremity of the soft palate. Many writers,
however, do not admit any such distinction in the sound
of r, maintaining that the value of the letter (apart from the
obscure vowel element described in No. 3) is uniform in
all situations.

B. Connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard
in such words as fare, mare, ore, ore, care, poor, pure, &c.
Here the character r represents two sounds: viz., an obscure
vowel sound resembling that of u in urge, and a smooth or
palatal r, so that the above words are pronounced fœur (see
§ 4), mœur, jur, &c.

§ 88. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, r is
never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a
dipthong in the same syllable, as in here, jur, murmurr,
our, mere, &c., it is commonly and entirely suppressed,
both in the United States and the south of England.
In the northern counties of England, and in Scotland and Ire-
land, with equal impropriety, it is, when so situated, always
trilled.

§ 89. In English usage, when the letter r is preceded in
an accented syllable by a long vowel or a diphthong, and
is followed by a vowel in the next syllable, it uniformly re-
prest both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled,
word of this letter, as in hero, iris, glory, lurid, pronounced
hēr'ō, ĥīrēs, glos'īrē, lūr'īd. In the United States, this
double power of the letter r is chiefly, though not invari-
able, restricted to the derivatives of words ending in r or
reduced by a long vowel or a diphthong as in poor (pōr'ōr),
from poor; baring (bārīng), from bœre; airy (ā'ërē),
from air; peerage (pēr'ērē), from peer; wiry (wī'rē),
from wire; securing (se'kūrīng), from secure; but, on the
other hand, we say hērō, ĥīrēs, glos'īrē, lūr'īd, &c.,
because these words are not derived from any other words in
the language.
In Scotland, however, the universal practice is to
join the r in all cases to the following vowel; or, in other
words, to give it only its dental or trilled sound; thus,
peerage and hērō, ĥīrēs and Fīrīs, bōrīng and glōrī, secur-
ing and lūrēd, &c.

It is to be observed that those orthoepists who maintain
that r has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiar
in the English pronunciation of r is hero, as in hero,
trilled, dental, or initial r.

S.

§ 90. S unmarked has its regular sharp or hissing
sound, as in same, yes, massy, resting, &c.

N. This sound is an utterance of unvocal breath
forced between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum,
the tongue being placed in the proper position for sounding
t and d. S always has this sound at the beginning, and
frequently in the middle and at the end, of words. — See
§ 108.

§ 91. S, when marked thus, S, g, has the buzzing
sound of z in zeal, as in has, amuse, rosý, &c. — See § 108.

N. There has been much diversity among ortho-
epists as to the sound of s in words commencing in dis, as
disarm, discourse, &c. Walker laid down this rule:—"It
liquid [l, m, n, r], or a vowel.** Hence he gave pronuncia-

ditions like the following: **[dibust], **[disjud], **[dizifid], **[dijon], **[dissian], **[diakie], **[dielike], **[disdolge], **[disdotle], **&c.

Scarcely any subsequent orthoepist has gone so far. Kimberley's Dictionary gives s the sound of z in the following words only: **[vixain], **[vixiodes], **[vixidis], **[vixidist], **[vixidote], **[vixidose], **[vixidoner], **[vixidonat], **[vixidovule], **

There are a few verbs ending in **[sc] which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the s is vocalized, as: scat, scatting, scat for scat.

§ 92. When the letter s has, regularly or sharply hissing sound, follows a liquid or another s, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant y, as i in **[recius], **[mansion], **[passion], and, in a few cases, when it precedes a (=you), as in sure, sugar, censure, sensual, the sounds represented by these letters are exchanged for that of the simple but very similar element represented by sh. Thus the examples just given are actually pronounced **[re-vossiun], **[man-

shus], **[passi-ou], **[shoar], **[shoogar], **[sc-ouar], **[sen-ou-ou], **[ss-ou-ou], though the theoretical pronunciation would be **[re-sor-yun], **[mon-

sion-yn], **[pas-si-yn], **[s-oor], **[s-oo-gar], **[sen-syor], **[sens-goool].

In a few words, s alone takes the sound of sh, as in na-

use, Asiatic; or rather the e or i, in such cases, does double duty, uniting with the s to signify the sound of sh, and at the same time retaining its usual vocal quality.

§ 93. When s is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and followed by a vowel having regularly or theo-

retically the sound of consonant y, these two letters are commonly pronounced like zh, as in adhesion, reversion, expansion, explosion, confusion, pleasure, visual, usable, &c. (See § 107.)

S also in secession, obsession, reduction, though the sound is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 94. S is silent in the words aisle, aisle, island, desmene, upside, viscous, and generally at the end of French words adopted into English, as chamois, corps, vis-a-vis, &c.

Sh.

§ 95. This digraph (which is unmarked) represents the simple sound heard in shelf, flesh, usher, &c.

Nose.—This element is formed by a partial contact of the upper surface of the tongue, near the tip, with that side of the arch or dome of the palate which is just above the gums of the front teeth, and by an effusion of unvocal breath. It is the appearance of this sound. Or,

geometrically considered, the sound is intermediate between those of s and consonant y; genetically considered, it has been evolved from the combination of these two sounds, which have not entirely lost their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word special in three syllables, spe ci al, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the s (=s) and the i (=i) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate sh is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely alluded sound. So with version, mission, sure, &c.

In motion, and other words ending in tion not preceded by s or by x, y, we may suppose the t to have originally sounded like s, as in words of the same class in French; or the process of development may have been, first, moti-on (with the t kept pure); then mbó:yun; next mbó:shun or morchun (see § 65); and finally, by sinking the t, mó:shus.

Sh is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By c, as in oce-

are, e-ma-ci-ation; 2. By s, as in nau-ro-ate, A-sat/tic; 3. By t, as in ne-go-la-tion; 4. By ce, as in oce-an; 5. By c, as in olden, old, olden; 6. By s, as in nau-seous; 7. By s, as in ten-sion; 8. By ti, as in cap-tious; 9. By the s implied in xi (=ksi), as in nozious; 10. By the s implied in su (=ko), as in mun-za-rion (men-sho-ra-shun); 11. By the sh, as in shen, as in shen; 12. By ch, as in chair, char-a-tan, ma-chine; 13. By chs, as in wa-tu-se; 14. By sc, as in con-scien-tious; 15. By sch, as in schol; 16. By sci, as in sci ence. — See §§ 92, 93, 97.

In some words, particularly those ending in ciate and Hate, some orthoepists and speakers pronounce the vowel distinctly after the c or t sounded as sh: as, **[enu-citate] (e-nu-shi-ate); **[ex-patiate] (ek-sp-ia-shi-ate), &c.; others pronounce it with a slight sound, as of a very brief or half suppressed c, represented in the Dictionaries of Smarth and

Cooler by an apostrophe, thus, enunciate (e-nu-shi-ate), expatiate (ek-sp-ia-shi-ate), &c.; others, again, as Sheridan, Perry, and Dr. Webster, considering it an error to use the vowel twice, pronounce these terminations, and others like them, in one syllable; as, enunciate (e-nu-shi-ate), expatiate (ek-sp-ia-shi-ate), &c. In this Dictionary, however, these terminations are given in two syllables (-sh-i-ate), in accordance with what is believed to be the best and most general usage; but a reference to the present section is generally applicable to words of this class, that the inquirer may not be left in ignorance of the fact that there is a want of uniformity in their pronunciation.

T.

§ 96. The sound of t (unmarked) as heard in tone, note, noted, assets, &c.

Nose.—This sound differs from that of d (see § 70) only in being a whispered and not a vocal utterance; that is to say, the position or configuration of the articulating organs is the same in both cases, but for the breath, confined within the mouth by a close contact of the fore part of the tongue with the upper gum, is vocalized and rendered audible in a sort of murmur heard before the organs separate, while for t it is kept pure or unvocal, and cannot therefore be heard until the contact is forcibly broken.

T is silent in the terminations of the word as after s, as in fasten, listen, often, castle, gristle, throat, &c. It is also silent in the words chestnut, Christmas, hoister or aster, misclose, and mortgage.

§ 97. When t precedes any one of the diphthongs ia, ie, and io, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable not ending in s or x, it assumes, in some words, the sound of sh, as in negotiation; but, in most cases, the compound sound resulting from the coalescence of i and t is exchanged for that of sh, as in patient, station, partial, &c. When s or x precedes the t, this letter and the t following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of ch in chin, as in question (kwit-yn or kwit-chun), mization (miz-ikst or miz-chun), &c. — See § 96, Notes, and § 95.

Th.

§ 98. Th unmarked has its sharp or whispered sound, as in thing, breath, author, athlete, &c.

Nose.—This is the sound made in hisping. It is pro-

duced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth, or by placing it against the back of the upper front teeth, and forcing out unintonated breath.

Th has this sound generally at the beginning and at the end of words; but there are some exceptions.

§ 99. Th marked thus, Th, th, has its soft, fss, or vo-

cal sound, as in thine, then, with, mother, wrought, &c.

Nose.—This sound differs from the foregoing only in being an utterance of voice instead of simple breath. It occurs chiefly between two vowels in words purely English, as in leather, Neither, heathen; also at the end of the verbs mouth, be noth, and smooth; and when followed by a final c, as in breathe, clothes, &c.

Nouns which, in the singular, end in th sharp, usually preserve the same sound in the plural, as death, deaths; sabbath, sabbaths, &c.; but in the plurals of the following several words the th is vocal: viz., bath, cloth, bath, mouth, oath, path, and thoroath, as, baths, cloths, leth, paths, &c. Some pronounce truths, in the plural, with the vocal sound (truths), but this is sanctioned by no orthoepist.

Although th, as with has vocal sound, yet in the compoun

d compars, therseth, therseth, erhood, it is, according to the orthoepists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word.

§ 100. Th has the sound of t in thistle (tieek), thyme (tim), and their derivatives; and also in the proper names Thomas (tomus) and Thomas (thomez). This is also its sound in all modern European languages except the Greek. In asthma and ichnus, it is said by the orthoepists to have the same sound; but the great majority of speakers, in the United States at least, entirely suppress the th, pronouncing the former word is'mus or is'mus, and the latter is'mus or is'mus. — See § 118.
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

V.

§ 101. The sound of v (unmarked), as in vane, leave, creset, &c.

Note.—This sound differs from that of f only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assumed precisely the same position for both sounds. V is never silent, except in sevennight (sevenight), which is also written sevenight, and, according to some orthoepists, in the word twelfth-month, colloquially pronounced twelvemonth.

W.

§ 102. At the beginning of a word or of a syllable, as wet, worse, inward, this letter (which is unmarked) is a consonant, formed from, and nearly resembling, the vowel oo, but requiring for its utterance a closer position, or greater contraction, of the labial aperture; and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulative, instead of a smooth and purely vocal, character.

Note.—Some writers, however, maintain that the sound is merely that of a brief oo; in other words, that it is no consonant at all; but a simple experiment will serve to show the incorrectness of this view. If oo is the same as oo, and the word wet must be equivalent to oo pronounced without any reservation, it is:—1. A vowel of two syllables, and, as universally pronounced, isconfidently a monosyllable. Another consideration will help to establish the consonantal nature of w. Like the other consonants, it is capable of standing alone or shrill, as a vowel word without being, of course, to assume its regular short sound, as in the coonkey pronunciation of very as vô, of manner as mid vô, of hurried as hôveld, &c.

After a vowel in the same syllable, w is generally silent, as in grow, thrown, &c.; though sometimes significant, as in flame. With e it unites to form a diphthong, which is generally sounded like long u, as in dew, few, new; but it is sounded like oo, or like u in rude, if the letter r stands before it, as in crese, shrrew, &c. It is often joined with a preceding vowel to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by oo, as in brow, cowt, town, &c. —See § 98. When silent before r in the same syllable, as in wearing (ring), wrote (rît), awry (a-rî), also in the words answer (anser), sword (sord), toward (toward), two (too).

It is often represented by w occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as quaint, quirky, languish, swage, &c.

Wh.

§ 103. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, viz., hw, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e.g., wheet is pronounced hweet. The h is here a free emission of breath through the position taken by the lips in the formation of w, the vocal cords being all the while completely relaxed. (See § 76.) Many recent phonologists, however, contend that the combination wh represents a semi-whisper of the ordinary v, to which it stands in the same relation as any surd consonant does to its corresponding sonant. Those who hold this opinion not only wrongly apprehend and describe their own pronunciation, but they overlook the fact, that, as a closer approximation of the lips in pronouncing oo-et changes the sound to wet, so hoo-et in like manner gives rise to whet; and they forget that all words of this class originally began with an aspiration or a gutural, as their etymological history clearly shows. Thus what is from the A.-S. hwet, O. Sax. huat, Icel. hvater, &c. Compare also Scot. ghiult and English white, Lat. quiud and English what. In who, whole, whoop, whoare, and their derivatives, the w is silent.

X.

§ 104. This letter has two sounds; viz., its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like ks, as in expect, tax, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked X, g) like gz, as in exist, existent, &c.

Note.—This latter sound usually occurs when the syllable which immediately follows the x begins with an accented vowel, as in auxiliary, exact, exact, luxurious, and sometimes also in the derivatives of such words, even though the z is under the accent, as in exemplary, calculation, &c.

In anxious, anxious, luxurious, and a few other words, the x which is the second element of the z, and the following i or the first element of the following u, instead of retaining their usual sound of y, are generally exchanged for the sound of s; thus, ask'shans, ask'shans, lâsh'shun, &c. At the beginning of words, x has the sound of z, as in xanthic (zanh'-ik), zeez (zã'-iz), zooglyphery (zâ'-glof-er-e), &c.

Y.

§ 105. The sound of y (unmarked), as in yawn, year, young, beyond, &c.

Note.—This sound—which is heard in English only at the beginning of a word or a syllable—is formed from the vowel e by a closer approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, which destroys the pure vocality of the e. As w is often confounded with oo, so y is often confounded with e; but it may be proved to be a distinct sound by an experiment of the following kind: the word yo is pronounced by one who by which yo was shown to be distinct from oo. —See § 102.

In the middle or at the end of a syllable, y is a vowel, and has precisely the sound that i would have in the same situation. —See §§ 15, 16, 18, 25, 48, 54, &c.

Y's is often represented by i, when this letter occurs in an unaccented syllable before another vowel, and, at the same time, follows an accented syllable, as in familiar, minion, puniard, &c.

Z.

§ 106. The regular and leading sound of this letter (which is unmarked) is heard in zone, maze, hazy, frozen, &c. It is the vocal or sonant form of s. (See § 50.) In a few words it takes the sound of zh, as in seizure (siz'ë-sher), &c. (See § 107.) In rendezvous it is silent.

Zh.

§ 107. This sound is the vocal correspondent of zh, and is uttered with the organs in precisely the same position.

Note.—It has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of z in maze (see § 106) and that of consonant y (see § 105) in immediate succession. On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by zh and y, the effort to do this causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding zh, or nearly so; and hence zh was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance. Thus, fusion may be supposed to have been originally pronounced fas'z-un, and then faj'zun; grazier, first graź'yer, and then graź'yer. —See § 56.

The combination zh is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relation of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph zh. But the two letters zh never come together in the proper orthography of any English word, for which they stand is represented by z (when the z occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the i is followed by another vowel and occurs in an una- ccented syllable, as in gazer, &c.); by the zh implied in zue (vo yoo), as in azzer; by s in symposium, &c.; by s in certain situations (see § 98); by t in the single word transition, as sometimes pronounced; and by g in one or two words adopted from the French, as rouge.

ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 108. When a whispered and a vocal consonant come together in the same syllable, it is generally very difficult, in fluent pronunciation, to preserve each in its regular and appropriate sound. Hence it frequently becomes necessary to change the character of the one or of the other, in order to make the combination readily pronounceable. This is generally done, in English, by assimilating the sound of the second consonant, whether whispered or vocal, to that of the first. Thus, in chintz, the vocal consonant z assumes the sound of its whispered correspondent s, in order to unite with the whispered t. On the other hand, the s in was is vocalised, or assumes the sound of z, for the sake of corresponding with the vocal d. Sometimes, though rarely, the sound of the first consonant is assimilated to that of the second, as in spasms (spazm).

This affinity between these two classes of consonants is an important fact, and one which needs to be familiarly known. For there are four very common inflectional terminations which invariably come under its influence, viz.: 1. Possessive forms in s, as maid's (maids); 2. Plurals in s,
PRONUNCIATION.

difficult, circum-stances, in-ter-est, &c. This droning fault may be corrected by giving the accented syllable a sharp percussion, which carries the voice lightly through the rest of the word. It is also a vulgar American custom, in many words having an unaccented initial syllable followed by an accented one, to lay a nearly equal stress of voice on both, as in exact, igni-grant, Vi-tal, polit-ical, pre-cisely, salva-tion, ste-pen-dous.

DIVIDED USAGE.

§ 111. In quite a large number of words, there is a di-
versity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a conflict be-
tween certain great principles which affect the seat of the accent. A few of these will now be mentioned, with a view to account for this diversity. It is all that can be done in a brief sketch like this.

§ 112. First Principle. — Derivatives take for a time, if not permanently, the accent of the original words from which they are formed, as res-olve', from resolv-are, aspect (Shakespeare, Milton), from aspectus, Hindostanis', from Hindostan', &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end, as within', from in, impro-ver', from pro-per', pot-ent', from pot-ent, pleasantly', from pleas-ant, service-able, from service, re-adjust-ment, from adjust, &c.

§ 113. Second Principle. — Ease of utterance has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. Accept-able, reg-estacle, and utensil, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of accept-able, reg-estacle, and uten-sil. Dis-reant and dis-reancy are marked dis-reant and dis-reancy by Richardson, Bog, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others. Sub-altern (instead of Walker's sub-altern) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more. Dys-pno'y has taken the place of dys-pno'y in the marking of Webster, Smart, Cull, Wright, Clarke, Cooley, &c., and is now the prevailing accentuation. On the same ground, ancestral is preferred to an-cestral by Jameson, Webster, Bog, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with campestral and other similar words. Con-fes-sor, like pro-fes-sor, has superseded con-fes-sor in this country, and has the sup-
port of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Bog, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester. Remediless, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into re-med'lees, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster. Con-sis-tory has given way to con-sis-tory in the marking of Knowles, Reid, Brande, Craig, Bog, Clarke, Cooley, and others. In like manner, acces-sory and ac-ces-sory (as marked in most English Dicti-

§ 110. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice on certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the others by a greater distinctness and loudness of pronunciation. Accent is of two kinds, primary, as in ten-ment', nequs-sariness, an-wom-ical, pers-onif'a-tion, &c.; and secondary, as in su-per-in-ten-dent', where the first syllable is distinguished by a stress greater than that laid on the second and third syllables, though less than that laid on the last. In some words there are two secondary or subordinate accents, as in in-com-pre-hen-sil-ble-ty.

Note. — (1.) The general tendency of accent, whether primary or secondary, is to shorten all vowels but u, when further back than the penultimate syllable, as in ten-ment, nequs-sariness, an-wom-ical, pers-onif'a-tion, &c.; but we say al-ber-tate, shorter, and not truc-ule-ny; suf-per-a-ber-dant, and not suf-per-a-ber-dant, &c.

This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in pe-ti-it, ma-ni-ac; or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as de-vi-a-tion, a-tion, a-sion, &c.

(2.) The primary and secondary accents are, in certain cases, so nearly equal that we interchange them freely, "making," as Walker remarks, "the secondary principal and the primary secondary." He specifies vi-o-lin, re-fere, pri-va-teer, a-ri-san, cou-re-tain, char-la-tan, and might have added am-bas-sa-cad, ca-val-cade, caricature, et-cet-ter, con-fid-ante, go-vern-ment, in-val-id, n., paro-cho, and others. Nearly all of these, except the first three, have now (accord-
ing to able orthoepists) transferred the primary accent from the last to the first syllable, as in a-ri-san, &c., under the operation of a principle which is stated in § 117.

(3.) Many in this country give a marked secondary accent in certain words which properly have but one accent, and on a pre-ante-nominal syllable, as in ter'ri-to-ry,
PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Hence connote and inven- instead of connote and invent, are generally prevalent in this country, and are now sanctioned by Reid, Boag, Craig, and others. Alcove (for alcove) is more common among us, and in the more recent English orthoepists, Boag, Craig, Cull, and others. Contentis (for contentis) has become the general usage of this country, as sanctioned by Cull, Clarke, Webster, and Worcester. Retail (for retail) is now the marking of majority of the orthoepists. Detail (for detail) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c. Priorize and pretest (for prozie and pretest) are widely prevalent (especially the former) all over the country, and sanctioned by Cull, Cooley, &c. Bombast (for bombast) is the accentuation of Walker, Bar- chard, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in this country. Burs- tious (for bursitious) and Bursian (for bursian), are generally applied to the article of furniture, while bureath is sometimes used in reference to a department of the gov- ernment. Access (for access) is authorized by a number of orthoepists, and especially, among the later ones, by Knowles, Boag, Wright, Clarke, and Cull.

(3.) No orthoepist has given any sanction, it is believed, to romance and finnance (for Romance and finance), or to re-search and resource (for research and resource), though these pronunciations are not infrequently heard in America. The two last ought especially to be dis sanctioned; for search and source are English words, and should therefore remain as they were from the first, the chief objects of thought.

§ 115. We have about eighty cases among our dissyllables in which the same word is used for a verb on the one hand, and a noun or an adjective on the other. To distin- guish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last, as a, a content, to convert, a contract, to contract, &c. It is unnecessary to give the list in full, since the accent of nearly all these words has been long settled by general usage.

Note.—There are a few cases of divided use in nouns, which will sooner or later be made to conform to the general rule. For example, the usage will probably soon fix permanently on perfect for the adjective, and perfectly for the verb; permit for the noun, and permits for the verb; protest for the noun, and protests for the verb; preface for the noun, and prefaces for the verb; proceeds for the noun, and proceed for the verb; detail for the noun, and detail for the verb; interest for the noun, and increases for the verb; retail for the noun, and retail for the verb; survey for the noun, and surveys for the verb.

There is a tendency among many to accent the first syllable of the noun ally, allies; and, although without sanction as yet from a single orthoepist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail on the grounds stated above, making the noun ally, allie, and the verb ally. The noun cement has been extensively pronounced cemint, and the term of accentuation has, of course, been changed by the orthoepists; but in view of the fact that Smart thinks this will not finally prevail, and the tendency does certainly now seem to be toward cement for the noun as well as the verb.

§ 116. We have a few dissyllables which are at once nouns and adjectives. These are distinguished by accenting the nouns on the first syllable, and the adjectives on the last.

NOUNS.
August, the month. August, noble.
Com pact, an engagement. Compact, close.
Excise, banishment. Exile, small, slender.
Instinct, an impulse. Instinct, animated.
Minute, a time. Minute, very small.
Sapine, in grammar. Sapine, insolent.

The word gallant departs from the above rule. When it denotes a suitor, or "attentive to ladies," it is accepted gallant; and is changed into gallant when it means high-spirited or daring.

ADJECTIVES.
-cray; as, democray, theocray.
-frous; as, sornifrous, unbemifrous.
-fuent; as, affluent, circumfuent.
-fluous; as, miffilious, superfious.
-gonal; as, diagonal, hexagonal.
-gony; as, cosmogony, theogony.
-grapher; as, lexicogapher, stenogapher.
-graphy; as, photography, typogaphy.
-joger; as, philologer, astrologer.
-logist; as, entomologist, physiogist.
-logy; as, chronology, myogyology.
-logy; as, cology, solitogony.
-macy; as, logonarcy, theonarcy.
-mathy; as, chrestomathy, polyomathy.
-meter; as, barometer, gyrometer.
-metry; as, alimetry, geometry.
-nomy; as, aeronomy, economy.
-parous; as, oviparous, viviparous.

§ 117. Fourth Principle.—In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the ante- nult, or third syllable from the end, as in elocquent, acci- dent, opportunity.

Note.—This tendency is counteracted by that of deriva- tion (Principle I). See § 122. There is another "conflict," which, to some extent, arrays our scholars on the one side, and the body of the people on the other. Many scholars, for example, are strongly inclined to say contemplate, demonstrate, confess, observe, &c. (for- getting that they come from participles, contemplatus, demon- stratus, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long; while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin and even care little, are equally bent on saying 'contemplate, demonstrate, ob/virate, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these words. There is a class of botanical and mineralogical terms ending in phyllos and phylite (from Gr. φυλλος, a leaf), as quadripolys, antrophyllite, &c., in which the same struggle is going on. Words having these terminations are sanctioned by different authorities, and sometimes even by the same authority.

Knowles, Gray, and Worcester are the only authorities who are self-consistent in their pronunciation of such words—Knowles accenting them all on the ante-nult, Gray as uniformly on the penult, and Worcester giving an alternative in every case, the penultimate accent being his preference. There can be no doubt that that mode of pronunciation which places the accent on the an- tenult is most in accordance with the genius of our lan- guage; and, in all probability, it will eventually prevail over the learning or the pedantry of those who contend for the penultimate accentuation. Thus, in recent ac- cumbency (for altenity) has now, according to Smart, become the true English pronunciation, and is so marked by Knowles, Web- ster, Cull, Wright, Cooley, and many more.

Eleugia (for eleugy) is the general pronunciation of this country (in accordance with manie and most other words in -iac), and has the sanction of Perry, Knowles, Wright, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, and Webster. Queenwy (for qua- nter) is in accordance with boundary and nearly every other word of three syllables in -ary, is our prevailing pronunciation, and is sanctioned by Maudner, Cull, Craig, Clarke, Coo- ley, Worcester, and Webster. Many are disposed to re- duce eagery to the same accentuation (vatery).

§ 118. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us whole from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accentuated as here marked: vis., Ade'men, horiz'on, deco'rum, dipl'oma, muse'um, son'orous, avac'men, bliv'men, and, on like grounds, far'rage, and others. Yet the strong tendency of our language to accent the antepenultimate in all words of three or more syllables has caused this principle to be violated in some cases, as in amaz'on, cic'atrize, mini'ster, orator, plath'ora, &c.

§ 119. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a differ- ence of accent, on the penult, n., and attribute, v., miscon- duct, n., and misconduct, v., over'throw, n., and over'throw, v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent fur- ther from the end.

§ 120. With a very few exceptions, words of more than two syllables having the following terminations take the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two:

-cray; as, demo-cracy, theocray.
-frous; as, sornifrous, unbemifrous.
-fuent; as, affuent, circumfuent.
-fluous; as, miffilious, superfious.
-gonal; as, diagonal, hexagonal.
-gony; as, cosmogony, theogony.
-grapher; as, lexicogapher, stenogapher.
-graphy; as, photography, typogaphy.
-joger; as, philologer, astrologer.
-logist; as, entomologist, physiogist.
-logy; as, chronology, myogyology.
-logy; as, cology, solitogony.
-macy; as, logonarcy, theonarcy.
-mathy; as, chrestomathy, polyomathy.
-meter; as, barometer, gyrometer.
-metry; as, alimetry, geometry.
-nomy; as, aeronomy, economy.
-parous; as, oviparous, viviparous.
PRONUNCIATION.

Ye lkeftals; ye that from the mountain’s brow
Adown enormous raives slope anon. — Coleridge.

§ 127. When two words of similar formation and the same accentuation are contrasted with each other, the accent is transferred to the syllable of difference, unless this is already accented, as in evinent, imminent), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, undo' is pronounced un'do' when opposed to do or to out-do', and interve'ne is pronounced inter'vene' when used antiethetically to su pervene'. So also with am'puta'tion and im'puta'tion, bi'en'mial and tri'en'mial, oppo'se and sup'pose; excri'se and excri'se, al-le'gation and al-li'gation; pro'fess and prof'it; do'nor and do'ne'ess; guar'antor' and guar'antie'.

§ 128. When separately pronounced, all monosyllable words have their vowel as distinctly sounded as if under accent. But in connected discourse, certain classes of monosyllables, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and auxiliary verbs, are usually unemphasized, and their vowel is liable to the same corruption of quality as that in an unaccented syllable of a word. But when used antithetically to other words, they are emphasized, receiving a full and distinct stress of voice. Thus, the possessive pronoun their, when emphatic, should take the full sound of ë; as, "Their (their) interests, and not yours, are to be consulted." But when unemphatic, the sound becomes more obscure, verging toward, or falling into, that of the neutral vowel (u in urge); as, "They will not neglect their (thir) interests." So, also, there, when used as an adverb of place, is distinctly pronounced with the appropriate sound of the vowel as; as, "I shall be there (thir)." When, however, it serves merely to introduce a verb or a sentence, it takes the obscure sound; as, "There (thir) is no difficulty in the case." In like manner we say a, ygar, thát, thés, frém, für, &c., when we pronounce the words by themselves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite û, yur, thút, thís, früm, für, &c. The following passage from the Spectator, No. 80, well illustrates this tendency to a corruption of the vowel sound in unemphasized monosyllables: — "My lords, with humble submission that I say this, that thát that thát gentleman has advanced is not thát that he should have proved to your lordships."

SYLLABICATION.

§ 129. Words are sometimes divided into syllables for the sole purpose of showing their proper pronunciation (as, ad-dorn, o-vid); and sometimes in order to exhibit their etymological composition merely, without the least regard to their pronunciation (as, ad-orn, o-vid). In ordinary cases — as where a word requires to be divided at the end of a line — these modes of syllabication are to a certain extent combined. In the United States, the etymological principle is allowed to operate only in separating prefixes, suffixes, and grammatical terminations from the radical part of the word, where this can be done without misrepresenting the pronunciation. In English practice, however, words are usually divided in such a manner as to show their constituent parts independently of the pronunciation (as, hypo-thesis, phil-o-sophy, bell-er-ent, &c.), and a single consonant or a consonant digraph between two vowels goes to the latter (as, a-na-to-my, de-si-cate, ma-thé-ma-tics, &c.). In this Dictionary, words are uniformly divided so as to represent their pronunciation in the most accurate manner; but very frequently the root of a word may be exhibited to the eye without violating the orthoepical principle of syllabication, and, where this is possible, it has generally been done, more particularly in the case of accented syllables.
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

OBSERVATIONS.

The English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography, with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoepy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English. When, therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of no more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word scissors, for instance, may be thus written, as is computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms of spelling are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually, that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

But, however, as is the orthography of the present day, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms, which finally became recognized as standards; and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Dusenell states that “Leicester has subscribed his own name eight different ways,” and that “the name Villiers is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family.” A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower; namely, that the family of Mainwaring has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper forms of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity; and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. So also Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe to “write more true” that which was intrusted to him, saying that he was obliged “it to correct and oke to rubbe and scrape,” because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing began a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of the lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find, in the works of Chaucer, Spenser, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly, responsible for this confusion; for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and other early authors, there were still many remnants of the Semi-Saxon inflection, which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system; a few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul’s School, in London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and, still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agreed essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say, that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to their pronunciation, omitting such
letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed, in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

The celebrated Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1755, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language and to diminish the number of irregularities; for, though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomalies; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him were the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *music*, *rhettoric*, and the like, and the insertion of *u* in the termination of many words which previously ended in *or*, as in *ancestor*, *author*, *erasure*, and *others*. The former of these changes, a revival of the "ancient practice," was not received with favor, nor was this spelling adopted by subsequent writers; the latter, as it was thought to be justified by the analogy of the corresponding termination *eur* in the French, through which language many, perhaps a majority, of the words affected by it were derived from the Latin, was generally followed.

Johnson's practice in this respect, however, was not in harmony with his theory; for he wrote only about half the words of this class with the ending *eur*, leaving the rest in *or*, though for no reason that would not equally apply to them all. Yet this notable inconsistency was not only overlooked, but was perpetuated, and still exists in the orthography of English writers. In the United States a different practice prevails, as will presently be mentioned. The scheme of Pinkerton, who, in 1785, under the influence of the great literary revival, proposed to render the English language more euphonious by adding vowels to words ending in consonants, and by pronouncing the silent final vowels of others, in a manner perfectly arbitrary, is too ridiculous to deserve further mention. About twenty years later another absurd plan was published by Elphinstone, who printed a book in order to introduce it, but without success. During the last century, several English divines, as Lardner, Benson, and others, employed in many words methods of spelling peculiar to themselves, chiefly such as had long been abandoned, as in writing *ie* for *y*; in adding *e* to words ending in *ss*; and in the use of such forms as *proface*, *procede*, *procede*, *sais* (for *says*), and the like. So also Milford used many singular forms, such as *iland*, *entire*, *endeavor*, *mer* (for *more*), *the* (for *thought*), *precept*, *&c.*. It is proper to mention here also the innovations of Archdeacon Hare, in the present century, who, on the ground of pronunciation, etymology, and analogy, employed in his works such forms as *achieve*, *compeil*, *enure*, *fury* (for *fiery*), *forein*, *inveyr* (for *inweigh*), *higheith*, *ploukmans*, *smugler*, and the like. He also omitted the hyphen in many compound words where it is usually inserted, and advocated the omission of the apostrophe in the possessive case, and the substitution of *t* for *ed* in such pretenses in which the latter termination is pronounced like *t*; as in *express*, *fact*, *publish*, *&c.*, for *expressed*, *fixed*, *published*, *&c.* This substitution of *t* for *ed*, however, is not peculiar to Hare, since it is merely a return to the usage of the early writers. This spelling of the preterit is also not unfrequently found in modern poetry.

Besides the imperfect attempts mentioned above, many plans have been devised at different times, for reducing the spelling of words to absolute uniformity and the greatest simplicity, by a complete reform in the method of representing the sounds of words by written characters, that is, by employing a new alphabet in which each sign stands for one and only one definite sound, and each sound is represented by one and only one character. Such a method of spelling was invented by Dr. Franklin, in the last century, though he never brought it to perfection, and scarcely used it, except in a brief correspondence with a friend. The most recent, and in every respect the most comprehensive and philosophical scheme of this kind, is that of which Mr. Alexander John Ellis, of Cambridge, England, has been the most prominent advocate and representative, and to a large extent the inventor. The alphabet in this system contains about forty characters, each of which represents but a single sound, so that a word written according to this method could be pronounced in only one way. Although this system has received great publicity, and has had many earnest supporters, it has gained no ground in the public favor, and has finally been abandoned by its author as a means of reforming orthography. The schemes of Lepsius, Müller, and others who have endeavored to form philosophical alphabets of universal application, are hardly to be mentioned here, as they are but indirectly related to English orthography. In 1528, Dr. Webster published his Dictionary of the English Language, and the changes in spelling advocated by him have had no inconsiderable influence upon orthography, especially in the United States. These alterations were proposed by him chiefly on the ground of etymology and of analogy, from a desire, on the one hand, to make the words correspond, as far as practicable, with their primitive forms, so as to reveal more clearly their etymological affinities, and on the other to reduce as much as possible the number of anomalies and exceptional cases. Of the words whose orthography had been changed for the former reason, many were restored to their original forms by Dr. Webster himself in the second edition of his work published in 1840, and others still were restored in subsequent editions. The alterations of the second class have been received with favor and adopted by a large portion of the writers in the United States, and by some authors also in England.

It is to be observed that many of Dr. Webster's deviations from the usage of his time were not innovations, but restorations of older forms which were once very generally employed. The most important points in which his orthography differs from that of most other modern lexicographers, and in reference to which there is still difference of usage among scholars, are stated in the following list, in which the numbers refer to the sections of the Rules for Spelling Certain Classes of Words (see p. xxiii.), where the cases are mentioned particularly. These are, the not doubling the final consonant in derivatives of words like *tread*, *western*, *empor*, &c. (§9); doubling the *l* in *instalment*, *enrollment*, &c. (§9); doubling the final letter in such words as *fulfill*, *instill*, &c. (§16); retaining the *i* in derivatives of *villain* (§27); writing *defense*, *offence*, &c., for *defence*, *offense*, &c., and *practice for practise* (§27); writing the termination *or* for *re* in words like *center*, *meter*, &c. (§31); writing *mold* and *molt* without *u* (§34).

With respect to certain cases, it seems proper to add a few words. Dr. Webster wrote the chemical terms ending in *ide* and *ine*, as *chloride*, *chlorine*, &c. (§22), without the final *e* in most cases, deeming the letter superfluous, and not demanded by usage, which was variable. This letter is retained in this volume, in accordance with the almost
universal practice of the present day. The word written by Dr. Webster's azycle is now spelled oxide, for reasons stated in section 32 and under the word itself in the Dictionary. It may be remarked further with regard to words often written with the termination 

ant is doubled: as, clan, clannish; plan, planned, planning, planner; bag, baggage; hot, hotter, hottest; unit, unity; cabal, caballer; ablue, ablated, abating, abetter; begin, beginning, beginner; infer, inferred, inferring.

The consonant is doubled in these words in order to preserve the short sound of the vowel, as otherwise the latter would be liable to be pronounced long. Thus, planned, hittest, and abated, would naturally be pronounced planed, hittest, and abated, if the consonant were not doubled. Words of this class, in which the final consonant is preceded by qu, followed by a single vowel, form no exception to the rule, since the qu performs the office of the consonant se; as, squeal, squabish, squabby; squat, squattling, squatting; quit, quieted, quieting; acquit, acquitted, acquitting.

The derivatives of the word gas (except gassing and gassy) are written with but one s; as, gaseous, gaseity. Excellence, as being from the Latin excellens, retains the double I, though one I has been dropped from the termination of excell. Besides these, the only exceptions to the rule are those derivatives in which the accent of the primitive is thrown back upon another syllable: as, cabal, cabalism, cabalist; prefer, preference; refer, reference; defer, deference. It is no exception to this rule that cancellor, and the derivatives of metal and crystal, as metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystalize, and the like, are written with the I doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin cancellarius (through the French), and metallum, and the Greek κρασαλλος. So also the word tranquility retains the double I as being from the Latin tranquillitas, while the English derivatives of tranquil, though often written with two I's, are more properly written with only one, as tranquillize, tranquilizer, and the like.

§ 8. When a diphthong, or a digraph representing a vowel sound, precedes the final consonant of a word, or the accent of a word ending in a single consonant falls on any other syllable than the last, or when the word ends in two different consonants, the final consonant is not doubled in derivatives formed by the addition of a termination beginning with a vowel: as, dawb, dawber, dawser; need, needy; brief, briefer, briefest; reveal, revealed, revealing; travel, traveling, traveler; profit, profited; act, acted, actor; perform, performer; stand, standing.

The final consonant is doubled in the derivatives of a few words ending in g, in order to diminish the liability to its being pronounced like j, before e or i: as, humbug, humbugged, humbugging; periwig, periwigged. The word woolen is more generally thus written, in the United States, with one I; but in England it is written woollen.

Note.—There is a large class of words ending in a single consonant, and accented on some other syllable than the last, the final consonants of which are, by very many writers and lexicographers, doubled in their derivatives, unnecessarily and contrarily to analogy. This practice appears to have arisen from a desire to prevent the vowel of the final syllable of the primitive from being inaccurately pronounced long in the derivatives. These words are chiefly those ending in I, with also a few of other terminations. The
following list, the words in which are chiefly verbs, includes the most important of those in regard to which usage varies: namely, apparel, barrel, bevel, bias, bowel, and its compounds, cancel, carburet and all similar words ending in aret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, command, counsel, cudgel, cull, duel, edict, exsanguinate, exsanguine, exsanguineous, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handel, hatchet, imperil, jewel, kennel, knab, label, laurel, level, libel, marsh, marble, metal, mode, panel, parallel, parcel, pond, pores, prose, presage, quarter, ravel, rear, revile, rivet, roof, rove, shovel, shrieve, snivel, tassel, tipsel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, vail, vical, worship. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except parallel, in forming the derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in l, that it "be better accords with the analogy of the language" to spell their derivatives with but one l. Smart retains the double consonant in this class of words only on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that the "double p in worshipped, worshippers, &c., the second l in travelling, traveller, &c., are quite unnecessary on any other score than to satisfy the prejudices of the eye." Cooley doubles the consonant in a majority of the derivatives of words of this class, but writes a single consonant in many, as in those of apparel, barrel, bevel, channel, drive, gambol, &c. Perry wrote the derivatives of these words with but one l, according to the rule, and the same practice was advocated by Walker. Conformity to the regular rule has been advocated also by Lowth and other eminent scholars.

§ 9. Derivatives formed from words ending in a double consonant, by adding one or more syllables, commonly retain both consonants: as, ebb, ebbing; odd, oddily; stiff, stiffness: fell, fellable; skill, skillful, skillfulness; will, willful, willfulness; dull, dullness; full, fullness. So also the double r is retained in the words installment, instruction, installmentment, instructionment (from install, natural, thrall, and enroll), in order to prevent the false pronunciation they might receive if spelled with one r. Many writers and lexicographers, especially in England, omit one r in these words, as also in the derivatives of skill, will, dull, and full, formed by adding the syllables by and ness.

The derivatives of pontiff are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one r; as, pontific, pontifical, pontifical, and like. One l is also dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination by to words ending in ll, in order to prevent the concurrence of three l's; as, ill, silly; dull, duly; full, fully. Words similarly formed by adding the termination less, however, are written either with the three l's, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two l's, and without the hyphen: battalion, battalionment, battalionmentment (from battalion, natural, thrall, and enroll). In the former, skill-less and skilllessness are compounds, in the latter skill-less or skillless, skill-less or skilllessness.

§ 10. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent e, the e is generally retained when the termination begins with a consonant: as, pale, paleness; hate, hateful; incite, incitement; chase, chaseful, chasingness; move, movement. When, however, the e is immediately preceded by another vowel (except e), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, due, duty; argue, argument; true, truly; awe, awful; and the derivatives and compounds of these words.

The words wholly, nursing, wisdom, abridgment, acknowledgment, lodgment, judgment, and the compounds of some of these, are exceptions. The last four, however, are written, by many authors, abridgement, acknowledgement, lodgement, judgement.

§ 11. In derivatives formed from words ending with silent e, when the termination begins with a vowel, the e is generally omitted, except in the cases mentioned in the next paragraph: as, bride, bridal; guide, guidance; plain, plainly; planer, planerment; use, usage; good, goodness; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; flees, fleecy; force, forcible; true, trueness.

The e is retained in the word haring, haring, and toeing (from hoe, shoe, and toe), in order to prevent a doubl as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words dyeing, singeing, springe-
should be written with the i doubled, though they are often written dislit and instil, with only one i.

§ 17. Compound words formed by joining two or more words commonly retain all the letters of the simple words; as, stiff-necked, well-bred, dull-eyed, save-all, wide-mouthed.

There are numerous exceptions to this rule, many of them compounds which by long use have acquired the force of single words. They are the following: namely, some compounds of all and well; as, abnigly, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, atonely, withal, whereat, whereat, welcome; and compounds of mass; as, Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective full; as, artful, hateful, rueful, woeful; — also, the words chillblain, fullfill, namesake, neckerchief, numskull, pastime, standish, and wherever.

§ 18. The plural of nouns regularly ends in s, or, in certain classes of words, in es.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound that the sound of s can unite with it, and be pronounced without forming a separate syllable, s only is added in forming the plural: as, sea, seas; tree, trees; woe, woes; count, counts; virtue, virtues; parent, parents; clause, clauses; cab, cabs; panic, panics; beat, beats; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths, bell, bells, gem, gems; fun, finns; ear, ears; act, acts. A few plurals from nouns ending in o preceded by a consonant, end in es; as, echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes; embargo, embargoes; motto, mottoes; potato, potatoes. Other nouns of this class generally form their plurals regularly, though usage differs with regard to some of them. Those in which final o is preceded by a vowel form their plurals regularly. The plural of alkali is written alkalises or alkalities; that of rabbi, either rabbis or rabbies. With regard to other nouns ending in o usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination is.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of cl, sl, s, z, or z) that the sound of s can unite with it, but must form a separate syllable, s is inserted before s in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent e, in which case the latter serves to form a separate syllable with s: as, church, churches; rush, rushes; age, ages; lace, laces; gas, gases; case, cases; loss, losses; box, boxes; maze, mazes.

To express the plural of a letter, figure, or any character or sign, or of a word mentioned without regard to its meaning, the letter s, generally preceded by the apostrophe, is appended, as in the phrases, "The two 0's in all!" "The two 0's in 400!" "Two 0's in Orion!" "The 9's and wherefore's of the question." Some writers, however, omit the apostrophe in such cases, joining the s immediately to the letter, character, or word, as in the phrases "Can two 0's be in all?" "Two 0's in Orion!" "The 9's and cons!" Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves; as, the two ees, efs, els, esses, and the like. The plurals of letters are also expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign; as, the two ee in bee, the two ll in ill; but this practice is not to be commended, as ee, ll, &c., are properly read double e, double l, and the like.

§ 19. Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant form their plural by adding es and changing y into i: as, mercy, mercies; lady, ladies; sky, skies; army, armies; pity, pities. This rule includes words ending in guy, in which x, being pronounced like s, is strictly a consonant; as, colloquy, colloquies. The plural of proper nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant, is formed by changing y into i, according to the rule; as, "The three Marys." Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding s: as, "The three Marys!" but for this practice there seems to be no good reason.

When the singular of a noun ends in y preceded by a vowel (except u having the power of w), the plural is regularly formed by adding s only: as, day, days; key, keys; money, moneys; attorney, attorneys; alloy, alloys; guy, guys. Some plurals of the latter class are often inaccurately written with the termination as; as, movies, attorneys, and the like.

NOTE.—Nouns now ending in y formerly ended in ie, and formed their plurals regularly by adding s: as, numm, stories, etc. y was finally substituted for ie in the singular, but the plural was not changed, and still retains its old form.

§ 20. The plurals of a few nouns ending in orfe are irregularly formed by changing orfe into ves. The following words, with their compounds, are the principal examples: namely, life, lives; knife, knives; wife, wives; leaf, leaves; sheaf, sheaves; loaf, loaves; beef, beves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; half, halves; elf, elves; shelf, shelves; self, selves; wolf, wolves. The plural of staff is sometimes written staffs, but more commonly staffs, except when it means a corps of officers, either military or civil, in which sense it is always written staffs. The plural of wharf is generally written wharves in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written wharves, as it is also by some recent English authors. The proper plural of hour is hours; formerly written hourvus and turvus, are now written hoofs and turfs. The plurals of other nouns ending in ferv, orft, orff, are formed regularly by the addition of s only.

§ 21. In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel round of the word: namely, man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; house, houses. Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner as, foeman, foesmen; dormouse, dormice. Words which end in the syllable man, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding s only: as, cymman, cymmans; damman, dammans; firmman, firmmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulanen, Mussulmenen. The plurals of talisman and Mussulman are sometimes, by a gross blunder, written talismen and Mussulmen.

§ 22. A few plurals end in en: namely, brother, brethren; chile, children; or, oxen. To these may be added the obsolete forms eyne, kine, shoen, housen (from eye, shoe, hose, house), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of n.

§ 23. The words brother, die, pea, and penny, have each two plurals of different forms and with different significations: as, brothers, male children of the same parent, also, members of the same society; association, class, or profession; brethren, members of the same religious or ecclesiastical body, the word in this form being rarely used except in religious writings, or in scriptural language, where it also has the same meaning that brother has in ordinary language; dies, implements for making impressions by stamping, or for making screws, also the cubical parts of pedstals; dice, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; pears, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; peas, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; pennies, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; pence, the amount reckoned by those coins. See also these words in the Dictionary. The word acquaintance is written, in the plural, either acquaintance (supposed to be a corruption of acquaintants) or acquaintances, the two forms having little or no difference of meaning; memorials: merrie, merries, merrie, merries. The plural of Mary or Mary is, as already stated, Marys.

§ 24. A few words, mostly names of animals, have the same form in the plural as in the singular; as, deer, sheep, trout, and the like.

§ 25. Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, datum, data; criterion,
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

§ 26. In certain loose compounds consisting of a noun followed by an adjective or other qualifying expression, the plural is commonly formed by making the same change in the noun as when it stands alone: as, court-martial, court-martial; cousin-german, cousins-german; son-in-law, sons-in-law. When, however, the adjective is so closely joined to the noun that the compound has the force of a simple word, the plural of the compound is commonly formed like that of any other word of the same termination: as, cupful, cupfuls; handful, handfuls.

§ 27. There are many words, besides those mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, in respect to which usage, even that of the best authors, is variable. The most important of these words are mentioned in this and the succeeding sections.

The derivatives of the word villain, as villainous, villainy, &c., though often written villainous, villainy, &c., properly retain the i, according to the practice of many writers, like those of other words similarly ending in ain: as, mountainous, from mountain; captaincy, from captain; and the like.

The words connection, deflection, inflection, and reflexion, follow the spelling of the words connect, deflect, inflect, and reflect, though often written, especially in English, connexion, deflexion, inflexion, and reflexion. See Note under Connection, in the Dictionary.

The word woe, though often written without the final e, should retain it, like most other nouns of one syllable and of similar form; as, doe, fleece, foe, hoe, sloe, toe, and the like. Monosyllables other than nouns, and words of more than one syllable, having a similar termination, omit the e; as, do, go, no, so, canto, motto, potato.

The words defense, expense, offense, and pretense are properly written thus, though often spelled with e instead of i, for the i belongs to the words from which they are derived and is also used in all their derivatives. See Note under Defense, in the Dictionary.

The words drought and height were formerly written drouth and height, and are still very often thus written in America.

The verb practice is thus written like the noun, in preference to the form practise, though the latter spelling is used by many writers, especially in England. The difference in spelling between the noun and the verb is properly observed, in words of this kind, only in such as are accentuated on the last syllable, as device, devise. See Note under Practice, in the Dictionary.

Derivatives of the Greek ἔθνος (sent, base, side;) pronounced ἔθνος, as polyethan, tetrathod, octothrad, and the like, are properly thus written with a before the e of the termination, but are sometimes written polyethan, tetrathod, octothrad, &c., without the a.

§ 28. There is a class of adjectives ending either in able or in ibe, of which a large majority have the termination able: as, blameable, laudable, legible, mutable, navigable, vendible. Many of them are from Latin words ending in abilis or ibilis; some are from the French; and not a few are formed by adding the termination to English words. Those from Latin words end respectively in able or ibe, according as they are derived from words ending in abilis or ibilis: as, mutable (Lat. mutabilis); potable (Lat. potabilis); credible (Lat. creditibilis); vendible (Lat. vendibilis). Those formed from English words generally end in able; as, avoidable, purchasable, challengable, liable, salable, serviceable. There are a few words respecting which usage is variable: as, admissible or admissible; conversable or convertible; infallible or invariable; referable or referrible.

§ 29. There is a class of words beginning with en or in, as enclose or inclose, enquire or inquire, ensure or insure, and the like, many of which take either form of the prefix indifferently. They are chiefly derived from the Latin, either directly or through the French, the prefix in belonging to the former language, and en to the latter. In some of these words, en, is to be preferred; in others, in; in many of them, either may be used indifferently. See the List of Words Spelled in Two or More Ways, and the different words of this class in the Dictionary.

§ 30. There was formerly considerable diversity of usage in respect to the terminations ant and ent, both of which were in certain cases used almost indifferently; as in the words confidant or confident, dependant or dependent, and the like. Present usage, however, is definitely settled in favor of one or the other form, in nearly or quite every word of this class, though not always upon uniform principles. In the few words in which both these terminations are retained, it is the more general practice to write the adjective with ent, and the common noun with ant, while the corresponding abstract noun ends in ence, as in the adjectives confident and dependant, the common nouns confidant and dependant, and the abstract nouns confidence and dependence. In the case of very many words, however, the adjective ends in ant, as also the common noun; while the abstract noun ends in ence, as in the adjectives attendant and repentant; the common nouns attendant and repentant; and the abstract nouns attendance and repentance. It may be remarked that the terminations ant and ent belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; ent and ence to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations. Ence and ence were also formerly confounded in some words, the one or the other being used indifferently.

§ 31. There is a class of words ending in er, some of which are written by most authors with the termination re; as, center, meter, theater, &c., which are often written centre, metre, theatre, &c. Acre, acre, acre, acre, measure, and acre, retain the termination re, in order to preserve the hard sound of the e and g.

§ 32. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively, as more commonly written, in ide and ine, in regard to which usage has been variable. Most of them were formerly written without the final e; but it is now the almost universal practice to retain it: as, bromide, chloride, iodide, sulphide; chlorine, fluorine, salicine, stearine; and the like. The word tannin is always written without the final e. Oxide is now generally written with the termination ide, though formerly by many writers oxyd; from the supposition that the y of the last syllable represented the v of the Greek οξίς, from which the word is derived; whereas the last syllable is simply the same as the termination of the words bromide, sulphide, and the like. See Note under Oxide, in the Dictionary.

§ 33. There is a class of words ending as pronounced, with the sound of long i, followed by s, some of which are differently written by different authors, with either ise or ize to represent this sound: as, criticize or criticise; civilize or civilise; naturalize or naturalise; patronize or patronise. These words are mostly verbs, and are chiefly derived from Greek words ending in ζεω, or from French words ending in iser or ise. There are a few from other sources, but formed in analogy with those derived from these languages. Those formed from Greek words have the termination isoe; as anathematize, characterize, dramatize,
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

I. From their great number, omitted. It is that of words of more than one syllable ending in *ic* or *ick*; as, *almond*, *music*, *public*, *publick*, &c. It is deemed sufficient to mention the class, and to state that the termination in *ic* is wholly disused. A similar remark is applicable to a portion of the words terminating formerly in *our*, now in *or*. Those of this class in the following List, in which both forms are given, are still sometimes used in both forms, the termination in *or* being that most favored in the United States, while *our* is the form generally preferred in England. Words of this class not given in the List are used only in *or* by living writers. Subject to a like remark is a class of words terminating in *ise* or *ize*; as, *systematize*, *systematizer*, &c., the latter being the mode in which such words are spelled in America, and the former that adopted by English printers. When in this List the word in the first column is followed by *or*, as, *Abatis, or Abattis,* it is implied that the second form is nearly, often quite, in as good use as the first.

A LIST OF WORDS SPOILED IN TWO OR MORE WAYS.
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

B...

C...

D...
PRINCIPLES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T.</th>
<th>Unber, Unbiassed, Unboweled, or and others of the same class. Unroll, Until.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A.

A, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of the prepositions on, in, at, of, to, for; as in asleep for in sleep or on sleep, ablaze for in a blaze, aboard for on board, afoot for on foot, aground for on the ground. As for on days, ado for to do, await for wait for. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle ge- (in Gothic ga-), which forms verbs from nouns, substantives, adjectives, and is a sort of augment to the past participle. In some cases, it only increases the force of the word, without any essential addition of meaning, as in afar. In some words of Greek origin, a privative, giving to them a negative sense; as in apathyse: before a vowel, it becomes an; as in anonyymous, from ἀνώνυμος, name. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix ab (q. v.); as in averse.

A-, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, as in adverbs, is the same as the Greek ἀπό, Gr. ap, Goth. afa, A.-S. and Eng. of. It denotes from, separation or departure. Before c and t, it is generally changed into abs, as in absecas, asbend, abestila, abestomias. See A.

Ad. [Cf. W. at, to, toward, Goth., Icel., and Eng. at.] A Latin preposition, signifying to, as in adheres. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. Thus for adheres, the Romans wrote adhererat; for adferre, adferre; for adgrediene, adgrediere; for adferre, afferre; for adlegere, adlegere; for adheres, adherere; for adtreare, adtreare; for adscribere, adscribere; for adfinere, adfinere. At 1. In Ambic, an article or inseparable prefix, answering to the Italian il, and the Sp. el. Its use is to render nouns definite, like the English the; as, Aktanor, the Koran, or the Book, by eminence; alcoroe, alchevn, aedicul, aminicul, &c.

A form of the Latin prefix ad. See AD.

Amb. [Lat. ambi, amb, am, an (as in ambiguous, ambages, ambicr, anhelare), Gr. ἀμφι, A.-S. amb, amb, N. H. Ger. amm.] About; around;—a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin; as in ambulant, ambition, &c.

Anp'phi, n. [Gr. ἀνπρφι. See supra.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying about, around, on both sides, or all around, amphi, amphi, amphitheater. An'nu. [Gr. ἀννυ.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting on, upon, upward, up to, throughout, backward, back to, again, previously, or again; as in analogy, analytic, anatomy.

Ant-. [Gr. ἀντι, against.] A prefix in many words

Ant'i-. from the Greek, meaning against, over against, or opposed to; as in antarctic, antidote, antipathy, antithesis.

Ant'-c. A Latin preposition, the Gr. ἀντί, A.-S. and Goth. and (cf. ANSWER); much used in the composition of English words, especially in words from the Latin and Greek languages. It signifies before in place, in front; and figuratively, before time. Examples are antechamber, antecedent, antediluvian.

A'po. [Gr. ἀπο. See A.] A Greek prefix used in composition, and signifying from, away from, off, or asunder; as in apoplexy, apothecary, apologue.

B.

Be prefix, as in because, before, beseck, bedeck, become, is originally the same word as by: A.-S. be and bi or big, Gr. bi. It denotes to, about, on, at, and generally has an intensive force, though it is sometimes apparently insignificant.

Bi. [From Lat. bis, twice, which in composition drops the s.] In most branches of science, bi in composition

tion denotes two, twice, doubly; as, bidentate, two-toothed; binitrate, doubly terneate, &c.

2. (Chem.) B in composition denotes that the compound contains two parts or equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a bi-chromate of potash contains two parts of chronic acid to one of potash.

Bis, ade. [Lat. bis, twice, for duis, from duo, two, like bellum from duellum.] Twice. See BI.

C.

CATA'nu. [Gr. καταν. The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition used in composition to signify down, downstairs, down upon, downright, completely, &c.; as in cataclysm, catacomb, catalogue, cataeast. It sometimes drops the final vowel, as in cataoptle; and is sometimes changed to cäth, as in catharic, catholic.

C'fum. [Accusative of cirrus, a circle, Gr. κύκος.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words; as in circumscribe, circumspect, circumvent. In circuit, circuitous, &c., the m is dropped.

CON' or CON-. (The same as cum, which is akin to Gr. κοινωνία, old Attic κοινός.) A Latin preposition signifying with or against, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form con is used before the labials b, p, and m, and con before the other consonants. Before l, however, con or cor is changed into col, as in collect, from colligere; before r into cor, as in corrupt, from corruptere, corruption; while before a vowel or h, the n or m is dropped, as in co-operate, coalesce, cohabit, &c.

C'ontr'iu. A Latin preposition, signifying against, in opposition, entering into the composition of some English words; as, contrari, contravenue, &c. It is properly the ablative of an adjective, contrarius (formed from con, with), which is not in use. In old English, it took the form counter; as in counteract.

Do. See CON.

Cou'-ter. See CONTRA.

D.

De. A Latin prefix denoting a moving, from, separation; as in debark, decline, decease, deduct, decamp. Hence, it often expresses a negative, as in derange. Sometimes it augments the sense, as in deprave, despoil. It coincides nearly in sense with the French des and Latin dis.

Di. [Gr. δι, twice.] In chemistry, a prefix denoting two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part; as, dichloride of mercury; i.e., a compound formed of two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine.

Do. See DIS.

Dy'c. [Gr. δυκ, akin to Lat. dis.] A prefix denoting through, right through; as in diameter, diagram, dialogue.

Dis [Lat.] A prefix or inseparable preposition, from the Latin (whence Fr. des), denoting separation, a parting from, as in distribute, disconnect; hence it generally has the force of a privative and negative, as in disarm, disable, disagree. It sometimes passes into the forms di and dis; as in divert, differ, diffuse.

Dys-. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek dys-, hard, ill, and signifying ill, bad, hard, difficult, unlucky, dangerous, and the like; as in dysenteriy, dyspepsia.

E.

E. A Latin prefix; the same as EX. See EX.

Em. See EN.

En. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; as in enchain, enanor, encore, &c.
PREFIXES.

æolides with the Latin in, Gr. ἐν; and some English words are written indifferently with en or in. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to en, particularly before a labial, as in employ, empower.

Ed., [Gr. εἰδ. See OB.] A prefix, signifying on, above, toward, to, among, near, &c.; as in epilogue, epithet, &c.

El. A prefix from the Gr. ἐ, well, used very frequently in composition, signifying icoi, easy, advantageous, good, and the like; as in eulogy, euphony, &c.

Ex. A Latin preposition or prex, Gr. ἔξ or ἐκ, signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in extrané, exclude; sometimes off from, as in exceed; sometimes beyond, as in excess, exceed, excel. In some words, it intensifies the meaning; in others, it has little effect on the signification. The 2 regularly remains only before the vowels and before a, p, q, s, (example, excerpt, exceed, expensive, extraneous, export); it is assimilated to a following f (fusion), and drops away altogether before the next constituents (eclipt, event, edition, &c.). In a few words it changes into ec (accusative). Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed; as, exchancellor, ex-president, and the like.

Extra. [Contrasted from extra, parte, from extra, being on the outside, from ex, out of, from.] A Latin preposition, denoting beyond or excess, often used in composition as a prefix, signifying outside of, or beyond the limits of that denoted by the word to which it is joined; as in extraudinay, extravagant.

For. [A.-S. for, Goth. faru, fare, allied to Lat. pro, Gr. πρό, Skr. pra-.] As a prefix to verbs, for has usually the force of a negative, denoting that which is, against, or away, aside; as in forbade, forswear, forswear. In a few cases, it is merely intensive, as in forbath.

Forbath. [A.-S. forbath. See FOR.] An adjective much used in composition, to denote advancement in place or time; as in forbode, forfather, foreshorten.

Hyper. [Gr. ὑπέρ, allied to Lat. super, Skr. upār, Ger. über, Eng. over.] A prefix used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond; as in hyperboleic, hypertrophy. Sometimes it is used in the composition of inchoated forms, instead of and, to denote excess, or that the substance first mentioned in the name of the compound enters in a greater proportion than the other; as, hyperoxide, one containing an excess of oxygen.

Hypo. A prefix from the Greek preposition ὑπό (allied to Lat. sub, Skr. upa), under, beneath, and frequently in composition to signify a less quantity, or a low state or degree of that denoted by the word with which it is joined, or in the sense of the head of any. It is sometimes contracted into para; as, in paroxide, hypostatic, hypothesis. In chemical language, prefixed to the name of a compound containing oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as, hypo-nitrous acid, which contains less oxygen than nitrous acid.

II. A prefix, the form of in when used before words beginning with an I.

Im. A prefix from the Lat. in, being changed to m, for the sake of easy utterance, before a labial, as in imbibe, immense, impartial. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin, as in imbibition, imbibitor. For m, the French writes m, which is used in words introduced into the English from the French language. See Em.

In. [Allied to Gr. ἐν, Skr. jnā.] A prefix from the Latin ēn, often used in composition, and signifying within, into, or among, as in imbed, encase, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed, as in imcel, intemperance. In, before l, is changed into il, as in illusion; before r, into ir, as in irregular; before a labial, into im, as in immiter, immaterial, impatient.

Inter. [From in, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, signifying among or between;—used as a prefix; as in intercept, interfere, interrupt.

Intro. [Lat. contr. from intero (locus).] A prefix signifying within, into, in; and the like; as in introduce, intrusion.

Méth. [Gr. μέθ, allied to μεθ, Lat. medius, Eng. midst, middle.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying in the midst of; also, beyond, over, after, behind, with, between, reversely; as in metaphors, metaphysics, metamorphosis.

Mis. [A.-S., Icel., and Goth. missa-, having the same origin with the verb to miss.] A prefix denoting error, wrong, defect, unikeness, and the like; as in mistake, mismanage, mispronounce, mistrust.

N. Noun, adv. [Lat. nōn, O. Lat. nonu, nem, nemum, nemun, from ne-annin, or ne-unnin, not one.] Not;—used in English as a prefix, generally and properly to substantives and verbs only, giving them a negative sense, ordering and varying their meaning, as do the preffixes un and in those of adjectives; as, non-residence, non-performance; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives; as, non-acid, non-electric.

Ob. [Kindred with Gr. εἰκ.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, in front, before, and hence against, toward; as in objicere, to object, i.e., to throw against. In composition, the letter b is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed; as in occasion, offer, oppose. It means reversed or back in obovate, occlus, &c., and often on or in.

P. Par. [Gr. par, akin to Lat. pra and praeter.] A preposition, used in composition, and signifying beside, to the side of, to, amiss, wrong (like for in forswear, &c.); beyond, contrary to, &c.; as in paradox, paragon, paralytic, paralyzing, paraffin, &c., or sometimes contracted into par; as in parody, paroxysm, &c.

Per. A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting through, passing, or over the whole extent; as in perambulate, perpendurate. It is sometimes used in chemistry, with the signification very, fully, or to the utmost extent; as in peroxide, a substance oxidized to the utmost degree.

Person. [Gr. πρός, Skr. prā.] A prefix used in many words derived from the Greek, and signifying with, around, about, near, and the like; as in pericarp, period, periphery.

Post. A Latin preposition, much used in composition as a prefix, signifying after; as in postpone, postscript.

Pré. An English form of the Latin prefix pré, before, originally dat. f. answering to pro, as dat. m., of pré, through. It expresses priority of time, place, &c.; as in preface, predict, prefer, preponderate. It sometimes signifies beyond, and may be rendered very, as in prominent.

Préter. A prefix, from the Lat. präter (from pré, with the adverbial termination ter), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of post, beyond; hence, beside, more, &c.; as, preterit, pretendent, preternatural.

Pró. [Originally neuter dative for prói, Gr. πρόi.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting for, to, toward, as in produce, project, promise, proemien, pretext.

Pros. [Gr. πρός, Cfr. Skr. prati.] A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying motion towards, a being on, &c., a remaining beside, and hence connection and engagement with any thing; as in proselyte, prosody, &c.

Psyéd (σύνδο). [From Gr. σύνδος, lying, false, from σύνδος, to belle.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious; as, pseudo-martyr, pseudo-philosophy, pseudonym.
A.

Ace. [Gr. aecos.] A suffix signifying or pertaining to; as in demonize, hypochondriac.

Age. [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning; as, advantage, average, heritage, foliage, pillage.

Al. [Lat. -alis.] A termination of words from the Latin denoting of or pertaining to; as, annual, cordial, final, legal, herbal, salt. An. [Lat. -arius.] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting office, profession, or character, as, Christian, commodious, tragedian, elysian, terrier.

Ancy. [Lat. -antia.] Terminations of nouns having an abstract signification; as, elegance, abundance, brilliancy, vacancy.

Ant. [Lat. -antis, -antis.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, as, vagrant; and of nouns denoting the door of a thing; as, assistant, commandant.

Ar. [Lat. -aris.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting of or pertaining to; as, angular, jocular, perpendicular, similar.

Arca, the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. hardus, A.-S. heard, Icel. & Eng. harsh, and appears in proper names; as, Bernard, strong in counsel; Godward, strong in, or through, God; Bernard, strong like a bear, &c. We find it also in appellatives, usually with a bad signification; as in drunkard, dotard, bastard, niggard, braggart, &c.

A-ry. [Lat. -arius.] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting of or pertaining to; as, auxiliary, military, &c.; and of nouns, denoting the door of a thing; as, adversary, mercenary, &c.

Ate. [Lat. -atus.] A termination. 1. Of verbs, as, dilate, dilate, &c.: 2. Of adjectives, as, moderate, ultimate; 3. Of nouns, denoting (a) office or dignity, as, pontificate; (b) the possessor of such office or dignity, as, magistrate, delegate; (c) salts containing more than one degree of oxygen, as, sulphate, phosphates.

B.

Blé. [Lat. bilis.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, or formed on the same model, and signifying capable of being or worthy to be; as, flexible, mutable, sensible, warrantable.

C.

Cald. [Lat. -atus.] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying or of pertaining to; as, anatomical, comical, magical, practical, technical.
nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same analogy; as in ambition, conception, probation, evan- 

ish. [A-S. ēs, Goth. ēs, N.H. Ger. ēs.] A termination 
of English words denoting diminution, or a small degree 
of the quality of, as, whitish, from white; yellowish, from 
yellow. ēs annexed to proper names forms a possessive 
 adjective, as in Swedish, Danish, English. Annexed 
to common nouns, it forms an adjective denoting a partic-
ipation of the qualities expressed by the noun; as foolish, 
from fool; roguish, from rogue; brutish, from brute.

igm. [Gr. ἰγμίας.] A termination of nouns from the 
Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, 
designating actions, or an active faculty, being, or a state of 
being, viewed abstractly: as, atheism, catechism, hero-
ism, mechanism, sophism.

ist. [Gr. ἰστ.] A termination of nouns denoting men 
from their occupations, pursuits, or principles; as, bap-
tist, chemist, euthist, theologist.

ite. [Lat. -ītus.] A termination of nouns and adjectives; 
as, appetit, exquisite, favorite. It is often used to form 
collocations and little names, or sobriquets, Jacobite. Its 
names of minerals it is derived from the Gr. λίθος, a 
stone; as, steatite.

ity. See Ty.

ive. [Lat. -ītus.] A termination, denoting ability, pow-
er or activity, of nouns and adjectives from the Latin; 
as, authoritative, incentive, persuasive, vindicative.

ive. [Gr. ἵκ.] A termination of verbs from the Greek, 
giving the idea of cause, origin, or the same model, and de-
noting to make, to cause to be, to become; as, agonize, 
characterize, tantalize, criticize, excorize.

K.

Kin. [A-S. cyn, cym, kin, kind, offspring, race; Goth. 
kan, Icel. kyn, allied to L. genus.] A diminutive termina-
ion of English words, denoting small, from the sense of child; 
as in lambkin, mankin, napkin, pipkin.

L.

Le. A diminutive termination; as in crumble, bundle, 
girdle, joggle, fondle, dimple, throttle.

Let. A terminating syllable of many nouns and some 
adojectives. It is the A-S. leas, Goth. léas, allied to Eng. 
it is a privative word, denoting destitution; as, a wits-
man, a man destitute of wit; childless, without children;
fatherless; faithless; penniless; pelliless.

Lët. [French dimin. termination et, as in islet, aglet, cir-
clet, g chlorine, floweret, baronet, with t inserted, as in stream-
let, tenebrae, branchet.] A diminutive of English; as, 
hamlet, a little house; rivulet, a small stream.

Ling. [A-S.] A termination denoting state, condition, 
offspring, or progeny: as in hiring, earthing, world-
ling, sounding, darting, firstling, undestling, starting, 
ground-ling, goaling, sapling.

Ly. [O. Eng. liech, being an abbreviation of A. Sax. liec, like, 
Goth. liecas, liec, ligr, liger.] A termination of adjectives; as 
de love or graven, that is, beloved, man. It is also a termina-
tion of adverbs [O. Eng. lieche, A-S. liec, 
Goth. leikh, Icel. liga].

M.

Mënt. A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs); 
as, engagement, management, impediment.

Mo-ny. [Lat. monium, monita.] A termination of nouns 
from the Latin, signifying action or an active fac-
ulty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly; as, al-
mony, matrimony, testimony.

N.

Nëss. [A-S. ness, ness, Goth. nasas.] A termination of 
abstract names, denoting state or quality; as in blindness, 
goodness, greatness, sweetness.

O.

Öck. [A-S. oc or òc.] A diminutive termination of 
nouns; as in bullock, hilly, mattlock, puddock.

Or. A termination of Latin nouns, denoting an agent; 
as in actor, creditor. It is annexed to many words of
LANGUAGES KINDRED TO THE ENGLISH.

English origin; as in lesser. In general, or is annexed to words of Latin, and r to those of English, origin. See s.

Oxy. [Lat. -orum.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting of, or pertaining to; as, amatory, consolatory, etc.

Ost. [Lat. -osi, -uti.] A termination of English adjectives.

Ott. [L. -osus, -us.] Eives, many of which are derived directly from the Latin, as, dubious, conscious, atrocious, operose, verbose.

R.

Ric. [Goth. reiki, dominion. A-S. rice, or ric; from the same root as Lat. regere, to rule, and region.] A termination signifying jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised; as, bishopric.

S.

Shop. [A-S. skip, scope, scope, from scypen, scepau, to mold, form, shape.] A termination denoting state, office, dignity, profession, or art; as in lordship, friendship, etc.; in the sense of order.

Some. [A-S. sun, Goth. sama, like, the same.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates a considerable degree of the thing or quality; as, meaty, foal of meat, spirit, very glad, very joyous.

Stir. [A-S. ste, istre.] A termination, as in drugster, gamester, songster, spinster, denoting skill or occupation. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in a man's business. It is used with a suffix at first, as, a gown who sings; but the ending ster having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination ess was appended to it; thus, songster became songsstress, with a double ending.

T.


Tit. See Ion.

Tide. [Lat. tido.] A termination of abstractive nouns from the Latin, signifying action or an active faculty, or a state of being; as, amplitude, fortune, gratitude, solitude.

Ty. [Lat. -tas, -tatis, Fr. té.] A termination of words denoting action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly; as, antiquity, difficulty, humility, necessity.

U.

Ure. [Lat. -ura.] A termination of words derived from the Latin (often through the Italian or French), and denoting action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly; as, creature, fracture, legislature, nature, superstructure.

W.

Ward, or Wards. [A-S. -ward, -wears.] Goth. wurds, allied to Lat. wortere, to turn, versus, toward. A suffix used at first, as, at a person who sings; but ending ward having at length, in a measure, lost its peculiar force, the feminine termination ess was appended to it; thus, songster became songsstress, with a double ending.

§ 1. Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, Indo-European. The English language is descended from the Sanscrit and representative of the Anglo-Saxon. It has lost very much of the infection, and very many of the words, which belonged to the parent language; and, on the other hand, it has borrowed words very heavily, to the extent even of half its vocabulary, from other languages, especially the French and the Latin. Yet all the inflections that remain in it, and most of its formative endings, the pronouns and particles, and, in general, the words which are in most frequent and familiar use, have come to it from the Anglo-Saxon. With all its mixture of foreign elements, it is still a Teutonic language, like the German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and others. The Greek again may call a branch in this great family of languages, which, as it extends from India westward, and covers nearly the entire area of Europe, is called Indo-European. Among all families of kindred tongues, the Indo-European is pre-eminent, both for the perfection of its organic structure, and for the value of its literary monuments. The parent of the whole family, the one primitive Indo-European language, has left no such monument of itself; but its forms and roots may be made out, to a great extent, by the scientific comparison of the languages which are descended from it. The main branches of the Indo-European family are the following:

§ 2. 1. The Indian. The Sanskrit of the four Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahman religion, is more ancient than the common or classical Sanskrit. Even the latter had ceased to be the language of common life as early as the third century before Christ. It was succeeded by the Prakrit dialects, one of which, the Pali, is the sacred language of the Buddhists in Ceylon and Further India. These, in their turn, were succeeded by the modern Idioms of Northern Hindustan, the Bengali, Marathi, Gujarathi, and others. The Hindustani (or Urdu), formed in the camps and courts of the Mohammedan conquerors of India, is largely intermixed with Persian and Arabic. The widely-scattered Gypsies speak, with great diversity of dialect, a language which is clearly of Indian stock.

§ 3. II. The Iranian. To this branch belong, 1. The Zend, which is believed to have been the language of ancient Bactria, and is preserved in the Avesta, or sacred writings of the Persians. 2. The Old Persian, which is seen in the cuneiform (or arrow-headed) inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes. The modern Persian has lost nearly all the ancient inflection, and with the Mohammedan religion has adopted a multitude of words from the Arabic. Other languages belonging to this branch are those of the Kurdes, the Afghans, the Osettes (in the Caucasus), and the ancient and modern Armenians. The Indian and Iranian are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of our family.

§ 4. III. The Greek. Of its numerous dialects, the first to receive literate culture was the Old Ionic or Epic, followed by the Eolico, the Dorico, the New Ionic, and finally the Attic, which became at length, though with some change of form, the common language of literature and society. It is represented now by the Roman or Modern Greek. The Albanian, spoken in a large part of modern Greece, is supposed to be a descendant of the ancient Illyrian.

§ 5. IV. The Latin. This is often joined with the preceding, as the Greco-Latin, or Classical branch. Closely akin to Latin were the other Italian languages — the Oscans, Umbrians, etc. — in Central Italy. The modern descendants of the Latin are called the Romance languages. They are the Italian, the Spanish, the Portuguese, the Provençal (of Southern France, used in the middle ages as a literary language), and the French (originally the popular dialect of Northern France). All these contain a small proportion of Teutonic words, brought in by the barbarian conquerors of the Western Roman Empire. But another Romance language — that of the Wallachians, the descendants of the Romanized Dacians — is largely intermixed with borrowed words, taken chiefly from the neighboring Slavonic tribes.

§ 6. V. The Celtic. This branch is divided by strongly-marked differences into two sections: 1. The Gaelic, including the Irish (or native language of Ireland), the Erse (or Highland Scotch), and the Manx (the corrupt idiom of the Isle of Man). The last two are little more than dialects of the Irish. 2. The Cymric, including the Welsh (or native language of Wales), the Cornish (which was spoken in Cornwall, but went out of use in the last century), and the Armoricran (spoken in the French province of Brittany, the ancient Armorica). The oldest manuscripts specimens of the Gaelic belong to the close of the eighth century: for the Cymric, the oldest which are at all copious, are three or four centuries later.
§ 7. VI. The Slavonic. The earliest monument is the version of the Bible, made in the ninth century, by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius, into the Old Slavonic, the idiom spoken by the Bulgarians of that time. This widely-diffused class of languages divides itself into two principal sections: 1. The eastern and southern Slavonic, including the Russian, the Bulgarian, and the three Illyrian idioms, Servian, Croatian, and Slovenic. 2. The western Slavonic, including the Polish, the Bohemian (with the Moravian and Silesian dialects), the Lusatian or Wendish, and the extinct Polabian.

§ 8. VII. The Lithuanian. The language of Lithuania has no monuments older than the middle of the sixteenth century; but it has preserved in a surprising degree the ancient inflection and structure. To the same stock belong the Lettish of Courland and Livonia, which is much less ancient in its form, and the Old Prussian, which was once spoken on the coast of the Baltic east of the Vistula, but became extinct in the sixteenth century. The connection between this and the preceding branch is such that they are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic languages.

§ 9. VIII. The Teutonic. Here again the earliest monument is a version of the Bible, made by Ulflas, an Arian bishop of the fourth century, into his native Gothic (or Mass-Gothic), the language spoken at that time by the Goths on the Lower Danube. This work is preserved only in fragments, but these are of considerable extent, and are of inestimable value to the philologist. Among the Teutonic languages we distinguish, —

§ 10. 1. The High German, in upper or Southern Germany. The Old High German is seen in Otfrid's Krist, Notker's Translation of the Psalms, and other monuments, most of them in verse, from the eighth century to the end of the eleventh. The Middle High German, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, has a rich poetical literature, including the Nibelungenlied with its attendant epics, and the lyric poetry of the Minnesinger. The New High German is the language of Luther's Bible-version and of all German literature since the Reformation.

§ 11. 2. The Low German, in Northern Germany and the Netherlands. Here belong, (a.) The Frisian, which was once spoken along the whole northern coast of Germany, from the Elbe westward. Its early monuments consist almost wholly of laws, beginning with the fourteenth century. For a long time it has existed only as a popular idiom, and is now confined to a few small and scattered localities. (b.) The Anglo-Saxon (sometimes called simply Saxon), which in the fifth and sixth centuries was transplanted from North-eastern Germany to Britain, and has had its subsequent development and history in that island. (c.) The Old Saxon, which was spoken in Northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe, south of the narrow coast region, which was occupied by the Frisian. It is known almost solely from the Holstein (i. e., Saxon), a metrical narration of the gospel history, preserved in manuscripts of the ninth century. The language of the Netherlands in the same period can not have differed much from the Old Saxon, which may be regarded as the common parent of the two following idioms. (d.) The Dutch, or Low Dutch, spoken in Holland, and used in literature since the last part of the thirteenth century. The Flemish, spoken in Flanders, is a dialect of the Dutch. (e.) The Low German, strictly so called (or Plattdeutsch), the idiom of the common people in Northern Germany. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it was used as a literary language; but political circumstances, giving ascendancy to the High German, have reduced it to the inferior position of a popular dialect.

§ 12. 3. The Norse, or Scandinavian. The Old Norse is also called Old Icelandic, as most of its abundant literature (Kiddas, Saga, etc.) was composed in Iceland. The oldest manuscripts in which it is preserved are of the thirteenth century; but many of its productions are of earlier origin, going back even to the heathen times of Scandinavia. The modern Icelandic has adhered with remarkable fidelity to the forms of the ancient language. But the modern idioms of the Scandinavian mainland, the Swedish, and, still more, the Danish (of which the Norwegian is only a dialect), have undergone extensive changes.

§ 13. Languages not kindred to the English. The Indo-European family has no isolated domain, but comes in contact with various other families of languages. It is bounded along its whole northern frontier by the Tartar (or Tataric) family (called also the Turanian, or the Alteic), which includes the numerous and widely-different languages of the Mongols, the Turks (in Asia and Europe), the Magyars (in Hungary), the Finns, and a multitude of other tribes. To the south-east, it touches on the so-called Dravidian family, the Tamil and its sister idioms in Ceylon and Southern India. In South-western Asia it is in contact with a more remarkable family,—the Semitic,—including the Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic, with their ancient and important literatures. Even in South-western Europe, it is doubtful whether the ancient Etruscan belonged to our family. It is perfectly clear that the ancient Iberian did not belong to it, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives on the two sides of the Pyrenees, in the strange language called Basque (Biscayan, or Euskarran). Whether the Indo-European has a primitive connection with any of the adjacent families, is a question which has not been, and perhaps never will be, decided by philological evidence. At all events, it is certain that between Welsh and Sanskrit, distant as they are in space and time, there is an infinitely closer connection than between the neighboring pairs of Russian and Finnish, German and Hungarian, or Greek and Hebrew. It is true that some languages of our family have borrowed particular words from languages of other families. The English, for example, has taken from the Hebrew such words as shekel, cherin, seraph, jubile, pharisee, cabala, etc.; and from some of them has formed derivatives, such as seraphite, jubilant, pharisaical, pharisaism, cabalistic, cabalistical, etc. But this borrowing can only occur where there are historical conditions that favor it: even then it has its limits and its distinctive marks, and must not be confounded with a radical affinity between two languages. All etymologizing which assumes or implies a radical affinity between English and Hebrew, English and Finnish, or the like, is, in the present state of philology, unscientific and illusory.
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>stands for adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abbrev.</td>
<td>abbreviated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
<td>ablative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agric.</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Am., Amer.</td>
<td>America, American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anat.</td>
<td>Anatomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiq.</td>
<td>Antiquities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nor.</td>
<td>norient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arch.</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arith.</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armor.</td>
<td>Armorican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.-S.</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astr.</td>
<td>Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astroph.</td>
<td>Astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aug.</td>
<td>augmentative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibl.</td>
<td>Biblical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bot.</td>
<td>Botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braz.</td>
<td>Brazilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corp.</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catal.</td>
<td>Catalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celt.</td>
<td>Celtic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cif.</td>
<td>Conifer (compare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalde.</td>
<td>Chaldean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chem.</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chron.</td>
<td>Chronology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civ.</td>
<td>Civil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coll.</td>
<td>Colloquial, colloquially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com.</td>
<td>Commerce, Common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compound, comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.-compar.</td>
<td>comparative, ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conch.</td>
<td>Conchology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contr.</td>
<td>contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn.</td>
<td>Cornish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corrupt.</td>
<td>corrupted, corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copt.</td>
<td>Coptic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def.</td>
<td>definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl.</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecl. Hist.</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. g.</td>
<td>exempli gratia (for example)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elec.</td>
<td>Electricity (ample)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>England, English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engin.</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entom.</td>
<td>Entomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equin.</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp.</td>
<td>especially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etym.</td>
<td>etymology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig.</td>
<td>Figurative, figuratively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort.</td>
<td>Fortification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fr.</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr.</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freq.</td>
<td>frequentative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fut.</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heb.</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Her.</td>
<td>Heraldry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hist.</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hort.</td>
<td>Horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung.</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoth.</td>
<td>hypothetical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icl.</td>
<td>Ichthyology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id.</td>
<td>Id est (that is)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inf.</td>
<td>imperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int.</td>
<td>intensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interj.</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish.</td>
<td>Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It.</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join.</td>
<td>Joinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat., lit.</td>
<td>literally, literally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lit.</td>
<td>Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m.</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mach.</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay.</td>
<td>Malayan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math.</td>
<td>Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mech.</td>
<td>Mechanics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Med.</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal.</td>
<td>Metallurgy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaph.</td>
<td>Metaphysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meteor.</td>
<td>Meteorology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min.</td>
<td>Mineralogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mus.</td>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myth.</td>
<td>Mythology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Hist.</td>
<td>Natural History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naut.</td>
<td>Nautical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neut.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norm. Fr.</td>
<td>Norman French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numis.</td>
<td>Numismatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td>Old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obs.</td>
<td>Obsolete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opt.</td>
<td>Optics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig.</td>
<td>original, originally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornith.</td>
<td>Ornithology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part.</td>
<td>participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>part. adj.</td>
<td>participial adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint</td>
<td>Painting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleon.</td>
<td>Paleontology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass.</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathol.</td>
<td>Pathology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pers.</td>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pers.</td>
<td>perhaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person.</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philos.</td>
<td>Philosophy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photog.</td>
<td>Photography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phys.</td>
<td>Physiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post.</td>
<td>Poetry, poetical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pol.</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polit. Econ.</td>
<td>Political Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref.</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prez.</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prox.</td>
<td>proximal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pri.</td>
<td>principally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print.</td>
<td>Printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>priv.</td>
<td>private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prob.</td>
<td>Probability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pron., pron.</td>
<td>Pronunciation, pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop.</td>
<td>property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prot.</td>
<td>Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prov.</td>
<td>Provincial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q. v.</td>
<td>quid vide (which see)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhet.</td>
<td>Rhetoric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom.</td>
<td>Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom. Cath.</td>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxx.</td>
<td>Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se.</td>
<td>sestet (being under-Scot. Scotland, Scottish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Script.</td>
<td>Scripture, scriptural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculp.</td>
<td>Sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>singular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skr.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slav.</td>
<td>Slavonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp.</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superl.</td>
<td>superlative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surg.</td>
<td>Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surv.</td>
<td>Surveying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sw.</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syn.</td>
<td>Synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syr.</td>
<td>Syriac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>term.</td>
<td>termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theol.</td>
<td>Theology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans.</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk.</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typog.</td>
<td>Typography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| U.S. | United States |
| v. | verb |
| vb. | verb, vb. n. |
| v.i. | verb intransitive |
| v.t. | verb transitive |
| W. | Welsh |

** In this Dictionary, words from foreign languages, both ancient and modern, are usually printed in Italics, though many of them are not ordinarily so printed in other works; as, Addendum, Algaucil, Athi.

** Compound words, which in ordinary writing and printing have their constituent parts separated by a hyphen, are here distinguished from those which are usually and properly written and printed without one, by the use of a heavier hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, Able-bodied. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from the other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, Re-enforce, Electro-magnetic.

"For full KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION," see page vi. It is desirable that those who use this Dictionary should make themselves familiar with the word, or they will then find it easy to understand the notation by which the pronunciation of every word is expressed.
A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABB

A

1. The first letter of the alphabet in most of the known languages of the earth. It is naturally the first letter, because it represents the first vocal sound naturally formed by the organs of speech; namely, that heard in far, mast, &c. See Prim. of Pron., §§ 2-3, 44, 45. 2. An adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying any or any, but less emphatically. It is placed before nouns of the singular number denoting an individual object, before collective nouns, and also before plural nouns when the adjective few or the phrase great many is interposed. It is a contraction of the Anglo-Saxon an, or one, one, and is substituted for an, for the sake of euphony, before all words beginning with a consonant sound, except words beginning with the sound of a and having the accent on any other syllable than the first; as, a table, a woman, a year, a unit, a unio, a oneness, &c. Formerly, an was used before both vowel and consonant sounds. 3. (Mus.) The nominal of the sixth tone in the major scales, or (C), or of the first tone of the minor scale, which is named after it the scale in A minor. A sharp (A'), the name of a musical tone intermediate between A and B. A flat (A b), the name of a tone intermediate between A and G.

An-rōn'ic, a. Pertaining to Aaron or to his priestly An-rōn'ic-al, i. of a.

A-baek', adv. (Naut.) Backward, against the mast;—said of the sails when pressed by the wind.

Taken aback, taken by surprise; unexpectedly baffled.

Ab-a'cus, n. (Lat.) (Arch.)
1. The upper plate upon the capital of a column, supporting the architrave. 2. An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by means of sliding balls or counters.

Ab-bāt' (abait'), prep. (Naut.) Towards the stern from back of; farther back than.

Ab-băt'ēr-āt (abait-er-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABALIEN-ATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABALIENATING.] [Lat. abali- enare; ab and alienus, foreign, See ALIENATE.] (Law.) To transfer the title of one from another.

Ab-băt'ēn-tion, n. (Law.) Act of abalienating.

A-bān'don, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABANDONED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABANDONING.] [Fr. abandonner, Lat. ab, and Low Lat. bandare, proclamation, interdiction.] To give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume.

Syn.—To relinquish; forsake; desert; surrender; leave; forego. We leave what we may again resume, as an employment; we can what we give up finally, as vice; we relinquish what we have prized or sought, as a claim or hopes; we desert what we ought to adhere to, as duty; we surrender (usually under a necessity) what we have held as our own or in trust, as a trust; we renounce a thing publicly or as a duty, as allegiance or the world; we forego an enjoyment; we forsake what we have frequented, as society.

A-bān'doned, p. a. Given up entirely, as to a vice.

Syn.—Forsaken; deserted; profane; depraved; corrupt; pointless. A prostrate is one so utterly abandoned as to leave no hope of his recovery; a profligate is one who is openly and shamelessly wicked; a man may be corrupt or depraved in heart without showing it in his outward life, and hence he may not be forsaken or deserted by the virtuous.

A-bān'don-es' (abaton-es'), n. (Law.) One to whom a thing is abandoned.

A-bān'don-er, n. One who abandons.

A-bān'don-ment, n. Act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned; entire desertion or relinquishment.

A-bāse', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABASED (a-bāst'); p. pr. & vb. n. ABASMING.] [Fr. abaisser. See ABASE.] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down.

Syn.—To depress; degrade; reduce; humble; humble.

A-bīse'ment, n. Act of abusing, or bringing very low.

Syn.—Humiliation; depression; degradation. — Abatement is a diminishing, as of the grand; abatement is a corrupting, as of coin; depression is a sinking down, as of spirits; degradation is a bringing down from a higher rank or grade, as of a peer.

A-bīsit', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABASHED (a-bīsit'); p. pr. & vb. n. ABASHING.] [Fr. abaisser. See ABASE.] To destroy the self-possession of, by exciting suddenly a consciousness of guilt, error, inferiority, or the like; to strike with sudden shame or fear.

Syn.—To confound; confound. — We are confounded when we lose our self-possession; we are confounded when our faculties are overwhelmed and brought to stand.

A-bīsh'ment, n. Confusion from shame, fear, or the A-bīsh'-a-bile, a. Capable of being abased.

[like.

A-bīst', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABASED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABASHING.] [Fr. abaisser, from Lat. ab, and base, to strike.] Literally, to beat or batter down; hence, to bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, degree, or the like; to diminish; to lessen; specifically (Law.), (a) to cause to fall, as a writ; (b) to destroy, as a nuisance; (c) to enter into a falsehood after the death of the last possessor, and before the heir or devisee takes possession.

A-bīst', v. i. 1. To decrease; to become less in strength or violence. 2. To be defeated; to fall, as a writ.

Syn.—To decline; subside; diminish. — Lessen, decrease, diminish, refer to quantity or size; decline is to fall off; abate supposes previous violence, as the storm abates; subside previous commotion, as the tumult subsides.

A-bīst'ment, n. Act of abating, or state of being abated; decrease; specifically, (a) a remitting, as of a tax; (b) failure, as of a writ; (c) removal, as of a nuisance; (d) entry of a stranger into a falsehood after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

Syn.—Lessening; decline; deduction; reduction; mitigation; diminution; discount.


A-būt'or, n. One who, without right, enters into a falsehood on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one who prostrates or removes a nuisance.

A-būt'or, n. [A.-S. ab, ah.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence, ab-doo-wool is wool for the abd.
ABBAD, n. A Syriac word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

Abbais, n. (Fr.) [INSCR.} An apartment; or privilege of an abbot.

Abbâth (îth), a. Pertaining to an abbey.

Abba (abbâ), n. [Fr.] Originally, an abbot; but now an ecclesiastical title given by or for the archbishop of Westminster.

Abbess, n. The governness of a nunery.

Abbey, n. pl. Abbèys. 1. A residence of monks or nuns. 2. The dwelling of an abbot. 3. A church attached to a monastery, as Westminster Abbey.

Syn. — Monasteries: cloister; convent; nunnery; priory.

— The distinctions will be found under the several words.

Abbott, n. [Lat. abba, gen. abbatis. See ABBÂ.] Head of a society of monks; superior or governor of an abbey.

Abbottship, n. The state or office of an abbott.

Abbrèviâté, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. ABBRÈVIE; p. pr. & vb. n. ABBREVIATING.] [Lat. ab and brevire, to shorten.] To bring within less space; to make brief; to reduce by contraction or omission.

Syn. — To abbreviate; condense; compress; condensate.

Abbrèviâtion, n. 1. The act of abbreviating. 2. The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; as, Gen. for Genesis. 3. (Mus.) One diminutive of a note, divided into quavers, semiquavers, etc.

Abbrèviât, n. One who abbreviates or reduces to a smaller compass.

Abbrèviât, v. a. Abbreviating; condensing.

Abbrèviation, n. [L. abreviare, to abbreviate.] 1. An abbreviation. 2. An abbreviation or compendium.

A., Abbreviation of the first three letters of the alphabet, used for the whole alphabet.

Aâdïnant, n. One who abridges.

Aâdïcâte, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. ADICATING; p. pr. & vb. n. ADICATING.] [L. ab and dicere, to say.] To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from (as an office) with or without formal resignation.

Syn. — To relinquish; renounce; forsake; quit.

Aâdïcâte, v. t. To relinquish an office, right, power, trust, or the like, with or without resigning.

Aâdïcation, n. The abandonment of a public office, or of a right or trust, with or without a formal surrender.

Aâdïcâtive, a. Causing, or implying, abdication.

Aâdïcâtor, n. [Low Lat. abdicatorius.] A place for secreting or preserving goods.

Ab-döÄüm, n. [Lat.] 1. (Anat.) The belly, or the upper part of the body. 2. The suprarenal gland. The most posterior of the sections into which the body is divided.

[The Lat. pl. Abdomina is sometimes used.]

Ab-döÄümal, n. Pertaining to the abdomen.

Ab-döÄümâl, n. A kind of salmon, &c., with ventral fins back of the pectoral.

Ab-döÄümâis, a. Having a big belly; porty.

Ab-döÄümâst, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABDOOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABDOOMING.] [Lat. abdoomus, p. p. of abducere, from ab and ducere, to draw, to lead.] To draw away; to draw to a different part.


Ab-döÄümâtion, n. The act of abducting or abducting; a drawing or carrying away, especially of a person, by force, fraud, or stealth, or force.

Ab-döÄümator, n. 1. A person guilty of abduction. 2. One who abducts.

Aâdïcâtor, n. [Anat.] A muscle which serves to draw a part out from the median line of the body.

Aâdïcâtor, n. [Naut.] On the beam; at right angles to the ship's keel.

A-bearânce, n. (Law.) Behavior; demeanor.

A-bè-ce-da-rï-an, n. One who teaches or who learns the a, b, c, or letters of the alphabet; an alphabetarian.

A-bè-de, adv. In bed; on the bed.

A-bèlé, or A-bèl-tree, n. The white poplar.

A-bèl-molâk, n. The musk-mallow, or Syrian mallow.

A-bèl-sa-ke, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. ABELLING; p. p. & vb. n. ABELLING.] To take away or carry away; to remove; to deviate from rectitude.

A-bèl-stâ, v. t. 1. Staying from the right way. 2. Exceptional; abnormal.

Aberration, n. Act of wandering; deviation, especially from truth or moral rectitude, or from the natural state. 2. (Med.) Alienation of mind. 3. (Astron.) A small periodical change of position in a star or other heavenly body.

A-bèt, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. ABETTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ABETTING.] 0. (Fr. abiter, from the root bait.) To advise; to instigate; to encourage. — used chiefly in a bad sense. 2. (Law.) To encourage to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act.

Syn. — To aid; support; sustain; help; assist; favor; further; succor; succour.

A-bètment, n. Act of abetting or encouraging; support.

A-bètter, n. One who abets, aids, or encourages; an abettor.

A-bèttert, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. ABENDING; p. pr. & vb. n. ABENDING.] [Lat. abdure, from ab and dure, to bestride, shiver.] 1. To regard with horror or detestation. 2. To dislike or hate extremely.

Syn. — To detest; loathe; abominate; shudder at.

A-bèr-rençe, n. Detestation; great hatred.

A-bèr-rent, a. Abhorring, detesting; hating; marked with abhorrence.

A-bèr-renç, a. Contrary; repugnant; inconsistent; — with to.

A-bèr-rer, n. One who abhors or detests.

A-bîb, n. The first month of the Jewish year.

A-bîdôve, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. ABENDING; p. pr. & vb. n. ABENDING.] [See BIDE.] 1. To continue in a place. 2. To continue firm or stable, as to abide by a contract.

Syn. — To sojourn; reside; dwell; stay; tarry; remain; hold fast; persist.

A-bîdôve, v. t. 1. To stand firm under; to endure or bear without shrinking, or patiently. 2. To await firmly.

A-bîdôer, n. One who abides, dwells, or continues.

A-bîgâil (42), n. A lady's waiting-maid.

A-bîgl, n. (Lat. habileus, from habere, to have, to hold.) Quality, state, or condition of being able; power to act, whether bodily, moral, intellectual, conventional, or legal; — in the plural, intellectual capacity.

Syn. — Pertains to knowledge; talent; skill; dexterity; efficiency; address; — to mental powers, ability is the generic term; capacity is the power of easily gaining or retaining knowledge; talent is the power of executing dexterity, skill and address relate to case of execution.

A-bîn-tâsât, a. (Law.) Inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

A-bîn-tâsât, n. (Med.) Want of strength; debility.

A-bîjëct, a. [Lat. abjectus, p. p. of abjecere, to throw away, from ab and jaceere, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; hence, low in estimation; despised.

Syn. — Mean; worthless; base; groveling; debased.

A-bîjëct, n. One in a miserable condition; more; besets; besets.

A-bîjëly, adv. Meanly; wretchedly; basely.

A-bîjëness, n. State of being abject; baseness.

A-bîjëce, v. t. To make abject; to degrade, to reduce.


A-bîjëceâtion, n. The act of renouncing under oath, or solemnly.

A-bîjëceâtion, n. [It.] The act of abjuring.

A-bîjëceâtion, n. [Med.] One who abjures or renounces.

A-bîl-lac-tation, n. [Lat. ab and lac, milk.] 1. A weaning of a child from the breast. 2. A method of grafting by approach or anchoring. 3. To thrust. 4. To thrust.

[Of a tree, cut or sawed off near the ground, to make it produce suckers.]

A-bîl-lac-tation, n. [Lat. ablactatio.] The act or process of laying bare the roots of trees.

A-bîl-a-tive, a. [Lat. ablatus, fr. ablatus, p. p. of affere, to carry away, or bring a thing, from ab and ferre, to carry or convey.] — applied to the sixth case of Latine nouns, in which case are used words when the actions of carrying away or taking from are signified.

A-bîl-a-tive, n. The sixth case of Latin nouns.

A-bîl-âzë, adv. 1. On fire; in a blaze. 2. In a state of ardent desire; highly excited.

A-bîl, a. [comp. ABLER; superl. ABLEST.] [Lat. habilius. See ABILITY.]
SYN. — Strong; powerful; efficient; effective; mighty; skillful; enormous.

AB-le-bó-toed (bō-bō-tid), a. Having a sound, strong body; robust.

Ab-le-pso-y, n. [Gr. ἀβλεψίη.] Want of sight; blindness.

Abr-tent, a. Washing clean; cleansing; purifying.

Abr-tent, prep. [Lat. fr. ab + tent., from tenere, to have the power of purifying the blood; a detergent.

Ab-lut-ion, n. [Lat. ablutio, fr. abluere, to wash away.] 1. Act of cleansing or washing. 2. Religious purification.

Abr-cant, a. With great care in cleansing or washing.

Abr-yly, adv. In a able manner; with ability or skill.

Abr-ge-gate, v. t. [Lat. abnegare.] To deny and reject.

Abr-ge-gation, n. Denial and renunciation.

Abr-nômal, n. [Lat. ab norme, rule.] Contrary to the law, or system; irregular.

Abr-nômal-ty, n. State or quality of being abnormal or irregular. [board or staff]

Abr-ôde, v. t. [imp. & p. p. of abde. See ABIDE.]

Abrôde, a. [From abode.] State or place of residence.

SYN. — Dwelling; connection; habitation; domicile.

Ab-ból-i-see, v. t. [Lat. abolere, to destroy, fr. ab + esse, to be; over, to put an end to; hence, to annul or destroy; to make void.

SYN. — To subvert; overturn; destroy; nullify; abrogate; annul; repeal. — Abolish, subvert, overturn, and destroy, expunge or eradicate the defects, errors, wrongs, or evil tendencies of a thing or of the whole system. We abolish and annul by an authoritative act, as customs or a treaty, &c.; we repeal by a legislative act.

Ab-ból-i-see-a, n. An able man; able. [board or staff]

Ab-ból-i-see-a, a. Capable of being abolished.

Ab-ból-i-see-er, n. One who abolishes.

Ab-ból-i-see-ment, n. Act of abolishing; abolition.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. [Abolition, — abolition.]

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. Act of abolishing, or of state being abolished; a doing away with the principles and for ever; — applied particularly to slavery.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. [Abolition; — abolitionist.]

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, v. t. To imbue with the principles of abolition. Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. [Abolition; — abolitionist.]

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. The fourth stomach of a sheep.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, a. Ruminant animal.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, a. Worthy of, or causing, impregnation or abomini-

SYN. — Inexcusable; detestable; loathsome; hateful; shocking.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, a. In an abominable manner; detestably; execrably.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. 1. Act of abominating; strong aversion or loathing. 2. An object of hatred and disgust.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. 1. First, original, or primitive.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. A first or original inhabitant.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. Pl. [Lat., from ab and origo, origin.]

The original inhabitant of a country.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. [Lat. aborto, from ab and orisis, to rise, to be born.]

1. The act of miscarriage; expulsion of an immature product of conception. 2. The immature part of an unfruitful birth. 3. Any thing which fails to come to maturity.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, a. 1. Immature; rudimentary; falling in its effect. 2. Pertaining to abortion. 3. Causing or producing abortion.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. 1. [imp. & p. p. aborted.]

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. [Lat. abortare, from ab and unda, wave, stream, crowd.] 1. To be in great plenty; to be prevalent. 2. To be copiously supplied; to possess in abundance; — usually with in or with.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, prep. [A-S. abton, from butam, without, con-

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, a. 1. On all sides; around.

Ab-ból-i-see-tion, n. 1. In circuit; around the outside. 3. Here and there; in one place

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; how,likethis.
ABSCISSION

oyer the axes of abscissae and ordinates respectively, and
and their other.

Ab-scip'sis'ion (-sik'shen), n. [Lat. abscisio. See AB-
SCISS.] 1. Act or process of cutting off. 2. The
state of being cut off. 3. (Rhet.) A figure of speech,
when, having begun a thing, all the larger word or
phrase is cut off, so that the matter is sufficiently
understood.

Ab-scis'sond', v. i. [imp. & pp. ABSCONDED; p. pr. &
vb. abscending.] [Lat. abscondere, from ab, abs, and
scendere, to ascend.] To escape, especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal proc-

cess. — [esx.]

Ab'sence, n. [Lat. absensio, from absum, absesse, to
be absent. See Absences of a state of being absent or withdrawn from a place or from companionship.

Ab-sent, a. 1. Withdrawn from, or not present in, a
place, so that it is impossible to be there; not in

sight; invisible. — [absent from] A thing absent or
he, electricity, &c. Also, in living organisms, through the vital processes of nutrition and growth; specifically, (a). The inhibition by the tissues of nutritive material; (b) the removal of tissues from the body by the blood-vessels and lymphatics; (c) the passage from

without the blood-vessels or lymphatics of any liquid whatever. 3. Entire engrossment or occupation of

mind. 4. Absentee. a. Having power to absorb.

Ab-sorp'tive, a. Power of capacity for absorption.

Ab-sorp'tiv-ty, n. Power or capacity of absorption.

Ab'stâin', v. i. [imp. & p. p. ABSTAINED; p. pr. &
vb. abstaining.] [Lat. abstineor, from ab, abs, and

tenere, to hold.] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily, and
especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites.

Ab'sti'moi-ols', n. [Lat. abstemius, from ab, absent,
and temperum, tempering.] 1. Spiring in diet; refraining
from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate;
abstinent. 2. Sparingly used, or used with temperance.

Ab-sti'dence, adv. To, or in, abstinence.

Ab-sti'en-te, a. Having the quality of abstaining; an
abstinence from food or strong drink.

Ab-stér'ge, v. t. [Lat. abstergere, from ab, abs, and
tergo, to rub; to clean.] To make clean; to wash; to

cleanse by lotions or similar applications. — [ab-
sterge] [Latin.]

Ab-stér'gent, a. Serving to cleanse; detergent.

Ab-stér're, v. t. To cleanse by wiping.

Ab-stér's ion, n. Act of wiping clean, or a cleansing
by lotions or similar applications.

Ab-stér'rive, a. Having the quality of cleansing.

Ab-sti'ence, n. See ABSTAIN.] The act or practice of
abstaining from any food or beverage. Also, especially
the refraining from an indulgence of appetite, or from
customary gratifications of animal propensities.

Syn. — Temperance. — Abstinence is shown in re-
naining from indulgence in eating or drinking; temperance
is shown in restraining the appetite.

Ab-sti'nent, a. Refraining from indulgence, especially
in the use of food and drink; temperate.

Ab-stráct', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ABSTRACTED; p. pr. &
vb. n. ABSTRACTING.] [Lat. abstractus, p. p. of abstrahere,

to draw from, or separate.] 1. To draw from, or separate,

to draw.] 1. To draw from or separate. 2. To draw off

in respect to interest or attention. 3. To separate, as
ideas, by the operation of the mind; to consider by it-
self, to contemplate separately. 4. To epitomize or re-
duce. 5. To take secretly for one's own use from the
property of another; to purloin.

Ab-stráct a. 1. Distinct from something else; sepa-
rate. 2. To draw from the concrete, or from partic-
ulars; separate; hence, difficult; abstract; refined.

Abstract idea, the idea of some quality as distinct from the
object in which it inheres, as whiteness. — Abstract term, one
which looks at or treats the idea, as opposed to the

abstracted.] 1. In a separate state. 2. Abstract-

erliness, n. The state of being abstracted.

Ab-strac'tion, n. 1. Act of abstracting or separating,
or the state of being separated. 2. (Metaph.) Act or

process of leaving out of consideration one or more prop-
erities of an object or idea by the criticism or analysis.

Thus, when the mind considers the form of a tree by itself, or the color of the leaves as separate from
its size or figure, the act is called abstraction. So, also,
when it considers what constitutes existence, or separate from any particular objects. 3. An idea or not-

ion of an abstract or theoretical nature. 4. A re-

paration from worldly objects; a reclaiming life. 5. Absence of mind; to take no notice of objects; to be

esoteric into other things; as, to consider a subject in the abstract.

Ab-strac'ted-ly, adv. By itself; in a separate state.

Ab-strac'teness, n. The state of being abstracted.

Ab-strac'tive, a. Having the power of abstracting.

Ab-strac'tness, n. State of being abstract.

Ab-strac'tor, n. 1. A person, thing, or act of abstrac-
ting; to abstract, as from particulars, particularly from vegetables, without fermentation.

Ab-strac'tive, a. Not plainly; darkly.

a, e, &c., long; ë, é, &c., short; éare, får, gšk, gšt, what; òé, v̂l, t̂m̂r̂, p̂l̂q̂e, f̂r̂m̂; ŝn̂, or, d̂q̂, ŵl̂f̂
between a university, or college, and a common school.

3. A place of education of a higher rank: a college or university.
4. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art or science; as, the French Academy. 5. An institution for the cultivation and promotion of the fine arts, or some branch of science.

Ae'na-lep'hi, n. pl. [Ae'na-leph, Ae'na-lep'h].
Ae'na-lep'hah, n. and Ae'na-lep'huang. [Gr. ae'na le'poh, a netted animal of the class Mammalia, or jelly-fishes; — so called from the sucking or netting power they possess and exercise.

Ae'na-thä'ceoits (thana'sius), a. Armed with prickles, spines, hard spines.

A-cän'thus, n. pl. Eng. A-Cän-thus-Eg. Lat. A-Cän-tht. [Gr. acanthis, from acanth, point, and anthus, flower.] 1. (Arcs.) An ornamental resemblance the foliage or leaves of the acanthus; — used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders. 2. (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous prickly plants.

A-eña-lék'tie, n. [Gr. ae'na le'te, not defective at the end. (Pros.) A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

A-eña-lép'tie, a. (Pros.) Not defective; complete.

A-e'na-lép'th, a. [Gr. ae'na le'ptos, from a priv. and kata'lambánein, to seize, comprehend. Incapable of being certainly comprehended or discovered.

A-e'na-Tine, a. [Gr. ae'ntos, from a priv. and kávlos, kabilós, stalk. Having no stem, but flowers resting on the ground.

A-e'cède', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCEDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACCEDED.] [Lat. accedere, from ad and cedere, to move.] To agree or accede, as to a proposition, or to form a party; to accede by another; hence to accede, by agreement to the terms of a treaty or convention.

A-e'cèr-à'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCELERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACCELERATING; av. acleraré, to accelerate, from ad and celerare, to hasten.] 1. To cause to move faster; to quicken the motion or action of. 2. To add to the natural or ordinary progression of.

A-e'cèr-à'té, n. The act of accelerating, or the state of being accelerated; increase of motion or action.

A-e'cèr-a-tive, a. Accelerating; quickening motion.

A-e'cèr-a-to-ry, a. On, or that which accelerates; specifically, in English usage, a light van for carrying mails between the post-office and railway stations.

A-e'cent, n. [Lat. accentus, from att and cantus, song.] 1. A superior force of voice or of articulate effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others. (See Pron. of Pron. § 112.) 2. A mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation. 3. A peculiar or characteristic modification of the voice. 4. Words, language, or expressions in general. 5. (Mus.) A slight stress upon a tone to mark its position in the measure. 6. (Math.) A mark placed at the right hand of a letter or a number to distinguish it, to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind, but differing in value.

A-e'cent', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACCENTING.] To express or note the accent of; to pronounced, utter, or mark with accent.

A-e'cent'ual, a. Relating to accent.

A-e'cent'ú-ate, v. t. To mark or pronounce with an accent or accents.

A-e'cent'ú-ation, n. Act of placing accents in writing, or of pronouncing them in speaking.

A-e'cent', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCEPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACCEPTING.] [Lat. acceptare, from ad and sequere, to take.] To receive or accept, as to take over a contract, or to receive or accept as an offer or present. 2. To receive or admit and agree to. 3. (Com.) To receive as obligatory and promise to pay; as, to accept a bill of exchange.

A-e'cèp'tive, a. Having, or sure of being accepted or received with pleasure; hence, pleasing to a receiver.

A-e'cèp'ti-ble, a. Agreeable; welcome; gratifying.

A-e'cèp'ti-bly, adv. In an agreeable manner.

A-e'cèp'ti-ness, a. The quality of being acceptable.

A-e'cèp't'it-y, n. able or acceptable.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'rance, n. 1. The act of accepting; favorable reception. 2. (Law.) An act of the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.

A-e'cèp't'ly, adv. In an acceptable manner.
the parties bound; the receipt or taking of a thing bought as that for which it was purchased, or as that agreed to be paid as such; as evidence of sale; as consideration for, or in connection with, the making of an embrace and a blow on both shoulders, with a form of words.

Ac-cé-p't', n. A person who accepts; specifically, who accepts or receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to the payee. See ACCEPTANCE.

Ac-cé-sion', n. 1. A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission. 2. The means or way by which a thing may be acquired; the process by which something is added; accretion. 3. A becoming or being annexed to another; increase by something added; addition.

Ac-cé-si-ble, a. Easy of access or approach; approachable.

Ac-cé-si-bil-i-ty, n. Quality of being approachable.

Ac-cé-si-ble, a. [Rare.]

Ac-cé-sion', n. 1. A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission. 2. The means or way by which a thing may be acquired; the process by which something is added; accretion. 3. A becoming or being annexed to another; increase by something added; addition.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. 1. In the manner of an accession.

Ac-cé-si-bil-i-ty, n. Quality of being approachable.

Ac-cé-dent', n. 1. An event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; contingency. 2. pl. (Gram.) The properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case. 3. Quality or quality of being which is not essential to it, as whiteness in paper.

Ac-cé-dent', a. 1. Happening by chance, or unexpectedly. 2. Non-essential; not necessarily belonging.

Ac-cé-dent', n. Any event happening accidentally; a casualty. 2. (Mus.) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music.

Ac-cé-dent-al-ly, adv. By chance; unexpectedly.

Ac-cé-lation, n. A short, express, or essential.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. Choice or approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on-to-ry, a. Expressing approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. 1. When not actuated by something added; as, an acclamation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on-to-ry, a. Expressing approbation.


Ac-cé-lor-i-ty, n. A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending; — opposed to declivity; a rising ground; ascent.

Ac-é-cro-ló-gue, n. A rising with a slope, as a hill.

Ac-é-cro-ló-gue, n. [Lat. ad and collum, neck.] A corncrake, formerly killed by shooting at it, with the report of the gun as evidence of the act or contract of another, by some act which binds the person in law. 5. Signification; meaning; acceptance. [Obs.]

Ac-cé-p't-ion, n. 1. Kind reception; acceptance. [Obs. 2. Meaning or sense.

Ac-cé-p't-er, n. A person who accepts; specifically, who accepts or receives a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to the payee. See ACCEPTANCE.

Ac-cé-sion, n. [Late Latin. See ACCEDE.]

1. A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission. 2. The means or way by which a thing may be acquired; the process by which something is added; accretion. 3. A becoming or being annexed to another; increase by something added; addition.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. 1. Additional; accessory. 2. (Law.) Uniting in, or contributing to, a crime.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. (Law.) He who is not the chief actor but who, in an offense, is present at its performance, but in some way accessory to or becomes concerned therein, either before or after the deed is committed.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. (Med.) The commencement of a disease.

Syn.—Addition; augmentation.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. 1. Additional. [Rare.]

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. Pertaining to an accessory.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. In the manner of an accessory.


Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. 1. Adding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; contributing; — used in a bad sense. 2. Additional; accompanying.

Ac-cé-sion-ary, n. (See ACCESSORY.) 1. (Law.) One who is guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration. 2. That which belongs to something else as its principal; an accompaniment.

Ac-cé-dence, n. A small book containing the accidents or rudiments of grammar.

Ac-cé-dent, n. 1. An event which proceeds from an unknown cause, or is an unusual effect of a known cause, and therefore not expected; chance; contingency. 2. Casual; fortuitous; contingent; accidental. 3. Event; a happening which is planned or sought, as at a meeting; it is incidedent when it comes in as secondary or out of the general course, as a result; it is casual or fortuitous as opposed to what is constant and regular, as an occurrence; it is contingent as opposed to what is settled and fixed, as an event.

Ac-cé-dent, n. Any thing happening accidentally; a casualty. 2. (Mus.) A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music.

Ac-cé-dent-al-ly, adv. By chance; unexpectedly.

Ac-cé-lor-a-té, n. A short, express, or essential.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. Choice or approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on-to-ry, a. Expressing approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. 1. When not actuated by something added; as, an acclamation. 2. (Obs.) A short, express, or essential.

Ac-cé-lor-a-té, n. A short, express, or essential.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. Choice or approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on-to-ry, a. Expressing approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. 1. When not actuated by something added; as, an acclamation. 2. A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending; — opposed to declivity; a rising ground; ascent.

Ac-cé-lor-a-té, n. A short, express, or essential.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. Choice or approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on-to-ry, a. Expressing approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. 1. When not actuated by something added; as, an acclamation. 2. A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending; — opposed to declivity; a rising ground; ascent.

Ac-cé-lor-a-té, n. A short, express, or essential.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. Choice or approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on-to-ry, a. Expressing approbation.

Ac-cé-la-mi-on, n. 1. When not actuated by something added; as, an acclamation. 2. A slope or inclination of the earth, as the side of a hill, considered as ascending; — opposed to declivity; a rising ground; ascent.
ACCORDINGLY 7

ACCEPHALOUS

ACCORDING to has been called a prepositional phrase, but seems to have a participial sense of "being in a state of" by to, as in the line, "Hath honored me according to his will." - Accordingly, as if the proposition has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it.

Ac-cord'ing-ly, adv. In accordance with.

Ac-cord-on (akkour'don), n. A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon reeds, as the clarinet, oboe, etc.

Ac-cost' (21), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCOSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACCOSTING.] [Lat. ad and costa, rib, side.] To address; to speak first to.

Ac-cost, n. A way of access; affable.

Accouche-ment (ak'koosh'mont), n. [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

Ac-coucheur (ak-kourshur), n. [Fr.] A man who assists in a labor with a man-machine.

Ac-count', n. 1. A reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning. 2. A detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions, and also of other things subjected to a reckoning or review.

Ac-count, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCOUNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACCOUNTING.] [Lat. ac, ad, and computare, to compute. To reckon. See COUNT.] 1. To reckon or compute.

2. To hold in opinion; to estimate.

Syn. - To consider; regard; esteem.

Ac-count', v. i. 1. To render an account or relation of particulars. 2. To constitute a reason;—with for.

3. To render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment.

Ac-count-ability, n. The state of being accountable; the power or ability to give an account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done.

Ac-count-able, a. Liable to be called to account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages for wrong or injury done.

Syn. - Amenable; responsible.

Ac-count-able-ness, n. Accountability.

Ac-count-ant, n. One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.

Ac-count-er (ak'kont), n. [Used -kép'] v. t. [See COUPLE.] To join together; to unite; to couple.

Ac-count-er (ak'ont), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCOUNTED; or vb. n. ACCOUNTED.] [Fr. account, from Lat. ac, ad, and conscribere, to sew together.] To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments, especially those of a soldier.

Ac-count-ment, n. pl. Dress; equipage; trap.

Ac-count-ments, pl. Pings; specifically, military dress and arms; equipage for military service.

Ac-crue'd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCRUED; or vb. n. ACCRUING.] [Lat. accrescere, to grow, increased;] 1. To give trust or confidence to; to credit. 2. To receive a sum of money or property, and give him credit and rank accordingly. 3. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

Ac-cres-cence, n. Gradual growth or increase.

Ac-cres-cent, n. [Fr. accruer, from croc, crochet, hook, Eng. crook.] To hook, or draw one's self with a hook.

Ac-cre-ate (32), v. i. [imp. & p. p. ACCRUE'D; or vb. n. ACCRUING.] [Fr. accreire, increase; accruer, p. p. of accroître. See ACCRETION.] To increase; to augment; to arise, proceed, or spring; to be added, as increase, profit, damage, when the propriety has been doubted; but good usage sanctions it.

Syn. - To spring up; follow: arise.

Ac-croy'ment, n. Addition; increase; augmentation.

Ac-cu-bi'tion, n. A lying or reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at their meals, with the head resting on one or both arms, and the feet of one extended behind the back of another.

Ac-cum-ben-cy, n. State of being accumulated.

Ac-cum-bent, n. Leaning or reclining, as the ancient did at their meals.

Ac-cum'u-lai'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCUMULATED; or pr. & vb. n. ACCUMULATING.] [Lat. accumulatum, p. p. of accumulare, from ad and cummælare, to heap.] To heap up, a mass of; to bring together.

Syn. - To pile up; amass; gather; collect.

Ac-cum'u-lai'tion, n. To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly.

Ac-cum'u-la'tion, n. Act of accumulating; state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated.

Accumulation, n. -Pile; mass; heap.

Ac-cum'u-la-tive, a. Causing accumulation; accumulating; cumulative.

Ac-cum'u-la-tor, n. One who accumulates.

Ac-cu-ray, n. State of being accurate; precision.

Ac-cu-rate-ness, n. Exactness; correctness.

Ac-cu-rate, a. [Lat. accuratus, p. p. and adj., from accuratus, to make careful, from cura, care.] In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard, rule, or model; free from failure, error, or defect.

Syn. - Correct; precise; just; nice. — A man is accurate or correct when he avoids faults. Carefulness, mental effort to the last minute, leaving nothing neglected; precision when he does any thing according to a certain rule or measure.

Ac-cu-rate-ly, adv. In an accurate manner.

Ac-cu-rate-ly, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACCURATED; or pr. & vb. n. ACCURATING.] To devote to destruction; to impair or mislead upon; to curse.


2. Worthy of a curse; detestable; execrable.

Ac-cus-ation, n. 1. Act of accusing. 2. That of which one is accused.

Ac-cus-a'tive, a. Producing or containing accusations.

2. (Gram.) Applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, being that on which the action of a verb terminates or falls.

Ac-cus-a'tive, n. (Gram.) The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, corresponding to the objective case in English.

Ac-cus-a'tive-ly, adv. In an accusatory manner.

Ac-cus-a'tory, a. Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation.

Ac-cus-er, n. [Lat. accusare, from ad and causa, cause, lawsuit.] To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, offense, or fault; in law, to charge with an offense, judicially or by a public process.

Syn. - To arraign; censure; impeach. — We accuse or accuse a man for what is wrong; we arraign him for trial; we impeach him for maladministration or impertinency.

Ac-cus'er, n. One who accuses, or brings a charge.

Ac-cus'tions, pl. (t. [imp. & p. p. ACCUSED; or pr. & vb. n. ACCUSTOMING.] To make familiar by use; to habituate or inure.

Ac-cus'tom-ary, a. Usual; customary.

Ac-cus, n. [Lat. accus, on, unified, equal, Gr. Dorie αὐς, αὐτῷ, equiv. to dō's, αὐτός, one.] 1. A single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. 2. Hence, a very small quantity or degree; a particle; an atom.

Ac-cūm-ni, n. [Chal. akhab, Heb. kobłót, field, and Chal. kān, dūm, blood; blood, the land, the land of blood.] A city in south of Jerusalem, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the field of blood;—sometimes used in a figurative sense.

Acçh'p'la-n, n. (Zool.) An animal of the sub-kingdom Mollusca. See MOLLUSK.

Acçh'pl'ao, s. (Gr. ἀκήφαλος, from ἄ priv. and κεφαλή, head.) 1. Without a head; headless; as certain fetuses; — applied specifically to animals of the class di-
Acquisition, n. 1. Act of acquiring. 2. The thing acquired or the right to acquire. 3. The acquisition is the acquisition. 4. Acquisitive, a. Acquired. [Arat.] 2. Disposed to make acquisitions. Acquisitive, adj. The way of acquisition. Acquisitivness, n. 1. State or quality of being acquisitive. 2. (Peron.) The organ which is supposed to give rise to this dozi. Acquit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ACQUITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ACTING.] 1. To discharge, specially from an obligation, an accusation, guilt, censure, suspicion, or what is like; to quit, acquit. 2. To quit, acquit, or do duty. 2. (Relinsh.) To bear or conduct one's self. Syn. — To clear; absolve. Acquit, n. Act of acquitting, or state of being acquitted; acquittal. Acquit, v. t. [Lat. acquit, acquittis, acquia, acquit.] Deliverance from the charge of an offense, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court. Acquit-ance, n. 1. The act of acquitting or discharging from a debt, or other engagement or obligation. 2. A writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full, which bars a further demand. Acquired, a. 1. To make ready; to prepare; to destroy. Acquired, a. [A-S. ac, aer, Lat. aper, Gr. ἀέρ.] The putative sense is an open, ploved, or sowed field.] A piece of land containing 100 square rods or perches, or 4300 square yards, or 4750 square feet. Acquillow, n. A sum total of acres. Acrity, n. 1. A of being taste; sharp; pungent; harsh. Acrity, n. 1. A sharp, harsh quality; pungency. Acrity-môn-oûs, a. 1. Abounding with acrimony. 2. Sarcasmic. 3. Sharp; severe; bitter; corrosive; caustic. Acrity-môn-oûs, a. With sharpness or bitterness. Acrity-noy, n. 1. A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others. 2. Sharpness or acrimony, as of language or style. Syn. — Acuity, acridness; tartness; Acrimony springs from an embittered spirit; tartness from an irritable temper; acrivity and hardness from disregard for the feelings of others. Acrity-tide, n. (Lat. a-criterium, from acri, sharp.) A prong in a tripod, or a sharp, pronged instrument. Acrity-môn-oûn, a. [Gr. ἀκροστιχία, from ἀκρός, extreme.] A word for the practice of high using, exasperating, &c. Acrity-bâlt, n. To an, and, and, a. The manner of an acrid. Acrity-bâlt, a. Belonging to an acrobat or to his exercises. Acrity-ge, n. [Gr. ἀκροτός, extreme, and γείνωσθαι, to bear.] (Bot.) A plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, &c. See CYPRITCGAMA. Acrity-gône-noûs, a. (Bot.) Increasing in growth from the extremity. Acrity-out, a. [Gr. ἀκρόστιχος, ἀκρόστιχος, from ἀκρός, extreme, and στίχος, night.] (Astron.) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star; opposed to cosmical. Acrity-out, a. The upper or higher part of a Greelen city; hence, the citadel or castle, and especially the citadel of Athens, at the end of a seal. Acrity-op, n. [Gr. ἀκρός and στειρός, empty.] A sprout (211). Prep. From side to side of; affright; quite over; crosswise of, or in a direction opposed to the length of. Acrity-sûl. a. From side to side. Acrity-out, a. [Gr. ἀκρόστιχος, from ἀκρός, extreme, and στίχος, order, line, verse.] A composition, usually in verse, and in the first of which the last letter of every verse, or of every word, read collectively, form a name or sentence. Acrity-sûl. a. To exert power. 2. To be in action or motion; to perform an action or actions. 3. To behave or conduct in such a manner as to reflect credit or displease any or all, or all, or one's self. food, foot; ārm, rūde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ēm, ēm; ag, exist; ligger, link; this.
ADMONISH, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ADMONISHED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADMONISHING.] [Lat. admonishus, admonishment, to warn; Gr. ἀναμενω, to remind, warn.] 1. To reprove gently; or with mildness. 2. To counsel against wrong practices. 3. To instruct or direct; to inform.

SYN. — To reprove; caution; rebuke; reprimand; warn; admonish; adjure; reprove; caution; to counsel in danger or by way of threat; to warn; to admonish with a view to one’s improvement. — We reproved, reprimanded, and rebuked by way of punishment.

AD-MON-iSH-ER, n. A prover; an adviser; an admonisher.

AD-MO-ni-ON (as-‘un), n. Gentle or friendly reproof or counsel; advice.

AD-MON-i-TIVE, a. Containing admonition.

AD-MON-i-TO-RI-UM, n. One who admonishes

AD-MON-i-TOR, n. [Lat. admonitor; a. adj. admonishing; -tor.]

AD-pi-cant, a. [Lat. adpiicans, p. pr. of adpiere, to grow to or on. Growing to or on something else.

AD-pi-CATE, n. [See supra.] (Bot.) Growing close to a stem.

AD-quite (a’-d’), n. [Prel. a, for to, and, do.] Rustle; trouble; labor; difficulty.

ADobe (a-d’-b’), n. [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

AD-vi-cescence, n. Youth; the years between the ages of 14 and 25 in man, and 12 and 21 in woman.

AD-vi-cescent, n. [Lat. advescentis, p. pr. of advescere, to grow up to.] Growing; advancing from childhood to maturity.

AD-pot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ADPOTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADOPTING.] [Lat. adpotere, from ad and optare, to choose.] To adopt, and as one’s own when not so before.

AD-pot-ER, n. 1. One who adopts. 2. (Chem.) A receiver with two necks.

AD-pot-ion, n. 1. The act of adopting, or state of being adopted.

AD-potive, a. 1. Adopted; as, an adoptive son.

AD-potive father.

AD-potable, a. Worthy of adoration.

AD-potable-ness, n. The quality of being adoral.

AD-pot-bly, adv. With adoration or worship.

AD-pot-ration, n. 1. Worship paid to a divine being.

AD-pot-ter, n. One who works in high adoration, to speak, pray, from ad, oris, mouth.

AD-pot to worship with profound reverence.

AD-pot to love in the highest degree.

AD-pot-ER, n. A worshiper; a lover.

AD-norr, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ADNORRED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADNORING.] [Lat. adnorrere, from AD and nore, to nourish, to furnish, embellish.] To render beautiful; to decorate.

AD-norr-ER, n. An embellisher; an ornament.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. 1. The imprecation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. 2. A species of building or engraving.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment. — We decorate and ornament for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-pot-ion, n. 1. The act of adopting, or state of being adopted.

AD-potive, a. 1. Adopted; as, an adoptive son.

AD-potive father.

AD-potable, a. Worthy of adoration.

AD-potable-ness, n. The quality of being adoral.

AD-pot-bly, adv. With adoration or worship.

AD-pot-ration, n. 1. Worship paid to a divine being.

AD-pot-ter, n. One who works in high adoration, to speak, pray, from ad, oris, mouth.

AD-pot to worship with profound reverence.

AD-pot to love in the highest degree.

AD-pot-ER, n. A worshiper; a lover.

AD-norr, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ADNORRED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADNORING.] [Lat. adnorrere, from AD and nore, to nourish, to furnish, embellish.] To render beautiful; to decorate.

AD-norr-ER, n. An embellisher; an ornament.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.

AD-norr-ER, n. A work of incantation; embelishment.

AD-norr-ER, n. None. The embellishment for the sake of show; we embellish and adorn to beguile beauty.
ADVENTURE

AD'vo-eate, n. One who pleads any cause; hence, specifically, one who pleads the cause of another before any tribunal or in the civil court.

AD'vo-eät-e, v. i. [imp. & p. p. ADVOCATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADVOCATING.] To put at hazard; to risk; to jeopard. To run the risk of attempting.

AD'vantage, n. The chances; to dare.

AD'vantage-er, n. One who advantages; one who relies for success on his boldness or good fortune.

AD'vantage-sôme, a. Incurring hazard; bold; venturous.

AD'vant'-ür, n. 1. To incline to adventure; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising.

AD'vaur, a. Full of hazard; attended with risk.

AD'vaur-al, n. [Obs; AS.] Darkly, disgracefully.

AD'vaurer, n. [L. adversarium, from ad and vertere, to turn.]

AD'vers-a-ry, n. [Lat. adversarius, turned toward. See ADVERSY.] One who is hostile or opposed.

AD'vers-a-ry, n. Opponent; antagonist; enemy; foe.—Unfriendly feelings mark the enemy; habitual hostility the adversary; active hostility is that which is directed against those who are pitted against each other: antagonists, those who struggle in the contest with all their might.

AD'vers-a-rion, n. Adverse; opposed; antagonistic.

AD'vers-a-tion, n. Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis between two connected propositions; applied to the conjunctions but, however, yet, etc.

AD'vers-a-tive, n. A word denoting contrariety or opposition to the word in which it stands.

AD'vers-e, v. [A.L. adversus, p. p. of advertere. See ADVERT.] 1. Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting; diverging; and that of what or what is contrary to the wishes, to suppose, to good, hence, unfortunate, calamitous.

AD'vers-e, n. Hostile; conflicting; unfortunate; calamitous.

AD'vers-e-ly, adv. With opposition; unfortunately.

AD'vers-e-ness, n. Opposition; unpropinquity.

AD'vers-i-ty, n. Adverse circumstances; an event or success attended with severe trials or misfortunes.

AD'versity, n. Calamity; affliction; distress; misery.

AD'vert, v. i. [imp. & p. p. ADVERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADVERTING.] [Lat. advertere, from ad and vertere, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention.

AD'vertence, n. Attention; notice; regard; conscious.

AD'vertence, n. Sideration.

AD'vertent, n. Attentive; heedful.

AD'vertise, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. ADVERTISED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADVERTING.] To inform. To call attention to. See ADVERT.

AD'vertise-ment, or AD'vertisement, n. Information. Public notice through the press.

AD'vertis'er, n. One who advertises.

AD'vertise', v. t. An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion. Information as to the state of an affair or affairs; notice; intelligence; — commonly in the pl.

AD'vertise'-ment, or AD'vertisement, n. Information; admonition.

AD'vertise', v. t. A boat employed to convey disinterested information or advertisements. [Chief.

AD'vertisable, a. Fit to be advised or to be done; exasperable.

AD'vertisable-ness, n. Fitness to be done; meanness; propriety; expediency.

AD'vertisement, n. a. [imp. & p. p. ADVERTISED; p. pr. & vb. n. ADVERTISING.] [Low Lat. advertere. See ADVICE.] To give advice to; to counsel. To give information to; to apprise; to inform.

AD'vertise', v. t. To apprise; acquaint; consult; consider.

AD'vertise', v. t. To deliberate; to weigh well, or consider.

AD'vertised, a. Knower with a full or complete knowledge; well informed.

AD'ver'sal, n. Deliberate consideration.

AD'vertisement, n. Counsel. Consultation; deliberation; consideration.

AD'vertisement, n. One who gives advice; a counselor.

AD'vertisement, v. t. Having power to advise. Containing advice.

AD'vertise', v. t. Act of pleading or supporting; vindication; defense; instruction.

AERONAUTISM

fooD, foét; urn, ruDe, pull; cell, phase, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this.
AEROPHYTE

A'èr'o-phyte, n. [Gr. áër, air, and phýtein, plant.] A plant growing in the air.

A'èr'o-sè'cy, n. [Gr. áër, air, and sêkos, a looking out, sêkos, to look out, spy.] The observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere.

A'èr'o-stât, n. [Gr. áër, air, and státos, standing, from státho, to stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weight by the name given to air balloons.

A'èr'o-stât'te, a. Pertaining to aeronautics, or the art of aerial navigation.

A'èr'o-stât'tic, n. adj. sing. The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them; hence, the science of aerial navigation.

A'èr'o-tâ'sion, n. Aerial navigation.

A'èr-y'gló-nus, a. [Lat. arvoginosus, from arvo, copper.] Pertaining to, or partaking of, copper-rust.

A'esth'the, a. PERTAINING TO AESTHETICS, OR THE PERCEP- TION OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

A'esth'tics, n. sing. 1. [Gr. aesthētikos, perceptive, theorists of the theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful in nature and art.

A'èt'o-ó'gy, n. [Gr. áètología, from áètis, cause, and logos, description.] That department of philosophy, or of any branch of science, which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena.

A'èr-faar', adv. At a great distance; remote.

A'affi'ble, adj. The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; ease of access.

Syn. — Courteous; complaisant; urbanity; civility.

A'affi'bly, adv. In an affable manner.

A'affi'isor ('d), n. [From Lat. ad, and facere, to make, do. See ADO.] 1. Business of any kind; especially public business.

A'affect, v. t. (imp. & p. p. aFFECTED; p. p. & vb. n. aFFECTING.) 1. To strive after, from ad and facere, to make, do. 2. To act upon; to produce change in. 2. To influence or move, as the feelings or passions; to touch. 3. To dispose or incline. 4. To aim at; to desire; to covet. 5. To tend to by affinity or disposition. 6. To attempt to imitate in a manner not natural; to put on a pretense of.

Syn. — To influence; act on; concern; melt; subdue; as desired.

A'affec'tâ'tion, n. Assumption of what is not natural or real; artificial appearance; false pretense.

A'affec'ted, p. a. 1. Assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real. 2. Assumed artificially; not natural.

A'affec'ted-ly, adv. In an affected manner.

A'affec'ted-ness, n. The quality of being affected; affectionation, affection.

A'affec'tor, n. One that affects; one that practices affectionation.

A'affec'ting, p. a. Having power to excite, or move the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic.

A'affec'ting-ly, adv. In an affectionate manner.

A'affec'tion, n. 1. An attribute, quality, or property, which is inseparable from its subject. 2. A state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object. 3. A settled good-will; love; zealous or tender attachment. 4. Pulmonary affections, pulmonary diseases.

A'affec'tion-a'te, a. Having great love or affection.

Syn. — Loving; tender; fond; devoted; warm-hearted.

A'affec'tion-a'te-ly, adv. With affection; tenderly.

A'affec'tion-ate, a. Puffed up; disposed; affected.

A'affec'tive, a. Affecting, or exciting emotion.

A'affec'tú'o'-gou, [It.] In music, a direction to render notes soft or affecting.

A'affec'tu'o-nate, n. [Of Lat. fidus, trust, faith, fidem, faith, confidence.] 1. Plighted faith; the marriage contract or promise. 2. Trust; reliance; confidence.

A'affl'ec'ture, n. (imp. & p. p. A'ffl'ec'tu'ated; p. p. & vb. n. A'ffl'ec'tu'ating.) 1. To afflict; to avert; to pledge; to give confidence to; to trust.

A'affl'ent, a. One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.

A'affl'ant, n. (Law.) One who makes an affidavit.
Affluence, n. Abundance of any thing, esp. riches.

Syn. — Opulence; wealth; plenty.

Affluent, a. Wealthy; plentiful; abundant.

Affluence, n. The flowing into a river or lake.

Affluently, adv. In abundance; abundantly.

Afflux, n. 1. The act of flowing to. 2. That which flows to.

Afflue, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFLOURED; pr. & vb. n. AFFLORING.] [Origin, The Eng. p. p. of Fr. affluer, L. affluere, affluere, to estimate, to make, to judge; ad and for, count, court.] 1. To yield or produce as the natural result of some action, or issue from some place to be given, grant, or confer, with a remote reference to its being the natural result. 2. To grant, sell, or expend, with profit or without loss, owing to one's circumstances.

Syn. — To give; impart; confer; supply.

Affluent, v. t. To turn into flood.

Affranchis, v. t. To make free; to enfranchise.

Affray, n. 1. (Law.) The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place, to the terror of others. 2. A tumultuous assault or quarrel.

Syn. — Quarrel; scuffle; encounter; brawl.

Affright (frayt), v. t. To strike, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.

Affright (frayt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. AFFRIGHTED; pr. & vb. n. AFFRIGHTING.] [A-S. afehritan, aforhitan, frihan.] To impress with sudden fear.

Syn. — To terrify; appall; dismay; shock; alarm.

Affright (frayt), n. Sudden and great fear; terror.

Affront (frant), v. t. Any reproachful or contemptuous action or conduct exciting or justifying resentment.

Syn. — Insult, offensive; ill treatment.

Affront (frant), n. One who affronts or insults.

Affrontive, a. Giving offense; abusive; insulting.

Affright (frayt), v. t. To terrify; appall; dismay; shock; alarm.

Affrighted, a. Act of pouring upon, or of sprinkling with, a liquid substance, as upon a child in baptism; specifically, (Med.) the act of pouring water on the body, as a remedy in disease.

Afnild, adv. To in, on, or on the field.

Afire, a. or adv. On fire.

Afloat, adv. 1. In a floating state. 2. Moving; passing from place to place. 3. Unfixed; without guide or control.

Afoot, adv. 1. On foot; borne by the feet. 2. In action; in a condition for action, or in a state of being planned for action.

Afore, adv. or prep. Before.

Aforegoing, a. Going before; foregoing; previous.

Aforehand, adv. Beforehand; before.

Aforementioned, a. Spoken of or named before.

Aforesaid, am. Not free; entails a person's path in front, or seeking to oppose his progress.

Syn. — To insult; provoke; abuse; outrage.

Aft, adv. or a. On or toward the stern.

Afore, adv. From one end of the vessel to the other.

After, a. 1. Later in time; subsequent. 2. (Naut.) Astern, or toward the stern.

Aft, prep. [A-S. on der.] It seems to be the comparative degree of aft.

Behind in place. 2. Later in time. 3. Moving toward from behind; in search or pursuit of. 4. In imitation of. 5. According to the direction and influence of. 6. Concerning. In relation to.

After, adv. Subsequently in time or place.

Afterbirth, n. The placenta or membrane enclosing the fetus, and coming away after delivery.

Afterchild, n. An unexpected event.

Aftercrop, n. A second or subsequent crop.

Aftermath, n. A second or subsequent crop of grass in the same year; row. 

Afternoon, n. Time from noon to evening.

Afterpaying, n. Pl. Pains attending the delivery of the afterbirth.

After-piece, n. A piece performed after a play.

Afterthought (after-thought), n. Something thought of after an act; later thought or expedient.

Afterward, adv. In later or succeeding time; subsequent.

Afterwards, adv. Subsequent.

Agy, n. [Turk. aqy.] A Turkish commander or chief.

A-gain (a-gan, a-gin), a. [A-S. agen, ogen, gen, again.] 1. Another time; once more. 2. In return; back.

Agraf on and again, often; frequently; repeatedly.

A-gainst (a-ganst), prep. [A-S. agenst.] 1. Opposed to; in opposition to. 2. In proportion or preparation for.

Agape, n. pl. AGAPE. [Gr. agaip, agap, agap, to love.] A love-feast, or feast of charity, among the primitive Christians.

Agape, adv. [Prefix a and gap.] Gapling, as with wonder or expectation; having the mouth wide open.

Agarte, n. [Gr. agarw, from Agrara, a town in Sarmedes.] (Bot.) A large family of fungi, including the common earth-benches. (2.) An excrecence growing upon the trunks of trees, used for tinder, and in dyes, and in medicine as a cathartic and a styptic; touchwood. Agaric mineral, a light, chalky deposit of carbonate of lime.

Agate, n. [Gr. agyrn, so called, because first found near the river Aegates, in Sicily.] 1. A precious stone, a semi-precious, or uncertainly; a variety of a kind of quartz, variegated with coloring matter. 2. (Print.) A kind of type, larger than pearl and smaller than nonpareil; — in Eng. called ruby.

Agate, n. This line is printed in the type called agate.

Agate, n. Pertaining to, or resembling.

Agatized, a. (imp. & p. p. AGATIZED; pr. & vb. n. AGATIZING.) To convert into agate.

Agh, a. Of the nature of agate.

Agave, n. [Gr. aggy, f. of agyios, illustrious, noble.] (Bot.) A genus of plants; the American aloe, or century plant. It is from ten to seventy years, according to climate, in attaining maturity, when it produces a gigantic flower-stem, forty feet in height and thick.

Age, n. [Lat. astas, contracted from astas, from astum, age.] 1. Whole duration of a being, whatever animal, vegetable, or other kind. 2. A part of the duration of a being; that which intervenes between its beginning and any given time. 3. The latter part of life. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. 5. Mature years; period when a person is enabled by law to do certain acts for himself, or when he ceases to be controlled by parents or guardians. 6. The time of life for conceiving children. 7. A particular period of time in history, as distinguished from others. 8. The people who live at a particular period; hence, a generation. 9. A century.

Syn. — Epoch; date; era; maturity.

Age, v. i. To grow old; to become aged.

Ageed (aged), a. 1. Advanced in age or years; old; ancient. 2. Having a certain age; having lived.

Aged, a. Like an aged person.

Agenesis, n. [Low Lat. agenesis, from Lat. agginas. See Agent.] 1. Qualification of acting or of exerting power; the state of being. 2. In action; in operation; 3. Office or duties of an agent, or factor. 4. Bureau of an agent.

Syn. — Action; operation; efficiency.

Agenorum, n.; pl. AGENORUM. [Lat.] Something to be done; hence, that which reminds of this; a memorandum; book; ritual or liturgy.

Agent, n. 1. A person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor. 2. One introduced with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a fac-

Agent-ship, n. An active power or cause.

Agent-ship, n. The office of an agent; agency.

food, food; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
Able, n. [Lat. albus, white.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen, reaching to the feet, and enveloping the undergarment.

Al-bi-ta, n. German silver.

Al-bn-toss, n. [Corrupt. from Sp. & Pg. antossa.] A very large, web-footed sea-bird, found chiefly in the Southern Ocean.

Al-beit, conj. or adv. Although; be it; so; notwithstanding.

Al-béscent, a. [Lat. albeceris, to grow white.] Becoming white; whitish.

Al-bi-fn-ción, n. [Lat. albus, white, and facere, to make.] Act of whitening, or making white.

Al-bi-fen-sés, n. pl. (Ecc. Hist.) A party of reformers.

Al-bi-gos, n. Ers, who separated from the church of Rome in the 12th century; so-called from Albé, in Languedoc.

Al-bi-nism, n. The state or condition of an albino.

Al-bi-no, n. pl. A-bi-nó, n. [From Lat. albus, white.] Any person of a preternatural whiteness of skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye.

Al-bi-fn-ee-ús, a. [Lat. albo, whiteness, from albus, white.] Pertaining to the white of an egg, and hence to the white of the eye.

Al-bum, n. [Lat. albus, white.] 1. (Rom. Antig.) A white tablet or register, on which any thing was inscribed.

Al-búmen, n. [From albus, white.] A white substance which hardens or coagulates on the head of men, or in literary memorials.

3. A book at public places, in which visitors enter their names.

Al-búmen, n. [Lat. albus, white.] 1. (Bot.) A nutritious matter stored up between the embryo and integuments of the seed in many plants.

2. (Physiol.) A thick, viscid substance, which forms a constituent part of both animal fluids and solids, and which exists mostly in the white of an egg.

Al-búmen-ze, v. t. (Photog.) To cover or impregnate with albumen.

Al-búmi-nois, a. Pertaining to albumen.

Al-bún, n. [Fr. album, white.] The white and softer part of wood next to the bark, called sap-wood.

Al-ca-net, n. A pretended universal solvent or menstruum.

Al-ca-net, n. A strum of the ancient alchemists.

Al-cid, n. 1. In Spain, the governor of a castle, fort, or the like. 2. A jailer or warden.

Al-calde, n. In Spain, a magistrate or judge.

Al-chémie, a, Relating to alchemy.

Al-chémie, adv. In or of alchemy.

Al-chémist, n. One skilled in alchemy.

Al-chémist, a, Practicing alchemy, or relating to alchemy.

Al-chémy, n. [Ar. al-čim, which is taken from the Greek philo-cem, from ψευδός, false, ψεύτω, to Lie, liquid, especially as extracted from plants.] Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or grand cabbalistic, the universal solvent, &c.

Al-cohol, n. [Ar. al-kohl, a powder of antimony to paint the eyebrows with. The name was afterward applied, on account of the fineness of this powder, to highly rectified spirits; pure or highly rectified spirits; more loosely applied to ardent spirits in general.

Al-coholíte, a. Relating to alcohol.

Al-coholíce, v. T. To convert into alcohol.

Al-coholíme-ter, n. [Alcohol and Gr. μέτρον.] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

Al-coholízn, See KORAN and ALKORAN.

Al-cove, or Al-céve (114), n. [Ar. al-cubba, arch, vault, from gubbá, to arch.] A recess, or part of a room, separated from the rest by a partition, and containing shelves for books, a bed of state, or seats for company.

Al-do, n. [A.-S. dele, Lat. absum.] A tree of several varieties.

Al-dorman, n. pl. Al-der-men. [A.-S. oldorman, from oldor, aldor, eald, old, and men.] A magistrate or officer of a city or town corporation, next in rank below the mayor.

Al-fée, n. A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

2. A festival in English country places, so called from the liquor drank.

Al-fée-conner, n. An officer who inspected ale-house


A-leo, adv. [Prefix a and lee, q. v.] (Neut.) On the side opposite to the side on which the wind strikes.

A-le-hoof, n. Ground-ivy;—formerly used in making ale.

A-le-house, n. A house or place where ale is retailed.

A-lém-bite, n. [Ar. al-amibq, which was introduced into Ar. from Gr. ἀμφί, cup, the cup of a still.] A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

A-lért (14), a. [From It. al'erta, upon one's guard; eret, from Lat. ex, e, from out of; and guardare, to lead straight.] 1. Watchful; vigilant; active in vigilance; hence, upon the alert, upon the watch.

A-lemic. Guarding against surprise or danger. 2. Moving with celerity.

Syn. — Brisk; prompt; lively; nimble.

A-le-títy, adv. Quickly; nimblly; briskly.

A-le-títy, n. Watchful activity or readiness.

Syn. — Brikeness; watchfulness; promptitude.


A-leán, n. A verse of twelve syllables, or six jambel feet;—so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander.

A-le-xí-phár'mie, n. [Gr. ἀλέξιφάρδας, to keep off, and φάρμακος, drug, poison.] What expels poisons, resists poisons, or obviates the effects of venom.

A-le-xí-phár'mie, a. Expelling poison or infection.

A-le-xí-phár'me, a. [Gr. ἀλέξιφαμελος, to keep off.

A-le-xí-phár'me, a. Of the effects of venom. 2. Ridding poison; obviating the effects of venom.

A-le-xí-phár'me, n. [See supra.] A medicine to resist the effects of poison, or the bite of venomous animals.


A-le-xí-breá, n. [Ar. al-gabr, al-jabr, reduction of parts to a whole, or fractions to whole numbers, from gombar or jombar, to bind together, to consolidate.] (Math.) That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

A-le-xí-breá, a. Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.


A-le-xí-breá-lst, n. One who is skilled in algebra.

A-le-xí-go, n. [Sp. algorithmo, Old Sp. aquirismo, aquirismo, a ginoria, a risci, from aquir, to find, liquid, especially as extracted from plants.] Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or grand cabbalistic, the universal solvent, &c.

A-le-xí-go, a. Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.


A-le-xí-go-lst, n. One who is skilled in algebra.

A-le-xí-go, n. [Sp. algoritmo, Old Sp. aquirismo, aquirismo, a ginoria, a risci, from aquir, to find, liquid, especially as extracted from plants.] Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or grand cabbalistic, the universal solvent, &c.

A-le-xí-go, a. Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.


A-le-xí-go-lst, n. One who is skilled in algebra.

A-le-xí-go, n. [Sp. algoritmo, Old Sp. aquirismo, aquirismo, a ginoria, a risci, from aquir, to find, liquid, especially as extracted from plants.] Occult chemistry; an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, or grand cabbalistic, the universal solvent, &c.
Al-leiv-a-tive. a. Food; nourishment; support; nutriment.

Al-leiv-a-tion. n. The action or power of affording nutriment; state of being nourished.

Al-leiv-a-tiveness. n. The phrenological organ of appetite for food or drink.

Al-leiv-a-to, a. Abridged or simplified, from al-leiv-a, to feed, made.
compact, marriage, &c.; a confederate. 2. One related to another by blood.

Almagest, n. [Gr. μεγαστος, superl. of μεγας, great, and the Ar. article al, the; so called by the Arabs, because this book of Ptolemy was considered as the greatest or largest on its subject.] A book of problems in astronomy and geography, drawn up by Ptolemy.

Almâ: Maître, n. [Lat., fostering mother.] A college or seminary where one is educated.

Alma-mâ: tâ, n. [Ar. manâka, from manâka, to give as a present, to give, to bestow; manâa, measure, time.] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical data and various statistics are often added.

Almâ: cane, n. [Lat. alessandina, named after Alexandria, a town in Caria where it was found.] The red variety of garnet, translucent or transparent.

Al-mighty (-mighti), a. Power to do all things; omnipotence.

Almighty (-mighty), n. God; the Suprem Being.

Almond (-mond), n. [Low Lat. amandula, corrupted from Lat. amandula, Gr. ἀμάνδαλα.] 1. The fruit of the almond-tree. 2. One of the two glands called tonsils, near the base of the throat. [For another.

Almoner, n. [See Alms.] One who distributes alms.

Almous for distributing alms, or where they are stored for distribution.

Almōs: t, adv. Nearly; very-nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms (-ums), pl. [A.-S. alms, almesse, from Gr. ἀλμος, from ἀλής, to give to the poor, as money, food, or clothing; a charitable donation.

Almous: house, n. A house appropriated for the use of the poor; a poor-house.

Alms: tree, n. (Script.) A tree supposed to be the alms-tree.


Almage (46), n. [From O. Fr. alme, N. Fr. arme, from Lat. alemu, Gr. ἀμέλος, elbow.] A measuring by the elbow.

Al: nōs (alou), n. pl. Alō: gia. [Lat. alocut, Gr. ἀλόξιος, Heb. אַלוֹס, elolo.] A genus of evergreen herbaceous plants, from some of which are prepared articles for medicine and the arts. 2. pl. (Med.) The imbibed juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative.

American or Century aloe, the agave. See Agave.

A: vō: oic: i, a. Pertaining to, obtained from, or par- ticularly of aloe.


A: lō: (21), adv. [Prolix a and loft. 1. On high. 2. (Naut.) In the top; at the mast-head; above the deck.

A: lo: u, a. From all and one. 1. Apart from, or ex- clusive of, others; single; solitary; — applied to a person or thing. 2. Sole; only. [Rare.

A: lo: oot, a. Of aloes, of aloe, from prefix and, end, against, toward, and long, long, long. 1. In a line with the length; lengthwise. 2. In a line, or with a progressive motion; onward; forward. 3. In company; together.

Aloof, of, owing to, or on account of.

A: long: (21), prep. By the length of, as distinguished from across.

A: long: side, adv. By the side of a ship.

A: long: (20), adv. [Either for all off, that is, quite off, or of the same origin with aloft, q. v.] At or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; apart.

A: loof, prep. At or to a distance from; away from.

Alp, a. [Of Celtic origin.] A very high mountain; — specifically, in the plural, the elevated mountain range of Switzerland.


Alp, n. A thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca, mixed with silk or with cotton.

Alph: a: bet, n. [Gr. ἀλφαβης, from ἀλφα and βής, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.


Alphabet: ari: an, n. A learner of the alphabet; an alphabet: a one.

Alphabet: a: b, a. Pertaining to, furnished with, an alphabet.

Alphabet: alic: alye, adv. In or the order of, the letters of the alphabet.

Alphabet: alic: ally, adv. According to the alphabet.

Alpine (-pin or -pin), a. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain.

Alread: y, adv. [All and already.] Before this time; now.

Also, adv. or conj. [From all and so.] In like manner; likewise; too; further; in addition.

Alt., a. or n. [Lat. altus, high, lit. grown very by nourishing, p. p. of alere, to nourish.] (Miss.) The higher part of the scale. See Alto.

Altar, n. [Lat. altum, also from the same root as aloe, high.] 1. A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity. 2. In Christian churches, the communion table.

Altar-piece, n. 1. A painting placed on the altar. 2. Entire decoration of an altar.


Alter: a: tive, a. Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.

Altern: ative, a. A medicine which gradually corrects the state of the body; an alterative.

Altern: ation, n. 1. Act of altering or state of being altered; a change.

Altern: ative, a. Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.

Altern: a: itive, a. Pertaining to, obtained from, or par- ticularly of aloe.

Alphe: a: bet, n. [Gr. ἀλφαβης, from ἀλφα and βής, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order.

Food, fast, upon, rude, pull; cell, chaise, recall, echo; gem, get; ab; exist; linger, link; this.
ALTITEME-TER. n. [Lat. altus, high, and metrum, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.

ALTITEME-FRY, n. The art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.

ALTIS-O-MAT, n. [Lat. altus, high, and sonans, sounding.] A high-sounding; lofty or pompous.

ATU-TUDE (36), n. [Lat. altitude; altus, high, and a perfecting, condition, or manner.] 1. Space extended upward; height; the perpendicular elevation of an object above the ground, or above a given level. 2. (Astron.) The elevation of a star, or other celestial object, above the horizon, measured by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon. 3. Height of degree; highest point.

ATA, n. (Mus.) The part sung by the lowest female voices, between the tenor and soprano. In instrumental music, the tenor.

ATO-GETHER, adv. [From all and together.] 1. With united action; conjoinedly. 2. Without exception; wholly; completely.

ATORELLO, n. [It. alto ridere.] (Sculp.) High relief; the figure standing out nearly detached from the background.

AVOC-DEL, n. [Prob. of Arabic origin.] A chemical pot open at each end, used in sublimation.

AVUM, n. [Lat. absinthium.] A double sulphate of aluminium and potassium. It is white, transparent, and very astringent.

A-LUMI-MAN, n. [Min.] One of the earths, consisting of two parts of aluminium and three of oxygen.

A-LUMI-MITTER-OWYS, a. Producing or containing alum.

A-LUMI-MINT-UIM, n. [N. Lat. ALOINUM.] The metal base of alumina; a very light, white, flinty, blueish tinge, and not easily exfoliated by the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between such point and the horizon.

A-LUMI-NOUS, a. Pertaining to, or containing, alum, or alumina.

ALUM-ISH, n. Having the nature of alum.

A-LUMO, n. Plural of ALOIN. A pupil; a graduate of a college, or other seminary of learning.

A-LUMO-A-NY, n. [Lat. alceearum, alce, a male elk, hollow vessel, bee-hive; from alces, bull, bee-hive.] 1. A hollow, or something resembling one. 2. The hollow of the external ear.

A-LUMO-LAR, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the sockets of the teeth.


A-LUMO-LUS, n.; pl. A-LUMO-LI. [Lat., a small hollow or cavity, dim. of aleus, a hollow, deep vessel, from alceus, belly.] 1. A cell in a honeycomb. 2. The socket of the teeth, the tooth being fixed.

A-LUMO-VINE, n. [Lat. alceus, belly.] Pertaining to the hollow belly or intestines.

A-LUMO-VAY, adv. [From all and way, pl. ways.] 1. Permeating, as by a petrifying; throughout all time; continually. 2. Constantly during a certain period, or regularly at stated intervals, invariably.

A-MAN-CH, adv. Always is seldom used, except in poetry.

A-MAN, The first person singular of the verb to be, in the indicative mood, present tense, See BE.

A-MAN-DU, n. [Fr., tider, proper, blade, bark, sc. of the fire.] A spongy, combustible substance, prepared from a species of araucaria which grows on old trees.

A-MAN-MIN, adv. [Prefix a and minus, q. v.] 1. Violently and suddenly. 2. (Naut.) Suddenly, or at once.

A-MAN-GAM, n. [Lat. malagama, Gr. μαλαγαμ, any emollient; μαλαγαμ, to make soft.] 1. A compound of mercury, or quicksilver, with another metal. 2. A mixture of quicksilver and different things.


A-MAN-GAM-AT, n. To unite in an amalgam.

A-MAN, To coalesce, as a result of growth.

A-MAN-DU, n. An operation of compounding mercury with another metal; especially the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing them with mercury. 2. The mixing or blending of metals with other things.

A-MAN-U-EN-SIS, n.; pl. A-MAN-U-EN-SES. [Lat., from prefix ab and manus, hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what another has written; a copyist.

A-MAN-RANTH, n. [Gr. ἄρανθος, from a priv. and μαρανθεῖν, to wither, decay; so called because its flowers, when cropped, do not soon wither.] 1. (Bot.) A genus of ornamental plants, a species, with green, purplish, or crimson flowers in large spiky clusters. 2. An imaginary flower that never fades or perishes. 3. A substitute for touching to destroy the head or root.

A-MAR-RANTHINE, n. 1. Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, amaranth. 2. Not fading or decaying, like the fabled amaranth of the poets. 3. Of a purplish color.

A-MAR-SULIS, n. [Name of a country girl in Theocritus and Virgil.] (Bot.) A family of beautiful plants, including the narcissus, jonquil, daffodil, and others.

A-MAS-OR (6), n. [Imp. & p. p. AMASSED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMASSING.] 1. (Bot.) A larva of a moth, induced by, or expressing.

A-MAS-OR, adj. Full of love; amorous; amatory.


A-MAS-OR, n. Astonishment; perplexity; amazement.


A-MAS-OR-ED-NESS, n. Astonishment; great wonder.

A-MAS-OR-ING, adj. Astonishing; confusion; wonderful and wonder; perplexity arising from fear, surprise, or wonder.

Syn. — Astonishment; admiration; perplexity; confusion.

A-MAS-OR-ING-LY, adv. In an amazing degree.

A-MAS-OR, n. [Gr. ἀμασῶρ, from a priv. and πασῶ, the breast, from the fable that the Amazons cut off their right breast, so that they might more easily hurl the javelin.] One of a fabulous race of female warriors, who founded an empire on the coast of the Euxine; — hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

A-MAS-OR, n. 1. To or resembling an Amazon. 2. Belonging to the River Amazon, or to the country through which it flows.

A-MAS-SAN-DO, n. An erect of the highest rank sent by a foreign government. See EMBASSADOR.

A-MAS-SAN-DO, n. A female ambassador; the wife of an ambassador.

A-MAS, n. From Ar. ambar, akind, a kind of perfume; org, a fish, from which, it was believed, the gray amber, or ambergris, came; afterward applied to the yellow amber.] (Min.) A yellowish resin found as a fossil. By friction, it readily becomes electric.

A-MAS, n. Consisting of, or resembling amber; of the color of amber.

A-MAS-GRIS (-grees), n. [See AMBER.] A fragrant substance used in perfumery, &c. It is a morbid secretion of the intestines of the sperm-whale.

A-MAS-DICTER, n. [Lat. ambo, both, and dicter, right, dicta, so, manus, the right hand.] One who uses both hands with equal facility; a person of double-dexterity.

A-MAS-DICTER-TY, n. 1. The power of using both hands with equal ease. 2. Double-dealing.

A-MAS-DICTRE, n. Having the facility of using both hands with equal ease; dextrous.

A-MAS-ENT, n. [Lat. ambientes, p. pr. of ambire, to go around.] Encompassing; surrounding.

A-MAS-GU-TY, n. Quality or state of being ambiguous; anything indeterminate, uncertain, or uncertain in respect to significance.

A-MAS-QUOUS, a. [Lat. ambiguus, from ambigere, to wander about with irresolute mind.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to significance.

A-MAS-QUOUS-LY, adv. In ambiguous manner.


A-MIT, n. [Lat. ambitus.] Circuit or compass.

A-MIT-ION (-bhis, un), n. [Lat. ambitio, a going around, especially of candidates for office to solicit votes; hence,
AMBITIONOUS 23 AMIANTHUS

desire for office or honor; from/amble, to go around.)

A most elegant and sometimes an inordinate desire of prefer-
ment, however, to be powerful. (From Lat. desire, hope, ambition.

**Syn.:** Egoicism; avidity; aspiration; greediness.

**Ambitious,** a. 1. Possessing, or controlled by, am-
bles. 2. Springing from, or indicating, ambition.

**Ambitious-ly,** adv. In an ambitious manner.

**Ambitious-ness,** n. The quality of being ambitious.

**Ambience,** n. [Lat. ambulare, to walk, to travel, from Lat. ambula, a horse; the two legs on one side; to pace. 2. In a lurid sense, to move affectedly.

**Ambition,** n. A peculiar trait of a horse, in which both legs, fore and rear, are moved at the same time.

**Ambler,** n. A horse which ambles; a pacer.

**Ambul,** n. [Gr. ἀμβλέω, any rising, a raised stage, on a platform, a pulpit.] An oblong pulpit, in the early Christian church.

**Ambulo,** v. [Lat. ambulare, to walk, to travel, from Lat. ambula, a horse; hitting together the two legs on one side; to pace. 2. In a lurid sense, to move affectedly.

**Am-bro-gia (Ambro-sia),** n. [Gr. ἀμβρόσια, prop. f. ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, from ἀ priv. and βροσ-, mortal, because it was supposed to confer immortality on those who partook of it.] 1. (Myth.) The food of the gods, the food conferred upon those who partook of it early in their youth. 2. (Bot.) A genus of plants, resembling some coarse and worthless weeds, called ragweed.

**Am-bro-gial,** a. Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia or ambrosial, the most delicious.

**Am-bro-gian,** a. Pertaining to St. Ambrose.

**Am-bro-typo,** n. [Gr. ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, and τύπος, impression.] (Photog.) A picture taken on a prepared glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the dark parts are covered by the dark background visible through the unexposed portions of the glass.

**Am-bry,** n. 1. An almonry. 2. A pantry.

**Am-bri-ace (Amavus),** n. [O. Fr. ambres, ambs, Lat. ambus, both, and devile, a devil.] Ambs. Ambs: a two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicle, designed for the conveyance of the wounded from a field of battle.

**Ambulance,** n. 1. Walking; moving from place to place. 2. (Art.) Imaginary walking; walking about.

**Am-bu-lation,** n. The act or business of ambulating; walking.

**Am-bu-la-tor-y,** a. 1. Able or accustomed to move from place to place; walking. 2. (Law.) Not fixed in its legal character, but capable of being altered, as a will.

**Am-bu-lant,** a. Any part of a walking horse, as in walking in, as the nates of a church; — specifically, a place inclosed by a colonnade or arcade, as a portico.

**Am-bu-ray,** n. [A.-S. ampre, a crooked swelling vom.] A disease, as in 

**Am-bus-cade,** n. [I. imbsocata; imboscar, to set in bushes, to place in ambush, from pref. in, in, and bosco, Lat. bosca, bosco, a wood; Eng. bush.] 1. A lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; 2. A concealed place in which troops lie hid, in order to attack an enemy unexpectedly; ambush.

**Am-bus-cade,** v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMBUSCATED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMBUSCADING.] To lie in wait; to attack from a concealed position.

**Am-bush,** n. [See AMBUSCADE.] 1. Act of attacking an enemy unexpectedly from a concealed station. 2. A concealed station, or an enemy lying in wait to attack by surprise; an ambush. 3. Troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise.

**Am-bush,** v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMBUSCHED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMBUSCHING.] To lie in wait for; to surprise; to place in ambush.

**Am-ble-lore,** n. [imp. & p. p. AMELORATED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMELORATING.] Lat. ad and meliorare, to make better; to improve; to move.

**Am-blo-tion,** a. To grow better; to melliorate.

**Am-blo-tion,** n. Act of melliorating, or state of being melliorated; improvement; mellioration.

**Am-mi-nation,** a. Producing mellioration or improvement.

**Ammen,** (in singing, pron. am'men). [Heb., from ammen, firm, true; Gr. ἀμέν.] An expression used at the end of prayers, and meaning, So be it. At the end of a creed, it is a solemn assurance of belief. When it introduces a declaration, it has the force of an adv., and is equiva-
lent to truly, truly, it is so; the expression used by Christ as being one who is true and faithful; and as an adjective, to signify made true, verified, or fulfilled.

**Amena-hi-lit-ty,** n. A state of being amenable.

**Amena-ble,** a. [Fr. amener, to bring, esp. to bring to account, from a, for, and menen, to lead, from Lat. minare, to drive animals (properly by threatening cries); minare, to minaer, to lead, to drive, to bring back, to be liable to be brought to account or punishment; answerable; responsible. 2. Willing to yield or submit; submissive.

**Amend,** v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMENDING.] Lat. amender, to mend; from a, for, and mendem, mend, fault.] To change in any way for the better, as, (a.) By simply removing what is erroneous, corrupt, superfluous, faulty, and the like; (b.) By supplying defect; (c.) By substituting something else in the place of what is removed.

**Syn.:** To correct; reform; rectify. — To amend is literally to take away faults; and hence to remove to form over again for the better; to correct is to make straight or right; to rectify is to set right. We rectify abuses, mistakes, etc., we correct errors; we reform or amend our lives.

**Amend,** a. To grow better; to improve morally.

**Amend-a-ble,** a. Capable of being amended.

**Amend-a-to-ry,** a. Containing amendment; correct.

Amende (am'ongd), n. [Fr.] A pecuniary fine or punish-
ment; reparation; retraction.

Amende honorable, formerly in France an infamous punish-
ment, now a fine or payment of compensation for something done.

**Amend'er,** n. One who amends; a corrector.

**Amend'ment,** n. 1. An alteration or change of some kind; correction of a fault or faults; reformation of life by quitting vices. 2. In public bodies, any altera-
tion in a bill or motion by adding, changing, or omitting. 3. (Law.) The correction of an error in a writ or process.

**Amends,** n. sing. & pl. Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

**Amend't-ly,** adv. [Lat. amen facinus; pleasant, pleasant.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

**Ame-nent,** n. [Lat. amensum, thing or strap.] (Bot.) A species of incercus, consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, &c.; a catkin.

**Ame-rect (Ame-rick),** v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMERCED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMERCING.] Lat. amercare, from Lat. merces, wages, penalty.] 1. To punish by a pecuniary pen-
alty, the amount of which is not fixed by law, but left to the discretion of the court. 2. To punish, in general.

**Ame-rectable,** a. Capable of being amended.

**Ame-rectfully,** a. Penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

**Ame-recteer,** n. One who amerces or fines.

**Ame-rectian,** a. Pertaining to America; — in a re-
jected sense, pertaining to the United States.

**Ame-rectic,** n. A native of America; — formerly ap-
pplied to the aboriginal inhabitants; but now to the de-
sendants of Europeans born in America, especially to the inhabitants of the United States.

**Ame-rectianism,** n. 1. A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America. 2. The love which Americans have for their own country, or the love of its interests.


**Ame-thyst,** n. [Gr. ἁμαθεστος, a remedy for drunken-
ness, also the precious stone amethyst, supposed to have the virtue of sobering and subduing the fire of a blue violet color, of different degrees of intensity.

**Ame-thystine,** n. Pertaining to, composed of, or re-
ssembling, amethyst.

**Am-i-a-bil-it-ty,** n. Ableness; loveliness.

**Am-i-a-ble,** a. [Lat. amabilis, friendly, with a mixture of the sense of amabiliis, lovely.] Worthily of love; de-
serving of affection.

**Syn.:** Lovely; charming; delightful; lovable.

**Am-i-a-ble-ness,** n. The quality of deserving love; loveliness; agreeableness.

**Am-i-a-bly,** adv. In an amiable manner.

**Am-it-anthus,** n. [Gr. ἀμιθανθος (lit. unsold stone); from ἀ priv. and μιθανθ, to stain, to defile; so called from its incrustability.] A mineral substance somewhat resembling flax. It is composed of delicate filaments, often long, and resembling threads of silk.
It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought | cloth and paper.

Am-phibian, m. Quality of being amicable; friendliness; amiability.

Am-phibial-ity, n. [Lat. amicabilis, from amicus, friend, fr. amare, to love.] Harmonious in mutually intercourse.

Syn.—Friendly; peaceable: fraternal.—Amicable always suggests an amicable arrangement. We cannot say of a single individual that he was amicable, though we can say he was friendly.

Am-phibial-ness, n. Quality of being amicable; friendliness; kindness.

Am-phib-i-ble, adj. In an amicable manner.

Am-phib-i-lous (lit. a. e. amici, from amicire, to wrap about.) 1. A loose flowing garment like a cloak; formerly worn by pilgrims. 2. (Ecol.) An oblong piece of emboidered linen, made to wear on the head, covering it like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders as a cloak.

Am-phib-i-lous, adj. [ prep. [Prefix a and amphibious, midst.] In the midst, or middle; midst or surrounded or encompassed by; among.

Am-phib-i-ships, pl. Half-way between the stem and the miss.

Am-phib-i-st, adj. [ Prefix a and miss.] Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper.

Am-phib-i-st, n. A frog; an amphibian.

Am-phib-i-tous, adj. [From a and amphi, and obstet, from obstet, to bring forth.] Friendship, in a general sense, between individuals, societies, or nations; harmony; good understanding.

Am-phib-i-ous, adj. [From a and amphi, which was first obtained by the use of Jupiter Ammon, by burning cymbals’ dung.] A volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn.

Am-phib-i-ous, adj. Pertaining to amphibions, or possessing aquatic qualities.

Am-phib-i-ous, n. Or Güm-am-phib-i-ous, n. [Gr. ἀμφιβοῶς, a gum, said to distil from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.] (Med.) The concrete juice of an embibulous plant, brought from Persia.

Am-phib-i-o-n, n. [Low L. adunum, from ad and munire, to defend, fortify.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense; the articles which are used in charging engines, and ordnance of all kinds; as, powder, shot, bombs, various kinds of shot, &c.

Am-phib-i-o-n, n. [Gr. ἀμφιτρίτης, a forgetting, from ἀ priv. and μνημή, to remember.] A general pardon of offenses against government.

Am-phib-i-o-n, n. [Gr. ἀμφιβοῶς, alternating, from ἀμφί, change; ὄψ, to change.] Alternate answering.

Am-phib-i-o-n, n. [ prep. [A-S. amang, omang, from ge-merged, mixed up, mingled.]

Am-phib-i-o-n, n. [ prep. [A-S. amang, omang, from ge-merged, mixed up, mingled.]

Am-phib-i-o-n, n. [ prep. [A-S. amang, omang, from ge-merged, mixed up, mingled.]

Am-phib-i-us, n. [Low L. amorus, from Lat. amor, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to, or produced by, love.

Am-phib-i-us, n. [Low L. amorus, from Lat. amor, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to, or produced by, love.

Am-phib-i-us, n. [Low L. amorus, from Lat. amor, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to, or produced by, love.

Am-phib-i-us, n. [Low L. amorus, from Lat. amor, love.] 1. Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to, or produced by, love.

Am-pli-ca-tion, n. 1. (Law.) Act or right of ownership, title, or alienation, given to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to dead hands, or in mortmain. 2. Extinction of debt, particularly by means of a sinking fund.

Am-pli-ca-tor, n. [Lat. amplificator, from amplificare, ampler, to make more, from amplius, more.]

Am-pli-ca-tor, n. [Lat. amplificator, from amplificare, ampler, to make more, from amplius, more.]

Am-pli-ca-tory, n. One who amplifies.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.

Am-pli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. amplified; p. pr. & vb. n. amplifying.] [Lat. amplificare, from amplius, more, and facere, to make, from faciō, to be, to be, to make.]

Am-pli-fy, v. i. 1. To grow or become large. 2. To increase or become greater.
AMPUTATE

Am'pu-tá-te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMPUTATED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMPUTATING.] [Lat. amputare, from amputus, a limb, to cut off, about, and putare, to prune.] To cut off a limb or other part.

Am'pu-tá-tion, n. Act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part.

Am'míck, n. [Malay.] Act of killing; slaughter.

Am'muck, to. To rush mack, to blast with all that come in their way; as done by fanatics in the East.

Am'nú-lét, n. [Ar. hamādal, hamālat, any thing worn, from hamāla, to bear, to wear.] Something worn to prevent evil; a kind of charm inscribed with mystic forms or characters.

Am'ús'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. AMUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. AMUSING.] [Fr. amuser, from O. H. Ger. mozoon, mozoon, to be at leisure.] 1. To occupy or engage wholly. 2. To amuse; make smile or laugh; to occupy in a pleasant manner. 3. To keep in expectation; to delude.

Syn. — To divert; entertain. — We are amused by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly; entertained by that which holds our minds in agreeable contact with others, as conversation or a book; diverted by that which draws off our thoughts to something of livelier interest, especially of a sportive nature, i.e., an amusing story or laughable incident.


Syn. — Diversion; pastime; entertainment; sport.

Am'mús'er, n. One who amuses.

Am'múl'ive, a. Capable of amusing; entertaining; diverting; pleasing.


Am'yíg'da-late, n. [From Gr. ἀμύγδαλος, almond.] An emulsion made of almonds.

Am'yíg'da-line, n. Pertaining to almonds.

Am'yíg'da-line, n. A crystalline principle obtained from bitter almonds.

Am'yíg'da-loid, n. [Gr. ἀμύγδαλος, almond, and εἶδος, form.] A variety of trap-rock, with embedded almond-shapened minerals.

Am'yíg'da-loid'al, a. Resembling amygdaloid.

Am'yíl-ös'eous, a. [Gr. ἀμύλω, starch.] Pertaining to starch.

An, a. [A.-S. an, one, one, one, Lat. unus.] This word is not merely an adjective, but is commonly called a definite article. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies one, or any, but somewhat less emphatically. In such expressions as "twice an hour," "at six an hour," "at nine o'clock," it has a distributive force, and is equivalent to each, every.

An'á-nú, a. [Gr. ἀνανύω, to rise upon, to exalt, to rise, to rise; on the accented word in any syllable except the first; on, on historian, on agriculturist, on humanitarian. It was anciently used before all consonants.

An'á-ár, a. [Imp. of A.-S. unán, root ann, to grant, to give, to your old English authors.

An'á-nu, n. [Gr.] An equal quantity of each.

An'á-nú. [The term in the neut. pl. of Lat. nouns in -annus.] A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a change of place or situation. Solignac, a book containing the sayings of Solignac. The termination is sometimes used alone, as a noun.

An'á-bást'ist, n. [Gr. ἀπάστισθαι, to baptize again, from ἀπό, again, and στίσθαι, to baptize.] (Eccl. Hist.) One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and therefore maintains that those who have been baptized in their infancy ought to be baptized again.

An'á-ch'o-rot, n. A hornet. See ANCHORET.

An'á-ch'o-ro-nízm, n. [Gr. ἀναχρονισμός, from ἀνά, up, against, and χρόνος, time.] An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced in regard to each other.

An'á-ch'o-ro-níst'ic, n. Involving an anachronism.

An'á-clást'ies, n. sing. That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light; — commonly called dioptrics.

An'á-có-dá, n. [Herp.] A large snake of the boa family, which lives in South America.

An'á-córi'zé, v. i. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; anatory; convivial.

An'á-cré'o-ntí'ic, n. A poem in the style of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love and wine.

An'á-de'm, n. [Gr. ἀνάδεμα, from ἀνά, to lift up, to raise, and δέμα, filling; a chaplet or wreath.

An'á-di-plós'ís, n. [Gr. ἀνάδιπλος, from ἀνά, again, and δίπλος, to double.] (Rhet.) A repetition of the last word or words in a sentence or clause, at the beginning of the next, with an adject. idea.

An'á-thé'tik, a. A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents.

An'á-thé'tik, n. (Med.) A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents.

An'á-thé'tic, a. (Med.) A state of insensibility produced by the inhalation of chloroform and other agents.

An'á-thé'tic, n. (Med.) That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c.

An'á-glyph, n. [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος, from ἀνά, up, and γλύφειν, to engrave.] An embossed or chased ornament, usually of gold or silver, and worked in relief, as a cameo.

An'á-glyph'i-c, a. Pertaining to the art of chasing.

An'á-glyph'i-cal, a. Embossing or reliefing.

An'á-glyph'i'c, a. [Gr. ἀνάγλυφος. See ANALOGY.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, etching, or embossing.

An'á-góg'ic-al, n. [From Gr. ἀναγωγή, from ἀνά, up, and ἀγωγή, a leading, from ἀγεῖν, to lead.] Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

An'á-góg'ies, n. pi. Mystical interpretations, especially of the sacred writings.

An'á-gram, n. [Gr. ἀναγράμμα, from ἀνά, back, again, and γράμμα, letter.] A transposition of the letters of a name, by which a new word is formed. Thus, astronomers may be turned into moon-stasers.

An'á-gram-má'tic, a. Pertaining to, or making, an anagram.

An'á-gram'má'tism, n. Act or practice of making anagrams.

An'á-gram'má'tist, n. A maker of anagrams.

An'á-gram'má'tize, v. t. To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.

An'á-gram'má'tize, v. i. To make anagrams.

An'á-lá, n. Belonging to or near the anus or opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal.

An'á-lec'tic, a. Collecting or selecting; made up of selections.

An'á-lec'tis, n. pl. [Gr. ἀναλέκτης, from ἀνά, up, and λέκτης, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

An'á-lém'mún, n. [Gr. ἀνάλημμα, a support, or thing supported, from ἀνάλαμβάνω, to take up.] 1. (Geom.) A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon. 2. An instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection of the sphere is made, and having a horizon fitted to it. 3. A tabular map, usually in the shape of the figure 8, depicted across the torrid zone on an artificial terrestrial globe, to notify the sun's declination on any day in the year.

An'á-lep'tic, a. [Gr. ἀναλεπτικός, from ἀναλαμβάνω, to take up.] Corroborating; invigorating; giving strength after disease.

An'á-lep'tic, n. Restorative medicine.

An'á-log'í-cal, a. According to, or founded on, analogy.


An'á-log'í-cal-ness, n. Quality of being analogous.

An'á-łú'gism, n. 1. An argument from cause to effect. 2. Investigation by analogy.

An'á-łú'gize, v. t. To explain or consider by analogy.

An'á-łú'gous, a. Having analogy; correspondent.

An'á-łú'gue, n. A thing analogous to another thing.

An'á-łú'gism, n. 1. An argument from cause to effect. 2. (Geom.) Equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios.

An'á-ly'sis, n. pl. A.-N. -lé's-is. [Gr. ἀνάλυσις, from ἀναλύειν, to unloose, from ἀνά, again, and λύειν, to loose.] 1. A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements; — opposed to synthesis. 2. Hence, (a.) A syllabus, or the concise statement of the whole subject of a continued discourse, disposed in their natural order. (b.) A brief, methodical illustration of the principles of a science. (c.) (Chem.) Separation of a compound by chemical processes into its constituent parts. (d.) (Logic.) The tracing of things to their source, and the resuming of knowledge into its original principles. (e.) (Math.) The resolving out of problems by reducing them to equations.

An'á-lyst, n. One who analyses any thing.
Analytic | 26 | ANDROIDES

Anal-lyt-i-cal. | PERTAINING TO, OR DEDUCED FROM, ANALYSIS; RESOLVING INTO COMPONENT PARTS OR FIRST PRINCIPLES; FOND OF ANALYSIS.

Anal-lyt-i-cal-ly. | BY WAY OF ANALYTICAL MEANING.

Anal-lyt-ics. | N. PL. THE SCIENCE OF ANALYSIS.

An-an'a-ble. | a. Capable of being analyzed.

An-an'lyze, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ANA-LYZED; p. pr. & vb. n. ANALYZING] [SEE ANALYSIS.] TO SEPARATE INTO THE COMPONENT PARTS; TO RESOLVE INTO FIRST PRINCIPLES OR ELEMENTS.

An-an'ly-zer. | a. ONE WHO, OR THAT WHICH ANALYZES.

An-e-mo-pho-sis, OR An-e-mo-mor-pho-sis. | N. [Gr. ἀνέμοφοσις; from ἀνέμος, to form anew.] (PERSP.) A DISTORTED REPRESENTATION OF AN IMAGE ON A PLANE OR CURVED SURFACE, WHICH, VIEWED FROM A CERTAIN POINT, OR BY REFLECTION FROM A PLANE OR CURVED MIRROR, APPEARS REGULAR AND IN PROPORTION. 2. (BOT.) A MORBID OR MONSTROUS DEVELOPMENT, OR CHANGE OF FORM, OR DEGENERATION.

An-æ-næ'asis. | (ancil.) THE PINEAPPLE.

An-æ-pēst. | N. [Gr. ἀνέπαστος, struck back, an anapest, i.e., a daecyl reversed, or as it was struck back; from ἀναφέρειν, to strike back.] (PROS.) IN GREEK AND LATIN VERIFICATION, A FOOT CONSISTING OF THREE SYLLABLES, THE FIRST TWO SHORT AND THE LAST LONG; AS, ἀντί-o-tō. IN ENGLISH VERIFICATION, A FOOT CONTAINING TWO UNACCENTED SYLLABLES, FOLLOWING BY AN ACCENTED ONE; AS, in-ter-nec-e; THE REVERSE OF THE DAECYL.

An-æ-pēst-i-cal. | a. PERTAINING TO AN ANÆPEST; CONCERNING ANÆPESTS.

An-æ-cal. | N. (ancil.) SLIGHTING OF ANÆPESTS.

An-æph-rō-rē. | N. [Gr. ἀναφρόρη, fr. ἀναφέρειν, to carry up or back.] (Rhet.) REPETITION OF A WORD OR OF WORDS AT THE BEGINNING OF TWO OR MORE SUCCESSIVE CLAUSES OF A SENTENCE.

An-æphive. | a. (ancil.) WITHOUT HEAD OR CHIEF, FROM ἀναφέρειν, TO CARRY OR BRING UP.

An-æ-rēch-i-cal. | a. BEING WITHOUT GOVERNMENT; LAWLESS; CONFUSED.

An-æ-rēch-i-st. | a. ONE WHO PROMOTES DISORDER; AN ANARCHIST.

An-æ-rēch-y. | n. WANT OF GOVERNMENT IN SOCIETY; LAWLESSNESS.

An-æ-sār'ea, a. [Gr. ἀσάρχο, throughout, and σαρχ; gen. σαρχῆς, flesh.] (MED.) DROPPY OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

An-æ-strō'lis, a. (ancil.) TROPICAL.

An-æ-sto-mō-sēce. | v. i. [imp. & p. p. ANASTOMOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ANASTOMOSING.] (ANAT. & BOT.) TO INOCULATE; TO COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER, AS THE ARTERIES OR VEINS; TO UNITE AS BY ANASTOMOSIS.

An-æ-sto-mō-sēs. | n. PL. [Gr. ἀναστομόζων, from ἀναστομοῦν, to furnish with a mouth or opening.] (ANAT. & BOT.) INOCULATION OF VESSELS, OR THE OPENING OF ONE VESSEL INTO ANOTHER, AS AN ARTERY INTO ANOTHER ARTERY, OR A VEIN INTO A VEIN.

An-æ-stro-phē. | N. [Gr. ἀναστροφῆ, from ἀναστρέφω, to turn back.] (Rhet.) AN INVERSION OF THE NATURAL ORDER OF WORDS; AS, ECHOED THE HILLS, FOR THE HILLS ECHOED.

An-ā-thē-e-mi, n. PL. AN-ÄTHÉ-E-MAG. [Gr. ἀναθέμα, any thing devoted, devoted, gr. ἀνάθεμα, a votive offering set up in temples, from ἀναθέω, to dedicate, from ἀνά, up, and θέω, to set.] 1. (ANTIG.) AN OFFERNG OR PRESENT MADE TO SOME DEITY, AND HUNG UP IN A TEMPLE. 2. A BAN OR CURSE PRONOUNCED WITH RELIGIOUS SOLEMNITY BY A RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY, AND ACCOMPANIED BY EXCOMUNICATION. 3. ANY PERSON OR THING ANATHEMATIZED.

An-ā-thē-e-ma-ti-za-tion, n. ACT OF ANATHEMIZING.

An-ā-thē-e-ma-ti-za-tor. | n. (ANTIG.) A PERSON OR THING ANATHEMATIZED.

An-ā-thē-e-ma-ti-za-tion. | n. ACT OF ANATHEMIZING.

An-ā-thē-e-ma-ti-za-tor. | n. (ANTIG.) A PERSON OR THING ANATHEMATIZED.

An-a-tō'm-le. | A. BELONGING TO ANATOMY OR DISSECTION.

An-a-tō'm-le-al. | I. DON.

An-a-tō'm-le-al-ly. | BY MEANS OF DISSECTION.

An-a-tō'm-ist. | n. ONE WHO DISSECTS BODIES, OR IS SKILLED IN ANATOMY.

An-a-tō-mi-zation. | n. THE ACT OF DISSECTING.

An-an'dant. | n. ONE FROM WHOM A PERSON IS DESCENDED AT ANY DISTANCE OF TIME.

An-a-tō'm-y. | n. [Gr. ἀνατομεῖν, dissection, from ἀνά, up, and τομήν, to cut.] 1. ACT OF DISSECTION. 2. SCIENCE OF THE STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL BODIES. 3. ACT OF DIVIDING ANY THING, CORPUSCULUM, OR THING, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINING ITS PARTS. 4. ANY THING DISSECTED, OR HAVING THE APPEARANCE OF BEING SO; HENCE, A SKELTON.

An-ā-gon-to-r. | n. ONE FROM WHOM A PERSON IS DESCENDED AT ANY DISTANCE OF TIME.

An-ā-kos'tral. | a. RELATING TO, OR DESCENDING FROM, ANCESTORS.

An-Čes'tral. | n. A SERIES OF ANCESTORS OR PROGENITORS; LINEAGE.

An-nə-cesse-y. | n. (ANTIG.) TO PLACE AT AN ANATOMY.

An-chor, v. t. [IMP. & P. P. ANCHORED; P. PR. & VB. N. ANCHORING] 1. (ANTIG.) TO FASTEN; TO FIX IN A STABLE CONDITION.

An-chor, v. i. 1. TO CAST AN ANCHOR; TO COME TO ANCHOR. 2. (FIG.) TO STOP; TO FIX OR REST.

An-chor-age. | n. PLACE WHERE A SHIP CAN ANCHOR.

An-chor-and. | a. THE ANCHOR AND ALL NECESSARY TACKLE FOR ANCHORING.

An-chor-ess. | n. A FEMALE HERMIT.

An-chor-et. | n. [Gr. ἀγχορέτης, from ἀγχορέω, to anchor.] (ANCIL.) ANCHORET; AN ABBEY OR MONASTERY; A RELIGIOUS, OR ASSOCIATION.

An-chor-ite. | n. ONE FORMED AT THE BOTTOM OF RUNNING STREAMS, AND THEN ANCHORED TO THE GROUND; GROUND-ICE.

An-chō'vy. | n. (ANCIL) A WORD OF IBERIAN ORIGIN, LIT. A DRIED OR PICKLED FISH; FROM BLISC, ANTHA, ANHEKA, ANHECA, DRY.

An-chō'vy. | n. A SMALL SEA-FISH OF THE HERRING FAMILY.

An-chy-Lō'sēce. | v. i. [Gr. ἀγχυλώσω, a crookedness, ἀγχυλον, to crook, stiffen.] [IMP. & P. P. ANCHYLIZED; P. PR. & VB. N. ANCHYLOSING.] TO UNITE OR FIX IMMOVABLE; TO STIFFEN; TO MAKE FAST.

An-cient, a. [LAT. ANTIQUUS, ANTIQUUS, FROM LAT. ANTECA, ANTE, BEFORE.] OLD; THAT HAPPENED OR EXISTED IN FORMER TIMES, USUALLY AT A GREAT DISTANCE OF TIME.

An-cient. | n. pl. THOSE WHO LIVED IN FARMER AGES, AS OPPOSED TO THE MODERN MEN. 2. pl. VERY OLD MEN; HENCE, GOVERNORS.

An-cient-ly. | adv. IN THE HONOR OF ANCESTORS.

An-clā'ra. | [LAT. Ancilla, from ancilla, a female servant.] SUFFICIENT OR SUBORDINATE, LIKE A HANDMAID.

An-clip'tal. | a. [LAT. ACNEPS, GEN. ANOCTIS, TWO-HEADED, DOUBLE, FROM AN, FOR AN, ON BOTH SIDES, AND CAPIT., HEAD.] IN COMPAISED, AND FORMING TWO OPPOSITE ANGLES, AS A STEM OF BLUE-GRASS.

An-cre-o-ny. | n. [PROB. FROM GR. ὄψαρ, FROM ITS RESEMBLANCE TO THE ARM.] (IRON WOR. A PIECE OF HALF-WROUGHT IRON, IN THE SHAPE OF A BAR IN THE MIDDLLE, BUT RUDER AND UNEWORTHY AT THE ENDS.

An-dā'lue, a. [FT. PR. OF ANDARE, TO GO.] (MUS.) RATHER SLOW; LESS SLOW THAN LARGO, MORE SLOW THAN ALLEGRO.

An-dā'lue, n. (MUS.) A MOVEMENT OR PIECE IN ANDANTE.

An-dīr'ron (i-nurn), n. [CORRUPT. OF BAND-IRON, OR OF HAND-IRON.] A UTENSIL FOR SUPPORTING THINGS IN A FLANGE; A FIRE-DOG.

An-dō'g'yal. | a. [LAT. ANODYSSEUS, GR. ἀναδόσσω, TO ARCH ON A LEG, AND ESOIS ANES, THE LEG, WOMAN.] HAVING BOTH SEXES; HERMAPHRODITIC.

An-dō'g'yal. | n. [LAT. ANODYSSEUS, GR. ἀναδόσσω, TO ARCH ON A LEG, AND ESOIS ANES, THE LEG, WOMAN.] A MACHINE IN THE HUMAN FORM,
which, by certain contrivances, performs some of the nauseous offices of living organisms.

Ān'ec-dō-tal, a. Pertaining to anecdotes.

Ān'ec-dō'te, n. [Gr. ἀνέκδοτος, not published, from ἄν ἐκ and δότος, given out, from ἐκδόω, to give out, to publish.] A particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident.

Syn. — Story; tale; memoir.

Ān'ec-dō'te-al, a. Pertaining to anecdotes.

Ān-ē'mō'gra-phy, n. [Gr. ἀνέγραφο, wind, and γραφή, description.] A genus of plants of the crownfoot family; windflower.

Ān-ē'mōl'-ō-γy, n. [Gr. ἀνέγραμμος, wind, λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

Ān-ē'mōm'-e-ter, n. [Gr. ἀνέγραμμος, wind, κύκλος, measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Ān-ē'mōm'-e-try, n. Measurement of the force and velocity of wind, by means of an anemometer.

Ān-ēm'-o-ne, n. [Gr. ἀνέμων, from ἀνέμος, wind, — because easily stripped of its leaves by the wind.] (Bot.) A genus of plants of the crowfoot family; windflower.

Ān-ēm'-o-sō-pe, n. [Gr. ἀνέμων, wind, κρίας, to view.] A weather-cock; — usually applied to contrivances for bringing down the indications of a wind-vane to a dial below, for accuracy in the casting of dice.

Ān-ē'-roid, a. [Gr. ὀ ἀνέμων, ὄμοσ, wet, moist, and ὕδωρ, water, form.] Dispensing with the use of quicksilver, as a kind of portable barometer, shaped like a watch.

Ān-ē'-roid, n. A portable barometer, shaped like a watch, without the use of quicksilver.

Ān-ē'-rīch-n, n. [Gr. ἀνέρρης, a widening, an opening, from ἀνέρρην, to widen.] (Anat.) A soft, pulsating tumor, arising from the preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

Ān-ī'-a, i,'a. [Latin.] Ad. — to the past or present tense; — adverb. Newly; over again; afresh.

An-frā-tē'-u-ōs-i-ty, n. State of being anfractuous, or full of windings and turnings.

An-frā-tē'-u-ōds, n. [Lat. anfractus, a turning, a winding, from an, in, and frangere, to break.] Full of windings and turnings.

Ān-gēl, n. [Gr. ἄγγελος, messenger, from ἄγγελος, to bear a message.] 1. A messenger. [Rare.] 2. A spirit, or a spiritual being, employed by God to communicate his will to man; a ministering spirit.

An-gēl, n. An angel.

An-gēl, a. Resembling, or belonging to, angels, or partaking of their nature or dignity.

An-gēl-c, n. A small gold coin formerly current in England; a half-angel.

An-gēl-fish, n. Fishes of the species of shark, taking its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large, and extend horizontally, like wings when spread.

An-gēl-te, a. Belonging to, or resembling, angels.

An-gēl-ic-al, a. To, or resembling angels.

An-gēl-al-ly, a. Like an angel.

An-gēl-al-ness, n. Quality of being angel-like.

An-gēl-o'-gō'-gō, n. [Gr. ἄγγελος and λόγος, discourse.] On angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgraceful in character or conduct. Frustration is a word also used to denote this.

An-gēr, n. [From Lat. anger, straying.] 1. Pain of a sore or swelling. [Obs.] 2. A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others.

Syn. — Indignation; resentment; wrath; rage. — Anger is a stronger term than resentment, but not so strong as indignation, which is awakened by what is disgr
An-gu-lar-ness, n. Quality of being angular.

An-gu-lâr-ity, n. Angling; the art of angling.

An-hy-drous, a. [Gr. ἀν-hydrate, wanting water, from ἀν- priv. and ὠδός, water.] Destitute of water.

An-i-ta, n. [Lat. anitas, from ani, to be sick, from Skr. niita, dark-blue, indigo, niiti, indigo-plant.] (Bot.) A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

An-i-te, n. [Lat. animis, from annus, old woman.] Old-age-plant; Limbac.

An-i-ti'ty, n. State of being an old woman; age.

An-i-te-ness, n. of a woman; dotage.

An-i-te-vâs-sion, n. Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproach.

Syn. — Stitudes; comment; blame.

An-i-te-vâr'sive, a. Having the power of persaying.

An-i-te-vâr't (14), v. i. [imp. & p. p. animadverted; p. pr. & vb. n. animadverting.] To regard, consider, or be in the mind to notice. 2. To consider or remark by way of criticism or censure.

Syn. — To remark; comment.

An-i-te-vâr'ter, n. One who animadverts.

An-i-tûl, n. [Lat. fr. anima, breath, soul, animus, mind.] See Animulae.

An-i-tûl-âlî, a. Pertaining to animals.

An-i-tûl-âlî-cu-lâ, n. Dim. of animal, q. v. A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An-i-tûl-âlî-cu-lâ, n. One verse in the knowledge of animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âlî-cu-lâ, n. pl. AN-i-TûL-âLÎCU-LA. See ANIMALCULE. An animalule.

An-i-tûl-âlî-ku-lâ, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âlî-ku-lâ, n. A name applied to several species of Cephalopods.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-gn, n. The state of mere animals; brutish.

An-i-tûl-âl-î'ty, n. The state of animal existence.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-za-tion, n. The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Pertaining to animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Consisting of the flesh of animals.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-line, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. Dim. of animal, q. v. A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. One verse in the knowledge of animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. pl. AN-i-TûL-âLÎCU-LA. See ANIMALCULE. An animalule.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. A name applied to several species of Cephalopods.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-gn, n. The state of mere animals; brutish.

An-i-tûl-âl-î'ty, n. The state of animal existence.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-za-tion, n. The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Pertaining to animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Consisting of the flesh of animals.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-line, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. Dim. of animal, q. v. A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. One verse in the knowledge of animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. pl. AN-i-TûL-âLÎCU-LA. See ANIMALCULE. An animalule.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. A name applied to several species of Cephalopods.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-gn, n. The state of mere animals; brutish.

An-i-tûl-âl-î'ty, n. The state of animal existence.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-za-tion, n. The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Pertaining to animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Consisting of the flesh of animals.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-line, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. Dim. of animal, q. v. A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. One verse in the knowledge of animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. pl. AN-i-TûL-âLÎCU-LA. See ANIMALCULE. An animalule.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. A name applied to several species of Cephalopods.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-gn, n. The state of mere animals; brutish.

An-i-tûl-âl-î'ty, n. The state of animal existence.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-za-tion, n. The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Pertaining to animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Consisting of the flesh of animals.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-line, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. Dim. of animal, q. v. A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. One verse in the knowledge of animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. pl. AN-i-TûL-âLÎCU-LA. See ANIMALCULE. An animalule.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. A name applied to several species of Cephalopods.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-gn, n. The state of mere animals; brutish.

An-i-tûl-âl-î'ty, n. The state of animal existence.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-za-tion, n. The act of giving animal life, or of converting into animal matter.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Pertaining to animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, rational, or spiritual part.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e, n. Consisting of the flesh of animals.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-line, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. Dim. of animal, q. v. A little animal, especially one that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. One verse in the knowledge of animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. pl. AN-i-TûL-âLÎCU-LA. See ANIMALCULE. An animalule.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, a. Pertaining to animalcula.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-e-âlî, n. A name applied to several species of Cephalopods.

An-i-tûl-âl-i-gn, n. The state of mere animals; brutish.
sum of money, payable yearly, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or forever.

Annu-ty (Annu-sy), n. [Fr. annuité, p. p. ANNULLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ANNULLING.] [Low Lat. annulare, from Lat. ad, to, and nullum, nothing.] To make void or of no effect; — used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, and of other established rules, permanent usages, &c.

Syn. — To repeal; nullify; abolish; abrogate; revoke; cancel; set aside.

Annu-la-ry (Annu-la-re), n. 1. Pertaining to, or having the form of a ring. 2. Banded or marked with circles, dots, &c.

Annu-lated, a. Having rings or bands.

Annu-lum, n. [L. annulus, ring, with a dimin. termination.] A little ring. 2. (Arch.) A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, &c. 3. (Her.) A little circle borne as a charge in coats of arms.

Annu-lator, n. A person or thing that annuls, or makes void.

Annu-lata (an’-u-lá-ta), n. Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

Annu-lated (an’-u-lá-ted), adj. From annulus, that is, from number, from numerus, number. To be or act in annulment.

Annu-lation (an’-u-lá-tion), n. Addition to a former number.


Annu-lated (an’-u-lá-ted) (of), adj. Name of a festival celebrated by the church (March 25th.), in memory of the angel's announcement to Mary, that she should bear the Messiah.

Annu-lated (an’-u-lá-ted) (of), adj. One who, or that which, announces; specifically, a machine, connected by wires, with a hotel, to ring a bell, and designate the number of the room from which it was rung.

Annu-lated (an’-u-lá-ted) (of), adj. Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Annu-lated (an’-u-lá-ted) (of), adj. [Gr. δάκτυλος, from ὀψ ὅπως, and δακτύλος, finger, palm.] Serving to assuage pain.


Anno’ta’tion, n. The act of announcing; the state of being announced.

Anno’ma, n. A deviation from rule; anomaly.

Anno’ma-tic, adj. [L. anno-ma-ticus, that is, from number, from numerus, number.] Common or established rules.

Anno’ma-tic, adj. Pertaining to the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

Anno’ma’tic, adj. [Gr. αὐλος, from ἀυλόω, to be, as, as, same.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal; irregular.

Anno’ma’tic, adj. Irregularly; unequivocally.

Anno’ma-tic, adj. Deviation from the common rule or analogy.

Anno’ma-tic, adj. (Astron.) Angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. 2. An angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.

Anno’ma’tic, adj. The aonum, anon, onan, onite, lit., in one moment. 1. Quickly; immediately. 2. At another time; again.

Food, foxt, ■■■; ùrn, rune, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; n; ejst; linger, lank; this.

Speech, declaration, argument, &c. 2. In an intensive sense, to respond to satisfactorily; to reform. 3. To be or act in reform. Hence, (a.) To be or act in compliance with, in fulfillment or satisfaction of, an order, obligation, demand, &c. (b.) To be or act in opposition to. (c.) To be opposite to; to face. (d.) To be or act in accommodation, conformity, relation, proportion or to.

Answar (an’-swar), v. i. 1. To make response. 2. To make a satisfactory response; hence, to be accountable, liable, or responsible. 3. To be or act in return. Hence, (a.) To be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reparation, or satisfaction. (b.) To be opposite, or to act in opposition. (c.) To be or act as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient. (d.) To be or act in conformity, or by way of accommodation, correspondence, relation, proportion, or to; to suit.

Answar (an’-swar), n. 1. Something said or written in return to a call, a question, an argument, an allegation, an address, or the like. 2. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else. 3. A solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

Answarable (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. 1. Capable of being answered; — usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory. 2. Obliged to answer; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good; amenable; responsible. 3. Correspondent; conformable; hence, comparable. 4. Suitable; suited; proportionate. 5. Equal; correspondent; equivalent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A colloquial contraction of am not or are not; as in the phrases I don't, we don't, you don't, &c. He isn't either follows the analogy of the others, or is a corruption of he is not.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. One who answers or replies.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A colloquial contraction of am not or are not; as in the phrases I don't, we don't, you don't, &c. He isn't either follows the analogy of the others, or is a corruption of he is not.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. One who answers or replies.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A colloquial contraction of am not or are not; as in the phrases I don't, we don't, you don't, &c. He isn't either follows the analogy of the others, or is a corruption of he is not.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.

Answar-able (an’-swar-ə-bal), adj. A remedy for acidity of the stomach, as an alkali or absorbent.
Aonian, a. Pertaining to the Muse, or to Aonia in Boeotia.

A-orist, n. [Gr. ἀ-πρωτος, from ἰ-priv. and ἰς, boundary, limit.] (Gram.) A tense in the Greek language, which expresses an action as completed in past time, but leaves it, in other respects, wholly inconstant.

A-orist, a. Pertaining to an aorist, or indefinitely tense; indefinite.

A-orta, n. [Gr. ἀ-ρητα, from ἀ-ρητ, to lift, heap.] The great artery from the heart.

Aorta, n. [Aorist.

A-orta, a. Pertaining to the aorta or great artery.

A-parc, adv. Quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.

A-pau'cet, n. [Gr. σιροφη, a leading away, from σιρεφεω, to lead away.] (Logic.) An indirect argument which proves a thing by showing the impossibility or absurdity of the contrary thing.—It corresponds to the reductio ad absurdum.

A-pau-gë'cal, a. Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

A-part, a. [Either from prefix a and part, or from Fr. d'part.] 1. Separately, in regard to space or company; aside. 2. In a state of separation, exclusion, or of distinction, as to purpose, use, or character, or as a matter of thought. Med. In stabbing or avulsion; mutilation.

A-part'ment, n. [From Lat. ab, or a, from, and pars, partis, part.] A room in a building or house.

A-pe-thë'tic, a. Of feeling; insensible; indifferent.

A-pethëtic, a. One destitute of feeling.

A-pe-thy, n. [Gr. ἀ-θετα, from ἀ-θετ, to phó, suffer.] Want, or a low degree of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain; — applied either to the body or the mind.

Syn.—Ineffectual; indifference; unconcern.

Ape, n. [A.-S. apa, Skr. ap, Gr. ἄ-πος, σκιος.] 1. (Zool.) A quadrupedous mammal, having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing a body so formed, as to enable it to climb trees or to live on the earth.

A-pe'cet, adv. On the point; in a posture to pierce.

A-pé-py'sy, n. [Gr. ἀ-πέπυς, from ἀπεpy, uncorked, unaked, undressed. Med. In dressing a wound; antediluvian.]

A-pé'ent (89), a. [Lat. aperiens, p. pr. of aperire, to open.] (Med.) Having the quality of opening; laxative.

A-pé'ent (89), a. (Med.) A laxative medicine.

A-pé'er-ture, a. Open; opened; aperient; apertural.

A-pé'er-ture, n. [Lat. apertura, see APERIERT.] An opening through some solid substance; a hole.

A-pe'ry, n. The practice of aping.

A-pe'ry, a. An acerb, an acerbo, an acerbow, acerb, from priv. and περθαι, to harm, to injure, to poison. (Bot.) Having no petals.

A-pex, n.; pl. APEXES; Lat. Apex. The top, tip, or summit of any thing.

A-pher'esis, n. [Gr. ἀ-φερης, from ἀφερεσις, to take away, to make a little exclamation.] A phenomenon, a phrase, or a word, in the beginning of a song.

A-phil'ion (φιλιων), n.; pl. A-PHIL'IA-LIA. [Gr. φιλιων, from, and φιλις, sun.] (Astron.) That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, the opposite pole being called the perihelion.

A-phil's, n.; pl. A-PHIL'S. [N. Lat.] (Bot.) The vine, fretter, or plant, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Aph'o-ny, n. [Gr. ἀ-φωνος, from ἀφωνος, voiceless, from priv. and φων, voice.] (Med.) A loss of voice.

Aph'orism, n. [Gr. ἀ-φορισμος, from ἀφορισται, to define.] A precept or principle expressed in some important truth. A short sentence containing some important truth.

Syn.—Axiom; maxim; adage. An axiom is a self-evident proposition, of importance; a maxim expresses some great practical truth; an adage is a saying which has gained credit by long use.

Aph'orism, a. A writer of aphorisms.

Aph'oristic, a. Having the form of an aphorism.

Aph'oristic, n. A. Aphoristic.
strike. I. Pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy. 2. Predisposed to apoplexy.

Ap-pal'exy, v. i. [Av. apa pá}<x>ya. See supra.] A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and involuntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

Ap-pósta's-sy, n. [Gr. ápostasia, from á, from, and στάσ, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily obtained; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.

Ap-pósta'té, n. One who has forsaken the faith, principles, or party, to which he before adhered.


Ap-pósta'ti-tion, n. To form into an abscesse.

Ap-pósta-ti'm-ô-tois, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of an apostate.


Ap-póstle (pós'èl), n. [Gr. ápostolos, sent forth or away, from apostelló, to send off or away.] 1. A person sent forth or deputed to execute some important business; specifically, one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel. 2. (Civil and Admiralty Law.) A brief letter dismissed by a court appealed from to the superior court, stating the case, &c.; & a person sent up on appeal in the admiralty courts.

Ap-póstle-ship (pós'èl-shíp), n. The office of an apostle.

Ap-pó'îtie, n. (pós'ê-ti), n. Mission; appointment; authorization; authorization to publish the gospel. 2. According to the doctrine of a man of this name, the nation of France; or, any other country order in which the gospel is published or is to be published.

Ap-pó'ôlî-chîm, n. State or quality of being apostate.

Ap-pó'to-nî'ty, v. t. [imp. & p. p. APPOSTATIZED; n. APPOSTORIZATION.] To send forth or away, from apostelló, to send off or away.]

Ap-pó'th-e-cary, n. [From Gr. áphótheke, repository, from á, from, and ἀποθέω, to put; ἥαν, box, chest.] One who sells drugs for medicinal purposes. In England, apothecaries also prescribe for diseases, acting as sub-pharmacists.

Ap-pó'thé-gm, n. [áp-ó-thém], n. [Gr. áphóthém, from áphó, from, and ἅθεω, saying, word; ápho, pithy, and ἅθεω, saying, word; ápho, pithy, and ἅθεω, saying, word.] A brief, concise, pithy, and instructive saying; a say ing, word; ápho, pithy, and ἅθεω, saying, word. [Apotheosis is now the prevalent spelling.]


Ap-pó'th-e-gm-nî'sis, n. [Gr. áphóthêm-nî'sis, from áphó, from, and ἅθεω, god.] Act of elevating a mortal to the rank, and placing him among the number of the gods; dedication.

Ap-pó'th-e-gm-nî'size, v. t. To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Ap-pó'özem, n. [Gr. áphóezéma, from áphóezew, to extract by boiling.] (Med.) A decoction.

Ap-pó'özem, v. t. [imp. & p. p. APPEASED; p. pr. & vb. n. APPEASING.] [Fr. apparir, from ad and palor, to grow or make pale.] To depress or discourase with fear.

Sym. — To dismay; daunt; terrify; scare; intimidate.

App-all', v. i. To occasion fear or dismay.

App-annel'ay, n. [Low Lat. appanagement, from appanare, to furnish with bread, from ad and panare, bread, bake.] A term assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. 2. Means of nourishment; sustenance;

Ap-pa-râ'tus, n. [Fr. appareillage, from appareiller, to prepare, fr. ad and parare, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; especially, a tall collection or set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations.

App-pârel', n. [Fr. appareil, from appare-i's, like, equal, match, from now Lat. parere, ddim. of Lat. parer, equal, a pair.] Covering for the body.

Syn. — Clothing; clothes; dress; habiliment; vesture; vestment. — The first three words are those familiarly used; apparel and the rest are more formal.


2. To cover with some ornamental; to cover, as with garments; to adorn; to adorn.

App-pârel'ent (a), a. [Lat. apparentis, p. pr. of apparere, to appear.] 1. Capable of being seen, or easily seen. 2. Beyond question or doubt. 3. Appearing to the eye, but not true or real.

Syn. — Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious. What is obvious (literally, visibly apparent) is certain; what is patent, clear or evident, has ample proof or illustration. Apparent in the case is used for clear, and sometimes for seeming, as the difficulty was more apparent than real.

App-pârel'ent-ly, adv. Visibly; evidently; in appearance only.

Ap-pa-ri'tion (pér'sh-un), n. [See APPEAR.] Appearance; visibility. 2. The thing appearing; a visible object; specifically, a preternatural appearance; a ghost; a spectre.

App-pârel'tor, n. [See APPEAR.] An officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.

2. (Law.) A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court.

Ap-péal', v. t. [See infra.] 1. (Law.) (a) Removal of a case or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for re-examination or review. (b) The mode of proceeding by which such removal is effected. (c) The right of appeal. 2. A summons to answer a charge, etc. A call to a person to prove or disprove a claim, or to grant a favor. 3. Resort; recourse.

Ap-péal', v. i. [Lat. appellare, from ad and pellere, to drive.] Leo. To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of re-examination or for decision.

2. To refer another for the decision of a question controverted, or the counteraction of testimony or facts; hence, to call on for aid.

(b) The mark used to denote that a word is contracted.

Ap-pérel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. APPRESELED; p. pr. & vb. n. APPRESELING.] (Law.) (a) To remove, as a cause, from an inferior to a superior judge or court. (b) To charge with crime; to accuse.

Ap-pérel'able, a. Capable of being appealed, or called to answer by appeal.

Ap-pérel', v. i. [imp. & p. p. APPEARELED; p. pr. & vb. n. APPEARELING.] [Lat. apparere, to appear, from ad and parere, to come forth.] 1. To come or be in sight. 2. To stand in presence of some superior. 3. To become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be obvious or perceived by the mind or understanding; the idea presents itself.


5. Introduction of a person to the notice of a particular character. 6. (Law.) The act or proceeding by which a party proceded against places himself before the court, and submits to its jurisdiction.

Sym. — Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; prelude; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.

Ap-pérel'er, n. One who appears.

Ap-pérel'able, a. Capable of being appealed or quieted.

Ap-pérel'ness, n. Quality of being appeasable.

Ap-pérel'se, v. t. [imp. & p. p. APPRESELED; p. pr. & vb. n. APPRESELING.] [Fr. appraieer, from Lat. ad and paz, peace.] To make quiet.

Syn. — To pacify; allay; assuage; compose; calm.

Ap-pérel'ment, n. Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased.

Ap-pérel'er, n. One who appeases or pacifies.

Ap-pérel'se, a. Having the power to appease.


Ap-pérel'tate, n. Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals.

Ap-pérel'tation, n. The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address; name.

Ap-pérel'tious, a. [Lat. appellatius, from appellare, to name, to call.] Pertaining to a common name.

Ap-pérel'tive, n. A common, as distinguished from a proper name.

App-pérel'to-ry, a. Containing an appeal.

Ap-pérel'ee, n. (Law.) (a) The defendant in an appeal (b) The person who is appealed, or prosecuted, by a private man for a crime.

food, fort, ûrn, rudy, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; lighter, link; this.
The science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities or ancient usages, customs, &c.

Arch-châle-al, n. Characterized by antiquity or obscurity.

Arch-châle-al, n. Ancient; antiquated.

Arch-châ-le-ism, n. From Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, ἀρχαῖος, beginning. 1. An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom. 2. Antiquity of style or use.

Arch-āngel, n. An archangel, one of the highest order.

Arch-āngel, n. Belonging to archangels.

Arch-bishop, n. A chief bishop; a metropolitan.

Arch-bishop, n. The jurisdiction, place, or diocese of an archbishop.

Arch-deacon, n. An ecclesiastical dignity next in rank below a bishop.

Arch-deacon, n. The office and jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Arch-deaconship, n. An archdeacon.

Arch-ducal, a. Pertaining to an archduke.

Arch-duchy, n. The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch-duchess, n. A princess of the house of Austria.

Arch-duchy, n. The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch-duke, n. A grand duke; a chief prince; now, strictly, a son of an Emperor of Austria.

Arch-duchess, n. The jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

Arch-er, n. One who shoots with a bow; a Bowman.

Archery, n. Art of shooting with a bow and arrow.

Arch-es, court, n. An English ecclesiastical court of appeal.

Arch-esp-râl, a. Constituting, or pertaining to, a model or pattern; original.

Arch-espy, type, n. [Gr. ἀρχαίτης, from ἀρχαίος, beginning, and τοπίον, stamp, figure, pattern.] The original pattern or model of a work; the model from which a thing is made.

Arch-fœnd, n. The chief of fiends.

Arch-fœnd, n. Pertaining to an archdeacon.

Arch-fœnd, n. Pertaining to a model.

Arch-fœnd, n. Belonging to an archbishop.

Arch-foil, n. [Fr. arceuil, roccelle, N. Lat. (lichen) roccella, from Fr. roc, m., roche, l. Sp. roca, It. rocca, rocce, rock; because it grows on rocks.] A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Arch-im-bé-dán, a. Pertaining to Archimedes.

Arch-im-bé-dán, n. Archeimedes, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube around a cylinder in the form of a screw.

Arch-im-pél-a-go, n. [Gr. Archimedes’ Screw. Prefix ἀρχ-equiv. to Eng. arch, q. v., and pélago, sea.] Any body of water interpenetrable by many islands, or a group of isles.

Arch-tee-tect, n. [Gr. ἀρχ-τεχτον, from prefix ἀρχ-, equiv. to Eng. arch, q. v., and τεχν-, workman.] 1. One who plans and superintends the construction of a building. 2. One who contrives or builds up.

Arch-tee-tre, n. Adapted to use in architecture.

Arch-tee-tic-an, a. [Gr. ἀρχ-τεχτον., to, or skilled in, architecture; evincing skill in designing or constructing.

Arch-tee-tre, n. A female architect.

Arch-tee-tre, n. Of, or pertaining to, architecture.

Arch-tee-tre, n. The art or science of building; especially, the art of constructing houses, bridges, and other buildings.

Arch-tee-tre, n. Frame or structure; workmanship.

Arch-tee-tre, n. [From Gr. and Lat. prefix archi-, equiv. to Eng. arch, q. v., and τρόπος, beam.] (Arch.) (a.) The lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column. (b.) The ornamental molding running round the exterior curve of an arch. (c.) A molding above a door, or window, and the like.

Arch-ive, n. An archive.

Arch-ive, pl. ARCHIVES (Archives). [Lat. arca, box, arkum, Gr. ἀρχαιον, government-house, from ἀρχαίος, the first place, government. See ARCH.] 1. Place in which public records are kept (as laws and papers, which are preserved as evidence of facts.)

Arch-ivist, n. The keeper of archives.

Arch-viol, n. [It. archivolto, from Gr. ἀρχ- and vi, to hold, equiv. to Eng. arch, q. v., and It. volto, vault, arch.] (Arch.) The inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings running over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the impost.

Archeol. a. With sly humor; shrewdly.
ARRANGE

Arm's-tilten, a. Pertaining to Aristotle, a celebrated Greek philosopher, who founded the School of Peripatetics. See PERIPATETIC.

Arísth-mán-cy, or Arísth-mán-cy, n. [Gr. αριστής, number, and νόμικος, divination.] The foretelling of future events, by the use or observation of numbers.

Arísth-mán-ik, n. The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.


Arísth-mét-ik-al-ian (Arith-met-ian), n. One acquainted or versed, to the extent of a disciple of arithmetic.

Arm, n. [A.-S. arm, ear, Lat. armus, Gr. ἀρμός, shoulder, from the root ἄρο, to join, to fit together. Cf. Slav. rama, shoulder, Lat. armus, branch.] 1. The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand. 2. Any thing resembling an arm; as, (a.) The branch of a tree. (b.) A slender part of an instrument or machine, projecting from a trunk, or axis, or fulcrum. (c.) (Naut.) The end of a yard; also, the part of an anchor which ends in the fluke. (d.) An inlet of water from the sea. (e.) Power. (f.) (Mus.) A branch of the military service. (g.) An instrument of warfare;—commonly in the pl. See Arms.

Arms, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ARMED; p. pr. & vb. n. ARNING, ARMED, or equi, or equip, with weapons of offense or defense. 2. To cover or furnish with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency;—hence, specifically, to fit with an armature, as a loadstone. 3. (n.) A place of defense; means of defense.

Arm, v. t. To be provided with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms.

Ar-má-dl, n. [Sp., from Latin armatus, p. p. of armar, to arm, to equip a fleet of armed ships; specifically, the Spanish fleet intended to act against England, A. D. 1588.

Arma-dlé, n., pl. Ar-MA-dlé/Lés [Sp. dim. of arma-do, armed]. (Zool.) An animal peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armored composition of small bony plates.

Ar-men-ment, n. [Lat. arma-menta.] 1. A body of land or naval forces equipped for war. (Naut.) All arrangements made for the defense of a fortified place with artillery.

Ar-ment-a, n. [Lat. armatura, from armare, to arm, to equip.] 1. Armorer. (Magnetism.) A piece of iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electromagnet, in order to complete the circuit, and receive the charge for the electro-magnetic force.

Arm-chair, n. A chair with arms to support the arms of the person sitting on it.

Arm-fúl, n.; pl. Arm-fúl/Lés. As much as the arms can hold.

Arm-holé, n. The cavity under the shoulder; armpit.

Arm, v. t. To be or made in a garment.

Arm-it-la-ry, a. [Lat. armil-la-ria, from armilla, bracelet, from arma, arm, pertaining to a chain, or resembling a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles.

Armillary sphere, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the planet which belongs to the important circles of the celestial sphere.

Arm-it-lé, a. [Lat. armilla, armlet, from arma, arm, bracelet, from armilla, from armilla, bracelet.]

Arm-brace, a. Furnished with bracelets.

Arm, v. t. A follower of Arminus, who denied predestination and the kindred doctrines.

Arm-ious, a. pertaining to Arminius, or designating his principles.

Arm-ious-ism, n. The tenets of the Arminians.

Arm-ist, n. A deft arm, or armful of, as if the hand, before the bar, of which it is supported. A sort of hand-gun, supported upon a forked rest when in use. [hose]

Arm-ist-ler, n. A soldier armed with an arcade.

Arm-ist, n. [A.-S. armi, arm, or arma, harp.] The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Arm-ist-ler, n. [A.-S. armi, arm, or arma, harp.] The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Arm-ist-ler, n. [A.-S. armi, arm, or arma, harp.] The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.

Arm-ist-ler, n. [A.-S. armi, arm, or arma, harp.] The production of the tones of a chord in rapid succession, and not simultaneously.
Artfully
Assault

Roughness of surface, taste, or sound. 2. Harshness of spirit and language.

Svn. — Agitation; bitterness; roughness; sourness; tartness; crabbiness; moroseness.

A-spró-moús, a. [Gr. ἄσπρωμος, from ἄ priv. and σάρωμα, seed.] (Bot.) Destitute of seeds.

A-spé-ræ,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

Syn. — Calumniate; slander; defame. — To slander and calumniate another is to put a false and malicious report of the character of some one out of the reach of proof; to misrepresent a person in an adverse light, and to bring him into a false and unmerited suspicion.

A-sprès, n. [L. ASPERSUS.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.

A-sprès,-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ASPERSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASPERSING.] Lat. ASPERSUM, asperges, from ad and SPARGERE, to scatter. To bespatter with fou...
ASSAULT

means, as words, arguments, appeals, and the like. 3. (Law.) An attempt or offer to beat another, accomplishing the act without violence. To assault with a battery. 4. To attack with great physical violence. 2. To attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects.

Syn. — Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm.

ASSAULT'ed, v. t. (imp. & p. p. ASSAULTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASSAULTING.) To assault; to attack with physical violence. 2. To attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects.

Syn. — Assault is the strongest term, being literally to leap upon forcibly or by arms; assaill is nearly the same as assault.

ASSAULT-able, a. Capable of being assaulted.

ASSAULT'er, n. One who assails or storms.

ASSAUL'ty, n. [Lat. asexuam, a weighing, a balance, from ex, out, and an, in motion, to weigh.] Cr. Gr. ἄγγειον, weighing, ἄγγειακείμενον, to examine.] 1. Trial; attempt. [Obs. 2. (Chem.) Determination of the quantity of any particular metal, especially gold or silver, in an ore, or other metallic compound alloy. 3. The substance to be assayed. 4. A trial of weights and measures.

ASSAÜY, v. t. (imp. & p. p. ASSESSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASSESSING.) [See supra.] To subject, as an ore or alloy, to chemical examination, in order to determine the amount of any particular metal contained in it.

ASSÀY', v. i. To attempt, try, or endeavor.

ASSÀY'er, n. One who tries or examines metals.

ASSÀSY, n. [See supra.] Assay, assay, or state of being assayed.

ASSÀY, v. i. A collection of individuals, or of particular things.

ASSÀBLE, v. i. (imp. & p. p. ASSEMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASSEMBLING.) [Low Lat. assemblare, from Lat. ad and simul, together.] To bring or call together; to convene; to congregate.

ASSÀBLE, v. i. To meet or come together; to convene.

ASSÀBLE, v. n. The assembling of persons, or collect a congregation in one place, and usually for some common purpose.

Syn. — Assemble; company; meeting; collection; group.

ASSÀNT, n. [See infra.] The act of assembling, admitting, or agreeing to any thing.

Syn. — This is an act of the understanding, consent of the will or feelings. We consent to a statement or a proposition; we consent to a proposal. Assent, however, may apply to a case involving but little interest or feeling; a lady may assent to a gentleman’s opening the window, but she must consent to marry him.

ASSÀNT, v. i. (imp. & p. p. ASSENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASSENTING.) [Lat. assentire, assentiri, from ad and sentire, to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true; to express an agreement, concurrence, or concession.

ASSÀTION, n. (archaic) Assent by way of flattery or simulation; adulation.

ASSÀTÜ, n. A flatterer or disseasser.

ASSÀTÜ, n. One who assents.

ASSÀTÜ, v. i. (imp. & p. p. ASSENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASSENTING.) [Lat. assensere, assensum, to join to one’s self, to maintain, fr. ad and zere, to join together.] 1. To affirm positively; to declare with assurance. 2. To maintain or defend by words or measures; to vindicate.

Syn. — To maintain; aver; affirm. — We assert against denial, as a right or claim; we maintain against opposition, as the ground we have taken; we affirm with a great confidence or firmness; we aver in a peremptory manner.

ASSÀTTION, n. 1. The act of assenting; affirmation.

2. Indication; vindication.

ASSÀTTive, a. Positive; affirming confidently.

ASSÀTTor, n. An affirmer; a maintainer.

ASSÀTTory (50), a. Affirming; maintaining.

ASSÀTT, n. (imp. & p. p. ASSESSED; p. pr. & vb. n. ASSESSING.) [Low Lat. assessor, from Lat. assesse, to sit by, in Low Lat. to assess, to tax.] Cf. ASSESS.] 1. To charge a certain sum to, as a tax. 2. To fix the value or profits of, for the purpose of taxation. 3. To determine, fix, or ascertain; to estimate.

ASSÀSSÀble, a. LIABLE to be assessed or taxed.

ASSÀSSÀnt, n. Act of assessing. 2. A valuation of the value of businesses, the purpose of taxation. 3. The specific sum charged.

ASSÀSSor, n. One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an assistant and adviser. 2. One appointed to hear and dispose of cases in the office for the purpose of taxation.

ASSÀSS, n. pl. [From Lat. ad and sat or satis, enough.] Property in possession or money due, as opposed to liabilities.

ASSÀSS'YOUR, a. Pertaining to assessors.

ASSÀT, n. pl. [From Lat. ad and sat or satis, enough.] Property in possession or money due, as opposed to liabilities.
1. To join in company as a friend, companion, partner, or associate. [O.E. associe.] To unite in company.

As-soc'ie-ate (ə-ˈsi-kət), v. t. To unite in company.

As-soc'i-ate (ə-ˈsi-kət), n. 1. Closely connected or joined with some other, as in interest, purpose, employment, or science. 2. A partner in interest, as in business. 3. Anything closely connected with another. 4. [Obs.] To join or unite in, as in a constitution or society. In association. [Middle Eng. assi giaeten; from L. associtium, in association; from socius, a partner; from socius, a fellow ship, companying.]

As-soc'ie-a-tion (ə-ˈsi-ˌkshən), n. 1. Act of associating, or state of being associated; union; connection. 2. Union of persons in a company or society for some particular purpose. 3. The act of associating or being associated. 4. A group or body of persons formed for some specific purpose. [Middle Eng. assi giaeten; from L. associationem, association; from socius, a fellow ship, companying.]

As-sort', v. t. [imp. & p. p. assorted; p. pr. & vb. n. assorting.] To arrange, select, or classify by kind or nature; to group or classify.

As-sort'ment, n. 1. Act of selecting and arranging things. 2. A quantity or number of articles assorted. 3. A variety of sorts or kinds adapted to various wants, purposes, or purposes.

As-suit' (ə-ˈsūt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. assured; p. pr. & vb. n. assuring.] To take or claim by right; to claim, as a right. (a.) To take, or take upon one's self. (b.) To take for granted, or without proof. 3. To pretend to possess.

As-sume', v. t. 1. To be arrogant; to claim unduly. 2. To assume an arrogant or arrogant person.

As-sume's, t. s. [imp. & p. p. assumed; p. pr. & vb. n. assuming.] [Late. assumere, from L. assumere, to take, to take upon one's self. The act of associating is a kind of society.]

Assum'tive, s. 1. That or which is assumed. 2. The act of taking or making or assuming. 3. The act of taking or making or assuming. 4. The act of taking or making or assuming. 5. The act of taking or making or assuming.

As-surance (ə-ˈshər-əns), n. 1. Act of assuring; a declaration or pledge tending to inspire credit. 2. The state of being assured or being. 3. Firmness, freedom from doubt, or freedom from fear; confidence.

As-sure', v. t. [imp. & p. p. assured; p. pr. & vb. n. assuring.] [Late. assurare, from L. assumere, to take, to take upon one's self. The act of associating is a kind of society.]

As-sure'd (ə-ˈshər-d), adj. Having or that which is assumed. 2. Having or that which is assumed. 3. Having or that which is assumed. 4. Having or that which is assumed. 5. Having or that which is assumed.

As-sure'ness, n. State of being assured; certainty.

As-su'jer, n. One who assures.

Ast'ar-se', v. t. [imp. & p. p. assured; p. pr. & vb. n. assure.] [Late. assurare, to take, to take upon one's self. The act of associating is a kind of society.]


As-ta'ti-ly, t. s. [imp. & p. p. assured; p. pr. & vb. n. assure.] [Late. assurare, to take, to take upon one's self. The act of associating is a kind of society.]

As-tar'tok, n. [Gr. astro-tokos, dim. of astro, star.] The mark (°) in printing and writing.

As-tar'tok, n. [Gr. astro-tokos, dim. of astro, star.] A constellation. (Obs.) A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.


As-tro'is, n. [Gr. astrois, from astro, star.] 1. A constellation. 2. A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

Astr'on, n. 1. A constellation. 2. A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

Astr'o-nome, n. 1. A constellation. 2. A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

Astr'o-nome-al, adj. In the manner of astronomy.

Astr'o-nom'y, n. The science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.

Astr'o-sphere, n. 1. A constellation. 2. A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

Astr'o-sphere, n. 1. A constellation. 2. A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

As-tute (ə-ˈstoot), adj. [Lat. astutus, shrewd, shrewd, craft, cunning.] Critically examining or discerning.

As-tute, n. 1. Shrewdness; discerning; subtle; cunning; sagacious.

As-tute'ness, n. Shrewdness; cunning.

A-sun'der, adj. Apart; separate; into two parts.

A-sym'tom, n. 1. A constellation. 2. A small cluster of stars, whether included in a constellation or not.

food, fôt; ürm, ryde, pull; cell, phase, call, echo; ğem, ǵet; až; exist; ligger, link; this
ASYMMETRY

ATTACK

1. A place of refuge, where criminals and debtors took shelter, and which they could not be taken without sacrilege.

2. Any place of retreat and security.

3. Specifically, an institution for the protection or relief of the unfortunate, as the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

A-sym-m-me-tree, n. [Gr. asyμμμετρα, from αδύμμω, and αςμμτω, v. x.] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.

A-sym-tō-te (as-im-tō-te, sometimes pron. a-sim-tō-ti), n. [Gr. αρμοστος, from αΙρ, συν, with, and πλατος, to fall, προς, facing.] (Math.) A line which approaches to some curve or body, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.

A-sym-tō-te, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of.

A-sym-tō-te-al, a. The nature of, an asymptote.

A-syn-de-ton, n. [Fr., from ατης and ατοκος, bound together.] A figure which omits the connective, as, en, ent, eici (I come, sau, conquered).

At, prep. [A.-S. at, Goth. at, Lat. ad.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of presence, nearness in time or place or time, or direction toward. From this original import are derived all the various uses of at, which denotes, — 1. The relation of an external or outward situation, or of attendant circumstances or appendages.

2. The relation of some state or condition. 3. The relation of some employment or action. 4. A relation of degree.

5. The relations of occasion, reason, consequence, or effect. [Taber.]

6. An instrument for producing a sound. [n. n. [Ar. at-talb, drum.] A kettle-drum.

A-ti-gaan (gān), n. A long Turkish dagger. See Yat.

A-ti-treck, n. See AT.

A-thi-ma-nish (mān), a. Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, and his doctrine.

A-tic-isn, n. A disbelief in the being of a God.

A-the-is-t, n. [Gr. αθεος, without God, from αθεος, god.] One who denies or disbelieves the existence of a Supreme Being.

A-the-is-te, a. Pertaining to atheism; denying a God; impious.

A-the-is-te-al, a. In an atheistical manner.

A-the-nes, n. [pl. ene-then]. At, in ancient Athens, a place where philosophers and poets declaimed and repeated their compositions.

An association of persons of literary or scientific tastes, for the purpose of mutual improvement. A building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use.

A-thel-an-nan, a. Pertaining to Athens, in Greece.

A-ther-na-mous, a. [Gr. αθεων, from αθεων and αθεων, to heat, from θεω, heated (Chem.).] Not transmitting heat.

A-ther-na-ty, n. Seeuria.

A-thē-tā-te, n. [Gr. αθοττητης, from αθοττη, for, to contend for, a prize, δολος, δολος, prize.] A contender for victory in wrestling or other games.

A-thē-tic, a. Belonging to wrestling, boxing, or any other form of exercise which were practiced by the ancients. Hence, 2. Stronger than; subtle; robust; vigorous.

A-thwurt, adv. Across; from side to side.

A-thwurt, adv. 1. Sidewise; obliquely. 2. In a manner or degree, with one raised.

A-thl-an-ten, a. Pertaining to or resembling Atlas, who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.

A-thl-An-tean, n. pl. See ATLANTIC.

A-thl-An-tea, n. See ATLANTEAN.

A-thl-An-tean, a. Pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and west.


A-thl-An-tea, n. pl. ATLAS-KS. A collection of maps in a volume; — supposed to be so called from a picture of Atlas as appears on the title-page.


A work in which subjects are exhibited in a tabular form.

A-thl-An-tea, 4. A large, square folio, resembling a volume of maps, and prefixed to some others.

A-thl-An-tea, 5. A kind of large, drawn paper.

A-thl-An-tea, 7. (Anat.) The first vertebra of the neck.

A-thl-An-tea, n. [Gr. αθοττης, vapor, and σφαιρα, sphere.] 1. (Phys.) The whole mass of aëroform fluid surrounding the earth. 2. Any gaseous envelope or medium.
ATTACK

At-tāck’, n. A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, or with calumny.

Syn. - Assault; onset; inroad; charge.

At-tāin’, v. i. [According to its form, from Lat. attinerere, to hold to, from ad and tenere, to hold, but with the sense of Fr. atteindre, Lat. attingere, from ad and tangere, to touch, to reach or stretch, thus to reach by efforts; to gain; to compass.] To come or arrive by an effort of mind.

At-tāin’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTAINING.] To attain to or achieve, that is to reach by efforts; to gain; to compass. 2. To reach in excellence or degree; to equal.

Syn. - Obtain; acquire. - To obtain is generic, viz., to get possession or arrive at. To reach something aimed at and thus obtained, as knowledge, or one's object; to acquire is to make one's own by progressive advances, as properties or skills.

At-tāin-able, a. Capable of being attained.

At-tāin’dor, n. [Fr. atteindre, to reach or come to; Lat. attingere. See ATTAIN. [Com. Law.] The stain, forfeiture, and corruption of blood which followed on being condemned for certain crimes. 2. The act of attainting.

At-tāin’ment, n. 1. Act of attainting, arriving at, or reaching; hence, the act of obtaining by efforts. 2. The act of attainting, to the purity of which a prince or, of a public corporation.

At-tāin’t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTAINING.] See ATTAINDER. 1. To stain; hence, to disgrace. 2. (Law.) (a) To taint or corrupt, as the name of a public corporation. (b) To cast the credit of having given a false verdict.

At-tāin’t, n. 1. A stain, spot, or taint. 2. (Law.) A writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a judge has given a false verdict, or in any court of record. 3. (Fore.) A wound on the leg of a horse, made by over-reaching.

At-tāin’ment, n. State of being attained.

At-tān’g, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTEMPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTEMPTING.] [Lat. attemperare, from ad and temperare, to soften, temper.] 1. To reduce, modify, or moderate, by mixture. 2. To soften, mollify, or moderate, by intimation. 3. To make just proportion. 4. To accommodate; to make suitable; to adapt.

At-tem’p’t (at’temp’t), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTEMPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTEMPTING.] [Lat. attemperare, from ad and temperare, to soften, temper.] 1. To go or stay with, as a companion, minister, or servant; to wait on; to serve. 2. To be present with; to accompany; to be united to.

At-tem’p’t, v. i. 1. To pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to heed. 2. To wait or be in waiting.

Syn. - Trial is the generic term; attempt is specific, being directed to some definite object; an endeavor is a continued or repeated attempt and contains a strain of the faculties, the latter being the stronger term.

At-tem’p’t-able, a. Capable of being attempted.

At-ten’d, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTENDING.] To attend (as a companion, minister, or servant) to; to watch; to serve; to be present with; to accompany; to be united to.

At-ten’d, v. i. 1. To pay attention, with a view to perceive, understand, or comply; to heed. 2. To wait or be in waiting.

Syn. - To listen. - We attend with a view to hear or learn. To hear correctly or to consider. - Hearken is to hear with interest, and with reference to obeying.

At-tend’ance, n. 1. Act of attending or being in waiting. 2. The persons attending; a train; a retinue. At-tend’ance, n. - Being present in the train. 2. Accompanying, connected with, or immediately following, as consequent. 3. (Law.) Depending on, or owing duty or service to.

At-tend’, n. One who, or that which, attends or accompanies in any character whatever, as a friend, companion, servant, agent, or suitor.


At-tend’ment, n. 1. Act of attending or heeding. 2. Act of civility.

Syn. - Care; heed; consideration; respect; regard; notice.

At-tend’ive, a. Full of attention; regarding with care.

Syn. - Heedful; intent; regardsful; mindful; civil; polite.

ATTRACTIVE

At-tāt’i’ve-ly, adv. Cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

At-tāt’i’v-ness, n. The state of being attentive; attention; carefulness.

At-tē-n’ant, a. Making less viscid; thinning.

At-tēn’ant, n. [Med.] A medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids of the body.

At-tē-n’at’i-ute, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTENUATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTENUATING.] [Lat. attenuatus, p. of attenuare, from ad and tenuare, to make thin, tenuis, thin.] 1. To make thin, to reduce or weaken the power to attract, to sublimate, as the humors of the body. 2. To break or wear into finer or very minute parts; to comminute. 3. To make smaller. 4. To draw out or extend in length.

At-tēn’at’i-ty, n. 1. To become thin, slender, or fine; to grow less; to lessen.

At-tēn’at’i-on, n. 1. Act of attenuating, or making thin, as fluids. 2. Act of making fine; pulverization. 3. Act or process of making thin.

At-tēst’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTESTING.] [Lat. attestari, from ad and testari, to bear witness, from testis, witness.] 1. To bear witness to; to affirm to be true or genuine. 2. To give proof of. 3. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

At’test-a’tion, n. Testimony; esp., official testimony.

At’test’or, n. One who attests.

At’tic, a. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Attics, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens. Thus, Attic wit, Attic salt, a poignant, delicate wit; an Attic style, a style pure, classical, and elegant; Attic faith, inviolable faith; Attic life, virile life.

At’tic, n. [From Attica. See supra.] (Arch.) A story in the upper part of a house; also, frequently applied to the garrets.

At’ti-cism, n. A peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language used by the Athenians; elegant Greek.

At-ti’f, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTENDING.] [Fr. attirer. See TIE.] To dress; to array; to adorn, especially with elegant or splendid garments.

At-ti’f, n. 1. Clothes; apparel; dress, especially ornamental dress. 2. Habits of a hawk.

At-ti’dūde (at’tīdūd), n. [For attitude. L. attitudinis, from Lat. attus, suited, fitted.] 1. Posture or position of a person. 2. Posture or position of things, in a corresponding relation.

Syn. - Posture. - An attitude, like a gesture, is unified, and usually designed to express some mental state, as an attitude of wonder, &c.; a posture is either not expressive, as a reclining posture, or is less dignified and artistic.


At-tō’lent, a. [Lat. attollens, p. pr. of attollere, from ad and tollere, to lift.] Lifting up; raising.

At-tor’ney (at’or’ny), n. pl. AT-TOR’NEYS. [Of Fr. avocat, avouat, avoué, 1. p. p. of avouer, to declare; from Lat. tradere, to deliver, to turn. See TURN.] (Law.) One who is legally appointed by another to transact any business for him.

At-tor’ney-ship (at’or’ny-ship’), n. Office of an attorney.

At-torn’ment (at’orn’ment’), n. [Late. Act of a syndic or officer of a syndic, by which he is authorized, upon the allotment of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfer to him his homage and service; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

At-trāt’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ATTRACTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ATTRACTING.] [Lat. attractere, from Lat. attrahere, from ad and trahere, to draw.] To draw or cause to tend toward; to draw to, or cause to adhere or combine.

Syn. - To allure; to invite; to engage.

At-trāt’i-bly’ty, n. Quality of being attractive.

At-trāt’i-be, a. Capable of being attracted.

At-trāt’i-on, n. 1. (Physics.) An invisible power in a body by which it draws any thing to itself; the power in nature acting mutually between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce their cohesion or combination, and conversely resisting separation. 2. Act of attracting. 3. Power or act of alluring, inviting, engaging.

At-trāt’i-ve, a. Having the power of attracting.

2. Drawing by moral influences.
Aurora

Authorship, n. The state of being an author.

Auto-bi-og-ra-pher, n. One who writes a life of himself

Auto-bi-o-graph-ic-al, a. Pertaining to, or containing

Auto-bi-o-graph-phy, n. [Gr. ἀυτός, self, and ἑγραφη, biographiographi, q. v.] A memoir or biography of a person written by himself.

Auto-cho-thönon, n. [Gr. ἀυτός, from the land itself, from αὐτός, self, and χώρα, gen. χώρας, earth, land.] One who is supposed to spring from the same ground or soil he inhabits; hence, an aboriginal or native.

Autocho-tho-nous, a. That which is original to a particular country.

Auto-chro-mal, n. Indigenous; aboriginal; native.

Auto-clave, n. [Fr. autoclave, from auto, self, and clave, close, to close.] A vessel or apparatus for sterilizing materials by means of heat under pressure.

Auto-crát, n. [Gr. αὐτόκράτης, αὐτόκρατος, from αὐτός, self, and κράτος, strength.] An absolute prince or sovereign;—a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

Auto-crit-ic-al, a. Pertaining to, or used in, autobiography.

Auto-crit-ic, n. A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript.

Auto-critic, n. A person's own writing.


Auto-crit-i-cal, a. A process in lithography for transferring writing.

Auto-émat-ic, a. By an automation; self-acting; especially applied to machinery, in which certain movements commonly made by hand are made by the machine itself.

Auto-et-ma-tic, a. Pertaining to, or performed by an automation; self-moving; acting involuntarily.

Auto-ma-tion, n. pl. Auto-ma-tions; Lat. pl. Auto-ma-ti, a. deivቲ, to strive after, to move.] A machine moved by interior machinery which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine.

Auto-émin-ent, n. [Gr. αὐτός, from αὐτός, self, and éminē, see; αἶμα, sight.] 1. Personal observation or examination. 2. (Med.) Post-mortem examination.

Autumn (aw'tum), n. [Lat. autumnus, summers, from autem, p. p. of augere, to increase, to furnish abundantly.] The third season of the year; the season between summer and winter; fall.

Auto-nom-al, a. Of or belonging to autumn.

Aux-i-lary, a. [Lat. auxiliarius, — from auxilio, help.] 1. Required or necessary to help. 2. To increase. Helping; assisting; aiding; subsidiary.

Aux-i-lia'-ry, n. A helper; an assistant; specifically, in the pl. foreign troops in the service of a nation at war. [L]'(a) verb helping to form the nouns, tenses of other verbs; as, have, be, can, &c. [Math.] A quantity introduced for the purpose of simplifying or facilitating some operation.

A yal, n. p. & p. a. AVAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. AVAILING.] [Lat. ad and valere, to be strong, to be worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. [purpose.

A'il, n. p. & p. a. To be of use or advantage; to amount to.

A'il, n. Advantage; use; benefit; — pl.; profits or proceeds.

A'il, n. p. & p. a. AVAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. AVAILING.] [Lat. ad and valere, to be strong, to be worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. [purpose.

A'il, n. Advantage; use; benefit; — pl.; profits or proceeds.

A'il, n. p. & p. a. AVAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. AVAILING.] [Lat. ad and valere, to be strong, to be worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. [purpose.

A'il, n. Advantage; use; benefit; — pl.; profits or proceeds.

A'il, n. p. & p. a. AVAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. AVAILING.] [Lat. ad and valere, to be strong, to be worth.] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to promote. [purpose.

A'il, n. Advantage; use; benefit; — pl.; profits or proceeds.
AWORDER, n. One who awards; a judge.
A-wär'e, a. Watchful; vigilant; hence, appraised; cognitive.
A-wär'î, adv. Absent; at a distance.
Away with; has sometimes a peculiar significance in the phrase, "I can not agree with it." (Bacon. 1810.) I.e., I can not bear to hear or to be associated with it; - To make away with; to kill or destroy.
Ave, n. [A.-S. oga, eige, age, fr. Goth. ogan, ogan, to fear.] Profound fear mingled with admiration or reverence.
Syn. - Dread; veneration. - Reverence is a strong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled slightly with fear. Dread is strong personal fear; as, dread of punishment. Veneration is reverence in its strongest manifestation; it is the highest emotion we can exercise toward human beings.
A-wèn'th'ër, adv. (Naut.) On the weather side, or toward the wind; opposite to alee.
A-weight (a-wîgt), adv. (Naut.) Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly; atrip; said of the anchor.
A-wîful, a. Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration.
A-wîful-ly, adv. In an awful manner.
A-wîful-ness, n. The quality of striking with awe.
A-white, a. A space of time; for some time; for a short time.
A-wh'îrd, a. [From O. Eng. awk, left (Fr. gauche), and were, q. v.] 1. Wanting dexterity; without skill; bungling in the work; - to be awkward.
Syn. - Clumsy; inept. - One who is Clumsy (from clumsy) is heavy, and, of course, ungraceful in everything; one who is awkward wants grace of movement; one who is inept is so for want of training.
A-wh'îrd-ly, adv. In an awkward manner.
A-wh'îrd-ness, n. The quality of being awkward.
A-wîn, n. [Goth. ahana, Gr. ἄνα, the bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c.
A-wîn'ing, n. [Cf. A.-S. helan, helian, to cover.] 1. A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays.
A-whîs't, n. Part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.
A-wîless, a. Without awe or afraid.
A-wîl'd, a. In a wile. See AWE, 2. Also, in a wile. See AWE, 1.
A-wîl'y (a-wî'lî), a. or adv. 1. Turned or twisted toward one side; askew. 2. Aside from the line of truth, or right reason.
A-x, n. [A.-S. eax, eax, acar, Gr. ἀξ, Lat. axim.] 1. An instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge or blade, for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c. [axis.]
A-xîl-âl, a. Pertaining, or having resemblance, to an ax. See A-AXель. [Lat. axilis and ferre, to bear.] (Bot.)
A-xîl-î, n. [Lat.] 1. The armpit. 2. (Bot.) The angle between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and a stem or branch. See A-AXILAR.
A-xîl-lar, a. [See AXIL.] 1. Pertaining to the A-xîl-lar-y, armpit. 2. (Bot.) Situated on, or rising from, the axilla.
A-xîl-om, n. [Gr. ἄξοος, from ἀκόπων, to think with regard to, to heed.
A-xîs, n. 1. A self-evident and necessary truth or proposition. 2. An established principle in some art or science.
Syn. - Maxim; aphorism; adage. - Axioms are the foundations of science; maxims are guiding principles in our practical concerns. An aphorism is a detached sentence expressing a truth or sentiment; an adage is saying of long-established authority.
A-xîl-mî'tle, a. Pertaining to an axion; having an axion.
A-xîl-mî'tle-ie, n. A natural axion.
A-ix, n. p. A-AXIE. [Lat. 1. The straight line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve. 2. (Anat.) a. The second vertebra of the neck; b. A tooth-like process on its upper surface, serving as a pivot on which the second vertebra turns. 3. (Bot.) The central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed. 4. A central or medial line having corresponding parts.
A-ix'te (a-ix'tî), n. [A.-S. aex, eaxc.]
A-ix'te-tree, a. An axe.
A-ix'te, a. [a-ix'te, eaxt, eax; -a- word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.
A-ix'te, a. [A.-S. ax, eaxc, Gr. εἰς, ἄξ.] Always; ever; continuously; for an indefinite time.
A-ix'te-yâ, n. (Zool.) A singular nocturnal quadruped found in Madagascar; so called from its cry.
A-zi-lûth, n. [Ar. as-samit, pl. as-samâat, a way or path.] An arc of the horizon, erected between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the center of any object.
A-zi-nath, n. Compass; a compass resembling the mariner's compass, but with a more accurate graduation of the card, and vertical sights. - Magnetic azimuth, an arc of the horizon, interested between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian.
A-zi-lûth-al, a. Pertaining to the azimuth.
A-ziôte, a. [Gr. ἀξίω, ἀξιοῖ, to be worthy.] Destitute of any vestige of animal life.
A-ziôte, n. [Gr. ἀξίω and ἄξιος, life.] A kind of gas unfit for respiration; nitrogene.
A-ziôte, a. Pertaining to; formed or consisting of azote.
A-ziô-tof, n. Nitrous; as, asotodic acid.
A-ziûre a. (ziûr' or ziûr'), a. [Per. ljaward or ljaward; a blue color, ljawardt, ljawarti, azure, the initial t having been dropped.] Of sky-blue; carmine.
A-ziûre a. (ziûr' or ziûr'), n. 1. The fine blue color of the sky. 2. The blue vault above. 3. (Her.) A blue color, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

B. (be), the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. (See Prin. of Pron., § 62.) It is etymologically convertible with m, p, b, v, and r, letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own. In Music, B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the modal major scale (the scale of C major), or of the second tone in its relative minor scale (that of A minor). By deflating B flat, the tone is half-step, or semitone lower than C.
Bâa, n. The cry or bleating of sheep.
Bân, v. i. 1. To cry or bleat as sheep.
Bâll, a. A soft alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, named from the inventor.
Bâblâle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BABBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BABBLING.] [D. babbelen, H. Ger. begynen, begynen, Fr. babiller, Ital. babolare.] To utter words imperfectly or unintelligibly.
2. To prate; to chatter. 3. To make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks.
Bâble, v. i. To prate; to utter.
Bâblâle, n. Idle talk; senseless prate; unmeaning words.
Bâblâble, n. A idle talker; a tale-teller. 1. One of a group of nitrogenated, thrush-like birds, remarkable for their singular distinguishing notes.
Bâbâ, n. [W. baban, mabon.] An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.
Bâbîl, n. [Heb. Babel, capital of Shinar, or Babylonia; confusion, fr. bâal, to confound, according to Scripture, but more prob. a contr. from bâlûel, house of Boly or Bash. See Gen. xl.] A confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.

food, foôt; ãrn, ryde, pull; cell, châise, call, echo; ãm, ãt; aq; exist; linger, link; this.
Badger, n. [Corrupted from L. Lat. bladarius, bladus, bladus, corn, of Céltic origin; the badger was so called because he carried away and buried corn from the fields of the peasants.] 1. A burrowing quadruped related to the freets. It is a clumsy animal, with short, thick legs, and long claws on the fore feet. 2. (Eng. Law.) A person licensed to buy corn in one place and sell it in another.

Badgered, p. p. p. BADEGERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BADGERING. To follow up with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry.

Bad-duce'on (bà-dù'shun), n. [Fr.] 1. A mixture of plaster and fresco; used to fill small holes in statues. 2. A mixture of sawdust and glue, used by joiners to fill up defects in their work.

Badlaging (bàd-'lä-ing), n. [Fr., from badiner, to joke.] Excessive playful deviltry.

Badly, adv. In a bad manner; not well.

Badness, n. State of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

Bag, n. [E. Fr. bag, bâgé, bundle. Cf. BAG.] 1. A trifle; a thing of no importance. 2. A game played with balls and a rod on a board having holes at one end.

Bagatelle (bà-gà-tèl), n. [From O. Fr. bagasse, bundle. Cf. BAG.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.

Bag, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BAGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. BAGGING.] To put to bad use or mockery. 2. To check by shifts and turns. 3. To check by perplexing.

Syn.—To balk; frustrate; disappoint; confound; defeat; elude; baffle.

Bag'e', n. One who baffles.

Bag, n. [Low Lat. bæga, A.-S. bægig, bag, baget, bag, baget, bulky, Gothic. bægas, ponch, Ger. bage, case, skin.] A sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey anything.


Bag, v. i. 1. To swell like a full bag.

Bagatelle (bà-gà-tèl), n. [From O. Fr. bagasse, bundle. Cf. BAG.] A trifle; a thing of no importance.


2. A playful, saucy young woman.

Bag'ging, n. The cloth or materials for bags.

Baggage, n. [Fr., from Lat. bagaeum, bath.] 1. A bath-house. 2. A brothel.

Bag'pipe, n. A musical instrument, used in Scotland.

Get it consists of a leather bag, which is filled with air, which is set free from air by a valve, and to which the air is pressed. The performer.

Bag'pipe'er, n. One who plays on a bagpipe.

Bair, interj. An exclamation of disgust or contempt; paah.

Bail, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. BAL-ING.] 1. To release to, bear a burden, bopius, he who bears a burden. 2. To set free from arrest, or custody, and deliver to the keeping of the others, on their undertaking to be responsible for the appearance of the person bailed, or the day and place of the person bailed. (b.) To deliver, for the purpose of appearance or purpose, under a contract, expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed. 2. To free from water.

Bail, n. 1. (Law.) The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court. (b.) The security given. 2. The handle of a kettle or similar vessel.

Bail'a-ble, 1. Capable of being admitted to bail.

Bail'bond, n. (Law.) (a) A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's appearance in court, at the return of the writ. (b) Special bonds, to the peace of the judges. (impaled in trust.

Bail-e'er, n. (Law.) The person to whom goods are com-

Bail'er, n. (129), n. (Law.) One who delivers goods to 

Bail'or, another in trust, for some particular purpose.

Bailiff, n. [See Bail, v. t.] A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c.

Bail'in-wich, n. [O. Fr. besle, jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A.-S. wece, a termination signifying station, residence.] (Law.) The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bail'ment, n. (Law.) A delivery of goods in trust.

Bail, n. [from baile, bail, swore, &c.] 1. A bond or an undertaking to appear in court, and to answer for the appearance of the person bailed, or the day and place of the person bailed.

2. To give food and drink to, upon the road.

Bail, v. t. 1. To stop to take refreshment on a journey.

Bail, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BAIKED, bāik'd, bāik'd; p. pr. & vb. n. BAKING.] 1. To put on cold in, as on a hook or in an inclosure, to allow fish, &c. 2. To give food and drink to, upon the road.

Balse, n. [Perhaps from Eng. False, of little comparative value.] A coarse woolen stuff, with a long nap.

Bake, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BAKED, bāk'd, bāk'd; p. pr. & vb. n. BAKING.] 1. To put on cold in, as on a hook or in an inclosure, to allow fish, &c. 2. To do the work of baking. 2. To be Baken house, n. A house or building for baking.

Bak'er, n. 1. One whose occupation is to bake bread, bawst, &c. 2. A small portable tin oven. [Amer.] Baker's dozen, thirteen in number.

Bak'er-y, n. 1. The trade of a baker. 2. A place used for baking or for storing a bakehouse.

Baking, n. The quantity baked at once.

Bake'shish, n. See BAKESHISH.

Balanced, n. [Lat. bilancium, bilanet, having two scales, from bis, two, and law, plate, scale.] 1. An apparatus for weighling bodies. 2. That which is necessary to make two quantities or sums equal. 3. Act of comparing or weighing; estimate. 4. An equipage or just proportion. 5. A wheel in a water wheel serving to regulate the motion of the other wheels. 6. (Astron.) A sign in the zodiac, called Libra.

Balance, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BALANCED; p. pr. & vb. n. BALANCING.] 1. To bring to an equipage, or equilibrium; to weigh in a balance. 2. To render equal in force, proportion, &c. 3. To compare in relative force, influence, value, &c.; to estimate. 4. To set in an equipoise, as an arbiter, or pacificator. 5. To heat, dry, and harden, by natural or artificial means; specifically, to prepare for food, in a close place heated. [baked.

Bake, v. t. 1. To do the work of baking. 2. To be Baken house, n. A house or building for baking.

Bake'ner, n. One who balances, or uses a balance.

Balance-sheet, n. (Book-keeping.) A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts.

Bale-ao, n. [Ger. bale, bale, cocke, Eng. bale, bawn.] A kind of gallery on the outside of a building.

Bald, a. Perhaps the p. p. of to bald, to reduce to the roundness or smoothness of a ball, by clearing away the hair. But it may also be derived from Sp. baldio, baldio, bare; W. moll. Geel. & Ir. maoil, bald.] 1. Destitute of the natural or common covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, &c. 2. Bele of suitable ornament; unadorned. 3. Bal'da-chin, n. [Lat. baldacchus, Baldach, for Baldach, Baldacchino, a city in Turkish Asia, whence came rich silks such as were used in canopies.] (Arch.) a structure in form of a canopy. (b) A canopy or ornament over doors, thrones, &c.

Bal'der-dash, n. [Prob. in its primary sense, the froth or foam made by bards in drawing their balls backward and forward in hot water. But cf. W. balder, a prattling.] A specious, or illiberal, badly made, false, or idle talk.

Baldness, n. State of being bald.

Bald'head, n. A pate; a bald person.

Bald'ric, n. [O. H. Ger. baldrie, A.-S. belt, Lat. balteus, girdle.] A girdle, or belt, worn pendant from one shoulder across the breast, and under the opposite arm.

Bale, n. [O. H. Ger. bald, bald, bare, round lank.] A bundle of goods corded for transportation.


Bale, n. [A.-S. beal, bale, Goth. balos.] Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

Bal'e-fire, n. A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

Bale'ful, a. 1. Full of bale or misery; calamitous. 2. Full of grief or sorrow; woful; sad.

Bale'ter, n. [Lat. balistus, balista.] A cross-bow.

Bal'ize' (bāl'iz'), n. [Fr., from pal, stake, pale, Lat. pa- lus.] A pole raised on a bank.

food, foot; ñrn, rúde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ġem, ġet; as; exist; ligter, link;...
BANDROL

BAND'ro-l, n. See BANDEROLE.

Bän'ner-oi, n. See BANNEROLE.

Bänd'ny, n. [Fr. bande, p. p. of bander, to bind, to bandy, from L. bandare, to fasten.] 1. A bank at the side of the road for striking a ball. 2. The play with such a club. Bänd'ny, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BANDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANDING.] 1. To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing bandy. 2. To give and take, reciprocally, or by turns; to exchange. 3. To toss about; to agitate.

Bänd'ny-lég, n. [bandy leg and leg.] A crooked leg.

Bänd'ny-légged [-lég], a. Having crooked legs.

Bänd'n, n. [Goth. bandan, to bound, bondage, condition, for want, fee, fief, to slay.] 1. A deadly poison; hence, any fatal cause of injury or destruction. 2. Ruin; destruction.

Bänd'ny-lul'ly, adv. In a baneful manner.

Bänd'nul'moss, n. Quality of being baneful.

Bäng, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BANGED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANGING.] [Gael. bangas, to beat, Goth. bangu, stroke.] 1. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to handle roughly.

Bäng, n. A blow, as with a club; a heavy blow.

Bän'ian (or ban-yān), n. [Skr. ban, to sell, pumpa, salable, bāṅk, merchant. Cf. pumpa, holy, the banian bāṅk tree, to say.] A Filodo merchant bāṅk. 2. A morning in the Indian BANYAN. Banyan days (Naut.), days in which sailors have no flesh meat.

Bän'ish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BANISHED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANISHING.] [Low Lat. banire, bannницы, bannizare. See BAN.] 1. To condemn to exile; to compel to leave one's country. 2. To drive away; to compel to depart.

Syn. — To exile, expel. — A man is banished when forced to depart from his own country; banished from a foreign country; expelled when forcibly ejected, usually with disgrace.

Bän'sh-er, n. One who banishes. [banished]


Bänk (S2), n. [A.-S. banke. See BENCH.] 1. A ridge or range of hills. 2. An elevation above the level of the sea; a flat; a shoal. 4. A bench, or a bunch of runners, in a gallery. 5. (Com.) A collection of money deposited by a number of persons for a particular use.

Bänk, n. Place where such a collection of money is deposited.

Bänk, v. i. To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank. [banking]

Bänk, v. t. To deposit money in a bank; to carry on business in the current use of the term.

Bänk-bille, n. Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discounted, as notes.

Bänk-bill, n. 1. In America, a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand, and forming part of the current use of the term-bank note. 2. In England, a note, or a bill of exchange, payable at a bank, and usually at some future specified time. Such bills are negotiable, but not bearable, in the strict sense of the term, as a part of the currency. Bänk-book, n. A book in which a person's bank accounts are entered.

Bänk-er, n. One who keeps a bank; one who receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

Bänk-ing, n. The business of a banker.

Bänk'-note, n. A promissory note issued by a bank or banking company, payable to bearer on demand, and intended to circulate as money.

187 Such notes, in America, are popularly termed bank-bills.


Bänk-rupt-ant, n. State of being bankrupt; insolvency. 2. Act of becoming a bankrupt; failure in trade.

Bänk-rupt-stick, n. A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Bänner, n. [Fr. bannière, banière, from bande, band, ban. Cf. Goth. bandewa, bando, a sign.] A military ensign; principal standard of a prince or state; a pennon; a stane.

Bän'ner-er, n. [From Low Lat. bannuserus. See BANNER.] Orig. a military rank conferred only on such as were able to bring a certain number of men into the field; hence, a rank corresponding to this.

Bän'nock, n. [Gael. bonnach.] A cake made of oat, rye, pea, or barley meal.

Bän'nor, n. [Fr. banquet, feast, banquette, a little seat. Banquet is originally a sitting, and hence a feast.] A feast; a rich entertainment.


Bän'-quet, v. i. To regale one's self with good eating and drinking; to feast.

Bän'-quet-er, n. [imp. & p. p. BANQUETTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANQUETTING.] One who banqueted. Bänquette (bań-köt), n. [Fr., from banc, bench, seat. See BAN.] (Fort.) A little raised way, running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers stand to fire upon the enemy in the ditch or in front of it.


Bän'tam, n. A very small variety of fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java.

Bän'ter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BANTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BANTERING.] [Prob. corrupted from the Fr. bánter, to joke, to make fun upon words and in good humor.

Syn. — To cackle; jest; sport; ridicule; deride. — We banter in good humor, turning the laugh upon a person for something he has done or neglected to do. We rolly when we attack a person with ridicule, mirth, or sarcasm. This is always more pungent, and often ill-natured.

Bän'ter, n. Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

Bän'ter-er, n. One who banterers or raillers.

Bän'tling, n. [Corrupt. from the Ger. bänkling, bastard, from bank, bench, prop. a child begotten on a bench, and hence in the nursery. Cf. BASTARD.] A young or small child; an infant.

Bän'yán, or Ban-yán, s. A kind of fig-tree, whose branches drop shoots to the ground, which take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference.

Bän'ya, n. [Ethiopic.] The largest known tree in the world, a native of tropical Africa. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, while the current branches are often 70 feet long, and form a hemispherical head of 150 feet in diameter.


Bap'tist, n. 1. One who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. As a conformation of Anabaptist, one who rejects infant baptism, and holds to immersion as the only proper mode of administering this rite. [termed].

Bap'tis'ter-y, n. A place where baptism is administered.

Bap'tis'm'al, a. Pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

Bap'tiz'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BAPTIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. BAPTIZING.] [See BAPTISM.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to. — Bap'tiz'er, n. One who baptizes.

Bār, n. [Fr. barre, It. & Sp. barra, from W. bar, branch of a tree, bar, bolt.] 1. A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used for various purposes, but especially for a fence or barrier to enclose or to divide. 2. Any obstacle which obstructs, hinders, or defends; a barrier. 3. A bank of sand, gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbor. 4. (Law.) (a) The railing that incloses the place in which a court of justice or the like is sitting. (b) The place in court where prisoners are stationed. (c) The legal profession. (d) A special plea constituting a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action. 5. Any tribunal. 6. The inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors

food, foot; ārn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gém, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
BAR

Bär'faced-ness, n. Quality of being bär-faced; offensive; assurance.

Bär'foot, a. & adv. With the feet bare.

Bär'foot-ed, a. Having the feet bare.

Bär'ga, n. (Fr., from Bärôges, a town in the Pyrénées, familiarly spoken of for ladies’ dresses, etc., & c.) A line of bamboo, drawn perpendicularly across the staff.

Bär, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Bär'k; p. pr. & vb. n. BARRING.] To fasten with a bar. 2. To hinder; to obstruct; to prevent. 3. To except. 4. To cross with one or more stripes or lines. Bär'dk, v. t. To bar, as a window, door, or the like. Bär'k, a. Barred, barked, barred. Bär'k, v. t. To bar, as a window, door, or the like. Bar'k-sized, v. t. To make a bar or barks, of wood or of metal.

Bär'bi-an, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, savages; rude, uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.

Bär'bi-ans, n. A race of uncivilized people or persons; barbarous.

Bär'bi-ly, adv. In a barbarous manner.

Bär'bi-ly, n. A race of uncivilized people or persons; barbarous.

Bär'bi, n. [lat. barbarus, from barba, beard.] (Bot.) Bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.

Bär'bi-ted, a. Having barbed points.

Bär'be-cue, n. [Supposed to be corrupted from the Fr. barbe-queue, i.e., from sou to tail. Cf. CAP-A-PLE.] A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. 2. A large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole.


Bär'bel, n. [E. p. pr. of bärben, to bar, to barb.] A branch or process appended to the mouth of certain fishes. (Ichth.) A large fresh-water fish, found in many European rivers. 3. Superfluous flesh growing on horse’s mouth.

Bär'ber, n. [Lat. barba, beard.] One who shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the hair, of others.

Bär'ber, v. t. To shave and dress the hair of.

Bär'ber's, n. [Ar. barbēs, N. Lat. berberis.] (Bot.) A shrubbery plant, common in hedges. Its berries are used for preserves.

Bär'bet, n. [Fr., from barbe, beard, long hair.] 1. A variety of dog having long curly hair. 2. (Ornith.) A kind of bird having five bunches of stiff bristles at the base of the beak. 3. A species of worm.

Bär'bet, n. [Fr.] (Fort.) A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be-cue, n. [Supposed to be corrupted from the Fr. barbe-queue, i.e., from sou to tail. Cf. CAP-A-PLE.] A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. 2. A large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole.


Bär'be, n. [AS. bar, bar.] 1. Without covering; naked. 2. Without the hair uncovered. 3. Bristulate; empty; unfurnished. 4. Mere; simple.

Bär'be, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BÄR'BED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÄR'ING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked.

Bär'be, n. [AS. bar, bar.] A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be-cue, n. See BÄR'BER.

Bär, a. Being bär-faced; offensive; assurance.

Bär, v. t. To bar, as a window, door, or the like. Bar'k-sized, v. t. To make a bar or barks, of wood or of metal.

Bär'bi-ans, n. A race of uncivilized people or persons; barbarous.

Bär'bi-ly, adv. In a barbarous manner.

Bär'bi-ly, n. A race of uncivilized people or persons; barbarous.

Bär'bi, n. [Lat. barba, beard.] (Bot.) Bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.

Bär'bi-ted, a. Having barbed points.

Bär'be-cue, n. [Supposed to be corrupted from the Fr. barbe-queue, i.e., from sou to tail. Cf. CAP-A-PLE.] A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. 2. A large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole.


Bär'be, n. [AS. bar, bar.] 1. Without covering; naked. 2. Without the hair uncovered. 3. Bristulate; empty; unfurnished. 4. Mere; simple.

Bär'be, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BÄR'BED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÄR'ING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked.

Bär'be, n. A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be-cue, n. See BÄR'BER.

Bär, a. Being bär-faced; offensive; assurance.

Bär, v. t. To bar, as a window, door, or the like. Bar'k-sized, v. t. To make a bar or barks, of wood or of metal.

Bär'be, n. [AS. bar, bar.] A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be-cue, n. See BÄR'BER.

Bär, a. [AS. bar, bar.] 1. Without covering; naked. 2. Without the hair uncovered. 3. Bristulate; empty; unfurnished. 4. Mere; simple.

Under bare poles (Naut.), having no sail set.

Bär, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BÄR'BED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÄR'ING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked.

Bär, n. A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be, n. [AS. bar, bar.] A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be-cue, n. See BÄR'BER.

Bär, a. Being bär-faced; offensive; assurance.

Bär, v. t. To bar, as a window, door, or the like. Bar'k-sized, v. t. To make a bar or barks, of wood or of metal.

Bär'be, n. A mound of earth on which guns are mounted on the top of a parapet.

Bär'be-cue, n. See BÄR'BER.

Bär, a. [AS. bar, bar.] 1. Without covering; naked. 2. Without the hair uncovered. 3. Bristulate; empty; unfurnished. 4. Mere; simple.

Under bare poles (Naut.), having no sail set.

Bär, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BÄR'BED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÄR'ING.] To strip off the covering of; to make naked.
BAROMETER

55

BASE

(Corn.) A shell-fish, common along sea-shores, whose eggs are found in rocks, timber, vessels, &c. 2. (Ornith.) A species of goose found in the northern seas; — formerly thought to grow out of the barnacles attached to wood in the sea. 3. (pl.) (Bar.) An instrument for determining the weight or presence of the atmosphere, and hence the changes of weather, or height of any ascent. 4. Pertaining to the barometer; barometric. 5. (Dim. of bar.) Mad by a barometer. 6. [Fr. prob. of Ger. origin, from Goth. vair, A.-S. eor, Lat. vir, man.] 1. In Eng. the lowest title of nobility; one who holds rank between a viscount and baronet. 2. (Law.) A husband. 

Baron of beef, two souliers not cut asunder.

Bàrón-anag, n. 1. The whole body of barons or peers. 2. The dignity of a baron. 3. The land which gives title to a baron.

Bàrón-es, n. 1. A baron's wife or lady. 

Bàrón-ent, n. 1. Dim. of baron.] A dignity or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight. 

Bàrón-ent-age, n. 1. The collective body of baronets.

Bàrón-ent-ey, n. 1. The rank of a baronet.

Bàrón-est, a. 1. Pertaining to a baronet.

Bàrón-est-ny, n. 1. The lordship, honor, or fee of a baron.

Bàrón-seeps, n. [Gr. δάμαν, weight, and εκσαυτήν, to view.] An instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

Bàrón-seeps-le, a. Pertaining to, or determined by, the baroscope.

Bàrón-seeps-le-al, by, the baroscope.

Bàrón-ge, ba-róche (ba-róch), n. [From Lat. barbarus, twowheeled carriage, with two wheels, and a ratha, wheel.] A fourwheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two seats on the inside.

Bàrón-cau-n, n. 1. [Ar. barrakun, barakus, a kind of black ground.] A large mass of clay, earth, or mud. 2. (Ar. bark, a troop of camels, bárík, camel.) A thick, strong stuff, somewhat like camlet.

Bàrón-rack, n. [Sp. barraca, from barran, barr.] (Mil.) A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison.

Bàrón-ra-cónn, n. [From barrack, q. v.] A slave warehouse, or an inclosure where slaves are quartered.

Bàrón-tor, n. [L. Lat. barriata, most, prob. from Gr. σπάρρατος, to do, to use practices or tricks.] 1. An encourager of litigation. 2. The master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of it.

Bàrón-tro-las, a. (Law.) Tainted with bartrayty.

Bàrón-tro-lis, n. (Law.) Practice or encouraging lawful suits. 2. (Com.) A fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship, or of the mariners.

Bàrón-tu-l, n. [Gael. barailt, from barr, bar. Cf. Fr. barrique, a large round vessel or cask.] 1. A roaring guilty vessel or cask. 2. The quantity which such a vessel contains, varying from 31 to 38 gallons. 3. Any hollow cylinder or tube.

Bàrón-yel, n. (imp. & p. p. barrkeld; p. pr. & vb. n. barreling.) To put or pack in a barrel.

Bàrón-yel-dàn, n. The common hand-organ.

Bàrón, a. [Norw. Fr. baron, O. Fr. baragène; Arm. loricana, morion.] 1. Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable. 2. Producing nothing.

Syn. — Unfruitful; sterile; scanty; unproductive; dull, unavertent; empty.

Bàrón, n.; pl. BÀRÓNENS. Elevated lands or plains on which grow small trees, but not timber. [Amer.]

Bàrón-ly, adv. Unfruitfully.

Bàrón-ness (100), n. Quality of being barren; sterility.

Bàrón-éide, n. [Orig. a barrer from bar, bars, from Fr. barrir, barrer.] (Mil.) A defensive fortification, made in haste, of any thing that will obstruct the progress of an enemy. 2. Any bar, obstacle, or defence of a wall or door. 

Bàrón-éide, v. t. [imp. & p. p. barricated; p. pr. & vb. n. barricading.] To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy.

Bàrón-éide, v. t. (orig. a barrer from bar, bars, from Fr. barrir, barrer.) (Mil.) A kind of fence made to stop an enemy. 2. A fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country. 3. Any obstruction. 4. Any limit or boundary.

Bàrón, v. t. Baroning; baronializing. 1. The act of facing the doors of a school-room against a schoolmaster.

Bàrón-sler, n. [From bar.] A counselor learned in the laws, qualified and admitted to sit at the bar.

Bàrón-sle, n. [A.-S. berewe, bar, from berean, bereon, to bear.] A light, small carriage, borne by hand.


Bàrón-sle, n. [A.-S. ber, bear, hill, mound, from ber-organ, to project, shelter]. A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

Bàrón-shóth, n. Shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.

Bàrón-tor, v. t. (imp. & p. p. bartered; p. pr. & vb. n. barter.) To barter to exchange. See BÀR, RATOR. To trade by exchanging one commodity for another.

Bàrón-tor, v. t. Act or practice of exchanging commodities. 2. The thing given in exchange.

Syn. — Exchange; dealing; traffic; truck; interchange.

Bàrón-tor, n. One who barter.

Bàrón-tóž, n. A small overhanging turret, projecting from the angles of towers or the parapet and other parts of the building.

Bàrón-tam, n. [Corrupted from Gr. πυρέπον, a spyle plant, from πυρος, fire, from its acid quality.] A plant; pilletory.

Bàrón-tóž, n. [Gr. βαρίσια, heavy.] (Min.) The heaviest of the earth minerals, an oxide in which a metal is a metallic substance called barium or barytum.

Bàrón-tóž, n. (Min.) Sulphate of baryta, generally called heavy-spar.

Bàrón-tóž, a. Pertaining to barating or formed of, or containing bar.

Bàrón-tóž, n. [Gr. ἐπεραν, from BÀR, RN.] A small, round tone. [Sometimes written bartone.] 1. (Mus.) Grave, and deep, as a kind of male voice. 2. (Greek Gram.) Not marked with an accent on the last syllable, the antecedent being understood.

Bàrón-tóž, n. (Mus.) A voice, the compass of which partakes of the common bass and the tenor.

Bàrón-tóž, n. (Greek Gram.) A word which has no accent marked on the last syllable, the antecedent being understood.

Bàrón-tóž, n. (Mus.) A metal, the base of baryta.

Bàr-tóž, a. Pertaining to, or constituting the base.

Bàr-tóž, n. (Lat. basetale, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia, an African wood.

Bàr-tóž, n. (Min.) A rock of igneous origin, consisting chiefly of augite and feldspar. It is usually of a greenish-black color.

Bàr-tóž, a. A kind of black porcelain.

Bàr-tóž, a. Pertaining to bass, or formed of, or containing, bass.

Bàr-tóž, n. (Fr. bas, abridged from basse-chaussée, stocking, and bleu, blue.) A low lady; at an arm's length.

Bàr-tóž, n. A kind of drawbridge, with a counterpoise, swinging up and down.

Bàsæ, a. [Fr. bas, L. Latin bassus, thick, short, short, short, short.] 1. Of humble birth and low degree. 2. Illegitimate by birth. 3. Low in value or estimation. 4. Morally low; hence, unworthy; mean. 5. Not classical or refined. 6. Deep or grave in sound. [In this sense, not often bass.] 7. (Law.) Not held by honorable service.

Syn. — Vile, mean.— Base is a stronger term than vile, and vile than mean. The two first denote what is wicked as well as low, but the latter what is mean or dishonorable only.

Bàsæ, n. [Gr. βάσανος, step, base, pedestal, from βάςανει to step.] 1. The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests. 2. (Arch.) (a.) The part of a column between the top of the pedestal and the bottom of the shaft. [b.] The lower projection of the wall of a room. 3. That extremity of any thing, as a leaf, fruit, &c., by which it is attached to its support, or to some more important part. 4. (Chem.) The principal element of a suboxide or double oxide, having &p; positive in quality. See Radical. 5. (Dyesing.) A substance used as a mordant. 6. (Fr. basse, base, base, f. of bas, low. See supra.] (Mus.) The lowest part; the gravest male voice.

Bàsæ, n. [Orig. a bar, bar, f. of bar.] 1. (Mus.) A term used in writing to denote a line or staff. 2. (Mus.) The gravest male voice. (In this sense, not often bass.) 3. (Surg.) A line which serves as the origin from which to compute the distances and positions of any points or objects connected with it by a system of triangles.
Bâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BATED; p. pr. & vb. n. BATTING.] [Abbreviated from abate, q. v.] 1. To lessen; to abate the effect of by way of diminution or deduction.

Bateau (batō'), n.; pl. BATEAUX (batō'). [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth, and wider in the middle than at the ends.

Bateau-bridge, a floating bridge supported by bateaux.

Bât'towing, n. A mode of catching birds at night, by torchlight.

Bâth, n.; pl. BâTHS. [A.S. baeth, Skr. bad, vast, to bathe.] 1. A place to bathe in. 2. Act of exposing the body, for purposes of cleanliness, health, &c., to water or water and air. 3. (Chem.) A medium for heating sand, through which heat is applied to a body. 4. A Hebrew measure containing 7 gallons and 4 pints, as a measure for liquids; and 3 pecks and 3 pints, as a dry measure.

Order of the Bath, a high order of British knighthood.

Bâth’-brick, n. A brick made of calcareous earth for cleaning knives.


Bâthe, v. t. 1. To be, or lie, in a bath. 2. To immerse, as in a bath.

Bâth’-n, the immersion of the body in water; bath.

Bâth’-n, the body of water in a bath; bather.

Bâth’-ing-tâb, n. A vessel for bathing.

Bâth’nos, n. [Gr. bâthos, from baio, deep.] (Relt.) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean.

Bâting, prep., or, more properly, a participle. With the article, an infin: To furnish with.

Bâtlet, n. [From bat.] A small hat for dressing linen when taken out of the bâton (bâ-l’ông), n. [Fr. bâton.] A staff or truncheon.

Bâton (bâ-tōn), n. [Anglo-Fr. bâton, from L. butum, to strike.] A small stick with a head ornamented with an eagle's head fantastically carved on it. Bâtlet (bâ-té’l), n. [See BATTLE.] A species of trial in which a person accused of felony was allowed to fight with his accuser, and make proof thereby of his guilt or innocence.

Bâtlet, v. i. 1. To stand indebted, at the buttery, at Oxford, Eng., for provisions and drink. 2. To reside at the buttery of a university.

Bâtlet, n. [From O. Eng. bat, increase, and A.-S. deol, deal.] Provisions taken by Oxford students from the buttery, and also the charges thereon.

Bâtler, n. [See BATTLE.] 1. A student at the buttery. 2. Oxford who stands indebted at the buttery for provisions and drink. 3. One who resides at the university.

Bâtten, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BATTENED; p. pr. & vb. n. BATTENING.] [See BATTLE.] To featen. 1. To fertilize, as land.

Bâtten, v. i. To grow fat; to live in luxury.

Bâtten, n. [Fr. bâton, stick.] 1. A narrow piece of board, or scantling. 2. The movable bar of a loom.

Bâtten, v. t. To form or fasten with battens. [to.

Bâttingen, n. Battens fixed to walls for nailing laths.

Bâtter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BATTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BATTERING.] [Lat. battare, to strike, beat.] 1. To beat repeatedly and with violence, so as to bruise, shake, or demolish; specifically, to attack with artillery.

Bâtter, n. (Arch.) A backward slope in the face of a wall.

Bâtter, n. [From batter, v. t.] A mixture of several ingredients, beaten up with some liquid, used in cookery.

Bâtter, n. One who holds the bat in cricket.

Bâtter, n. One who batter or beats. 

Bâtt’-ing-râm, n. [Mil.] An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places. 2. A blacksmith's hammer, suspended, and worked horizontally. Bâtt’-ry, n. Fr. batterie from batter. See BATTER.

1. Act of battering. 2. (Mil.) Any place where batters are mounted, for battering a fortification or attacking an enemy. (b.) A body of cannon taken collectively. 3. (Elec.) A number of coated bars, so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously. (Gat.) An apparatus for generating galvanic electricity. 4. (Law.) The unlawful beating of another.

Bâtt’-le, n. Cotton or wool in sheets; bat.

Bâtt’le, n. Battles, battlements, fencing and fighting exercises, from batere, to strike, to beat. A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing forces. A drawn battle, one in which neither party gains the victory. A pitched battle, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.

Syn.—Combat; fight; engagement. — A close is a complete one, and may be (like fight) between single individuals; a battle is more general and prolonged; engagement supposes large numbers on each side engaged or intermingled in the conflict.


Bâtt’le-ar’ri’, n. Order of battle.

Bâtt’le-ax, n. [Mil.] A kind of ax for fencing.

Bâtt’le-axe, n. [Anglo-Sax. batale, a battle.] Merely used as an offensive weapon.

Bâttle-Door (bâ-tl-dôr), n. [Corrupted from sp. batallador, a great combatant, from bataller, to combat.] An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, used to strike a shieldcock.

Bâttle-meat, n. [Either from battle, or Fr. Low Lat. bastilla, bastillus, tower, fortification.] (Arch.) An indented parapet, originally used only on fortifications.

Bâtt’ler, n. [From batter, to beat.] 1. Act of beating woods, &c., for game. 2. The game itself.

Bât’sle, n. Fr. bâtole. It. batale. A child's plaything. Lat. babulus, foolish.] A trilling piece of finery; a jew-gaw. [Written also batulé.

Bât’slet, n. A fool's cane was a short stick with a head ornamented with an eagle's head fantastically carved on it.

Bawd, n. [From Goth. bataks, eng, bold, as a person who keeps a brothel, and conducts criminal intrigues; — usually applied to females.

Bawd, v. i. To procure women for lewd purposes.

Baw’d’ly, adv. Obscenely; lewdly.

Bawd’y, n. Obscenities, foulnesses.

Baw’dry, n. 1. Practice of procuring women for the gratification of lust. 2. Obscenity. 3. Illicit intercourse.

Baw’d’ly, n. Obscene; filthy; unchaste.

Baw’d’y-house, n. A house of prostitution.

Bawl, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BAWLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BAWLING.] [Icel. baula, to low, A.-S. belan, Ger. belen, to bark; Lat. balare, to blister.] To cry with vehemence, as in calling or exultation, or as a child from pain or vexation.

Bawl, v. t. To proclaim by outcry; to cry.

Bawer, n. A loud, prolonged cry.

Bawer, n. The voice, or sound, of bawls.

Bây, a. [Lat. badius.] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut color; — applied to the color of horses.

Bây, n. [Low Lat. bâa, fr. bal, to bark; bal, to bark; Lat. balare, to blister.] To bark; to bark, as a dog at his game.

Bây, v. i. [O Fr. abayer, fr. Lat. ad and baurari, to bark moderately.] To bark, as a dog at his game.

Bây, v. t. To bark at.
Bayadere, a. [Vg. bayadera, from balear, to dance.] A Sem. dance, attendant on the East Indian dancers.

Bayard, n. [From bay, and the termination ard. See Bax, a.] Properly a bay horse, but often any horse.

Bayberry, n. (Bot.) (a.) The fruit of the bay-tree. (b.) A berry, like the myrtle, and the plant itself.

Bayonet, n. [So called, it is said, because first made at Bayonne.] A short, pointed instrument of iron, fitted to a gun.


Bayou, n. (Fr., from Lat. balsatica, a small sausage, or a spill or outlet of a lake; a channel for water. [Southern States.]

Bayrum, n. A fragrant liquor obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree.

Bay-tree, n. A species of laurel obtained from sea-water, by evaporation by the heat of the sun.

Bay-tree, n. A species of laurel.

Baywin-dow, n. (Arch.) A projecting window forming a bay or recess in a room.

Ba-zar', n. [Pers. bazar, market.] 1. In the East, a bazaar, a market-place, or assemblage of shops, for the sale of goods. 2. A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the purpose of displaying goods for sale.

Badly, adv. (badly) A gummy, resinous exudation from an Oriental tree.

Bea, v. t. and adv. [imp. Was; p. p. BEEN; p. pr. & vb. n. BEING.] 1. [A.-S. beon, beast, Skt. bhuta, to be, to have.] To exist logically, or in thought. 2. To exist actually, or in the world of fact. 3. To exist in some particular state, or in some relation. 4. To pass from one state or relation to another; to become.

Bet, to omit, or leave untouched; to let alone.

Beach, n. [Of Den. & Sw. bakke, hill, margin.] A sandy or shelly shore; strand.

Beach, v. t. To run upon a beach.

Beacon, n. [A.-S. becon, becon.] 1. A signal-fire to notify the approach of an enemy. 2. (Naut.) A signal or conspicuous mark on an eminence near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners. 3. That which gives notice of danger.


Beacon-age, n. Money paid to maintain a beacon.

Beard, n. [A.-S. bead, prayer, from biedan, to pray.] 1. A little perforated brass plate, to be worn on the nose of dogs or horses, or on the foreheads of dogs or horses, to be worn on the nose of dogs or horses, or on the forehead of a horse, to be worn on the nose of dogs or horses, or on the forehead of a horse. 2. A small globular body.

Beat, v. t. To ornament or distinguish with beads.

Beadle (b'dl), n. [A.-S. bydel, skoald, from breadan, to command, bid.] 1. A messenger or usher of a court. 2. An officer in a university, who proceeds public processes. 3. (Eccl. Eng.) An inferior parish officer having a variety of duties.

Beadle-ship, n. The office of a beadle.

Beard'-roll, n. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A catalogue of deceased persons, for whom prayers are to be offered up on the beads of a chaplet; hence, a catalogue in general.

Beeds-mahn, n. pl. BEADS-MEN. A man employed in praying, who drops a bead at each prayer.

Beeg, n. [Ir. & Gael. beeg, bee, pig; D. bek, It. becco, Sp. pico.] (Nat. Hist.) The bill or nub of a bird, butterfly, &c. 2. Any thing ending in a point, or projecting like a beak.

Beaked (beek'd), a. Having a beak; ending in a point, or projecting like a beak.

Bekker, n. [Lat. baccula, bacri, wine-glass.] A large drinking-cup or vessel.

Beam, n. [A.-S. beam, beam, post, tree, ray of light. Gael. beam.] 1. Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness. 2. A main timber of a building, ship, loom, or other structure. 3. The part of a balance, from which the scales hang. 4. The pole of a carriage. 5. The straight part or Shank of an anchor. 6. A collection of parallel rays from any luminous body.

Beam', v. t. To send forth; to emit.

Beam', v. i. [imp. & p. p. BEAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEAMING.] To emit rays of light; to shine.

Beam'-string, n. A steam-engine having a working-beam to transmit power.

Beam', y. a. Emitting rays of light; radiant. 2. Reflecting a beam in size and weight; massy.


Bear-foot, a. A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers.

Ban-goose, n. A species of goose, probably so called from its fondness for beans.

Bear, v. t. [imp. BORE (formerly BARE); p. p. BORN; p. pr. & vb. n. BEARING.] 1. To support and remove; to convey. 3. To possess and use, as power. 4. To possess or carry, as a mark of authority or distinction; to wear. 5. To possess mentally; to entertain. 6. To endure; to tolerate; to suffer. 7. To sustain, or be answerable for. 8. To show or exhibit; to relate. 9. To carry on, or maintain. 10. To admit or be capable of. 11. To believe; to act. 12. To afford; to supply with. 13. To bring forth; to give birth to.

Bear, a. [A.-S. bare.] 1. A wild quadruped of the genus Ursus. 2. Among the species are the brown bear of Europe, the white bear, the grizzly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the black bear of North America.

Bear'nal, n. [A.-S. bear.] 2. (Zool.) One of two constellations in a southern hemisphere, called respectively the Greater and Lesser Bear, or Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.

Bear's foot, n. A species of goose, probably so called from its fondness for beans.

Bear'ing, n. 1. The manner in which a person bears himself; the situation of an object, with respect to another object; hence, to maintain the posture of a body to the grave. 3. (Com.) One who holds a check, note, draft, or other order for the payment of a sum of money.

Bear'-soul, n. A place where bears are kept for sport. 2. A rude, turbulently assembled assembly.
BEARISH, n. Partaking of the qualities of a bear.

BEARISH-ing, n. Bad grace or manner.

BEAR-foot, n. (Bot.) A species of helioboea.

BEAR-skin, n. 1. The skin of a bear. 2. A coarse, shaggy, woolen cloth for overcoats.

BEAR-wood, n. Withering wood of bears.

BEAT(-foot), n. (O. Fr. beste, bestee, now bête, Lat. bestia, H. Ger. bestie.) Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; as opposed to man, any irrational animal.

BEAT(-er), n. They are called beastes, as mere animals governed by appetite and brutes, as destitute of reason and moral feeling. Since we say, I may be a drunkard, whereas the brute is a beast, and then treats his family like a brute.

BEAT'-liness, n. The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; filthiness.

BEAT'ly, a. Pertaining to, having the form and nature of, or pertaining to, a beast; brutal; filthy.

BEAT, v. t. [imp. BEAT; p. p. BEAT, BEATEN; p. pr. & vb. n. BEATING.] [A.-S. beatan, Lat. batuere.] 1. To strike repeatedly. 2. To break, bruise, or pulverize by beating. 3. To wound by beating. 4. To scour or range over. 5. To overcome in contest. 6. To indicate by the signal of beating a drum.

To beat out, to be extremely fatigued. — To beat time, to measure in music the motion of the hand or foot. — To beat up, to attack suddenly.

SYN. — To strike; pound; bang; buffet; maul; drib; thrash; batter; bash; thump; push; break; bruise; bray; conquer; defeat; vanquish; overcome.

BEAT, v. i. 1. To strike repeatedly. 2. To throb; to pulsate. 3. To come or act with violence. 4. To be in agitation or doubt. 5. (Naut.) To make progress against the line of direction, by sailing in a zigzag line or traverse.

To beat about, to try to find. — To beat up for, to go about to enlist men for the army.

BEAT, n. 1. A stroke, or the manner of giving one; a blow. 2. A recurring stroke; a pulsation. 3. (Mus.) The rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating the divisions of time. (b.) A transient grace-tone, struck immediately before the one it is intended to ornament. 4. Music, in the course of which it is frequently gone over. 5. A place of habitual or frequent resort.

BEAT, a. Weary; tired; fatigued.

BEAT'en, p. a. Made smooth by beating or worn by use.

BEAT'er, n. One who beats, or strikes. 2. An instrument for pounding.

BEAT'tie, a. [See BEATIFY.] Imparting or coming from delight.

BEAT'tiful, adj. Beautiful.

BEAT'tiful-ly, adv. In a beautiful manner.

BEAT'ti-fy, v. i. Act of bestowing. 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) An act of the pope declaring a person blessed. 3. (Mus.) The first step to the canonization of a saint.

BEAT'tify, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEATIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEATIFYING.] [Lat. beatificare, from beatus, happy, and facere, to make.] 1. To pronounce or regard as happy or blessed. 2. To bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment. 3. (Rom. Cath. Church.) To declare, by a decree or public act, that a person is received into heaven.

BEAT'ing, n. 1. Act of giving blows; punishment by blows. 2. Pulsation; throbbing. 3. (Naut.) Process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag direction.

BEAT'tle (beetl), n. [Lat. beatulus, from beatus, happy, and -ulus, the smallest kind. The derivation is based on the belief that our Savior in regard to particular virtues. 3. (Rom. Cath. Church.) Beatification.

BEAU (bo), n.; pl. Fr. BEAUX, Eng. BEAUX (beaux). [Fr., from Latin bellus, pretty, fine.] A man of a dress; a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor.

BEAU I-déal (bo-i-dél), n. [Fr., beautiful ideal.] A conception of the perfect or consummate beauty. Beau'ish (boish), a. Like a beau; foibles; fine.

BEAU MONDE (bo münd), n. [Fr., fine world.] The fashionable world.

BEAU'ish-ness (boi-theen's), n. From beauty, q. v.] Very fair, or very handsome; beautiful.

BEAU'-it'e-ous-ly (boi-the-ous-ly), adv. In a beauteous manner.

BEAU'-it'e-ous-ness (boi-the-ous-nes), n. State or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

BEAUTIF'ly, adv. Having the qualities which constitute beauty.

BEAUT'ful, adj. Handsome; pretty. — Pretty applies to things comparatively small, which please by their delicacy and grace as a pretty girl, flower, cottage. Handsome is more striking and the pleasure is a deeper one, as a handsome horse, man, villa: it implies suaveness, and hence we speak of a handsome fortune or offer. Beautiful implies all the higher qualities which delight the taste and imagination.

BEAUTI'-ful-ly (bü-ti-fi'li), adv. In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTI'-ful-ness (bü-ti-fi'n), n. The quality of being beautiful; beauty.

BEAUT'fy (bü'ti), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEAUTIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEAUTIFYING.] [Eng. beauty and Lat. facere, to make.] To make or render beautiful.

Syn. — To adorn; grace; ornament; embellish; deck.

BEAUTI'-fy (bü'ti), v. i. To become beautiful.

BEAUT'Y (bü'ti), n. [Fr. beauté, from beau. See BEAUT.] 1. An assemblage of graces or of properties which pleases the observer or any one of the senses. 2. A particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence. 3. A beautiful person, especially a beautiful woman.

BEAUTY-SPOT, n. A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty.

BEAU'er (bü'är), n. [A.-S. beafer, befer, Lat. fiber.] 1. (Zool.) An amphibious, redant quadruped. 2. The fur of the beaver. 3. A hat made of the fur. 4. A cloth, sometimes furred, used for making overcoats or capes.

BEAU'er, n. [Fr. beaure, It. buaiera, from Fr. beaye, It. bea, slaver; hence, lit., that part of the helmet which covers the nose or drives the air. Part of a helmet in front, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink.

BEAU'f'ee (für-ë), n. pl. BEAU'f'EEs. [Of Germanic origin, from fesc, from beare, to peer, and fico, a fig.] (Orat.) A small bird which feeds on figs, grapes, &c., and is highly prized for the delicacy of its flesh.

BE-calm' (be-kalm'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BECALMED; p. pr. & vb. n. BECALMING.] 1. To render calm; to appease. 2. To keep from moving by want of wind.

BE-calm', v. i. BECOME. See BECOME.

BE-cau'se, conj. [O. Eng. bycause, from by and cause, q. v.] By or for the cause that; on this account that; for the reason that.

BE-chance', v. t. To befall; to happen to; to occur to.

BE-chrm', v. t. To charm; to captivate; to enchant.

BECK, n. [A.-S. beacaen, beaken, sign, beacran, becanon, to beckon. Perhaps beckon.] A significant nod, or motion of the head or hand.

BECK, v. i. To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand.

BECK, v. t. To notify or call by a nod, or a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to.

BECK'on (bek'n), v. i. [See BECK.] To make a sign to another, by beckoning, or by some hand, or finger gesture.

BECK'ON (bek'n), n. [See BECKON.] To make a significant sign to; hence, to summon.

BE-clou'd', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BECLOUDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BECLOUING.] To cause obscurity or dimness to; to make dark or gloomy to; to overshadow.

BE-côme' (-küm'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. BECOME; p. pr. & vb. n. BECOME.] To pass, as a horse, from a colt to a stallion; q. v.; A.-S. becumen, to come to, to happen to; Goth. begunman.] To pass from one state or condition to another; to enter into some new state.

To become of; to be the fate off to be the end of.

BE-côme' (-küm'), v. t. To suit or be suitable to; to be congruous to; to be fitted.

BE-come'ing, a. Appropriate or fit; congruous; suitable; graceful; becoming.

BE-come'ing-ly, adv. After a becoming manner.

BE-come'ness, n. State or quality of being becoming; suitableness.

Béd, n. [A.-S. bed, bedde, Goth. bodi.] 1. An article of furniture to sleep or rest on. 2. Matrimonial connection in marriage. 3. A plat of ground in a garden, usually a little raised above the adjoining ground. 4. Bottom of a stream, or any body of water. 5. (Geol.) A layer, seam, or stratum. 6. Place on which any thing rests.
food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this.
BÉRÉY, n. [A.-S. beria, berie, Goth. bôth.] 1. (Bot.) A small pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered throughout the strawberry, currant, &c. 2. One of the eggs of a fish.

BÉRÉY, v. i. To bear or produce berries.

BÉRÉY, v. t. To impregnate with eggs or sparn.

BÉRTH (14), n. [From the root of bërt, like birth, nativity. See BIRTH.] 1. (Naut.) The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf. 2. A place in which to keep in. 3. Official situation, position, or employment.

BÉRTHE, v. t. To give the land or any object a wide berth, is to keep at a distance.

BÉRTH, v. t. 1. To give an anchorage to, or to place to lie at. 2. To allot or furnish berths to.

BÉRTH, v. t. (Bot.) Barberry prickly, a species of barberry, a large shrub.

BÉRTY, n. [Ge. Bärwolf, Av. bëralow, or bëlaur, beryl, crystal, Per. bëlur, bûrur, bûrur crystal.] (Mim.) A green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness. It is identical with the emerald, except in color.

BÉRTY, v. t. To cut beryl.

BÉRIBLE, v. t. To scribble over.

BÉSEACH', v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSEACH'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSEACH'ING.) To write or scribble; to treat or address with urgency. 2. To ask earnestly for or of.

BÉSEACH'er, n. One who beseeches.

BÉSEACH'ING-ly, adv. In a beseeching manner.

BÉSEEM', v. t. To be fit for, or worthy of; to become; to set.

BÉSE'T, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSE'TED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSE'TING.) To put to place, on, in, or around. 2. To stop up, as a road; to waylay; to blockade. 3. To hem in or press on all sides, so that escape is difficult.

BÉSE'MENT, n. The state of being beset, as in ice. Beset, adj. a. Beset, surrounded, or besieged.

BÉSE'WING- (shriev'), v. t. To wish to curse; to curse.

BÉSIDE', prep. [be and side, by the side of.] 1. At the side of. 2. Aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of. 3. Over and above; distinct from. [In this use beside is now more common.]

BÉSIDE', adv. More than that; over and above.

BÉSIDE', v. t. To live in addition. 2. It is now considered an error to use beside as an adverb for beside.

BÉSIDE', prep. Over and above; separate or distinct from. See Beside.

BÉSÉGLÉ, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSÉGLÉED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSÉGLÉING.) To beset or surround with armed forces, for the purpose of taking or surrendering.

BÉSÉGLÉ'er, n. One who, or the party that, besieges.

BÉSÉGLÉ'BE', v. t. To besiege; to beset.

BÉSÉGLÉ'BER, v. t. To defile with slaver; to besmirch.

BÉSÉGLÉ'BER, v. t. To soil or smear with spittle run.

BÉSÉGLÉ'BER, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSÉGLÉED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSÉGLÉING.) To plug the mouth. [Valgar.]

BÉSÉGLÉ'BER, v. t. To vent to any viscous, glutinous matter.

BÉSMOKE'(20), v. t. 1. To foul with smoke. 2. To harden with smoke. 3. To blacken with soot.

BÉSMOKE', v. t. To blacken with smut; to foul with BÉSAM, n. [A.-S. besma, O. H. Ger. pesamo.] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

BÉSMØTE', v. t. To sort out or arrange in different classes or kinds; hence, to suit, fit, or become.

BÉSOS'T, v. t. To make sottish by drink; hence, to make dull or stupid.

BÉSOSTED, v. t. In a besotted manner. [Tolm.]

BÉSÖTTED-NESS, n. State of being besotted; infatuation.

BÉSÖTTED'(be-söt'), p. p. of bessech. See BESSECH.

BÉSÖNGLE'(stångl), v. t. To adorn with spangles or with brilliant particles.

BÉSÖTTER, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BESÖTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BESÖTTING.) 1. To soil by spattering; to splash with water, or with dirt and water. 2. To asperse with calumny or reproach.

BÉSPEAKE', v. t. (imp. BESPEAK'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BESPEAK'ING.) 1. To speak for, or order, or engage, beforehand. 2. To dictate or show beforehand. 3. To speak to; to address. [For.] 4. To betoken; to show.

BÉSPEW', v. t. (imp. & p. p. of bespeck. See BESPECK.

BÉSPOF', v. t. To mark with spots.

BÉSPREÁD, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSPREÁD; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSPREÁDING.) To spread or cover over.

BÉSPRINKLED, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSPRINKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSPRINKLING.) To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

BÉST, a. superi. [A.-S. besta, best, contracted from best, best, God's best.] This word has no connection in origin with good. See BETTER. 1. Having good qualities in the highest degree; most good. 2. Most advanced; most correct or complete.

BÉST, n. Unmost; highest endeavor.

At best, in the utmost degree or extent applicable to the case. — To make the best of, to permit the least possible inconvenience.

BÉST, adv. 1. In the highest degree; beyond all other. 2. To the most advantage; with the most success, profit, ease, benefit, or prosperity.

BÉST, inmost. See BÉST, adv. 3. Most intimately or particularly; most correctly.

BÉSTÁIN', v. t. To mark with stains; to discolor.

BÉSTÁD, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTÁD.) To be in the stead or place of; hence, to place, dispose, or circumstance, as to condition, convenience, benefit, and the like; to assist; to serve.

BÉSTÁL, (bëstâl), a. [Lat. bestialis, from bestia, beast.] 1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts. 2. Having the qualities of a beast; below the dignity of reason or humanity.

BÉSTMEN, n. — Brit.; beastly; brutish; careless; vile; low depraved; see. See BETTEL.'

BÉSTMEN'T-y (best-'ënt-y), n. 1. The quality of a beast; brutish. 2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

BÉSTMEN'T-y, v. t. To make bestial, like a beast.

BÉSTMEN'T-y, adv. In a bestial manner.

BÉSTÍCK', v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTÍCK'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTÍCKING.) To stick over, as with sharp points.

BÉSTÍFR', v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTÍFR'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTÍFRING.) To put into brick or vigorous action.

BÉSTÍÓW', v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTÍÓW'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTÍÓWING.) To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping.

BÉSTÓY, v. t. To make use of; to apply. 3. To give, confer, or impart. 4. To bestow; to dispose.

BÉSTÓÓVER, v. t. One who bestows.

BÉSTÓÓVMENT, n. 1. The act of bestowing; bestowal.

BÉSTÓUL, v. t. That which is bestowed; donation.

BÉSTÓUL'D, v. t. To bestow.

BÉSTRAUGHT' (-sträv'), a. [Prefix be and straugh, prop. p. p. of stretch; but straugh is used here for disstrale, escaped, so the beastrooth is equiv. to beastsrout, beaststruck, beaststrucked.] Out of one's senses; distracted; mad; crazy; demented.

BÉSTREW' (-strëj or -strÅ'), v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTREWED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTREWING.) To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

BÉSTREW'D, v. t. (imp. BÉSTREW'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTREWING.) To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

BÉSTREW'D, v. t. (imp. BÉSTREW'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTREWING.) To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

BÉSTREW'(-strëj or -strÅ'), v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTREWED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTREWING.) To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

BÉSTREWED, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉSTREWED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTREWING.) To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

BÉSTREWED, v. t. (imp. BÉSTREW'D; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉSTREWING.) To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

BÉSTREW, v. t. to add or adorn with. BÉT, n. [A.-S. beot, pledge, stake, badium, to pledge, pawn, well, pledge, meldium, to promise; Goth. bëtian, to bind, to pledge, which is used in a contest, to be won either by the victorious party himself or by another person in consequence of his victory; a wager.

BÉT, v. t. (imp. & p. p. BÉT'TED; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉTTING.) To stake or pledge upon the event of a contest; to wager.

BÉT, v. t. (imp. BÉT'TOK; p. pr. & vb. n. BÉT'TAKING.) To have recourse to; to apply; to resort.
Be-teem, v. i. To allow; to permit; to suffer. [Obs.] Be-teem (be-teem), n. [Malabar, belita-cotii, Skr. & Malay, patai, patai, from Koti, from Houttuyn in Malabar.] (Bot.) A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies.

Bëte-nut (bë-te-, bë-te-), n. The nut of the areca palm, chewed in the East with betel leaves (whence its name) and lime.


Syn. — To recollect; remember; reflect.

Be-thought' (bë-thought), v. t. [imp. & p. p. of bethink; q. v. Be-thought (be-thought), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BETHELD; p. p. BETHED; p. pr. & vb. n. BETHDING.] [be and tede; A.-S. tidan, to happen.] To happen to; to befall; to come to.

Be-tide', v. i. To come to pass; to happen.

Be-time', adv. [be and time; that is, by the proper time.] Time.

1. In good season or time; seasonably.
2. In a short time; soon.


Syn. — To presage; portend; indicate; mark; note.

Be'to-nay, n. [Lat. betonica, vettonica.] A plant used to dye wool of a fine dark-yellow color.

Be-tóok', v. t. of betake. See BETAKE.

Bar'd, adj. and adv. [imp. & p. p. BETARED; p. pr. & vb. n. BETRAYING.] [From be and O. Fr. traire, trahir, from Lat. tradere, to give up, from trans, over, and dare, to give.] To give up treacherously or faithlessly.

2. To violate the confidence of, to desert by treachery.

3. To betray in any respect, as something intended to be kept secret, or which prudence would conceal.

4. To mislead, or expose to inconvenience not foreseen.

5. To show or to indicate.

6. To fail in respect to reliance placed in or upon.

Be-tráy'al (be-tráy'al), n. Act of betraying.

Be-tráyer, n. One who betrays; a traitor.

Be-tráth', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BETRED, betred, betréd; q. v. 1. To contract with any one, in order to a future marriage; to oblige.

2. To contract with for a future spouse; to espouse.

3. To nominate to a bishopric, in order to consecrate.

Be-tróth'al, n. Act of betrothing; betrothment.

Be-tróth'ment, n. A mutual engagement between two parties for a future marriage between the persons betrothed; espousal; betrothal.

Bét'er, a.; compar. of good. [A.-S., bet, better, beter; Goth. bataza, from bats, good, akin to Skr. bhudha, glad.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. Fine quality, value, use, fitness, acceptability, safety, or in any other respect.

3. Improved in health.

To be better off, to be in a better condition.

Bét'er, n. 1. Advantage, superiority, or victory.

2. Improvement; excellence; what one has a claim to precedence; a superior; — usually in the pl.

Bét'er, adv.; compar. of well. 1. In a superior or more excellent manner.

2. More correctly. 3. In a higher or greater degree; more.


Syn. — To improve; meliorate; mend; amend; correct; perfect; refine; advance; promote.

Bét'ter, n. One who betters.

Bét'ter-ment, n. 1. A making better; improvement.

2. (Law.) An improvement of an estate which renders it better than mere repairing; — generally in the pl.

Bét'ter, n. One who betters.

Bét'ty, n. [Probably a cant word, from Betty, for Elizabeth.] A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open.

Bét'wix', prep. from pref. be, equiv. to Eng. by, and twix, two. 1. In the intermediate state of, without regard to distance; betwixt.

2. From one to another of.

3. Belonging in common, or in partnership to two or more of the persons in both of which.

With respect to two, as involved in an act or attribute of which another is the agent or subject. 5. In intermediate relation to, in respect to time, quantity, or degree.

Syn. — Among. — Between applies properly to only two persons, two parties, between two men, and relations. Among always supposes more than two. Its, therefore, a gross blunder to speak of dividing a thing among two persons.

Be-tween'decks, n. (Naut.) The open space between decks of a ship.

Be-twix't, prep. [From pref. be and twix, twix, two, two, two.] In the intermediate space of; between.

1. From one to another of.

Bévé'el, n. [Fr. beveau, baufel.] A slanting.


Bével, v. t. To slant or incline off to a bevel angle, or to give a direct edge.

Béver-age, n. [From Lat. bibere, to drink, Low Lat. bevaregium. See BEAVER.] Liquor for drinking.

Bévy', n. [Prob. from Arm. beva, life, to live, to be alive; beve, life; by, live, alive, so that the orig. meaning is life, a life, living, living beings.] A flock of birds, especially quails. 2. A company; an assembly or collection of persons, especially ladies.

Bév'il', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEVILLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEVILLING.] To express deep sorrow for, as by willing; to grieve for; to mourn; to lament.

Be-wáil', v. t. To express grief or sorrow.

Be-ware', adj. [be and ware, wary.] To restrain or guard one's self; hence, to be cautious; to take care; to take heed.

Be-wári, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEWARRLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEWARRLING.] To express deep sorrow for, as by willing; to grieve for; to mourn; to lament.

Be-wáil', v. t. To express grief or sorrow.

Be-ware', adj. [be and ware, wary.] To restrain or guard one's self; hence, to be cautious; to take care; to take heed.

Be-wil'der, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEWILDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEWILDERING.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to confound for want of a plain road.

Syn. — To perplex; puzzle; entangle; confuse; lead astray.

Be-wil'der-ment, n. State of being bewildered.

Be-witch', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEWITCHED (108); p. pr. & vb. n. BEWITCHING.] To charm, to fascinate; to affect by charms or enchantment; to affect by witchcraft or sorcery. 2. To charm or fascinate; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

Be-witch'ing, adj. 1. The irresistible power of anything that pleases; charm; fascination.

Be-witch'ing-ly, adv. In a manner to bewitch.

Be-witch'ing-ness, n. Quality of being bewitching.

Be-wor'd, n. [be and worde, words.] A word or phrase; word of charging; direction.

Be-wrás'y (be-rá'sy), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BEWRAYED; p. pr. & vb. n. BEWRAYING.] [Pref. be and A.-S. wergan, wergan, to accuse, to betray.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray.

Bey (bá), n. A governor of a town or particular district of country in the Turkish dominions; also, in some places, a prince; — the same as be. See BEG.

Béye'nd, a.; prep. [A.-S. beyond; from pref. be and geولد, yonder, yonder, Goth. jaind.] 1. On the further side of. 2. Before, in place, or time. 3. Out of reach of; farther than; past. 4. In a degree exceeding or surpassing above, as in dignity, excellence, or quality of any kind.

Bey'ond, adv. At a distance; yonder.

Be-zént'le, n. [Lat. besie, twice, and Eng. antler.] The second antler of a stag.

Be-zel', n. [Cf. Chal'd. bezel, limits, confines.] The part of a ring which encompasses and fastens the stone.

Be-zoár, n. [Ar. bud-oon, a vesicle; also, or lauer poison; i.e., that which, like the wind, drives away poison.] A calculous concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals.

Bezoar, a mineral, an offshoot of antimony.

Býas, n. [Fr. biais, N. Catalan, biez, slope. Cf. Arm. biais, biais, beiskel, object; Bie, bias.] 1. A weight on the side of a dish or bowl which turns it from a straight line. 2. A leaning of the mind; propensity toward an object. 3. A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to diminish its circumference.

Syn. — Bient; prejudice; prepossession; inclination.

Býas, adv. In a slanting manner; crosswise; athwart; obliquely.

Býas, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BIAS'D (býast'); p. pr. & vb. n. BIAISING.] To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.
portentous; ready to produce. 3. Having greatness, fulness, importance, influence, distinction, &c., whether in a good or bad sense.

Syn.—Bulky; large; grand; proud; arrogant.

Big'a-nist, n. One who has committed bigamy, or has two wives or husbands at once.

Big'am-ny, n. (Law.) The crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

Big'é-nère, n. [Lat. bis, twice, and genitum, p. p. of geniari, to double.] (Bot.) Having a forked petiole, with several leaflets at the end of each division; &c., as in the bad leaf.

Big'gin, n. 1. [Fr. béguevin, probably from the verb nuns called Béguenus.] A child’s cap or hood, or something worn about the head. 2. [O. Eng. biggine.] A large building. [Obs.] 3. [See PIGGIN.] A small wooden vessel. 4. A contrivance for holding coffee-grounds (being a small bag or a metallic vessel minutely perforated at the bottom) through which boiling water is poured.

Big'hit, n. [From Goth. biguan, to bend. A-S. bugan, Cfr. A-S. byge, bye, a bending, corner, bay.] 1. (Geog.) A bend in the sea-coast forming an open bay. 2. (Naut.) The double part of a rope when folded; a round, bend, or coil may where without any except at the ends.

Big'ness, n. Quality being big, esp. in the literal sense.

Big'got, n. [Fr. bigot, a bigot, one with a Portico idea, a name originally given to the Normans in France from the exclamation, "Ne se, Bigot!" (Not so, by God) made use of by the Norman Duke Rollo, on a certain occasion, as a whisker; 'kombre de bigote,' a man of spirit and vigor; 11. bigotiere, to terrify, appal. Wedgwood suggests that bigot is from Beigard, or 'Beigard, one of a class of monks, noted for the strictness of their principles.' One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

Big'got-ed, a. Obstinate and unreasonably devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward the opinions of others. [clausely]

Big'got-ed-ly, adv. In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously.

Big'got-ry, n. 1. Perverse or blind attachment to a particular system, or to certain tenets, excessive prejudice.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Big'wig, n. A person of consequence. [Cant.]

Big'jou (be'rerjo'), n. pl. BIGJOUX (be'rerjo'), [Fr., probably from Arm. bigon, ring, from bige, finger.] A trinket, or a little box; a jewel.

Big-jen'tery (be-zho'tery), n. [Fr. bijouterie.] Small articles of vertu, such as jewelry, trinkets, &c.

Big-jé-gate, a. [Lat. bis, twice, and jugatus, p. p. of jugare, to join.] (Bot.) Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Big'jú-go'us, or Big'jú-go'us, a. (Bot.) Bigjuate.

Big-lá-lá-te, a. [Lat. bis, twice, and Eng. labiate, q. v.] Two-leaved, as the leaves of the wild garlic, to give a double form to the heart for goods or money.—Bill of entry, a written account of goods entered at the customs-house;—Bill of exchange (Com.), a written order or request from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a specified sum of money. It is frequently a draft or a sight; a sight is a sight delivered to the proper authorities as to the state of health of a ship's company, at the time of her leaving port.—Bill of lading, a written account of goods shipped, signed by the master of the vessel.—Bills of pains and penalties, a legislative act imposing a punishment levied by law, to be executed, if not by the person convicted be guilty of treason or felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings.—Bill of sale, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods and chattels.—Bill of sight, a form of entry at the customs-house, by which goods may be provisionally landed for examination.

Bill, v. t. [From bill, a beak.] To join bills, as doves; to excoast in fondness.

Bill-böök, n. A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills, bills of exchange, and the like.

Bill-brö'ker, n. One who negotiates the discount of Bill-basset, n. [Fr. billet, dim. of Fr. & Norm. Fr. bills. See BIL, a writing.] 1. A small paper or note in writing, or a short letter. 2. A ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

Bill-bet, n. [Fr. billet, a Rye, a ball made of bone. Cf. BIL, a writing.] 1. A small stick of wood. 2. (Arch.) An ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

Bill-bil'den, a. [Fr. billet, &c.] To billet;—for the secreted by the billet-doux, n. [Fr. billet, note, and doux, sweet.] A love-note or letter.


Bill-fard- (yard), n. Pertaining to the game of billiards.

Bill-tards, n. pl. [Fr. billard, from bile, ball.] A game played with ivory balls, on a rectangular table.

Bill-ings-gate, n. [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for foul language.] Foul or profane language;

Bill-ion (bil'yon), n. [From Lat. bis, twice, and L. lat. millis, Fr. million, a million.] According to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000,000;—According to the English system, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. See NUMERATION.

Bill-man, n.; pl. BILL-MEN. One who uses a bill or hooked ax.

Billow, n. [Ger. bulge, from the root belgen, to swell,
A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by violent wind.

**Bill**-stick'er, n. One who posts up bills, or placards, in public places.

**Bill'y**, n. A watchman's club. [Cont.]

**Bill-bate**, v. [La. bis, twice, and Eng. lobed, lobate, bi-lobate, q. v. (Bot.) Divided into two lobes.

**Bi-loe'lar**, a. [La. bis, twice, and loculus, a little place, dim. of locus, place. (Bot.) Divided into, or containing, two loculi.

**Bi-má-noüs**, a. [La. bis, twice, and manus, hand.] (Zool.) Having two hands.

**Bi-me-di-al**, a. [La. bis, twice, and Eng. medial, q. v. (Anat.) An bone in which the two lines of commensurable only 0 and 1 are used, in lieu of ten. — Binary compound (Chem.), a compound of two elements.

**Bi-nate**, n. [N. Lat. binatus, from Lat. binarii, two and two and two.] (Bot.) Being double or in couples; growing in pairs.

**Bind**, v. t. [imp. BOUND; p. p. BOUND, formerly BOUNDEN; p. pr. & vb. n. BINDING.] [A-S. bindan, bodan, to bind together, or confine.] To bind with a cord, band, ligature, string, &c. &c. 2. In a more general sense, to confine, restrain, or hold by physical force or influence of any kind. 3. To prevent change of quality or shape by natural action. 4. To protect or strengthen by a band or border. 5. To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover. 6. To place under legal obligation to serve.

**Bind**, v. i. 1. To contract; to grow hard or stiff. 2. To be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action. 3. To be obligatory.

**Bind'er**, n. 1. A person who binds; one whose trade is to bind, as books. 2. Any thing that binds: a bandage.

**Bind'er-ly**, adv. A place where books or other articles are bound. [An Americanism.]

**Bind'ing**, n. Having power to bind or obligate: obligatory.

**Bind'ing**, n. 1. Act of fastening with a band. 2. Any thing that binds, as a bandage, the edge of a book, or anything used to secure the edge of cloth from ravelling.

**Bind'weed**, n. (Bot.) A plant of different species, of the genus Convolvulus.

**Bin'-na-le**, n. [For bittacale, corrupt, from Fr. habitacle, habitation; Lat. habitaculum, from habitare, to dwell.] (Naut.) A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night.

**Bin'-o-ble** (bin-o'kli), n. [Lat. bini, two and two, and oculus, eye.] (Opt.) A telescope, fitted with two tubes having.

**Bi-noe'lar**, a. 1. Having two eyes. 2. With, or pertaining to, both eyes. 3. Adapted to the use of both eyes.

**Bi-noe'late**, a. Having two eyes.

**Bi-noe'la**, a. [Lat. bis, twice, and normen, name.] (Alg.) An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as, a + b or a - b. A line or curve bounded by two points or lines.

**Bi-nó-mi-al**, a. Consisting of two terms; pertaining to two terms or names.

**Bi-graph'er**, n. [See BIOGRAPHY.] One who writes the life of a particular person.

**Bi-graph'ie**, a. Pertaining to, or containing biography.

**Bi-graph'ie-al**, a. Pertaining in a manner of biog.

**Bi-graph'ie-ly**, adv. In the manner of a biog.


**Bi-gra-phie-al**, a. Pertaining to biography.

**Bi-lo-gy**, n. [Gr. Βιος, life, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of life; — often applied to a theory based on the assumption that there is a life-force, which always is analogous to that of magnetism, and through which one individual may, under certain conditions, control the mental states and actions of another.

**Bi-prós', a.** [La. bis, twice, and parvus, parvere, to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

**Bi-prós'-tye, a.** [Lat. bipartitus, p. p. of bipartire, from bis, twice, and parvire, to divide.] 1. Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract, one of each party. 2. Divided into two parts, as a leaf.

**Bi-prós'-tyen', n.** (tish'un), n. Act of dividing into two parts.

**Bi-ped**, n. [Lat. bipes, from bis, twice, and pes, pes, foot.]. An animal having two feet, as man.

**Bi-péd'al**, a. Having two feet, or the length of two feet.

**Bi-ped**, n. [Lat. bipedem, from bis, twice, and peds, pes, foot.].

**Bi-pén'ate**, n. [La. bis, twice, and Eng. peneinc, peneinciate. (Bot.) Having two wings.

**Bi-pén'-al-ous**, a. [La. bis, twice, and Eng. peneinc, peneinciate. (Bot.) Having two flower-leaves or petals.

**Bi-pin'ate**, n. [La. bis, twice, and Eng. pinnate, pinnate, q. v. (Bot.) Twice pinnate.

**Bi-pin-nát'-i-fid**, a. [La. bis, twice, and Eng. pinnate, pinnate, q. v. (Bot.) Doubly pinnatifid.

**Bi-plia'te**, n. [Lat. bis, twice, and plicare, to fold.] Twice folded together.

**Bi-point**, n. Relating to books printed at Deux- ponts, or Boupontum, in Holland.

**Bi-quadrat'e, n.** [La. bis, twice, and Eng. quadrat, quadrat, q. v.]. The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

**Bi-quad-rat'ic**, a. Pertaining to the biquadratic, or to the square of a quadratic equation.

**Bi-ra-di'-ate**, a. [Lat. bis, twice, and Eng. radicat, radicat, radiated, q. v.]. Having two rays.

**Bi-chir**, n. [A-S. birce, leaf, birch; D. Bi. Ger. pirch, Russ. pircha, birch.] A tree of several species. The smaller branches of the common European birch, being tough and slender, were formerly much used for rods, especially in schools.

**Birch**, n. Material of: birch; consisting of: birch; per-

**Birch'en**, n. Taining to birch.

**Bird**, n. [A-S. bird, or bird, young of any animal, brood. Cf. Eng. breed and brood.] Properly, a chicken; the young of a fowl; and hence, in modern use, a two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrate.

**Bird**, n. v. To catch or shoot birds.

**Bird's-eye**, n. A cage for keeping birds confined.

**Bird's-eye**, n. 1. A little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf of some plant, for imitating the cry of birds. 2. A very short blade, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the center fastened to each end; — used to decoy birds.

**Bird's-eye**, n. One who rears or collects rare or curious birds, or keeps them for sale.

**Bird's-eye**, n. A viscous substance used to catch birds.

**Bird-of-paradise**, n. A perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea.

**Bird's-eye**, n. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; hence, general; not entering into detail.

**Bird's-eye**, n. Wood of the sugar-maple, full of little knotty spots somewhat resembling a bird's eye.

**Bird's-eye**, n. The nest in which a bird lays eggs.

**Birch**, n. [Lat. beris; bis, twice, and renus, renus.] A vessel with two tiers of oars.

**Birth**, n. [A-S. bered, bird, from beren, bearan, to bear, bring forth; G. gebären, to bear. 1. Act of coming into life, or of being born. 2. Lineage; extraction; sometimes noble extraction. 3. Natural state or position. 4. Act of bringing forth. 5. That which is born, or descended, whether animal or vegetable. 6. Origin; beginning.
BITUMINIZE
BLAMELESSLY 71 BLAIR-EYEDNESS.

Syn. — Spotless; faultless; stainless; irreproachable; innocent; guileless.

Blamelessly, adv. Innocently; without fault.

Blameless, n. Freedom from fault or blame.

Blamer, n. One who blames, or censures. [censure.

Blameworthiness, -worthiness, -worthi-, n. Quality of deserving blame; deservable; culpable; reprehensible.

Blanc, t. [imp. & p. blanché (blanchèd); p. pr. & vb. blanchings.] [Fr. blanchir, from blanc, white, of blank.] 1. To take out the color, and make white; to whiten. 2. To make white by stripping off the peel. 3. (Fig.) To give a favorable appearance.

Blanch, n. i. To grow or become white.

Blanche, n. 1. One who blanches or whitens. 2. One who anneals and cleanses money.

Blane-mange (blo-mänge), n. [Fr. lit. white food, blanche, white, and manger, to eat.] From blanc, white, and mange, to eat. Of blank. 1. To make white by rubbing down with a stone, or in the manner of dissolving dissolved linen, or sea-moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled till thick.

Bländ, a. [Lat. blandus.] Producing a pleasing impression by soft or soothing qualities.

Syn. — Mild; soft; gentle; courteous.

Bland-Ex-Quence, n. [Lat. blandiloquenstia; blandus, mild, and loquax, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

Blandish, t. [imp. & p. blandished; p. pr. & vb. n. blandishing.] 0. Eng. blandisse, Lat. blandiri, from blandus, mild, flattering.] To flatter by kind words of satisfaction; to persuade; to soothe; to reconcile; to soften.

Blandish, t. i. To act or speak affectionately, or caress.

Blandisher, n. One who flatters with soft words.

Blandishment, n. Words or actions expressive of affectionate caress.

Blandness, n. State or quality of being bland.

Blank, a. [Ger. blank, shining, bright, white, Icel. blankr, allied to Ger. bläken, to shine, glister.] 1. Of a white or pale color. 2. Blank, pale from fear or terror; dispirited; dejected. 3. Lacking something; void; empty. 4. Without mixture with any thing else; pure.

Blank card, a card filled with powered, but without balance. — Blank card index (Engl.) which omits the name of the person in whose favor it is made. — Blank verse, verse or poetry without rhyme; particularly the heroic verse of five feet in unison.

Blank, n. 1. Any void space; a void space in any written or printed instrument. 2. A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated. 3. A paper unwritten; a blank ballot. 4. A paper containing the substance of a legal instrument, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, date, &c. 5. The point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot. 6. (Mech.) A piece of metal or wood to be used in supporting objects by a further operation, as a colt, a woodscrew, nuts, &c.

Blanket, n. [Fr. blancet, from blanc, white. See BLANK.] 1. A coarse, loosely woven cover, to protect from cold. 2. Woollen or cotton, to lay between the tympanums. 3. A kind of pear.

Blanketed, t. [imp. & p. blanketed; p. pr. & vb. n. blanketing.] 1. To cover with a blanket. 2. To pass the way of punishment.

Blanketing, n. Cloth for blankets. The punishment of tossing in a blanket.

Blankly, adv. In a blank manner; with paleness.

Blankness, n. The quality of being blank; confusion.

Blare, v. i. [Ger. blaren, blären, D. blaren, to blare, to cry, weep.] To sound loudly; to roar.

Blare, n. Noise; loud sound.

Blaring, v. t. Act of blaring, bladearchn, flattery.] Smooth, deceitful talk; flattery. [Irish.

Blarney, v. t. To deceive or flatter by smooth talk.

Blaspheme, v. t. [imp. & p. blasphemed; p. pr. & vb. n. blasphemy.] To abuse; to utter blasphemy.

Blasphemy, n. One who blasphemes.

Blasphemously, adv. Containing blasphemies; impiously irreverent or reprehensible toward God.

Blasphemy, n. 1. A blasphemy. 2. In a blasphemous manner.

Blasphemy, n. [Gr. blasphémia.] An indignity offered to God by reproachful, contumacious, or irreverent words.

Blást, n. [A.S. blast, a puff, from blastan, to blow.] 1. A destructive or pernicious wind. 2. A forcible stream of air from an orifice; hence, the blowing necessary to melt the stuff of ore in a furnace. 3. An engine, used to create an intense draught through the fire; also, any draught produced by the blast.

Blasting, n. The sound made by blowing a wind instrument. 5. The rending of a forest by the explosion of gunpowder, or the charge used for this purpose. 6. A sudden, pernicious effect, as if by a noxious wind, especially on animals and plants; a blight. 7. A flatulent disease of sheep.

Blasting, v. t. [imp. & p. blew; p. pr. & vb. n. blasting.] 1. To injure, as by a noxious wind; to wither; to blight. 2. Hence, to affect with some sudden violence, or destructive influence. 3. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast or din. 4. To split, as by an explosion of gunpowder.

Blasted, adj. Confounded; accosted; detestable; — a vulgar term of reproach.

Blaster, n. A person who blows or destroys.

Blastful-fîrance (bîl-ûr-nûrs), n. [Mech.] A furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus.

Blasting-pipe, n. The exhaust pipe of a steam-engine.

Blatant, a. [Prov. Eng. blat, to bellow.] Bellowing, as a calf; noisy; bawling; brawling.

Blatter, v. i. [Ger. blättern, Lat. laternare, to bubble.] To puff; to pat; to bubble; to make the vapor; to swell; to rise.

Blaze, n. [A.-S. blcean, from blosan, to blazon, to flame.] 1. The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; flame. 2. Light, as from flame. 3. A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse. "A Spot made on a horse’s forehead by chipping off a piece of the bark." Amer. 5. Wide and sudden diffusion and display.

Syn. — Flam. — A blaze and a flame are both produced by burning gas, but the former gives light and the latter heat; — the blaze shines on the other hand, the flame burns.

Blazed, t. [imp. & p. drained; p. pr. & vb. n. blasting.] To make visible, or show; to indicate; to make. 2. To make visible; as by chipping off a piece of the bark. 3. To designate by blazing.

Blazer, n. One who publishes and spreads reports.

Blazing, adv. [A. flowering.

Blazon (blosan), v. t. [imp. & p. blazoned; p. pr. & vb. n. blazoning.] [See blosan.] To display; to exhibit conspicuously. 2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn; to explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial escutcheons.

Blazon, n. [Fr. & Sp. blasón, from A.-S. blæsan, Eng. blaze, torch, i., e., splendor. See BLAZER.] 1. Art of drawing, designing, or representing coats of arms. 2. Representation on coats of arms. 0. Ostentatious display; publication; show.

Blazonry, n. The art of designing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms. Exhibition of coats of arms.

Blazonry, n. [Corrupted from blueberry, like bilberry, q. v.] (Bot.) A plant and its fruit, having small leaves with teeth, purple fruit, and black seeds.

Blasch, v. t. [imp. & p. bleached (168); p. pr. & vb. n. bleaching.] [A.-S. bleawan, bleawean, from bleacan, to shine, glitter. See BLEAK.] To make white, or whiter, by removing the original color; to bleach; to whiten.

Blatte, v. i. To grow white in any manner.

Blatcher, n. One who bleaches.

Blatchery, n. A place or establishment for bleaching.

Blatitch, n. Art or business of bleaching, especially of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, &c.


Blac, n. [See BLA/7.] (Ithkt.) A small river fish, so named from its whiteness.

Blacked, adv. Openly as cold and wind; desolately.

Blacker, n. Quality of being black.

Bláir, a. [See infra.] 1. Dim or sore with rheum; — applied to the eyes. 2. Causing dimness of sight.

Bláir, v. t. [imp. & p. colored; p. pr. & vb. n. coloring. (Eng.) A.S. cóer, Sw. Sj., etc., to color.] It may, however, be the same as bläir, so that the orig. sense would be, having the eyes dimmed with blaring, or crying.

Bláir, n. 1. To affect with soreness of eyes, or a watery hum. 2. To make black.

Bláir’s-eye, "n. (Med.) A chronic inflammation of the margins of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humor.
a blast-draught. 4. A plate of metal used to increase the current of air in a chimney or through a fire, by elevating the flame of the fire.
Blöw'-pipe, n. An instrument by which a current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp, so as to direct the flame and concentrate the heat on some object.
Blö-wy'a, a. [From blow.] Windy.
Blöwe (blouz), n. [From the same root as blush, q. v.]
Blöw'zy (blouzy), a. Ruddy-faced woman.
Blöw'zy (blouzy), a. Ruddy-faced; blowzy. [rudy]
Blüm'en, n. [imp. & p. p. BLÜDENED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜDNERING.] To weep noisily, or so as to disguise the figure. [ing.
Blüm'ber, v. t. To swell or disguise the face with weeping.
Blüm'ber, n. [Cf. Bloom.] A stick or wand, one end loaded, or thicker than the other. [eng.]
Blüte, n. [A.-S. bloh, blod, feel, blear, G. bleih, O. F. Ger. bloh, pleh.] 1. The color of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colors. 2. (pl.) [Contrasted from blue devils.] Low spirits; melancholy. [Coroll.]
Blüte, a. 1. Of the color called blue. 2. Low in spirits; melancholy.
Blüte, a. Severe or over-strict in morals.
Blüte, a. Rough, and indifferent; blud, blud, blud. To make blue; to dye a blue color. [flowers.
Blüte-böll, n. A plant which bears blue bell-shaped flowers.
Blüte-ber-ry, n. (Bot.) A kind of whortleberry common in America.
Blüte-bür'd, n. (Ornith.) A small bird, very common in the United States. The upper part of the body is blue.
Blüte-büch. n. 1. A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue leather cover, from which being commonly used; also a book containing a list of fashionable addresses. [Eng.] 2. A book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government, with the names of their pay. [pay.]
Blüte-böttle, n. 1. (Bot.) A plant which grows among corn. It receives its name from its blue bottle-shaped flowers.
Blüte, a. A fly, with a large body.
Blüte-büch, n. Small parte of an European bird.
Blüte-dë-vig (dë-vig), n. pl. Loveliness of spirits; hy-pochondria. [Coroll.]
Blüte-frü.h, n. (G. führ.) A fish, often called dolphin, found in the Atlantic.
Blüte, n. A fish allied to the mackerel, but larger, common off the Atlantic States;—called also horse-mackerel.
Blüte-gött (gött), n. A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a light signal in ships, &c.
Blüte, adv. With a blue color.
Blüte, n. Quality of being blue.
Blüte, n. The corruption of the repeater, one of the British signal flags. [British Marine.] A blue flag, with a white square in the center, used as a signal.
Blüte-sip, n. (Med.) A pill of prepared mercury, used as a sedative, &c.
Blüte-stöck-ling, n. A literary lady; a female poet.
Blüte, n. This term is derived from the name given to a certain literary association in Dr. Johnson’s time, consisting of ladies as well as gentlemen. One of the leading members was a Mrs. Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings. Hence these meetings were sportively called blue-stocking clubs, and the ladies who attended them, blue-stocking.
Blüte-vit'riol, n. (Chem.) Sulphate of copper.
Blüff, a. [Cf. O. Eng. bloute, swelled, puffed.] 1. Rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering.
Blüff, n. A piece of bold, or open, conduct of the finest.
Blüff, n. 1. A high bank presenting a steep or precipi-
tous front. 2. A game of cards.
Blüff, v. t. To frighten or deter from entering into the fine.
Blüf'ts, n. Quality of being bluff. [land.]
Blüf'ty, a. Having bluffs, or bold, projecting points of
Blüh'ning, n. 1. Act of rendering blue. 2. Something to give a blue indigo.
Blüch, a. Blue in a small degree.
Blüm'den, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BLÜDENED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜDNERING.] [Alluded to blend, q. v.] To mis-
it; to go through way of care or deliberation.
Blüm'den, a. A gross mistake.
Blüm's, a. [Probably corrupted from D. don-nerbeiss, thunder-took, or box, gun, musket.] A short gun, capable of holding a large ball, intended to do execution without exact aim. 2. A stupid, blundering fellow.
Blüm'ner, n. One who is a blunderer.
Blüm'ner, v. a. A stupid fellow; one who blund-
Blüm, a. [Cf. Prov. Ger. blüde, a dull knife, sw. & c. blinda, to sleep.] 1. Having a thick edge or point; dull. 2. Dull in understanding. 3. Abrupt in address; ceremonious.
Blüm, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BLÜTNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜNTING.] 1. To dull the edge or point of. 2. To repress or weaken, as any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.
Blüm'tly, adv. In a blunt manner; unceremoniously.
Blüm'tness, n. 1. Want of edge or point; dullness.
Blüss, a. [imp. & p. p. BLÜTNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜNTING.] [Not castigated from Scot. bladder, bluster, to blot, disfigure; Sw. blöttra, plottra, to scratch, scribble.] 1. To obscure without quite effacing. 2. To cause imperfection of vision in; to dim. 3. To blench. [blum.]
Blüss, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BLÜTNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜNTING.] [Scot. bluster, to make a rumbling noise, to blurt.] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge carelessly.
Blüss, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BLÜTNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜNTING.] [A.-S. abissian, to blur, blösiu, torch, blöysig, little torch.] 1. To have a red or rosy color. 2. To redouble the cheeks or face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.
Blüss, a. 1. A red or rosy tinct. 2. A red color suffusing the cheeks or the face. 3. Sudden appearance; a flush.
Blüss, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BLÜTNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BLÜNTING.] [Allied to blast, q. v.] 1. To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind. 2. To act with much violence and noise.
Blüss, a. 1. Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. 2. Noisy and violent or threatening talk.
Syn.—Noise: boisterousness; tumult; turbulence; confusion; boasting; swaggering; bullying.
Blüster, v. t. A swagger; a bully.
Bö’a, n. [Lat. boa, boe, a kind of water-serpent, which was supposed to suck cow’s milk from boc, bocs, ox, cow; but probably so called from its size.] 1. (Zool.) A genus of serpents. 2. To not; not castigated;—so called from its resemblance to the boa-constrictor.
Bö’cke-strö’r, n. [N. Lat. constrictor from Lat. constrictare, to draw or bind together.] (Zool.) A large and powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.
Böar, a. [A.-S. bær:] The male of swine, or pork; particularly, the wild hog.
Böard, n. [A.-S. bord, Goth. baurd. Cf. A.-S. bred, board, plank, table, from the root of bæd, broad.] 1. A board or plank of wood or any other material, used as a support, covering, or a panel in architecture, also as a table or a bench.
Böard, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BOARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BOARDING.] 1. To lay, spread, or cover with boards. 2. To go on board of, or enter. 3. To furnish with boards, or to provide with compensation. 4. To place at board, for compensation.
Böard, v. i. To obtain food or drink stately for compensation.
1. One who takes his meals at another's table for pay. 2. (Naut.) One who boards a ship.

Boatman, [n.] A man who manages a boat.

Boatswain (nautically, bos'n), n. (A-S. básænn: bás, servant.) An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, colors, &c., and who also performs various other duties.

Bob, [n.] An ornamental poetic word. Any thing that plays loop, or with short, abrupt motion, at the end of a string. 2. Ball used in angling, as for eels.

3. The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum or a plumb-line. 4. A short, jerking action.


4. To detole. 5. To have the hair cut short.

Bob, [v. i.] 1. To have a short, jerking motion. To angle with a bob, or with a jerking motion of the bait.

Bobbin, [n.] (Lat. bobbinus, having, because it makes a humming noise.) A small cylindrical piece of wood, with a hole at one end, or both ends, on which thread is wound; a kind of spool.

Bobbin-net, or Bobbin-net, [n. See supra.] A kind of lace wrought by machine.

Bob-o-link (noun), [n. (Or.) Bob-o-link, [n. with.] The rice-bird, rice-bunting, and red-bird; an American singing-bird.

Bob-says, n. pl. (Naut.) Ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or cutwater.

Bob-tail, n. A short tail, or a tail cut short. The rabble is used in contempt.

Bobbing, n. A kind of baize or drugget; so called from the town of Bocking, Eng.

Booe, [v. i.] [imp. & p. p. BOODED: p. pr. & vb. n. BODING.] 1. To order to bide, or to be agitated by the application of heat. 2. To be similarly agitated by any other cause; to bubble; to effervesce.

3. To be hot or fervid; to be moved or excited. 4. To suffer boiling in water or other liquid.

To boil off or evaporate by boiling. - Boiling point, the temperature at which a fluid is converted into vapor, with the phenomena of evaporation.

Boil, [v. i.] [imp. & p. p. BOILED: p. pr. & vb. n. BOIL.] 1. To order to bide, or to be agitated by the application of heat. 2. To form by boiling. 3. To subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

Boil, [n.] [A-S. bilet, bile, sore.] A hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which commonly suppurates.

Formerly written bile, which conforms to the Anglo-Saxon orthography.

Bollier, n. 1. One who boils. 2. A vessel in which any thing is boiled. 3. (Mech.) A strong metallic vessel in which steam is generated for driving engines, or other purposes.

Boilery, n. A place and apparatus for boiling, as salt. 

Boisterous, a. [Eng. boistours, Icel. biotars, stormy, furious, Scot. boist and boast, to threaten. Cf. W. buvrgst,
wield, savage. See Boast and Bister.] 1. Exhibiting tumultuous violence. 2. Involving, threatening, inciting, or possessing might. [Obs.] 3. Noisy; turbulent.

Syn.: Loud; roaring; violent; stormy; furious; tumultuous; impassioned; vehement.

Boisterous, adj. 1. In a boisterous manner. [Terous Bois'ter-ous-ness, n.] State or quality of being boisterous.

Böld, a. [A.-S. bold, bold, Goth. baitha.] 1. Forward to meet danger. 2. Exhibiting or requiring spirit and confidence; dauntless. 3. In a dauntless sense, too forward; over-assuming or confident; lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude. 4. Taking liberties in composition or expression. 5. Markedly conspicuous.

To make bold, to take liberties; to use freedom.

Syn.: Confident; daring; intrepid; brave; fearless; dauntless; valiant; manful; audacious; stout-hearted; high-spirited; adventurous; confident; strenuous; forward; impudent.

Böld‘ly, adv. In a bold manner.

Böld‘ness, n. The quality of being bold.

Syn.: Courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; hardihood; assurance.

Böle, n. [Sw. boll, Dan. boll, Cf. L. Ger. boll, round.] 1. The body or stem of a tree. 2. A measure. See Boll.'

Böle, n. [Gr. ἥπαξ, clad.] A kind of fine, compact, or earthy clay.

Böll, n. [Cf. BOWL, n.] 1. The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax, or a pericarp. 2. A Scotch measure, formerly used in storing four, or six, or bushesels.

Böll, n. [S. boll, to form into a pericarp or seed- vessel.]

Bo-lógn‘a Sáu‘sage (bo-lógn‘a) [From Bologna, In Italy.] A large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork, capped fine.

Blaster (20), n. [A.-S. bolster, C. boll, a round ves- sel.] 1. A long cushion; generally laid under the pillows. 2. A pad used as a support, or to hinder pressure, or the like; a compress. 3. Any cushion, pad, bag, or support.


Blaster (20), n. [A.-S. bol, Ied, bolti.] 1. An arrow; a dart. 2. A strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place. 3. A thrust, dart, or bolt. 4. A shackle. 5. Twenty-eight ells of canvas.

Blät, e. t. 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt. 2. To fasten; to restrain. 3. To blurt out; to utter or throw out. 4. To swallow without chewing.

Blät, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BOLTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BOLTING.] 1. To fit, to separate, assort, or purify by means of a sieve. 2. To examine or judge as by a sieve.

Blät, e. i. 1. To start forth like a bolt; hence, to move abruptly. 2. To spring suddenly aside. 3. To desert, as a party or organization. [Amer.]

Blät‘chel, n. [Amer. Blät. With sudden meeting or collision.

Blät‘cher, n. One who, or that which, bolts.

Blät‘hähn, n. [Chem.] A long glass vessel for distil- lations;—called also a matras or receiver.

Blät‘men, n. A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them.

Blät‘sprit, n. [A corruption of bowspirit.] (Naut.) See Bow‘spirit.

Blät‘s, s. [Lat. bitis, mord.] (Med.) A rounded mass of any thing; a large pill.

Blömb (büm‘), n. [Gr. βύμβος, a humming or buzzing noise, a hollow, deep sound.] (Ml.) A hollow ball or sphere of cast iron filled with explosive materials, to be discharged from a breech.


Blömbärd‘ten, n. [Mil.] A person employed in throwing bombs; an artillery-man.

Bömbårde‘ment, n. An attack with bombards.

Blömb‘at, a. [Lat. bombeo, bombea, bombeo, a double of cotton.] 1. Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used as a padding. [Obs.] 2. (Fig.) An inflated style; flustian.

Blömb‘äs‘tuff, n. Light-bounding; inflated; turgd.

Blömb‘ät‘telle, s. Characterized by bombast; high- sounding; inflated.


Bömb‘ärte‘n, n. (Mil.) A sort of thin silk or cotton, from bombyx.

Gr. βύμβος, silk, cotton.] A twilled fabric, with a silk warp, and a worsted weft. [Sometimes spelt bombasain.

Bömb‘ëtie‘, a. (Lat. bombaeza, silk- worm.] Pertaining to, or made of, the silk- worm; as, silk.

Bömb‘këch‘ (büm‘-), n. (Naut.) A strong vessel, carrying mortars to be used in bombardments at sea.

Bömb‘vöö‘ns, a. Secure against the force of.

Bömb‘sh‘ëll‘ (büm‘-), n. A bomb, or hollow globe of iron, filled with powder. See Bomb.

Bom‘by‘-ë-chë, a. (Lat. bombycinus, from bombyx, silk.] Being the color of the silk- worm; transparent with a yellow tint.

Bö‘na-pär‘te‘-an, a. Pertaining to Bonaparte.

Bö‘na-pärv‘gn, n. The policy or manners of Bonaparte.

Bö‘na-pär‘tis‘t, n. One attached to the policy of Bonaparte.

Bö‘na-bon‘ (or bön‘-bön‘), n. [Fr., from bon, good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.

Bönd, n. [A.-S. bond, bound, for banden, p. p. of binden, to bind.] 1. That which binds, fastens, or confines, as a cord, chain, &c.; a bond; a tie. 2. (Law.) A bond under seal, used for or by a person, by which a person binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administra- tors, to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed. 6. (Arch.) Union or tie of the several stones or bricks forming a wall.

Syn.: Chain; fetter; captivity; imprisonment.

Bönd, a. [See supra.] In a state of servitude or captivity.

Bönd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BONDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BONING. To secure payment of, by giving a bond. Boned goods, goods left in charge of the officers of customs, for the duties on which bonds are given at the custom-house.

Bönd‘age, n. 1. State of being bound, or under servitude. 2. The giving up power or influence; obligation. 3. (Old Eng. Law.) Villainage.

Syn.: Thralldom; captivity; bond-service; servitude; servitude; imprisonment.

Bönd‘äd‘-wär‘-hou‘n, n. A warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.

Bönd‘mäid‘, n. A female slave.


Bönd‘-s‘vär‘n‘ant, n. A slave; a bondman. [slavery.


Bönd‘släve, n. A person in a state of slavery.

Bönd‘w‘man‘, n.; pl. BÖND‘WÄN. 1. A slave; a bondman. [Obs.] (Law.) A surety; one who is bound, or who gives security for another.

Bönd‘-w‘s‘tö‘ne, n. (Masonry.) A stone running through a wall from one face to another; to bind it together.

Bönd‘w‘-wöman‘, n. [bond and woman.] A woman.

Bönd‘w‘-wöman‘, n. A slave.

Bönd‘-tim‘ber, n. Timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally. See Bond.

Böne (20), n. [A.-S. bön, Goth. bōn.] 1. (Anat.) A firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals. 2. An integral portion of the skeleton. 3. Any thing made of bone, as castanets. A bone of contention, subject of dispute.—A bone to pick, or gnaw, something to occupy or divert. —To make no bones, to make no objections. [Low.]


Böne‘-hëk‘, n. (Chem.) A black, carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels.

Böne‘-düst‘, n. Ground or pulverized bones, used as a fertilizer. Böne‘-erde‘th, n. (Chem.) The earthly residuum after the calcination of bone, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime.

Böne‘-s‘éét‘, n. (Bot.) A medicinal plant; thoroughwort.

Böne‘-s‘ét‘ter, n. One who sets broken and dislocated bones.

Böne‘-spå‘vin, n. (Far.) A bony exocurrence, on the inside of the hock of a horse’s leg.

Böne‘-f‘h‘, n. (S. Eng.) Bonfire, either from Fr. bon, good, and fire, or related to Dan. braun, beam, fire.] A fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.
BOSS, n. [D. boss, master.] A master workman or superintendent. [Amér.]

BOSS, v. t. 1. To cover or ornament with bosses; to stud. 2. To direct or superintend. [Low.]

BOSSY, a. Containing, or ornamented with bosses; studed; cubical. [called.]

BOSSY, n. [Of Lat. bos, cow.] A calf;—familiarly so.
BOULLON (bo'°l'on), n. [Fr., from bouiller, to boil. See BOIL.] Broth; soup.

BOULLY (bo'°l'), n. See BULLER.

BOULBRÉOLE (bo'°l-bré'o'), n. [Fr., from Ger. boltersck, Eng. boltersk. Eng. boltwork, q. v.] Originally, a bulkwork; now applied to the public walks or streets occupying the site of demolished houses. [D. bolzen, bosen, blow, boulze, Low Lat. bombizare, to crackle, from Lat. bombus, Gr. βόλξ, a pebble. See BOMB.] 1. To leap or spring suddenly. 2. To beat or thrust. [violently.]

BOUNCE, v. t. To drive against any thing suddenly and forcibly.

BOUNCE, n. 1. A sudden leap or bound. 2. A heavy, sudden blow or thump. 3. A bold leap.


BOUN'TING, a. Stout; plump and healthy; lusty. Bounteous, a. Adjectival phrase from Celt. origin. Cf. Arm. buns, boundary, limit, and bōnd, bōd, a tuft or cluster of trees, W. ḫōn, stem. stock.] External or limiting line of any object or space; limit; confines; extent; boundary.

BOUND, n. A leap; a spring; a lump. BOUND, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BOUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. BOUNDING.] 1. To limit; to terminate; to fix the further point of extension of; to restrain; to confine; to limit the sphere of action of; to bind; to bind as by a band. See BOND. 2. To move forward by leaps; to leap; to bound; to leap; to bound, as a cat.

BOUND, v. i. [Fr. bondir, from Lat. bombardare, to buzz, hum, from Lat. bombus, Gr. βόλξ, a hollow, deep sound.] 1. To move forward by leaps; to leap; to bound; to leap; to bound, as a cat.

BOUND, n. 1. A band, or strip, or circle, or belt of anything which indicates or fixes a limit; especially, a visible mark. 2. A line which bounds a given area. [From bond.] Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding.

BOUNDLESS, a. Without bounds or confines; infinite.

SYN.—Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

BOUNTEOUSLY (bo'°nt'S-ly), adv. Liberally; generously.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, n. Liberality; munificence.

BOUNTLY, adv. Free in giving; munificent; generous. BOUNTIFUL, a. Abounding with good; plentiful; abundant.

BOUNTY, n. 1. Goodness. 2. (Obs.) 1. Liberty; generosity; munificence. 3. That which is given liberally. 4. A premium offered or given to encourage some object.

BOUQUET (bo'°két) or BOUQUET, n. [Fr. for bouquet; bouquet, bouquet, thicket.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. 2. A fragrant essence, or aromatic perfume, or aromatic perfume, essence, or essence, essence, essence.

BOURGEOS (boor'°gıs), n. [Prob. from a type-founder of that name, who invented this type.] (Print.) A small kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

This line is printed in bourgeois type.

BOURGEOIS (boor'°zh-wa) or BOURJWAH, n. [Fr. See BOROUGH.] A man of middle rank in society; a citizen. [France.]

BOURGEOISIE (boorjwa'se) or BOURJWAHSE, n. [Fr.] The middle class, or a country, or that people particularly those concerned in trade.

BOURJ-GEON (boor'°zh-yon), v. i. [Fr. bourgeois, of Celtic origin.] To put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch. 

BOURN, n. [Fr. borne. See BOUND, n. In the sense borne of, born of, born to.] 1. Born of. 2. Born of; born to; born to. 

BOURLION (boor'°l'on), n. A bower. 2. A bed; a couch; a bower; a bower. 

BOW (bou), v. i. To bend, in token of reverence, respect, or civility. BOW (bou), n. 1. An inclination of the head, or the body, in token of reverence, respect, civility, or submission. 

2. (Naut.) The rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow. BÖW (boo), n. [See supra, and cf. BOUGH. See BOW, to bend.] 1. Any thing bent, or in form of a curve. 2. A weapon, by means of which an arrow is propelled. 3. One of several different kinds of instruments or things having a curved form, as a fiddle-stick.

BÖW-CIND, n. A pair of compasses, with an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides. A pair of compasses, a compass; a compass.

BÖW-DRILL, n. A drill worked by a bow and string.

BÖWEL (bou'ël), n. [Lat. botellus, a small sausage, dim. of botulé, sausage, orig. intestine.] 1. One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail; a gut;—chiefly in the pl. 2. Hence, the interior part of any thing. 3. The seat of pity; hence, tenderness, compassion.

BÖWEL, v. t. To take out the bowels of; to evacuate.

BÖWER (bou'ër), n. [From bow.] 1. One who bows or bends. 2. (Naut.) An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. 3. (Ger. bauer, a peasant, from the figure sometimes used for the knave in cards.) One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre.

Right bow, the knave of the trump suit, the highest card in the game. Left bow, the knave of the other suit of the same color as the trump, being the next to the highest in value.

BÖWER, n. [A.-S. bær, from Goth. bauan, to dwell, A.-S. bætan. See BOOR.] 1. Ancestral, a chamber. 2. A country-seated cottage. 3. A shelter or covered place, a garden; or an arbor.

BÖWER, v. i. Covering, as a bow; containing bowers.

BÖW-HÅND, n. 1. (Archery.) The hand that holds the bow; the left hand. 2. (Arch.) The hand that draws the bow, i.e., the right hand.

BÖW-LÍFE-KNIFE (-nif), n. A peculiar kind of knife, worn as a weapon;—named from its inventor, Col. Binnie.

BÖW-LÍFE-KNIT (-nit), n. A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied.


BÖWL, n. [From Lat. bulus, any round vessel. Cf. W. boll, boll, boll, rounded ball.] A ball used for rolling on a level surface in play, as in bowls, or in a ball.


To boil out, in cricket, to knock down one’s wicket by bowling.

BÖWLY, v. i. 1. To play with balls. 2. To roll the ball on a level plane. 3. To move rapidly, smoothly, and like a ball.

BÖWDER (bō'der), n. One who plays at bowls. BÖWLINE, n. [Prop. the line of the bow or bend, a slanting sail to receive a side wind.] (Naut.) A rope used to keep the windward edge of the main or foremast forward; the bow-sail is close-hauled.

BÖWLING-AlLEY, n. A covered place for playing at bowling.

BÖWLING-GREEN, n. A level piece of ground kept free from grass for bowling.

BÖWMAN (bō'man), n.; pl. BÖW-MEN. A man who uses a bow; an archer. 

BÖWLET, n. See bow from bow for catching lobsters and BÖW-BÅR (bō'bar'), n. 1. The one used by the bowman in a boat. 2. One who rows at the bow of a boat.

BÖW-PEN, n. A metallic ruling-pan, having the part which holds the ink box set out toward the middle.

BÖW-SAW, n. A saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood.

BÖW-SHÅT, n. The space which an arrow may pass without striking an obstacle.

BÖW-SPRIT (bō'prāt or bō'sprāt), n. [from ship and sprit, q. v.] (Naut.) A large spar, which projects over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail forward.

food, foot; ōn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this
Böw' string, n. 1. The string of a bow. 2. A string used by the Turks for straggling offenders.

Böw-string, n. [See Böw.] A string connect by the bow.

Böö, n. [A-S. boe.] From L. Bocius, Lat. poecus, gryoz, Gr. περίος, a box, esp. of boxwood.] 1. A case or receptacle of any size. 2. The quantity that a box contains.

Böö with, a. In a place of public amusement.


Böö, n. (Mach.) A cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs. (b.) A hollow tube in which the axle runs in a valve of a lifting pump. 7. The driver’s seat on a carriage. 8. A present.

Jn a box, in an embarrassing position; in difficulty.

Böö, n. [A-S. box, Lat. boxus, Gr. πέρος.] A tree or a shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe. The box is much used for borders in gardens.

Böö, n. [Gr. περίος, with clinched fist.] A blow on the head. This is the box in which the flute is placed, with the cross-rib on the other side. —So called from the circumstance of bracing the headyards aback.

Böö-tree, n. The tree variety of the plant called box.

Böö-wood, n. Wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth, and much used by engravers, turners, &c.


Boy, n. (Ge.) A state of a boy, or of immaturity age.

Boylish, a. Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; puerile.

Boylish-ly, ady. In a boyish manner.

Boyish-ness, n. Manners or behavior of a boy.

Bræ'e catus, a. [Lat. braccatus, wearing breeches, from braccus, breeches, q. v.] (Ornith.) Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Bræe, n. [From Lat. brachius, the arms (stretched out), pl. of brachium, arm.] 1. A prop or support; especially (Carpe), a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another. 2. That which holds up any thing; a strong, firm, or fixed support; a support; a prop; a support. 3. A curved line connecting two or more words or lines, called a pair; a couple. 4. A thick strap, thus, a fillet, which supports a carriage on wheels. 6. (Naut.) A rope or cord passed through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about. 7. (pl.) Straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.; suspenders; galloways.

Bræe, n. A brace of being; the right.

Bræe, n. [Imp. & p. p. BRACED (braced); pr. & vb. n. BRACING.] 1. To furnish with braces; to support; to prop. 2. To strengthen; to put in a state of tension. 3. To place in the position for bracing. 4. (Naut.) To move around by means of braces.


Bræer, n. That which braes; a band or bandage.

Bræchial, or Bræ'chi-al, a. [Lat. brachialis; brachium, arm.] 1. Belonging to the arm. 2. Of the arm, a part of an arm, a limb, a musculature, or muscles, or a part of a muscle.

Bræch-y está'te-tic, n. [Gr. βραχυκαταλητικός; βραχυς, short, and καταλητικός, incomplete, from καταλείψ, to leave off.] (Gr. & Lat. Pros.) A verse wanting two syllables at its termination.

Bræch-y-thra'phy, n. [Gr. βραχυς, short, and γράφω, to write.] Art or practice of writing in short hand; stenography.

Bræen, n. [Fern. See Brake.

Bræe'let, n. [O. Fr. brecket, dim. of brake, Lat. brachium, arm.] 1. (Arch. & Engin.) A small projecting support, fastened to a wall or other surface. 2. (pl.) A set of bent, crooked timbers, resembling knees. 3. (Mus.) Checkers, or strong carriage knees.

4. (Print.) One of two hooks [ ], used to incline a reference, explanation, note, &c.: —called also crochets.

Braèck'et, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BRACKETED; pr. & vb. n. BRACKETING.] To place within brackets; to make a parenthesis.

Braèck-ing, n. (Arch.) A series of ribs, or brackets, for supporting cornices, &c.


Braèck-lightIng, n. (Arch.) A series of ribs, or brackets, for supporting cornices, &c. [wall.

Braèck-lish, n. Of being bracketed. 2. Of or relating to a bracket. (b.) A small leaf or scale, from the axil of which a flower proceeds.

Bræ'te-al, a. (Bot.) Furnished with bracts; bracteate.

Bræ'te-at, a. (Bot.) Furnished with bracts.

Bræ'd, n. [Cf. Dan. braid, prick, sting, Icel. brodrur, any pointed piece of iron or steel, brádha, to prick.] A kind of nail, with a slight projection at the top on one side in the form of a head of a bolt.

Bræd'qvi, n. An awl to make holes for the insertion of brazers.

Bræg, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BRAIGNED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRAIDING.] (Of Icel. bragne, to adorn, Ger. prachen, to make a show, boast, prate, brandish, break, show, splendor, Fr. brouger, flaunt, boast, W. brâgweu, to swell out.) To praise one’s self, or what belongs to one’s self, in an ostentatious manner.

Syn. — To swagger; boast; vapor; bluster; vaunt; florish.

Bræg, n. 1. A boast or boasting. 2. The thing boasted of.

Bræg's-da, n. (Irish-Scot., braidh or braide.) n. [From Bredacceodag, a boastful character in Spenser’s Faery Queen.] 1. A braggart; a boaster. 2. Empty boasting; mere brag.

Bræg'cart, n. [O. Fr. bragard, flaunting, vain, bragging. See brag.] A braggart.

Bræg'gart, a. Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Bræg'ger, n. One who brags; a boaster.

Bræh'ma, n. [See infra.] (Myth.) The first person in the trinity of the Hindoo gods; the creator.

Bræh'man, n. [Skr. Brahman, Brahmin, and the first deity of the Hindoo triad, Brahma.] A person of the upper or sacred caste among the Hindoos. [Written also Brahma, Brahmis.]

Bræh-mân'te, a. Pertaining to the Brahmans, or their doctrines and worship; relating to the religion of Brahma.

Bræh-mân'te-al, n. The Brahmanical religion.

Bræh-mân'ism, n. The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmas.

Bræd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BRACED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRADING.] 1. To weave or entwine together; to plat. 2. To mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance.

Bræd, n. A string, cord, or other texture, formed by weaving together different strands.

Bræl, n. [From Lat. braz, brazze, breeches, a Gallo word. See BRACEES.] 1. (Equityy) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk’s wing. 2. (pl.) (Naut.) Ropes employed to haul up, or truss up, sails, for the more ready furling of them.

Bræl, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BRAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRAIDING.] 1. To haul up into the brails, or to truss up with the brails.

Bræn, n. [A-S. bregen. Cf. Gr. βρεγα, upper part of the head. (Anat.) (a.) The whitish, soft mass which occupies the upper cavity of the skull, and is considered to be the center of sensation and perception. (b.) The anterior or cephalic ganglion in insects and other invertebrates. 2. The understanding.

ew] In the latter sense, often used in the plural.

Bræn, v. t. To dash out the brains of; to destroy.

Bræn'fè-ver, n. An inflammation of the brain.

Brænless, a. (Lat. brennus, without fire.) Without fire; burning; without fire.

Bræn'pàn, n. The bones which incline the brain; the skull; the cranium.

Bræn'sick, a. Disordered in the understanding.

Bræe, n. [Ger. Brgen, Nor. brei, engr, W. breg, wood, brake.] 1. (Bot.) A fern of different genera. 2. A place overgrown with brakes. 3. A thicket; a place overgrown with shrubs and brambles.

Bræe, n. [Arch.] Of the most useful instrument, to break flax or hemp. 2. The handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked. 3. A contrivance for confining refractory horses while the smith is shoeing them; also, an enclosure, a stable, or stock-yard, for horses or cows. (b.) That part of the carriage of a movable battery, or engine, which enables it to turn. (b.) An ancient engine of war.
analogous to the cross-bow. 5. ( Agr.) A large, heavy hand-bow, 6. A piece of mechanism for irritating or stopping motion by means of friction, as of a railway carriage. 7. A cart or carriage without a body, used in breaking horses.

Brake, v.t. [Brake/men.] One whose business is to manage a brake.

Brāk′y, a. Full of brakes or brambles; rough; thorny.

Brām′ble, n. [A.-S. brāmblē, brāmbrēn.] (Bot.) One of several wild, thorny species of the genus Rubus, including the raspberry and blackberry; hence, any rough, prickly shrub.

Brām′bly, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or full of brambles.

Brām′iūl, n. See BRAHMAN.

Brān, n. [Fr. bran, excrement, dirt, O. Fr. & O. Sp. brén, bran, W. brain, bráin, Ir. & Gael. bran.] The product of perishing or putting out of date of fermentitious grain, separated from the flour by bolting; — often applied to all refuse sifted out of flour or meal.

Brāch′n, n. [Fr. branche, Ger. branche, clav. Ir. & Gael. bráth, W. brach, arm.] A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another branch or bough. 2. Any arm or part shooting or extended from the main body of a thing, as a smaller stream running into a larger one; a ramifications. 3. Any member or part of a body or system; a section or subdivision; a department. 4. A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; any descendant in such a line. 5. [Law] A series of orders for committing a person to a pilot a prison.

Brān′ch, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BRANCHED (brächt); p. pr. & vb. n. BRANCHING.] 1. To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify. 2. To divide into separate parts or branches.

To branch out, to speak diffusely, or with many words.

Brāch′n, v. t. To divide as into branches.

Brāq′ch′n-i-al, a. [From Gr. βραχχίων, gill.] Pertaining to, or performed by means of, gills, as of fishes.

Brāch′n-i-ness, n. The condition of being branchy, as in a badly formed branch.

Brāq′ch-i-po′d, n. pl. [Gr. βραχχίων, gill, and πόδης, πόδες, (Zool.) An order of crustaceans, generally very small or minute; — so named from their feet having been supposed to perform the function of gills.

Brān′d, n. A little bran; a twig.

Brāch′n-y, a. Full of branches.

Brānd, n. [A.-S. brand, brand, brand, sword, from brīnan, byrnan, bearon, to burn.] 1. A burning or partly burnt stick or piece of wood. 2. A sword, so called from its glittering brightness. [Poet.] 3. An iron used for burning a mark on something, as a cask, or a criminal. 4. A distinctive mark made by burning with a hot iron, tincture, figuise, quality; kind; also, any mark of impurity; a stigma.

Brānd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BRANDISHED (brāndish); p. pr. & vb. n. BRANDING.] 1. To burn or impress a mark with a hot iron, as is done to brand as infamous.

Brān′d, n. [See BRANT.] (Ornith.) A species of wild goose, usually called, in America, brant.

Brān′d, a. Mingled, flavored, or treated with brandy.

Brān′d, n. (From brand, brand.) An iron used to brand.

Brānd′-T, n. [brand-t, brand-t.] With.

Brānd′-v, t. [imp. & p. p. BRANDISHED (brāndish); p. pr. & vb. n. BRANDISHING.] [From brand, a sword, q. v. To wave, to shake; to shake or flourish.

Brān′d, n. A flour, as with a weapon, whip, &c.

Brānd′-er, n. One who brands.

Brān′d, n. [So called from its color. See BRAND.] [Zool.] Used as bait, small fish. See Brandishing. [See from brand, q. v.] To shake or flourish.

Brān′d, n. Quite new, as if fresh from the fire.

Brān′d, n. [Composed from O. Eng. brandweine, Ger. brandwein.]. A spirit distilled from wine or other liquors.

Brāng′, n. [Sect. brangle, to shame, menace; prob. a modification of wrangle, q. v. A wrangle; a squabble.

Brāng′-v, t. To wrangle; to dispute; to squabble.


Brān′l, n. [From brand, q. v., probably on account of the black color of the fish, resembling those burned by a brand-iron.] (Ichth.) A species of fish of the salmon kind.

Brān′-n, n. [See BRAND-NEW.] (In a short time.) A species of fish of the salmon kind.

Brān′, n. (The same as bran.)

Brān′s, a. Full of, resembling bran.

Brān′t, n. [It. branita, brontà, D. & Ger. brentjans. Prob. It. brantia is from branca, branch, so that it signifies a branch goose, same as O. Proc. Eng. tree-goose, Ger. baumgans.] (Ornith.) A species of wild goose; — called wild and green.

Brāsh, a. [Cf. Ger. barisch, harsh, sharp, tart, impetuous.] 1. Hasty in temper. 2. [Arm. brešč, breščk, frag-] Brittle, as wood or vegetables. [Local, Amer.]

Brāsh′n, n. [Cf. Brass, brass.] By corruption.

Brās, n. 2. Refuse boughs of trees; truck. 3. (Geol.) Broken and angular fragments of rocks underlying alluvial de- posits. 4. Broken fragments of ice.

Brās′-i, a. An artisan who works in brass.

Brā′ser, n. [Fr. brasier, brasier, from brás, embers, live coals.] A pan for holding coals.


Brās′-ness, n. Quality or appearance of brass.

Brä′s-eal, n. A beech made into thin sheaths.

Bras′-s′y, a. 1. Pertaining to brass; hard as brass; the color of brass. 2. Impudent; impudently bold. [Collap.]


Brāv′ni, n. [Sp. bravada, bravada. See BRAYE.] An arrogant, insolent person; an upstart; boastful or provoking behavior. 2. A boasting fellow.

Brā′v, n. [Fr. brave, Sp., Pg., and It. bravo, courageous. This word seems to be of Celtic origin.] 1. Of noble or admirable courage; uniting boldness with generosity and dignity.

Syn.—Courageous; gallant; daring; valiant; valorous; bold; heroic; intrepid; fearless; dauntless; high-spirited.

Brāv′, v. t. [To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; to defy; to challenge; to dare.

Brāv′, v. i. In a brave manner.

Brāv′-y, n. 1. Quality of being brave; fearlessness of danger; undaunted spirit. 2. Showy appearance; ostentation.

Syn.—Courage; heroism; intrepidity; gallantry; valor; fearlessness; dauntlessness; hardihood; manliness. —Courage (from cow, heart) is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear; bravery denotes or braves it, and shows itself in outward acts; audacity is bravery running out into rashness.

Brāv′mo, n. pl. BRAYVES. [It. See BRAYE.] A daring villain; an assassin or murderer.

Brāv′er, inter. Well done! expressive of applause.

Brāw′l, n. [Fr. breuiller, W. bragel, to vociferate, brag; italiano, to brag, boast, bravado, boast. Cf. BROIL.] 1. To quarrel loudly and violently. 2. To complain loudly; to scold. 3. To roar; as water.

Syn.—To quarrel; squabble; contend.

Brāw′l, n. A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention.

Syn.—Noise; quarrel; scrilliocity; uproar.

Brāw′l, n. A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

Brāwn, n. [From O. H. Ger. bráto, ace, bráton, brátn, fainness.] 1. The flesh of a boar. 2. Full, strong muscles; muscular strength; hence, the arm.

Brāw′-ness, n. Quality of being brawny.

Brāw′, a. Having large, strong muscles.

Syn.—Muscular; muscular; strong; bulky.

Brāy′, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Brayed; p. pr. & vb. n. BRAYING.] 1. [O. Fr. braier; Icel. bráka, to break, bráka, to crack; A.-S. broan, to rub.] To pound, beat, or grind small. [See Bray, v. t.] To make or utter with a harsh, grating sound.

Brāy′, v. i. [Fr. braire, to braie. Cf. BRAG.] 1. To utter a harsh cry, as an ass. 2. To make a harsh, grating noise.

Syn.—To scrape, to scrape; to scrape; to scrape.

Brāy′, n. The harsh sound of an ass; any harsh, grating sound.

Brāy′, n. Any who brays like an ass.

Brāy′-er, n. [From bray, to grind. See BRAY, v. t.] A molar instrument for grinding, as in printing.

Brāz′e, v. t. [From brass, q. v.] 1. To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. 2. To cover or ornament with.

Brāz′e, v. t. To harden to a rude texture.

Brāz′en (bræz′n), a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or made of, brass. 2. Impudent.

Bronze age (Bronze Age), the age which succeeded the silver age, when men were reproved from primitive purity — Bronze age (Jewish Antiqu.), a large vessel of brass, cast on the plain of Jordan, and placed in Solomon's temple.
Brazen (brā’zn) v. t. To be impudent; to bully.
Brazen-faced (brā’zn-fašt), a. Impudent; bold to excess.
Brazen-ly, adv. In a bold, impudent manner.
Brätz’er (bräts’er). See Brasier.
1. An artificer for making brazen utensils.
2. One who makes or deals in goods of brass or bronze.
Bráz-zi-woof’d, n. [Pg. brazia, a live coal, or glowing fire. This name was given to the wood from its color.] A very heavy wood, of a red color, growing in other parts of the world. [Often used in combination as brazier, brazzine, etc.]
Bráuch, n. [A.-S. bríc, bryce, Fr. breeze, Ger. brecke. See Break.] 1. Act of breaking, or state of being broken.
2. The gap or opening made by breaking. 3. A. breach, break, breakage, as of a promise, privilege, obligation or tie. 4. A breaking up of amicable relations.
Syn. - Rent; chisel; rift; disruption; fracture; aperture; gap; breach; infraction; infringement; violation; quarrel; dispute; contention; difference; misunderstanding.
Bráuch’y, v. a. To break fences; - applied to unruly beasts.
Bra’d, n. [A.-S. bread, bread. The root is either A.-S. brecon, imp. bread, to break, to bake, or, better, A.-S. brecon, imp. bread, to break, for an older brecon, imp. bread.] 1. Food made of flour or meal. 2. Provisions in general.
Bra’d-corn, n. Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, c. & c.
Bra’d-fruit (brā’d), n. (Bot.) The fruit of a tree, found in the islands of the Pacific. When baked, it somewhat resembles the bread and is eaten as food. The name is also applied to the tree.
Bra’d-stuff, n. Bread-corn; meal; flour. [Amer.]
Brádeth (brā’th), n. [A.-S. brædæ, bræed, from bræd, bread. See Broad.] 1. Distance from side to side; width. 2. (Bot.) Color; having the colors and shades between breast and massive, and the arrangement of objects such as to produce an impression of largeness and simple grandeur.
Breake’r, n. [A.-S. bræc, bræcian, from bræcian, p. p. of breken; p. pr. & vb. n. BREACING.] 1. A. -S. & Goth. brikian, Ice, brik, allied to Lat. frangere, for fragere, Skr. bränd, in which the letter r has been dropped, Gr. ἐνεργείον, where the initial consonant has been omitted.] A. a. To break; to break in; to break about, by breaking. Hence, to lay open, to lay bare. And (Fig.) to lay open, as a purpose; to disclose or divulge. (b.) To infringe or violate. (c.) To interrupt; to terminate. (d.) To destroy the completeness of. 2. To dash or scatter to pieces. (c.) Hence, (a.) To scatter or crumble, without separation of parts; to bruise. (b.) To weaken, impair, or subdue. (c.) To diminish the force of. And (Fig.) to impair cautiously. (d.) To tame; to subdue; to subdue the rage of. (e.) To make bramble. (f.) To destroy the official character of; to cashier.
With prepositions or adverbs: - To break down, to crush; to overwhelm. - To break in, to force one's way in. - To break off, to discipline by force; to reform, or abandon. - To break off, to separate by breaking; to break away; to part, to separate, to open by breaking. - To break out, to take or force out by breaking. - To break over, to transgress; to disregard. - To break up, to separate into parts; to put an end to.
With an object: - To break the back, neck, &c., to dislocate theSame. - To break bulk, to begin to unload; also, to transfer, as from boats to cars. - To break cow, to burst forth from a pronounced concernment. - To break fast, to partake of food after abstinence, especially in the morning. - To break ground, to open the earth as for a garden, or for ordinary use; to wander about.
Hence (Fig.), to begin to execute any plan; (V.i.,) to release the horses from the harness, to crush or overwhelm with grief. - To break a house, (Oane), to remove a wall or splinter, to crush or overwhelm with a violent flood, or a violent act. - To break the ice, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning. - To break jail, to escape from confinement in a jail, as by breaking through a wall, a door, or the like. - To break joints, to lay bricks, shingles, &c., so that the joints in one course are covered with those in the preceding course, or the like. - To break a path, roof, or the like; to open a way through obstacles by force. - To break upon a wheel, to execute or punish, as a criminal, by stretching him out upon a cart-wheel or fince, and breaking his limbs with an iron bar.
Syn. - To dispast; rend; tear; crash; shatter; batter; violate.
Bréak, v. i. 1. To come to pieces; to burst asunder.
2. To open spontaneously, or by force from within.
3. To come to view; to appear; to dawn. 4. To burst forth violently. 5. To become weakened; to lose health or powers; to fall in business. 6. To change one's gait.
7. To exceed the natural compass or power, as the voice. 9. To fall out; to terminate friendship.
With prepositions or adverbs: -

Breathe (brā’th). v. t. 1. To break away, to disengage one's self abruptly; also, to become disengaged. 2. To breathe out, to utter inarticulately, as some sob, sigh, or like utterance. - To go on, to give vent to. - To break in, or in upon, to enter violently or unexpectedly. - To break loose, to extricate one's self forcibly. - To break off, to become separated with suddenness and violence; to desist. - To break out, to burst forth; to appear suddenly. - To break down in itself, to become cutaneous eruptions, - milling of a patient. - To break up, to become separated into parts or fragments. Hence, to dissolve; to dispense. - To break with, to fall out; to part friendship.
Brea’k, n. [A.-S. bræc, bryce. See Supra.] 1. An opening made by fracture or disruption. 2. An interruption; a pause. 3. A break, or lack of a blank or unfinished line. 4. The first appearing of light in the morning; the dawning. 5. An interruption of continuity. 6. A kind of large, four-wheel carriage.
Bréak’a-blé, n. Capableness of breaking.
Bréak’age (brā’j), n. 1. A breaking. 2. An allowance for things broken in transportation.
Bréak’down, n. 1. Act of breaking down, as of a carriage. 2. The root, the ruin, terminating a ball. (Coll.)
Bréeker, n. 1. One who, or that which, breaks. 2. (Naut.) A small, flat-water-cask, used in boats for ballast and for emergency. 3. Pl. Waves breaking into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a sunken rock.
Bréek’fast (brā’kfast), n. The first meal in the day.
Bréek’fast, v. i. To break a fast in the morning.
Bréek’fast, v. t. To furnish with the first meal in the morning.
Bréek’s’neck, n. A steep place, endangering the neck.
Brel’s’neck, n. Producing danger of a broken neck.
Brék’wasp, n. Any structure or contrivance, to break the force of waves.
Bréam, n. [Fr. bréme, brame, from O. Ger. brähmena, brähmina, brähc(e). (Teut.) A certain fish inhaling air on land and diving to the sea, exterminating fish by means of its sucking.]
Bréam, v. t. [Cf. Broom, and Ger. ein schlief brennen.] (Naut.) To burn till, as grass, seaweed, &c. off.
Bréast, n. [A.-S. bræest, Jecl. brest, Goth. bræst, Ger. Brust. The root is O. H. Ger. bresten, An.-S. bersten, Eng. burst, so that the word properly signifies a thing bursting beyond the adjacent surface.] 1. The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly. 2. The part of a table in the form of a semicircle, on which milk is secreted.
3. The seat of consciousness, and of the affections and passions; the heart.
To make a clean breast, to make full confession.
Bréast, v. t. To meet with the breast, or manfully.
Bréast’-bőne, n. The bone of the breast to which most of the ribs are attached; the sternum.
Bréast’-beau, n. (Naut.) A piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship.
Bréasting, n. (Engin.) The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns.
Bréasting’-knöb (knöb), n. A knot of ribbons worn around the breast.
Bréast’pin, n. A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast; a brooch.
Bréast’-plite, n. Protective armor worn upon the breast.
2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.
3. (Jewish Antig.) A part of the vestment of the high priest, consisting of a folded piece of rich, embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.
Bréast’-plow, n. A kind of plow, driven by the breast.
Bréast’-plough, n. Breast, used to cut or pare turf.
Bréast’-rick, n. The back of the tail of a balloon or of the breastwork on a quarter-deck.
Bréast’-wheel, n. A water-wheel, which receives the stream of water at about half its height.
Bréast’-wo, n. A defensive earthwork breast-high.
2. (Naut.) A railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle.
Bréath, n. [A.-S. bræth.]
1. Air respired. 2. Act or power of breathing or natural respiration. 3. Povert of respiration; hence, life. 4. Time to breathe; respite; pause. 5. A single respiration, or the time of making it; a single act; an instant. 6. Very slight breeze.
Bréath’-n, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BREATHED; p. pr. & vb. n. BREATHING.] To breathe; hence, to live. 2. To take breath; to rest. 3. To breathe; to issue; to show. 4. To exhale; to emit, as breath. 5. To cause to sound

ā, 6, &c., long; ā, 6, &c., short; é, é, &c., short; é, é, &c., long; all, what; érc, vgl., trém; pique, firm; són, or, dg, wolf.
BRIDE-CHAMBER, n. The nuptial apartment.

BRIDE'GROOM, n. [Orig. and prop. bridgroom, from A.S. brīcgum, bride, man.] A man newly married, or about to be married.

BRIDE-maid, n. A woman who attends on a bride.

BRIDE-maid, n. at her wedding.

BRIDE-man, n. pl. BRIDES'-MEN. 1. A man who attends a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

BRIDE-well, n. A house of correction; — so called from a house in Bridewell, in London, which was subsequently turned into a work-house.

BRIDGE, n. [A.S. brigga, byrgge, brig, trell. brycgga.] 1. A structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a body of water, or to break the current of a stream. 2. Something analogous to a bridge, as a support for the strings of a violin, the upper, bony part of the nose, &c.


BRIDGE'-bōrd, n. (Arch.) A board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

BRIDGE'-JOIST, n. (Arch.) A joist supported by transverse joists, under a floor, — called also a binding-joist.

BRIDLE, n. [A.S. bridel.] 1. An instrument with which a horse is governed and restrained. 2. A restraint; a curb; a curb-piece. 3. A restraint; a curb. A part of a gun-lock. (Naut.) A short piece of cable, intended to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.

BRIDLE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BRIDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRIDLING.] 1. To put a bridle on. 2. To restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control.

BRIDLE-kin, n. To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment.

BRIDLE-walk, n. A path or way for travelers on horseback.

BRIDLE-way, n. horse-back.

BRIDLER, n. One who bridle.

BRIDLE-WHISP, n. [Fr. brise, breeze, from brise, to break. See BRIDGE.] (Mdl.) The business and gains of a military bridle, which act independently of the incident.

BRIDLE, n. 1. An epiphora; a short or concise writing; a statement in few words. 2. (Lat.) (a.) An abridgment of a client's case. (b.) A writ summoning a man to answer any action.

Apostolical brief, a letter of the pope relating to public affairs.

BRIDLE-less, a. Having no bridle; without clients.

BRIDLE-ly, adv. Conceivably; in few words; — writing.

BRIDLE-less, a. Having no bridle; in discomfiture; — discomfited.

BRIGER, n. [A.S. bryg, byr, ir. brier, Gael. breas, W. byws, bywis.] (Written also brier.) 1. A prickly plant or shrub. 2. (Bot.) The sweet-brier and the wild blackberry.

BRIGE, v. a. Full of briars; rough; thorny.

BRIG, n. [Abbreviation of brigantine, q. v.] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Brigantine, n. A vessel with two masts, square-rigged fore and schooner-rigged aft.

brigade, n. [Fr. brigade, Sp. brigada, It. brigata, troop, crew, brigade, prop. and orig. a contending troop, from O. Fr. bregata, from the troubadour word for quarrel.] (Mil.) A division of troops, commanded by a general officer, or brigadier, and consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments, squadrons, or battalions.

Brigade major, an officer who may be attached to a brigade to assist the brigadier in his duties.

brigade', v. t. [imp. & p. p. BRIGADED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRIGADING.] (Mil.) To form into a brigade or into brigades.

brigade, n. 1. (Lat. brigantias, a light-armed soldier. W. brigant, summit, highlander, plunderer, brigandize, highlander, depreder, from brig, top, summit, hill.) A lawless robber; a highwayman; a plunderer; a vagabond; a robber; a footbreaker.

brigand-age, n. Theft; robbery; plunder.

brigantine, n. [Fr. brigantine, originally a piratical vessel. See BRIGAND.] A kind of small brig.
Brīstle (brīstl), n. [A.S. brīst and byrst.] 1. A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine. 2. (Bot.) A species of plant found on thistles, forming long, curved, black, spiny hairs.
Brīstle, n. 1. To rise or stand erect, like bristles. 2. To have standing thick and erect, like bristles.
To bristle up, to show anger or defiance.
Brīstly (brīst'ly), a. Thick set with bristles, or with hairs resembling bristles; rough.
Brīstol-bōard, n. A kind of fine pasteboard, made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.
Broak, n. A sort of brick used for cleaning steel; — so called because originally manufactured at Bristol, England.
Brīstol-dā-mond, n. (Min.) Rock crystal, or crys-
Brīstol-green, n. A tals of quartz, found in a rock near the city of Bristol, England.
Brī-tān-nī'ā, n. A metallic compound or alloy, consisting of 100 parts copper, 60 parts tin, with 8 of antimony, 2 of bismuth, and 2 of copper.
British, a. Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabi-
tants; — sometimes restricted to the original inhabitants.
British-gim, n. A substance of a brownish or yellowish, and very soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 60° Fahr.
Brītīle (brī'tīl), a. [From A.-S. brīttan, breton, to break; Old Fr. brocher; — sp. brocher, to break.] 1. Crystalline. 2. Brittle.
Brītīle-ness, n. Aptness to break; fragility.
Brītz'kā (brīts'kā), n. [Russ. britska, Pol. bryżka, dim. of Bryż, brit, freight-wagon.] A kind of long carriage, with four wheels and two axles.
Bröāch, n. [Fr. broche, sp. broca, It. & L. Lat. brocca, It. brocche. Cf. Lat. brochus, brochicus, a projecting tooth, and W. broc, thrust, stab.] 1. (Anat.) A tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal. 2. A brooch. See BROCCH.
Bröāch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BROACHED; p. pr. & vb. n. BROACHING.] 1. To pierce, as with a spitt. 2. To make a hole in, or to break the liquor in, in order to draw the liquor hence, to let out. 3. To open for the first time, as stores.
4. To make public; to give out; to put forth.
Bröācher, n. 1. A spit; a broach.
Broach (brōch), n. 1. One who broaches.
Broad (brōd), a. [compare BROADER; superl. BROAD-
EST.] [A.-S. breod, fr. i. bried, breadth, Gr. brōds.] 1. Wide; extended in breadth, or from side to side. 2. Extended, in the sense of diffused. 3. (Fig.) Having a large measure of any thing or quality; — applied to any subject, and retaining the literal idea more or less clearly, the precise meaning depending largely on the substantive.
As broad as long, the same one way as another.
Syn.—Wide: large; ample: extensive; vast; comprehen-
sive: ample; extensive; wide; coarse; obscene.
Broad-ax, n. An ax with a broad edge, for hewing
Broad-axe, n. Timber.
Broad-brīm, n. A kind of hat like those worn by the Quakers. [Colloq.]
Broad-čast, n. (Agric.) A casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing.
Broad-čast, adj. By scattering or throwing at large breadth or hand.
Broad-čast, a. 1. Dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing. 2. Widely spread or diffused.
Broad-Church. (Ecc.) A body of men holding liberal or compromising views respecting the Church and state, and their relation to each other; — applied esp. to a portion of the church of England.
Broad-čloth, n. A fine kind of woolen cloth for men's garments, exceeding 20 inches in width.
Broad'en, n. a. To make broad; to render more com-
Broads-gage, n. A wide distance (usually 6 or 7 feet) between the rails on a railway, in contradistinction from the narrow gage in the different parts of the same line, and also a half.
Broad'iš, a. Rather broad; moderately broad.
Broad'ly, adv. In a broad manner.
Broad'ness, n. Quality of being broad; breadth.
Broads REPLACE the native text with this content.
Broads (Naut.) A square piece of hunting carried at the mast-head of a continent's vessel.
Broads-čscal, n. The public seal of a county or state.
Broads-scal, n. 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time. 2. (Naut.) The side of a ship above the water, from the bow to the quarter.
Broads'vord (broads'vord), n. A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.
Bro'čide, n. (Fr. broçide, L. lacrima brevis, Fr. brecher, to prick, to figure, to stitch. See BROACH.) Silk stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers, &c. — also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in a similar manner.
Bro'čide'd, a. 1. Woven or worked, as brocade. 2. Dress ed in brocade.
Bro'čenge, n. [See BROKE, BROKER.] Brokerage.
Bro'čke, n. [See BROKE, BROKER.] Brokerage.
Bro'čc'ard, n. [Perhaps from Brocardia, a collection of ecclesiastical canons by Burkhard, Bishop of Worms, called by the Italians and French Brocarda.] An elemen-
tary principle of the maxim.
Bro'čc-el, n. [Sp. brocetel, Fr. brocettel, It. bro-
Bro'čc-el'lo, n. [catelllo.] A kind of coarse brocade, commonly made of silk and cotton, usuall y made for tapestry, linings for carriages, &c. — A marble, clouded and veined with white, gray, yellow, and red colors.
Bro'čc-o-li, n. [It., pl. di broccola, sprout, cabbage sprout, dim. of broccio, splinter. See BROACH.] A vari-
ety of the common cabbage, resembling the cauliflower.
Brochure (bro-shūr), n. [Fr., from broker, to stitch.] A printed and stitched work containing only a few leaves; a pamphlet.
Brooks, n. [A.-S. bro, W., Corn., & Arm., broch, brocch, broed, broch, broch, Gae., broch, Gae.] A badger. See BADGER.
Bro'gān, or Bro'gān', n. A stout, coarse shoe.
Bro'gū, n. [Ir. & Gael. brog, shoe, hoof. Cf. BREECH.] A small, coarse shoe. 2. A corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation.
Brōdr'er, n. t. [imp. & p. p. BRODERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRODERING.] 1. To dress, or to brooch, to stitch. — Printed or furnished with brocaded or embroidered design.
Broch, n. [Of Celtic origin: W. brag, covering, growth, brake, wood, broc, a swelling out, Arm. brég, brb, brake, heath, heather. Cf. BRACE.] A noisy quarrel, either between a dog and a cat, or between two parties.
Syn.—Fenest; contention; fray; affray; tumult; altercation; discord.
Broil, n. t. [imp. & p. p. BROILED; p. pr. & vb. n. BROILING.] 1. To dress or cook over coals or on a griddle. —greatly heated.
Broil, v. i. To be subjected to the action of heat; to be broiled.
Broiler, n. 1. One who excites broils. 2. A griddle.
Bro'kāng, n. The same as BROACHAGE; brokerage.
Broke', v. i. [See BROKER.] 1. To transact business for another. [Rare.] 2. To act as go-between in love matters.
Broke (brōk), imp. & p. p. of break. See BREAK.
Bro'ken (brōk'n), a. [From break.] 1. Parted by violence. 2. Made weak; infirm. 3. Subdued; humbled; contrite.
Bro'ken-brānd'ed, a. Crushed by grief or despair.
Brok'le'n-ly, adv. In a broken, interrupted manner.
Bro'ken-wind'ed, a. Having short breath or disor-
dered respiration, as a horse.
Bro'ker, n. [O. Eng. brocour, Norm. Fr. brocur, brocacreur. Probably derived from brock in the same manner as badger, which means brock and broker.] One who transacts business for another; an agent employed to effect bargains and contracts between other persons, for a certain compensation.
Bro'ker-age, n. 1. The business or employment of a broker; brokerage. 2. The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business for another; brokerage.
Bro'mā, n. [Gr. βρομα, from, βραβευαν, to eat.] 1. Aliment. 2. A chocolate preparation from the seeds or beans of the cocoa. (gen.)
Bro'mae, n. a. (Chem.) Compounded of bromine and oxygen.
Bro'mide (brōm'id), n. (Chem.) A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.
Bro'mine, n. [From Gr. βραμα, bad smell, stink, so called from its odor.] (Chem.) One of the elements, much in its physiological qualities to chlorine and iodine.
Bro'pāh, n. pl. [Gr. βραχυς, βραχύς, windpipe.]
Bro'pē-chē, n. [Anat.] The ramifications of the wind-
Bro'pē-chē-ore, n. (82). a. Belonging to the bronchial, or ramifications of the windpipe.
Brōnch, n. [See BRONCHI.] (Med.) An inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane.
Bro'pē-chō-èle, n. [Gr. βραχύς, windpipe, and κολλ, TEAM]}
tumor.] (Med.) A moral enlargement of the thyroid gland — called also leuciter.

Brong-chō-tō-my, n. [Gr. βρόγγος, windpipe, and τοῦ, a cutting.] (Surg.) An incision into the windpipe or larynx; — called also tracheotomy, or laryngotomy.

Bronze (bron z or brōnz), v. t. (imp. & p. p. BRONZED; p. pr. & vb. n. BROWNING). 1. To give the appearance of bronze; to make brown, or of the color of bronze.

Brown, v. t. [See BROACH.] 1. An ornament, in various forms, with a pin or loop, for attaching to it a garment; usually worn on the breast; a bosom-pin. 2. (Paint.) A dark red, brown, or chestnut color.

Brood, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. BROODED; p. pr. & vb. n. BROWNING.] [A.S. brōd. See BREED.] 1. To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl; hence, to sit quietly. 2. To remain a long time in anxious thoughts; to muse.

Brood, v. t. To sit over, cover, and cherish.

Brood, n. 1. Offspring; progeny. 2. That which is bred or produced.

Brook (brōk), n. A-S. broc. The root is A-S. brōcan or breocan, Eng. to brook, so that it signifies water breaking through the earth.] A small natural stream of water.

Brook, v. t. [A-S. brōcan, to eat, enjoy, use, bear, Goth. brōcan, Eng. brook.] To make (something) break, or to break, as water breaks through the earth, or a brook.

Brook-let, n. A small brook.

Broome (brōm), n. [A-S. brōm.] 1. A graying; a going gray. 2. A broom with a long handle, for sweeping floors, &c.; — so called from being originally made of the broom plant.

Broom-corn, n. (Bot.) A species of Sorghum, or grass. The head of the broom-corn contains the principal part of the plant.

Broom-stick, n. The handle of a broom.

Broomy, a. Full of broom; consisting of broom.

Broth (brōt), n. [A-S. brooch, from brocian, to brook.] A clear fluid, as one drawn from meat bones by boiling.

Brother (brōth′er), n. [A-S. brether, brethren.] One who is born or adopted to the same father and mother with another, or of one of them only. 2. One closely united to another by some common tie or interest.

Brother-in-law, n. The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister’s husband.

Brōth-erhood (brōth′er-hood), n. 1. State of being a brother. 2. An association for any purpose; a fraternity. 3. A class of individuals of the same profession or occupation.

Brown, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. BROUGHT; p. pr. & vb. n. BROWNING.] To make brown; to give a brown color to.


Brownies, n. [Mod. E. brown, from D. | bruin, a bear.] Wood or lignite.

Brown-fe, n. [So called from his supposed tawny or swarthy color.] A good-natured spirit, supposed to perform important domestic services by night.

Brownish, a. Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.

Brownness (109), n. Quality of being brown.


Brownes, v. t. [See INFRA.] To eat or nibble off, as the ends of branches of trees, shrubs, &c.

Brownes, v. i. [imp. & p. pr. BROWSES; p. pr. & vb. n. BROWNING.] To feed on the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees.

Brownes (brownes), n. 1. (Fr. brost, broust, O. H. Ger. broexen, prosezen, to sprout, Armor. bruns, brosn, sprount, bud, broost, brestes, to eat, grace,) the tender branches or twigs of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle and other animals.

Brownes, n. An animal that browses.

Brown, n. [D. bruin, from his color.] A bear.

Brownis, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. BROWSED; p. pr. & vb. n. BROWISING.] To browse off the tender branches or shoots of shrubs or trees.

Brownis (browising), n. [Fr. bruiser, bruizer, to break, shiver, A-S. brusian, to bruise; Fr. & Gae. briel, to break.] 1. To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body; as used of animals or vegetables, to injure a part of, as by blow, without laceration; to crush; as applied to minerals, drugs, &c., to crush, or reduce to powder. 2. To fight against, as with the hands.

Brown, n. An injury to the flesh of animals, to plants, or other bodies; a contusion.


Brut (brūt), n. [Fr. brut, lit. bruto, Low Lat. brutiatus, W. brut, breadth, Brut, Fr. & It. bruto, L. bruti, to rustle, roar, rattlle.] Report; rumor; fame.

Brut, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. BRUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRUTING.] To report to; to noise abroad.

Brutal (brūtal), a. [Lat. brutalis, from bruma, winter.] Belonging to the winter.

Brutal (brūtal), a. [Fr. brutale, dim. of brun, brun, brown, q. v.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.


Brus (brūs), n. [Fr. brose, brose, bros, broze, bron, fruse, O. H. Ger. brusia, burzita, burst, burst, bristle, from O. H. Ger. burste, bristle.] 1. An instrument of bristles, &c., used for various purposes, as removing dust, laying in colors, &c.; trees lopped off; brushwood. 3. A thicket of shrubs or small trees.

Brush, v. t. To brush up, to make clean or bright with a brush; to cleanse.

Brush, v. i. 1. To move nimbly in haste. 2. To move or skin over with a slight contact.

Brush, n. 1. One who, or that which, brushes. [n.ess]

Brushing, n. Quality of resembling a brush; shaggy.

Brush-wheel, n. A wheel without teeth, sometimes used in light machinery to turn another wheel, by means of bristles, &c.; something sharp, as cloth or buff-leather, attached to the circumference; — also used for polishing metals, &c.

Brun, brūn. 1. Thicket or copse of small trees and shrubs. 2. Small branches cut from trees.

Brushy, a. Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy.

Brustle (brūstl), v. t. [imp. & p. pr. BRUSTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRUSTLING.] To bristle, cracking, breaking, bristling, to burst.] To become, crackling noise; to rustle; to vapor, as a bully. [Obs.]

Brutal (brūtal), a. [See BRUTE.] 1. Pertaining to a brute. 2. Like a brute; callous, heartless; inhuman.

Brutal-ty, n. Quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; cruelty.

Brutal-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. BRUTALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. BRUTALIZING.] To brutalize. [A-S. brutalian, fr. brutal, a cracking, breaking, bristling, to burst.] To become, crackling noise; to rustle; to vapor, as a bully. [Obs.]

Brute (brūt), n. [Lat. brutus.] 1. Not having sensation; senseless; unconscious. 2. Not possessing reason; irrational. 3. Not connected with intelligence; unintelli-
Bück, a. Pertaining to, or a pertaining to, a buck or to pay young fellows; fojjish.

Bückle (bük'k'l), n. [Lat. buculla, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of bucca, cheek.] 1. An instrument attached to a belt or strap, and used for fastening things together. 2. A curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair.

Bückle (bük'k'l), v. t. [bücken, Buck.] 1. To make bucked; p. pr. & vb. n. BUCKLING. 2. To prepare for action; to set stoutly at work.

Bückle (bük'k'l), v. i. 1. To bend; to bow. 2. To struggle; to yield.

Bückle to, to bend to; to apply with vigor to.

Bückler, n. [See BUCKLE.] A kind of shield, usually used in war.

Bück-mäsch, n. [For buck-mast, q. v., from Scot. buck, beech, and mast, a post.] 1. The head post of a scaffold. 2. A post in the ship's quarter, to which is secured the head of the mast. 3. Usually, in a ship, the fore and main masts, as distinguished from the masts on the after part of the ship. 4. The fore and main masts of a schooner, as distinguished from the masts on the after part of the ship.

Bück-rä, n. [In the language of the Caribbea coast, bucker means a demon, a powerful and superior being.] A white man, i.e., a term used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States.

Bück-rä, a. [See supra.] White; as, buckeye yam.

Bück-räm, n. [Fr. boucan, O. Fr. boucaner, from Fr. boucanier, barric, &c., by transposing the letter r. See BARRACAN.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.

Bück-räm, a. 1. Made of buckram. 2. Stiff; precise.

Bück-skin, n. 1. The skin or leather of a buck; a kind of leather. 2. pl. Breeches made of buckskin.

Bück-ställ, n. A toll station for packets.

Bück-thorn, n. [Bot.] A genus of plants, of many species.

Bück włést, n. [Bot.] A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.

Bu-cål', n. [See buka, bukā.] A herder, herdsmen.

Bu-cäl'ic-al, n. Relating to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

Bu-cäl'ic, n. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, the life of the shepherds, and occupation of shepherds.

Bu-cäl'ı-vä'-si-t, n. pl. [Lat. (Arch.) Sculptured ornaments, representing ox-skulls adorned with wreaths, &c.

Bu-d, n. [O. Bret. ber, beris, core of a fruit, bud.] 1. An undeveloped branch or flower. 2. A bud on certain animals of inferior grades, which grows into an animal, precisely as a bud in a plant grows into a flower.

Bu-d, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Budde'd; p. pr. & vb. n. Bud- dung.] 1. To put forth buds. 2. To cause to grow, or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. 3. To give to, or grow like a young plant.

Bu-d, v. i. To insert, as the bud of a plant, under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising, on any stock, a species of fruit different from that of the stock.

Bu-dhis'm, n. The doctrine originally taught by the Buddha sage, named Buddha, in the 6th century B.C., and adopted by a religion by the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands.

Bu-dhis't, n. A votary of Buddhism.

Bu'dism, n. a. Relating to, or connected with, Bud- dhist or Buddhist.

Bu'dis'thie, n. [See bud, the residence of the inventor.] An intense white light, produced by burning a purified coal gas in a compound Argand lamp of a peculiar construction.

Bu'dge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Bud'ded; p. pr. & vb. n. Bud- dung.] To stir, move; to agitate, agitate; to boil, bubble; from bulle, bollere, to boil, bubble up. To move off; to stir.

Bu'dge, n. [From Lat. bulga, a leather bag or knapsack, a Gaelic word.] Lamb-skin fur, used formerly as a felling or ornament, especially of scholastic habits.

Bu'dge, a. [From buddie: as, the name of a bacchus; hence, scholastic. 2. Aureole or stucc. 3. From [budge], to move or stir.] Brisk; stirring. [Obs.]

Bu'dger, n. A bird whose hue is yellow.

Bu'dge't, n. [See Budge, n.] 1. A bag or sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store. 2. The annual financial statement made in the House of Commons.

Bu'dlet, n. A little bud.

Buiff, n. [Fr. beauf, beef, O. Eng. buffe, buffe, buffalo.] 1. A sort of leather, prepared from the skin of the buffalo, and also of oxen, elks, and other animals, dressed well. 2. A military coat, lined with buff-skin or similar leather. 3. A color between light pink and light yellow. 4. [Med.] A grayish, viscid crust or crust observed on blood. 5. A wheel covered with buff leather, as used in the game of bowling.

Buiff, s. 1. Made of buff leather. 2. Of the color of buff leather; between light pink and light yellow.

Buiff'lo, n.; pl. Buffaloes. [Lat. buffalos, a kind of African stag; also, a wild ox.] 1. 

food, foût; ūrn, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ēm, ēt; ag; exist; ligger, link; this.
BUFFALO-ROBE 88 BULL-HEAD

BUFFALO-ROBE, n. The skin of the bison, or so-called buffalo of North America. See Bison.

BUFFALO, n. 1. A large ox found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent. 2. A buffalo robe.

BUFFET, n. (Mech.) A cushion, or apparatus to deaden the vibration between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

BUFFET, n. [Fr. buffet, It. buffetto, L. Lat. buffetum. Cf. Sp. bufia, a leather bag to carry wine, wineskin. Prob. buffiacu (ar. buffic, a bag, wineskin, and then a hand or table where wine in skins was placed and sold.] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, and other like articles.

BUFFET, n. [O. Fr. from buffe, blow, It. buffetto, fillip; O. Fr. buffetier, to beat.] 1. A blow with the hand; a cuff. 2. Violent force or resistance, as of winds and waves.

BUFFET, n. [imp. & p. p. BUFFETTED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUFFETING.] To box; to beat; to cuff; to slap.

BUFFET, v. i. To contend against. [way by buffetting.

BUFFET-ER, n. One who buffets; a boxer.

BUFFET-TEER, n. The comic actor in an opera.

BUFFON, n. [Fr. buffon, Sp. bufone, It. buffetone, buffo, either from Fr. bouffer, to puff out, to blow, to puff, because the buffoons puffed out their cheeks for the amusement of the audience; or from buff, to strike, because they amused them by buffeting or cuffing each other; or from It. buffo, Sp. bufi, joke, trifle, nonsense.] A man who amuses others by low tricks, antics, gestures, jokes, witticisms, and so forth; a sporty fellow; a droll; a mimic; a harlequin; a mountebank; a clown.

BUFFON-ER-Y, n. The arts and practices of a buffoon; low and licentious pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

BUFFONISH, a. Like a buffoon.

BUFFY, a. Resembling buff; having the appearance of the blood known as the buff.

BUFFY, a. [sus. buff, boghoblin, scarecrow; or alluded to Armor. poux, dirty, ugly. See infra.] An insect of many species; esp., an hemipterous insect of the genus, or family, Cimex, having a beaked or stinking mouth.

Bug, n. [W. bug, bughan, bug, a terrifying object.] Something frightful, as a spectre.

Bug-a-boo, a. Any thing imaginary that frightens.

Bug-a-boo, n. State of being infested with bugs.

Bug-bear, n. A large four-wheeled vehicle, usually with one seat, and with or without a calash top. [Amer.]

Bugle, n. [N.L. cucula, a young bullock, steer, dim. of bos, ox; a sort of wild ox, buffalo.] A musical wind instrument used in hunting or for military music.

Bugle, n. [L. lupulus, a female ornament, Ger. bigel, a bent piece of wood or metal.] An elongated grass bead.

Bugle, n. [Fr. bugle, It. bugola, Lat. bugilla.] [Bot.] A deciduous, herbaceous plant, a native of Europe. It is used as a medicine.

Bugler, n. One who plays on a bugle.

Buggloss, n. [Gr. buggloss, ox-tongue, boce, ox, and γλωσσα, tongue; — from its long, rough leaves.] (Bot.) A plant used in dying and coloring oz. tounge.

Bühl, n. [So called from A. Ch. Boulie (1452-1732), a French carver in wood.] A light and complicated figure of brass, burnished gold, &c., set into surfaces of coronets, and used in hunting or for military music.

Bugle-stone (bär'ston), n. [O. Eng. bur, a whistlet for seythes.] (Min.) A variety of flinty quartz, valuable for mill-stones. [Often written bur-stone.]


BUILD, v. 1. To practice building. 2. To construct, rest, or depend, as on a foundation.

Buoyant (bu`g-ent), a. [From buoyy, v. i.] 1. Rising or floating on the water. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid. 3. Vivacious; cheerful.

Buoyant-ly, adv. In a buoyant manner.

Büur (n. [D. burr, O. Sw. burro, burdock, thistle, Ger. burrs, flower, fruit, straws, burr, bur-ruur, hair, wool, stuff.]) 1. Any prickly enclose of the seeds of plants. 2. The rough edge left by a tool in cutting or dressing metal. 3. A guttural mispronunciation of the letter "g.

Bürbott, n. [Fr. burbote, from barbe, beard.] (Etch.) A fish shaped like an eel, but shorter and thicker, with a flat head, having on the nose two small beards, and adorned with the chub. (Etch.)

Bürdön (bur`d'n), n. [Written also burthen.] [A.-S. byrdden, Goth. barenthi, from the root of bær, A.S. baren, Ger. baren, bairn.] 1. That which is borne or carried; weight, burden, or care; which loads, weighed down, or oppressed. 2. The contents or capacity of a ship.

Bürschen, n. [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime in 1829.] 1. A murderer, so as to provoke great fear of violence, for the purpose of obtaining a body for dissection. [Hare.] 2. To dispose of quietly or indirectly.

Bür (v. t. [Fr. bouillir, bouilloir, pot, dim. of bürre; Sp. buria, past. of burri, to boil, go to the bathroom, or else.] See BURG.) 1. To dress, as cloth, by fulling. 2. To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

Bür, n. A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

Bürh'n, a. Of or belonging to linen fabric.

Bürle'r, n. A dresser of cloth.

Bürle'sque (-êsk'), a. [Fr. Il beroussel, from berulle, to ridicule, sneer, mock, berula, sner, mockery.] Tending to ridicule, or to cause laughter by ludicrous images; jocular, ironical, burlesque.

Bürle'sque, n. The ludicrous representation; exaggerated parody; satire. 2. An ironical or satirical composition intended to excite laughter, or to ridicule a theme. A ludicrous or farcical representation.

Bürle'sque, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. BURLESQUED (bur`le-sk'd); p. pr. & vb. n. BURLESQUING.] To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous.

Bürle'stöt (bür`le-stôt), n. [Diminutive of burle, mockery. See BURLEQUE.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

Bu-ril'-ness, n. Quality or state of being burly.

Bürly, a. [O. Eng. also borely, equivalent to borele (borellc) clowish.] 1. Of great bulk, especially with the idea of strength and coarseness of appearance; stout; lusty.

Bürst, a. [AS. berst, to rub, to rub, to stir, to cause to move; akin to OE. berst, to stir, to rub; OFr. berir, to stir, to rub, to stir up; L. berire, to stir up; akin to Ger. bersten, to burst.] Coarse and rough; tanned.

Bürn, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. BURNED or BURNT; p. pr. & vb. n. BURNING.] To consume with fire. 2. To injure by fire or heat; to change some property or properties of, by exposure to fire or heat. 3. To affect, or to submit to, the action of fire, which is some useful or economic purpose. 4. To produce a sensation or effect akin to that of heat or fire. 5. (Surg.) To cauterize. 6. (Chem.) To combine with oxygen. To burn one's fingers, to get into unexpected trouble, as by interfering in the concerns of others.—To burn out of house and home, to drive out, as from a dwelling, by burning it.

Bürn, v. i. 1. To be on fire. 2. To be injured by an excess of heat. 3. To have the appearance of flame or fire. 4. To be hot or in a passion. 5. To act with destructive violence. 6. To be affected with a sensation of heat. 7. To be akin to that of heat or fire.

To burn up to, to burn till the fuel is gone and the fire ceases.

Bürn'ny, a. 1. A hunt or injury of any thing caused by the action of fire. 2. The operation of burning or bakiing.

Bürn'er, a. 1. One who burns or sets on fire. 2. A appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture designed to promote the combustion of the fuel.

Bürnetti-ize, v. t. (Manuf.) To preserve, as timber, by a solution of chlorides of zinc.

Bürning-gläss, n. A convex lens used for producing a batesen or a focus.

Bürnish, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. BURNISHED; p. pr. & vb. n. BURNISHING.] To make bright, brown, or glossy, to polish, from Fr. brûner, to burn, Ger. burnen, to burn, Dan. brun ,to burn, or else. To render bright or resplendent.

Bürnish', v. t. To grow or become smooth, or smooth Bürnish, n. The effect of burnishing; gloss; lustre.

Bürnicht, v. i. To grow or become smooth, or smooth

Bürnicht, n. The effect of burnishing; gloss; lustre.

Bürnicht, v. i. To grow or become smooth, or smooth

Bürnicht, n. The effect of burnishing; gloss; lustre.
Bürnisher, n. 1. One who burnsishes. 2. A tool used in burnishing books.

Burn-off, n. Something offered and burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin.

Burn, n. See BUR.

Burr, v. i. To pronounce with a burr; to talk or whisper disbelievingly.

Burrsh-red, n. [Prob. from annoying the enemy like a burrel-fly, or gad-bee.] (Gum.) Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases to be discharged by the enemy. [Brit.] A heap or heaps of rubbish.

Burr-row, n. [A.-S. beorg, beohr, hill, defense, burrow, burrow, from beorgan, to be prominent, to protect. Cf. Barrow and Bury.] 1. A hole in the ground made for certain animals, as rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation. 2. (Mining.) A heap or heaps of rubbish.

Burr, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BURROWED; p. pr. & vb. n. BURROWING.] 1. To excavate a hole to lodge in, as the earth; to lodge a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits. 2. To take refuge in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

Burly (34), a. Abounding in burrs, or resembling burrs.

Burse, n. [L. Lat. bursaria, from bursa, bag. See BURSE.] 1. A treasurer, or cash-keeper; a purser. 2. A student to whom a stipend is paid out of a burse or fund appropriated for that purpose.

Burse, n. A treasurer of a church or monastery. 2. A charitable foundation in a university.

Burse, n. [L. Lat. burse, Fr. bourse, Ger. Börse, D. bors, purse, an exchange.] See BOURSE.

Bursar. (Obs.) A bursary; a purse; a chest; a box; a purse.

Bursa, n. [Middle Ages.] A little college, or a hall in a university.

Burs, n. A public edifice in the cities of continental Europe, for the meeting of merchants to consult on matters of trade. See BOURSE.

Burs, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BURST; p. pr. & vb. n. BURSTING.] 1. To burst or break open with force; to open without violence; to burst visibly.

Burst, v. i. To make any sudden change from restraint, invisibility, inaction, absence, or the like, to an opposite or different state; to issue or escape by a sudden or violent revolution of the natural body — usually with some qualifying adverb or preposition.

Syn. — Crack, break, split; rend; sever.

Burst, v. t. To break or rend by violence; to open with violence or force.

Burst, n. A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion.

Burst'er, n. One that bursts or opens suddenly.

Bürthen, n. & v. See BURDEN.

Bur'y (bür'y), n. [A.-S. burh, burh.] A borough; a manor; as, the Bur' of St. Edmond's; — often used as the noun, as, a burgher; a burgh alderman; a burgh assize; as, Charterbury, 3. (Middle Ages.) A little college, or a hall in a university.

Bur'y (bür'y), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BURIED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUR'ING.] 1. [A.-S. byrgan, allied to beorgan, Geth, beirgan, L. Lat. Belg, to keep, cover, hide. Cf. Bur' , to bury.] A popular form; to cover up, to cover over, to cover up with distinctness, to cover over with, especially to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean.

3. To hide in oblivion.

To bury the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war; a phrase used in allusion to the custom observed by the American Indians, of burying a tomahawk when they conclude a peace.

Syn. — To entomb; inter; inhumate; convey; conceal; overwhelm; repress; keep down.

Burying-ground (bür'y-ing-ground), n. A grave-yard; a burying-place.

Burs, v. t. 1. To fill or stuff with burs, or with other substance.

Bus, n. (Ahbr. from omnibus.) An omnibus. [Low.]

Bus'by, n. (Mil.) A military cap of bear-skin.

Bus'ch, n. (D. bosch, bos, O. H. Ger. busch, N. H. Ger. busch, Ec. bos, Fr. bois; cognates of arms of place; as, Clutterbury.) A thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs.

2. A shrub; particularly a thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs.

3. A branch of ivory (as sacred to Bacchus) hung on doors, or on a tavern sign, or on a tavern coin.

4. A wish, or to line, or to line, with metal, a ring, or lining of metal, let into an orifice.

Bus, v. i. To grow thick or bushy.

Bus', v. i. [imp. & p. p. BUSTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUSTLING.] 1. To use a bush-burrer or for covering.

2. To use a bush-burrer, or for covering. 3. To furnish with a bush, or to line, as a hole, with metal.

Bushean, n. The common, low garden-bean, called in England Whist and Freke.

Bushe, n. [Norm. Fr. busel, O. Fr. boisse, Low Lat. boissel, boisselas, from Low Lat. bustia, bustida, bussis, equiv. to Lat. pusia, pyria, Gr. μύκης, box. Cf. BOX.]

1. A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts. 2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used for measuring. 3. The circle of iron in the nave of a wheel. [Eng.]

Bushel-age, n. The duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Eng.]

Bushel-er, n. A tailor's assistant for repairs.

Bushel-man, n. [Local, Amer.]

Bush-hard'row, n. (Agric.) A sort of hard made of bushes, for hardening grass lands or covering seeds.

Bush-i-ness, n. Qualities of being accustomed to beat about, or travel through bushes; a raw countryman.

Bushing, n. 1. (Mech.) A ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole, and sometimes acting as a journal-box. 2. A thimble; — sometimes called a bush.

Bush-man, n. A man who lives on bosch-man, bosche-man. See BUSH. 1. A settler in the backwoods of Australia. 2. (Geog.) One of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope; — so named by the Dutch.

Bush-whacker, n. A man in the habit of being accustomed to beat about, or travel through bushes; a raw countryman.

Bush-whack'ing, n. 1. Traveling, or working away, through bushes; pulling by the bushes, as in hauling a boat along the bushy margin of a stream. 2. The carrying on of an irregular or predatory warfare. [Amer.]

Bushy, a. [From bush.] 1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs. 2. Thick and spreading, like a bush.

Bu'ly (bù'ly), adv. In a busy manner.

Busy, n. & adj. [Busy-ness, n. busy-ness, busy-ness; — bu'ly adj. One which buses one; employment; occupation. 2. Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain. 3. Traffic in general. 4. Concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy; care.

b. busy-ness. 2. busy-ness, busy-ness, busyness; — bu'ly adj. One which buses one; employment; occupation. 2. Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain. 3. Traffic in general. 4. Concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy; care.

Busy, n. & adj. [Busy-ness, n. busy-ness, busy-ness; — bu'ly adj. One which buses one; employment; occupation. 2. Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain. 3. Traffic in general. 4. Concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy; care.

Busy-ness, n. busy-ness, busy-ness, busyness; busy-ness, busy-ness, busy-ness; — bu'ly adj. One which buses one; employment; occupation. 2. Any particular occupation or employment for a livelihood or gain. 3. Traffic in general. 4. Concern; right or occasion of making one's self busy; care.

Syn. — Affairs; concern; matter; engagement; employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; office; duty.

Busk, n. Music. — An instrument or object used to support, to keep, or to keep in place, a character or the like; a device or device for holding up, keeping, to keep in place, or to keep in position.

Bus'kin, n. [Contr. from O. Fr. bussequia, or D. bussken, prob. from Gr. βύσσα, skin, hide.] 1. A covering for the foot and leg, formerly worn by hunters, and also by actors in tragedy. 2. Tragedy, or the tragic drama, as distinguished from comedy.

Buss'kined, a. 1. Dressed in buskins. 2. Of, or pertaining to, to, to; or caused to be used, to; or caused to be used, to; or caused to be used, to; or caused to be used, to.

Buss'ky, a. Busky; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs. [Generally written bosky.]

Buss, n. 1. [Ger. bus (Luther), allied to Lat. busmus, kith a kiss; — see kiss.] A kiss, more strictly, a kiss given in the hand, or playfully kiss. 2. [O. Fr. busse, L. Lat. busus, bussa, Ger. buse, D. busse; (Naut.) A small two-masted vessel, used in the lorry fishery.


Bust, n. [From Ger. brust, breast, Goth. brustes, by dropping the r.] 1. A piece of statue representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head, shoulders, and breast. 2. The portion of the human figure included between the head and waist; the trunk of the body.

Bust'ard, a. [O. Fr. bist, bistard, bosteard, bostarde, N. Fr. brandard, Sp. avistada, It. ottarda, from Lat. avistarda.] A bird of the ostrich family.

239 The great bustard is the largest land bird in Europe, inhabiting the temperate regions of Europe and parts of Asia and Africa. Great Bustard.

Bustle (bù'stel), v. i. [imp. & p. p. BUSTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUSTLING.] 1. To add much bustle or confusion. 2. To make much bustle or confusion. 3. To make much bustle or confusion.

2. A kind of cushion worn by ladies for the purpose of expanding the skirts behind; a bishop.

Bustler (bù'sler), n. An active, stirring person.
Busy (büs'), a. [A.-S. bygig, biseg. Cf. Icel. bisa, to work with great effort; Goth. ana- bus, precept, order, customary] Employed in business or in the accomplishment of work; occupied. 2. Constantly active or in motion; restless. 3. Active in what does not concern one; officious; pronominal.

Bus'y, adj. [imp. & p. p. BUSYED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUSYING.] To make or keep busy; to employ; to occupy.

Bus'y-body, n. One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddlesome person.

But, prep. & conj. [A.-S. butan, butan, from prefix be and utan, utan, outward, without, from utf, utf, out, without, abroad; G. auff, away.] 1. Except; besides; withal; together with; conjunctive, for; but that, which is now more usual. 3. Other than that; that not; having, properly, after a negative, that. 4. Only; solely; merely.

But's this use of but is a modern innovation, but one too finely established to be disregarded. In all such phrases, a negative is omitted. "Our light affliction, which is but for a moment; that is, which is not, except for a moment."

But's, n. See Butt.

Butcher, n. [Fr. boucher, properly and originally, killer of buck-goats, from Fr. bouc, a buck-goat.] 1. One who slaughters animals for food. 2. One who kills in a bloody manner; one given to slaughter.

Butcher, v. t. & p. p. BUTCHERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUTCHERING.] To kill or slaughter, as animals, for food, or for market. To murder, especially in a bloody or barbarous manner.

Butcher's-bird, n. A bird of different species.

Butcher-ly, a. Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous.

Butcher-y, n. 1. The business of a butcher. 2. Great slaughter; massacre.

But't-end, n. The largest or blunt end of a thing.

But't-er, n. [Fr. bouteiller, bouteur, a bottle-bearer. See BOTTLE, which probably was the origin of the term. A manner in which pigs or hogs were brought to market, was by the butchers, who would place the end of the pig or hog on the foot, and the tail, and thus carry it."

Butt-her-age, n. [Old Eng. Law.] A duty on wine imported by foreigners or merchant strangers; — so called because originally paid by the king's butcher for the king.

Bуть-ship, n. The office of a butcher.

Bутьment, n. [Abbreviation of abutment, q. v.] (Arch.) A buttress of an arch. See ABUTMENT.

Bуть, n. Bot. butt, butt, shank, butt, boat, O. Fr. бут, bot, end, extremity. Cf. Gaeic. buta, butt, mark, bot, mound, W. bot, any round body, post, any short thing. 1. The larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber or of a pipe. 2. A mark to be shot at; an object of aim. 3. One at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed. 4. A push or thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal. 5. See Bow. 6. A deal or cake of wood, as of a pipe. 7. The thickest and stoutest part of a tanned ox hides. 7. (Carp.) A kind of hinge; — used in hanging doors, &c., and so named because screwed to the edge of the door, or on the part which butts against the casing, and not, like other hinges, on the face of it. 8. A short piece of land left unplowed at the end of a field. 9. The metal ring at the other end of a fire-engine. 10. A shot of a fire-engine. 11. To thrust at; to strike by thrusting the head against, as a Butt (butt or bit), n. [Fr. An isolated peak or abrupt elevation of land.

Bутter, n. [A.-S. bute; Lat. butum, Gr. batepor, from bute, of the hose of a fire-engine; bute, but, cow, and rapes, cheese.] 1. An oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream by churning. 2. Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities.

Bуть, v. t. & p. p. BUTTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUTTERING.] To cover or spread with butter.

Bуть-er, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Ranuncu- lus, or crowfoot, having bright yellow flowers.

Bуть-er, v. i. [imp. & p. p. BUZZED; p. pr. & vb. n. BUZZING.] An onomatopoeia. To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees; hence, to speak with a low, humming voice.

Buzzy, v. i. To make known by buzzing. To spread, as report, by whispers.

Buzz, v. i. A continuous, humming noise, as of bees. 2. A whisper; a report spread secretly or cautiously.

Butter, n. [Same as butress, in a different application.] (Fur.) An instrument used for paring the hoof of a horse.

Butter-milk, n. The milk that remains after the but- ter is separated from it.

Butter-nut, n. (Bot.) An American tree and its fruit, so called from the oil contained in the latter. The nut of a tree found in South America; — called also So Suevers, No Suevers.

Butter-tree, n. (Bot.) A tropical tree, the seeds of which yield a substance very closely resembling butter.

Butter-y, n. Having the qualities, consistence, or appearance, of butter.

Bussy, v. i. An apartment where butter, milk, prov- isions, &c., are kept. 2. A room in some colleges where liquors, fruit, and refreshments are kept for sale to the students. 3. A cellar in which butts of wine are kept.

By-hinge, n. See Butt.

Büt't joint, n. (Carp.) A joint between two Butt-jointing, n. Pieces of timber or wood, at the end of one or both.

But'lock, n. [From butt, end, q. v.] 1. The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind. 2. (Naut.) The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

But'ton, n. [Fr. bouton, from bout, end, ex- tremity. A little ball; a knob. 2. A catch, used to fasten together the different parts of dress. A bud; a germ of a plant. 3. A piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten together. 4. (Altering) A small mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion. To hold by the button, to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore; to button-hole.

But'ton, v. t. To be fastened by a button or other means.

But'ton-hole, n. The hole in which a button is cemented.

But'ton-hole, v. t. To hold by the button or button-hole; to detain in conversation to weariness; to bore.

But'ton-mold, n. A mold of bone, wood, or other material, which is made into a button by covering it with cloth of some kind.

But'ton-wood (27), n. (Bot.) The western plane-tree, a large tree growing in North America, producing rough balls, from which it is named.

But'tress, n. [From Fr. bouter, to push, Buttress, butt, put. See BUTT.] (Arch.) A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support.

But'tress, v. t. To support by a buttress; to prop.

But'tress-wool, n. (Mech.) A sort of building or forming by forcing together the flattened ends of two pieces of iron or steel, at a welding edge.

But'ty-ric-oaeus, a. [From Lat. butyrum. See Butt- er.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

But'ty-ric-ohl, n. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, Butyric acid. [A.-S. bocum, from bocan, bugan, to fad, and the adj. term. sum, equiv. to Eng. somem.] Yielding; pliable. [Obs.] 2. Brisk; jolly; frolicsome.

But'y-om-ly, adv. In a butyrom manner; briskly.

But'y-om-ness, n. Quality of being butyrom; jollity.

But'y, v. t. [imp. & p. p. BOUGHT (baut); p. pr. & vb. n. BUYING.] [A.-S. bygan, bugan, to buy, Goth. bugjan, to buy, to sell.] 1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for. 2. To purchase for. 3. By something deemed worth the thing bought. To buy off. (a.) To influence to compliance. (b.) To deduct by a consideration given. — To buy out, to purchase the int. — To buy out of, to purchase from, and formed from the seller is sepa- rated from the company, and the purchaser takes his place. — To buy on credit, to purchase with a promise to repayment at a future date. — To buy the rev. — To buy the right of purchasing, at a fixed price, at a future time.

But'y, v. i. To negotiate or treat about a purchase.

Buy'er, n. One who buys; a purchaser.
C

C (k), the third letter in the English alphabet, and the first consonant, has two sounds, one close, like K; the other a sibilant, precisely like S. The digraph ch has three sounds, the first equivalent to tsh, as in church; the second equivalent to sh, as in chaise; the third equivalent to chin (see chin). See also § (Mus.). After the letter is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semibreve, corresponding to C. C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

Cáb, n. [Heb. gab, from gābāb, to hold.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five-sixths pints.

Cáb-bal, n. [Heb. gabbāl, gabbālah, reception, tradition, mysterious doctrine, from gābāl, to take or receive.] 1. A number of persons united to promote their private views in church of state by intrigue; a junta. 2. Secret artifices of such a junta; intrigue.

Syn. — Party; faction. — Cabal and faction differ from party, being always used in a bad sense. A cabal intrigues secretly to gain power: a faction labors more openly to change or break down the existing order of things.


Cáb-bál-lá, i. mysterions kind of science among Jewish cabalists. — Cabal, cabalistic, caballistic, caballisticus. — Caballistic, pertaining to, or containing, cabalistic artifices. — Caballistic, pertaining to a horse.

Cáb-bá-ne, o. [O. Eng. cabby, from Latin capitatus, having a capital, caput, head.] 1. A genus of plants of different varieties, common as a garden vegetable. 2. Cloth printed by one who cuts out garments.

Cáb-bá-ne, o. i. To form a head, or to make a head.

Cáb-bá-ne, o. e. [imp. p. CABBAGED; p. pr. & vb. CABBAGING.] From the noun; prop. and orig., to cut off the heads of cabbages, and occasionally also as are not our own, but belong to others.] To pull up, or to make a head of, anything, in the cutting off or cutting up.

Cáb-bá-ú-ché, s. A species of rose having a thick, compacted form, like a cabbage.

Cáb-lín, n. [W. caban, dim. of cab, cot, tent.] 1. A small room. 2. A cottage; a hut or small house. 3. An apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.


Cáb-lín, v. i. To confine in a cabin.

Cáb-lín-boy, n. [A. S. cablín, whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers in a ship.

Cáb-lín-ét, n. [Dim. of cabin. See CABIN.] 1. A small room; a cabin. 2. A private room in which consultations are held. 3. The select or secret council of a prince or executive government. 4. A piece of furniture, consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors. 5. A safe place for valuables.

Cáb-lín-ét-cón-cill, n. Confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate.

Cáb-ló, n. [L. capitum, caput, a rope, from capere, to take, caper, D., Dan., Sw., & Ger. kalot.] A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, and for other purposes.

Cáb-ló, v. t. To fasten with a cable.

Cáb-bóz, n. [Per. kobh, meat roasted.] A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer. 2. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.

Cáb-bóz', n. [The first part seems to be allied to W. caw, caw, booth, and the second part to Eng. booth, booth, booth, &c.] A kind of ship, and Ger. bisse, a kind of ship, or Ger. biceps, Eng. box; or it may be a mere termination. [Written also cauboose.] (Naut.) (a.) A house on deck, where the cooking is done; commonly called the galley. (b.) A box that covers the chimney in a ship.

Cáb-rí' o-let' (káb'ri-o-lá) n. [Fr. cabriolet, dim. of cabrio, a goat-leap, caper, from Lat. caprarius, wild goat. It is so called from its skipping lightness.] A light pleasure-carrige with two seats, having a calash top, and a covering for the legs and lap.

Cáb-ca-á (or k'o-á), n. [Mexican castillo.] The chocolate tree, found in South America and the West Indies.

Cáb-á-ló-t, n. [Ger. kaschelot, Greenland kigikull.] (Zool.) The sperm whale.

Cabeche (kash], n. [Fr., from cachet, to hide.] A hiding-place for concealing and preserving provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

Cabeche-t, i. a. Having, or pertaining to, a bad state of body.

Cabela (kash'), n. [Fr., from cache, cachet. See CACHE.] A seal, as of a letter.

Cachet, n. [Fr., from cachet, to hide.] An inscription of informatio of those who gave offense to the King of France or his chief ministers.
CALAMITOUS

[Ca-ca-ni-ti-o-n] n. [Lat. cachinnatio, from cachinnare, to laugh aloud.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cac’he (kahl’k), e. i. [Imp. & p. p. CACKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CACKLING.] [L. G. cakeln, D. gaggelen, G. G. kackeln, H. G. gackeln, gackern.] 1. To make a noise like a hen. 2. To laugh with a broken nose. 3. To talk in a silly manner; to prattle.

Cac’hé (kahl’k, l’k), n. 1. The broken noise of a goose or other bird; a cooing prattle.

Cac’hler, n. 1. A foul or sickly smell. 2. A tartler.

Cé’o-chým, n. [Gr. κοχύμια, from κοχύς, bad, and χύω, juice.] (Med.) A vitiated state of the humors of the body.

Cé’o’dém’on, n. [Gr. κοδαίωμα, from κοδαίς, bad, and δέμων, demon.] 1. An evil spirit. (Obs.) 2. (Med.) The nightmare.

Cé’dro, [Lat., from Gr. το κάδους, from καδος, bad, and κύδων, custom, habit.] 1. A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition. 2. (Med.) An incurable ulcer.

Cé’o-gro-ph’-phy, n. [Gr. καις, bad, and γραφή, writing.] Bad spelling or writing.

Ca-du’ph’-noi-as, a. Harsh sounding.

Ca’ph’-no-ou, n. [Gr. καφυνώ, from καφυς, bad, and φους, sound.] 1. (Ghet.) A disagreeable sound of words. 2. (Slang.) An unpleasant sound; an alteration of the voice.

[Ca-sus, n.; pl. Ca’stus-es, or Ca’stis. (Gr. καστός, a pricket, a prick, a point; L. castus, of crops, of peasants.) American plants, remarkable for having thick, fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and often armed with spines.

[Cad., n. [Abbrev. of cadet, q. v.] 1. One who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, to regulate the passage of passengers, &c. [Eng.] 2. An errand-boy.

Ca’d’-vé-ro-ou-s, a. [Lat. cadaverous, from cadaver, a corpse.] Having the color and odor, or otherwise resembling, a corpse; pale; wan; ghastly.

Ca’di’dié, n. [Allied to Ger. köder, bait.] (Entorn.) The larva of the caddis-fly. It is a favorite bait with anglers.

Ca’di’dié-flő, n. (Entorn.) A species of insect, frequenting marshy places.

Ca’di’d, n. [Fr. & G. cader, cader, cotton, fustian, W. cader, a kind of stuff or cloth.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

Ca’di’dôw, n. [Gael. cadhag, cadhach.] A chunk; a hunk.

Ca’di’dy, n. [Dim. of cade, cask.] A small box for keeping tea.

Ca’dô, n. [Gr. κάδος, jar.] A barrel or cask.

Ca’dô-ló, n. [Lat. cadera, from Lat. cader, to fall.] 1. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A regular fall or modulation of sound.

Ca’dô-né, n. (Mil.) A uniform time and pace in marching.

Ca’dô-né, n. (a) A pause at the end of an air. (b) A closing embellishment.

Ca’dô-né, v. t. To regulate by musical measure.

Ca’dô-né, n. The same as CADENCE.

Ca’dô-vént, a. [Lat. caduens, cadentes, p. pr. of cadere, to fall.] Falling.

Ca’dô, n. [Fr. cadet, the youngest or younger son or brother, O. Fr. capet, as if from a N. Fr. capitement, dim. of caput, head, top, extremity.] (Mil.) A general officer of the rank of regiment, as a private, to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. [Eng.] (b.) A young man in a military school.

Ca’dô-wé, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’dô-wé, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’dô-gé, v. t. [Sot. cach, cach, cedge, to toss, drive, O. Eng. catch, to drive.] To live on another meanly.

Ca’dô-gé, n. 1. One who brings butter, eggs, potatoes, or other provisions, to market from the country; a huckster; a pedlar. [Prov. Eng.] 2. One who gets his living out of others by trickery or by begging.

Ca’dô-gé (kay’gê), a. Cheery or mirthful, as after good company.

Ca’dô-gé, n. 1. A cask or vessel, or a head covering made of camel’s hair, whence the name. [En.] A woolen stuff, of fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

Ca’dô-mé, n. 1. [Lat. calamemus, calamenca, calamensis, from G. calamum, a reputed prince of Thrace, suck of the Turks, who is said to have introduced himself into Greece sixteen letters of the alphabet.

Ca’-dô-mé, a. [Gr. καδόμε, καδάμε, (sc. γυν.) calamite.] (Min.) An oxide of zinc. (b) Formerly, the ore of zinc called calamine.

Ca’dô-mé, n. 1. A metal related to zinc. It is white, and both ductile and malleable.

Ca’dô-lé-wus, n. (Lat.) (Myth.) Mercury’s rod; a wand entwined by two serpents, and surmounted with the head of Medusa.

Ca’dô-lé-ti, n. [L. Lat. calclus, fr. Lat. calculus.] Tendency to fall; feebleness of old ago.

Ca’dô-col, a. [Lat. caducus, from cadere, to fall.] (a) Slightly falling off quickly, as compared with other parts.

Ca’s-ti’-ral, or Ca’si-ti’-ral, n. [Eng. pl. Ca’s-ti’s-ras; L. pl. Ca’s-ti’si-ras., (Lat., from cadere, caduus, to fall.) (b) Falling off quickly, as compared with other parts.

Ca’s-ti’-ral, or Ca’si-ti’-ral, a. Pertaining to Caducous the cerasus.

Café (ka’fâ), n. [Fr. café. See COFFEE.] A coffee-house.

Ca-fé’-tée, a. [See COFFEE.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee.

Ca-fé’-tée, n. (Chem.) A white, bitter, crystallizable substance, obtained from coffee.

Ca’-tém, or Ca’-tém, n. [Turk. qatam.] A Persian or Turkish garment. [barrel] or a leg.

Ca-gé, n. [Dan. & Sw. kajze, Icel. kagur.] A small cask.

Ca’gée, n. [From Lat. racee, cavity, from races, hollow.] 1. A box for containing matches, tinder, or other animals. 2. A place of confinement for criminals.


Ca’gée, n. [Lat. captivus, captive, from capere, to take.] 1. A captive. (Obs.) 2. A mean, despicable person.

Ca’gée, n. Belonging to a cattail; base; vile.

Ca’-gée-pé, n. [Malayan origin, from k électrique, tree, and pitch, white.] An essential oil from the East Indies.

Ca-jé’-lé, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CAJOLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAJOLING.] To flatter, to flatter, originally to allure one into a tree, like a bird, Fr. geble, dim. of cage.] To deceive or delude by flattery.

Syn. — To flatter; wheedle; deceive; delude; coax; entrap.

Ca-jé’-lé’r, n. A flatterer; a wheedler.

Ca-jé’-lé’r-y, n. A wheedling; coaxing language; flattery.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [From Lat. coquere, to cook, bake.] 1. A composition of meat, butter, sugar, &c., baked in a small mass. 2. A mass of matter concreted in a form rather flat than high.

Ca’lé-ke, v. t. To form into a cake, or mass.

Ca’lé-ke, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CARED (kaid); p. pr. & vb. n. CARING.] To concretize or form into a hard mass.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [From Ar. garah, a kind of gourd, and abas, a bottle, dry, i.e., a dry gourd, scooped out.] 1. The fruit from which the calabash is made, as a private, to acquire military skill, and obtain a commission. [Eng.] (b.) A young man in a military school.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.

Ca’lé-ke, n. [Cassidies.] See CADDIES.
shoes of with sharp points of iron, to prevent their slipping on ice; — said of a horse or ox.
Camel, n.  [L. camelus, hoof, Lat. calyx, heel, calcar, spur.] 1. A sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox, used to prevent the animal from slipping. 2. An instrument with sharp points, with which a horse or ox is made to prevent slipping on the ice. [Amer.] [Written also calker, calkin, cork.]
Calk'er (kawk'er), n. One who calks. See Calk.
Calk'in (kalk'ìn or kawk'in), n. See Calk.
Calk'er-ing (kalk'er-ing), n. An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.
Call, v. t. [imp. & p. p. called; p. pr. & vb. n. calling.] 1. To invite or command to come or be present. 2. To give a name to; to name.
3. To name or designate, as for an office, duty, or employment.
4. To utter in a loud voice.
5. To summon to, or cause to summon to; — called is generic; summons and convey imply some right or authority, as to summon a witness or convey an assembly; to bid supposes superiority, as to call a servant and bid him do something.
6. To speak in a loud voice; to cry out.
7. To make a brief stay or visit.
Call, n. 1. A vocal address, of summons or invitation.
2. A public claim or demand; a requisition.
3. A quinine solution, or mixture, used as a temporary short visit. 5. (Hunting.) A noise blown on a horn.
6. (Naut.) A whistle or pipe, used to summon the sailors to their duty. 7. (Dial.) A noise made in imitation of a bird's voice to call birds by imitating their voice.
Call of the house (Legislative Bodies), a calling over the names of the members, to discover who is absent.
Celler, n. One who calls.
Cell'éd, a. [Lat. cellulás, from cellulare, to be thick-skinned, from cellula, hardened, thick skin, tepid: hardness, callousness.] Crafty; cunning. [Rare.]
Cell'grof'theal, a. Of, or pertaining to, calligraphic.
Cell'grof'theal'a, npl. calligraphy.
Cel'lä'phon, n. [Gr. καλλιάρησις, kalλía, beautiful, and ρέω, to write.] Fair or elegant penmanship.
Cel'ling, n. 1. A summons, or invitation. 2. [Rare] A summons, from authority; vociferousness.
Cel'lop'e, n. [Myth.] The muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry. 2. A kind of steam-organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind.
Cel'lo'phal, n. See Cellaphis, Calippee.
Cel'li'per's, n. pl. See Cellipers.
Cel'li'pho'nés, n. See Caliphonics.
Cel'li'ous, a. A horned, knobby, or knobbyness of skin.
Cel'ló'ous, a. [Lat. cellulósus, callous, from cellulum, callus.] 1. Hardened; indurated. 2. Hardened in mind.
Cem.- Syn. — Obdurate; hard; hardened; indurated; insensible; unfeeling. See One-sided.
Cem'lé'ous-ness, a. State of quality being callous.
Cem'p'ow, a. [A.-S. całą, call, allied to Lat. callum, bald.] 1. A calico, gray, woven, or unbleached, for cloth, or cloth of fine texture. See Cloth.
Cem'pus, n. [Lat.] 1. (Med.) A pretreatment hardness in the body, particularly of the skin. (b.) The new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.
Cem'kin, a. [compar. calmer; superl. calmest.] 1. Not stormy. 2. Undisturbed by passion; not excited.
Cem.- Syn. — Still; quiet; undisturbed; tranquill; peaceful; serene; composed; placid; sedate; collection; sobriety.
Cem'kin, a. [Prob. from Gr. καλέσω, burning heat, from καλελεί, to burn; either because during a great heat there is generally also a calm, or because the hot time of the day obliges us to seek for shade and quiet. Freedom from mental excitement.]
Cem'kin, n. 1. Tranquillity; stillness; quiet; serenity; placidity. 2. To render still or quiet, as the elements. 3. To deliver from agitation or excitement.
Cem.- Syn. — To appease; allay; tranquillize; compose; assuage. 2. To quiet or still, manner. 3. To make still or quiet, State of quality of being calm.
Cem'ly (kem'lë), adv. In a calm or quiet manner.
Cem'ny (kem'ni), n. A sediment, or deposit of mineral matter, or of quality of being calm.
Cem'o'mel, n. [Gr. καλόμελος, beautiful, and μέλος, black, in allusion to its properties and color. Cf. EHThs MINERAL. The last syllable was afterward interpreted as part of mel (honey).] (Chem.) A mild chloride of mercury, much used as a medicine.
Cem'lö'ric, a. [From Lat. color, heat.] (Physics.) The principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.
Cem'ro'f'ICE, n. [Lat. calx, from color, heat, and fuere, to make.] Possessing the quality of producing heat; causing heat; heating.
Cem'ro'frig'mous, a. The invisible heating rays which emanate from the sun, and are the source of heat and burning bodies.
Cem'lo'ri-fi-ca'tion, n. The production of heat, especially animal heat.
Cem'lo'ri-men'ter, n. [Lat. color, heat, and Gr. μέρος, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.
Cem'lo'ri-men'try, n. The measurement of quantities of heat contained in bodies.
Cem'lo'ri-mo'v, a. [Lat. color, heat, and motor, a mover, from movere, to move.] A kind of galvanic battery, producing powerful effects.
Cem'-lö'te, n. [Fr. coloate, dim. of O. Fr. colat, a flat cap.] A shade cap. See Colature, helmet. 1. A skull-cap. 2. The cap of a sword-hilt.
Cem'lö'type, n. [Gr. καλός, beautiful, and τύπος, stamp, type.] (Photogr.) A method of taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.
Cem-lo'yer, n. [Gr. καλός, beautiful, good, and γέφυρα, an old man.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek church.
Cem'-lö-trap, n. [A.-S. celitragge; ti. Cem'lo-tron'polo, star-thistle, from calcaris, to tread, and tribulo, star-thistle, steelpol, from Lat. tribulus, calceol, a kind of thistle; or thistle, a stone genus of plants, having a prickly fruit composed of five nuts united in a whorl. 2. (Mil.) An instrument with four pointed points, so that, three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward.
Cem'-lou'met, n. [Lat. calamus, reed.] A kind of pipe, used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco, and also as a symbol or instrument of peace and war.
Cem'-lou'mi-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. calumniated; p. pr. & vb. n. calumniation.] — Of, or pertaining to, calumny. — Defamatory.
Cem'-lou'mi-ation, n. False accusation of a crime or offense; slander.
Cem'-lou'mi-ator, n. [Lat. who calumniate, or imply calumny, slanderous; — defamatory.
Cem'-lou'mi-ous, a. Containing or implying calumny; slanderous; defamatory.
Cem'-lou'mi-ous-ly, adv. Slanderously.
Cem'-lou'my, n. [Lat. calamnia.] False accusation of a crime or offense, knowingly or maliciously made or reported; defamation.
Cem.-Syn. — Slander; defamation; libel. — Calumny properly denotes the originating or first uttering of such a charge; the revolution will apply to the circulation also to the circulation of the charge when originated by other.
Cem'-val'ry, n. [Lat. calvarei, calvareia, skull, from calvus, bald.] 1. A place of skulls; particularly the place of Christ’s crucifixion, and the three, Calvatus, Cuth. Countries. — A kind of chapel, often on a hill, wherein are represented the mysteries of Christ’s passion and death.
Cem'-yae, v. t. [From calf.] To bring forth a calf.
Cem'-vin'ism, n. The tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.
Cem'-vin'ist, n. One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.
Cem'-vin'ist'ical, a. Pertaining to Calvin, or to his doctrines.
Cem'-vin'is'tic, a. Pertaining to theology.
Cañadillo, a. Stone engraved in relief. See CAMPO.

Can (naut). 1. [Lat. camera, vault, arch. See CHAMBER. (Arch.) An arch or convexity on the top of a beam, or of an archway. 2. [Lat. tumbre, to exchange, or in science, is or skill. See CHAMBLO.] The science of exchange, weights, and measures, &c. See CANMET. 3. [Lat. cambruse, a. A ship's cook-room or kitchen. See COBOSE.]

Cambril. See CAMBRE.

Cambric, v. t. [Fr. cambric, Cambray, in Flanders, where it was first made.] 1. A fine, thin, and white fabric of flax or linen. 2. A fabric, made of cotton, of various colors, in imitation of linen cambric. See Picture. See COBESE.

Camel. [Lat. camelus, Gr. καμηλος, Hebrew גנאל, Ar. جنائ, jamal, jemal.] 1. (Zool.) A large ruminant quadruped, used in Africa and Asia for carrying burdens and for riding. 2. (Naut.) A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals or bars. 3. (Med.) A caméd-l'ata, a [From the Jesuit Camelli, who was said to have brought it from the East. (Bot.) A magnificent plant with enormous flowers, one of which the species Tropaeolum is most cultivated for ornamental purposes. 4. (Bot.) A plant which gives rise to a dark red dye, used from Sierro Leone.

Cam-é-o, n. [Lat. carne, camel, in Lat. cometa, gemme, jewel.] A precious stone, or a shell ornament. See Picture.

Camé-ré, n. [Lat.] 1. (Arch.) An arched or vaulted roof, covering, or ceiling. 2. The form of the camera obscura used by photographers.

Camé-rès-tics, n. sing. [Lat. camera, vault, arch. Low lang. chamber, concave, treasury.] The science of finance or public revenue.

Camél-li-da, [Lit., lucid chamber, from Lat. camera, chamber, and lucidus, lucid, light.] An instrument which gives rise to a reflection of picture that is thrown down on paper or canvas so as to be conveniently traced.

Camél-la Ob-séi-dé, [Lat., literally dark chamber. (Optics.) An apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass by a magnifying chamber or by a box.

Camé-ré-si-sé, n. [Fr. camisade, from O. Fr. camis, shirt.] (Obs.) (Mil.) A shirt worn by some of the First, uniform, in order to be able to recognize another in a night attack. (b.) An attack by surprise at night.

Canét, n. From Lat. camerus, Eng. camell, Gr. καμερόν, See Picture, garments of it. A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or of wool and thread.

Cam-o-mille, n. From Gr. χαμοπηδρόν, strictly earthy, and γαμήλιος, of its kind. (Bot.) A bitter plant of different species, used in medicine.

Cam, n. [Lat. campana.] 1. Ground on which tents, huts, &c., are erected for shelter. 2. Arrangement of tents, huts, &c., together. 3. A company or body of persons encamped in the same spot. 4. [imp. & p. p. CAMPED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAMPING.] To afford rest or lodging for, or as an army, or as an encampment. 5. To rest or lodge; to pitch tents, &c.; to encamp. See Picture. 6. A large, quadrangular; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. (Mil.) The time that an army keeps the field.

Cam-É-gri, (kam-p'gri', n. [From Lat. Campania, the country about Naples, so called from its being plane and level. It is called Campania, a large, quadrangular; an extensive tract of ground without considerable hills. (Mil.) The time that an army keeps the field.

Cam-pé-gri, (kam-pé'gri, n. To serve in a campaign.

Cam-É-ri-form, a. [Low Lat. campana, bell, and Lat. forma, form.] (Bot.) In the shape of a bell.

Cam-É-pa-no-logy, n. [Low Lat. campana, bell, and Gr. καμήλος, discourse.] Art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.

Cam-pán'u-late, (kam-pán'ú-lat, a. [From Lat. campanula, dim. of campana, bell.] (Bot.) Bell-shaped.

Cam-bé-ré-stéad, n. A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space, as in a caravan or box.

Cam-pé-tris-tral, a. [From Lat. campestre, campestris, and Lat. pistrum, from camp, field.] Pertaining to, or in the form of, a camp or field.

Cam-É-phré, n. [A contraction of camphene]. (Chem.) Pure oil of turpentine. [Sometimes written camphine.]

Cam-phëre, n. An old name of the plant.

Cam-phëre-ás, v. t. To impregnate with camphor.

Cam-phëre-sal, n. Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.

Cam-pi-on, n. [Probably from Lat. campana, field.] (Bot.) A plant bearing poisonous berries.

Can-vas, v. t. A religious meeting, held chiefly by Methodists, in some retired spot, where they encamp for continuous devotion during the summer.

Cam-pó-stol, n. A stool with cross-legs to fold up.

Cam-sé, a. Which, or (Much.) A part of a wheel, of irregular outline, employed to produce a variable or alternating motion in machinery.

Cam-wod, (kam'wo, a. A red dye, or a. A plant from Sierra Leone.

Cam-n, n. [A. S. canne, from Lat. canna, reed, a small vessel, Gr. καννα, or κάνναρ. A cup or vessel for liquids, in modern times made of metal.

Cam-ni, v. t. [A. S. canan, Gothic. canial, kana, O. H. Ger. Kerne, n. H. Ger. Korn, n. O. G. Korn, n. CUNNING.] To be able to have power, either physical or moral. It is an auxiliary verb which modifies the meaning of the verb.

Syn.- Can but; can not but. — "I can but perish if I try," means it is the utmost that one can believe; "I can not but think," &c., "I can not but say," that is, one can not help it. This latter idea of constraint is a very common one, and should always be expressed by the words can not but. Can but be properly used (as above) only where we refer to the worst that can happen. American writers sometimes overlook this distinction.

Canneallo (ka-nal or ka-nall), n. [Fr., properly and originally a pack of dogs, from Lat. canis, dog.] The lowest class of people; the rabble; the vulgar.

Can-al, n. [Lat. canalis, originally adj. from canna, reed, pip. 1. An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats. (Anat.) A duct for the passage of liquids or solids.

Canán, n. [Lat. cancella, English cannone, dog.] A small, singing bird, related to the Finessyl, a native of the United States.

Can-cél, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CANCELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CANCELLING.] (Lat. cancellare, to make like a lattice, to cross out, from cancellum, dim. of cancellus, lattice.) 1. To cross and deface the lines of; to blot out. 2. To annul, or destroy. 3. (Print.) To suppress and reprint, for the sake of substituting other matter.

Syn.-To obliterate; deface; erase; efface; abolish; revoke; abrogate; repeal; do away; set aside.

Can-cél, n. [Print.] (a.) The suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work. (b.) The part thus altered.

Can-cél-lât, a. Marked with cross lines.

Can-cél-lât-ion, n. 1. Act of canceling or defacing by cross lines. 2. (Math.) One of the common factors, in both the dividend and divisor.

Can-cer, n. [Lat.] 1. The crab. See CRAB. 2. (Astron.) A sign in the zodiac, somewhat resembling a crab in form, and denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer. 3. (Med.) A livid, scirrhous tumor, usually terminating in an ulcer, and very rarely cured.

Can-cér-ât, v. t. To grow into a cancer. (Cancer.

Can-cér-ât, n. A growth, or any form of striking out common factors, in both the dividend and divisor.

Can-cér-oïd, n. A. Like, or consisting of, a cancer; affected with cancer.

Can-Ér-éí-form (sas), n. [Lat. canis and forma, form.] 1. Having the form of a crab. 2. Like a crab, or in any other animal: [tied of a crab.

Can-cérino, a. [From cancer, q. v.] Having the quality of a cancer.

Can-de-là-brà, n. [Lat. pl. CANDE-LABRA; Eng.
Cant-er-bury (ber'ty), n. A receptacle for music, portolfoes, &c., being a stand with divisons in it.

Cant-er-bury-title, n. A fabulous story; — so called from the tales of Chaucer.

Cant-th-a-ri-s, n.; pl. CANT-th-A-RID-EG. [Lat. & Gr. (Entom.) A coleopterous insect or beetle, used for blistering. — Slang.

Cant-hoak (27), n. A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end, for canting or turning over heavy logs. [Amer.

Cant-ici, n.; pl. CANT-I-CLE. [Lat. cantillation of the Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Cant-icle, n. See CANTILEVER.

Cant-ill-late, n. [Lat. cantillare, dim. of cantare, intens. form of canere, to sing.] To chant.

Cant-ill-lation, n. A chanting; with musical accompaniments.

Can-tine, n. See CANTEN.

Can-tile (kleen'tl), n. [Dim. of cant, n.] 1. A fragment, corner, or edge of any thing. 2. The hind-foot, or proportionate part of a limb.

Can-tlet, n. [Dim. of candle, v. g.] A piece.

Can-to, n.; pl. CAN'TO-TG. [It. canto, from Lat. cantus, singing, song, from canere, to sing.] 1. One of the chief divisions of a poem of some length; a book. 2. (Mus.) The soprano, the highest voice.

Cant-nor, n. Fr. From L. Lat. cantonus, corner, cornerstone, district, aug. of O. Fr. cant, lat. & Sp. cano, edge, corner. See CANT, n. 1. A small portion or district of territory, constituting a distinct state or government as, the cantons of Switzerland. 2. A distinct part, or division.

Cant-on-al, a. Pertaining to a canton; divided into canons.

Cant-on-ize, n. To divide into canons.

Cant-on-ment, n. A part or division of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops.

Can-toon', n. A kind of strong stuff or mustard.

Can-trav, n. From Lat. cantrax, cantrax, hemp. 1. A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting, &c. 2. The sails of a vessel.

Can-vass, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CANVASED (kan'vad); p. pr. & vb. n. CANVASSING.] To canvass a town or small part of a state on the stump; to divide into districts. 2. To solicit votes or interest.

Can-vass, v. t. To solicit votes or interest.

Can-vass-cry, n. 1. Crying out the state of the election by the names of the candidates, or subscribers. 2. One who examines the returns of votes.

Can'y, a. [See CANE.] Consisting of cane, or abounding with canes.

Can'yon, n. A CANY.

Can-z'o-ne, n. [It., a song, from Lat. canere, to sing.] (Mus.) A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation. [Rare.]

Can-no-nitz, n.; pl. CAN-NOX-ITZ, n. A vessel, or a piece of ordnance, of a short, light, and versatile kind, very serviceable in action.

Cap-a-pie (kap'ah-pie'), [Fr.] From head to foot.
Ca-pá·ri-són, n. [Sp. caparazon, cover for a saddle, coach, &c., from capar, cloak, cover, and azon, the bow(s) of an arrow, cover, hood, hence, the Sp. term. azon.] 1. A covering laid over the saddle or harness of a horse; trappings. 2. Gay or rich clothing.

Ca-pá·ri-so·n, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CAPARISONED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAPARISONING.] To cover with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse. 2. To adorn with rich dress; to dress.

Ca-pé·no, n. 1. [Lat. caput, head, top, extremity.] A neck of a horse reaching into the sea; a headland. 2. [Fr. capes.] Part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders.

Ca-pé·let, n. [Fr. capulet.] (Far.) A wen-like swelling on the joint of the elbow of a horse.

Ca-per, v. i. [From Lat. caper, a he-goat.] To leap or jump about in a sprightly manner; to spring; to dance.

Ca-per, n. 1. A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump. 2. [Fr. capper.] A caper grass of the genus Ar. & Per. al-kabur. The Skr. kapahé is dried ginger, from kapcha, phlegm, and ara, enemy, a remedy against phlegm. 3. [Bot.] The flower-bud or unexpanded flower of the caper-bush, much used for pickling.

Ca-per·bus·h, n. (Bot.) A genus of low shrubs, some of Caper-tree, j. Of which produce berries, and others pods of ca-pes·t, n. [Lat., thou mayst take, from caper, to take.] A person commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it; — also called writ of capias.

Ca-pil·lá·ce·ous, a. [Lat. capitaceous, hairy, from capi·lum, a hair.] Pertaining to or resembling a hair; resembling a hair; long and very slender.

Ca-pil·la·ment, n. [Lat. capitamentum, from capillus, hair.] A filament or fine hair-like thread or fiber.

Ca-pil·lár·ty, n. State or condition of being capillary.

Ca-pil·la·ry, or Ca·pill·o·ry, n. Pertaining to or resembling a hair; resembling a hair; long and very slender.

Ca-pil·la·ry (44), n. A fine vessel or canal; especially, one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins.

Ca-pi·tal, a. [Lat. capitalis, from caput, head.] 1. Pertaining to the head. 2. Pertaining to, or involving, the functions of the head or life. 3. First in importance.

Ca-pi·tal letter (Print), a letter usually distinguished by its form and greater size from those in which the body of a page is printed; as, so-called capital letters.

Ca-pi·tal stock, the fund of a trading company or corporation.

Ca-pi·tal·ist, n. [Fr. capitaliste.] 1. A man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.

Ca-pi·tal·iza·tion, n. 1. Act of converting money or stock into capital. 2. Use of capital letters.

Ca-pi·tal·ize, v. t. 1. To convert into capital, as money or stock. 2. To print in capital letters.

Ca-pi·ta·tion, n. [Lat. capitatio, from caput, head.] 1. A numbering of persons. 2. A tax upon each head; a poll-tax; — usually called capitation-tax.

Ca-pité·l配备, n. (0. Eng. Law.) A tenure of land.

Ca-pi·tol, n. [Lat. capitolium, from caput, head.] 1. The temple of Jupiter, in Rome, on the Mons Capitolinus. 2. (a.) A city, town, or other public place, occupied by a national or state legislature; a government-house.

Ca-pi·tu·lar·y, a. 1. Belonging to a chapter; chapteratical.

Ca-pi·tu·lar·y (44), a. Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.
CAPTAIN 101 CARD

case, fr. capere, to take, contain.] 1. (Bot.) A seed-pod or pericarp, opening, when mature, by the separation of its valves; as, the pod of a pea or bean. (Bot.) A case or vessel for storing or melting samples of ores, &c. (b.) A small, shallow, evaporating dish, usually of porcelain. (Physiol.) A small membranous sac. 4. A metallic seal of office, used to be put into the post. Captain (42). [From Lat. caput, the head.] 1. The military officer who commands a company or troop; — also the commander of a ship, the foremost of a body of watermen; a master: also a leader; a warrior. Captain-general (Mil.), a commander-in-chief; Captain-lieutenant, an officer, who, with the rank of a captain, and pay of a lieutenant, commands a company or troop. Captaincy (Cy.). Rank, post, or commission of a captain. Captivity, n. Chiefship; captainship. Captain-ship, n. 1. Condition, rank, post, or authority of a captain. 2. Skill in military affairs. Captive (Captive), n. [Lat. captivus, from capere, to take, seize.] 1. (Law.) That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indenture, &c., which shows where, when, and by what authority, it was taken, found, or executed. 2. The heading of a chapter, section, or page. Captive, a. In the latter sense, the word is an Americanism; but it is not used by our best writers. Captious, a. [Lat. captiosus. See supra.] 1. Apt to find fault or to cavil. 2. Fitted to catch, or perplex. Captive. That person, or the property of a person, who is captive is ready to catch at the slightest faults; one who is captivating does it on trivial or imaginary grounds; one who is patient in the cause of love may make lusty but slight attacks; fretfulness is captivating is impatience. Captiously, adv. In a captious manner. Captiousness, n. Disposition to find fault. Captivante, a. [Lat. captivante, from captus, captive, from capere, to take.] 1. To capture. [Rare.] 2. To overpower with excellence or beauty. Captive, n. A person or thing captive; a hostage; a hostage; an article; an object. Captivity, n. Act of taking a prisoner. Captive, n. [Lat. captivus, from capere, to take.] 1. A prisoner taken in war, by an enemy. 2. One charmed or subdued by beauty, excellence, or affection. Captivity, n. (Law.) A prisoner captured in war; kept in bondage or confinement. 2. Serving to confine relating to bondage or confinement. Captivity, n. 1. State of being a prisoner. 2. A state of being under control; subjugation; submission. SYN.—imprisonment; confinement; bondage; subjection. Captor, n. [Lat. from capere, to take.] One who takes, or a prisoner as a prize. Captive (Kapt’hur­), 53. [Lat. captura, from capere, to take, capture.] 1. The thing taken. Captive, 1. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stealth. Capti-chin, 1. [Fr. captivin, from capucin, capuchon, hood; Fr. capuchin.] 1. A member of the monastic order of St. Francis; — so called from the hood or cowl which they wear. 2. A garment for women, consisting of a cloak and hood. 3. A pigeon whose head is covered with feathers. Captured, Mör’tum. [Lat. dead body.] Residue or remainder of distillation or sublimation; worthless residue. Car, n. [Lat. caro, flesh, red flesh- colored, fleshy.] A small vehicle moved on wheels. 2. A carriage for running on the rails of a railway. [Amer.] 3. A chariot of war. Carabine, n. [Low Lat. carabu, from carrus, wagon, because it carries much, as if it were a carus marinus.] (Naut.) A large ship of burden, such as the Portuguese former used in trading and in the East Indies. Carabine, n. [Prob. of Iberian origin; Bisc. barcarela, bare carracilla, snall, barea, slug, and cullas, contr. fr. carracilles, a winding hole.] 1. A half turn, which a horseman makes, either to the right or left. 2. (Arch.) A staircase in a spiral form. Carabine, v. i. To move in a carabole; to wheel. Caragn, n. See CARRAGHEEN. Carake, n. [Lat. carake, caray, and mel, mellis, honey.] (Chem.) Burnt sugar; a black, porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°. Carapace, n. [Of uncertain derivation.] A thick covering, or a shield, which covers the back of the tortoise or turtle; the upper shell of the crab, or other crustaceous animal. Carat, n. [Ar. quirad, qibat, a bean or pea, a weight of four grains, carat, which word the Arabians borrowed from Gr. karpos, a little horn, fruit of the carob-tree, a weight, carat being the 55th part of a pound of silver or of jewelers in weighing precious stones and pearls. 2. A twenty-fourth part; — a denomination used in determining the proportionate fineness of gold, which is supposed to be composed of 24 parts, divided into three grades: viz., fine, fine, and fine. 2. A large, close carriage on springs, or a train of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, &c., for exhibition. Caravan-sa­ry, n. [Pers. karravan-sarai, fr. karravan, caravan, kariwan, travel through many regions.] 1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, sometimes consisting of 100 or 200, for the purpose of securing safety. 2. A large, close carriage on springs, or a train of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, &c., for exhibition. Caravan­sa­ry, n. [Ar. karravan-sarai, from Gr. karpos, a bean, or light vessel.] (Written also carvel.) (Naut.) A kind of light, round, old-fashioned ship. (b.) A small boat used for the herring-fishery, on the coast of France. Caravan, n. [Ar. karwan, kurtuwan, from Gr. karpos, a bean, Lat. carum.] 1. (Bot.) A biennial aromatic plant of the-parely family, and its seed. 2. A kind of sweetmeat containing caraway seed. Carbine, n. [From L. Lat. carabaga, chaubula, cabalus, for cadabulos, engine of war, cadabulum, prostration to the ground, from Gr. kara­boulos, a throwing down, kara­boulos, to throw down.] (Mil.) A fine-arm intermediate between the pistol and carbine in length and weight, used by mounted troops. Carh­nee­r, n. (Mil.) A soldier armed with a carbine. Carbinon, n. [Lat. carbo, coal.] (Chem.) An aromatic substance, forming the basis of carvone, and entering largely into mineral oils and graphite or black lead. In its purest crystal state it constitutes the diamond. Carborneo­co, a. Pertaining, relating to, containing. Carborneo­turi, n. pl. [It. carbonaro, a coal-man.] Members of a secret political association in Italy, formed in early 18th century near the nine-tenths of the century. Carboron­ate, n. [Chem.] A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. [Conic acid.] Carbonated, a. Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid. Carbonate, n. Of, or pertaining to, carbon. Carbonic acid (Chem.), an acid composed of one part of carbon and two parts of oxygen. In its ordinary condition it is a heavy gas, and is totally undiscovered and comprehensible. Carboniferous, a. [From carbon, Lat. carb, and ferre, to bear.] Producing, or containing, carbon or coal. Carbonization, n. The act or process of carbonizing. Carbon­ize, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CARBONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. CARBONIZING.] To convert into carbon or carbonaceous substance, or change into carbon; to convert into a coal. [Amer.] Carbon, n. [Cf. Gael. caor, basket.] A large, globular glass bottle, inclosed in basket-work for protection. Carbon­k­k, n. (Kirk-buck-l), 82. [N. Lat. carbonbus, dier, of carbonbus, a coal-black.] 1. A tree of deep red color, with a mixture of scarlet, found in the East Indies. (Med.) A malignant boil, differing from a common boil in having no central core, and being of longer continued. Carbon­cleed, a. 1. Set with the stone called carbuncle. 2. Having a malignant boil called carbuncle; hence, lasting red or inflamed boil. Carbon–cellar, a. Belonging to a carbuncle; resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed. Carburet, n. (Chem.) A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound being a carbon or an acid, or base. Carburet, n. A mixture of carbon with the air or other gases. Carburet, a. Combined with carbon in the manner of being or forming a carburet, or carburet. Carbuncle, n. [Armer, kerken, bosom, neck, ke bald, collar, cravat, fr. kechel, to kechel, round, equal to oc. quer, O. H. Ger. querech, throat.] A chain or collar of jewels. Carbess, n. [From Lat. caro, flesh, and capsu, chest, box, case.] (Written also carceze.) The dead body of an animal; a corpse. The body, in contemplation or ridicule. 3. The decaying remains of a thing, as of a ship. 4. The frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament. 5. (Mil.) A hollow, oval vessel, and sometimes convertible, to be used as a missile or as a heavy missile. Carceil Lamp, A lamp in which the oil is raised through tubes by clock-work. Card, n. [Lat. charta, Gr. karpos, a leaf of paper.] 1. A thin piece of paper, parchment, or vellum, used for writing or printing. 2. A published note, containing a brief statement, explanation, request, &c. 3. A paper on which the points of the compass are marked.
CARNIVOROUS

(Nat. Hist.) An order of animals which subsist on flesh, as the hyena.

Car, n. 1. A crust or leaf. [See supra.] Feeding on flesh.

Car-nos't-ty, n. 1. A fleshly exccesiveness. 2. Fleshiness.

Car'ob, n. [Ar. khārāb.] (Bot.) A leguminous evergreen tree, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant.

Car'os't, n. [L. carōs'tus.] 1. Parental. 2. A choral dance, Gr. χορός. 3. A song of joy and exultation, or of mirth; by a lay. 2. A devotional song.


Car'ol, v. i. To sing in joy or festivity; to warble.

Car'ōt'îd, n. [Gr. παρακορής, from κάρος, heavy sleep, κόρα, head.] (Anat.) A large artery conveying the blood from the heart to the limbs. [L.] One of the pairs of arteries on the side. The ancient supposed drowsiness to be caused by an increased flow of blood through them.

Car'ōt'îd, n. a. Pertaining to the two great arteries that carry the blood to the head.


Car'tage', n. 1. Act of carrying in a cart. 2. The price paid for carrying.

Car'tage'-blanche', n. [Fr.] 1. A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases. Hence, 2. Unconditional terms; unlimited authority.

Car'tes'-ian, v. t. [Kār'tis-ve'-zhəl]. 1. A smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle. [gris'tl] 2. (Art.) A smooth, tasteless, white, leaf of paper, and ψιδεύω, to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

Car'ton, n. (Fr. See Carton.) 1. A parcelboard; carton-board.

Car'ōn', n. [Fr. carton, from Lat. cartula, paper.] 1. (Paint.) A design drawn on strong paper, to be painted in fresco. 2. A design colored for working in tapestry, tapestry, &c.

Car-rough, n. (Fr. cartouch.) 1. A tablet in the form of a roll or scroll; a modillon. 2. (Mid.) A case of paper, &c., holding a charge for a fire-arm. 3. (Fire.) A case containing the charge. (c.) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. (d.) A ticket of leave or discharge given to a soldier.

Car-tridge', n. [Fr. cartouch, from Lat. cartrariam, from Lat. charta, paper.] 1. A case of paper, parcelboard, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm. Blank cartridge, a cartridge without a ball.

Cartridge-box', n. (Mil.) A case for cartridges.

Car'wright (-right)-, n. 1. A maker of carts.

Car-cle' (kar-klē) or Car-cle' (kar-klē), n. (Gr. κορύφη, a peak, peak, &c.)

Car'cwm'-la'ry (kar'-kwm'-la'ry), n. Pertaining to, or having the form

Car'cym'-lal', of, a caruncle.

Car've, v. t. (Imp. & p. p. CAR'VED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAR'VING.) 1. (Fif.) To cut, or carve, from car, caro, flesh.] The act of hitting two balls at once with the ball struck by the cue.

Car'vage', n. (Mil.) A kind of short cannon, for


Car'rot-y, a. Like a carrot in color; reddish-yellow.

Car'ry, v. t. (Imp. & p. p. CARRIED; p. pr. & vb. n. CARRYING.) 1. To convey, to carry, from car, char, car, &c. 2. To convey, to carry, from car, char, car, &c. 3. To cause to move forward; to urge; to impel. 3. To transfer, as from one column, page, or book to another, or from one country to another. 4. To effect or accomplish. 5. To carry out, accomplish, &c. By for. 6. Treat with; by the aspect of; to exhibit; to imply. 7. To behave, to conduct or demean; — with the reflexive pronoun.

Car'ry on, to. To carry on, to behave in a wild, rude manner. [Colloq.] Carrying trade, freighting.

Car'ry-pull', n. [Fr. corr'air.] A light four-wheeled one-horse vehicle, to carry a number of persons.


Car'tage', n. 1. Act of carrying in a cart. 2. The price paid for carrying.

Car'tage'-blanche', n. [Fr.] 1. A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases. Hence, 2. Unconditional terms; unlimited authority.

Car'tes'-ian, v. t. [Kār'tis-ve'-zhəl]. 1. A smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle. [gris'tl] 2. (Art.) A smooth, tasteless, white, leaf of paper, and ψιδεύω, to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

Car'ton, n. (Fr. See Carton.) 1. A parcelboard; carton-board.

Car'ton', n. [Fr. carton, from Lat. cartula, paper.] 1. (Paint.) A design drawn on strong paper, to be painted in fresco. 2. A design colored for working in tapestry, tapestry, &c.

Car-rough, n. (Fr. cartouch.) 1. A tablet in the form of a roll or scroll; a modillon. 2. (Mid.) A case of paper, &c., holding a charge for a fire-arm. 3. (Fire.) A case containing the charge. (c.) A wooden case filled with balls, to be shot from a cannon. (d.) A ticket of leave or discharge given to a soldier.

Car-tridge', n. [Fr. cartouch, from Lat. cartrariam, from Lat. charta, paper.] 1. A case of paper, parcelboard, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm. Blank cartridge, a cartridge without a ball.

Cartridge-box', n. (Mil.) A case for cartridges.

Car'wright (-right)-, n. 1. A maker of carts.

Carp, n. 1. A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil. 2. A carpenter, from Lat. carpenterius, from carpenterius, a carpenter.

Car'pe', v. i. [Lat. carpe, to seize.] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason, or pejoratively.

Car'pet, n. [L. carpitum, from carpitum, a carpet, from carpere, to seize.] (Itch.) A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes.

Car'pet, a. [From N. Lat. car'me, weft.] 1. Pertaining to the carpet, or weft.

Car'pet, n. [N. Lat. dim. from Gr. χαρτός, fruit.] (Bot.) A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

Car'pet', v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CAR'PETED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAR'PETING.] To cover with a carpet or carpets.

Car'pet', n. [Low Lat. carpiutan, woolly cloths, from carpere, to pluck.] A heavy fabric, used as a covering for floors.

Carpet-knight, a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. To be carried on a carpet, under consideration; to be the subject of deliberation.

Car'pet, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CAR'PETED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAR'PETING.] To cover with a carpet or carpets.

Car'pet', n. [Gr. κάρπος, a small dry body, and χαρπα, a carpet.] Same as CARPET.

Car'pet', n. [Gr. κάρπος, fruit, and κίνδυνος, stone.] A petrified fruit.

Car'po-log', n. [Gr. κάρπος, fruit, and λόγος, discourse.] The branch of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and fruit.

Car'rack, n. See Carack.

Car'ra-ecen', n. A kind of sea-weed, the Irish moss.

Car'roc', n. One of the shingles, used for jellies, &c.

Car'riage (kar-rēj'), n. [See CARRY.] 1. Act of carrying; conveyance. 2. That which carries; a vehicle, especially for pleasure or for passengers. 3. Manner of carol making, personal self-manner.

Syn. — Conveyance; demeane; behavior; conduct.

Car'ri-age-a-bile, a. Passable by carriages.

Car'ri-er, n. One who, or that which, carries.

Car'ri-er, n. (Fif.) — Carrying.

Car'ri-on', n. (Fif.) The act of hitting two balls at once with the ball struck by the cue.

Car'riorn'-jde', n. [From Carron, in Scotland, where it was first made.] (Mil.) A kind of short cannon, for


Car'rot-y, a. Like a carrot in color; reddish-yellow.
from Lat. castus, pure, chaste. 1. One of the several hereditary classes into which society in India is divided. 2. A class or fixed order or class of society.

Castrī-lem, n. [Lat. castellanes, an occupant of a castle, L. castell-um, of or belonging to a castle, from castellum, castle, q. v.]. A governor or constable of a castle.

Castrī-lā-ted, a. [See CASTLE.] Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

Cást-er, n. 1. One who casts. 2. A phial or crucible, used to contain condiments at the table. 3. A stand to contain a number of such phials or crucibles. 4. A small wheel on a swivel, on which furniture is rolled.

Cásti-gā-te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. castigated; p. pr. & vb. n. castigating]. 1. To chastise; to chasten. 2. To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise.

Cásti-gā-tion, n. Punishment by whipping; chastisement.

Cásti-gā-tor, n. One who castigates or corrects.

Cásti-ga-to-ry (50), a. Tending to correction; corrective; punitive.

Catlī-soap. [From Castle, a province in Spain, from which it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Castrī-la, n. 1. A species of castor oil, castor-oil, castor-oil plant, an annual herb, also a common name for the castor-oil plant, which is a species of Ricinus communis.

Casting-net, n. A net which is cast and drawn, in distinction from a net which is cast and left.

Casting-vote (vōt), n. 1. The vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question, when the votes of the assembly or house are equally divided.

Castrī-'kārl, n. [Latin castellānus, dim. of castellum, fortified place.] 1. A fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman; a castle, a castle.

Castrī-build'er (būild'er), n. One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

Castrī-guard (gard), n. 1. The guard which defends a castle. 2. A fortified dwelling within a certain distance of a castle.

Castrī-fe, a. Laid aside; as, cast-off clothes.

Castror, n. [Lat. castor, Gr. kastrós, akin to Skr. kusthù, casturkva, musk.] 1. A genus of animals, in which the beast-like nature is not complete, but a peculiar substance of a strong penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the inguinal saca, one in each groin of the beast. 2. A hat, especially one made of the fur of the beast. [Coll.] 4. A heavy kind of cloth. 5. A small wheel and swivel for supporting furniture. See CASTER.

Castror and Pōl'lux. (Meteor.) An electrical phenomenon thought to portend a cessation of a storm. See COROSANT

Castror-oil, n. [A corruption of Castus-oil, the plant producing it having formerly been called Agamus.] A yellow or brownish liquid obtained from a kind of plant found in the West Indies. It is a mild cathartic.

Castro-mat'tion. n. [From Lat. castra meturi, to measure or survey a camp.] [Mil.] Art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrī-trāte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. castrated; p. pr. & vb. n. castrating]. [Lat. castrum, a camp.] To deprive of the testicles; to castrate; to geld.

Castrī-tion, n. Act of depriving of the testicles.

Castrēl, n. (Ormit.) A kind of hawk resembling the buzzard and called the narrow-hawk.

Castrénsian, a. [Lat. castrensis, from castra, camp.] Belonging to a camp.

Castr-al (kāẓ'-sāl), a. [Lat. causalis, from causus, fall, accident, from cadere; to fall.] Happening or occurring on account of, or in consequence of, an accident, to pass without design, and without being foreseen or expected. 2. Coming without regularity.

Syn. Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional. — Common and usual are alternatives, the former implying a thing is accidental when not planned or sought, as in meeting; incidental when it falls in as secondary, or out of the regular course of things, as a remark; occasional when it occurs only now and then.

Castr-al-ly (kā-zal'-lē), adv. By chance; accidentally; fortuitously; occasionally.

Castr-al-ty (kā-zal'-tē), n. 1. That which comes without design, or without being foreseen; an accident. 2. An accidental injury; hence, death, misfortune.

Ca'-ust-ist (kā'-ist), n. [From Lat. causus, fall, case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

Ca'-ust-ic, a. Relating to cases of conscience.

Ca'-ust-ic-al, a. Or to cases of doubtful propriety.

Ca'-ust-ic-science, n. [See Caustic, -ical.] The doctrine of the right or wrong of acts and opinions of doubtful propriety.

Ca-t, n. [A.- S. cat, Iceland. katr, Fr. chat, Sp. gato, It. gatto, W. cōth, Late Lat. catus, B. cātus, N. Gr. κατη, κατος, Rus. & Pol. kot, Turk. kót, cat.] A well-known domestic animal. 2. (Naut.) (a) A ship having a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist. (b) A strong tackle to draw an anchor up to the cat-head. 3. A double tripod. 4. An old game at ball. 5. A kind of ship. 6. A kind of ball.

Cat, v. t. (Naut.) To bring up to the cat-head, as an anchor.

Cata-caus'tie, n. [Gr. κατάκτησις, against, and κατοχή, burning, from κατα, to burn.] A caustic curve formed by reflection of light.

Cata-chrē'sis, n. [Gr. καταχρησία, misuse, from καταχρησιά, to misuse.] A ritual. An abuse of a trope; a corruption or falsification of metaphor.

Cata-chrē'stice, a. Belonging to a catastrophe.

Cata-chrē'stice-al, a. Forced; far-fetched.

Cata-chrē'stice-ally, adv. In a catastrophic manner.

Cata-cly'smical, a. [Gr. κατακλυσμός, from κατακλυσμό, to inundate.] An extensive overflow; a deluge.

Cata-comb (kōm), n. [Gr. κατάκτησις, downward, and κυβῶν, cavity.] A cave, grotto, or subterraneous place anciently used for the burial of the dead.

Cata-coos'tics, n. sing. [From Gr. κατάκτησις, against, and Eng. acoustics, q. v.] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

Cata-di-op'tric, a. [From Gr. κατά, against, and ὄπτει, to see.] Referring to, or resembling, the reflection of light.

Cata-fāl'co, n. [From Pr. & O. Sp. catar, to see, to see, to see.] A place to view, and kept, for paleo, seal, stage. A temporary structure of carpentry, used in funeral solemnities.

Cata-lēc'tie, a. [Gr. κατάλεγετικός, from κατάλεγειν, to leave off.] (Pros.) Wanting a syllable at the end.

Cata-lep'sy, n. [Gr. καταλέγει, a grasping, from καταλεγέι, a grasping, from καταλεγέω, to hold, from καταλεγώ, to hold.] A sudden suspension of the action of the senses, of motion, of the body, and the preservation of the body. [Pros.] Pertaining to, or resembling, catalepsy, or the reflection of light.

Cata-fal'que, v. t. Pertaining to, or resembling, catalepsy, or the reflection of light.

Cata-lōgue, n. A list of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.

Cata-lōgus, v. t. To make a list of.

Cata-tā'pā, n. [Indian.] (Bot.) A large tree of North America, having large leaves and white, showy flowers.

Cata-mā-rān, n. [From cañá-máran, floating trees, the native name of Ceylon.] A kind of raft, consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by means of a large sail.

Cata-mē'ni-a, n. [Gr.] (Med.) The monthly courses of females, and their menstrual discharges; menstrues.

Cata-me'ni-al, a. [Gr. καταμενιαν, monthly, from κατά, down, back, again, and μήν, month.] Pertaining to menstrual discharges.
Ca-thol-ic-ism, n. 1. Quality of being catholic or universal. 2. The faith of the Catholic church. 3. Adherence to the Roman Catholic church; the Roman Catholic faith. 4. Liberty of sentiment.

Cath-o-li-c-ism, n. 1. The system of doctrine held by a king, or by a body of Christian churches in opposition to the doctrines of the church of Rome. 2. Liberty of sentiments; catholicism.

Cath-o-lize, v. i. To become catholic or a Roman Catholic.

Cath-o-l+ize, v. t. [Gr. katholizw, to embrace, medicize.] (Med.) A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

Cath-kin, n. [Dim. of cat, from its resemblance to a cat’s tail.] (Bot.) An ornament of pubescent, woolly, or hairy. consisting of overlapping scales.

Cat-ling, n. 1. A little cat. 2. (Surg.) A double-edged, sharp-pointed instrument. 3. Moss growing about some trees, resembling the hair of a cat. 4. Catgut.

Cat-mint, n. (Bot.) A well-known Catkin.

Cat-nip, n. [L. cat-nip, from a use in medicine; -- so called because cats have a peculiar fondness for it.]

Cat-o’-nine-tails, n. A whip with nine lashes.

Cat-tot-rie, a. [Gr. katasōtrion, from kateron, to view by reflection.

Cat-tot-ries, n. sing. That part of optics which explains the paraxial and phenomena of reflected light.

Cat-pipe, n. A cat-call. See CAT-CALL.

Cat-s’-cradle, n. A familiar game played by children with a string twisted on the fingers. See CRATCH.

Cat-scratch, n. A variety of the ants or chalcody, exhibiting yellowish opaque reflections from within, somewhat like the eye of a cat.

Cat’s-paw, n. 1. (Naut.) (a.) A light air, perceived in the clear ocean, or the surface of the water. To. A particular turn in the bight of a rope, made to hook a tackle on. 2. A dupe; the tool of another; -- so called in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the paws of the king to draw the precious stones out of the fire.

Cat’s-tail, n. (Bot.) (a.) A tall reed or flag, with long, flat leaves. (b.) A kind of grass, often called timothy and hen-o’-grass. (c.) A catkin. See CATKIN. [col.

Cat-stick, n. A club used in the game of ball called CATSUP, n. pl. [From Lat. catillus, relating to the head, chief, because in early ages bosses constituted the chief part of a man’s property.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus.

Cat-tle-guard, n. A trench or hollow place on the line of a road, a pulley or a bridge, over the highway, to prevent cattle from getting upon the track.

Cat-tle-show, n. An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture.

Cat-ting, n. [From the name of the Russo- European race, and the races originating near Mt. Caucasus.

Cau-cus, n. [A corruption of calkers, alluding to a political association of calkers in Boston, Massachusetts, in the time of President Washington. Revived by the National meeting for election of electoral or political purposes. [Amer.

Cau-dal, a. [Lat. caudalis. See CAUSE.] Relating to, or pertaining to, or containing, a cause or cause.

Cau-sal-it-y, n. 1. The agency of a cause. 2. (Piren.) The supposed faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

Cau-sa-tion, n. Act of causing or producing; agency by which an effect is brought about. See the various sub-words in this root; no legal process; case. 4. The side of a question or controversy which is espoused and advocated by one.

Cau-tious, a. (Lat. cautius, pertaining to a lawsuit (causa), but in the English sense fr. L. causare, to cause.) Expressing a cause or reason; causal. 2. Effecting, as cause and effect; consequence; effect; effect; effect; result.

Cau-tious-ly, adv. In a cautious manner.

Cause, n. [Lat. causa.] 1. That which produces or effects a result. 2. That which is the occasion of an action or a right or action in court; any legal process; case. 4. The side of a question or controversy which is espoused and advocated by one.

Cau-tious-ness, n. 1. Uncared or uncreated; original in itself. 2. Just cause, reason, or motive.

Cau-tue, n. One who causes.

Cause-way, n. [O. Eng. caisse, L. calicata, calcia, calcis, via calicata, fr. Lat. calcare, calcare, to step on with the feet; limestone. The spelling causeway, which is now the common form of the word, owes its origin to an erroneous notion of its etymology. A raised way over wet or marshy ground.

Caus-tic, a. [Gr. kastsikos.] 1. Destructive to the texture of any thing; burning; corrosive. 2. Severe; satirical; sharp.

Caus-tic curve (Geom.), a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by an ancillary.

Cau-stic-al, a. [L. causcularius, having a branding-iron, from caustov, to burn.] A hot, scalding iron.

Cau-tion, n. Use or application of caustics; cautery.

Cau-tion-iz-a-tion, n. [Surg.] Act of burning or scarring some morbid part by the application of fire.

Cau-tion-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CAUTIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. CAUTERIZING.] To burn or scar with fire or a hot iron, as morboid flesh.

Cau-tion-ry, n. [See CAUTER.] (Surg.) A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

Causes the burning by a hot iron is called actual cautery; that by a caustic medicis, potential cautery.

Cautionary, a. From caution, from care, to take care.

1. Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; forethought; prudence; head, prudence; watchfulness; Prudence; advice; warning; admonition.

2. Exhortation to wariness.

3. Caution; forethought; forecast; head, prudence; watchfulness; prudence; advice; warning; admonition.

4. To give notice of danger to; to warn.

5. Containing caution, or warning.

6. As a pledge.

Caution-er, n. One who cautions.

Caution-ary, a. [Lat. caustarius, from caustov. See CAUTION.] Cautionary is a term of strictness in guarding and protecting.

Caus-tious-ly, adv. With caution; warily.

Caus-tious-ness, n. 1. The quality of being cautious; watchfulness; provident care.

Cav-al-cade, a. [L. caballaricus, to go on horseback, caballar, Gr. kabalad, an inferior horse.] A Company of horsemen on horseback.

Cav-alier, a. [Lat. caballarius, from caballus. See supra.] 1. A horseman; a knight. 2. One of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I.; -- so called to distinguish them from the majority of the adherents of Parliament, or Roundheads.

Cav-alier, a. Gay; sprightly; generous. 2. Brave; warlike. 3. Superbulous; saucy; disdainful.

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, look; this.
Chaff, v. t. To make fun of; to turn into ridicule by addressing in frivolous or ironical language.
Chaff'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. chaFFGer'd; p. pr. & vb. n. chaFFGer-ing. [Of Eng. chaffere, chespere, from A.-S. cæpan, cepian, to buy, to attempt to buy, and hence, to offer, or to go to buy, to feign market.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle. To talk much or idly.
Chaffy, v. t. To buy; to purchase. To explain.
Chaff'finch, n. (Ornith.) A bird of the finch family, said to delight in chaff, and having a very sweet note.
Chaffy, c. Containing, resembling, or consisting of chaff; chaffy-headed.
Chaffing-dish, n. A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.
Chagreen, n. See Shagreen.
Chagrin, n. The cause of chagrin, or chagrin, shagreen; also a rough fish-skinned for graters and files, hence, fig. for a gnawing, corroding grief. See Shagreen. Ill-humor; vexation; peevishness; fretfulness.
Sys. —Vexation; mortification. —Vexation springs from a sense of loss, disappointment, &c.; mortification from wounded pride; chagrin may spring from either, and is not uncommon.
Chagrin, adj. [shagrin], n. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAgrINed; p. pr. & vb. n. CHagrinINg.] To excite ill humor in; to vex; to mortify.
Chal'um (90), n. [Lat. cætum.] 1. A series of links or rings, especially those used for various purposes.
2. That which confines, fetters, or secures; a bond.
Chal'man, n. [imp. & p. p. CHAIRED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAIING.] To fasten or connect with a chain, or with anything else in the manner of a chain. To enslave.
Chal'met, n. A bridge suspended on chains; a suspension bridge.
Cham'gar, n. A gang or number of convicts chained together.
Cham'less, a. Having no chain; not restrained.
Cham'mall, n. A kind of armor made of interlaced rings, both flexible and strong.
Cham'pum, n. A purse consisting of an endless chain, worn around the neck or shoulders, or carried in a bag, &c., connected by links, or cut down masts, &c.
Cham'pist, n. A kind of stitch in embroidery done over loops or small knots, so as to leave open spaces, like the links of a chain.
Cham'wéses, n. pl. (Naut.) Pieces of plank bolted to the sides of a ship to spread the lower rigging. See Chafing.
Chál' (4), n. [Contracted from Lat. cathedra, Gr. κάθεδρα.] 1. A movable seat with a back, for one person.
2. An official seat, as of a judge; hence, the office itself.
3. The presiding officer of an assembly. 4. A vehicle for one person; either a sedan or a gig. 5. An iron block used on railways to support and secure the rails.
Chál' (4), v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAIRED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAIING.] —applied to a candidate for office who has gained his election. [Eng.]
Chál'man, n.; pl. CHAI'MEN. 1. (Legislative Bodies.) The presiding officer of a chamber, or committee. 2. One who carries a chair or sedan.
Chál'man'ship, n. The office of a chamberman.
Chál'se (67), n. [Fr. chaise, for chaire, according to a peculiar Parisian pronunciation.] See Chair. —A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage for two persons, with a canvas top.
Chál'péd'o-ny, or Chál'péd'o-ny, n. [From Chalcedon, a town in Asia Minor.] (Min.) An uncrystallized, transparent stone, variously of quartz, jasper, chalcedony, usualy a white or white giant color, and a lustrous nearly wax.
Chál'gô'th'ph'ar, n. An engraver on copper and brass.
Chál-gô'th'ph'ist, n. A. An engraver on copper or brass. 2. Art of engraving on copper or brass.
Chál'dee, a. Pertaining to Chaldea.
Chál'dee, or Chál'dee', a. Pertaining to Chaldea; Chaldaic.
Chál'dron, n. [The same as caldron, q. v.] A dry measure for coals, containing at London thirty-six bushels, or at various places, as at Newcastle, as at Pictou, in the United States.
Chál'tic (chál'tik), n. [Lat. calix, Gr. κάλαξ.] A cup or bowl especially a communion-cup.
Chalk (chulk), n. [A. chuk; from Lat. calc, limestone, chalk-stone.] (Min.) A soft, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime. French chalk, sciurite or cosquaine, a soft magnesium mineral. Food chalk, a very finely powdered chalk.
Chalk out, to lay out, draw a plan of.
Chalky (chulk'ik), adj. Consisting of, impregnated with, or resembling chalk.
Cham'bré, n. [From Lat. cambrinum, false assumption.] An invitation to a contest of any kind. 2. Act of a sentry in directing the counterfeit from those who appear at his post. 3. A summons to engage in single combat. 4. A claim or demand made of a right. 5. An exception to a jury or a voter.
Cham'bré, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAMBERED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAMBERING.] To call to a contest of any kind; to call; to answer; to defy. 2. To invite, or summon to answer for an offense by personal combat. 3. To claim as due; to demand as a right. 4. To make exception of, or to set the ground to. 5. Election. To object to as not qualified to vote. [Amer.]
Cham'bré-a-bie, a. Capable of being chambered.
Cham'breron, n. One who challenges.
Cham's, n. (Fr. châtel, a stuff made of goat's hair.) An elegant, twilled, fine woolen fabric, used for ladies' dresses. [Written also chality.]
Cham'bré, n. [N. Lat. chamelaeon, from chalagros, Gr. χαλαγρός.] Impregnated with some salt of iron.
Cham'bré, n. Any water, liquor, or medicine, into which iron enters.
Chám (Kâm), n. The sovereign prince of Tartary; — usually written kham.
Chamado (sh'â-môdô), n. [Fr. chamare, to call.] Beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting an enemy to a parley.
Chamb'ér, n. [From Lat. camara, camera, vault, arched roof, Gr. κασάπα.] 1. A retired room, especially an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study. 2. A compartment or hollow, closed space. 3. A place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself. 4. A large private place where a judge sits to hear and determine cases, and do such judicial business as may be committed to him.
Chamb'er, n. [imp. & p. p. CHAMBERED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAMBERING.] To reside in or occupy as a chamber. 2. To be wanted. [Obs.]
Chamb'er, v. t. To supply, as in a chamber.
Chamb'er-coun'sel', n. A counselor who gives his opinion, or on whose advice, or at his chambers, but does not act in the courts.
Chamb'er-coun'sel', or Chamb'er-coun'sel', or, A man who gives advice in his private or, at his chambers, but does not act in the courts.
Chamb'er-coun'sel', or Chamb'er-coun'sel', or, N. A man who gives advice in his private or, at his chambers, but does not act in the courts.
Chamb'er-ship, n. Office of a chamberlain.
Chamb'er-mâld, n. A woman who has the care of chambers, or who dresses and attires upon.
Chambrel, n. The gambrel. See Gambrel.
Cham-me-le-on, n. [Lat. chameleon, Gr. χαλαγρός, chalagro, lizards, from κασάπα, on the ground, and τέρας, τέρας.] A lizard-like reptile, whose color changes more or less rapidly to the color of the objects about it, or with its temper when disturbed.
Cham'fer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAMBERED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAMBERING.] To cut, chisel, or machine, a chamfer on.
state to another. 2. To substitute another thing or other things for; to exchange one kind for another; to exchange one thing for another. 3. To give another kind of money, of the same aggregate value, for. 4. To become acid or tainted.

Syn.—To vary; innovate; diversify; shift; veer; turn.

Châncé, v. t. 1. To be altered; to undergo variation.

Châncé, n. A sloping mound.

Châncé, n. 1. Any variation or alteration; a passing from one state to another. 2. Substitution of one thing in the place of another. 3. A passing from one phase to another. 4. Alteration in the order of a series; permutation. 5. That which makes a variety. 6. Small pieces of money, which may be given for larger pieces or for bank-notes; and hence, the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. 7. A building appropriated for mercantile transactions. [Collog. for exchange.]

Syn.—Variation; mutation; transition; vicissitudes; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse.


Châncé-ble, a. 1. Capable of change. 2. Appearing different, as in color, under difference of circumstances, as of light.

Syn.— Mutable; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; versatile; wavering; erratic; volatile.

Châncé-bli-ness, n. Quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; mutability. Châncé-bly, adv. In a changeable manner.

Châncé-ful, a. Full of change; inconsistent; mutable.

Châncé-ful-ness, n. Quality of being changeable.

Châncé-less, a. Not admitting alteration; constant.

Châncé-ling, n. [From change and the dim. termination -ling.] A child left in the place of another, as by fairies. 2. A spot to change to; a waverer.

Châncé-ling, a. Taken or left in place of another.

Châncé-r, n. One who changes.

Châncé-dul, a. Not changing; not altering; not in different spelling, or a modification, of canary, q. v.

1. The bed of a stream of water; esp. the deeper part of a river or bay, where the main current flows. 2. (Geog.) A strait or narrow sea between two portions of land. 3. That through which any thing passes, or is conveyed. 4. (Arch.) A gutter or furrow in, as in a column. 5. Pl. (Naut.) Broad pieces of blank booted edgewise to the outside of a vessel, and used in spreading the lower rigging.

Châncé-nel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHANNELED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHANNELING.] To form a channel or channels in; to groove.


Châncé-ry, n. [Low Lat. cancellaria, from Lat. cancel- latus, to cancel.] [Med. L. cancellus.] A high court of equity; equity; proceedings in equity.

Châncé (shâkér), a. Having the qualities of a chance; ulcers.

Châncé-líer (shân-ler), n. [Lat. candela, candle, q. v.] A frame with branches to hold a number of lights under the shape of a chandelier.

Châncé-ler, n. [Fr. chandelier, candlestick, tallow-chandelier. In ship-chandler, corn-chandler, it is porc. derived from chandler, dealer in, or the holder of; or the manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles. A dealer in other commodities, which are indicated by a word prefixed. Châncé-chandler, n. A chandler, or a person who sells or exchanges goods.

Châncé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHANNELED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHANING.] [From Lat. cambiare, Low Lat. cambiare.] 1. To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one

Châncé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHANNELED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHANING.] [From Lat. cambiare, Low Lat. cambiare.] 1. To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one

Châncé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHANNELED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHANING.] [From Lat. cambiare, Low Lat. cambiare.] 1. To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one

Châncé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHANNELED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHANING.] [From Lat. cambiare, Low Lat. cambiare.] 1. To alter or make different; to cause to pass from one

Chap'ele, n. [Fr. chapelle, chapel.] A small church, or chapel; see CAPE and CAP. 1. The catch of any thing, as of a buck. 2. A plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

Chap'ele (ship/v), n. pl. CHAPEAUS (shipaz). [Fr.]

Chap'Eau Bras (ship/v brus). A military hat which can be flattened and put under the arm.

Chap'el, n. [L. Lat. catella, orig. a short cloak, hood, or covering for the head, the old track of St. Martin's hat or cowl was preserved.] 1. A place of worship connected with a church or with some establishment, public or private. 2. A place of worship not connected with a church, as a school or a place of worship for dissenters from the established church in England; a meeting-house.

Chap'el, n. [Lat. capella, orig. a short cloak, hood, or covering for the head, the old track of St. Martin's hat or cowl was preserved.] 1. A house or cap. 2. A device on the head of a horse or other animal, worn by knights of the Garter. 4. One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

Chap'er-én (chap'er-en), n. [Fr. See CAPE and CAP.]

Chap'er-én, n. [Lat. capella, orig. a short cloak, hood, or covering for the head, the old track of St. Martin's hat or cowl was preserved.] 1. A house or cap. 2. A device on the head of a horse or other animal, worn by knights of the Garter. 4. One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

Chap'et, n. 1. A hood or cap. 2. A device on the head of a horse or other animal, worn by knights of the Garter. 4. One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.

Chap'ere (chap'er), n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAPERED, CHAPLING.] To attend in public places as a guide and protector.

Chap'fallen (chap'fawl'n), a. Having the lower chap depressed; dejected; dispirited.

Chap'in, n. [Late Lat. capitulum, capitum, dim. of caput, head. Cf. CAPITAL and CHAPTER.] A summary in writing of such matters as are to be inquired of or presented before justices in eyres, or justices of assize, in the course of their sessions, called more commonly articles, and delivered orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest.

Chaplain (chip'lin), n. [See CHAPEL.] 1. An ecclesiastical person in service in a chapel. 2. A clergyman officially attached to a ship of war, to an army, to some public institution, or to a family.

Chaplaincy, n. The office or station of a chaplain.

Chap, n. [Fr. chapet, dim. of O. Fr. chapel, garland.] 1. A garland or wreath for the head. 2. A string of flowers or fruits, as of wisteria, hanging as a decoration from a branch.

Chaplet, n. [Fr. chapet, dim. of O. Fr. chapel, garland.] 1. A garland or wreath for the head. 2. A string of flowers or fruits, as of wisteria, hanging as a decoration from a branch.

Chap'tle (chap'tle), n. [Fr. chapet, dim. of O. Fr. chapel, garland.] 1. A garland or wreath for the head. 2. A string of flowers or fruits, as of wisteria, hanging as a decoration from a branch.

Chap'tle'a (chap'tle'a), adj. Having the lower chap depressed; dejected; dispirited.

Chap'trel, n. [From chapter.] The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

Char', n. [A.-S. cerr, eyrr, turn, time, occ.'] 1. casing business, from cerran, cirron, ecyrren, to turn.] Work done by the day; a single job, or task. See CHORE. [Eng.]

Charr'it, n. [From chapter.] The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

Chär', n. [A.-S. cerr, eyrr, turn, time, occ.'] 1. casing business, from cerran, cirron, ecyrren, to turn.] Work done by the day; a single job, or task. See CHORE. [Eng.]

Chär'it, n. [From chapter.] The capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

Chär'tly, adv. 1. In a careful, wary manner.

Chär'tness, n. Quality of being chary, or cautious.

Chärlot, n. [Fr. charlot, ay.] 1. A rascal, a scoundrel; a dirty trick; a trick. 2. A dirty trick; a trick. 3. A dirty trick; a trick.

Chärlot-o'-cy, n. A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having one seat.

Chärlot-o'-cy, n. A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having two seats.

Chärlot-ty, n. A dirty trick; a trick.

Chär't-ty, n. A dirty trick; a trick.

Chär't-u'-ble, a. See CHARITY. 1. Full of love and
good will. 2. Liberal to the poor. 3. Pertaining to, or springing from, charity. 4. Dictated by kindness.

Charitable: a. [Fr., charitable; Liberal; favorable; indulgent; generous; beneficent.

Charit-ta-ble-ness, n. Quality of being charitable.

Charit-ta-bly, adv. In a charitable manner.

Charity, n. [From Lat. caritas, from carus, dear, costly, loved.] 1. Disposition to think favorably of others, and to do them good. 2. Liberty to the poor. 3. Whatever is given to the poor for their relief; alms. Liberty in judging of men and their actions. 5. Any act of kindness or benevolence. 6. A charitable institution, or a gift to create and support such an institution.

Charis-ma (Rom. Cath. Church), communities of nuns of various orders engaged in works of mercy—a popular designation.

Charity Love; benevolence; good will; affection; tenderness; liberality; indulgence; alms-giving.

Chart-ter (shı’-tər), n. [Fr.; of uncertain derivation. A mock serenade of discordant music.

Chart-er-a, n. [From Sp. charla, Lit. charlares, to chatter, grave, akin to Sp. charlar, to prattle, It. chialre, to whisper like a thrush.] A quack; an empiric; a mountebank.

Chart-er-a-ism, n. Undue pretensions to skill.

Chart-er-a-ry, n. Quackery; empiricism.

Chart-er-er, n. To hire or let by charter as a ship. [charters; wench, charters, or coevals, or chaser, the char's or farmer's wench.] (Astron.) The cluster of seven stars, commonly called the Dipper, in the constellation of Ursa Major, or the Great Bear.

Chart-er-o-tusse-Rus,-usse (chär’-o-tus’-sor, -sør’-sor), n. A crown of apple marmalade, covered with crumbs of toasted bread, and russe, Russian. (Cookery.) A dish composed of custard, dressed in apple or orange sauce.

Chart, n. [From Lat. curnen, song, verse, incantation, for cæmen, Skr. cāman, a laudatory song, from ān, to praise.] 1. Something possessing, or imagined to possess, occult power or influence. 2. That which pleases, is agreeable; fascinating.

Chart, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. charmed; p. pr. & vb. n. charming.] To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or occult influence. 2. To affect irresistibly; to delight exceedingly. 3. To fortify with charms or supernatural influences.

Syn. — To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; seduce; beguile.

Chart, n. i. To act as a charm; to please greatly.

Chart-er, n. One who chatters; a magician.

Chart,ful, a. Abounding with charms.

Charting, p. a. Pleasing in the highest degree.

Syn. — Enchanting; bewitching; captivating; enrapturing; captivating; alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

Chart-ling,ly, adv. In a charming manner.

Chart-neal, n. [Lat. corinallis, from caro, carnis, flesh.] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

Chart-neal-house, n. A place under or near a church, where corpses are deposited before they are interred.

Chart-ry, a. [See CHAR.] Pertaining to charnel; like charnel, or partaking of its qualities.

Chart, p. p. of chart, chart or chart, a piece of leaf of paper. Cfr. CARD. 1. A sheet of paper, pasteboard, or the like, containing information arranged methodically, or in tabular form. 2. A map on which is represented a portion of the earth, the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded.

Chart, v. t. To lay down in a chart; to map.

Chart-fa-ces, n. Resembling paper or parchment.

Chart, p. t. In charters, charters, pertaining to a chart, from charta, paper.] 1. (O. Eng. Law.) A deed, or conveyance. 2. An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation. 3. A special privilege or immunity. 4. (Naut.) The letting or hiring of a vessel by special contract.

Chart,er, v. t. (imp. & p. p. chartered; p. pr. & vb. n. chartering.) To establish by charter. 2. To give a charter, or as chart, as a chart, to.

Chart-er-pi-ty, n. [Fr. charte partie, or charte parie, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contracting parties, a simulacrum of an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel, between the owner or master and the person who hires or freights it.

Chartism, n. [From Fr. charte, charter. Cf. CHART.] The political party in England who desire universal suffrage, and other radical reforms, as set forth in a document called the People's Charter.

Chartist, n. A supporter or partisan of chartism. [Engm.]

Char-tō-gra-phy, n. See Cartography.

Char-ty, a. [A.-S. teary, from cella, carum, care.] Not inclined to evil; one who does good; liberal; charitable; generous; beneficent.

Char-fes, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. chased; p. pr. & vb. n. chasing.] [From Lat. captare, for captare, to seize, to make chase for, intense form of capere, to take.] 1. To pursue, overtake, or catch; to hunt. 2. To urge onward; to drive; to persecute.

Char-se, v. t. [A contraction of enchase, q. v.] To engrave, as plate, with decorative figures; to Beaus, to Beaus.

Char-se, n. [Fr. casser. O. Fr. cassa, Fr. cassa, Sp. & Pg. cassa, It. caccia. See supra.] 1. Hunting, as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired. 2. That which is pursued or hunted. 3. An open hunting-ground to which game resorts; and which is private property. 4. [From Lat. capsa, box, case, q. v.] (Print.) An iron frame used by printers to confine type, when arranged in columns and pages. 5. A wide grove.

Char-se of a gun, the forward part, from the trunnions to the swell of the mouth.

Chas-er, n. 1. One who chases; a pursuer. 2. (Naut.) A gun at the head or stern of a vessel for firing when in Char-seble, n. See CHASERble. [chase]

Chas-em (káz’-em), n. [Lat. chasme, Gr. κάσμος, fr. καίνω, to open, to gape, to wide open.] 1. A deep opening made by disruption; a cleft; a fissure. 2. A void; a space; or a gap.

Chas-em’ry, n. The science or study of clefts, fissures, and chasms.

Chas-seur (shá’-szor), n. [Fr., a huntsman, from chaszer, to hunt.] 1. (Mil.) One of a body of cavalry, light and active, trained for rapid movements. 2. An attendant upon a person, and devoted to their wealth, wearing a plume and sword in the military style.

Chas-te, a. [Lat. castus.] 1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. 2. Pure from obscenity, from barbarous words or phrases, or quaint, affected, extravagant expressions.

Chastely, adv. In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chas-te’en (cház’-en), v. t. [imp. & p. p. chastened; p. pr. & vb. n. chastening.] To subdue, control, or summon by incantation or occult influence. 2. To affect irresistibly; to delight exceedingly. 3. To fortify with charms or supernatural influences.

Syn. — To fascinate; enchant; enrapture; captivate; bewitch; allure; seduce; beguile.

Chas-te’en-er (chá’-en-er), n. One who chastens.

Chas-teness, n. State or quality of being chaste.

Chas-te-tree, n. Same as AGNUS CASTUS, q. v. Chas-ty’s-able, a. Deserving of chastisement.

Chas-tise’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. chastised; p. pr. & vb. n. chastising.] [From Lat. castigare, to punish, from castus, pure, and agere, to lead, drive.] 1. To correct by punishment; to inflict pain upon for the purpose of reprimand; to chastise. 2. To purify from curses or faults. 3. To purge.

Chas-tise’ment, n. From chastise.] Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

Chas-tiser, n. One who chastises; a punisher.

Chas-tity, n. 1. Purity; freedom from all unlawful sexual intercourse. 2. Freedom from obscene, corrupt, or extravagant thought or expression.

Chas-ty-ble, n. L. Lat. castis, castitas, a hooded garment, covering the person. 2. A little house; from Lat. casta, house. (Escr.) A vestment worn by the priest in saying mass, having a large embroidered cross on the back, and a pillar in front.

Chas’ti, v. t. (imp. & p. p. chatted; p. pr. & vb. n. chatting.) (Cf. A.-S. cewulan, Goth. gethwan, to speak; and Fr. caqueter, to cackle, prate. See CHATTER.) To talk in a familiar and familiar manner.

Chast, n. Light, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

Chateau (sha’-to’), n. pl. CHATEAUX (sha’-to’-z’). 1. A castle. [Frane.] 2. A country-seat.

Chateaux en Espagne, castles in Spain, Spain being the repository of these ancient castles in the empire of the Moors.

Chàt’ée-lot (shā’-t), n. [Fr. chaletel, dim. of château, chaisel. See CASTLE.] A little castle.

Châtel-la-ny, n. See Castellany.] The lordship or park, or a feudal demesne, or a piece of castle.

Chau-anty, a. [Fr. pr. of chautoyer, from chat, seat.] (Mil.) Having a changeable, undulating luster, or color, like that of a cat’s eye in the dark.

Chau-anty, a. A British name for a species of aloe, as the species of chilodendron called cat’s eye, which, when cut and polished, presents on its surface, and in the interior, an undulating or wavy light.
CHEEKBERRY, n. (Bot.) (a.) The partridge-berry.
(b.) A small, round, black fruit.

CHEEK, n. [OE. cheke, chapel, chaplet. See CATTLE.] (Law.) Any kind of property except the furniture which is an appurtenance of it;—a more extensive term than goods or effects.

CHEEKY, a. [imp. & p. p. CHATTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHATTERING.] 1. To utter sounds which some-what resemble language, but are inarticulate and indistinct. 2. To talk idly, carelessly, or with undue rapidity; to jabber; to prate. [Colloq.]—Slang. One who tells lies like a magpie; idle talk.

CHÊTE, n. [Coll.] [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHAT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAWED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAWING.] 1. To mas-ter, as food; to ruminate, or to chew the cud. 2. To revolve and consider.

CHÂTEAU, v. t. [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHÂTEAU, n. & v. See CHANT.

CHÂTEAU, n. & v. See CHANT.

CHÂTELET, n. A prater. 2. (Ornith.) A bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

CHÂTÂLY, n. [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHEMICAL, n. [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHEMISTRY, n. [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHEW, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHAWED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHAWING.] 1. To mas-ter, as food; to ruminate, or to chew the cud. 2. To revolve and consider.

CHECK, n. [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHECK, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHECKED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHECKING.] 1. To put in check, as the king of an adversary, so that he can neither move it, nor interpose any piece between it and the attack- ing piece which is to move. 2. To arrest or defeat completely; to terminate.

CHECK, n. A list of servants in a household.

CHECK, n. [A.-S. cream, n., or cecc, t., from cewan, to chew.] 1. The side of the face below the eyes on either side. 2. pl. (Mech.) Those pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, which are similar and in pairs. 3. p. (Founding.) The middle part of a flask composed of more than two parts.

Check by joint, in familiar proximity; close.

CHEIR, v. t. [A modification of chirp, q. v.] To chirp.

CHEIRE, n. [G. käpe, head, face, L. Lat. cara.] 1. The countenance and its expression. 2. A state of feeling or spirits. 3. A state of gayety, mirth, or good spirits.

CHEIRIS, a. 1. For a child or for amusement. 2. To provide for the entertainment of a child.

CHEIRIS, a. [imp. & p. p. CHEERED; p. pr. & vb. n. CHEERING.] 1. To cause to rejoice; to render cheerful. 2. To infuse life, courage, animation, or hope, &c., into. 3. To urge or salute by cheers.

CHEIRISLNESS, n. Good spirits; moderate joy or gay-ety.

CHEIRIS, a. Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

CHEIRISLNESS, n. State of being cheerful.

CHEIRIS, a. 1. In good spirits; cheerful; lively. 2. Promoting, or tending to promote, cheerfulness.

CHEESE, n. [A.-S. cream, n., or cece, t., from cawan, to chew.] 1. A mass of ground apples pressed together.

CHEESE-MAKING, n. [Eston.] A minute wingless insect with eight legs, found in cheese.

CHEESEMONGER (mųngər, 82), n. One who deals in cheese-presses, p. n. A press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese, from chese. (of cheese.

CHEESY, a. Having the nature, qualities, taste, or form of cheese.

CHEEK, n. [Châtel. n. & v. See CHANT.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.

CHEEKY, a. See CHOGIE.
most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; having the most power or importance; most illustrious.

**Chieftain** n. 1. Head or leader of any band or community. 2. The person of most importance or thing. 3. (Heraldry) The upper part of the escutcheon in heraldry. In chief, (a.) At the head. (b.) (King, Law.) From the king.

**Chiefly** adv. 1. In the first place; principally; essentially; above all. 2. For the most part; mostly.

**Chiefly** (Capt.) [Lat. capitaneus; fr. L. caput, head. Capt.]. The head of a troop, army, or clan.

**Chiefly** adj. 1. The person of most importance or thing. 2. A movable crowd.

**Chiefly** n. A rag-picker.

**Chiefly** v. t. To produce chills upon.

**Chiefly** v. i. [Chill’dren. [A-S. chylren, chylde, chylde. [Of. Goth. *kaiti, kithet, womb, in-kild, with child.] 1. A son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents. 2. A young person of either sex; hence, one who exhibits an infantile character of a very young person. 3. [Descendants, however remote. 4. One who, by character or practice, shows signs of relationship to another.

**Chiefly** n. A species of earthen ware made in China, or in imitation of that made there; porcelain.

**Chiefly** n. The species of monkey which approaches most nearly to man. It is a native of Africa, and when full grown is from four to five feet high.

**Chiefly** n. A species of earthen ware resembling in appearance a stone pot, placed at the top of chimney’s to prevent smoking.

**Chiefly** n. A kind of swallow which lives in chimneys.

**Chiefly** n. One who sweeps and scrapes chimneys.

**Chiefly** n. The dwarf chestnut, a tree that rises eight or ten feet, with a branching, shrubby stem, producing a nut.

**Chiefly** n. Sp. chinche, bug, from Lat. cimex.] 1. (Entom.) The bed-bug. 2. An insect or bug, resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odor, which is very destructive to houses and other buildings.

**Chiefly** n. A small red ant, of the size of a large beetle, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray color.


**Chiefly** n. From O. H. Ger. skina, needle, prickle. Cf. L. spina, thorn, prickle, backbone.] 1. The backbone or spine of an animal. 2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking. 3. A chinchilla’s line of skin.

**Chiefly** n. From L. virgo, maiden, virgin. [Hence, to cut through the backbone of.

**Chiefly** n. [A-S. cine, fissure, chink, from cinan, to gape.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure, of greater length than breadth; a gap or crack.
CHINK 118  CHOKING

Chink, v. t. To crack; to open.
Chink, v. t. 1. To open or part and form a fissure in. 2. To break up.
Chink, n. [Perhaps from the sound of jingling metal. See JINGLE.] 1. A short, sharp sound, as of metal struck with a hammer; clinking, tinkling, etc. [Cant.]
Chink, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHINKED (chinkit); p. pr. & vb. n. CHINKING.] To cause to sound, as any small, sonorous bodies, by bringing them into collision with each other; to clash; to collide. 
Chink, v. t. To make a small, sharp sound, as by the striking of a piece of chalk upon a blackboard.
Chink'y, a. Full of chinks or fissures; gaping.
Chin'qua-quin, n. See CHICAPIN.
Chipp, v. t. To cause to fall through the seams or chinks of, with a chisel or the point of a knife, as a temporary expedient for fastening.
Chintz (chints, 108), n. [Hind. chāntā, spotted cotton cloth, chintizing to dye, to sprinkle. Cotton cloth printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.
Chip, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHIPPED (chipit); p. pr. & vb. n. CHIPPING.] [H. Ger. kippen, to chip, pare.] To cut into small pieces.
Chip, v. i. To break or fly off in small pieces.
Chip, n. [From the verb. See supra.] 1. A piece of wood, stone, or other substance, separated by an ax, chisel, or any cutting instrument. 2. A fragment or piece broken off.
Chipp'yn'net, n. A bonnet or hat made of wood chips, as used by loggers.
Chipp'munk, n. (Zool.) A squirrel-like animal, sometimes called the striped squirrel. [Written also chupp'munk, chipmucken, and chipmack.]
Chipp'n, n. (Smith.) A kind of sparrow, of small size, very common in the United States.
Chiro-graph, n. [Gr. χειρογράφος, written with the hand; χεῖρ, hand, and γράφω, to write.] (Old Law.) A writing requiring a counterpart. Transferred to what is now called a charter-party. (The) Last part of a fine of land, commonly called the foot of the fine.
Chi-ro-graph'er, n. One who exercises or professes the art of writing.
Chi-ro-graph/ic, a. Pertaining to chirography.
Chi-ro-graph'ic-al, a. Pertaining to chirography.
Chi-ro-graph'ist, n. 1. A chirographer. 2. One who practices chirography.
Chi-ro-graph'ry, n. 1. The art of writing. 2. A writing done with one's own hand; handwriting.
Chi-ro-log'gy, n. [Gr. χειρολόγος, hand, and λόγος, speech.] Art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers; daediology.
Chi- ro-mânc'er, n. [See CHROMANCY.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and misfortunes, by interpreting the hand. 
Chi-ro-mânc'ny, n. [Gr. χειρομαντεία, χεῖρ, hand, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.
Chi-rô-n'M'ny (ki'-), n. [Gr. χειροσωματία, from χεῖρ, hand, and σώμα, body.] 
Chi-rôp'o-dist, n. [Gr. χειρόποδος, χεῖρ, hand, and πόδος, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; esp. one who removes corns and bunions from the feet.
Chirp (18), v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHIRPED (chirpt); p. pr. & vb. n. CHIRPING.] [Ger. zirpen, zirkiren, schirpen. Cf. Chirk, CHIRPER, and CHERKET. To make a short, sharp sound, as is done by fowls, birds, or crickets.
Chirp, v. t. To make cheerful; to enliven.
Chirp, n. A short, sharp note.
Chirper, n. One who chirps, or is cheerful.
Chirrup, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHIRRUFD (chirrupt); p. pr. & vb. n. CHIRRAPING.] [See Chirrup.] To quicken or animate by chirping; to cherup.
Chirp, v. t. To chirp.
Chirrup, v. t. Thro' the chirping; chrip.
Chiry-geon (ki-rir-jiun, 3h), n. [Fr. chirurgien, from Gr. χειροσωματία, operating with the hand, from χεῖρ, hand, and σώμα, to work, whence σώμαν, work.] A surgeon.
Chir'ge, n. [OF. chier, chir, ciseau, fra. Lateisiculum, a small sickle, dim. of sicilium, sickle, and this from sicia, dagger, from scire, to cut.] An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, etc. See chir, seeker.
Chig'al, v. i. [imp. & p. p. CHISELED (chisel); p. pr. & vb. n. CHISELLING.] 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel, as a sculpture, etc. 2. To etch; to mark; to scratch; to engrave. 
Chig'ley, a. [A.-S. ceoel, gravel or sand. Having a large admixture of small pebbles or gravel;—said of a soil between sand and clay.

Chit, n. [A.-S. cêð, shoot, sprig, fr. the root cian, to germinate, Goth. kwanjan. See CHILD.] 1. The first shooting or germination of a plant; a shoot; a sprout. 2. A child or babe.
Chit'chât, n. [From chat, by way of redundancy.] A personal or sliding talk; a chat.
Chit'rine, n. [Gr. χίτρια, corselet.] A peculiar principle, containing nitrogen, characteristic of the seed of insects, and found also in the shell of crustaceans.
Chit'in-o-fil, n. The flinty or chalky coating of the navel of cod, herring, or mackerel.
Chit'ling's, n. pl. [Cf. A.-S. cuíld and cuílda. Goth. cuíthas, cuíters, belly, womb, stomach.] (Cookery.) The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.
Chivy'ty, a. Spirit of chivy; chivon. 
Chiv'al-ric (shiv'al-rík), a. [Cf. Fr. chevaleresque. See CHIVALRY.] Same as CHIVALROUS.
Chiv'al-roís (shiv'al-rús), a. [See CHIVALRY.] Per- fectly steep; — an unduly stiff; — gallant.
Chiv'al-roís-ly, adv. In a chivalrous manner; boldly.
Chiv'al-ry (shiv'al-ry), n. [Fr. chevalerie, from chevaler, knight.] 1. A body or order of cavaliers or knights servitors, on horseback; cavalry. 2. The dignity or system of knighthood; the practice of knighthood. 3. Qualifications or character of knights, as valor, dexterity in arms, &c. 4. (Eng. Law.) A tenure of lands by knight's service; that is, by the condition of a knight's performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to his lord.
Court of Chivalry, a court formerly held before the lord high constable and chamberlains of England, for hearing and determining all contracts and other matters relating to deeds of arms and war.
Chives, n. pl. See CHIVES. 1. (Bot.) Slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants. [See STAMEN.] 2. (Anglo-Saxon) A species of chives, growing in tufts.
Chlo'rate, n. [See CHLORINE.] (Chem.) A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base.
Chlo'rie, a. Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.
Chlo'ride, n. [From Gr. χλόοριδα, pale-green, greenish yellow, so named from its color.] (Chem.) A heavy gas of greenish color, which forms a constituent of common salt.
Chlo'ro-form (25), n. [From chorale and formy, it being a tone, or tinkling of formy.] (Chem.) A colorless, volatile liquid, consisting of carbon, hydrocyan, and chlorine. It is an important anaesthetic agent.
Chlo'ro-form, v. t. To treat with chloroform, or to place under its influence.
Chlo'ro-phyl, n. [Gr. χλοοφυλός, light-green, and φύλο, leaf.] (Bot.) The green coloring matter of the leaves and other parts of plants.
Chlo'ros (chlo'ros), n. See CHLORIDE. (Chem.) Electro-negative.
Chock, v. t. To stop or fasten as with a wedge, or Chock, v. i. To fill up, as a cavity. 2. To encumber; to hinder. See Shock.
Chock't, adj. Completely full.
Choque'o-late, n. [Mexican cacauetl, caaco.] 1. A paste composed of the roasted kernel of the Theobroma cacao ground and mixed with other ingredients. 2. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate-fragments in boiling water. Choic (96), n. [From O. Fr. choisir, to choose, fr. Goth. kaujanam, to examine, kiusan, to choose, fr. choose, fr. choose. See CHOOSE.] 1. A choice; a selection. 2. The power of choosing; option; preference. 3. Care in selecting; discrimination. 4. The thing chosen. 5. The best part of any thing; that which is preferable. Choice, a. [From choose, or compare. See Chose.] 1. Worthy of being chosen or preferred. 2. Preserving or using with care, as valuable. 3. Selected with care; deliberately chosen.
Choice', a. Precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; rare; sparing; frugal; chary; careful.
Choice'ly, adv. 1. With care in choosing. 2. In a preferable or excellent manner; excellently.
Choice'ness, n. Quality of being chosen.
Choke (kwok), n. [Lat. choking, Gr. χοῖκος, a chock. See CHOKE.] 1. An organized company of singers. [Written also scare.] 2. (Arch.) (a.) That part of a church, etc., of little or no architectural interest. 
Chock, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CHOKED (chokt); p. pr. & vb. n. CHOKING.] [A.-S. excecen, to suffocate, etc.]
food, foét; ūrn, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, ĝet; ag; exist; ligger, link; this;
CIRCLE 132 CIRCUMSTANCE

Syn. — Ring; circle; enclose; assembly; coterie; set.

Cré-éle (sir'kl, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CIRCLED; p. pr. & p. p. CIRCLED], v. t. To enclose, as by a circle; to surround; to inclose.

Cré-élet, n. 1. A little circle, as of gold, jewels, &c. 2. A circle to move circularly.

Cré-éuit (sir'kit, b.), n. [Lat. circuits, from circum, around, and ire, to go.] 1. The act of moving or revolving around. 2. A regular or appointed journeying from place to place. 3. The exercise or event in which one encircles something like a ring or crown. 5. The distance an area possesses.

Cré-é-tis-tous, a. Going round in a circuit; indirect.

Cré-é-tis-tous-ly, adv. In a circuit.

Cré-éva-la, a. Capable of being circulated.

Cré-éva-lar (13), a. [Lat. circulares.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a circle; in the form of a circle; round. 2. Repeating itself; hence, illogical; incoherent. 3. Adhering to a fixed circle of legends; cyclic; hence, mean, inferior. 4. Addressed to a number of persons having, or supposed interest in a common interest.

Circumterials (Arith.), those whose powers terminate in the same digits as the roots themselves; as 5 and 6, whose squares, 

Cré-éva-la, n. A circular letter, or paper, often printed, copies of which are addressed to various persons.

Cré-éva-lir-ty, n. State of being circular.

Cré-éva-lir, v. t. To write in a circular manner.

Cré-éva-lée, v. i. [imp. & p. p. CIRCULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CIRCULATING.] [Lat. circulare, circulari.] 1. To move in a circle or circuitously; to move or pass round. 2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand.

Cré-éva-lée, v. t. To cause to pass from place to place, from person to person.

Syn. — To spread; diffuse; propagate; disseminate.

Cré-éva-lion, n. 1. The act of circulating; act of moving in a circle. 2. Currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c. current for coin. 3. The extent to which any thing circulates or is circulated.

Cré-éva-lo, n. 1. One who, or that which, circulates. 2. Circular. 3. Circulating, or going round.

Cré-éva-m-bi-ént, a. [Lat. circum, around, and ambire, to go round.] Surrounding; inclosing or being surrounded.

Cré-éva-m-bu-lée, v. i. [Lat. circumambulare, from circum, around, and ambulare, to walk.] To walk round about.


Cré-éva-béndi-bús, n. A circuitous movement or route [Vulgar].

Cré-éva-cse (18), v. t. [imp. & p. p. CIRCUMCISED; p. pr. & vb. n. CIRCUMCISION.] [Lat. scirmei, circumciseus, from circum, around, and cedere, to cut.] 1. To cut off the foreskin of, in the case of males, or the internal labia in the case of females. 2. (Script.) To render spiritual or holy.

Cré-éva-sé, n. One who performs circumcision.

Cré-éva-sion (sir'zhon), n. 1. Act of cutting off the foreskin of males, or the internal labia of females. 2. (Script.) a. Rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith. b. The Jews, distinguished as a circumcision in the New Testament.

Cré-éva-sion, n. From Lat. circum, around, and cedere, to shut. Act of inclosing on all sides.

Cré-éva-déct, v. t. [Lat. circumducere, from circum, around, and ducere, to lead.] 1. To lead about; to lead astray. [Rare.] 2. (Law.) To contravene; to nullify.

Cré-éva-déction, n. 1. A leading about. 2. An amulet. [Rare.]

Cré-éva-dét, n. [Lat. circumventia, from circum, around, and ferre, to bear.] The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; a periphery. 2. The space included in a circle; any thing circular.

Cré-éva-én-tal, a. Pertaining to a circumference.

Cré-éva-éntor, n. An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings.
CIVILIZE-ABLE, a. Capable of being civilized.
CIVILIZE-ATION, n. Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized.
CIVILIZE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CIVILIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. CIVILIZING.] To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine.
CIVIL-IZ/ER, n. One who, or that which, civilizes.
CIVIL-ITY, adv. 1. In a civil manner, in reference to civil and considerate manners; politely; [esp. in]
CIVIL-MAN, n. [From Lat. civis, citizen.] State of citizenship.
Clabber, n. [See BONNY-CLABBER.] Milk turned so as to become thick or insipid.
Clack, n. [imp. & p. p. CLACKED (kłkt); p. pr. & vb. n. CLACKING.] See [infra]. 1. To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to clink; to clack.
Clack, v. t. 2. To talk rapidly and continually.
Clack, v. t. 3. To cause to make a sudden, sharp noise; to clink. 2. To utter rapidly and inconsiderately.
Clack, n. [Fr. claqua, a slap or smack, M. H. Ger. klack, crack, W. clack, crack, glosspl.] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking an object. 2. Any thing that causes a clacking noise. 2. Continual talk; prattle; prating.
Clack/er, n. One who clacks; that which clacks.
Clack/-valve, n. (Mech.) A valve with a single flap, which is moved by the clacking sound.
Claim, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLAIMED.] 1. To call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due.
Claim, n. 2. A right which any one possesses as a right.
Claim/able, a. Capable of being claimed.
Claim/ant, n. One who claims; a claimer.
Claim/voi-nage, n. A power, attributed to messenreded persons, which is with a claim to a claimant.
Claiming, n. 2. A right to claim; a title to anything in possession of another. 3. The thing claimed or demanded; that which is asserted as a right.
Claim/ed, a. 4. Claimed or asserted as a right.
Claim/boat, n. 5. The boat in which the claim is made.
Claiming, n. 6. The state of being claimed or viscous.
Claim/a, n. [comp. CLAIMIER; superl. CLAIMIEST.] [See CLAIM, v. t.] Soft and sticky; glutinous.
Claim/or, n. [Lat., from clamae, to cry out.] 1. Loud and continued shouting or exclamating. 2. Any loud and continued noise.
Claim, n. [Lat. from clamae, to cry out.] 1. Loud and continued shouting or exclamating. 2. Any loud and continued noise.
Syn.——Outcry; exclamation; noise; uproar; vociferation.
Claim/or, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLAIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. CLAIMING.] 1. To approach or salute with noise. 2. To stun with noise.
Claim/or, v. t. To make importunate declaratory. Claim/or, a. Noisy; vociferous; loud; turbinated.
Claim/or-oi-ly, adv. With loud noise or words.
Claim/or-oi-ness, n. State or quality of being noisy.
Claim, n. [D. klamp, Dan. klampen, from D. klappen, to fasten.] 3. A piece of timber or iron, used to fasten work together. 2. A mass of bricks heaped up; a heap; a bed; to be seized or of coal to be converted to coke.
(Ship-building.) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship’s side, used to sustain the keel and hold it in place; with a bed of movable pieces of lead, or other soft material, to cover the jaws of a visé—used to hold objects that would be injured by the vise itself. 1. A heavy footstep.
0. 2. To become pure, as liquors. 2. To grow clear or bright.
Cla-ry, n. [Lat. clarus, clear, and chorda, string. See CHORD.] A musical instrument, formerly in use, in a symphony.
Clari-fi-ca-tion, n. Act of clearing or fining.
Clari-fi/er, n. 1. That which clarifies or purifies.
Clari-fy, v. t. 2. A vessel in which clarification is conducted.
Clari-fy, v. t. 3. To purify; to clear; to make pure; to refine; to purify from feint matter; todecorate; to fine. 2. To brighten illuminantly. [Rare.]
Clari-fy, v. i. 1. To become pure, as liquors. 2. To grow clear or bright.
Clari-on, n. [Lat. claris, clear, and chorda, string. See CHORD.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is very clear and shrill.
Clari-o-net, n. [From Lat. clarus. See supra. (Mrs.)
Clari-net, n. A wind instrument of the reed kind, with leading instrument in a military band.
Clap/er, n. [See CLAP.]
Clash, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLASHED (klásh); p. pr. & vb. n. CLASHING.] [Ger. klatschen, klatschen, D. klät-
Clastic, v. t. To strike noisily against.
Clastic, n. 1. A meeting of bodies with violence; collision.
2. Contradiction, as between differing or contending interests, opinions, parties, &c.

Classic [kləsɪk] (n.) [From Latin, meaning 'characteristic of a class'] 1. A catch, for holding together the parts of any thing. 2. A close embrace.

Class, n. 1. The classification of animate or inanimate objects.
2. A division of animate or inanimate objects.

Clean, a. [Compar. CLEANER; Superl. CLEANEST.] 1. Free from dirt or dirtiness. 2. Free from all that is injurious, without defect.

Cleanliness, n. Freedom from dirt; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.

Cleaning, n. 1. Rendering clean; cleansing.
2. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity; dexterity.
3. Free from restraint or limitation; complete.
4. Free from moral defilement; sinless; pure.

Cleanliness, n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness, a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Clear, a. (Corp.) Full extent; distance between extremes.
Clear, a. [Compar. CLEARER; Superl. CLEAREST.] [Lat. clarus, clear, bright.] 1. Free from opaqueness, cloudiness, obscurity, grime, obscurity, and the like. 2. Able to perceive clearly; acute; discriminating; unbiased. 3. Easily or distinctly heard; audible.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Clear, v. t. 1. To make something clear, evident, apparent, distinct; perspicuous. See Manifest.
2. To clear the land (Navts.), to gain such a distance from shore as to have open sea room.

Clear, v. t. 1. To become free from clouds or fog. 2. To become free from disagreeable impression. 3. To make clear; to explain; to prove. 4. To separate a portion of something. 5. To make clear; to explain; to prove.


Clearness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. 2. Any thing resembling the claw of an animal.

Claw, n. [A.S. claw, clā.] 1. A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird. 2. Any thing resembling the claw of an animal.

Claw, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CLAWED; p. pr. & vb. n. CLAWING.] 1. To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails.
2. To get off or escape.

Clay, n. [A.S. clæg, cλα.] 1. A soft earth, consisting of argillaceous silice, with water. 2. (Poetry & Script.) Earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed out of such particles.

Clay, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. CLAYED; p. pr. & vb. n. CLAYING.] 1. To manure with clay. 2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.

Clay-colored, a. Cold as clay; lifeless.

Clayey, a. Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

Clayey, n. A white, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymore, n. [Constr. of Gael. claidighnaimh-mbr, a broadsword, from Gael. claidighnaimh, sword, and mor, great, large.] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scots, Highlanders, &c.

Clean, a. [Compar. CLEANER; Superl. CLEANEST.] [As-clene, of Celtic origin.] 1. Free from dirt or dirtiness. 2. Free from that which is injurious, without defect.
3. Free from awkwardness; dexterity; dexterity.
4. Free from restraint or limitation; complete.
5. Free from moral defilement; sinless; pure.
6. (Script.) Free to come from dirt; to purify; to cleanse.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), n. 1. Freedom from dirt.
2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanliness (kliˈnəlnēs), a. [Compar. CLEANIER; Superl. CLEANEST.] From clean.] 1. Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement. 2. Innocent; pure.
3. Rendering clean; cleansing.
4. Free from awkwardness; adroitness; dexterity.
CLING. 127 CLOUD

CLING. v. i. [imp. & p. p. CLUNG; p. pr. & vb. n. CLING-ING.] 1. [With an object.] To adhere closely; to hold fast, especially by holding round or embracing. 2. To adhere closely and firmly in interest or affection.

CLING, v. i. To cause to adhere, especially by winding or rolling closely together. [Here closely to the second element.

CLINGSTONE (SOON). A variety of phyllite in which those pugine shells are so abundant as to render the rock nearly impervious to water.

CLING'y, a. Apt to cling; adhering closely; adhesive.

CLINIC, n. [Gr. κλιστός, from κλίνω, couch, bed.] 1. A place or establishment for the emitting and cure of sick or of disease. 2. A medical or surgical hospital.

CLINIC'AL, adj. Pertaining to a bed; confined to a bed by illness; bed-ridden.

CLINIC'IAN. n. One confined to the bed by sickness.

CLINK, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLINKED (klinkt); p. pr. & vb. clinking.] 1. To make a sharp noise, as several brasses united together by the action of heat. 2. Scoria, or refuse of a furnace; vitriol or burnt matter ejected from a volcano.

CLINK'STONE, n. [clink and stone, from its sonorous composition like porphyry, but lamellar, of a grayish or bluish color.]

CLIP, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLIPPED (klippt); p. pr. & vb. clipping.] 1. [A-S. cliпон.] To embrace; hence, to encompass. 2. To cut off, as with a single stroke of scissors. 3. To curtail; to cut short.

CLIP, v. i. To move swiftly; — usually with it.

CLIP, n. 1. An embrace. 2. A cutting; a shearing.

CLIPEY, a. Pertaining to a bed; to be confined to a bed by illness; bed-ridden.

CLOSE, v. i. 1. To close; to close the eyes.

CLOSE, n. 1. A close embrace; a close embrace of arms. 2. A narrow passage leading from a street to a Close, house, and the courts within.

CLOSE, adv. In a close manner or state.

CLOSE-BOD'IED, a. Fitting the body exactly.

CLOSE-FIST'ED, a. Convulsive; rigorously.

CLOSE-INST'ED, a. [Knit (hairy); p. (Not tocept, as near as possible to the point from which the wind blows.

CLOSE'LY, adv. In a close manner.

CLOSENESS, n. The state of being close.

CLOSER, n. 1. One who, or that which, closes. 2. A finisher.

CLOSET, n. 1. A stool or box, in which a chamber vessel is placed, for the sick.

CLOSET, n. [Of Fr. clouet, dim. of cloe, a close.] 1. A small room or closet for private worship, or for private conversation. 2. A close apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, articles of furniture, &c.

CLOSET, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLOSETED; p. pr. & vb. n. CLOSETING.] 1. To shut up or close. 2. To take into a private room for consultation.

CLOTH, n. 1. A piece of cloth, or a web of linen, put together on a loom. 2. To piece with cloths.

CLOTH'y, a. 1. Full of cloths. 2. Earthy; mean; gross.

CLOTH, d'y, a. 1. Rusty; rusty fellow; a clown. 2. A bobbins; a plowman.

CLOTH'PATE, n. A stupid fellow; a fool; a blockhead.

CLOTH'PATED, a. Stupid; dull; dotish.

CLOTH, n. 1. A cloth; a blockhead; a clodpate.

CLOTH, n. See CLOUGH.

CLOTH, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLOGGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CLOGGING.] [See clot; clad. Léggi, a compact mass, W. clog, a sonorous mass.] 1. To enclose, or load, especially with something that sticks fast. 2. To obstruct so as to hinder motion in or through; to choke up. 3. To hinder; to embarrass.

CLOTH'Y, a. Impedite; hamper; confuse; burden; restrain; restrict.

CLOTH, n. 1. A piece loaded and numbered, as with extra clothes. 2. To coalesce or adhere.

CLOTH, a. 1. That which hinders motion; an embarrassment. 2. A heavy shoe, having the upper part of thick leather, and the sole of wood; — hence, a wooden shoe.

CLOTH, n. — Load; weight; hindrance; impediment.

CLOTHING, n. The state of being clotted.

CLOTHING, d'y. 1. A covering. 2. A monastic establishment.

CLOTHING, n. 1. Superfluous ornament; — ornament low in public estimation; — ornament to adorn clothes. 2. The habit of a religious community, consisting of a cassock, surplice, and other garments.

CLOTHING, n. a. A ROCK, or hill, as clouds frequently resemble rocks or hilllocks. 1. A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere.

CLOTH 'STRAL, a. Pertaining to, or confined to, a clotter.

CLOTH, n. See CLOTH.

CLOTH, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CLOTHED; p. pr. & vb. n. CLOTHING.] [Infra.] 1. To bring together the parts of; to stop to; shut. 2. To bring to an end; to conclude. 3. To inclose; to encompass; to confine.

CLOTH, v. t. 1. To come together; to unite; or coalesce. 2. To end; to terminate.

CLOSE, n. 1. A union of parts; junction. 2. Conclusion; termination; end. 3. A gapple in wrestling.

CLOTH, n. [See Infra.] 1. An inclosed place, especially a sacred inclosure placed on the earth, dedicated to Lat. clangeres. To make a small, sharp, ringing sound.

CLOTHY, n. [From cloth, v. t., because it makes a sharp noise.]

CLOUCHEE, n. [From cloth, v. t., because it makes a sharp noise.]

CLOUGH, n. A narrow passage leading from a street to a close, court, and the houses within.

CLOUSE, n. [kloaz, 20.] a. [Compare: closer; super; close- er.] From cloth, v. t., to shut.

CLOSE, v. t. 1. Shut fast; closed; tight. 2. Pent up; confined; secret; retired. 3. Stagnant; oppressive; without motion or ventilation. 4. Secretive; reticent; taciturn.

CLOUGHING, n. 1. To shut up; to shut fast. 2. To shut up after the bow shot long. 3. A kind of vessel built for fishing, or for close running.

CLOWN, n. 1. A species of jester or buffoon. 2. A common or low fellow, or a clownish person.

CLOWN, n. [From clown, v. t., because it makes a sharp noise.]

CLOY, v. t. To feed; to nourish; to enure.

CLODY, a. Of small, soft, or hilly masses.

CLOTHES, n. 1. Garments; dress; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; gait.

CLOTHES-WRINGER (Ringer), n. A machine for wringing or pressing water out of clothes after they have been washed.

CLOTH'Y, n. [kloaz, 20.] a. A stone or clod, or small, hard masses.

CLOTH, n. [Prob. from A-S. citla, a rock or hilllock, as clouds frequently resemble rocks or hilllocks.]

CLOTHES. A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere.

CLUFT, f. [From cloth, v. t., because it makes a sharp noise.

CLUE, n. A. A rock or hilllock, as clouds frequently resemble rocks or hilllocks. 1. A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere.

CLOTHES, n. 1. Garments; dress; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; gait.

CLOTHES-WRINGER, n. A machine for wringing or pressing water out of clothes after they have been washed.

CLOTHY, n. A rock or hilllock, as clouds frequently resemble rocks or hilllocks.

CLOTHES, n. A collection of visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere.
2. A mass or volume of smoke or flying, or dust, resembling vapor. 3. A dark vein or spot, as in marble. 4. A dark cloud; a threatening aspect. 5. A great crowd or multitude.

Cloud, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Clouded; p. pr. & vb. n. Clouding.] To overspread with clouds. 2. To make or be covered with clouds; shady. 3. To be covered with clouds; darkly; obscuring.

Cloud, v. i. To grow cloudy or obscure. [Clouds.]

Cloud-capt, a. Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; cloud-completing, a. Collecting or driving clouds.

Cloudiness, n. A state of density among the clouds.

Cloudless, a. Being without a cloud; unclouded.

Cloudy, a. [compar. Cloudier; superl. Cloudiest.] 1. Overcast with dark clouds. 2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds. 3. Lacking clearness, brightness, or luster. 4. Not easily understood. 5. Having the appearance of gloom; not open or cheerful. 6. Not clear or distinct. 7. Without spots or marks.


Clouded, a. [A-S. cleofan, rīfian, &c. See CLEAVE, v. t.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred, sighted; after tare and tret have been deducted. 2. A kind of sluice for letting off water.

Clout, n. [A-S. clōh.] 1. A piece of cloth, leather, &c., used for a patch. 2. The center of the butt at which archers shoot. 3. An iron plate on an axletree. 4. [O. Fr. clout, dim. of clove, from Lat. clavus, nail.] A small nail. 5. A blow with the hand. [Louv.]


Clout-net, n. [A-S. clōhū, p. pr. & vb. n. Cloutning.] To cover with cloth or other materials; to patch; to mend.

Clout-net, n. To join in a clumsy manner. 3. To guard with an iron plate. [Louv.]

Clout-net, n. A piece used for securing small patches of iron, &c. 2. A nail with a head for the soles of shoes.

Clow, v. From Lat. clavus, nail, fr. its likeness to a nail.] 1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree. 2. [A-S. clīp, from eleofan, rīfian, to clove, split. Bot.] One of the small buds of the flower of the clove-tree, used for scent in perfumes or for making oil of cloves.

Clove-gilly-flower, n. (Bot.) A species of pink, bearing a beautiful flower;—called also carnation-pink and clove-gilly.

Clove-hitch, n. (Naut.) A hitch formed with a rope, leaving the ends to reach out in contrary directions.

Clove, n. [Sp. clove, p. pr. & vb. n. Clove.] From Lat. clavus, nail. A projecting piece of machinery, for connecting shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure. (6.) The cross-head of a piston-engine. 3. Pl. The hands; hence, power; raciness; cruelty.

Clutter, n. [Of O. Fr. clutura, to quarrel, Wd. cluter, heap, pile, from clute, to heap.] A confused collection; heap; crowd; disorder.


Clutter, n. To make a noise, or fill with confusion.

Clypeate, a. [Lat. clupeus, p. p. of clupeare, to arm with a shield, from clupeus, clepeus, shield.] (Bot.) Shaped like a round shield; scutate.

Clivary, n. [L. cliviaria, clivariam, Gr. κλιβαρία κλιβάρια, dim. of κλίβαριον, from κλίβαριον, to wash out.] (Med.) A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe.

Clough, n. [From Lat. conclusa, dim. of conclusa, muscle-shell, vessel, Gr. κοίλος, muscle, cockle, Skr. gankha.] A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for pur- pose of state or pleasure-traveling.

Coach, n. To convey in a coach.

Coach-bux, n. Seat or which the driver of a coach sits.

Coachman, n. A coachman. [Slang.]

Coachman, n. The person who drives a coach.

Coaction, n. [Lat. concertio, from concerto, to force, intensive form of cogerere, from con and agere, to drive.] Force; compulsion.

Coff'tive, a. Serving to compel or constrain. 2. Acting in consequence. [ing or operating.

Coa'duant, or Coadjuvant, a. Mutually assist.

Coadjutor, n. 1. One who aids another. 2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

Syn.—Assistant; ally; fellow-workers; associate; partner; colleague; collaborator; co-worker.

Coad-vint'er, n. A fellow-adventurer.

Club-bish, a. Disposed to associate together.

Club-foot (St), n. A short, deformed foot.

Club-foot, a. Having a deformed foot.

Club-house, n. A house occupied by a club.

Club-law, n. Government by clubs, or violence.

Club-room, n. Apartment in which a club meets.

Cluck, n. [Pr. & vb. n. Clucking.] A peculiar form of crooked talk used by the natives of South Africa. 2. A soft, mellow, prolonged sound.

Cluck, v. t. To call as a hen does her chickens.

Clock, n. [Pr. & vb. n. Clocking.] A piece of crooked talk used by the natives of South Africa; a click.

Clock, n. [See CLEW.] A ball of thread. 2. Thread unwound from a ball, used to guide a person in a labyrinth. 3. One of the two lower corners of a square-rail. 4. (Naut.) One of the two lower corners of a square-rail.


Clums'ily, adv. In a clumsy manner; awkwardly.

Clumsiness, n. Quality of being clumsy.


Syn.—Awkward uncouth. See AWKWARD.

Clump, n. & vb. p. clump. See CLING.

Clump'ine, n. (Eccl. Hist.) One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks,—so called from Cluny, or Cluny, in France.

Clustering, a. [A-S. cluster, cluster. Cf. Sw. & Dan. klispe, a cluster of grapes, and D. klissen, to be entangled.] 1. A number of things of the same kind growing, joined, or collected together. 2. A number of similar things collected together, or lying contiguous. 3. A crowd.

Clusters, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Clustered; p. pr. & vb. n. Clustering.] To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or mass.

Cluster, n. t. To collect into a bunch or close body.

Clusters, a. Growing in clusters. 2. Full of clusters.

Clusty, a. [Imp. & p. p. Clustered; p. pr. & vb. n. Clutching.] [Akin to Ger. kluppe, O. H. Ger. kluppe, clav, tongue.] 1. To seize, clasp, or grip, with the hand. 2. To close tightly; to clinch.

Claus, v. t. To catch; to snare; to trap.

Cleat, n. A grip; seizure; grasp. 2. (Mach.) A projecting piece of machinery, for connecting shafts, so as to be disengaged at pleasure. (6.) The cross-head of a piston-engine.

Clue, n. A plant of different species.

To live in clover, to live luxuriously, or in abundance.

Clown, n. [Contracted from Lat. colonus, husbandman, from colere, to till.] 1. A husbandman; a rustic. 2. One who has the manners of a rustic; an ill-bred man. 3. A buffoon, a jester, &c.

Clown, v. t. To act as a clown.

Clownish, a. Of, or relating to, a clown; like a clown.

Clypeate, a. [Lat. clupeus, p. p. of clupeare, to arm with a shield, from clupeus, clepeus, shield.] (Bot.) Shaped like a round shield; scutate.

Clivary, n. [L. cliviaria, clivariam, Gr. κλιβαρία κλιβάρια, dim. of κλίβαριον, from κλίβαριον, to wash out.] (Med.) A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe.

Coach, n. [From Lat. conclusa, dim. of conclusa, muscle-shell, vessel, Gr. κοίλος, muscle, cockle, Skr. gankha.] A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for pur- pose of state or pleasure-traveling.

Coach, v. To convey in a coach.

Coach-bux, n. Seat or which the driver of a coach sits.

Coachman, n. A coachman. [Slang.]

Coachman, n. The person who drives a coach.

Coaction, n. [Lat. concertio, from concerto, to force, intensive form of cogerere, from con and agere, to drive.] Force; compulsion.

Cof'tive, a. Serving to compel or constrain. 2. Acting in consequence. [ing or operating.

Coad'juvant, or Coad'juvant, a. Mutually assist.

Coadjutor, n. 1. One who aids another. 2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

Syn.—Assistant; ally; fellow-workers; associate; partner; colleague; collaborator; co-worker.

Coad-vint'er, n. A fellow-adventurer.

 советник, a. Coadjutor, n. 1. One who aids another. 2. One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.
beverage made from the crushed kernels of the chocolate tree. See UCAO.

**Co-oom** [8] (<Fr. cœcum, dim. of coque, shell of eggs and insects, from Lat. concha, muscle-shell.]) 1. An oblong case in which the silkworm lies in its chrysalis state. 2. The case constructed by any insect to contain its [and forming cocoons].

**Co-o-oom-er-y** n. A place for silkworms, when feeding.

**Co-otile** [8] (<Lat. cocitilis, from cocque, to cook, bake.) Made by boiling, or expecting to heat, as a brick.

**Co-ottion** n. (<Lat. cocites, cocitea.) 1. Act of boiling. 2. (Med.) The alteration experienced by morbific matter before elimination.

**Cod** n. [A-S. codd, small bag, W. cdd, cdd, bag, shell.] 1. Any kind or envelope containing seeds; a pudd. 2. The scrotum.

**Cod** n. [Ger. gadde.] (Ichth.) A species of fish inhabiting the northern parts, and especially the Banks of Newfoundland, in immense quantities.

**Cod** d. v. i. (<imp. & pp. Coddled; p. pr. & vb. n. CODDLE.) [Probably from Lat. coquer, coctum, to cook.] 1. To parboil. 2. To treat with tenderness.

**Code** n. [From Lat. codex, or canda, the stock of a tree, a knotted stick; used for writing on, hence book, writing.] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws.

**Codex** n. p. pl. CODIX-ES. [See CODE.] A manuscript; a book; a code.

**Codger** n. 1. (Vulgar) A kind of ingredient used as a substitute for codfish, sculp, bag; hence one who labors to fill his purse, or a corruption of coterager.] 1. A covetous or mean person; a curmudgeon. 2. A singular or odd old person.

**Cod-ich** n. [Lat. codiciulis, dim. of codex. See CODE. A supplement to a will.

**Codill-isation** n. [See CODIFY.] Act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

**Codify** v. t. (<imp. & pp. CODIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. CODIFYING.) [Lat. codex, code, and facere, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

**Codlin** n. [An immature apple; a kind of cooking apple.

**Codling** n. A kind of apple.

**Cod-fish-ey** n. Co-operation; joint efficiency.

**Cod-fish-ent** (-fish'ent, 60). Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.

**Cod-fish-ent** (-fish-ent, 60). That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect. 2. (Math.) A number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, to show how many times they are to be taken.

**Cod-horn** n. (Mil.) A small bronze mortar, so named from its inventor, Baron Cochorn.

**Cod-lac** n. [Lat. caulicines, Gr. καυλακίς, from καύλη, a flower, hence, a blossom.] Pertaining to the belly or to the intestinal canal.

**Cod-mption** (82). [Lat. comptio, from co, for, and emere, to buy.] Act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

**Cod-equal** n. Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.

**Cod-equal** n. One who is equal to another.

**Cod-equality** n. State of being co-equal; equality in rank, dignity, or power.

**Cod-erpe** (14), v. t. (<imp. & pp. COERCED; p. pr. & vb. n. COERCING.) [Lat. coercere, from co, for, and arcere, to shut up.] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress.

**Syn.—To compel.—COERCE had at first only the negative sense of driving someone or something into the bounds of laws; it has now also gained a positive sense, that of driving forward or compelling, as to coerce the performance of a contract.

**Cod-erible** a. Capable of being, or deserving to be, coerced.

**Cod-erion** (14, 63). n. Act or process of compelling or restraining; restraint. [compulsory.

**Cod-give** v. t. Compelling, or having power to compel.

**Cod-essential** a. Partaking of the same essence.

**Cod-essential-ity** (-eh-sih-ality) n. Participation of the same essence.

**Cod-ness** a. [Lat. cauisionis, from co, for, and nasus, nose, age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time.

**Cod-e-final** (14), a. Equally eternal.

**Cod-final** (-final, 60). Equally eternal with another.

**Cod-val** [60]. [Lat. coeus, from co, for, and xron, lifetime, age, Gr. aios.] Of the same age; of equal age.
Co-eval, n. One of the same age.
Co-existence, n. 1. The fact of existing together; p. pr. & vb. -existed. 2. co-existing. To exist at the same time.
Co-existence, n. Existence at the same time with another.
Co-extension, n. 1. Existing at the same time with another.
Co-extensional, a. Existing at the same time with another. [Other.]
Co-extensional, a. Existing at the same time with another. [Other.]
Co-existence, n. Equal extension. [Extant.]
Co-existence, a. Equally extensive; having equal size.
Coffee, n. [From Ar. القهوة, or القهوه, which the Turks pronounced قهوة, and so called by analogy to coffee, tea, coffee-house. 1. The berries of a tree growing in Arabia, Persia, and the warm climates of Asia and Africa. The berry contains two kernels of coffee. 2. A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee-tree, by decoction.
Coffee-house, n. A house of entertainment, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.
Coffee-pot, n. A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.
Coffee, n. [From Lat. cophæus, Gr. καφής, basket.] 1. A vessel for means of coffee, a coffee-house. 2. (Arch.) A sunken panel.
Coffee, n. A hollow work across a dry moat, serving as a parapet with embrasures. 4. A lock for receiving a large barrel.
Coffee dam, n. (Egyp.) An inclosure or box of timber placed in the bed of a river, or some like position, for the purpose of excluding the water during the construction of piers and similar works; the water is pumped out of the box, leaving the bottom dry.
Coffee, n. [From Lat. copiumus. See COFFER.] 1. A case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial. 2. (Far.) The hollow part of a horse's hoof.
Coffee, n. [Print.] A wooden frame inclosing the stone on which figures are imprinted.
Coffee, n. [Imp. & p. p. coffin'd; p. pr. & vb. n. coffinning.] To put into, or inclose in, a coffin.
Coffee, n. (Far.) The foot-bone of a horse, which is inclosed within the hoof.
Coffee (kō'f), n. [Ar. القافة, caravàn.] A gang of slaves going to market.
Cog, n. t. (imp. & pp. cogged; p. pr. & vb. n. cogging.) a. [Dutch. kogelen, kogels, W. corg.] A boat; a vessel.
Cog, n. [Sw. kogg, kugge. Cf. W. cogg, pl. cogs; a short projection, the cog of a wheel; a tooth or projection on a wheel, by which it receives or imparts motion.
Cog, n. t. To fix a cog upon; to furnish with cogs.
Cog, n. (Dutch. korg, kogels, W. corg.) A boat; a vessel.
Cog, t. fishing-boat. [Genre; force.
Cogent, a. Power of constraining or imploring; urgent; powerful.
Cogent, a. [Lat. cogens, p. pr. of cogere, to force.] 1. Having great force. [Rare.] 2. Pressing on the mind; not easily resisted.
Syn. — Forceful; powerful; urgent; convincing; conclusive; irresistible; resoundous.
Cogent, a. [Dutch. kogel, a ball, with urgent force; forcibly.
Cogito-ble, a. Capable of being made the subject of thought or meditation.
Cogito-ble, a. Capable of being made the subject of thought or meditation.
Cogito-tate, v. t. (imp. & pp. cogitated; p. pr. & vb. n. cogitation.) a. [Dutch. cogiter, to think, from cog, for con, and agiter, to agitate, q. v.] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect. [tion; contemplation.
Cogitation, n. Act of thinking; thought; meditation.
Cogitation-tion, n. Possessing, or pertaining to, the power of thinking or meditation. 2. Given to thought; contemplative.
Cog-nac (kō'nāk), n. A kind of French brandy, so called from that name. [Written also, but improperly, Cognac.
Cognate, a. [Lat. cognatus, from co, for con, and gnatus, for natus, p. p. of nasci, anciently gnassi, to be born, of blood or birth. 2. Kindred in origin, formation, &c.
Cognate, n. 1. (Law.) (a) One connected with another by ties of kindred. (b) One related to another on the female side. 2. One of a number of things which are allied in use.
Cog-nation, n. 1. Relation by descent from the same original; kindred. 2. Participation of the same nature. 3. (Lat.) Relationship existing between persons descended from the same father and mother.
Cog-nis'or, n. See COGNIZON, COGNIZE.
Cog-nise, n. See COGNIZE.
Cog-nition (nō-th'n), n. [Lat. cognitione. See COGNIZE.] State of knowing, by any means.
Cog-nitive, a. Knowing, or apprehending by the understanding.
Cog-niz-za-blo (kō'ni-zə-blo or kon'izi-blo), n. 1. Cog-nizable, being capable of being apprehended. 2. Fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.
Cog-niz-za-ce (kō'ni-zə-se or kon'izi-se), n. 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; recognition.
Cog-niz-za-ment, n. An acknowledgment or confession. 4. A badge worn by a retainer or dependant, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs. [cognition or knowledge of.
Cog-niz-za-nal, a. Pertaining to a surname.
Cog-niz-za-tion, n. [Lat. cognominatio.] A surname; a name given from any accident or quality.
Cog-nos-ce (ko'ni-ös'se), v. t. [From Lat. cognosco, to know.] a. Having knowledge of.
Cog-nos-ce, a. 1. Capable of being known. 2. Liable to judicial cognizance.
Cog-nos-ce, n. [Lat., he acknowledges, 3 pers. perf. ind. act. of cognoscere.] (Law.) An acknowledgment by a defendant of the justice of a plaintiff’s claim.
Cog-wheel, n. A wheel with cogs or teeth.
Co-hab-bit, v. t. [imp. & pp. cohabited; p. pr. & vb. n. cohabiting.] a. [Lat. cohabitare, from co, for con, and habitare, to dwell.] 1. To dwell with; to inhabit or reside in the same place or country. (Obs.) 2. To live together as husband and wife. (Same place.
Co-hab-bit-tion, n. On account of his peculiar situation.
Co-hab-bit-tion, n. 1. Act or state of dwelling together. 2. The state of living together as man and wife.
Co-heir (ko-he', 13), n. A joint-heir.
Co-heirs (kō-he'z), n. a. Joint-heirs.
Co'horse, a. t. [imp. & pp. cohered; p. pr. & vb. n. cohering.] [Lat. cohaerere, from co, for con, and haerere, to stick, adhere.] 1. To stick together. 2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the natural order.
Syn. — To dwell; unite; adhere; stick; suit; agree; fit.
Co-he-re'nce, n. 1. A sticking or cleaving together. 2. Connected by some relation or agreement of form, order, &c.; consistent.
Co-he-re'nt, a. 1. Sticking together. 2. Connected by some relation or agreement of form, order, &c.; consistent.
Co-he-re'nt, a. In a coherent manner.
Co-he'sion, n. [See COHERE.] 1. Act of sticking together; the attraction by which the particles of homogeneous bodies unite together. 2. A state of connection or dependence.
Co-he-sive, a. Having the power of sticking or cohere.
Co-he-sive-ness, n. Quality of being cohesive.
Cohe-rin, n. [From L. Cognitio, Cognitum.] An object known.
Cohe-rt, n. [Lat. coheres.] See COURT. 1. (Rom. Antiq.) A body of about five or six hundred soldiers. 2. Any band or body of warriors.
Col', n. (From H. Col., kolph, koppha, kupha, kiler, akin to Lat. cupra, cupa, tub.) A kind of covering for the head; a cap.
Coiled (kōl'd), adj. Wearing a coif; see Coif.
Coigne (kōn), n. [See QUIN.] 1. A corner or external angle; a corner-stone. 2. A wedge. [Written also coin and quoin.]

food, foöt;  ürün, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ğem, ğet; as; exist; linger, link; this

Coll. n. 1. The ring, or series of rings, into which a rope or other like thing is wound. 2. A noise; tumult.

Collar n. A ring or external angle. [See COINE.] 2. A wedge for raising, lowering, fastening, or leveling any thing, as a cannon or a printer’s form. 3. A piece of metal on which certain characters are impressed for making or marking paper money, etc.

Collating v. t. [imp. & p. p. COLLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COLLATING.] [Lat. collabri, collapsum, from con and labeo, to fall; as, the two sides of a hollow vessel; to shrink up.

Collar, n. 1. A falling together suddenly, as of the sides of a hollow vessel. 2. (Med.) A sudden falling of the vital powers, as if it is about to spill its contents.

Collapsible, a. Of, or so disposed as to be capable of being folded or closed up.

Collapsible, n. A state of falling together, or shrink-

Collar, n. [From Lat. collum, neck.] 1. Something worn round the neck. 2. (Arch.) A ring or cinchette; the astragal or coin, or an angular part of a machine, used commonly for holding something to its place. 4. (Naut.) An eye formed in the bottom of an oar, to go over the mast head.


Collar-bone, n. (Anat.) The clavicle; a bone shaped like the mark ~, joined at one end to the breast-bone, and at the other to the shoulder-blade.

Collate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COLLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COLLATING.] [Lat. confer, collatam, from con and fere, to bear.] 1. To compare critically. 2. To gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for printing, etc. 3. To present and institute in a benefice. 4. To bestow or confer. [Bishop.]

Collate, v. i. (Eccl.) To place in a benefice, as by a Collate, a. [L. Collateralis, from con and latera, laterally, from laterus, a side; Latin, a side: connected, indirect. 2. (Gen.) Descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not one from the other.

Collateral, n. Security for the performance of covenants, or the payment of money, besides the principal security.

Collateral, n. 1. A collateral relation. 2. Security given in addition to a principal promise or bond.

Collateral-ly, adv. In collateral manner or relation.

Collation v. t. [imp. & p. p. COLLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COLLATING.] 1. The act of comparing and examining. 2. Act of conferring or bestowing. 3. (Eccl.) Presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop. 4. An unconfirmed or invalid service.

Collative, a. Passing or held by collation.

Collator, n. One who collates or compares manuscripts or copies of books. (Eccl.) One who collates to a benefice.

Collage n. [Lat. collega, one chosen at the same time with another, from colligere, to collect, from con and legere, to gather.] One who is united with another in the discharge of some duty or a partner or associate.

Collingue, v. t. or. i. [collin, a hill or mountain, same as collum, a hill.] 1. The act of collating, collecting, or assembling. 2. The state of being collected or assembled.

Collaterally, adv. Collaterally, n. 1. A person or thing collected, gathered, or united.

Collect, v. t. 1. To assemble; aggregate; amass; deduce.

Collect, v. t. 1. To be assembled together; to accumulate. 2. To infer; to conclude.

Collect, n. A short, comprehensive prayer.

Collectanea, n. pl. [Lat. things collected, from colliger, to collect. See supra.] Passages selected from various authors; anthology; chrestomathy.

Collectable, a. Not discharged; self-possessed; cool; firm; composed.

Collect-elect, n. A collected or self-possessed state.

Collectible, a. Capable of being collected, gathered, or inferred.

Collecting, n. 1. Act of collecting or gathering. 2. That which is gathered. 3. A contribution.

Collective, n. An assembly; a body; a whole; collective; summarizing; compounding.

Collective, v. t. 1. Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body. 2. Deducing consequences. 3. (Gram.) Expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, as representing something.

Collective, v. i. In a mass, or body; unities.

Collect, n. 1. One who collects or gathers. 2. (Com.) An officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.
COLLECTORSHIP

Col·lect·or·ship, n. Office or jurisdiction of a col-
collector of customs.

Col·lect·or·ate, n. 1. A collection of customs.

Col·lier (köl'yar), n. [From coal.] 1. A digger of coal; a coalman; one who deals in coal. 2. A vessel employed in the coal trade.

Col·lier·y (köl'yar-ë), n. 1. Place where coal is dug. 2. The coal trade.

Col·li·ing (köl'ing), a. (Opt.) Pertaining to collimation.

Col·li·mation, n. [From Lat. collimare, to aim at, for which the lexicions and editions now collinear, from linea, line. See Colli-
EANATION.] Act of aiming at a mark; act of leveling or of directing the sight of a fixed object.

Line of collimation, the axial line of the telescope of an astron-
omic or geodetic instrument.

Col·li·m·a·tor, n. A telescope arranged and used to de-
termine the nature of collimation.

Col·ling·ual (köl'ing-gwawl), a. [From con and lingual, v. g.] Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

Col·li·que·fa·cre, v. t. [Lat. colliquefacere, to melt together, to be liquefied, and fuse, to make.] A melting together or reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Col·li·tion (köl-lë-kshun), n. [Lat. collisio. See COLLI-
EATION.] 1. Act of striking together; a striking together, as of two hard bodies. 2. A state of opposition; interference.

Syn. — Conflict; clashing; encounter; opposition.

Col·li·o·cite, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COLLOCATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COLLOCATING.] [Lat. collocare, from con and locare, to place or place in a set or place; to stow.] To place or stow.

Col·li·o·ci·ta·tion, n. 1. The act of placing; disposition in place. 2. The state of being placed, or placed with some-
thing else.

Col·li·o·ci·tan, n. [From Gr. kólla, glue.] (Chem.) A strongly adhesive solution of gun-cotton in ether, used to close up wounds.

Col·li·top, n. [From Lat. collipos, Gr. kolapes, buffet, buffet.] 1. A small instrument of音乐. 2. A part or piece of anything. [mon conversation.

Col·li·qui·al, a. Pertaining to, or employed in, con-
versation.

Col·li·qui·al·ism, n. A colloquial form of expression.

Col·li·qui·ta·tion, n. The act of mutual conversion.

Col·li·qui·st, n. A speaker in a dialogue.

Col·li·qui·quy, n. [Lat. colloquium, from colloqui, to con-
verse, from con and loqui, to speak.] The mutual dis-
cussion of two or more; conference; dialogue.

Syn. — Conference; conversation; dialogue.

Col·li·de, v. i. [imp. & p. p. COLLIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. COLLIDING.] [Lat. collidere, from con and latus, to play.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.

Col·li·de·r, n. One who conspires in a fraud.

Col·li·sion, n. A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; deceit; fraud.

Syn. — Conspiration. — In conjunction, one overlooks and thus subverts what was intended to prevent; in collusion, he unites with others (playing into their hands) for fraudulent purposes. The conspiracy of public men at what is wrong is when the worst is the least colludery to prevent.

Col·li·sive, a. Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.

Col·li·sive·ly, adv. By means of collusion.

Col·li·sive·ness, n. The quality of being collusive.

Col·li·w·er·ish, n. Descriptive of coal; collusive.

Col·li·wy·ish, v. sing. & pl. [Lat., from collewe, from con and wire, to wash.] A mixed mass of refuse matter; filth.

Col·ly·ry, n. [From coal.] The black slime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

Col·ly·ry, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COLLIED; p. pr. & vb. n. COLLYING.] To render black, as if with coal smeared.

Col·ly·s·er·gant (sär·jënt or -sëjënt), n. (Mil.) A non-commissioned military officer, who is the color-bearer of a regiment. [Amer.]

Col·ly·s·ter (sëstər), n. [See COLLOXUS.] Of enormous size; on a large scale: gigantic.

Col·ly·s·te·num, n. [See COLLEUIUM.] The amphitheater of Vesuvius in Rome. [Also written COLUSES.]
Combatant, n. One who engages in combat; a fighter; a participant in combat.

Combatant, n. One who combats or contends.

Combatant, a. Disposed to combat.

Combativeness, n. (Phron.) Disposition to contend.

Combativeness (Com'bve), n. 1. One who combats. 2. A long, curving wave.

Combative (Com'b-tiv), a. Capable of combining.

Combination, n. 1. Close union or connection; close alliance; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy. See CARAL.

Combination (Com-b'ni-6n), n. 1. A method of combining or associating bodies in compounds of any number of quantities, in all possible ways.

Syn.—Cabal; alliances; union; confederacy; coalition; conspiracy. See CARAL.

Combustible (Com'b-st'ble), n. 1. A substance that will take fire and burn.

Combustibility (Com'b-st'bi-li-ti), n. Quality of being combustible.

Combustion (Com-b'sh-6n), n. (Combustion) 1. The act of burning or flames created by burning.

Combustion (Com-b'sh-6n), n. 1. A taking fire and burning; incendia.

Combustion (Com-b'sh-6n), n. 1. A taking fire and burning; conflagration.

Combo (Kim'bo), v. t. [Imp. & p. v. COMBINED (Kim'bed); p. pr. & vb. COMBINEING, n. COMBINED.] To combine; to join; to mix; to unite.

Combining (Kim'bi-n6n), n. Quality of being combustible.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. 1. To bring in order some state or condition; to train; to happen. 2. To become manifest or evident; to appear.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. (Combat) To come to pass; to arrive.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To become habitually to be published or repeated.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To be exposed to; to come close to; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason. (Naut.) To be thrown from the ground; said of an anchor. (To come in; to appear and claim a share of. (To come into; to join; to comply with.

Combat (Kim'bat), n. To depart from; to escape from; to reach; to acquire.
COMFORTABLE 185

COMMINATION

under affliction; support. 2. A state of quiet enjoyment; also, whatever contributes to such enjoyment. 3. A condition of comfort or comforter. [Amer.]

Syn. — Consolation; solace. — Consolation is usually from without, and supposes some definite and pretty severe affliction, or the like; comfort may come from within, and may refer to lighter evils or continuous trials, as the comfort of love, the comforts of old age. Solace is a term which we make or find for ourselves, as the solace of books, society, &c.

COMFORTABLE (kěm'fōr-tā bl), a. 1. Affording, imparting, or enjoying comfort. 2. Flee from positive pain or suffering. [Amer.]

COMFORTABLE, n. 1. A heavy, quilted coverlet for a bed; a comforter. [Amer.]

COMFORTABLENESS, n. State of being comfortable. [Amer.]

COMFORTER, n. 1. One who comforts. 2. A comforter. [Script.]

COMFORTER, n. A knotted woolen tippet. 4. A wadded quilt; a comforter. [Amer.]

COMFORTLESS, a. Without comfort; miserable.

Syn. — Forlorn; desolate; insensible; wretched.

COMFREY, n. [Lat. conerva, from conserva, to conserve, to preserve, to heal; so called on account of its healing power. [Bot.] A genus of plants used in medicine.


COMING-AL, a. 1. Related to comedy. 2. Exciting mirth, in style or subject.

Syn. — Droll; diverting; sportive; ludicrous; ridiculous.

COMING-ALTY, n. That which is comical.

COMING-ALTY, adj. In a comical manner; ludicrously.

COMING-ALNESS, n. The quality of being comical.

COMING-IN, n. Entrance; arrival.

COME, v. t. [Lat. cūrīre, to come to, to come together, from cōmē, for coīre, to come together, from com, or co, for com, and ire, to go.] (Rom. Antiq.) The assembly of the people for electing officers and passing laws.

COMMIAL, a. [Com- + MIAL.] 1. Related to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans. 2. Pertaining to assemblies of the people.

COMMIT, v. t. [Lat. comitter, from con-, together, affable, kind.] 1. To entrust to; to commit to the care of; to commit to the service of; to entrust to the care of; to commit to the service of.

COMMA, n. [Lat. comma, Gr. κομμα, segment, clause, from κοιμω, to cut off.] (Punct.) A character [.] marking the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually the clause in reading, comfort.

COMMANDED (6), v. t. [imp. & p. p. COMMANDED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMANDING.] [Lat. comandare, from com, and mandare, to command, to commit to, to commit.] 1. To order with authority. 2. To exercise supreme authority over. 3. To have within a sphere of influence, control, or vision. 4. To exact or enforce by moral influences.

Syn. — To bid; order; direct; charge; govern; lead; oversee; superintend; control; discipline; direct; head; manage.

COMMANDED, a. 1. Having or exercising authority; to possess the chief power; to govern.

COMMANDEER, n. 1. An authoritative order. 2. Application for authority. 3. Possession of authority. 4. Ability to overlook, control, or watch.

5. A body of troops under a particular officer.

Syn. — Control; sway; power; authority; mandate; order; superintend; charge; direct; head; manage.

COMMANDEER, v. t. [Fr. orig. p. pr. of commandeer, to command.] A commanding officer.

COMMANDEER, a. 1. A leader; the chief officer of an army, or the officer in command of a body of soldiers.

Syn. — Authoritative; imperative; imperious.

COMMANDEMENT, n. 1. An order or injunction given by authority. 2. (Law.) One of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

COMMANDEUR (s'ma-nor, a. [Lat. com, for com, and dirg, measurable, q. v.] Reducible to the same measure, command.

COMMEMORATE, a. Worthy to be commemorated.

COMMEMORATION, n. Act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity; a public celebration.

COMMEMORATOR, a. One who commemorates; 1. A commemorative or commemoratory.

COMMEMORATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COMMEMORATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMEMORATING.] [Lat. commemorare, from com, for com, and memorare, to mention, from meminer, mindful.] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honor and solemnity.

FOOD, SFOOT; ūrn, ru,de, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ġem, ġēt, as; exist; linger, link; this.
fr. com, for con, and minori, to threaten.] A threat or threatening; denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

Com-mi-gle (-mi'g1), v. t. [imp. & p. p. COM-MINGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMISSIONING.] [Lat. communem, to mingle together, in one mass, or intimately, to blend. [come(bled.]

Com-mi-gle', v. i. To mix or unite together; to be mingled; diversions, etc.

Com-mi-nu-tie, n. [imp. & p. p. COMMUNICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMUNICATING.] [Lat. communis, communis, from com, for con, and minor, measure, mode.] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. 2. A chest of drawers, often with shelves added, and other conveniences.

Com-mo'da'-rine, n. [L. communio. See SORPA.]

Comm-o-di-ty, n. [From commut. A select number of persons appointed to attend to any business, either by a legislative body or by a court, or by any collective body; to act together.

Comm-o-tee-ship, n. Office of a committee.

Comm-on, a. Capable of being committed. A mixing, or state of being mixed. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

Comm-on-ness, n. Adaptation or suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness.

Comm-on-li'-ty, n. [Lat. communio. See COMMUNE.]

Affording ease and convenience.

Syn. — Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; comfortable.

Comm-on'-di-ous-ly, adv. In a commodious manner.

Comm-on-di-ous-ness, n. Adaptation or suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness.

Comm-on-di'-ty, n. [Communioc. See COMMUNE.]

That which affords convenience or advantage, esp. in commerce; hence, goods, wares, merchandise, &c.

Comm-on'-do're, n. [Prob. a contr. or corrup. of It. commissario, L. Lat. commissarius. Cf. COMMAND and COMMANDE.] The commander of a squadron. 2. (Eng. Marine.) A naval officer having the temporary rank of rear admiral. 3. The senior captain, when on board a ship of more than one ship's company. 4. The leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

Comm'on, a. [g. COM-PARER. supr. i. COM- moner. See communio.]

From common, for con, and minor, measure, mode.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one, or to many in- definitively; serving for the use of all. 2. Often met with by distinguished persons.

Common carrier, one who undertakes, for hire, to transport goods from one place to another. — Common chord (Med.), a chord consisting of the fundamental tone, with its third and fifth. — Common councils, a representative council for the government of a city. — Common gender (Gram.), one which is either masculine or feminine. — Common law, a system of law written in the law; the law which receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception. In the system of common law (written in the common law), the right of any person of a genus and species, as a member of any class of objects, as distinguished from another, the member of a genus and species, as a member of any class of objects, as designated from another.

— Common time (Mus.), that variety of time in which the measure consists of two or of four equal portions. — Common verb, one which is both active and passive. In common, equally with another, or with others.

Syn. — General; popular; national; universal; frequented; ordinary; usual; usual; general; common.

Comm-on'-ly, adv. Usually; generally; commonly; frequently; for the most part.

Comm-on'ly, n. A book in which the laws are recorded.

Comm'-mons, a. pi. The mass of the people; the community.

2. The lower house of parliament. [Eng.]

3. Provisions; food; fare; — from the practice of cat- ing at a common table. 4. A club where all eat at a common table.

Comm-on'Weal', n. [See weal and WEALTH.

Comm-on'wealth', n. Properly, a free state; a
COMMOTION 137

3. Perturbation or disorder of mind.

Syn. — Excitement; disturbance; tumult; violence.

COMMOLVE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COMMOLVED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMOLVING.] [Lat. communicatus, from commun., for com, and movere, to move, to stir.] To disturb; to agitate.

COMMUNAL, a. Pertaining to a commune.

COMMUNICATE, v. i. [imp. & p. p. COMMUNICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMUNICATING.] [Lat. communicare, from commun., to communicate, q. v.] 1. To converse together familiarly; to confer.
2. To receive the communion; to partake of the Lord’s supper.

Commune, n. [Fr. See COMMON.] A small territorial district in France.

COMMUNALITY, n. Quality of being communical.

COMMUNICABLE, a. Capable of being communicable.

COMMUNICABLENESS, n. The state or quality of being communicable.

COMMUNICANT, n. One who partakes of the Lord’s supper; a church-member.

COMMUNICATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COMMUNICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMUNICATING.] [Lat. communicare, from commun., to communicate, q. v.] 1. To impart for joint or common possession; to bestow; to confer.
2. To impart, reveal, or give, as information.

Syn. — To impart; reveal. — To communicate is generic; it allows others to enjoy in common with us. Impart is more specific; it is giving to others a part of what we had as ours, as, to impart our feelings, of our property, &c. Hence there is something more intimate in imparting intelligence than in communicating it. To reveal is to disclose something hidden or concealed, as a secret.

COMMUNICATE, v. t. 1. To share or participate. 2. To have intercourse or the means of intercourse.

COMMUNICATING, n. 1. The act of communicating; intercourse by words, letters, or messages.
2. The means of passing from place to place. 3. That which is communicated or imparted.

Syn. — Commerce; correspondence; conference; intercourse; intelligence; news.

COMMUNICATE-ABLE, a. Inclined to communicate; ready to impart.

COMMUNICATE-ABILITY, n. Quality of being communicative; freedom from reserve.

COMMUNICATIVE, a. 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of communication. 2. Imparting knowledge.

COMMUNION, n. 1. Intercourse between two persons or more. 2. Union in religious faith; fellowship. 3. A body of Christians having one common faith and discipline. 4. The celebration of the Lord’s supper.

Syn. — Fellowship; converse; intercourse; unity; concord; agreement.

COMMUNISM, n. [Fr. communism, from commun, common, q. v.] The doctrine of communality or common property among all the citizens of a state or society; socialism.

COMMUNIST, n. An advocate for the theory or practice of communism.

COMMUNION, n. [Lat. communia.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment. 2. A society of people having common rights, privileges, or interests. 3. Society at large; the public, or people in general.

COMMUNAL, a. In this sense, the term should not be used absolutely, like “voluntary,” but it may be used to describe the life of a community require this; but the interests of the community, &c.

COMMUNICABLE, a. Capable of being communicable or given for another.

COMMUTABLE, a. Relative to exchange; mutually passing from one to another; interchangeable.

COMMUTE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COMMUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMUTING.] [Lat. commutare, from com, for com, and mutare, to change.] To put one for the other; to exchange; to substitute, as a greater penalty or punishment for a lesser. 2. To pay less for in the gross than would be paid for the separate trips.

COMMUTATE, v. t. 1. To obtain or bargain for exemption.
2. To make an arrangement to pay in gross.

COMMUTATION, n. 1. Mutual or confounded. 2. [Law.] Commutation, from com, for com, and mutare, to change. 3. Any agreement by which one party is paid, or is to be paid, for his separate rights, as a substitute for the mutual or commutative discharge of a duty or obligation. 4. A circuit; a circuit of the separate parts into which anything is divided.

COMMUTER, n. One who commutes.

COMMUTER-SON (sun-w or sun-s), n. A. Act of considering or relating between persons or things; a comparative estimate. 2. (Gram.) The inflection of an adjective or adverb in its several degrees of signification. 3. (Rhet.) A simile or similitude.

COMMUTER, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COMMUTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMMUTING.] [Lat. commutari, from com, for com, and mutare, to change.] To divide; to mark out into several parts.

COMMUTATION (tish-un), n. 1. Act of dividing into parts. 2. Part divided; a separate part.

COMMUTATION, n. One of the separate parts into which anything is divided.

COMMUTATIVE, a. [Lat. commutativus, equal, prop. a stepping together, q. v.]. 1. Mutative; for com, for com, and mutare, to change. 2. A circuit; a circuit of the separate parts into which anything is divided. 3. Boundary. 4. An inclosed space; an area; extent; capacity. 4. (Mus.) Range of notes comprehended by

food; foot; arm; rude; pull; cell; chase; call; echo; gem; get; as; exist; linger; link; this.
any voice or instrument. 5. A magnetic instrument, used to determine the north and other cardinal points.

A needle which has a thin needle permanently attached to a card, so that both move together. The card is divided into two parts, or points. — To fetch a compass, to go toward a certain direction.

Com'pass (kōm'pás), n. [Imp. & p. p. COMPASS (kōm'pas)]; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPASSING. 1. To go about or around. 2. To incline or be inclined toward; to be disposed to. 3. To become sympathetic or in accord. Mariner's Compass.

Syn. — To surround; environ; inclose; contrive; gain; secure; encompass.

Com'pass-a-ble, a. Capable of being compassed.

Com'pass-egg, n. pl. An instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.

Com'pass-si'lon (kōm'pās'-ən), n. [Lat. compassio, fr. Lat. compassus, from compassare, from com and passare, pass, pass the hate, suffer.] A suffering with another; sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another.

Syn. — Pity; sympathy; commiseration; fellow-feeling.

Com'pass-si'lon-ate (kōm'pās'-ə-nāt), a. Full of compassions, inclosed to pity.

Syn. — Sympathizing; tender; merciful; melting; soft; indulgent; kind.

Com'pass-si'lon-ate, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPASSIONATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPASSIONATING.] To have compassion of; to pity.

Com'pass-si'lon-ate-ly, adv. In a compassionate manner; mercifully.

Com'pass-si'lon-ate-ness, n. Quality of being compassionate. 2. Quality of being compassionated.

Com'pāl'-bле, a. [Lat. compatilis, fr. Lat. compatiri. See COMPASS.] Capable of existing in harmony.

Syn. — Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant; congruous.

Com'pāl'-bле-ness, n. Compatibility; consistency; fitness; agreement.

Com'pāl'-bly, adv. Suitably; consequently.

Comp-āl'-tri-ot, n. A fellow-patriot of the same country.

Comp-āl'-tri-ot-ism, n. A doctrine of, or from, compatriots, or compatriot, or to compatriots, or to the compatriots.

One who is an equal is a companion; a peer.

Comp-āl'-t, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPANIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPANIONING.] (Lat. compellere, from con, for con, and pelle, to drive.) 1. To drive or urge irresistibly; to necessitate, either by physical or moral force. 2. To take by force or violence.

Syn. — To force; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce.

Com'pān'-ble-a, a. Capable of being compelled.

Com'pān'-li'-tion, n. [Lat. compellatio, from compellare, to accost.] Manner of address or salutation; appellation.

Com'pān'-li-tive, a. [Grom.] The name by which a person is addressed.

Com'pān'-ler, n. One who compels or constrains.

Com'pān', n. [Lat. conspici, from compendere, from con, for con, and pendere, to weigh.] A brief composition; an abridgment; an epitome; a summary.

Com'pān'-li'-ous, a. Summed up within narrow limits.

Com'pān'-li'-ly, adv. Summarily; in brief.

Com'pān'-li'-ness, n. Comprehension in a narrow compass; shortness; brevity.

Com'pān'-li-un, n.; pl. COM'PĀN'-li-un-s. [See COMPEND.] An abridgment or epitome.

Com'pān'-li-un-ate, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPANIONATED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPANIONATING.] [Lat. conspiciens, p. p. of conspiciens, intenis, form of compendere, to weigh. See COMPEND.] 1. To make equal return to; to make an equivalent to. 2. To be equivalent in value or effect. [See CONTEMPATABLE.]

Syn. — To recompense; renumerate; reward; requite; counterbalance.

Com'pān'-sā-tē, or COM'PĀN'-sā-tē, v. i. To make amends; to supply an equivalent.

Com'pān'-sā-tion, n. 1. Act or principle of compensation. 2. That which constitutes, or is regarded as, an equivalent. 3. (Lawn.) Payment of a debt by a credit of equal amount.

Syn. — Reconciliation; reward; remuneration; refulgence; amends; satisfaction; settlement.

Com'pān'-sā-tive, a. Affording compensation.

Com-pān'-sā-to-ry, a. Serving for compensation; making amends.

Com'pāt-e, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. COMPETED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPETING.] Lat. competere, from con, for, and petere, to seek.] To contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive emulously.

Com'pet-e-ten-cy (kōm'pāt-e-ten-sē), n. [Lat. competencia.] 1. State of being competent; fitness; power; ability; adequacy. 2. Sufficiency, especially of property or means of subsistence. 3. (Lawn.) a. Legal capacity to acquire the right or authority. b. Right or authority.

Com'pet-e-ten-t, a. 1. Answering to all requirements. 2. Having adequate power or right.

Syn. — Sufficient; fitted; suitable; qualified; adequate.

Com'pet-e-ten-ly, adv. In a competent manner; adequately; suitably.

Com'pet-e-ti'ôn (kōm'pāt-e-ti'ān), n. Common strife for the same object; strife for superiority.

Syn. — Emulation; rivalry; rivalship; contest; struggle; contention; competition; juxtaposition; juxtaposition; juxtaposition.

Com'pet-e-tor, n. [Lawn.] One who claims what another has a right to claim.

Com-pēl-lā-tion (kōm-pēl-lā'-tōn), n. 1. Act or process of compelling. 2. That which is compelled; especially a book.

Com'pēl-le, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPLED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPLELING.] [Lat. compellare, to scrape together and carry off, from com, for con, and plere, to deprive of hair, to plunder.] To put together a compendium; to compose out of materials from other books or documents.

Com-pēl'ler, n. One who makes a compendium.

Com-pēl-ven'cē, n. 1. A feeling of quiet pleasure.

Com-pēl-ven'ty, n. 2. The cause of pleasure or joy.

3. Manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners.

Syn. — Pleasedness; gratification; satisfaction; civility.

Com-pēl-ven't, a. [Lat. complacentes, p. pr. of complere, to complete, for con, and placere, to please.] Accompanied with pleasure; gratified; displaying satisfaction.

Com-pēl-ven't-ly, adv. In a complacent manner.

Com-plai'n, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. COMPLAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPLAINING.] [L. complacere, from compiacere, to please, to please, to please, to please, to please, to please, to please.] To express distress, pain, or censure.

2. To bring an accusation; to make a charge.

Syn. — To murmur; accuse; lament; repine.

Com-plai'nt, n. 1. One who makes a complaint.

2. (Law.) A plaintiff.

Com-plai'ner, n. One who complains or laments.

Com-plai'nt, n. 1. Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment. 2. Cause or subject of complaining. 3. A malady; a complaint; a disorder. 4. (Law.) Allegation that some person has been guilty of a designated offense.

Syn. — Lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; ill health.

Com-plai'nce' (kōm'pla-sān-sē), n. [Fr. See COMPLACENT.] Obliging compliance with the wishes of others.

Syn. — Civility; courtesy; urbanity; suavity; affability; good-breeding.

Com-plai'nt-lyt' (plā-zānt'ēt), a. [Fr. See COMPLe}ANT.] Desirous to please; kindly attentive; affable.

Syn. — Obliging; courteous; civil; polite; well-bred.

Com-plai'nt-ly (kōm'pla-zānt'l), adv. In a compliant manner; with civility.

Com'plai'nt-ly, n. [Lat. complacere, from con, for, and placere, to please, to please, to please, to please, to please, to please.] To make level or even.

Com'ple-plane'nt, n. [Lat. complumentum. See COMPLETE.] 1. That which completes or supplies a deficiency; a quality or magnitude to make a thing complete. 2. (Astron.) Distance of a star from the zenith, as compared with its altitude. 3. (Trigon.) Difference between an arc or angle and 90°. 4. (Arith.) Difference between a number and 10, 100, 1000, &c. 5. (Mus.) The interval wanted to complete the octave.

Com'ple-ment-al, a. Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency; fully completing.

Com'ple-ment-ary, a. Serving to complete.

Com'ple'te, a. 1. Free from deficiency; perfect; consummate. 2. Finished; ended; concluded.

Syn. — Whole; entire; total; whole. Whole has reference to parts as wholes; total has reference to parts in regard to the total amount; entire sets aside parts, and regards a thing as an integer, i.e., continuous or unbroken, as an entire year; complete signifies present, i.e., a filling out to some end or object, as a complete victory.

COMpletely 139 COMPREHEND

& vb. n. COMPLETING.] [Lat. compleare, completum, from com, com-, together, and plicare, to fold.] 1. To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency. 2. To fulfill; to bring to pass.

Syn.: To perform; terminate; conclude; finish; end; accomplish. Prominent positive expressions: consummate; complete.

COMPLeCy, adv. In a complete manner; fully.

COMPLeCtENess, n. State of being complete.

COMPLeCtIoN, n. 1. Act or process of completing, or of being complete. 2. Fulfillment; accomplishment; consummation.

COMPLeTIVe, a. Making complete or entire.

CôMplex, n. [Lat. complexus, p. p. of complecti, to come, from com, for, and plicare, to twist.] 1. Composition; the combination of many parts.

Syn.: - Composite; compounded; composed; intricate.

CôMplex, n. Assemblage; collection. [plox]

CôMplexEd-ness, n. State or quality of being complex.

CôMplexIoN, n. - Composition; the combination of many parts.

CôMplexL-ity, n. Complexity; intricacy.

CôMplex-ly, adv. In a complex manner.

CôMplexity, n. The degree of complexity.

CôMplexi-tyre, n. Involvement or complication of one thing with others.

CôMPlY-able, a. Capable of being complied with; to oblige; to satisfy.

CôMPlY, v. t. [See COMPLY.] 1. To endeavor to: this is a request, wish, desire, demand, or proposal. 2. A disposition to yield to others.

Syn.: - Concession; submission; consent; obedience; performance; execution.

CôMPLIANT, a. 1. Bending; pliant. 2. Inclined to comply; yielding to request or desire.

CôMPLI-ANTly, adv. In a yielding manner.

CôMPLI-eCy, n. [See COMPLICATE.] State of being complex or intricate; complexity.

CôMPLI-eC-ately, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPLICATED; p. p. & vb. n. COMPLICATING.] [Lat. complicatus, p. p. of complicare, to twist together, for com and plicare, to fold, to twist.] 1. To fold or twist together; to interweave. 2. To render complex to; involve.

CôMPLI-eC-ATE, a. Composed of two or more parts united; complex; complicated.

CôMPLI-eC-ATe-ly, adv. In a complex manner.

CôMPLI-eC-ATENess, n. State of being complex.

CôMPLI-eC-TioN, n. Intercourse or confused blending of parts, each with complexity.

CôMPLI-eC-TIVe, a. Tending or adapted to involve.

CôMPLI-eTENess, n. Condition of being an accomplish.

CôMPLI-er, n. One who complies, yields, or obeys.

CôMPLI, from Lat. complaci, to fill up. See COMPLETE. Manifestation, by word or act, of approbation, regard, or admiration; delicate flattery.

Syn.: - See ADULATION.

CôMPLI-ment, n. v. t. To flatter, or gratify with praises.

CôMPLI-ment, v. i. To use or pass compliments.

CôMPLI-mentaL, a. Expressive of, or implying, compliments; complimentary.

CôMPLI-ment-ary, a. Expressive of civility, regard, or praise; civil.

Syn.: - Gratitude; congratulatory; flattering.

CôMPLI-n, n. [From L. complauda, or complete.]

CôMPLI-n, a. A religious exercise which completes and closes the service of the day. (Eccl.) The closing prayer of the Roman Catholic breviary, to be recited after sunset.

CôMPLI-n, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPLICATED; p. p. & vb. n. COMPLICATING.] To fold or twist together, to bond; or from complex, to fill up, to fulfill.

CôMPlI-ment, v. t. & i. [Imp. & p. p. COMPLOTTED; p. p. & vb. n. COMPLOTTING.] To plot together; to conspire; to join in a secret design.


CôMPLY, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. COMPLIED; p. p. & vb. n. COMPLYING.] To fold, to open up; to bond; or from complere, to fill up, to fulfill.

CôMPlI-n, n. Lat. complexus, p. p. of complexere. See COMPOSE. Serving or helping to form; composing; constituting.

COMpo-ment, n. A constituent part; an ingredient.

COM-poRT', v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. COMPORTING.] [Lat. comportare, to comport, for com, for, and portare.] To agree to; accord to; suit.

COM-poRT', v. t. To behave; to conduct; - with a re-

COM-poRT/S-ble, a. Suitable; consistent.

COM-poSe', v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPOSED; p. p. & vb. n. COMPOSING.] [Lat. componere, compositum, to put together; from com, for, and ponere, to put.] 1. To form by uniting two or more things, parts, or individuals; to put together. 2. To constitute. 3. To originate; to become the author of. 4. To place in proper form; to reduce to order. 5. To free from distraction or disturbance; to set at rest. 6. (Print.) To place in proper order for printing, as type.

Syn.: - To construct; adjust; settle; regulate; tranquilize; quiet; soothe; calm; appease; slay.

COM-poSe'd, p. a. Free from agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.

COM-poSe/ly, adv. In a composed manner. [illeg.

COM-poSe/ness, n. Calmness; sedateness; tranquility.

COM-poSer', n. One who composes; an author; especially, an author of a piece of music.

COM-poSe/ing-stick, n. (Print.)

An instrument of adjustable width, in which types are arranged into regular and suitable combinations.

COM-poSe/ite, a [Lat. compositus, p. p. of componere. See COMPOSE.] 1. Made up of distinct parts; composed. 2. (Arch.) Belonging to an order of architecture made up of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian.

Composite number (Math.), one which can be measured exactly by a number expressible only by one or more different primes.

COM-po-si-TION, n. [French, formation; mixture; agreement; combination; conjunction; adjustment.

COM-po-si-TIVe, a. Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

COM-po-SITn, n. 1. One who composes or sets in order. 2. (Print.) One who sets type.

COM-PôST, n. [Lat. compostum. See COMPOSE.] (Aggr.) A mixture for fertilizing land.

COM-post, v. t. To manure with compost.

COM-po-STIRE [kom-pô-stry], n. [Contr. from Lat. compositura. See COMPOSE.] 1. Act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition. 2. A settled mixture; sedateness, calmness; tranquility.

COM-pound, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPOUNDED; p. p. & vb. n. COMPOUNGING.] [Lat. componere, componere, componere, from com, for, and ponere, to put, set.] 1. To put together; to combine; to form; to make; to unite two or more things or ideas. 2. To settle amicably; to adjust by agreement.

To compound a felony, to accept of a consideration for bearing to prosecute.

COM-pound, v. i. To come to terms of agreement; to settle by compromise.

COM-pound, a. [Eng. compound, p. p. of compound, compose, compound, from Lat. componere.] Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts.

COM-pound, n. That which is composed; mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts.

COM-pound'er, n. One who compounds.

COM-pre/HEND', v. t. [Imp. & p. p. COMPREHENDED;
Confess'or, n. One who confesses.
Confession (kon-fish'un), n. 1. Acknowledgment, avowal, avowal of a debt, obligation, or crime. 2. (Ecl.) Act of disclosing sins or faults to a priest. 3. A formulary in which articles of faith are comprised.
Confessional, n. The seat where a priest or confessor sits. Pertaining to auricular confession.
Confessional-a-ry, a. Pertaining to auricular confession.
Confessor (113), n. 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges his sins or obligations. 2. (Ecl.) One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion.
Confident, n. [F. fr. L. confidens, p. pr. of confidere, to trust.] A priest who hears the confessions of others.
Confidence, n. [L. confidens, p. pr. of confidere, to trust; to put faith in; to believe.] 1. To trust; to give confidence.
Confidence, n. 1. Act of confiding; belief in the reality of a fact or the integrity and veracity of another.
2. That in which faith is put. 2. Feeling of security; self-reliance, whether well founded or in excess.
Syn. — Trust; assurance; assurance; expectation; hope; boldness; courage.
Confident, a. [L. confidens, p. pr. of confidere.] 1. Having confidence; secure; trustworthy. 2. Exercising self-reliance. 3. Having an excess of assurance. 4. Giving occasion for confidence.
Confidential, a. 1. Enjoying, or treated with, confidence. Trustworthy. 2. Communicated in confidence.
Confidential-l-y, adv. In confidence.
Confidential, a. With confidence; positively.
Confide'er, n. One who confides.
Confidential, n. [L. confidus, a. which confides; confidus, confident.] 1. External form or figure, as depending on the relative disposition of the parts of a thing. 2. (Astrol.) Relative position of the planets.
Confidential, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONFIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONFIDING.] To arrange or dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape.
Confidential, a. Capable of being confided.
Confidant, n. [L. confidens, a. that confides; confidens, confiding.] Common boundary; border, limit; used chiefly in the plural.
Confide in, or Confine, v. t. To have a common boundary.
Confine'ment, n. 1. Restraining within limits; imprisonment. 2. Detention within doors by sickness, especially that caused by child-birth.
Confined, a. 1. One who confines, or that which confines.
Confine'er, n. One who lives on confines; a borderer.
Confined' (18), v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONFINED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONFINING.] [Lat. confinare, to form a boundary, to confine.] 1. To make firm, or from formis, firm. 1. To make firm; to give strength to; to render fixed or certain. 2. To render valid by formal assent. (Ecl.) To administer the rite of confirmation to.
Syn. — To confirm; corroborate; establish; fix; settle; verify; assure; ratify.
Confine'a-ble, a. Capable of being confined.
Confir'ma'tion, n. 1. Act of confirming, or establishing. 2. Any act or proceeding by which a baptized person is admitted to the full privileges of the church.
Conference, n. 1. Having the power of confirming.
Conference (50), a. 1. Serving to confirm; corroborative. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.
Confir'mer, n. One who, or that which, confirms.
Confir'ma'tion, n. 1. Capable of being confirmed; liable to forfeiture.
Confir'ma'tion, or Confir'ma'tion, n. The act of appropriating, as a penalty, to the public use. [See note under Confidant.]
CONFUSEDLY
145
CONGRESS

inct or obscure. 2. To throw into disorder; to cause to lose self-possession.

Syn. — To abash; disorder; disconcert; perplex; confound; obfuscate; obscurate. See DISH.

CONFUS'ED-ly, adv. In a confused manner.

CONFUS'ED-ness, n. A state of confusion.

CONFUS'ION, n. 1. State of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error. 2. Loss of self-possession. 3. Overthrow; defeat; ruin.

Syn. — Disorder; tumult; indistinctness; abashment; perturbation; shame.

CONFUS'IT-BALE, a. Capable of being confounded. [do so.

CONFUS'IT-ANT, n. One who confuses or undertakes to confute. 2. One that confuses; a confuter.

CONFU'STIT-ION, n. Act of confuting or disproving.

CONFUTED, p. r. & vb. p. CONJURED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONFUTING. [Lat. confutare, from con and futare, to argue.] 1. To put to silence. 2. To prove to be false or defective; to disprove.

Syn. — To disprove; overthrow; set aside; refute; oppugn. — We refute an argument, slandered, when we set it aside; we confute when we utterly disprove it and bring evidence to the contrary. In refutation, we present another assertion to be untrue; in confutation, we prove it to be positively false, absurd, &c.

CONFUS'ER, n. One who confutes or disproves.

CONNÉ (kóñ'né), n. [Fr. congé, from Lat. commutare, leave of absence, from commutare, to go and come, from com, for, and mutare, to change.] 1. Act of taking leave; a farewell ceremony; farewell. 2. A bow or a courtesan.

CONNÉ, v. i. [imp. & p. p. CONGEE; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGING.] To take leave with the customary civilities, to bow or curtsey, or to set one's feet at a caveto.

CONNÉ, n. (Archa.) A molding in form of a quadrilateral.

CONNÉGAL, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONGEGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGEGLING.] Lat. congallare, to come from and gelare, to freeze, from gel, frost, fr. Ic. 1. To freeze; to stiffen with the frost, as a flower, from the cold of terror.

CONNÉGAL, v. i. To grow hard or stiff from cold.

CONNÉGÁBLE, a. Capable of being congealed.

CONNÉGAM, n. 1. Act or process of congealing; congeation. 2. That which is formed by congealing; a mass congealed; concretion.

CONNÉ-ÂTI-ON, n. 1. The process or act of congealing; the state of being congealed; conglaciation. 2. The thing congealed; congelament.

CONNÉ-ÂNER, n. [Lat., from con and gener, birth, kind, race.] A thing of the same genus; a thing allied in kind or nature to something else.

CONÉGÉNÉR'AL (yéal), a. [From Lat. con et genus, genial, genil, q. v.] 1. Partaking of the same nature or feeling; kindred; sympathetic. 2. Naturally adapted or suited.

CONÉGÉNÉRAL-TY, n. Participation of the same genus, nature, or disposition; natural affinity; suitableness.

CONÉGÉNI'AL-NESS, n. Congeniality.

CONÉGÉNIT'AL, a. [Lat. congenitus, from con and geni, birth, genus, birth, kind, race.] 1. Kindred, related by birth, of the same family, of the same stock, of the same lineage; related by blood, of the same blood; by blood, consanguineous; of the same blood; consanguineous, or of the same stock.

CONÉGÉNI-ÎTAL, a. To beget, get, to be born.] 1. Of the same birth; begotten together. 2. Dating from birth.

CONÉGÉRE, n. (kóng'gré, E. n. Lat. conger, congres, congress.] 1. A kind of large,熬y, species of eel, which sometimes grows to the length of ten feet, and weighs a hundred pounds.

CONÉGÉRI-ÉS, n. sing. & pl. [Lat., from congerere, to bring together, to mix, to blend, to bear, carry.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass; a heap; a combination.

CONÉGÉST, v. t. [Lat. congerestum, congressum. See supra.] To bring together, to mix, to blend, to bear, carry.

CONÉGÉSTION (-jéston), n. (Med.) An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body.

CONÉGÉSTIVE, a. (Med.) Indicating, or attended by, an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CONÉGÉ-STIÓN (gla'shi'-n), n. [From Lat. congestio, to gather, from co and glaciare, to freeze, from con and glacies, ice.] The act of changing into ice; congelation.

CONÉGÉBATE, a. [imp. & p. p. CONGLOBAR; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGLOBATING.] To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance.

CONÉGÉ-T-ÂLE-EY, adv. In a round or roundish form.

CONÉGLO'BA-TION, n. Act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CONÉGLOBE'-E, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONGLOBED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGLOBING.] To gather into a ball.

CONÉGLO'U-TÁ-LÉ, v. t. To gather into a little round mass or globule.

CONÉGLO'UM-ÂTE (45), a. [Lat. conglobatus, p. p. of conglobare, to roll together, from con and globare, to make into a ball, from globus, a ball, globe, globar, to roll, a roll.] Gathered together in a mass; collected. 2. (Bot.) Closey crowned or clustered together. Composed of stones, pebbles, or fragments of rocks, cemented together.

CONÉGLO'NER-Â-É, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONGLOMERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGLOMERATING.] To gather into a ball or round body.

CONÉGLO'MER-Â-É, n. 1. Collection; accumulation. 2. (Geol.) A rock, composed of pebbles, cemented together by-Mobile another by-Mobile natural substances.

CONÉGLO'MER-Â-TION, n. A gathering into a mass; collection; accumulation.

CONÉGLO'NÁ-NT, n. [Lat. conglutinans, p. pr. of conglutinar.] Serving to unite closely; healing.

CONÉGLO'NÁ-NT, n. (Med.) A medicine that promotes the healing of wounds by closing them up.

CONÉGLO'NU-TÉ, n. i. [imp. & p. p. CONGLOMULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGLOMULATING.] Lat. conglutinatus, p. p. of conglutinar, to glue together, from con and glutinum, glue.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

CONÉGLO'NU-E, v. t. To glue; to cement.

CONÉGLO'NU-TÁ, n. (45.) A glue, or cement, of which is made the glue, or cement, of some happy event affecting the person addressed.

Syn. — To felicitate. — We may felicitate a friend on his marriage, meaning that we wish him all joy: but to congratulate means with us to wish our joy on his. A man whose mistress has married his rival may felicitate, but he can hardly congratulate that rival on such an event.

CONÉGLO'RU-TION, n. Act of congratulating or expressing sympathetic pleasure.

CONÉGLO'RU-TOR, n. One who offers congratulations.

CONÉGLO'RU-TO-RY, a. Expressive of sympathetic pleasure; at the good fortune of the man referred to.

CONÉGLO'GUÉ (kóng'gré-gút, E. v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONGRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONGRATING.] [Lat. congragare, congregatum, from con and gregare, to collect into a flock, from greg, flock, herd.] To collect into an assembly, or assemble together; to meet.

CONÉGLO'GUI-E, v. i. To come together; to assemble; to meet.

CONÉGLO'GUI-ÓN, n. 1. Act of congregating, bringing together, or assembling. 2. A collection or assembly of separate things. 3. A collection of persons, especially a religious assembly.

CONÉGLO'GUI-ÓN-AL (á), a. Pertaining to a congregation. 2. Belonging to the system of Congregationalism; independent.

CONÉGLO'GUI-ÓN-AL-ÍSM, n. A system of church government which vests all ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body, and not in an independent council or general assembly.

CONÉGLO'GUI-ÓN-AL-ÍST, n. One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; an Independent.

CONÉS (kóng'ras, E. n. [Lat. congressus, from congradi, to go or come together, from con and gradi, to step, to go, to step, gradus, step.] 1. A meeting of two or more individuals; particularly a meeting of two persons of opposite sexes for sexual intercourse. 2. A body of officers, representatives, governors, or commissioners. 3. The assembly of senators and representatives of the people of a nation, especially of a republic.

In the Congress of the United States, as the members of the House of Representatives are elected only for two years, the United States Senate and representatives for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, is called on Congress.

Syn. — Assembly; meeting; convention; convocation; sodality; council; diet.
CONGRESSMANAL 146 CONNOTATIVE

Congressional. n. a. Pertaining to a congress, especially to the Congress of the United States.

Congressiveness, n. a. Encouraging, or coming together.

Congressman, n. pl. CONGRESS-MEN. A member of the United States Congress.

Congressional, a. Pertaining to Congress; from congress, to concur, to agree. Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency.

Congressional, ad. Having congruity; agreeable; agreeing; harmonious.

Syn. — Accordant; fit; appropriate; harmonious; correspondent; concordant; consistent.

Congressionalism, n. Adv. In a congruous manner; suitably; fitly; acceptably; properly; consistently.


Congressionalized, a. In the form of, or resembling, a cone. 2. Pertaining to a cone.

Conic section (Geom.), a curve formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse.

Cone-like, adv. In the form of a cone.

Conical, n. State or quality of being conical. 2. Of or pertaining to a cone.

Conical, a. Dependent on conicity.

Conjectural, a. Conjectural in a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture.

Conjecture (28), n. [See infra.] Formation of an opinion on defective or presumptive evidence; surmise.

Conjectural, n. [imp. & p. p. CONJURED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONJURING.] [Lat. conjureo, to conjure; from con and jure, to throw.] To infer on slight evidence; to surmise; to guess; to suspect.

Conjecture, n. v. To surmise; to guess.

Conjecturer, a. One who conjectures or speculates.

Conjoin, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONJOINED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONJUNCTION.] [Lat. conjugere, to join, to connect; from con and jugare, to yoke, join; from jugum, yoke, from jugere, to yoke.] (Gram.) To join; as, verbs.

Conjunct, a. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification; one of two or more words of the same stock.

Conjugate, a. 1. United in pairs; yoked together. 2. (Gram.) Agreeing in derivation with other words.

Conjugate diameter (Geom.), a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter.

Conjugation, n. (Gram.) a. Act of inflecting, as a verb. b. A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb. c. A class of verbs inflected in the same manner through their various forms.

Conjugalis, a. [Lat. conjugalis, equiv. to conjugalis; fr. conjugare, to yoke, join.] Pertaining to marriage; matrimonial.

Conjugate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONJUGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONJUGATING.] (Lat. conjugatus, p. p. of conjugare, from con and jugare, to yoke, join; from jugum, yoke, from jugere, to yoke.] (Gram.) To inflect, as verbs.

Conjugative, n. A word agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling it in signification; one of two or more words of the same stock.

Conjugative, a. United in pairs; yoked together.

Conjunct, a. [Lat. conjunctus, p. p. of conjungere.] United; conjointed; concurrent. [Rare.]

Conjunction, n. 1. Act of conjointing, or of being conjoint; the conjoiner, from jus juris, right, law. To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to adjure.

Conjuration, n. 1. An earnest or solemn entreaty. 2. Practice of magic or any of supernatural arts; incantation; magic spell.

Conjure, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONJURED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONJURING.] [Lat. conjurare, to swear together, to conspire; from con, with, and jure, right, law.] To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to adjure.

Conjure (kən-jər), v. t. To affect, produce, excite, or alter as if by magic, or by supernatural powers; to enchant; to charm; to bewitch.

Conjure (kən-jər), v. i. To practice magic arts.

Conjurer, n. One who conjures, or entreats.

Conjuror (kən′jər-ər), n. One who conjures, or practices magic or mesmerism.

Consanguineous, n. [Lat. con and nascentia, birth, differencing from nos, p. pr. of nasci, to be born.] The common birth of two or more at the same time. 2. A being born or produced with another.

Consanguinity, n. 1. Act of growing together, or at the same time.

Consanguineous, a. Produced at the same time.

Conan, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONAN; p. pr. & vb. n. CONANING.] [Bot. United in origin; united into one body.

Connate, a. [Lat. con and Eng. natural, q. v.] 1. Connected by nature; inborn; inherent; natural. 2. Participating of the same nature.

Connett-al, n. Participation of the same nature.

Connective, a. [Lat. connectus, see CONNECT.] 1. The act of uniting, or the state of being united. 2. (a.) The persons or things connected together. (b.) One who is connected by family ties.

In this connection, in connection with this subject that phrase much used in the United States, but not often employed by the best writers in England.

This was formerly spelt with x, connection, as were the kindred words infection, reflection, and the like. But the general usage at present is to spell them connection, infection, reflection, and others, and this usage is sanctioned by the etymologists, from Lat. connectere, connectare, connectare, et cetera.

Syn. — Union: confluence; coalescence; association; dependence; interconnection; communion; communication; affinity; alliance; relationship; correspondence.

Connettive, a. Having the power of connecting.

Connexion, n. (Gr.) A word that connects other words, or that connects sentences; a conjunction.

Connexive, ad. By connection; unitedly.

Connexion, a. [Lat. connectus. See CONNECT.] 1. The act of uniting, or the state of being united. 2. (a.) The persons or things connected together. (b.) One who is connected by family ties.

In this connection, in connection with this subject that phrase much used in the United States, but not often employed by the best writers in England.

This was formerly spelt with x, connection, as were the kindred words infection, reflection, and the like. But the general usage at present is to spell them connection, infection, reflection, and others, and this usage is sanctioned by the etymologists, from Lat. connectere, connectare, connectare, et cetera.

Syn. — Union: confluence; coalescence; association; dependence; interconnection; communion; communication; affinity; alliance; relationship; correspondence.

Connettive, a. Having the power of connecting.

Connexion, n. (Gr.) A word that connects other words, or that connects sentences; a conjunction.

Connexion, a. Having the power to connect. [Rare.]
CONNOTE 147 CONSERVATION

illative. 2. (Log.) Implying an attribute; attributive. See CONNOTE.

Consent-tee, n. One which denotes and implies an attribute.

Con-necté, v. t. [imp. & p. p. connected; p. r. & vb. connecting.] [Lat. con and notare, to mark, from nota, mark, note.] To make known together with; to connect, designate; to join.

Con-nú-bial, a. [Lat. connubialis, from connubium, marriage, from con and nubere, to marry.] Pertaining to marriage, or to the marriage state; conjugal; marital.

Con-nú-merát-ion, n. [Lat. comminare, to number with, from numerare, to number, from numerus, number.] A reckoning together.

Con-nois, n. [Gr. κνώς, cone, and εἶδεν, form.] 1. Any thing that has the form of a cone. 2. (Geom.) A solid which is formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

Con-oid, a. Nearly, but not exactly, Conoid.

Con-oid-al, a. Conical.

Con-oid-al-le, a. Pertaining to a conoid; having the conoid and sagittal, form of a conoid.

Conquer (kúg'ker), v. t. [imp. & p. p. conquered; p. r. & vb. conquer.] 1. To gain or acquire by force. 2. To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power.

Syn.—To subdue; vanquish; overcome; overpower; subdue; subjugate. See CONQUER on the subjunctive; Humiliate; subjugate; subject; master. — Conquer is generic; to conquer is to gain; to subdue is to bring completely under, as one’s enemies; to subjugate is to bring under the yoke of bondage.

Conquer (kúg'ker), v. i. To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail.

Conquer-a-ble, a. Capable of being conquered.

Conquer-or (kúg'ker-or), n. One who conquers.

Conquest (kúg'kerst), n. [From Lat. conquestus, conquitum.] 1. Act of conquering, or overcoming opposition by force, whether physical or moral. 2. That which is conquered. 3. (F R K L.) Acquisition of property by other means than by inheritance.

Syn.—Victory; subjugation; subjugation; triumph; mastery; reduction.

Con-san-guine-ois, a. [Lat. consanguineus, from consanguineum, of blood, from sanguis, blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth. [blood or birth.

Con-san-guine-ty, n. The relation of persons by CONSCIENCE (kón'sshens), n. [Lat. conscientia, from conscire, to know, from con and scire, to know.] 1. Consciousness. [Obs.] 2. The faculty which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions and affections; the moral faculty; the sense of right or wrong; the standard of real sentiment; truth; justice; honesty. 4. Reason or reasonableness. [Coll.]

Con-scious (kón'shís), a. Having no conscience.

Con-scien-tious (kón'shén-ös), a. 1. Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. 2. Characterized or regulated by a regard to conscience.

Syn.—Scrupulous; exact; faithful; just; upright.

Con-scien-tious-ly, adv. In accordance with the directions of conscience.

Con-scien-tious-ness, n. A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience.

Consciences-a-bility (kón'shán-ös-áb'il-it), n. [Irregularly formed from conscience, q. v.] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

Consciouness (kón'shúsh), n. [Lat. conscience, from con and scire, to know.] Of conscience. 1. Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one’s own thoughts or mental operations. 2. Possessing knowledge. 3. Made the object of consciousness.

Syn.—Aware; apprised; sensible.

Conscioius-ly, adv. With knowledge of one’s own thoughts or actions.

Conscioius-ness, n. 1. The knowledge of what passes in one’s own mind. 2. Immediate knowledge of any object whatever.

Conscript (kón'skrip't), n. [Lat. conscipere, p. p. of conscribere, to enroll, from con and scribere, to write.] Enrolled; written; registered.

Conscript fathers (Rom Antiq.), the senators of Rome, the name having been applied first to certain new senators enrolled with the originary body, and then to others.

Conscript, n. One taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor.

Conscription, n. 1. An enrolling or registering. 2. A compulsory or enrollment of individuals liable to be drafted for military or naval service.

Conse-crâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. consecrated; p. r. & vb. consecrating.] [Lat. consecratus, p. p. of conscribere, to consecrate, from sacrum, sacred, q. v.] 1. To make, or declare to be sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. 2. To enroll among the gods or saints; to canonize; to sanctify. 3. To render venerable or dignified.

Con-se-crâte (kón'skrip't), a. Consecrated; devoted; sacred.

Con-se-crâtion, n. 1. The act or ceremony of consecrating; dedication. 2. Act of publicly enrolling among the gods or saints; canonization; apostolization. 3. Act of rendering venerable or dignified.

Con-se-crâtor, n. One who consecrates.

Conse-cû-â-tion, n. [Lat. consecutio, from consecutus, consecuted, to follow, from sus, to carry; a sequel; train of consequences. 2. A series of things that follow one another.

Con-secû-tive, a. 1. Following in a train; uninterrupted in course or succession; successive. 2. Following as a consequence or result; consequent; succeeding. 3. (Hist.) Following in the same order.

Con-secû-tive-ly, adv. By way of consequence, or by the process of consequence, successively.

Con-sent, n. 1. Agreement in opinion or sentiment. 2. Correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations. 3. Voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another, with a view to promoting some end.

Syn.—Agreed; assent; acquiescence; concurrence; agreement; harmony; coherence; free-will. See ASSENT.

Con-sent, v. t. [imp. & p. p. consented; p. r. & vb. consenting.] 1. To agree in opinion or sentiment. 2. To yield to guidance, persuasion, or necessity; to give assent.

Syn.—To accede; yield; assent; comply; agree; allow; consent; acquiesce; conform.

Con-se-tâ-ne-ois, a. [Lat. consentaneus. See supra.] Consistent; agreeable or accordant; suitable.

Con-se-tâ-ne-ois-ly, adv. Agreeably; consistently.

Con-se-tâ-ne-ois-ness, n. The quality of being consistent; mutual agreement.

Con-sent'er, n. One who consents.

Con-sent'ent (sén'shent), n. [Lat. consentientes, p. r. of conscribere. See CONSENT.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

Con-sequence, n. 1. That which flows out of, and follows from, some antecedent cause; which it depends. 2. (Log.) A conclusion which results from reason or argument; inference; deduction. 3. Connection of cause and effect.

In consequence, hence; for this cause. — In consequence of; by reason of; by the means of; by consequence; possessed of importance, value, or influence.

Syn.—Effect; result. — An effect is the most immediate, springing directly from some antecedent cause; a consequence is more remote, not being strictly cause nor yet a mere sequence, but flowing out of and following something on which it truly depends; a result, bound by both; an effect is all one variable, like the rebound of an elastic body which falls in very different directions. We may foresee the effects of a measure, may conjecture its consequences, but can rarely discover its final results.

Con-sequent, a. [Lat. consequens, p. r. of consecutus. See CONSEQUENT.] 1. Followed or inferred. 2. (Log.) Following by necessary inference, or rational deduction.

Con-sequent, n. 1. That which follows, or results from, a cause or antecedent; which it depends. 2. (Math.) The second term of a ratio.

Con-sequentiâl, a. 1. Following as a consequence or result; consequent. 2. Assuming; or exhibiting, an effect of consequence; pertinent.

Con-sequentiâl-ly, adv. 1. With just deduction of consequences; logically. 2. By consequence. In a regular series. 4. With assumed importance.

Con-seque-nce, n. By consequence; by natural or logical sequence or connection.

Con-servâ-ble, a. Capable of being kept or preserved.

Con-servâ-nc-y (kón'skrip't), n. Act of preserving; preservation.

Conserving (kón'skrip't), a. Having the better or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

Conservâ-tion, n. Act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation.
Consort

Consort' (25), v. i. [imp. & p. p. CONSORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSORTING]. To unite or to keep company; to make a match; to marry. [Rare.]

Consort', v. t. To unite or join, as in affection, harmony, etc.

Conspéctus, n. [Lat.]. A general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

Conspicuous, adj. [Lat. conspicuus, from conspicere, to behold attentively, from con and spicer, to behold.]

1. Obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest. 2. Obvious to the mental eye; clearly or extensively known, perceived.

Syn. — Distinguished; eminent; famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated. See Distinct.

Conspicuousness, n. State or quality of being conspicuous.

Conspicuousness, n. [See CONSPIRATION.] A combination of two or more persons for an evil purpose. 2. A conspiracy or secret tendency, as of causes or circumstances, to one event.

Syn. — Combination; plot; cabal.

Conspicitation, n. [Lat. conspiratio, Fr. conspiration, It. conspirazione.] Agreement or concurrence, as of persons to commit a crime, or of circumstances, causes, &c., to some result. [Rare.]

Conspirator, n. One who conspires; a plotter.

Conspire, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONSPIRED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSPIRING]. [Lat. conspirare, from con and spicer, to breathe, blow.]

1. To unite or covenant together for an evil purpose; to plot together. 2. To concur to one end; to agree.

Syn. — To unite; concur; combine; complot; confederate; league.

Conspire, v. t. To plot; to combine for; to concur in.

Conspirer, n. One who conspires or plots.

Conståble (känsta-bil), n. [L. Lat. constabilis, &c., constabulium, comes stabilis, originally count of the stable, master of the horse, from Lat. comes, companion, L. Lat. count, and stabulum, stable.]

1. A high officer in the military establishments of the middle ages. 2. (Law.) An officer of the peace having power as a conservator of the public peace, and bound to execute the warrants of judicial officers.

Constitution, n. The office of a constable.

Constitutionary, a. Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

Constantial, n. 1. Quality of being constant or steadfast; freedom from change. 2. Fixedness or firmness of mind, especially under sufferings, in attachments, or in enterprise; steady, unshaken determination.

Syn. — Fixedness; stability; firmness; steadiness; perennial; immutable; inviolable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined.

Construer, a. [Lat. constans, p. pr. of constare, to stand firm, from con and stare, to stand.]

1. Not liable, or given to, change. 2. (Math. & Physics) Remaining unchanged or inviolate.

Syn. — Fixed; steadfast; unchanging; permanent; unalterable; immutable; inviolable; perpetual; continual; resolute; firm; unshaken; determined.

Construe, v. t. [Lat. constare, from con, and stare, to stand] to construe, to set or cover with stars, from stella, a star.]

1. A cluster or group of fixed stars. 2. An assemblage of spirals or excellences. 3. Constellation. [Lat. constellatio, from con, and stellare, to set or cover with stars, from stella, a star.]

1. A cluster or group of fixed stars. 2. An assemblage of spirals or excellences.

Construe, v. t. [Lat. constare, from con, and stare, to stand] to construe, to set or cover with stars, from stella, a star.] 1. To stop, as a passage, by filling it, and preventing motion through it. 2. To render or construe. 3. To form or frame; to shape, to form; or make up; component; elemental. 2. Having the power of electing or appointing.

Constituent, n. 1. The person or thing which establishes, determines, or constructs. 2. A component part; an element, component, &c.

Syn. — Acting beneficially, or creating, or one who appoints or elects a representative to an office or employment.

Constitutive (30), v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONSTITUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSTITUTING.] [Lat. constitutum, constitutum, from con and stellare, to stand; to establish; to erect.]

1. To cause to stand; to establish; to erect. 2. To form for new existence to; to compose; to form. 3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment.

Constitution, n. 1. A set of institutions, laws, or customs relating to government. 2. One who constitutes, or appoints or appoints.

Constitution, n. 1. Act of constituting; formation. 2. The state of being; natural condition; conformation. 3. The principles or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized body of men. 4. An authoritative ordinance, regulation, or enactment.

Constitutional, a. Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution. 2. Established by, or authorized by, the constitution of a government or a society. 3. Regulated by, dependent on, or secured by, a constitution. 4. Relating to a constitution. 5. For the benefit of the constitution.

Constitutional, a. A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health or the constitution.

Constitutionality, n. 1. State of being constitutional, or inherent in the natural frame. 2. State of being agreeable to the constitution or frame of government, or of being authorized by its provisions.

Constitutionalism, a. In accordance with the constitution.

Constitutionalize, v. a. 1. Tending or assisting to constitute. 2. Having power to constitute or enact.

Constrain, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONSTRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSTRAINING.] To press, to urge; to press from con and strangers, to draw tight, to strain.]

1. To secure by bonds. 2. To bring into a narrow compass. 3. To hold back by force. 4. To urge with irresistible power; to press or to constrain.

Syn. — To chain; confine; compress; constrait; repress; compel; force; drive; impel; urge; press.

Constraining, a. Capable of being constrained; forced, or restrained; liable to be constrained.

Constrainingly, adv. By constraint; by compulsion.

Constrainer, n. One who constrains.

Constrain, v. t. 1. Act of constraining, or the state of being constrained. 2. That which constrains.

Syn. — Compel; constrain; hold; violence; the quality or effect of compelling.

Constrict, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONSTRICTED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSTRAINING.] [Lat. constringere, constricteum. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together into a narrow compass; to contract or cause to shrink.

Constrictr, n. 1. That which constrains. 2. An act of constraining, or the state of being constrained.

Constricter, a. Serving to bind or constrain.

Constricter, a. That which constrains, draws together, or contracts; specifically, a serpent which seizes its prey by surrounding it with its coils and crushes it in its coils.

Constringe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONSTRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSTRAINING.] [Lat. constringere, constricteum. See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract.

Constrain, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONSTRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONSTRAINING.] [Lat. constringere, constricteum, from con and stricere, to plie up, to set in order.]

1. To compact; to contract; to cram; to cramp. 2. (Bot.) Compressed so as to be smaller in certain places or parts than in others.

Syn. — To build; erect; form; make; originate; invent; fabricate.

Construe, v. t. Formed by, or relating to, construction, interpretation, or inference.

Construc, n. One who constructs or frames.

Construc, n. 1. Act of constructing; act of building, or of forming or making anything; composition. 2. Manner of putting together properly the parts of any thing; structure; construction. 3. (Gram.) Syntactical arrangement. 4. The method of construing or explaining a declarative or declarative fact; understanding; interpretation; sense.

Construction of an equation (Math.), the drawing of such lines and figures as will represent geometrically the quantities represented by the equation, and the relations between the quantities.

Construcational, a. Pertaining to construction.

Construcationalist, n. One who construes a writing or public instrument.
habits, abode, &c.; perseverance. 2. Uninterrupted connection; continuous; unbroken; prolonged. [Rare.]


Conti-nuă-rit-ate, n. 1. Intimately connected. 2. Uninterrupted. [Rare.]

Conti-nuă-țion, n. 1. Act of continuing, or the state of being continued; uninterrupted extension or succession of a condition or action. 2. That which extends, increases, or supplies, &c.

Conti-nuă-tive, n. 1. (Rhet.) A statement expressing permanence or duration. 2. (Gram.) A connective; a term or word indicating concurrence of parts in a sentence.

Conti-nuă-a-tor, n. One who continues; a continuator.

Conti-nue, v. i. [imp. & p. p. continued; p. pr. & vb. n. continuing.] [Lat. continuare, to connect, continue, or follow.] 1. To go on without break or interruption; to continue in a given place or condition. 2. To be permanent or durable. 3. To be steadfast or constant; to endure; to last.

Syn. — To persevere; persist; abide; stay.

Conti-nue, v. t. To prolong; to protract; to persist in.

Continued fraction (Math.), a fraction whose numerator is 1, and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. — Continued proportion (Arith. & Alg.), a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; see Arith. & Alg., No. 1603.

Conti-nu-er, n. One who continues; a continuator.

Con-ti-nu-ă-lity, n. State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion.

Conti-nu-ă-oils, a. [Lat. continuus, from continere, to hold together, refrain from, or interrupt; constantly prolonged; protracted; extended.]

Con-ti-nu-ă-o-lu-ly, adv. In a continuous manner.

Con-tör-tă, v. i. [Lat. contortus, contortum, from con and torquere, to twist.] To twist together; to writhe.

Con-tör-tion, n. A twisting; a writhing; a twist; very motion; partial dislocation of a limb.

Con-tör-tive, a. Expressing contortion.

Con-tör-tu-ne, n. [Fr. contourné, contourné, from con and tour, Lat. tornus, Gr. τώρνα, lathe.] 1. Bounding line; outline; periphery. 2. (Mil.) Horizontal outline of ground or works of fortification. [Hidden.]

Con-tör-tu-ne-d, a. Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden.

Con-tör-tu-nănd, n. [L. Lat. contrabandum, properly, contrary to public proclamation. See BAN.] Prohibited merchandise or traffic. A negro slave. [Amer.]

Con-tör-tu-năist, n. A smuggler in time of war whose number is 1 and whose denominator is a whole number plus a fraction, and so on. — Continued proportion (Arith. & Alg.), a proportion composed of two or more equal ratios, in which the consequent of each preceding ratio is the same with the antecedent of the following one; see Arith. & Alg., No. 1603.

Con-tör-tu-ri, v. t. [imp. & p. p. contracted; p. pr. & vb. n. contracting.] [Lat. contractus, contractum, from con and trahere, to draw.] 1. To draw together; to make less compact. To bring on; to be liable to. 3. To make a bargain or covenant for. 4. To betroth; to affiance. 5. (Gram.) To unite into one long vowel or diphthong; — said of concurrent vowels. See CONTRACTED.

Con-tră-band, n. [L. Lat. contrabandum, properly, contrary to public proclamation. See BAN.] Prohibited merchandise or traffic. A negro slave. [Amer.]

Con-tră-ri, v. t. [imp. & p. p. contraried; p. pr. & vb. n. contradicting.] [Lat. contrarius, from con and trahere, to draw.] To set in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set of the other.

Con-tră-ri-ty, n. An inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

Con-tră-tion, n. 1. Act of contracting, or state of being contracted. 2. (Math.) Process of shortening any quantity of anything. 3. (Gram.) The shortening of a word, by the uniting of two concurrent vowels, or, less precisely, by the omission of a vowel or syllable. 4. (Gram.) The shortening of a word, by the uniting of two concurrent vowels, or, less precisely, by the omission of a vowel or syllable. 5. A thing of which the contrary is possible. 6. The quality of being contractile; contractility. 7. Tending to contract.
Convenient (-vent, -vint). a. [Lat. convenient, p. pr. of convenienti, -i, to suit; L. convenientia, -ae, f. convicere, to make compatible.] 1. Fit or adapted to an end; becoming. 2. Promotive of comfort or advantage; affording convenience.

Syn. — Fit; suitable; adapted; fitted; suited; commodious.

Convenient-ly, adv. In a convenient manner.

Conven (Convén). v. t. [See CONVENE.] 1. A community of recluses devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns. 2. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

Syn. — See CISTER.

Conven-tl-e (Convén-tl-e), n. [Lat. conventulicum, diminutive of conventus. See CONVENE, n.]. An assembly or gathering; especially for religious worship; and oppressed; such an assembly held by dissenters from the established church of England. [conventicles.

Conven-tl-er, n. One who supports or frequents Conven-tion, n. [Lat. conventio. See CONVENE.] 1. Act of coming together, or assembling. 2. Arbitrary conven; usage; conventionality; conventionalism. 3. A formal assembly of delegates or representatives for some deliberative purpose. 4. (Eng. Hist.) An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, with-out the king's writ. 5. An informal or preliminary compact, as between commanders of armies in respect to suspension of hostilities, or between states.

Conven-tion-al, a. Formed by convention or compact; stipulated. 2. Growing out of, or depending upon, custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by usage.

Conven-tion-al-i-ism, n. That which is received or established by convention or informal agreement.

Conven-tion-al-ist, n. 1. One who adheres to a convention or treaty. 2. One who is governed by conventionalism.

Conven-tion-4l-ty, n. State of being conventional.

Conven-tion-al-ly, adv. In a conventional manner.

Conven-tion-a-ry, a. Pertaining to a convention; acting under contract; conventional.

Conven-tion-al-ly, adv. Relating to a convention; monastic.

Con-verge', v. i. [imp. & p. p. converged; p. pr. & vb. n. converging.] [N. Lat. convergere, from con and vergere, to turn, incline.] To tend to one point; to come together; to approach or gather together.

Con-vergence', n. Quality of converging; tendency Con-ver-gen-cy, n. To one point.

Con-vergent, a. Tending to one point; converging.

Con-ver-sa-ble, n. Qualified for conversation; sociable.

Con-ver-sa-ble, n. Quality of being conversable.

Con-ver-sa-ble-ly, adv. In a conversable manner.

Con-ver-sant, a. 1. Having frequent or customary intercourse. 2. Familiar or acquainted by use or study; versed. 3. Having concern or relation.

Con-ver-sa-tion, n. General conduct; behavior; deportment. [Obs.] 2. Familiar intercourse; close acquaintance.

Con-ver-sa-tion, n. Familiar discourse; unrestrained and informal talk; conversation.

Syn. — Intercourse; commerce; commerce; familiarity; discourse; talk; chat. Conferences; communication is broken, familiar, and versatile; chat is still more so; conversation is more continuous and sustained; a conference is held by the important.

Con-ver-sa-tion-ist, a. Pertaining to conversation, or familiar and informal talk; colloquial.

Con-ver-sa-tion-ist, n. One who excels in conversation; a conversationalist.

Con-ver-sa-tion-ist, n. One who is adept in conversation; a conversationalist. [men; social.

Con-ver-sa-tive, a. Relating to an intercourse with conversation; liberal; conversable. [Obs.] 2. Familiar discourse or talk; chat; conversation. 3. (Logic.) A proposition which arises from interchanging the terms of another. 4. (Math.) A proposition in which, after a conclusion has been drawn from something supposed, the order is inverted; solution; reciprocal. 2. Turned about; reversed in order or relation. 3. (Logic.) Advertis; in a conversational manner; reciprocally.

Con-verse', n. One who engages in conversation.

Con-verse-ly, adv. In a converse manner.

Con-verse-t, v. i. 1. Act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another; transmutation. 2. A change from one side, party, or form of religion to another. 3. (Law.) An appropriation of property. 4. (Logic.) The act of interchanging the terms of a proposition. 5. (Math.) A change or reduction of the form or value of a proposition. 6. (Med.) A change of front. 7. (Theol.) A sudden change or turn of heart or of a moral character.

Con-ver-t, v. i. [imp. & p. p. converted; p. pr. & vb. n. converting.] [Lat. convertere, conversum, from con and vertere, to turn.] To change from one form, substance, religion, party, intended use, or the like, to another.

Syn. — To change; to turn; to transmute; appropriate.

Con-ver-t, v. i. To be turned or changed; to undergo a change; to be transmuted.

Con-vert, n. A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; especially one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.

Syn. — Proselyte; neophyte; pervert; — Convert is generic, and refers to a change of mind or feelings; a proscribe is one who, leaving his former sect or system, becomes the adherent of another; a pervert is one who is drawn off or perverted from the true faith.

Con-ver-t, n. One who converts.

Con-ver-t-l-bil-ty, n. Condition or quality of being convertible; convertibility.

Con-ver-t-l-be, a. 1. Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable.

Con-ver-t-l-be, a. Capable of being exchanged; reciprocal.

Con-ver-t-l-be-ness, n. The state of being convertible; convertibility.

Con-ver-t-l-ly, adv. In a conversable manner.

Con-ve-x, a. Convex; from con and veere, to bring together. See CONVEX.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form.

Con-ve-x, n. A convex body.

Con-ve-x-ed-ness, n. State of being convex; exterior.

Con-ve-x-i-ty, n. Surface of a convex body.

Con-ve-x-ly, adv. In a convex form.

Con-ve-x-ness, n. The state of being convex; convexity.

Con-ve-x-o-con-ve-x, a. Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Con-ve-x-o-pla-ne, a. Convex on one side, and plane on the other.

Con-ve-y', v. t. [imp. & p. p. conveyed; p. pr. & vb. n. conveying.] 1. To carry from one place to another; 2. To translate, or to transmute to another; to make over. 3. To impart or communicate.

Syn. — To carry; transport; bear; transmit; transfer.

Con-ve-y-able, a. Capable of being conveyed or transported.

Con-ve-yance, n. 1. Act of conveying; transmission; transference. 2. Instrument or means of conveying. 3. (Law.) An instrument in writing by which property, or the title or property, is conveyed or transmitted from one person to another.

Con-ve-y-an-ger, n. (Law.) The act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property.

Con-ve-y-an-gin', n. (Law.) The act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property.

Con-ve-y-er, n. One who conveys.

Con-ve-yer', v. t. [imp. & p. p. conviced; p. pr. & vb. n. converting.] 1. To prove or find guilty of an offense or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision. 2. To show by proof or evidence.

Syn. — To confute; detect; convince; confound.

Con-vice, n. A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; one legally convicted of crime.

Syn. — Malefactor; culprit; felon; criminal.

Con-vice-tion, n. 1. Act of convicting or proving, finding, or adjudging guilty of an offense. 2. Act of convincing or persuading. 3. (Law.) State of being convicted or convicted; especially, the state of being convicted of sin, or by one's conscience.

Con-vice-tive, a. Fitted to convince or convict. [Rare.] Con-vice-tive, a. Fitted to convince or convict. [Rare.]

Con-vince, v. t. [imp. & p. p. convinced; p. pr. & vb. n. convincing.] [Lat. convincere, from con and vincere, to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof.

A, e, o, u, & c., long; ä, ö, & c., short; cäre, fär, åsk, gll, what; åre, veill, törn; pique, firm; sönn, or, do, wolf,
CONVINCER 155

COOT

Syn. — To persuade; satisfy; convict. — To convince is to persuade one's self, or to perceive oneself, of the will or feeling of another. The one is effected by argument, the other by motives. When we are convinced, we do not sail ourselves, but see we ourselves; we see things are so, and are convinced of the fact; there is a degree of feeling mingled with the conviction which gives rise to the expression.

Con-vin’cer, n. — One who, or that which, convinces.

Con-vin’cing-ly, adv. In a convincing manner.

Con-viv’ial, a. Relating to a feast or entertainment.

Syn. — Festive; festal; jovial; social; gay.

Con-viv’i-ta-ly, n. — The good humor or mirth indulged in during feast or occasions.

Con-viv’i-al-ly, adv. In a convivial manner.

Con-vó-ca’té, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONVOCATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONVOCATING.] [Lat. convocatus, p. p. of convocare, from con, and vocare, to call.] To convocate. [Rare.]

Con-vó-ca’tion, n. 1. Act of calling or assembling by summons. 2. An assembly or meeting. 3. (Church of) a general assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs.

Syn. — Meeting; assembly; congregation; congress; diet; convention; synod.


Syn. — To call; summon; assemble; convene.

Con-vó-két-té, a. [Lat. convocatus, p. p. of convocare. See CONVOKÉ.] (Bot.) Rolled together, or one part on another.

Con-vó-kéd-ted, a. Curled or rolled together.

Con-vó-ké-tion, n. Act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another. 2. State of being rolled or wound together.

Con-vó-lvé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONVOLVED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONVOLVING.] [Lat. convolvare, convolution, fr. convolvere, to roll.] To roll or wind together; to twist.

Con-vó-lvé-lus, n. p. pl. CONVOLVULI (?). [Lat., from convolvere.] (Bot.) A genus of plants comprising many species, some of which are prized for their beauty; called also bindweed.

Con-vó-y, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONVOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. CONVoyING.] [Fr. convoyer, L. Lat. causare, to accompany.] To accompany for protection, either by sea or land.

Con-vó-y, n. 1. Act of attending for protection. 2. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place. 3. The ship or fleet conducted and protected; that which is convoyed.

Con-vólsé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CONVULSED (kon-vul’sed’); p. pr. & vb. n. CONVULSING.] [Lat. convulsi, convolution, fr. convulso, to pluck, pull.] To draw or contract violently and irregularly, as the muscular parts of an animal body.

Syn. — To agitate; disturb; shake; tear; rend.

Con-vil’sion, n. 1. (Med.) An unnatural, violent, and irresistible movement or contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

Syn. — Agitation; commotion; tumult; disturbances; spasms.

Con-vil’si-vé, a. Producing, or attended with, convulsion or spasms; convulsory.

Con-vil’si-ve-ly, adv. In a convulsive manner.

Côny, or Côny, n. [From Lat. conicus, a rabbit, conic, an ovoid shape. ] A rabbit.

Côô, v. i. [imp. & p. p. COOED; p. pr. & vb. n. COOING.] [Formed from the sound.] To make a low cry or sound, as doves or pigeons.

Côôk, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COOKED (kóök’); p. pr. & vb. n. COOKING.] [A-S. gocynian, from Lat. cucurri. ] 1. To prepare, as food, for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c. 2. To concoct; hence, to tamper with or alter. [Colloq.]

Côôk, v. i. To prepare food for the table.

Côôk, n. One whose occupation is to prepare food for the table.

Côôker-y, n. Art or practice of preparing food for the table.

Côoky, n. [D. koek, cake, cake, q. v., dim. koekje.] A small, flat, hard, sweetened cake.

Côôk-er (kok’er), n. [from Cook, through Chill, or Cock.] [A-S. col., D. koet, O. H. Ger. chusel. See COOL and CHILL.] 1. Moderately cold; somewhat cold. 2. Producing or promoting coolness. 3. Calm, or free from excitement by passion. 4. Manifesting coldness or dislike; chilling. 5. Neglectful of propriety in matters of minor importance, either from bluntness or laziness, or from indifference.

Syn. — Cynical; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; re- pulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

Côôlo, n. A moderate state of cold.

Côôl of t. c. [imp. & p. p. COOLED; p. pr. & vb. n. COOLING.] 1. To make cool or cold. 2. To moderate the excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate, to moderate.

Côôl, v. i. 1. To become less hot; to lose heat. 2. To become less ardent; to become more moderate.

Côôler, n. 1. That which cools or abates heat or excitement. 2. A vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. [free from passion.

Côôl’-hèad’ed, a. Having a temper not easily excited; cool.

Côôlie, n. A Cooly. See COOLY.

Côôl’sh, a. Dispassionate; self-possessed; composed.

Côôl’ly (109), adv. In a cool manner; with coolness.

Côôlness, n. 1. State of being cool; a moderate degree of cold. 2. Want of ardor, zeal, passion, or affection; atonishment; indifference.

Côôly, n. [Hind. küll, a laborer, porter. Cfr. Turk. Küll; kūl, keeper, slave.] An East Indian porter or carrier; especially a laborer transported from the East, for service in some other country.

Côôm, n. [Cf. Ger. kohn, D. koem, mold gathered on liquids. Fr. cambouis, cart-grease.] Dirty, refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

Côômb (koöm), n. [A-S. cumb, a liquid measure, Gr. kysbpos, cup, basin, Skr. kambha, water-jar, Lat. cambia, cymbula, Gr. kysbpos, boat, skill.] A dry measure of four bushels, or eight quarters. Written also comb.

Côôm (koöm), n. [See supra.] A valley on the Combé.

Côômb’i-de (kőm’bi-de), n. [Deciduity of a hill, in the shape of an amphitheater. [Progr. Eng.]


Syn. — To confine; confine; imprison.

Côôp’er, n. Who makes barrels, hogsheads, casks, tubs, and the like.

Côôp’er, v. t. To do the work of a cooper upon.

Côôp’er-age, n. 1. Price paid for cooper's work. 2. A place where cooper's work is done. 3. The work or business of a cooper.

Côôp’er-a-té, v. i. [imp. & p. p. CO-OPERA-TED; p. pr. & vb. n. CO-OPERA-TING.] [Lat. co, con, and operatus, or operare, to work, from opus, opera, work.] To act or operate jointly with another or others.

Côôp’er-a-tion, n. Act of co-operating; concurrent effort or labor; joint operation.

Côôp’er-a-ti’ing, a. Acting or operating jointly to the same end.

Côôp’er-a-tor, n. One who labors jointly with others to promote the same end.

Côôp’er-y, n. The occupation or trade of a cooper.

Côôrdi-nate (49), n. [From Lat. co, for con, and ordinatus, p. p. of ordinare, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate. [rank; to harmonize.

Côôrdi-nat’i-e, v. i. To make co-ordinate, or equal in value.

Côôrdi-nat’i-on, n. 1. A person or thing of the same rank with another. 2. pl. (Math.) Lines, or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes, called coordinate axes and co-ordinate planes.

Côôrdi-nat’i-ly, adv. In the same order or rank.

Côôrdi-nat’i-on, n. 1. State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value. 2. Act of bringing different parts or objects into similarity of condition or harmony of action.

Côôrdi-na-tive, a. [Gram.] Expressing or indicating co-ordination.

Côot (26), n. [D. koet, W. custar, from custa, shone, hoisted, tallied, etc., ramp, tall.] 1. (Ornith.) A certain water-fowl, which frequents lakes and other still waters.

Côot. — The common coot has a bald forehead, a black body, and lobed toes, and is about fifteen inches in length.

2. A stupid fellow; a simpleton.
Co-perry, a. Mixed with copper; containing copper, or made of copper; like copper.
Co-pie, n. [O.F. crapoulléz. See CROPP, -E.] A woody fruit, or more usually a small tree, bearing a dense cluster of small flowers, the fruit being a hard, woody drupe, of an angular or oval shape.
Co-pie, n. [G. kopfö. See CROPP, -E.] A woody fruit, or more usually a small tree, bearing a dense cluster of small flowers, the fruit being a hard, woody drupe, of an angular or oval shape.
Co-pie, n. [G. kopfö. See CROPP, -E.] A woody fruit, or more usually a small tree, bearing a dense cluster of small flowers, the fruit being a hard, woody drupe, of an angular or oval shape.

Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
Co-partner, n. From con, for, and partner, q. v. A joint partner; an associate; a partner.
Co-partner-ship, n. 1. Joint interest or concern in any matter. 2. An unincorporated association of two or more persons for the purpose of carrying on business. See Partnership.
some species of moss. 2. A piece of certain minute corals, growing in mass-like form.

Corallus (Lat. coralliun, Gr. κοράλλιον, κόραλλος, from κόραλλος, a kind of coral, and κοράλλιος, the kind of coral), a branching like coral.


Cor-ba-dár, n. [Abbreviated from corbana.] An alms-basket.

Cor-bá-hán, n. [Heb. korbán, Ak. korbán, offering, sacrifice.] 1. An alms-basket. 2. [Jewish Antig.] An offering or sacrifice. 3. A basket, but not the sort in which a person bound himself not to give to another, or to receive from him, without some particular object.

See "The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban, and in connection with this rule, the person who profaned this thing, and turned him out in the manner of a shoulder-piece."

Corbel, n. a. [Supra.] (Arch.) a. (a.) The representation of a basket, sometimes set on the head of a corbel. (b.) The vase or lampion of the Corinthian column. (c.) A short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece.

Corbel, c. a. To furnish with corbels.

Córd, n. [Lat. chorda, Gr. χορδή.] 1. A string, or small rope. 2. A solid mass, equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad; a cord called because a cord or line was formerly used in measuring this standard.

Córd, v. t. imp. & p. p. CORDED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORING. 1. To bind with a cord or rope. 2. To furnish with measurements and sale of the cord.

Córdage, n. Kopes or cords; used collectively.

Córdate, a. (Bot.) Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped, heart-shaped.

Córdate, ady. In a cordate form.

Córde-lié, n. [Fr. or from Fr. cordel, N. Fr. cordée, from corde, string, rope, or girdle worn by that order. See Cord.] One of a religious order founded by St. Franclas; a Gray friar.

The Cordeliers wear a thick gray cloth cloak, with a girdle of rope cord, tied with three knots.

Cór-di-al, or Cór-di-al, a. [Lat. cordialis, from Lat. cor, heart.] Proceeding from the heart. 2. Tending to excite, cheer, or invigorate.

Syn.—Hearty; sincere; heartful; warm; affectionate; cheery; invigorating.

Cór-di-al, or Cór-di-al, n. 1. Any thing that comforts, gladens, and exhilarates. 2. (Med.) That which cheers or invigorates, especially a medicine which does so. 3. (Com.) Aromatized and sweetened spirit, employed in convalescent conditions.

Cór-di-al-ty, or Cór-di-al-tè, s. Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness.

Cór-di-al-ly, or Cór-di-al-ly, adv. With real affection; heartily; sincerely; [will; cordially; Cór-di-al-ness, or Cór-di-al-ness, n. Heartly good.

Cór’don (or kör’dong), n. [Fr. cordon, from corde. See Cord.] 1. A ribbon borne as a badge of honor. 2. (Fort.) The edge of a stone on the outside of a building.

Cór-do-van, n. [Sp., from Cordova, or Cordoba; Spanish name of a town and a province; cordwall.] A thick cloth, stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

Cór-do-voy, or Cór-do-roy, n. [Probably for Fr. corde du roi, king’s cord.] A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

Cór-do, n. a. The roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it, in marshy places: so called from its rough or ribbed surface.

Cór-dwún-er, n. [From O. Eng. cordwainne, a corruption of Norwich.] A worker in cowhair leather.

Cór-ee, a. [Norm. Fr., from Lat. cor, heart.] 1. The heart or inner part of a thing, especially of fruit. 2. (Found.) A road along which it is possible to pass through it, as in a tube or pipe.

Cór-ee, v. t. imp. & p. p. CORED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORING. To take out the core or inward parts of.

Cór-ea, n. [Gr. κορέων, κόρη, a girl, or that which, coronal, or those which form the center of the foundation of an edifice; similarly, that which is of great importance or indispensable.

Cór-e-i̊-né-coots, a. [Lat. corium, leather.] Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; leathery.

Cór-lán-dér, n. [Lat. coriandrum, Gr. κοριάνδρον, κόρινθος, from κόρινθος, bug, on account of the bug-like smell of its leaves.] A plant whose seeds of which have a strong smell, and, in medicine, are considered as stomachic and carminative.

Cór-ni-thi-an, a. 1. Pertaining to Corinth. 2. Pertaining to the Corinthian order of architecture, characterized by a profusion of ornamentation.

Córk, n. [Lat. cortex, cor-tekts.] 1. The outer bark of the cork-tree, of which stoppers are made. 2. A stopper for a bottle or cork. 3. A covering for a cork.


Córk’-ing-pin, n. A pin of a large size, formerly used in attaching a woman’s head-dress to a cork mold. (Obs.)

Córk-jacket, n. A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming.

Córk’-screw (skrew), n. A kind of screw used for drawing corks from bottles.

Córky, a. Consisting of, or pertaining to, cork.

Cór’-mo-raft, n. [Fr. cormoran, from Arm. & W. mor, mora, a sea, from mor, mar, sea, and braun, raven, with corb, equiv. to Lat. corvus, raven, poetically prefixed.] (Ornith.) A genus of web-footed sea-birds, of the pelican family, characterized by great voracity. 2. A glutton, or gluttonous man.

Cór-n, n. [A.-S. corn, O. S. currn, D. korn, Ger. & tcel. korn, Goth. kauhn, aulled with Lat. gramin. See GRAIN.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize, etc. 2. (In this sense it has this use.) The various cereals or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, maize;—used collectively.

In Scotland the term is generally restricted to oats, in the United States to maize, or Indian corn.

Cór-n, n. 1. The plants which produce corn. 2. A small, hard particle; a grain.

Cór-n, n. [Lat. cornu, horn.] A hard, horn-like induration of the skin on the toes or other part of the feet.

Cór-n, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CORNED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORING.] 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; to cure by salting. 2. To form into small grains; to granulate. 3. To feed with grain. 4. To render inferior for consumption.

Cór-n’-cök’le, n. (Bot.) A weed having bright flowers, Cór-n’-cirk’le, n. [See CRANE.] (Ornith.) A bird which frequents corn-fields: the crane or land-rail.

Córne-á, n.; pl. Córne-á, -e, -é. [Lat. cornus, a., unm. horn, from cornu, a horn.] (Anat.) The strong, horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the bony eye.

Cór’-n, n. [Lat. cornu, from Lat. cornus, a cornel cherry-tree, from cornu, horn, or its root, from the hardness of the wood.] (Bot.) A shrub and its fruit; the dog-wood; (raphy.

Cór’-n, n. See CARNELIAN, the proper cornelian.

Cór’ne-oiś, a. [Lat. cornus, from cornu, horn.] Horn-like; consisting of a horny substance.

Cór’-n, n. [Lat. cornu, cornuca, from Lat. cornu, horn, end of] to where two converging lines meet; an angle. 2. The space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point. 3. An enclosed, secret, or retired place. 4. Any part; a part.

Cór’-n, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CORNERED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORNERING.] 1. To drive into a corner. 2. To drive into a position of great difficulty or necessity; to surmount. 3. To get control of, or to control.

Cór’-n-stone, n. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; especially, the stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; similarly, that which is of great importance or indispensable.

Cór’-wás, adv. Diagonally; with the corner in front; from corner to corner.

food, foot; ăr, ruje, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ēm, ēt; ag; exist; linge, link; this.
Correctional, a. Tending to, or intended for, corrected; reformatory.
Corrective, a. Having the power to correct; tending to rectify.
Corrective, n. That which has the power of correcting.
Correctly, adv. In a correct manner; exactly.
Correctness, n. State being correct; exactness.
Syn.—Accuracy; regularity; precision; propriety.
Corrector, n. One who, or that which, corrects.
Correctly, adv. In a correct relation; reciprocally.
Correctable, a. Having or indicating a reciprocal relation; reciprocally.
Correctable, n. One who, or that which, corrects; one to whom an incorrectness is carried on by others.
Correctively, adv. In a correct relation, especially by sending and receiving letters.
Syn.—To adjust; fit; answer; suit; write; address. — Correspond with; correspond to. — We correspond with a friend by letters; one thing corresponds to another, i.e. answers to it.
Corrective n. 1. Mutual adaptation of corresponding parts; adjustment or adaptation of another; congruity; fitness; relation. 2. Friendly intercourse; especially, by means of letters. 3. The letters which pass between correspondents.
Corrective, a. Having or indicating correspondence, adaptation, congruity, or fitness; suitable; congruous; conformable; answerable.
Corrective, n. One who corresponds; one with whom an incorrectness is carried on by letters.
Correctively, adv. In a corresponding manner; correctly, conformably; answerably; suitably.
Corrective, a. Answerable; adapted.
Corrigendum, n. [Fr., from Lat. currere, to run.] (Arch.) A gallery or passage-way leading to apartments independent of each other.
Corrigible, a. [L. Lat. corrigibilis, from Lat. corriger, to correct.] 1. Capable of being set right, amended, or reformed. 2. Worthy of being chastised; punishable.
Corrigible, n. Quality of being corrigible.
Corrigible, a. Correctable; a corrector; a cr. Corrigible, a. Having contending claims; eminently befitting.
Corroborative, a. Having the power or quality of giving strength; confirming.
Confront, n. [Med.] A medicine that strengthens the body when weak.
Corroborate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CORROBORATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORROBORATING.] [Lat. corroboratus, p. p. of corroborare, from con and roborare, to strengthen, fr. robur, strength.] To make more certain; to confirm.
Corroborate, n. 1. The act of corroborating or confirming; the state of being corroborated; confirmation; a thing which corroborates.
Corroborate, a. Corroborating, or tending to corroborate; confirmatory.
Corroborating, a. A medicine that strengthens a medicine which has given; a medicine that supports.
Corroborative, a. Tending to strengthen; corroborative.
Corrode, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CORRODED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORRODING.] [Lat. coredere, from con and rodere, to gnaw.] To eat away or consume by degrees.
Syn.—To canker; gnaw; rust; waste; wear away.
Corroden, a. Any substance or medicine that corrodes.
Corroder, a. Capable of being corroded or eaten.
Corrosible, a. Away.
Corrosion, n. [Low Lat. corrosio. See CORRODE.] Action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action which corrodes.
Corrosive, a. 1. Eating away; having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing; acrimonious. 2. Having the quality of forming or giving off corrosives; acrimonious.
Corrosive, n. The quality of corroding, eating away, or wearing; acrimony.
Corrugant, a. Having the power of corrugating, or causing to take on wrinkles.
Corrugate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CORRUGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORRUGATING.] [Lat. corrugatus, p. p. of corrugare, from con and rugare, to wrinkle, from ruga, wrinkle.] To form or shape into wrinkles or folds.
Corrugate, n. 45. A shaped into wrinkles or folds; wrinkled; furrowed; contracted.
Corrugation, n. A contraction into wrinkles.
Corrupt, v. i. [imp. & p. p. CORRUPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. CORRUPTING.] [Lat. corruptum, corruptum, from con and corruptum, to break.] 1. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to make putrid; to putrefy. 2. To change from good to bad.
Syn.—To vitiate; deprave; degrade; defile; deface; disfigure; corrupt; corruptibility. — Susceptibility of corruption; corruption; culpability.
Corruptible, a. Possibility of being corruptible.
Corruptible, a. Capable of being corrupted.
Corruptible, n. That which may decay and perish; hence, the human body.
Corruptibility, n. Susceptibility of corruption; culpability.
Corruptibly, adv. So as to be corruptible.
Corruption, n. 1. Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt or putrid. 2. Product of corruption; putrid matter. 3. Perversion or deterioration of moral principles. 4. (Law.) Taint or impurity of blood, by which a person is disabled from inheriting any estate, or from transmitting it to others.
Syn.—Pollution; defilement; pollution; defilement; contamination; depravation; debasement; perversion; adulteration; depravity; wickedness; guilt.
Corruptive, a. Having the quality of corrupting.
Corruptibly, a. In a corrupt manner.
Corruptness, n. The state of being corrupt.
Corrugation, n. 45. [Fr. See CORSET.] The waist or bodice of a lady’s dress.
Corrid, a. [Fr. corrider, L. coridos, from Lat. currere, currere, currere, to run, cursus, a running, course. See CRUISE.] 1. A pirate. 2. A piratical vessel.
Corse, or Corse, n. [See CORPS.] A corpse; the dead body of a person.
Corselet, n. [Fr. dim. of O. Fr. cors, Lat. corpus, body.] 1. A kind of light breastplate worn by pikemen. 2. (Anton.) That part of a winged insect which answers to the breast or belly of an animal and is used in respiration.
Corset, n. [Fr. dim. of O. Fr. cors, Lat. corpus, body.] An article of dress enclosing the chest and waist, worn by women to support or correct the figure; stays.
Cortège (kar’ti-sh), n. [Fr., from It. corteggio, train, from corteggiare, court, q. v.] A train of attendants.
Cortez (kör-tēz), n. [pl. of court.] The states or legislative assemblies of the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, composed of nobility, clergy, and representatives of citizens.
Cortical, a. [Lat. cortex.] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, bark or rind; external.
Corticate, a. [Lat. corticatus.] Having or resembling the bark or rind of a tree.
Cor tic el, a. [Arch.] A lintel or header. — The earth’s aluminia, as found native in a crystalline state.
Cortical, a. Having or resembling the bark or rind of a tree.
Cortical, a. [Lat. cortexatus, p. p. of cortexare, to flake.] To throw off vivid flashes of light. [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.]
Syn.—To flash; lighten; glister; gleam; gleam; sparkle.
Food, foot; ern, reude, pull; cell, chase, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
COUNTER-curr’ent, n. A current running in an opposite direction from that of the main current.

COUNTER-ceded, n. [L., cedere, to go away.] A secret agent, one who destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed.

COUNTER-draw’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERDRAWN; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERDRAWING.] 1. To copy; esp., to copy with a pencil, or by means of some transparent substance, through which the strokes appear, and on which they are traced with a pencil.

COUNTER-évi-dence, n. [imp. & p. p. COUNTEREVIDENCED.] The evidence of a commission or design or painting, or of some transparent substance, through which the strokes appear, and on which they are traced with a pencil.

COUNTER-fea-ture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERFEATURED; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERFEATUREING.] [Fr. contrefigurer, from contre, against, Latin, contra, and faire, to make, Lat. facere.] 1. To produce a semblance of, or to counterfeit, by design or painting; to paint or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, or to forge.

COUNTER-feat, i. To disseemble; to feign.

COUNTER-feat, a. Having a resemblance to. 2. Fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original.

COUNTER-feat, n. 1. That which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive, by passing the false for the true. 2. A likeness; a counterfeit. 3. One who personates another; an imposter; a cheat.

COUNTER-feat-er, n. One who counterfeit; especially, one who forges bank-notes or coins; a forger.

COUNTER-feat-ly, adv. By forgeries; falsely.

COUNTER-feat-saw, v. t. [Carp.] A method used to measure joints, by transferring.

COUNTER-guard, n. (Fort.) A low work raised before the salient point of a bastion, to preserve the bastion.

COUNTER-guard, n. (Med.) That which is used to produce an irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve an existing irritation in some other part.

COUNTER-irri-tation, n. (Med.) Irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving irritation in another part.

COUNTER-jump, n. A salesman in a shop; a shopman; — used contemptuously.

COUNTER-mând’er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERMANNED; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERMANNING.] [Fr. contremander, from contre, against, and mander, to command, Lat. mandare.] To revoke, as a former command.

COUNTER-mând’er, n. Revocation, of a former command.

COUNTER-march, n. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERMARCHED (kum’tur-marsh’id, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERMARCHING.] (Mil.) To march back, or to march in a reversed order.

COUNTER-march, n. 1. A marching back. 2. (Mil.) A change or face of a battalion.

COUNTER-mark, n. 1. An additional mark on goods in order to afford security or proof. 2. (Far.) An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their molars, which is covered with a plate or false tooth.

COUNTER-mark, v. t. To apply a counter-mark to, as to the teeth of a horse.

COUNTER-mine, n. (Mil.) A gallery under ground to facilitate the formation of mines, so that those of the enemy may be reached and destroyed. 2. Means of opposition or counteraction.

COUNTER-mine, n. (Mil.) To oppose by means of a counter-mine. 2. To frustrate by secret and opposing measures.

COUNTER-mine, i. To make a counter-mine or a counter-mine action.

COUNTER-motion, n. An opposing motion.

COUNTER-move’ment, n. A movement made in opposition to another.

COUNTER-part, n. 1. A covert in a bed. [See COUNTERPOINT.] 2. (Law.) A counterpart.

COUNTER-part, n. 1. A part corresponding to another part; a copy; a duplicate. 2. A thing that may be applied to another part corresponding to a part in another body, as a seal to its impression; hence, a person or thing having qualities lacking in another; an opposite. 3. (Mus.) The part to be arranged or used in connection with another.

COUNTER-pléa, n. (Law.) A replication to a plea or request.

COUNTER-plot’, v. t. To oppose, as another plot, by another plot.

COUNTER-plot’, n. A plot or artifice opposed to another.

COUNTER-prove, v. t. 1. An objection, of a fact. [Obs.] A cover for a bed, stitched or woven in squares; — now corrupted into counterpane, from the idea of panes or square openings. 3. [Point against point.] [Mus.] The art of composing music in parts; — often used as synonymous with harmony.

COUNTER-poise’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERPOISED; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERPOISING.] 1. To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance. 2. To act against with equal force; to counteract.

COUNTER-poise’, a. 1. A weight sufficient to balance another. 2. Equal power or force acting in opposition.

COUNTER-poise’, n. 1. The relation of two such weights or forces; equilibrium. 2. A balance of advantages; the effect of an element.

COUNTER-pol’son, n. (Pol’son.) A poison that destroys

COUNTER-proof’, n. (Engraving.) A print taken off from another just printed, and therefore a reverse of it.

COUNTER-prove’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERPROVED; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERPROVING.] To take a copy in reverse, by taking an impression directly from the face of an original print.

COUNTER-revolution, n. A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

COUNTER-scarp, n. (Fort.) (a) The exterior slope of the ditch. (b) The whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

COUNTER-sign, n. (sim), v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTER-SIGNED; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERSIGNING.] To sign in addition and opposite to the signature of a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing.

COUNTER-sign, n. 1. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity. 2. (Mil.) A private agent; a word or phrase, which must be given in order to pass a sentry.

COUNTER-signal, n. A corresponding signal.

COUNTER-sign, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COUNTERSUNK; p. pr. & vb. n. COUNTERSINKING.] To sink or cause to sink, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface. 2. To cause to sink, as a screw or bolt so as to be even with or below the surface, by making an excavation for the head.

COUNTER-sink, n. 1. A cavity or depression for receiving the head of a screw or bolt. 2. A tool for forming such a depression.

COUNTER-slip, n. An overhanging slope.


COUNTER-tâl’ly, n. A tally corresponding to another.

COUNTER-tén’or, n. (Mus.) One of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble.

COUNTER-tim’ber, n. (Naut.) One of a number of short timbers placed in the stern of a vessel in order to strengthen the counter. [distance; opposition.

COUNTER-time, n. 1. Resistance of a horse. 2. Re- tarding the operation of working; a chain of doubts around a fortress, for the purpose of preventing sorties from the garrison. (b) The operation of constructing a chain of doubts around a fortress.

COUNTER-view, n. (vîl), n. 1. An opposing or opposing view; opposition. 2. Contrary.

COUNTER-work’ (-wîr’k), v. t. [See WORK.] To work in opposition to; to counteract.

COUNTER-town, n. [Fr. comtesse. See Count.] The consort of an earl or count.

COUNTER-town, n. [See Count.] The house of a count; a court or room appropriated to the keeping of books, letters, papers, and accounts.

COUNTER-town, n. Ine. Ine. 1. Capable of being counted; innumerable; numberless; multitudinous.

COUNTR’-ri-d, a. A rival, competitor, or countryman, Lat. facere, to make.] Having the appearance and manners of the country; rustic; rude.

Coun’try, n. 1. Pertaining to the territory at a distance from a city; rural; rustic. 2. Aisolate of refinement; rude; ignorant.
Country-dance, n. [Corrupted from contradance, from Fr. contre-danse.] A dance in which the partners move in opposite directions to each other, a race of dancing.

Country-man, n.; pl. country-men. 1. An inhabitant or native of a region. 2. A fellow-inhabitant of a country. 3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the city.

Country-sent, n. A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.

Country-woman, n.; pl. country-women. (Formerly, a native born, or who dwells, in the country or the same country.

County, n. [Fr. comté; L. comitatus. See COUNT.] 1. An earldom. [Obs.] 2. A portion of a state or kingdom, distinguished from districts of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice; a shire.

County corporate, a county invested with particular privileges by charter or royal grant. — County court, a court whose judgment is final in cases of civil or criminal causes, distinguished by particular privileges; so called a palatium, from the palace, because it has the principal power of original jurisdiction or the chief power in the administration of justice, which the king had in his palace. [Eng.] — County town, a town where the county business is transacted; a shire town.

Country, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. coupl'd; p. r. & vb. n. coupl'd.] To dance, take part in a coupl'd or connect; to join.

County, v. i. To unite as male and female; to marry.

Country, v. i. To come together as male and female; to form a sexual union; to embrace.

Country, n. One or the other, that which couples.

Country, v. v. [Fr., dim. of couple. See COUPLE, n.] Two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.

Country, v. n. Act of bringing or coming together; connection; sexual union. — Countryman, n. That which serves to couple or connect one thing with another, as a hook, chain, or other contrivance.

Couper (or crop), n. [Fr., from crop, to cut.] (Course.) That which is cut off from a plant, or plant, to be transferred to another plane, or plant, to be used for ornament.

Courage (kôrj), n. [Fr., from corazon, heart.] That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties without fear or shrinking.

Courage, v. n. (Eng. Law.) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Courageous, a. Possessing, or characterized by, courage.

Courageous, a. Gallant; brave; bold; daring; valiant; valorous; heroic; intrepid; fearless; hearty; stout; adventurous; enterprising.

Courageously, adv. In a courageous manner.

Courageous-ness, n. The quality of being courageous.

Courante, n. [Fr. courant, p. r. of courir, to run, Lat. currire.] 1. A piece of music in triple time. 2. A lively kind of dance. 3. A newspaper.

Court, n. [Fr. courtois, courteous; from cour, court, from court, Lat. currere.] 1. A messenger sent in haste with letters or dispatches, usually on public business; an express. 2. An attendant on travelers, who makes all necessary arrangements for them at hotels and on the way.

Court, n. [Fr. cours, course, Lat. cursus, from currere, carus, to run.] 1. Act of moving from one point to another; a course or path traced. 2. Motion considered with reference to its direction; line of progress. 3. Progress from point to point without change of direction; also, one of a succession of motions in a particular line. 4. The consideration or order of the course, progress, usual, stated, or methodical action. 5. Manner or way of conducting; conduct; behavior. 6. A succession of acts or practices connectedly followed. 7. That part of a meal served at one time. 8. (Arch.) A continued level range of brick or stone of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building. 10. pl. The menstrual flux.

Cousin, n. In reckoning by descent. — Of course, by consequence; in general; in natural order.

Cousin, n. [imp. & p. p. cous'd; kôrs, p. r. & vb. n. cous'ing.] 1. To run, hunt, or chase after; to pursue. 2. To run through or over. 3. To cause to run.

Course, n. To run as if in a race, or in hunting.

Course, v. n. One who courses or hunts. 2. A swift, bounding, or leaping gait.

Court, n. [Of Fr. From L. choris, chartis, and cohors, cohortis, an inclosure, thing inclosed, crowd, throng, Gr. ὕπατες.] 1. An inclosed space; a yard or area. 2. The scene of a public or judicial assembly; a palace. 3. Persons composing the retinue of a sovereign or person high in authority. 4. The appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign. 5. Attention directed to a person; power, influence, or credit; dignity; politeness; civility. 6. (Law.) A legal tribunal, including the judges, jury, lawyers, sheriffs, &c. (6.) The judges or judges in any case, or judges of a judicial assembly. 7. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. 9. pl. (Script.) Places where worship is offered.

Court, v. t. [imp. & p. p. court'ed; p. r. & vb. n. cour'ting.] 1. To endeavor to gain the favor of; to strive to please; to pay court to. 2. To seek in marriage; to solicit the hand of; to woo. 3. To attempt to gain by address; to solicit.

Court-card, n. [Corrupted from coat-card.] See COAT-CARD.

Court-day, n. A day in which a court sits to administer [literary justice.

Court-dress, n. A dress suitable to wear at court.

Court-office (kôrt-ow-s), n. [From court.] Of courtly or elegant, and courtly-bred manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtly.

Courtly, a. Civil; obliging; well-bred; polite; complaisant.

Courtly-office, n. Quality of being courtly; civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Courtier, n. One who courts.

Court-jail (kîr't-jôl), n. [Fr. courtjail, from court, courtier, from court, cour. See COURT.] A prison; a harlot; a stigmatist.

Court-office, n. [See COURT.] Elegance and refinement of manners; an act of civility or respect.

Courtly, a. Favor or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

Courtly, a. Politeness; urbanity; civility; complaisance; affability; courteousness; elegance; good-breeding.

Courtsey (kôrt-sé), n. A gesture or expression of respect or civility by women; new little used; containing in a slight bending of the knees and inclination of the body.

Courtsey (kôrt-se), v. i. [imp. & p. p. courtied; p. r. & vb. n. court'ing. To bow the body slightly, with bending of the knees, as an expression of civility or respect.

Court-hand, n. The hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

Court-house, n. A house in which established courts are held. [Amer.]

Courtier (kôrt-er), n. [From court.] One who frequents the courts of princes. 2. One who courts or solicits favor.

Court-leet, n. (Eng. Law.) A court of record held once a year, in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Courtliness, n. Quality of being courtly or high-bre'd; elegance of manners.

Courtly, a. Relating to a court; court-like; high-bre'd; dignified and elegant. 2. Disposed to favor the great; fawning; obsequious; sycophantic.

Court-man'tial, n.; pl. court's-man'tial. A court consisting of a special court of law or justice, for the trial of offenses against military or naval laws.

Court-plaster, n. Stickering-plaster made of silk.

Courtship, n. A courtly or elegant form of writing or speaking.

Court-yard, n. A court or inclosure round a house.

Cousin (kôzn), n. [Low Lat. consortis, contracted from Lat. consorti, consorta, child, mother, sister; sobrius, a cousin by the mother's side, contracted for soro, soro, sister.] One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

Cousins, n. The children of brothers and sisters are usually denominated cousins, but the distinction, in the second generation, they are called second-cousins.

Cousins, n. A title given by a king to a nobleman, particularly to the father of a nobleman.

Cousins, n. pl. COUSINS-GERMAN. [See COUSIN and GERMAN.] A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.
Cove, n. [A.-S. cœfe, cove, cave, room, O. H. Ger. choufa, a large jar, Lat. cupa, den, Ble. coba, cobia, pha, Lat. cava, a hollow, Ar. al-kába, vault.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the seashore. 2. A strip of Priam extending into woods; also, a recess in the side of a mountain. [Amér.] 3. A situation, condition. [Slang.] Cove, v. t. (Arch.) To arch over.

Cove-nant, n. [O. Fr. covenant, convenant, p. pr. of converoir, to agree, Lat. convenire. See CONVEN.] A mutual agreement, either writing and under seal; a contract; stipulation. 2. A writing containing the terms of an agreement between two parties. 3. (Theol.) The promises made to and in the Scriptures, conditioned on certain terms on the part of man, as obedience, repentance, faith, &c. 4. (Law.) A form of action for the violation of a promise or contract under seal.

Syn. — Agreement; contract; compact; bargain; arrangement; compact, -dilemma; -contract.

Cove-nant-er, n. To grant or promise by covenant.

Cove-nant-er, n. One who makes or who subscribes a covenant. [Mart.

Cove-nant-or, n. (Law.) The party who makes a cove-

Couver (kuv'ér), v. t. [imp. & p. p. COVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. COVERING.] To cover. 1. To overspread or envelop the surface or the whole body of. 2. To brood or sit on. 3. To hide from sight; to conceal. 4. To place under shelter; to protect. 5. To cover or defend. 6. To cover oneself or one's head; to be sufficient for; to comprehend or include; to account for or solve; to counterbalance. 7. To put the usual head-dress on. 7. To copulate with; — said of the male.

Syn. — To shelter; screen; shield; hide; overspread.

Couver, n. 1. Any thing which is laid, set, or spread upon, spot or another; an envelope; a lid. 2. Any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; a cloak. 3. Condition of concealment, shelter, or defense. 4. A place of seclusion, seclusion & seclusion and concealment. 5. [Fr. couvrir.] A table-cloth, and the other table furniture; especially, the table furniture for the use of one person at a meal.

Couver (kuv'ér), p. a. Designed or used for concealment, shelter, &c.

Covered way (Fort., a secure road of communication all round a fort, outside the ditch, having a balustrade from which a grazing fire of musketry can be brought upon the garrison.

Cover'er, n. One who, or which, covers.

Cover'let, n. [O. Fr. coverlet, equiv. to cover-re-lit, from Fr. couvrir, to cover, and lit, Lat. lectum, bed.] The upper portion of a cover of some sort. [See Cover, v. t.] 1. Covered: over; hid. 2. Sheltered; not open or exposed. 3. (Law.) Under cover, authority, or protection. [Duke.]

Syn. — Ill; secret; private; covered; disguised.

Cover't, v. t. 1. A place which covers and protects; a shelter; a defense. 2. Feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.

Cove-v'ri-corn, a. (Law.) Under the protection of a husband; married.

Cove-ly, adv. Secretly; closely; in private.

Cover-tire (63), n. [See Cover, v. t.] 1. Covered: over; hid. 2. (Law.) Under cover of A woman during marriage, because she is considered under the cover, or power and protection of her husband.

Cover-w'ily, a. (Fort.) The same as Cove-

Cove't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COVE'TED; p. pr. & vb. n. COVE'TING.] 1. To covet. 2. To covet for; to extend from caper; to covet; to wish for with eagerness. 2. To wish for indiscriminately; excessively eager.

Syn. — Avaricious; parasitical; prodigious; miserly; niggardly.

Cove'tous, a. With a strong or inordinate desire.

Cove'tous-ness, n. Strong or immoderate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good.

Syn. — Avarice; cupidity; greed; eagerness.

Cove'y (kuv’i), n. [Fr. couwe, from couver, p. p. of couver, to sit or brood on, from Lat. couverre, to lie down, incuba-

Cove'ning, n. (Arch.) To arch over.

Cow (kou), n. or pl. COWS; old pl. KINE. [A.-S. cū, Teol. kē, O. H. Ger. chūo, Lat. cœva, Skr. kō, nom. gaus.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.

Cow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. COWED; p. pr. & vb. n. COWING.] [Teol. kiwga, to depress; or perhaps an abbreviation of to coward.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage.

Coward, n. 1. Fr. coward, coward, court, orig. short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, from O. Fr. coe, coue, N. Fr. queue, it. roda, Lat. cuculus, tail, and the termination ard.] One who lacks courage to meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous person.

Syn. — Cowen; poltroon; dastard.—Coward denotes literally one who shinks back like a terrified beast with the tail between the legs; a coward literally one who bows off, or shrinks at the approach of danger; a poltroon is a mean-minded coward; dastard is one of the strongest terms of reproach in our language.

Coward, n. 1. wanting of courage to face danger; tim-

Cowardly, a. Wanting courage to face danger; tim-

Cowardly, a. Wanting courage to face danger. 2. Proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward.

Syn. — Timid: fearful timidous; dastardly; pusillanimous; recreant; cowardly; faint-hearted; chicken-hearted; white-liver-

Coward, n. a. In the manner of a coward.

Cowcatch'er, n. A strong wooden or iron frame in front of a locomotive-engine or throwing off obstructions on a railway, such as cows, &c.

Cow'er, v. t. (imp. & p. p. COWERED; p. pr. & vb. n. COWERING.) [Of Ger. kosen, kosen, W. cwrin, to cow, to fer, cor, cor, to bend the knees to; to crouch, especially through fear.

Cow'gage, n. [Hind. kauvā, kośā. (Bot.) A leguminous plant, having crooked pods covered with sharp hairs, the seeds of which ripen after the blossoms and formation of pods. [Written also cougah and cowich.]

Cow'head, n. [See HERD.] One whose occupation it is to tend cows.

Cow'hide, n. 1. The hide of a cow. 2. Leather made of the hide of a cow. 3. A scrouge or coarse riding-whip made of cow's hide.

Cow'hide, n. a. (imp. & p. p. COWHIED; p. pr. & vb. n. COWHIDING.) To beat or whip with a cowhide.

Cow'ling, n. [A.-S. cūhil, curgle, Lat. cucullus, cuculcus, from Lat. cucullus, cap, hood.] A monk's hood or habit. 2. A hood made of cloth; a cap for the top of chimneys. 3. A vessel carried on a pole betwixt two persons for the conveyance of water.

Cowled (kowlid), a. 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded. 2. See Cowl. (Bot.) Shaped like a cowl.

Cow'liek, n. A tuft of hair turned up, — usually over the forehead, — as iflicked by a cow.

Cow'liťiek, n. See COWLIEK, No. 3.

Cow'work'er (-wo'kér), n. [From cow, for con, and worker, q. v.] One who works with another; a co- operator; a fellow-laborer; a collaborator.

Cow'pox, n. (Med.) A pusular eruption of the cow, which, when introduced into the human system by inoculation, preserves from the small pox; the vaccine disease; — called also kine-pox.

Cow'ry (kou'ri), n. [Hind. kārūt.] A small shell, used in money in China, and in the East Indies and Moluccas. [See COWSLIP, n. Perhaps for cow's-tick.][Bot.] A spe-

Cow's-lip, n. Cles of primrose, a plant appearing early in the spring in moist places.
COW-TREE

165

COW,-tree, n. (Bot.) A tree of South America, which produces a nourishing fluid, resembling milk.

COX,-comb (kōks'), n. [A corruption of cock's comb.] 1. A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which is sewn on to the crown of the wearer's head. [Biol.] A sexual character. 2. A thin superficial pad to know the being or accomplishments; a stop. 3. (Bot.) A plant of several species, which produces red flowers resembling the comb of a cock.

Cox,-comb,-ée (kōks'-é), a. Befitting or indicating a combcomb; fit; proper; fanciful.

Cox,-comb,-ée,-al (-kōks'-é-əl), a. In the manner of a combcomb; vainly; uselessly; frivolously.

Cox,-comb,-ée,-ly (-kōks'-é-əl-i), adv. In the manner of a combcomb; vainly; uselessly; frivolously.

Cox,-comb,-ée,-ness, n. The manners of a combcomb.

Cox,-comb,-ic, -ic, adj. See COXCOMICAL.

Coy, a. [O. Fr. coy, coe, coel, coile, Lat. quieta, quiet, fr. quis, quest.] Shrinking from approach or familiarity.

Coyish, adv. Shy; shrinking; reserved; modest; bashful; backward; distant.

Coyly, adv. Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coyly, adv. In a coy manner; with reserve; slyly.

Coyness, n. Unwillingness to become familiar.

Coxed, a. A contraction of cousin. See COUSIN.


and vb. n. COXENING.] [Either from cozen, to deceive through pretexts of relationship, or from Ger. kosen, to loosen, to liberate. See COW, -en.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive. (Artifice; trick; fraud.

Coxen-âge (kōks'-ën-äg'), n. The art or practice of cozening.

Coxen-er, n. One who cheats or defrauds.

Coxing, n. (Colloq., Record.] Comfort; assurance; knack.

Coxing, a. (Colloq., Record.] Comforting; consoling; cordial.

Cox, n. [Compar. COZIER; superl. COZIEST.] [Fr. coux, to talk, chat, from Ger. kosen, O. H. Ger. choken.] (Written also easy.) Snug; comfortable; easy.

Crab, n. 1. [A.-S. crabbas, from Lat. carabas, from Gr. karabas, Karabas, Kariabas, -en.] (Zool.) A crustacean animal, having the body covered by a crust-like shell called the carapax. It has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws. 2. (Atkin to Guel. & Fr. gobat, a crab.) To eat crabs. Crab. (Bot.) A wild apple, or the tree producing it;—so named from its harsh taste. 3. (Mech.) A. A form of crane used for raising or moving heavy weights. (b.) A contrivance for launching ships or raising them into a dock.

Crab-apple, n. A small, sour kind of apple.

Crab-bed (kōr-béd), n. [From crab.] Hard; rough, or austere.

Crayfish, n. Peculiar; sour; cross; unpleasant; morose; difficult; perplexing; trying.

Crayfish-bed, a. In a crabbed manner.

Crayfish-state of habitual crababinet. [body.

Crayfish-louse, n. A species of louse infesting the human body.

Crayfish-tree, n. The tree that bears crab-apples.


and vb. n. CRICKING.] [Ger. kriechen, to creep, kriechen, Ger. kriechen, Guel. & Fr. crâcre, to drag.] 1. To break without entire separation of the parts; to fissure. 2. To rend with grief or pain; to distress; hence, to disorder; to derange. 3. To make abrupt or sharply and noise like that of reading; to snap. 4. To utter smartly and sententiously. 5. To cry up; to extol. [Low.]

Crick, n. 1. To be fractured without quite separating the parts; to break to pieces; to be broken or impaired. 2. To utter a loud or sharp, sudden sound.

Crick, n. 1. A partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without a perceptible opening; a chink or crevice; a slit. 2. A sudden and unexpected rent. 3. Craziness of intellect; insanity; lunacy.

Crick, a. Of superior excellence. [Collog.]

Crick-brained, a. Having an impaired intellect.

Cricked, n. One who, or that, cracks. 2. A small firework, exploding with a sharp noise. 3. A kind of hard biscuit.

Crickle (krik'äl), v. t. [Dim. of crack.] To make slight crackling sounds; to make an abrupt, snapping noises, rapidly or frequently repeated.

Crickling, n. Small, abrupt cracks or reports, frequently repeated. 2. The kind of roasted pork.

Cric-coc, n. One who, or that, cracks.

Cric, n. [W. cryn, a shaking or rocking, a cradle, crow, croytan, croytan, to shake.]

1. A kind of movable bed for infants, so constructed as to rock; hence, the place in which any thing is nurtured or protected in the earlier period of its existence. 2. Infancy, or very early life. 3. [Agric.] A light framework added to a sycamore, for receiving the grain as cut, and laying it evenly in swaths. 4. [Eingreiving.] An instrument used for preparing the seeds of mesozoneus. 5. (Ship-building.) A framework of timbers used to support a vessel about to be launched, or drawn up an inclined plane, or across a narrow strip of land. 6. (Ship.) A curious type of grain house.


and vb. n. CRADLING.] 1. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle. 2. To nurse in infancy. 3. To cut and lay with a cradle, as grain.

Crâdle, v. t. To lie or lodge, as in a cradle.

Crâft, 6, n. [A.-S. crâft, Ger. kraft, icl. kraft.] Cr. or crâf, strong.] 1. Dexterity in particular manual employment; the use of any craft, the employment of one's skill; a trade. 2. Cunning, art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile.

Crâftsmâne, n. pl. CRÂFTS/MEN. One skilled in a manual occupation; an artificer; a mechanic.

Crâfty, a. Skillful at deceiving others.

Craun, a. Artful; sly; fraudulent; deceitful; subtle; shrewd.

Crâg, n. [W. craig, Guel. & Fr. creug.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock. 2. (Geol.) A partially compacted bed of gravel mixed with shells, of the secondary age.

Crâgged, n. a. Full of crags or broken rocks.

Crâged, n. a. Quality or state of being cragged.

Crâg-stâble, n. (Colloq.) A stable with crags.

Crâggy, a. Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks.

Crâke, n. [Icel. krâka, crow, and krâtir, raven. C. CROW.] (Ornith.) A species of birds found in low, marshy, corn, broom, or furze;—so called from its singular cry.


and vb. n. CRAMMING.] A. [A.-S. crâmann, Ger. krammen, krammen, to stuff; to fill; to cram; to填报superfluity. 2. To fill with food beyond satiety. 3. To qualify for public examination by special preparation. [Collog.]

Crâmper, n. 1. To cram gradually or beyond satiety; to stuff. 2. To make preparation for an examination by a hearty review of studies.

Crâmpo, n. [Cramp, a., difficult.] A play in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. 2. A rhyme.

Crâmp, n. 1. [D. & Sw. kram, Dan. krampe, Ger. krampe.] A restraint or restriction. 2. [From O. H. Ger. cramphon, crampen, from Gr. krampon, krampon.] An iron instrument serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c. 3. A piece of wood on which the upper edge of a boot is stretched. 4. (Med.) A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles of the body.

Crâmp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CRAMPED (krampt); p. pr. 

and vb. n. CRAMPING.] 1. To hold tightly pressed together; to cram; to force; to press; to stuff; to form on a cramp, as boot legs. 3. To afflict with cramp.

Crâmp-fish, n. (Idl.) The torpedo, or electric ray, the touch of which affects a person with a slight shock of electricity.


Crâmp-pônt, n. pl. A bonnet. Cr. [Cramp, crâmp, cropped. See Cramp, n. 1. Hooked pieces of iron, for raising stones, boxes, lumps, and other heavy materials. 2. (Mil.) Iron instruments with sharp points driven on the ground by horsemen. Also, in gaining or keeping a hold, as in climbing ramps.

Crâmphy, a. 1. Diseased with cramp. 2. Productive of cramps.

Crâm., n. [From cram, because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane.] (Bot.) A red, sour berry, used much for jelly.

Crânch, v. t. See CRANCHE.

Cranke, n. [A.-S. cranke, H. Ger. kranzech, allied with Gr. kranzech, crane, (I).]
CRANE

1. (Ornith.) A wading bird, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck. (b.) A bird of passage...—The structure of the crane is the chief part of any fluid, especially of the blood; a clot.

2. Lowering, and moving heavy weights...—so called from a fancied similarity between its arm and the neck of a crane.

3. A similar arm turning on a vertical axis or support, in a fireplace, for supporting kettle...—Of a cistern, or bent pipe, for drawing liquor out of a cask.

4. (Naut.) A piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, and a long handle leading from the point of connection.

5. A pair of long-beaked pickaxes used by surgeons.

6. Belonging to the craniology.

7. A person who is versed in craniology...

8. Art of measuring the skulls of animals, for discovering their specific differences.

9. The systematic classification of the skull...—To discover the organs of particular passions or faculties.

10. To run in a winding course...—To break into bends, turns, or angles; to crinkle.

11. A bend or turn; a crinkle.

12. A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk ginned...—To make crannies. 2. To haunt or enter by crannies.

13. From crapa, curved, crisped.

14. A manger or open frame for hay; a crib.

15. A hammer of wicker-work, for the transportation of crockery.
CREASE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CREASED (krest, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. CREASING.] To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

CREASOTETARTRATE. [Latin creasota, from crease; and Greek tartrus, a tartar.] A salt of crease and tartar; used in the manufacture of paper, and as a bleaching agent.

CREATINE. [French créatine; and from the same root as crease.] A substance found in muscles and other tissues, and used as a dietary supplement to increase muscle mass and strength.

CREATIVELY. [From the French créativité.] In a creative manner; with imagination and originality.

CREATION. n. 1. The act of creating; the bringing of something into existence. 2. The provision of means for or the action of creating. 3. The process of creating.

CREATIONISM. n. [From the Latin creatio, creation, to create.] The belief that the universe and all living things were created by a divine being in a finite number of steps.

CREATOR. n. One who creates; especially, the Supreme Being.

CREATIVE. [From the Latin creare, to create; and the same root as crease.] Having the power to create; exerting the act of creation.

CREATIVE ATTRACTION. n. State of being creative. [Being that which is created, as the world or the universe.

CREATIVE THINKING. n. The process of generating new ideas and concepts in order to solve problems or create new products.

CREDIBILITY. n. [Latin credibile, from credere, to trust, believe.] Believing; giving credit.

CREDENTIAL. n. Giving a title to credit.

CREDENTIALED. n. That which gives credit to a title or to a person. [A certificate or document that shows that a person is entitled to a title or has authorized or official powers.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.

CREDIBILITY. n. The quality of being believed; the ability to be trusted.
Crowder

[Text content missing or not legible]
CROWN-FOOT

Crow\'-foot, n. [Bot.] A genus of plants of many species, some of which are common weeds, others of which are important for their use in medicine, their chemical composition, and in the study of botany. It is a member of the family Ranunculaceae, which includes a variety of water plants that are often found in wetlands and streams. The name "Crow\'-foot" is derived from the plant's distinctive appearance, which resembles a foot with toes extending into the water. The plant's leaves are often yellowish-green and grow in a rosette formation. The flowers are small and white, and the fruit is a small seed. The plant is commonly found in North America, particularly in wetlands and streams. It is also known as Ranunculus aquatilis.
Cubiform, a. [L. cubus, cube, and forma, form.] Having the form of a cube.

Cubit, n. [L. cubitus, cubitus, elbow, el, cubit, from cubare, to recline, because the elbow serves for leaning upon.] 1. (Anat.) The fore-arm. 2. A measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

Cubital, a. 1. Pertaining to the cubit or ulna. 2. Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cubital artery. The sixth power.

Cubitalis, n. [L. cubitus, elbow.] The seventh power.


Cuckoo (kūk′ō, kūk′ō). n. [Skr. Kükha.] (Ornith.) A well-known bird, deriving its name from its note.

Cuckoo spit. n. [imp. & p. p. CUCKEBLED; n. CUCKEBLING.] An exudation or spume found especially in new cut shoots of some willows, especially in the joints of lavender and rosemary.

Cuckoe, n. [imp. & p. p. CUCKELED; n. CUCKELED.] To say or utter in a nervous and timorous manner.

Cucumber (kū′kōm, kū′kōm). n. [L. cucumis, guinea. cucurbitis.] (Bot.) A well-known plant and its fruit.

Cucumber. v. i. [imp. & p. p. CUKED; n. CUKING.] To use or apply in the form of a cucumber.

Cuckoo-bird, n. [L. cucucurbita, a gourd.] A chestnut, the fruit of which furnishes an ingredient of ale.

Cuckoo-bead. I. [imp. & p. p. CUCKEBLED; n. CUCKEBLING.] To lead or guide, as a bird.

Cud, n. [A.S. cud, to chew, from ceowam, to chew.] 1. A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time. 2. A piece of chewing tobacco; a quid. (Low.)


Cudgel, n. I. A weapon used by convicts in prison. 2. A knob-like part of a horse's head.

Cue (kū), n. [O. Fr. coum, coum, now queue, I. coda, cauda, tail.] 1. A tail; especially, a tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head. 2. Last words of an actor's speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak. 3. Any hint or intimation; also the part one is to perform. 4. The straight rod used in playing billiards.

Cuff, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CUFFED; n. CUFFING.] A blow with the open hand; a stroke; a box; a cuffet.

Cuff, n. [From Fr. coiffe, coiffe, head-dress, hood, or cap.] The fold at the end of a sleeve.
CULTIVATOR 174

CURL

cultiv'ator, n. 1. One who cultivates; one who tills. 2. An agricultural implement used in the tilling of crops, or plowed ground, and designed to loosen the surface of the earth.

cult'ir, a. [Lat. cultus, cultus.] Cultivated; [cutler, knif.] (Bot. & Ornith.) Sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning knife.

cult'ure (kuhl'tur, -tir), n. [Lat. cultura, from cultu, to till, to cultivate.] 1. The act or practice of cultivating; cultivation. 2. The state of being cultivated; result of cultivation; physical improvement; refinement of mind or manners.

cult'iv-a'tor, n. [From Lat. cultor, culto, a serpent, cultus, like a serpent. A piece of ordnance, formerly in the Royal Artillery, called because of the large length, clear, and distant sound it made.]

cult'iv'ate, v. t. [cultivated, culturing.] To cultivate.

cult'iv-in, n. [From Lat. coluber, colubrum, a serpent, colubraceae, like a serpent.] A piece of ordnance, formerly in the Royal Artillery, called because of the large length, clear, and distant sound it made. To hang or rest on as a troublesome weight; to be burdensome or oppressive to.

syn. — To clog; burden; obstruct; overload; encumber; impede; impede; impede.

cult'iv-some, a. 1. Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag. 2. Not easily managed or administered.

syn. — Oppressive; embarrassing; vexations; cumbersome.

cult'iv-some-ly, adv. In a manner to encourage.

cult'iv-some-ness, n. Quality of being cumbersome or hindering, as a weight or drag.

cult'iv-brance, n. Encumbrance; hindrance; embarrassment.

cult'iv-sous, a. 1. Rendering action or motion difficult or tiresome. 2. Giving trouble.

syn. — Burdensome; clogging; vexations; embarrassing.

cult'iv-sous-ly, adv. In a cumbersome manner.

cult'iv-sous-ness, n. State of being cumbersome.

cult'iv-frey, n. (Bot.) See COMFREY.

cult-im, n. [Lat. cuminum, Gr. κυμων, Ar. کمین, Heb. קומין.] (Bot.) A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, cultivated in the south of Europe, and in Asia Minor, for its aromatic seeds.

cult-ma'late, c. t. [imp. & p. p. CUMULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. CUMULATING.] [Lat. cumula, cumulatum, from cumulus, a heap.] To heap together; to amass.

cult-ma' tion, n. The act of heaping together; a heap.

cult-ma'tive, a. See CUMULATE. 1. Forming a mass or conglomeration. 2. Aggregating, heaping, or piling up by successive additions. 3. (Lat.) Given by the same testator to the same legatee; — said of a legacy.

cult'na, a. [From Lat. cultura, a wedg.] Having the form or shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

cult'na-ate, a. [Lat. cunnate, from cunnus, w. wedge.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.

cult'na-ly, a. [From Lat. cultura, a wedg., and wedg.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.

cult'na-form, n. [Lat. forma, form.] See ARROW-HEADED. 1. Having the shape or form of a wedge. 2. Pertaining to, or versed in, the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

cult-ning, a. [From A.-S. cumnan, to know, to be able, Goth. cunning.] 1. Well-instructed; knowing; skilful; experienced. 2. Given to understudy maneuvering; artfully cultivated; cunning in the manipulation, working, or exhibiting, skill or craft; ingenious; curious. 4. Characterized by attractiveness, ingenuity, &c.

syn. — Artful; sly; wily; crafty; cunning. — Usual is low as a trick; artful more ingeniously and inventively, as a device; sly implies a turn for what is double or concealed, as, sly humor, slyly; cunning, slyly, as, a crafty manager; wily, a talent for the use of stratagem, as a wily politician.

cult-ning, n. The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish deceit; wily.

cult'ning-ly, adv. In a cunning manner; artfully.

cult'ning-ness, n. Quality of being cunning; craft.

cup, n. [A.-S. cuppa, cuppa, from Lat. cupa, cuppa, tub, cup. A vessel for drinking, or used to drink from.] 1. A vessel used to drink from. 2. The contents of such a vessel; a cupful. 3. Pl. repeated potations; excessive drinking; revolting; drunkenness. 4. That which is reached or received or endured; pordon; lot. 5. Any thing formed like a cup.

cup', v. t. [cupped, cupping.] 1. To supply with cups. 2. (Surg.) To bleed by means of a cupula. 3. To be supplied with cups or capilli. See CUR.'p.'p.'n.'l.'t.'n.'n., [See CUPULE.]

cup'p-cell, n. [Lat. cupella, small cask, dim. of cupa. See CUP.] A small cask or vessel used in refining precious metals and a vessel of metal used in the collection of gold, silver, or other metals, in a cupula. Cupula.

cup'o-ful, a. Consisting of copper, or copper alloy; containing copper. See CUR.'p.'p.'e.'s.'n.'n., [See CUPULE.]

cup'p-e'l-ar-ion, n. [See CUPULE.]

cup-pel, n. [Lat. cupella, small cask, dim. of cupa. See CUP.] A small vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, without or with scarification, to draw blood by exsanguinating the person.

cup'p-ing, n. (Surg.) Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

cup'p-ing-glass, n. A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, with or without scarification, to draw blood by exsanguinating the person.

curp'p-sen, a. (Surg.) A small vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, with or without scarification, to draw blood by exsanguinating the person.

cup'p-sen', a. Consisting of copper, or containing copper.

cup-pif'er, n. [From Lat. cupidus, cupula, cupp, a tub, cup, L. Lat., a cup.] 1. (Arch.) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. 2. The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.

cup'ping, n. (Surg.) Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

cup'ping-glass, n. A glass vessel like a cup, to be applied to the skin, with or without scarification, to draw blood by exsanguinating the person.

cup'p-sen, a. Consisting of copper, or containing copper.

cup-pif'er, n. [From Lat. cupidus, cupula, cupp, a tub, cup, L. Lat., a cup.] 1. (Arch.) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. 2. The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.

cup'p-sen, a. Consisting of copper, or containing copper.

cup-pif'er, n. [From Lat. cupidus, cupula, cupp, a tub, cup, L. Lat., a cup.] 1. (Arch.) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. 2. The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.

cup'p-sen, a. Consisting of copper, or containing copper.

cup-pif'er, n. [From Lat. cupidus, cupula, cupp, a tub, cup, L. Lat., a cup.] 1. (Arch.) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. 2. The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.

cup'p-sen, a. Consisting of copper, or containing copper.

cup-pif'er, n. [From Lat. cupidus, cupula, cupp, a tub, cup, L. Lat., a cup.] 1. (Arch.) A spherical vault on the top of an edifice. 2. The round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.
Curved, v. i. To bend or turn gradually from a given direction. Curved-ness, n. The state of being curved.

Curvative, n. [Fr. courbette, It. convetta. See CURVE.] 1. A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced, and, as his fore legs are raising, rises on his hind legs, and puts all his legs in the air at once. 2. A prank; a frolic.

Curved, v. i. [imp. & p. p. CURVATED; p. pr. & vb. CURVING.] To make curved; to round.

Curvate, v. i. To cause to fall or lean; [and frisk.]

Curvilineal, a. [From N. Lat. curvus and Lat. curvina, curvina.] Curving; consisting of curves.

Curvilinear, a. lineæ, line. Consisting of curved lines.

Curvity, n. The state of being curved; a bending in a regular form, or without angles.

Curshat, kosheshat, n. [A.-S. cusceat.] The ring-dove.

Curshion, koshoshun, n. [Fr. coussin, Ger. kissen, as if from a Lat. word culcium, dim. of culcina, cushion, mattress, pillow.] 1. A stuffed case or bag used to sit on or re- pose on. 2. Any, either stuffed or padded surface.

Curshioned, p. pr. & vb. n. CURSHIONING. 1. To seat on a cushion.

Cushion, v. i. To furnish with cushions.

Cusp, n. [Lat. cuspis, point, point ended.] (Arch.) A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, &c. (b.) A point of a pointed arch.

Cusped, p. t. [Cusps.] (Astrol.) First entrance of any house in the calculations of the stars. (b.) The horn or horn of the crescent.

Cuspidal, a. The point at which two curves, or two branches of the same curve, meet.

Cuspidal, a. [See CUSP.] Ending in a point.

Cuspidate, a. [From Lat. cuspidatus, from cuspis. See CUSP.]

Cuspidated, a. [Cusps.] Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear.

Cuspidate, a. [Of Fr. Angle, cause, cause, W. caws, cheese, fish, dish composed of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Cuspidate-apse, n. [Bot.] A plant growing in the West Indies, whose fruit contains a yellowish estable pulp out of which one cuttlebone is obtained.

Cuspidal, a. Concerning to cuspid or cuspidal.

Cuspidal, a. [From Lat. cussus, a guard.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building; or supervision.

Cuspidal, supravision, a. Related to custody or guardianship.

Cuspidal, a. [From Lat. custos, a guard.] One who has care or custody, as of some public building; or supervision.

Cuspidal, a. [Lat. custodia, from custos, guard.] 1. A keeping or guarding; especially, judicial or penal safe-keeping. 2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

Cuspid, a. n. [L. custodia, custodia, custodia, &c., from Lat. custodius, gen. custodius, watchman, custom, habit.] 1. A small individual piece of cuttlebone, of any size from the head of goods; business support; patronage. 3. (Law.) Long established practice, or usage, considered as unwritten law, and resting for authority on long consent.

Custody, n. [custody, ease, Harry.]

Custody, n. 1. The customary toll, tax, or tribute. 2. pl. Duties imposed on commodities on their being imported or exported from the country.

Custome, a. n. 1. That which is customary. 2. Subject to the payment of duties called customs.

Custome-able, a. In the customary manner. [usually]

Custome-ary, a. In a customary manner; habit.

Custome-ary, a. 1. According to custom; established by common usage; conventional. 2. (Law.) Holding or held by custom.

Custome-house, n. The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

Cut, v. t. [imp. & p. p. CUT; p. pr. & vb. n. CUTTING.] 1. To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make a whole piece of a wholeness; 2. To hew, hew as wood; or mow and reap, as grain or corn. 3. To sever and remove by cutting; to dock. 4. To form or shape by cutting; to hew out. 5. To wound or hurt deeply; wound the sensibilities of. 6. To intersect; to cross. 7. To cast out or geld.

Cut and dried, prepared beforehand: not spontaneous. — Cut gloss, gloss having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing. — To cut a dish, or a figurine, to make a display. — To cut covers, to play pranks; to frolic. — To cut down, (a) To fell, (b) To abash; to shame. (c) To lessen; to diminish. — To cut from (a) To remove from the milt; (b) to shape or form by cutting; to fashion. (b.) To take the place of; to supersedes. (c) To cut short, to cut about; to abridge. — To cut under, to undersell. — To cut up, to cut to pieces; hence, to damage or destroy. — To cut the acquaintance of; or to cut off, to drop intercommunication, to avoid recognizing. — To cut the cards, to divide a pack into two portions for the purpose of determining the dealing or trump. — To cut the teeth, to put forth teeth.

Cut, v. i. 1. To serve in dividing or gashing. 2. To admit of incision or severance. 3. To perform the operation of dividing or severing, and the like. 4. To run rapidly. [Law.] 5. To divide a pack of cards into two portions to decide the deal or trump.

Cut, n. 1. An opening made with a sharp instrument; a glove; a gash. 2. A wound, a stroke or blow with an edged instrument, or the like; hence, an injury or wound.

Cute-ness, a. [From Lat. cutis, skin.] Belonging or pertaining to the skin or affecting the skin.

Cute-ness, a. [An abbreviation of acute, v. cleaver; keen; sharp. [Collog.]

Cuttle, n. [kud-t-kl, n. [Lat. cutulcula, dim. of cutius, skin.] 1. The cuttlefish, of the family, Cephalopoda. (Bot.) The thin, external covering of the back of a plant.

Cuttle-ner, a. Pertaining to the cuticle, or external coat of the skin.

Cuttle, n. [Cutz, a. (Anat.) A dense resisting membrane, next below the cuticle; — often called the true skin.

Cuttle, n. [L. cutellarius, cutellaceus, augm. of Lat. cutellius, dim. of cutel, knife.] A broad, curving knife, with a rounded edge, one cut for cutting meat.

Cuttle, n. [L. cutellarius, cutellarius, from Lat. cutelium, dim. of cutel, knife.] One who makes or who deals in cuttery.

Cutler, n. [Cuttler, n. The business of a cutler. 2. Edged or cutting instruments in general, or in the mass.

Cutlet, n. [Fr. cutlet, little rib, dim. of cotè, rib, from Lat. costis, a rib.] A piece of meat, especially of veal or mutton, cut for broiling; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cut-off, n. 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage. 2. [Blacks.] A contrivance in the steam-engine for stopping up the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder.

Cut-purse, n. One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents; — an act common when men wore purses at their girdles; hence, a thief; a robber; a pickpocket.

Cutting, n. 1. The act or operation of one who cuts. 2. Something cut, cut off, or cut out, as a twig cut from a stock for grafting; an excavation cut through a rock.

Cuttle, n. [A.-S. & O. L. Ger. Cuttle-fish, cadele, Ger. cuttelfisch from Ger. köttel, köttel, D. keutel, dist from the guts. See CUIR.]. A molluscan animal, having ten arms furnished with cupules or sucking cups, by means of which it attaches itself te- mporarily to the bodies of its enemies. When it is ex- used, it throws out a blackish liquid that darkens the water, enabling it to escape observation.
CUT-WATER 177  DABBLE

Cüt'wär'ter, n. 1. (Naut.) Fore part of a ship's prow, with a rectangular opening, in which case the ship acts as if it were a bridge, formed with a broad angle of a live steam.

Cüt'wurm (-würm), n. Any larva or caterpillar, which eats or cuts away young plants.

Cya'na'te, n. A salt in which the acid is cyanic acid.

Cya'änle, a. [From Gr. κύανος, a dark blue substance.] Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

Cya'nic, n. (Chem.) A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

Cya'non-ge'n, n. [From Gr. κύανος, dark blue, and the root of γονεῖσαι, to begot.] (Chem.) A compound radical, having the same name and composition as one typical of cyanogen and two of carbon. It is an essential ingredient in prussian blue.

Cya'non-me'ter, n. [From Gr. κύανος, dark blue, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for estimating or measuring the unit of cyanogen, usually by the ordinary sugar test.

Cya'ele (sī-kālē), n. [L. Lat. ciculus, Gr. κύαλος, ring or circle.] 1. An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. 2. An interval of time in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, and then returns again and again in the same order. 3. (Bot.) One entire round in a spire or circle.

Cye'llie, Cye'llle-al, a. Pertaining to a cycle; moving in cycles.

Cyclic poets, certain epic poets who followed Homer, and wrote merely on the Trojan war:—so called because keeping the track of a single subject.

Cye'loid, n. [From Gr. κύαλος, circle, and σεῖσις, form.] (Geom.) A curve generated by a point in the plane of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line, keeping always in the same plane.

Cye'loid-al, a. Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

Cye'-lo'me'try, n. [From Gr. κύαλος, circle, and μέτρα, measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Cye'lo'ne, n. [Gr. κύαλος, circle.] A rotary storm or whirlwind of water in a circular or extended circuit.

Cye'lo-po'ian, a. Pertaining to the Cyclopes; huge, gigantic; vast and rough; massive.

Cye'lo-po'di-a, n. [From Gr. κύαλος, circle, and ποδί, foot.] ποδίκαια, the bringing up of a child, education, formation, from ποδίκεια, to bring up a child, from πόδος, child.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences, or of human knowledge. Hence, a dictionary of arts and sciences, or of some one of them. See ENCyclopedia.

Cye'lo-po'di'al, a. Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopedia; encyclopedic.

Cyg'net, n. [Dim. of Fr. cygne, from Lat. cignus, cygnus, Gr. κύκνος, swan.] (Ornith.) A young swan.

Cy'lin'der, n. [Lat. cylindrus, Gr. κύλινδρος, from κυλίνδρος, κυλίνδρος, to roll.] (Geom.) A solid body which may be generated by the revolution of a parallelogram round one of its Cylinder sides; or by a body of roller-like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong, and the cross section is circular.

Cy-fin'dre, a. Having the form of a cylinder, or Cy-fin'-dri'al, pertaining to its properties.

Cy-fin-drom, n. [Lat. cylindrums and forma.] Having the form of a cylinder.

Cy-fin-droid, n. [Gr. κύλινδρος and ἥδος, form.] A solid body resembling a right cylinder, but having the bases or ends elliptical.

Cy'fian, n. [Gr. κύκκα, a wave.] 1. (Arch.) A member or molder of the cornice, the profile of which is wave-like in form. 2. (Bot.) A cyme. See CYME.

Cye'li, n. A title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.

Cye'li-al, n. Moroseness; misanthropy.

Cye'li-ism, n. Practice or principles of a cyme.

Cye'ni, a. [Gr. κυνόες, dog-like, fr. κυξ, dog.] 1. A dog; not human. 2. decadent; wretched; forlorn; abject; beggarly; shabby; sniveling; capious; surly; curiously; austerely. 2. Pertaining to the dog-star. 3. Belonging to the sect of philosophers called cynes; resembling the doctrines of the cynes.

Cynt'ic, n. 1. One of the sect or school of ancient philosophers, so named from their morose and contemptuous views and tenets. 2. One who holds views resembling those of the cynics; a snarlier; a misanthrope.

Cynt'ic-al-ly, adv. In a cynical or morose manner.

Cynt'ic-al-ness, n. Moroseness; misanthropy.

Cynt'i-cism, n. Practice or principles of a cyme.

Cynt'spo-al, a. Practicing or principles of a cyme.

Cynt'spo-al, a. Practicing or principles of a cyme.

Cyp'ri-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Cyprus, especially of ancient Cyprus. 2. A low woman; a harlot.

Cyp'ri-an, n. Belonging to the island of Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus. 2. Of, or pertaining to, lewdness, or those who practice it.

Cy-tol'o-gis'tis, a. [Gr. συγκολλώσεις, from κύκλος, chief, and λέγω, to report.] Pertaining to capital letters.

Cy-tist, n. [Gr. κύτσα, bladder, bag, pouche, from κύτσα, to hold, contain, swell.] (Physiol.) A pouch or sac, without opening, accidentally developed, and containing morbid matter.

Cy'tle, a. 1. Having the form of, or living in, a cyst. 2. Containing cysts. 3. Pertaining to, or containing in, a cyst.

Cy'ts-to'cyle, n. [From Gr. κύτσα, bladder, and κύτσα, tumor. See CYST.] (Med.) Hernia of the urinary bladder.

Cy'ts-to'cyste, a. Containing, or resembling a cyst; cystic.

Cy'ts-to'ma, n. [Lat. κύτσα, bladder, and τόμος, to cut.] Act or practice of opening cysts; particularly, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a stone or other extraneous matter.

Cy'ts-ær'ce (sī-ær'sē), n. [O. Pol. tsarstwa, Russ. tsarstv.] A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia. [Written also tsyar.]

Cy-tis'-li'ni (si-tis'-li'ni), n. [Russ. tsel'sina, Pol. tsarowka.]

Cyll'by, t. [Imp. & p. p. DABBLED; p. & v. DABBING.] (diminutive of dab.) To wet by little dips or strokes; to moisten.

Cyll'by, t. 1. To play in water, as with the hands. 2. To blow or hit. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft, with which something is dabbed. 3. One who can dab skillfully; a dabbler; an expert. 4. A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of a dark-brown color.

D, n. [See supra. Possibly from adapt, q. v.] 1. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; hence, a sudden blow or hit. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft, with which something is dabbed. 3. One who can dab skillfully; a dabbler; an expert. 4. A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of a dark-brown color.

D, n. [See supra. Possibly from adapt, q. v.] 1. A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; hence, a sudden blow or hit. 2. A small lump or mass of any thing soft, with which something is dabbed. 3. One who can dab skillfully; a dabbler; an expert. 4. A small, flat fish, allied to the flounder, of a dark-brown color.
2. To work in a slight or superficial manner; to touch here and there; to tamper; to meddle. [meddler.]

Dabb-chick, n. From dab, equiv. to dip, and chick. 1. (Ornith.) A certain water-fowl allied to the grebe,—called also dicky-beak, dabbble, and dobeck. 2. A baby.

Dabbster, n. [Cf. DAB, n., and DAPPER.] One who is skilled; a master of his business. [Coll.]

Da corp (dä-kärp). [It., from da, from, and cape, head, banner; from the direction in which the stream flows, and bears with it the first strain;—indicated by the letters D. C.]

Däcke, n. [W. daeren.] (Éth.) A small river fish, of a bright silvery color.

Däctyl, n. [Lat. dactylus, Gr. δάκτυλος, properly a finger.] [Pros.] A poetical foot of three syllables, one long, followed by two short, or one accented followed by two unaccented;—so called from its resemblance to the joints of a finger, and the arrangement of the vowels.

Däctylar, a. Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

Däctylè (däkt-ë). (225.) A pertaining to, or consisting of, dactylic verse.

Däctylète, n. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactylic verse.

Däctyléphâny, n. [Gr. δακτυλέφανυ, finger-ringing, and γράφω, to write.] The science or art of gem-engraving.

Däctyléistik, n. One who writes dactylic verse.

Däckyléskos, n. [Gr. δακτυλέσκος, finger, and λόγος, discourse.] A method of communication in which certain positions and motions of the hand and fingers answers to the common words of the Greek language.

Dādd, n. [It. dàdo, from Lat. dare, to give, to throw; datum, something thrown on a table, die.] (Arch.) The die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column. (Bot.) That part of an apparatus between the pillar and the most contracted part.

Dre'dal, a. [From Drodulus, Gr. δροδίλος, a myrrh-bearer, or native of southern Asia.] The craftsman. Formed with art; ingenious; intricate.

Dre'daléus (dred'ë-lus), a. (Bot.) Having a margin with various windings and turnings;—said of leaves.

Däff-o'dill, n. [Fr. d'asphodèle, Lat. asphodelus, Gr. ἀσφαδέλης. See ASPHODEL.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus Narcissus. It has a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually of a yellow hue.

Däft (däft), a. Delirious; insane; hence, stupid; foolish. Däft, n. [Dim. of däft.] A stupid or foolish fellow.

Däg, n. [Fr. dag; a small piece, a bit, a part, a piece, a portion, a slice, a spear, a dart, a bolt, a pistol, dag, dager, dager, dag. A dagger or poniard. 2. A kind of pistol formerly used.

Däg, n. [A.S. dag, dagge, anything that is loose.] 1. A loose end, as of locks of wool. 2. A leathern thong.

Däggrer, n. [See DAG, n., a dagger. The Ger. & D. degen, a sword, is derived from Fr. dagre, it. daga, &c.]

Daggr, n. [O. Eng. daw, dow, and loch.] A dirty, soiled lock of wool on a sheep.

Da-guërre-an, n. (dä-gër-rë-an), a. Pertaining to Da-guërre-an-typé, n. Guérre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

Da-guërre-o-typé, n. (dä-gë-rë-o-tëp), a. Of, or pertaining to, the Da-guërre-o-typé-al, n. Daguerreotype.

Da-guërre-o-typé-al, n. A method of producing daguerreotypes or photographic pictures.

Däil'lì (däl'ë or däl'yë), n. [From Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist; (Bot.) A genus of plants native to Mexico. It includes a large, handsome, beautiful flower, and has many varieties.]

Däini, n. Day; diurnal; quotidian.

Däini'ty, a. Happening or belonging to each successive Däini'y, adv. Every day; day by day.

Däini'ti-li, a. Happening or belonging to any day; day by day.

Däini'ti-ness, n. State or condition of being dainty.

Däini'ty, a. [Prob. from Lat. dignus, worthy, suitable. But cf. also W. daein, fine, nice, detainiol, dainty, delicate, dainty, daintier, daintily, delicacy, dainty, daintily, delicacy, daintily, delicacy.]

1. Delicious to the taste; toothsome. 2. Elegant in form, manner, or breeding. 3. Requires daintiness; hence, over-nice; hard to please; fastidious; scrupulous; ceremonious.

Däini'ty, n. That which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

Syn. — Delicacy.—A delicacy is a nice article of any kind; a dainty is an exquisite article of cookery.

Däiry (dä'ër), n. From a supposed O. Eng. dæge or dyr, milk, preserved in Prov. Eng. dæge-house, milk-house, dairy, dæge-woman, a dairy-maid. 1. The place where milk is kept, and converted into butter or cheese. The business of making butter and cheese.

Dâltis (dâltis), n. From Lat. discus, Gr. δίσκος, a quoit, H. discus, Gr. δίσκος, a copper coin raised at the upper end of the dining-hall. 2. The upper table of a dining-hall.

Dâlnilancé, n. From daily, q.v. Act of attending, dicing, or fowling; to interchance of cares; wantonness.

Dälfer, a. One who fends; a trifer.

Dâll, i. [Imp. & p. DALLIED (dâl'id); p. pr. & vb. n. DALLING.] [Ger. dallen, dalen, dâhlen, Icel. dalinn, to travel, to go, to travel; Sw. dal, dâl, dâlfish.] To waste time in effiminate or voluptuous pleasures, or in idleness and trifles; to linger; to delay.

2. To interchange cares, especially with one of the opposite sex; to use fondling or wantonness; to sport.

Dâl-mât'i-ä, a. [Ecl. A long white gown with sleeves, worn over the alb and stole, by deacons in the Roman Catholic church, and imitated from a dress originally worn by saints; Dalmau, a dalmatic, worn by kings in the middle ages on solemn occasions.

Dal Seqnu (däl sëk'në), [It., from the sign.] 52 (Mus.) A direction to go back the sign, and repeat from the time to the end.

Dal-öst'jón, n. Inability to perceive or distinguish certain colors;—so named from the chemist Dalton, who had this infirmity.

Dâm, n. A male, a father;—used of beasts. 2. A human mother;—in contempt.

Dâm, n. [D. & Dan. dam, Ger. and Sw. dam, Icel. damur.] A mole, bank of earth, or any wall, or a frame of wood, to obstruct the steps in a wood or walk.

Dâm, v. t. [Imp. & p. DAMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. DAMMING.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of, by a dam. 2. To shut up; to confine.

Dâma'ge, v. t. [O. Fr. dammayer, dammage.] Any permanent injury or harm to person, property, or reputation. 2. See (Law.) A compensation or indemnity to one party, for a wrong or injury actually done to him by another.

Syn. — Hurt; loss; mischief; injury; harm; detriment.

Dâma'ge, v. t. [Imp. & p. DAMAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DAMAGING.] To inflict injury upon; to hurt; to injure; to impair.

Dâma'ge-a-bie, a. Capable of being damaged. [Euph.

Dâmasc (dä'mas-ch), n. [Lat. Damascenus, of Damascus, from Damascus, a city celebrated for its plums.] A particular kind of plum;—usually called damson.

Dâmask, a. Pertaining to, or originating at, the city of Damascus; relating to the products or manufactures of Damascens. 2. Having the color of the damask rose.

Damaske color, a color like that of the Damask rose.—Damask rose (wosn.), a variety of rose native to Damascus, and brought from thence.—Damask silk, a kind of heavy, rich,
DAMASK

1. A kind of stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom originally made at Damascus, and composed of rich silk; now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool.
2. Linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk.

DAMASK, n. p. pr. DAMASKED (108); p. pr. & vb. n. DAMASKING. To decorate with ornamental figures, as silk or other stuff with raised flowers, &c., or with steel etchings, or inlaid devices; hence, to embellish with flax, cotton, or wool.

DAMASK-en, v. t. [From Lat. damascenum. See DAMASCUS.] To damask.

DAMASK-in, n. A certain kind of saber;—so called from the place of its manufacture, Damascus.

Dame, n. [From Lat. domina, mistress, lady, f. dominus, master of the house, from dominus, house, Gr. δόμιος.] 1. A lady in rank or culture. 2. The mistress of a family in common life, or the mistress of a common school; a matron.

Dann (dán), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DAMNED (dam'd); p. pr. & vb. a. DAMNING (dam'ing or damn'ing; 51).] Lat. damnare, from damnum, damage, fine, penalty. 1. To condemn; to adjudge to punishment or death; to conspire; to sentence. 2. (Theol.) To condemn to punishment in the future world. 3. To condemn as bad, or displeasing, by hissing, &c.

Dannable, a. 1. Worthy of, or liable to, damnation. 2. Odious; detestable. [Law.]

Damn (dámn), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DAMNED (dam'd); past part. as a deverbal noun, damnable.] To incur or deserve damnation; detestably; odiously; abominably.

Damnation, n. (Theol.) Condemnation to everlasting punishment in the future state. [demnatory.]

Damn-to-ry, a. Condemning to damnation; condemned. [demnatory.]

Dann't, a. [From Danis, in various discourses, Dannel, p. a. 1. Sentenced to punishment in a future state. 2. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

Damp, n. [comp. DAMPER; superl. DAMpest.] Modestly wet; moist; humid.


Damp'er, n. That which dampens or checks; as, (a.) a valve in the flue of a stove, to regulate the draught of air; (b.) a contrivance, as in some pieces of mechanism, for obliterating the motion at a particular state. 2. A device for controlling the motion of a wheel, or any machine. The water enters in at the top of the cone, and escapes at the bottom, impeding the motion to the wheel below.

Damp'n (dámp'n), t. o. r. i. [imp. & p. p. DAMPENED; p. pr. & vb. n. DAMPING.] To make or become dampened.

Damp'son (dámp'son), n. [Contracted from damascena, q. v.] A small black plum.

D'anaide (dá'naídh), n. [In allusion to the daughters of Danaus. In some account, to dwell with water a tabe placed with holes. (Mach.) A kind of conical wheel or machine. The water enters in at the top of the cone, and escapes at the bottom, impeding the motion to the wheel below.

Dansce, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DANCED (dánst); p. pr. & vb. n. DANCING.] [Fr. danser, Sp. dansar, It. danzare, from O. It. gen. danzare, from Danis, to draw, from daceas, to draw, Gr. θαυμάζειν, to wonder, wonder at; a name given to men and women, as a musical accompaniment. 1. To move nimbly and briskly; to caper; or to frisk.

Dansce, v. t. To cause to dance; to dandle.

Dance attendance, to stand and wait obsequiously.

Dance'able, adj. Capable of being danced in which the movements of the persons are regulated by art, in figures and by the sound of instruments. [Mus.] A tune by which dancing is regulated.

Dance'ing, n. The condition of being, or the practice of dancing.

Dán de-lion, n. [From Fr. dent de lion, lion's tooth, on account of the size and form of its leaves.] (Bot.) A well-known plant, with large yellow compound flowers.

Dand, n. 1. Drand or scurf. 2. Anger or vexation. [Low.]

To get up one's dander, or to have one's dander raised, to get into a passion.

Dánd'l-prat, n. [From dandy, and brat, child, q. v.] 1. A little fellow; a dwarf; a child;—in sport or converse. 2. A small coin.

Dánd'le, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DANDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. DANDLING.] [Ger. täudeln, from tandl, trifle, prattle.] 1. To move up and down in affectionate play, as an infant; to caress or fondle. 2. To treat as a child; to toy with; to pet.

Dánd'ler, n. One who dandles or fondles children.

Dánd'rift, n. [See DANDRUFF.]

Dándruff, n. (C. a. ten, a tetter, a spreding eruption, and drd, druffly, dirty.) A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dánd'ny, n. [Allied to dandle, q. v.] One who affects to be special finer creature, a fop; a coxcomb.

Dánd'ny-ism, n. The manners and character of a dandy;—foppishness; coxcomery.

Dánd'ger, n. [L. Lat. dangerium, as if from a Latin word dangerium, from damnum, damage.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil.

Sam. — Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — Danger is generative; peril is instant or impending danger, as, in peril of one's life. — Hazard arises from something fortuitous or beyond our control, as, the hazard of the seas. Risk is doubtful or uncertain danger, often incurred voluntarily, as, to risk an engagement. — Jeopardy is extreme danger.

Dánd'ger-ous, a. [Fr. dangereux, See DANGER.] 1. Afflicted with danger; full of peril; as, danger of ships; unsafe. — Causing danger; threatening harm. 3. Threatened with death. [Colloq.]

Dánd'ger-ous-ly, adv. In a dangerous manner.

Dánd'ger-ou's-ness, n. The quality of being dangerous.

Dánd'gle (dán'ggl), v. t. [Dan. dingle, Sw. & Icel. dingle.] To hang loosely, or with a waving, swinging, or jerking motion.

To dangle about, or after, to hang upon importantly; to bestow; to follow obsequiously.

Dánd'gle (dán'ggl), v. i. To cause to dangle; to swing.

Dánd'ger-er (dán'ggl-er), n. One who hangs about or follows others, especially women.

Dänd, a. [Allied to dam, or a modification of it.] Damp; moist; humid; wet.

Dánd-fish, a. Somewhat damp or damp.

Dánd'fish, n. [Gr. δαράφ, the laurel-tree. (Bot.)] The laurel, a genus of diminutive shrubs, of great beauty and fragrance in the flower.

Dâpp'er, a. [D. dapfer, brave, valiant, Ger. tapfer; O. H. Ger. tapfar, heavy, weighty, tapfahr, weight.] Little and active; nimble; lively; nest in dress or appearance; spruce; smart.

Dánd'ple, n. [Perh. fr. apple; but cf. also L. Ger. dippeln, H. Ger. täppeln, to make points, to spot.] Marked with spots of different shades of color; spotted; variegated.

Dâpp'er, n. One of the spots on a dappled animal.


Dâre, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DARST; p. pr. & vb. n. DARING.] (A.-S. dear, dearer. Cf. Fr. dar, dore, doree. (Bot. A. plant, to debase; to degrade; to destroy the true spirit of; not reflecting or radiating light; obscure. 2. Not easily seen through; obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden. 3. Destitute of knowledge and culture; unrefined; ignorant. 4. Evincing black or foul taint of character; vile; wicked. 5. Foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious.

Dârk, n. 1. Absence of light; darkness; obscurity. 2. Darkness or night.

Dârk'en (dárk'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DARKEENED; p. pr. & vb. n. DARKENING.] 1. To make dark or black; to obscure. 2. To render dim; to deprive of vision. 3. To render less clear or talk. 4. To render less clear or talk. 5. To cast a gloom upon. 6. To make foul; to sully.

Dârk'en (dárk'n), v. i. To grow dark or darker.
Dead, n. 1. The most quiet or death-like time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom. 2. a. That which is dead or has departed. b. The deceased. 3. Deadbolt, dead lock, or dead bar. 4. Deadhead, the line or direction of the connecting-road in which the train is running. 5. Deadhead, n. (Paint.) The first layer of colors, usually some shade of gray. 6. Deadhead (dēd′hød′), v. t. (imp. & p. p. DEADHEADED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEADHEADING.) [A-S. dagun, fr. deor, day.] 1. To begin to set out on the journey. 2. To proceed on a journey. 3. To make or prepare for a journey. 4. To lack in vigor, force, or sensibility. 5. To lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard. 6. To make vivid or spiritless. 4. To deprive of glee or brightness; to make insensible; to render senseless or change in the face of the other. 5. A strong shutter, for a cabin window, to prevent water from entering. 6. Quality of being dead; destructiveness. 7. a. Capable of causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive. b. Willing to be destroyed; implicable; desperately hostile. 8. adv. 1. So as to resemble death. 2. So as to occasion death; mortally; in an implacable manner; destructively. 9. A piece of solemn music at a funeral. 10. The state of being dead; dullness; inertness; languor; coldness; voidness; indifference. 11. (Rural.) Method of determining the place of a ship without the aid of celestial observations. 12. (Naut.) The eddy water that forms on the leeward side of any body of water in the passage between. 13. A heavy or oppressive. 14. a. [A-S. deaf; Icel. dayr, Goth. daubs, Ger. tauts.] 1. Wanting the sense of hearing either wholly or in part. 2. Unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded.

Deaf and dumb. See Deaf-mute.

Deaden (dēd′n or dēd′n), v. t. (imp. & p. p. DEAP- ERED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEAPERING.) 1. To make deaf; to stun. 2. (Arch.) To render impervious to sound, as a floor, by filling the space beneath it with sawdust or similar material.

Deaden-mute (dēd′moot or dēdmūt), n. A person who is deaf and dumb.

Deadness (dīd′nes or dād′nes), n. 1. The state of being deaf. 2. Unwillingness to hear or notice.

Dead, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DALT (pī); p. pr. & vb. n. DALTING.] [A-S. dālān, Goth. dāljan.] 1. To divide; to distribute. 2. To throw out or bestow successively or indiscriminately.

Dead, v. i. 1. To make distribution. 2. To traffic; to trade; to carry on business. 3. To act; to have transactions of any kind with; to manage; to treat.

Dead, n. [A-S. dēl, O. Sax. del, D. Dan. del, Sw. del, Goth. dailis, O. H. Ger. taul, teil, N. H. Ger. thal. See the verb.] 1. A part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent. 2. Division of colonies, also, the part or parts distributed. 3. Division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine or fir board or plank, particularly, one above seven inches in width, and exceeding six feet in length. 4. Wood of the pine or fir.

Déan, a. One who deals; a trader.

Déan, n. From Lat. decanus, the chief of ten; from decem, ten, Gr. ἕκας. An ecclesiastical dignitary, subordinate to the bishop.

Déan-er-y, n. Office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction, belonging to a dean.

Déan-ship, n. The office of a dean.

Déar, a. [compar. DEARER; superl. DEAREST.] [A-S. deor, deor, dier.] 1. Bearing a high price; costly;
DEAR 182 DECALITER

expensive. 2. Marked by scarcity, and exorbitance of price. 3. Highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious.

Death. Dearly; at a high rate.

Dear. n. A dear one; one dearly beloved; a darling.


Dearborn man. A person who drove at a dear rate.

Dearness. n. State or condition of being dear.

Death (deth, 14). [See DEAR.] 1. Scarcity which renders dear. 2. Want; need; famine. 3. Barrenness; prolongation of a sterile season.

Death. n. [A.-S. dæth, Goth. dahtus. See DEAD and DIE.] 1. Cessation or extinction of bodily life; death. 2. Total privation or quittance; desolation, diminution, abatement; the state of being without life. 3. A cause, agent, or instrument of the loss of life. 4. A skeleton, as the symbol of death. 5. Danger of death.

CIVIL death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of the privileges and benefits of said society, resulting in a penalty or fine. 6. Total privation; desolation. 7. A cause, agent, or instrument of the loss of life. 8. A skeleton, as the symbol of death.

Deathbed. n. The bed on which a person dies; hence, the closing hours of life.

Deathless. a. Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; immortal.

Deathbed. A bed at a dear rate.

Deadly. a. fatal; destructive; person.

Death’s-rattle. n. A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Death’s-head. n. An image or figure representing the death’s-head.

Death’s-man. n.; pl. DEATH’S-MEN. An executioner; a hangman.

Death-warrant. n. (Law.) An order from the government of the state for the execution of a criminal.

Death-watch. n. (Eston.) A small kind of beetle, whose ticking noise, which is really the call of the male for its mate, has been superstitiously thought to prophesy death.

De-bâle (de-bâk). n. [Fr. from butler, to bar up, from Lat. baculum, baculus, a stick.] 1. A violent rush of waters, having great transporting power. 2. A couched rduit.

De-barret. v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEBARRED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEBARRING.] From and bar, q. v. To cut off from entrance, as if by a bar, or barrier; to shut out or exclude from use.

De-bâle. v. t. [Fr. débarquer, barque. See BARK.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark.


De-bar-kâtion. n. The act of disembarking.

De-basé, de-bâché. v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEBASSED (de-bâsh’); p. pr. & vb. n. DEBABING.] From de and base, q. v. Cf. ABASE. To reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, station, and the like.

Syn. — To abuse; degrade; lower.

De-basé-ment. n. The act of devaluing, or the state of being devalued; degradation.

De-basé. n. One who degrades or degrades. [putable.

De bás’er. n. One who degrades or degrades. [putable.

De bás’t’s-ble. a. See infra. LIABLE TO BE DEBATED; DISPUTED.

De bás’té. n. Contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy.


Syn. — To contest; argue; discuss; dispute.

De-bâte. v. i. To engage in strife or combat; to contend; to struggle; to dispute; to deliberate. De-bâte society, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking.

De-bâteur. n. One who debates or a debator.

De-bâteur. v. t. To debate; to discuss; to argue; to talk; to dispute.

De-bâcher. n. [Fr. déboucher, de-bâcher (de-bâshér’); p. pr. & vb. n. DEBAUCHING.] From débouch, originally to entice away from the workshop, from O. Fr. boucher, bauche, workshop. To corrupt with bribery; to bribe; to corrupt the principles of; to seduce; to seduce; to seduce.

De-bâcher. v. t. Excess in eating or drinking; in-
Decalogue, n. One who explains the decalogue. 

de-cédé-gus't, n. [Gr. σακέλακος, from δέκα, ten, and κόσμος, world.] The ten commandments. 

de-cér-e-a, n. [It. decamerone, from Gr. δέκα, ten, and μέρος, part; though quite generally supposed to be derived from the French decaméron, a work comprised in ten books; especially, a collection of tales in ten books, written in the fourteenth century, by Boccaccio. 

de-cémé-tér, or Déc'a-mé-tèr, n. [Fr. décémètre, French measure of length, consisting of ten meters, and equal to 33.86 English inches. 

de-camp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. decamped (de-campt); past part. decamped (de-campt).] To go from camp, or leave the camp of a camp, a camp. See CAMP.] To move away from a camping ground; hence, to depart suddenly. 

de-camp-ment, n. Departure from a camp; a breaking up of a camp. 

de-cér-a-nal, a. [From Lat. decanus. See DEAN.] Pertaining to a deacon. 

De-cér-drou'sis, a. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἀριστ., largest, a term. (Bot.) Having ten stamens. 

de-cánt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. decanted; p. pr. & vb. n. decanting.] To decant, prop. to pour off from the edge of a vessel, from de and O. Fr. cant, edge. See CANT.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; or to pour from one vessel into another. 

de-cér-ti-tion, n. Act of pouring off a fluid gently from its lees, or from one vessel into another. 

de-cér-ti-ve, a. Used to denote liquid or for receiving decanted liquors. 

de-cér-ti, n. One who decants liquors. 

de-cér-té-pa'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. decapitated; p. pr. & vb. n. decapitating.] To de-cér-té-pa'te, decapitate; to decapitate, fr. Lat. decapitare, de-capitaline, fr. Lat. de and caput, capis, head. To cut off the head of; to behead. 

de-cér-té-a-tion, n. The act of beheading. 

de-cér-té, n. The head row, pecks, foot. (Zool.) A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, &c. See CRUSTACEAN. 

de-cér-bon-é-ti-tion, n. The action or process of decarbonizing a substance. 


de-cér-stéch, n. (Phys.) [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στεγάζω, a row, a verse. A poem consisting of ten lines. 

de-cér-sty-le, n. [Gr. δέκαστυλος, from δέκα, ten, and στυλός, a column.] (Arch.) A building having a portico with ten columns in front. 

de-cér-syl-lab'e, a. [Gr. δέκα, ten, and συλλαβή, a syllable, q. v.] Consisting of ten syllables. 

de-cér-y, v. i. [imp. & p. p. decayed; p. pr. & vb. n. decaying.] From de and decay, fall. To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fall. 

de-cér-y, n. Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection. 

Syn. — Decline. — Decay is stronger than decline. What is declining begins toward a fall; what is decaying is on the way to destruction. 

de-cé-sa, n. [Lat. decrescens, fr. decedere, to depart, evil, from de and cedere, to withdraw.] Departure, especially departure from this life. 

Syn. — Death; demise; release. See DEATH. 

de-cé-sa, v. i. [imp. & p. p. deceased (108); p. pr. & vb. n. decaying.] To depart from this life; to die. 

de-cél't, n. [O. Eng. deceit, from Lat. delictus, deception, fault.] A deceitful person; a deceiving person. An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error. 

Syn. — Deception; fraud; imposition. See DECEPTION. 

de-cé-tiful, a. Full of deceit; trickish; fraudulent. 

de-cé-tiful-ly, adv. In a deceitful manner. 

de-cé-tiful-ness, n. 1. Disposition or tendency to deceive. 2. Quality of being fraudulent. 

de-cé-tí-ble, a. Subject to deceit or imposition; liable to be misled, or entraped. 

Syn. — Deceitful, false, fraudulent. 

de-cé-ti, v. t. [imp. & p. p. deceived; p. pr. & vb. n. deceiving.] From Lat. decipi, from de and capere, to take, catch. To lead into error; to impose upon. 

Syn. — To delude; to mislead; to entrap; to disappoint. 

de-cé-tér, n. One who deceives; a cheat. 

Syn. — Impostor. — A deceiver operates by stealth and in private; a cheat operates in public; he is a bigamist, he is a swindler, he is a huckster; he is a impostor. 

Decem'ber, n. [Lat. from decem, ten; this being the tenth month, the old Roman name of the month, began in March.] The last month in the year. 

de-cém'ver, n. [En. pl. de-cém'vers; Lat. pl. de-cém'ver-sis.] From Lat. from, ten, and vir, a man.] A Roman, or other person of the Roman empire, and absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C. 

de-cém'vi-raal, a. Pertaining to the decemvirs. 

de-cém'vi-rate (45), n. 1. Office or term of office of the decemvirs in ancient Rome. 2. A body of ten men in authority. 

de-cen'ty, n. [Lat. decemta. See DECENT.] 1. State or quality of being decent; propriety of form in social intercourse; not free from direct and open ridicule or disapproval; unostentatious; not over-lavish in formality; modesty. 2. That which is decent or becoming. 

de-cé-na'ry, n. [L. decennarium, decennarius, fr. decennium, a period of ten years, fr. Lat. decem, ten, and annus, year, an annual period, an annual. 

(Lat.) A titling consisting of ten neighboring families. 

de-cé-nil'al, a. Consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years. 

Decent', a. [Lat. decenter, p. pr. of deecere, to befitting or becoming.] 1. Suitable in words, behavior, dress, and ceremony. 2. Free from immensity or obscurity; modest. 3. Graceful; well-formed. [Obs.] 4. Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable, Syn. — Becoming; fit; decorous; proper; comely; seemly. 

de-cént-ly, adv. In a decent or becoming manner. 

de-cént-ness, n. State of being decent. [Rare.] 

de-céption, n. [Lat. deceptio, from descipere, deutepum. See deceive.] 1. Act of deceiving or misleading. 2. State of being decieved or misled. 3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat. 

Syn. — Deciet; fraud; imposition. — Decipation usually refers to the act, and deceit to the habit of the mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in decipption and addicted to deceit. An imposition is an act of deception practiced upon some one to his annoyance or injury; a fraud implies the use of stratagem, with a view to some unhonorable advantage. 

de-céptive, a. Tending to deceive; having power to mislead; deceitful; misleading. 

de-cépt-o-ry, a. Tending to deceive. 

de-char'ma, n. [Fr. charme, from charm, to enchant, to fall in love with.] To free from the power of a charm; to disenchant. 


de-cia, a. Capable of being decided. 

de-cia, v. t. [imp. & p. p. decided; p. pr. & vb. n. deciding.] [Lat. decidere, from de and cedere, to cut, to go about the matter as a result of; to settle; to end; to terminate; to conclude. 

de-cia, i. To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to give decision. 

de-cia, n. A defeat; a decision atonce; a successful result; unequivocal; unmistakable; unquestionable. 2. Free from doubt or wavering; determined; of fixed purpose; positive. 3. Free from uncertainty; undeniable; clear. 

de-cia, a. Vague; uncertain; indeterminate. 

de-cia, n. One who decides or determines. 

de-cia, a. [Lat. deciduus, from decidere, to fall off, from de and cedere, to fall.] Having but a temporary existence; not perennial or permanent. 

de-cia, n. Quality of being deciduous. 

Déc'grámm, n. [Fr. dégrammaire, from Lat. decimus, tenth, and Fr. gramm. See GRAM.] A French measure of weight equivalent to one tenth of a gramme. 

de-ci'ter, or Déc'i'ter, n. [Fr. décitaire, from Lat. decimus, tenth, and Fr. litre. See LITER.] A French measure of capacity, one tenth of a litre. 

de-ci'tion, n. [From Lat. decem, ten.] According to the English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, or a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. [See Note under NUMERATION.] 

de-ci'thron, a. Pertaining to a deciliation; preceded by a deciliation. 

Decil'lionth, n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by a deciliation. 2. One of a deciliation equals one. 

Decim'al, a. [From Lat. decimus, tenth, from decem, ten; Pertaining to decimals; numbered or proceeding by tens. 

Decimals, fractions, in which the denominator is some power of 10, as 35, 35, and is not usually expressed, but is signified by a point placed at the left hand of the numerator, as, .25. 

food, foot, form, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; germ, get; aq; exist; lugger, link; this.
Dec'1-mal, n. A number expressed in the scale of tens; a decimal number; especially, a decimal fraction.

Circulating or circular decimal, a decimal fraction in which the figures are repeated indefinitely; a fraction is said to be in circulating decimal form when the digits of the denominator are the same as those of the numerator.

Dec'2-ma'tion, n. [imp. & p. p. DECIMATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECIMATING.] [Late Latin, diminution, from decem, ten. 1. To take the tenth part of; to tithe. 2. To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of. 3. To destroy a certain portion of; to devastate.

Dec'2-ma'tor, n. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

Dec'2-ma'tor, n. One who decimates, or selects every tenth man for punishment.

Dec'2-ma'ter, n. [Fr. décimètre, from Latin, decimus, tenth, and Fr. mètre. See METER.] A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or nearly four inches.

Dec'2-me'per-a'bile, a. Capable of being decimpered.

Dec'2-me'per, n. One who deciphers.

Dec'ision (de'sh1-uhn), n. [Late Latin, decision. See DECIDE.] 1. An act of determining; decision in controversy; determination; settlement; conclusion. 2. An account or report of a conclusion; especially, of a legal adjudication.

Dec'1-ive, a. Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, &c. 2. Marked by promptness and decision.

Syn., decisive; decided; positive.

Dec'1-ive-ly, adv. In a manner to end determination, controversy, doubt, or contest.

Dec'1-ive-ness, n. Quality of ending doubt, controversy, or contest.

Dec'1-so'ry, a. Able to decide or determine.

Dec'k, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECKED (dlik); p. pr. & vb. n. DECKING.] [A.S. deccan, gelecan, theccan, O. H. Ger. decken, decken, decken, decken, decken, alleud to Lat. tegere, to cover, Gr. δέκκα, δέκκα, of roof, στέγαι to cover.] 1. To cover; to overspread. 2. To dress; to clothe; especially, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance.

3. To furnish with a deck, as a vessel.

Syn., deck to; array; embellish.

Deck, n. 1. The floor-like covering or division of a ship. 2. A pack or set of cards piled regularly on each other.

Dec'k'er, n. 1. One who, or that which, decks or adorns. 2. A vessel which has a deck or decks; — used especially in composition.

Dec'1-lain', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECLAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECLANCING.] [Late Latin, declamare, to speak; declamare, to speak.] To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or oration; to speak in public as a rhetorical exercise; to harangue. 2. To speak in a pompous and elaborately, without sincerity; to rant.

Dec'1-lain', v. t. To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical or set manner.

Dec'1-lain'er, n. One who declaims.

Dec'1-la'ma'tion, n. [Late Latin, declamatio. See DECLAIM.] 1. An act or art of declaiming; rhetorical delivery. 2. A set speech or harangue. 3. Pretentious rhetorical display, more than seems necessary; a show of descent, pretension, or argument.

Dec'1-la'ma'to-ry, a. Pertaining to declamation. 2. Characterized by rhetorical display; without solid substance, form, or argument.

Dec'1-la'ma'tion, n. 1. Act of declaring; explicit assertion. 2. That which is declared or proclaimed; announcement; distinct statement. 3. The document by which an announcement or authentication is authorized or verified. [Late Latin, declamatio, declamatio, in which the plaintiff sets forth in order and at large his cause of complaint; the narration, count, or outline.]

Dec'1-la'ra-tive, a. Making declaration, proclamation, or announcement.

Dec'1-la'ra-ry, a. Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; expressive; affirmative.

Dec'2-lar', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECLARED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECLARING.] To declare, from de and clarare, to make clear, from clarea, clear, bright.] 1. To make known publicly; to publish; to proclaim. 2. To assert; to affirm. 3. (Com.) To make full statement of, as goods, &c., for the purpose of paying taxes, duties, &c.

To declare one's self, to avow one's opinion.

Dec'2-lar-e'ry, adv. Avowedly; explicitly.

Dec'2-lar-in'sion, n. [Late Latin, declaration, from declamari, to declaim, to extol; from de, from, and clarare, to make clear, from clarea, clear, bright.] 1. Declamation; descent; slope. 2. A falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay. 3. Act of courteously refusing or declining; a declinate.

Dec'2-lar-i'ate, a. Admitting of declension or inflection; capable of being declined.

Dec'2-lar-i'ate, n. A declension of a word, according to its grammatical gender.

Dec'2-lar-i-ate, a. (Bot.) Bending downward, in a curve; curved downward; declined.

Dec'2-la-tion, n. 1. Act or state of bending downward; inclination. 2. Act or state of falling off or declining from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay. 3. Act of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; withdrawal. [Astron.] Angular distance of an object from the horizon, considered as the arc intercepted between the vertical plane and the prime vertical, or between the meridian and the plane. [Gram.] Act of inflecting a word through several declensions.

Declination of the compass, or needle, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place.

Dec'2-la-tor, n. An instrument for taking the declination of a reeling plane.

Dec'2-la-to-ry, a. Containing or involved; diminutive.

Dec'2-la-to-ry, a. [Slang.] Act of putting away or refusing.

Dec'2-lin', v. i. [imp. & p. p. DECLINED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECLINING.] [Late Latin, declineare, from de and a supposed climaire, to lean, incline, Gr. αικένειν.] 1. To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, dejection, &c. 2. To bend or draw towards a close, decay, or extinction; to fail; to sink; to decay. 3. To turn or lead (something) to; to conduct; to direct; 4. To refrain.

Dec'2-lin', v. t. 1. To bend downward; to depress. 2. To turn off or away from; to refuse to undertake or comply with; to reject courteously; to shun; to avoid. 3. To prevent or repress in order in the changes of grammatical form.

Dec'2-lin', n. A falling off; tendency to a worse state; diminution; deterioration. [Med.] (a.) That period of a disorder when the symptoms begin to abate in violence. (b) A gradual sinking and wasting away of the physical faculties.

Syn., — Decay; consumption. — The first stage of the downward progress of a disease; deterioration; destruction; consumption is steady decay from an inward wasting of strength.

Dec'2-lin'er, n. One who declines.

Dec'2-ll'v, v. t. From declinare, from deci, sloping, down hill, from de and ciusus, a slope, hill. Cf. CLIFF. 1. Deviation from a horizontal line; descent of surface; inclination downward; slope. 2. A descending or inclining surface; a slope.

Dec'2-liv'ous, a. Gradually declining or descending; sloping.

Dec'2-liv'tous, a. Sloping.

Dec'2-cet', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECORATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECORATING.] To decorate, from decorare, from de and coagrire, to cook, to boil. 1. To prepare by boiling; to make an infusion of. 2. To prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach; to digest.

Dec'2-cet', a. Capable of being boiled or digested.

Dec'2-de'ction, n. 1. Act of preparing for use by boiling. 2. An extract prepared by boiling something in water.

Dec'2-dlate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECOLLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECOLLATING.] [Late Latin, decollare, decollare, from collum, the neck.] To sever the neck of; to behead; to decapitate.

Dec'2-de'lation, n. The act of beheading; decapitation.

Dec'2-dler (de-kull-er), v. t. [From de and color, q. v.] To deprive of color; to bleach.

Dec'2-dor'at'ion, n. The removal or absence of color.

Dec'2-pom-põ'a-bile, a. Capable of being decomposed.

Dec'2-pom-põ-a-ble, a. [imp. & p. p. DECOMPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DECOMPOSING.] [From de and compose, q. v.] To separate the constituent parts of; to set free from previously existing forms of chemical combination; to reduce to the principal or original elements.

Dec'2-pom-põ'e, v. i. To become resolved or returned from existing combinations; to undergo dissolution.
DÉ'com-pô'site, a. [From de and composite, q. v.] Compounded more than once.

Dé'compose, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECOMPOSED; pr. & vb. n. DECOMPOSING.] [From de and compound, v. t.] 1. To compound or mix with that which is already compound. 2. To reduce to constituent parts; to analyze.

Dé'compose'd, a. 1. Compound of what is already compounded. 2. (Bot.) Several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem.

Dé'compos'ition, n. a. Capability of being decomposed.

Déc'o-rat'ô, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECORATED; pr. & vb. n. DECORATING.] [Lat. decorare, decoratum, from decus, decoris, ornament; decor, decoris, beauty, adornment; perhaps from decere, to divide.] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or ornate.

Syn.—To adorn; embellish; ornament; beautify. See ADORN.

Déc'o-rat'iôn, n. a. Act of decorating or adorning.

2. That which adorns, enriches, or beautifies; ornament.

Déc'o-rat'ive, a. Suited to embellish; adorning.

Déc'o-rat'or, n. One who decorates.

Déc'o-rat'iôn, n. [Lat. decorus, from decus, and decorus, from decor.] Suitable to a character, or to the time, place and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly; [or becoming manner.]

Déc'o-ré, a. Or Déc'o-ré's-tu, adv. In a decorous or Déc'o-ré'nis, or Déc'o-ré'nis, n. Decency or propriety of behavior.

Déc-o'rîte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECORITATED; pr. & vb. n. DECORITATING.] [Lat. decoritare, decoratum, from de and cortex, bark.] To take off the exterior covering or bark of; to husk; to peel.

Déc-o'rît'iôn, n. a. The act of peeling or stripping of the back or husk.

Déc'o-rum (118), n. [Lat. See DECOROUS.] Propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; seemliness, decency.

Syn.—Dignity.—Decorum is that which is becoming in outward appearance, a sense which is in an immediate elevation of soul producing a correspondent effect on the manners. The decorum of a public assembly; the dignity of the person.

Dé'coyer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECENTERED; pr. & vb. n. DECENTERING.] [From de and coy, q. v.; originally, to soothe, caress, entice.] To lead or entice into a snare; to lead into danger by artifice.

Syn.—To deceive; entrap; insnare.

Dé'coy, n. 1. Any thing intended to lead into a snare; especially, a lure used by sportmen to entice birds into a net or gun. A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them.

Dé'coon'çûck, n. A duck, or an imitation of a duck, employed to draw others into a net or a snare to be taken advantage of.

Dé'crâse', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECREASED (krâst); pr. & vb. n. DECREASING.] [Lat. decrescere, from de and cresce, to grow.] To become less; to be diminished gradually.

Dé'crâse', v. t. To cause to lessen; to make less; to diminish gradually.

Syn.—To diminish.—Things usually decrease or fall off by degrees, and from within, or through some cause which is imperceptible; as, the flood decreases; the cold decreases; their affection has decreased. Things commonly diminish or are diminished by an action from without, or one which is apparent; as, the army was diminished by disease; his property is diminishing; the revenue of a nation has diminished since their separation. The turn of thought, however, of these familiar terms may be interchanged.

Dé'crâse', n. a. A lessening; gradual diminution; decay; wane, as of the moon.

Dé'crec', n. [Lat. decretem, from decernere, to decide.] An order or decision made by a court, emperor, or other competent authority.

Syn.—Law; statute; regulation; ordinance; edict.

Dé'crec', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DECREED; pr. & vb. n. DECREERING.] To determine judicially by authority, or by decree; to order; to appoint.

Dé'crec'ture, n. [imp. & p. p. DECREED; pr. & vb. n. DECREATING.] To decide or appoint authoritatively; to determine decisively.

Dé'creêment, n. [Lat. decrémentum, from decrecere. See DECREASE.] 1. State of becoming gradually less; gradual decrease; a loss. 2. Quantity or extent of a gradual diminution or waste.

Dé'crep't, a. [Lat. decrepitus, orig. noise out, noise-
be wanting, from de and facere, to make or do.] 1. Want or absence of something necessary for completeness or perfection; wantonness, whether physical or moral; fulness; blemish; deformity.

Syn. - Fault. - Defect is negative, denoting the absence of that which is necessary to a thing's completeness or perfection; failure is negative, denoting something improper or wrong. The faults of a friend are too often palliated into mere defects.

Déféc'tion, n. [Lat. defacere. See DEFECT.] Act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound, or having such relations as apostasy; backsliding.

Déféc'tive, a. 1. Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; deficient; imperfect; faulty. 2. (Gramm.) Lacking some of the usual forms of definition and qualification.

Déféc'tive-ly, adv. In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Déféc'tive-ness, n. State of being imperfect.

Défend, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEFENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEFENDING.] [Lat. defendere, from de and obs. fendere.] 1. To repel danger or harm from; to guard from injury; to protect, as the claim of a plaintiff; to contest, as a suit. Syn. - To protect. - To defend is literally to ward off; to protect is to cover one. We defend those who are attacked; we protect those who are liable to injury or invasion. A fortress is defended by its guns, and protected by its walls. See also VINDICATE.

Défend'ant, n. 1. One who makes defense against evil; defender. 2. (Law.) The party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

Défend'eur, n. One who defends; a vindicator.

Défend'ren. - The one who defends by his armed force; one whose duty it is to guard or defend, as a plaster for a wound.

Défense, n. [Fr. defense, Lat. defensa, from defendere, to defend.] 1. The act of defending, or state of being defended; protection. 2. That which defends or protects. 3. (Law.) The defendant's answer or plea.

Syn. - Protection; guard; fortification; vindication; special jurisdiction.

Défense-less, a. 1. Defest of defense or protection; unprotected.

Défens'ible, a. Capable of being defended.

Défense-sure, n. 1. Guaranteed to defend; proper for defense. 2. Carried on by resisting attack or aggression.

3. In a state or posture to defend.

Défens'ive, a. That which defends; a safeguard.

To be on the defensive, or to stand on the defensive, to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance.

Défens'ive-ly, adv. In a defensive manner.

Défèr' (v.t. [imp. & p. p. DEFERRED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEFERRING.] [Lat. deferre, to bear away, to delay, to defer or adjourn to a future time; to put off, from de, dis, and Forer, to bear.] 1. To put off; to postpone to a future time. 2. To lay before; to submit in a respectful manner.

Syn. - Delay; adjourn; post; refer; defer; post.

Défèr', v. i. 1. To put off; to delay; to wait. 2. To yield from respect to the wishes of another.

Défèr-ence, n. A yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; regard; consideration.

Syn. - Respect. - Deference usually, but not always, implies respect. We may defer some one point to a man who knows better than we do, while we have no general respect for his character.

Défèr'ent, a. Serving to carry or convey. (Rare.)

Défèr'ent-wheel, a wheel for conveying. 2. (Pleomate Astron.) An imaginary circle surrounding the earth, in whose periphery the center of the planetary epicycle was supposed to move round.

Défèr'ence. - Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

Défèr'r, n. One who defers or puts off.

Défèr'rance, n. [O. Fr. defere, L. Lat. defidaentia. See DEFERENT.] Act of deferring; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat. 2. A state of opposition; willing to fight.

Défèr'tant, a. Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

Défèr'tion, n. State of being deficient; inadequacy of substance; want of suppleness; want of perfection.

Défèr'tent (fish-e'rent), a. [Lat. deficiens, p. pr. of deficere, to be wanting, to be deficient.] 1. Wanting to make perfect; incomplete; not sufficient. 2. Lacking a full or adequate supply.

Syn. - Inadequate; defective; imperfect; short.

Défèr'tent-ly (fish-e'rent-ly), adv. In a deficient manner.
DEMONSTRATIVE 192

showing, or making clear; proof, especially, proof beyond the possibility of doubt. 2. An expression of the feeling of certain knowledge or the like, as a manifestation. 3. Manifestation. Exhibition and description of the parts of a subject that has been prepared by the dissection. 4. (Logic). The act of proving by the syllogistic process. 5. (Math.). A course of reasoning that establishes the certainty of a conclusion or, in other words, a necessary consequence of assumed premises. 6. (Bio.) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an intention.

DE-MÔN-strâ-tive, a. 1. Tending to demonstrate; having the power of demonstration. 2. Expressing, or inclined to express, feeling, thoughts, &c.; frank; open.

DE-MÔN-strâ-tive-ly, adv. In a manner fitted to demonstrate; certainly; clearly; openly.

DÉ-MÔN-strâ-tor, n. One who demonstrates or proves certain things, or with indubitable evidence. 2. (Anat.). One who exhibits and describes the parts when dissected. [monstrative.

DÉ-MÔN-strâ-to-ry, a. Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative.

DÉ-MÔN-strâ-tion, n. [Fr. démonstration, from démonstrer, from dé- & demonstrare. See infra.] 1. The act of subverting or corrupting morals; especially, the act of corrupting discipline, courage, &c. 2. The state resulting from loss of discipline, courage, &c.

DÉ-MÔN-râl-îze, e. t. [imp. & p. p. DEMORALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEMORALIZING.] [Fr. démoraliser, from dé- et moraliser. See moralize.] To destroy or undermine the moral or the moral of; to render corrupt in morals, in discipline, in courage, &c.

DÉ-MÔT'te, a. [Gr. δομωτής, from δομος, to hold.] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

DÉ-MÔT'chy, a. A form of writing used in Egypt in the 5th or 6th century before Christ, for books, deeds, &c.; a simplified form of the hieratic character; called also emphorcharacter.

DÉ-MÔUL'cent, a. [Lat. demunculus, p. pr. of demunculare.] Softening, mollifying, lenient.

DÉ-MÔUL'cent, n. (Med.) A substance of a bland, medicating character, supposed to be capable of protecting the tissues from the action of irritant or acid humors.

DÉ-MÔU'r, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DEMURRED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEMURING.] [O Fr. demuer, demorer, now demurer, and demurer, from lat. deturare, to delay, stay, from mora, delay.] 1. To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings in view of a doubt or difficulty. 2. (Law.) To raise an objection at any point in the pleadings, and rest or abide upon it for a decision by the court.

DÉ-MÔU'r, n. Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action.

DÉ-MÔU'r, a. [Of O. Fr. de murs, l. v. de bonnes murs, of [good] manners; O. Fr. murs, now murs, l. from. Lat. mores, manners, morals.] 1. Of sober or serious men; of modest appearance; grave. 2. Most in outwardly looking as to worth; most in outward show of gravity.

DÉ-MÛRE'ly, adv. In a demure manner.

DÉ-MÛRE'ness, n. State or quality of being demure.

DÉ-MÛR-rage, n. [See DEMIR.] (Com.) (a.) Dotation of a vesse by the freighter beyond the time allowed by her charter-party. (b.) Payment made for such detention.

DÉ-MY, n. The term is also applied to land carriage, by wagons, railways, &c.

DÉ-MÔU-rer, a. One who demurs. 2. (Law.) A stop in an action upon a point of difficulty which must be determined by the court before any further proceedings can be had.

DÉ-MÔY, n. [See DEMI.] A size of paper next smaller than medium.

DÉ-MÔY, a. Pertaining to, or made of, the size of paper called demy.

DÉN, a. [A.-S. den, dene, dene, dem, a valley, a secluded place, a den.] 1. A cave or hollow place in the earth, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security. 2. A demesne of a minister of religion. 3. A haunt; a retreat.

DÉN, v. i. To dwell as in a den.

DÉN-nâ'ri'sh, n.; pl. DE-Nâ'RI-SH. [Lat., prop. containing ten, fr. den, ten each, fr. decem, ten.] An old Roman coin containing 920 denarii or a fourth of a sester. 2. A denarius, also a denarius. 3. The coinage of the Roman Empire.

DÉN-nâ'ry, a. [Lat. denarius. See supra.] Containing ten; tenfold.

DÉN-nâ'ry, n. The number ten.

DÉ-NAT-u-ral-îze (né-shu'naliz), e. t. [imp. & p. p. NATIONALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. NATIONALIZING.] From de and nationalize, q. v. To divest of national character or rights, by transference to the service of another nation. 2. A manifestation that a certain result is a necessary consequence of assumed premises. 3. (Mil.) A decisive exhibition of force, or a movement indicating an intention.

DÉ-Nâ'd'i-form, a. [Gr. δέντων, a tree, and Lat. forma.] Having the appearance of a tree.

DÉ-Nâ'd'i-le, n. [Gr. δεντροφία, fr. δεντρο, of a tree, fr. δέντος, a tooth.] A stone for minerals, on or on which are branching figures resembling shrubs or trees.

DÉ-Nâ'd'i-le-al, e. In containing delineations which DÉ-Nâ'd'i-le-al. branch like shrubs or trees.

DÉ-Nâ'd'i-drole, a. [Gr. δέντραπενταε, tree-like, from δέντων, tree, and clôse, form.] Resembling a shrub or tree in form; dendritic.

DÉ-Nâ'd'rô-gist, n. One who is acquainted with the natural history of trees.

DÉ-Nâ'd'ró-gy, n. [Gr. δέντων, a tree, and λέγω, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

DÉ-Nâ'd'rô-îter, n. [Gr. δέντων, a tree, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

DÉ-Nê'-ble, a. Capable of being denied.

DÉ-Nûl, a. Act of denying. 2. An assertion of the untruth of a thing stated or maintained; a contradiction.

DÉ-Nûlation, n. A refusal to grant; rejection of a request.

DÉ-Nûliz, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. DENOUNCED; p. pr. & vb. n. DENOUNCING.] [Lat. denunciare, denominate, from de and nome, a name.] To give a name or epithet to; to characterize by an epithet; to entitle; to designate; to denominate; to annex.

DÉ-Nûliz, v. t. To provide with denunciation.

DÉ-Nûliz, n. A kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage, like a gig.

DÉ-Nûliz, a. Having a specific name or denomination; specified in the concrete as opposed to abstract.

DÉ-Nûliz, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. DENOMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DENOMINATING.] [Lat. denominare, denominatum, from de and nome, a name.] To give a name or epithet to; to characterize by an epithet; to entitle; to designate; to denominate; to annex.

DÉ-Nûlize, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. DENOUNCED (denounst); p. pr. & vb. n. DENOUNCING.] [Lat. denunciare, denominare, from de and nunciare, to announce.] To declare, to announce; to make known, to make public; to publish; to transmit; to announce; to intimate.
DEPHTLEGATION. n. The operation of separating water from spirits and acids, by evaporation or repeated distillation.

DEPLI-OGIS'TICATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPHLOGISTICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPHLOGISTICATING.] [From de and phlogistate, q. v.] (Z. Chem.) To dephlogisticate, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Dephlogisticated air, oxygen gas:—so called by Dr. Priestley and others of that name.

DEPict, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPICTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPICTING.] (Lat. depingere, depictum; from de and pingere, to paint.) 1. To form a painting or picture of; to portray. 2. To represent in words; to describe.

DEPICTING, p. p., depicted. (p. pr. & vb. n. DEPICTING.) [From Lat. de pede and picture, painting.] To make a picture or painting of; to paint.

DEPICTIVE-to-ry, n. [From Lat. depictare, depictatum, to strip of hair, fr. de and pillus, hair.] Having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bare.

DEPLAN-TATION, n. [From Lat. deplanare, to take off a tawny coat, Lat. to take out a plant, from de and plantae, plants.] Act of taking up plants from beds.

DEPLORE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPLETED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPLETING.] (Lat. depletare, depletum, to empty out of fullness.) 1. (Med.) To empty the vessels of the human system, by venesection. 2. To exhaust the strength, vital powers, or resources of.

DEPLETION, n. 1. The act of depleting or emptying. 2. (Med.) Venesection; blood-letting.

DEPLORE-to-ry, a. Calculated to deplete.

DEPLORa-BLe, a. Worth of being deposed or lamelmented; pitiable; sad; calamitous; grievous; wretched.

SYN.—Synonymically, the word lamentable, notes mourning aloud, and deplorable, mourning with tears. The last is, therefore, the strongest.

STATEMENT, n. State of being deplorable.

DEPLORE-ABLE, adv. In a manner to be deposed; lamentably; miserably.

DEPLORE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPLETED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPLETING.] (Lat. depletare, depletum, from de and plauere, to dry out, vail, lament.) 1. To feel or express deep and polgman grief for. 2. To weep; to convey as tokens of grief.

SYN.—Mourn; lament; bewail; bemoan. — Moura is genealogical to lament denotes an earnest and strong expression of grief; to deplorare mars a deeper and more prolonged emotion; to deplorare is proper to the cases of polgman distress. A man laments his errors, and deplors the rain they have brought on his family; mothers bewail or bemoan the loss of their children.

DEPLOR'ER, n. One who deplorates or laments.

DEPLOy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPLOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPLOYING.] (Lat. decipere, from de and plauere, to dry out, vail, lament.) 1. To open; to extend; to display.

DEPLOY, v. p. (Med.) To open; to extend; to display.

DEPLOy-a-ble, a. The striping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. (Med.) A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

DEPLOy-a-ble, a. From Lat. de and plauere, to cover with feathers, from plum, feather, down, deplumatis, featherless. 1. To deprive of plumes or plumage. 2. To make a tawny coat.

DEPLOY-AR-ize, v. t. [From de and polarize, q. v. See POLARITY.] (Opt.) To deprive of polarity.

DEPLOY, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPLOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPLOYING.] (Lat. deplevere, depletum, from de and plauere.) To assert under oath; to make deposition of; to depose.

DEPLOY, v. i. 1. To testify under oath; to depose. 2. To make an assertion; to give testimony.

DEPLOY-ER, n. A deplorator, depower (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of depone. See supra. (Gram.) Having a passive form with an active meaning; said of certain verbs.

DEPO, n. [Lat. deponens, laying down, evidenans.] 1. (Law.) One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath. 2. (Gram.) A deponent verb.

DEPON-er, n. [imp. & p. p. DEPOPULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPOPULATING.] (Fr. dépeupler.) 1. A deplorator. The Lat. depopulare and populare mean to raze, originally to fill with (hostile) people, from populus, a people. To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death, removal, or otherwise.

DEPON-er, n. To become depopulated.

DEPON-u-late, v. t. (imp. & p. p. DEPOPULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPOPULATING.] (Fr. dépeupler.) 1. To deplete, depower (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of depone. See supra. (Gram.) Having a passive form with an active meaning; said of certain verbs.

DEPO-ne, n. [Lat. deponens, laying down, evidenans.] 1. (Law.) One who deposes or gives a deposition under oath.

DEPON-u-lize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPOPULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPOPULATING.] (Fr. dépeupler.) 1. To deplete, depower (its proper passive meaning), p. pr. of depone. See supra. (Gram.) Having a passive form with an active meaning; said of certain verbs.

DEPON-u-lize, v. t. To become depopulated.

DEPON-u-lize, n. Act of depopulating, or the condition of being depopulated.

DEPON-u-lize, n. One who depopulates.

DEPON-er, n. [imp. & p. p. DEPOPULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPOPULATING.] (Fr. lat. depopulare, deponere, deponum, de and ponere, to put, place.) 1. To reduce from a throne or other high station; to degrade; to divest of office. 2. To bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath.

DEPONE, v. i. To bear witness; to testify by deposition.

DEPOER, n. One who deposes.

DEPOTE, n. [imp. & p. p. DEPOSITED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPOSITING.] (From Lat. deponere, deposition, depositionum, de and ponere, to put, place.) 1. A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; a trustee; a guardian. 2. (Late.) One to whom goods are bestowed, to be kept for the better without a recompense.

DEPO-SITION (de'zish-on), n. [See DEPOSE.] 1. Act of depositing or depositing; precipitation. 2. Act of setting aside a public officer; displacement; removal. 3. That which is deposited; matter laid or thrown down; settlement. 4. (Law.) Testimony laid or taken down in writing, under oath or affirmation, before some competent officer, and in reply to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

SYN.—Affidavit.—An affidavit is simply a declaration under oath; a deposition is the testimony of a witness who is unanswerable to attempts to elicit any thing else, even on the widest and plausive, to Lat. de, dls, and plere, to Mill. (Med.) To Strip or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. (Med.) A disease of the eyelids, attended with loss of the eyelashes.

DEPO-SIT, n. A place where any thing is deposited for safe or keeping.

DEPO' (de-pö' or de-pö'), n. [Fr. dépôt. See DEPOSIT, n.] 1. A place of deposit; a warehouse; a storehouse.

DEPOST (de-pöst'), v. t. To make deposit; to commit to deposit; to save anything; to provisem is kept, or where recruits are assembled and drilled. (b) The headquarters of a regiment. (Eng. & France.) 3. A railway station.

DEPRA-V'ATION, n. See infra. 1. Act of depraving, degrading, or corrupting. 2. State of being depraved or degenerated; corruption; profliqey.

DEPRAVE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPREVATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPREVATING.] (Late depravare, from de and praus, crooked, wicked.) To make bad or worse.

SYN.—To corrupt; vitiate; contaminate; pollute; impaire.

DEPRA-V'ITY, n. [From Lat. de and pravitas, crookedness, perverseness, from prausus. See supra.] The state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness.

SYN.—Degradation; corruption; depravity is a disposition or settled tendency to evil; depravation is the act or process of making depraved, as the deprivation of morals. Corruption applied to any thing which is grossly vitiated, as a corruption of morals, of taste, of language, &c.

DEPŘE-CAT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPRECATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPRECATING.] (Late deprecare, depreciare, from de and preceari, to pray for; to pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply.

DEPŘE-CATION, n. 1. Act of depreciating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented. 2. A pravity to depreciate; dispraise. [deprecatory.]

DEPŘE-CATE, v. a. Having the form of a prayer;

DEPŘE-CATOR, n. One who depreciates.
Dépré-ca-to-ry (dé-pré-ka-tó-ré), a. Serving to deprave; tending to remove or evade effort by prayer.

Dépréal, n. [Imp. & P. p. DÉPRECIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DÉPRECIATING.] [Lat. dépreáli, to depreciate; from de and pretiare, to prize, from pretiae, prize.] 1. To lessen in price or estimated value; to repress the claim or value of.

Syn. — To deprecate; disparage; traduce; lower; detract; underrate. See DECAY.

Dépré-cé-lité (dé-pré-sé-lít), v. i. To fall in value; to become of no worth; to sink in estimation.

Dépré-cé-lion (dé-pré-sé-líún), n. 1. Act of lessening, or seeking to lessen, reputation, price, or value. 2. Falling of value; reduction of worth.

Dépré-cé-lit-ive (dé-pré-sé-liítív), a. Inclined to underrate.

Dépré-cé-lit-ör (dé-pré-sé-liít-ér), n. One who deprecates.

Dépré-cé-lot-ty (dé-pré-sé-ló-tí), n. Tending to deprecate.

Dépré-cé-la-tion (dé-pré-sé-lá-tíún), n. [Imp. & P. p. DÉPRECIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DÉPRECIATING.] [Lat. depráliatam, from de and praedul, to plunder, from prædul, plunder, prey.] 1. To subject to plunder and pilage; to despoil; to lay waste. 2. To destroy by eating; to devour.

Dépré-ca-tion (dé-pré-ká-tíún), n. Act of deprecating, or state of being deprecat; act of deploring or making inroads.

Dépré-créant, n. One who conveys the predictions.

Dé-préssé, t. [imp. & p. p. DEPRESSED (dé-pré-séd), JUS; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPRESSING.] [Lat. depressus, depression, from de, from, and præsens, to press.] 1. To press upon; to cause to sink; to let fall. 2. To bring down or humble. 3. To cast a gloom upon. 4. To embarrass, as trade, commerce, &c. 5. To lessen the price of; to cheapen.

Syn. — To sink; lower; abase; cast down; deject; humiliate; degrade; dispir; depress; discourage.

Dé-pres'sion (dé-pré-shún), n. [Lat. depressio.] 1. Act of depressing. 2. State of being depressed. 3. A falling in of the surface; a cavity or hollow. 4. Humiliation; abasement, as of pride. 5. Dejection; despondency. 6. Embarrassment or hindrance, as of trade, &c.

Astron. (Astronomical) Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon. (Alt.) The operation of reducing to a lower class, or to lower orders of equations.

Surge. (Surgeon) A method of operating for cataract; coughing.

Syn. — Reduction; sinking; fall; dejection; melancholy.

Dé-pres'sive, a. Able, or tending to depress.

Dé-pres'sor, n. One who, or that which, depresses.

Dé-priv'a-bile, a. LIABLE TO BE DEPRIVED OR TO LOSE POSITION; LIABLE TO BE DISPOSSESSION OR DEPOSED.

Dé-priva-tion, n. 1. The act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving. 2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; lack; privation. 3. [Cic.] Deprivation of a clergyman his benefice, or other spiritual promotion or dignity.

Dé-priva'tive, t. [imp. & p. p. DEPRIVED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPRIVING.] [Lat. de un privilegio; to bereave, de privos, single, one’s own, private.] 1. To take away; to remove; to put an end to. 2. To disposess of; to divest of office; to deprive; to dispossess of dignity, especially ecclesiastical.

Syn. — To strip; bereave; rob; despoil; debar; abridge.

Dé-priv'ér, n. One who, or that which, deprives.

Dé-trée, n. (from deep, q. v.; Goth. diaptheo.) The quality of being deep; deepness. 2. Profundity; obscurity; obscurity; completeness; darkness; lowness. 3. That which is deep; a deep; depth; depth; depth; part; part of the middle; as, the deepest.

Dé-pul'so-ry, a. [Lat. depulsoris, from depulere.] Driving or thrashing away; avowing. [Rare.]

Dé-pul'sor, a. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPULSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPULSING.] [Lat. depulsor, depulsus, from Lat. de and purare, to purify, from pura, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculents.

Dé-pul'si-on, n. Act or process of depulsing.

Dé-pul'su-tion, n. Act of depulsing, or of appointing a substitute or representative. 2. The person or persons chosen or commissioned by another party to act on his behalf.

Dé-púte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEPUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEPUTING.] [From Lat. deputare, to esteem, consider, in Latin, de, from, putare, to think; clear up, set in order, reckon, think.] To appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate.

Dé-púte, n. A person deputed; a deputy.

Dé-pútize, v. t. [Rare. Amer.] To appoint, or to do the act of appointing, or to be the subject of another, and empowered to act for him.

Dé-pútiz, n. [imp. & p. p. DERACINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DERACINATING.] [Fr. déraciner, from racine, root, from racine, root.] To pluck up by the roots; to extricate.

Dé-rang'é, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DERANGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DERANGING.] [Fr. déranger, from dé, for, des, equiv. to Lat. dis, and ranger, to range, arrange, from range, row, range, rank.] 1. To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion; embarrassment, or disorder. 2. To disturb in the action or function. 3. To render insane.

Syn. — To disorder; embarrass; disarrange; dispose; unsettle; disturb; confuse; discompose; ruffle; disconcert.

Dé-rangé'ment, n. Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disorder; especially, mental disorder.

Syn. — Insanity; disarrangement; confusion; embarrassment; irregularity; disturbance; lunacy; madness; delirium; dementia. See DERANGEMENT.

Dé-re-lict, a. [Lat. derelictus, p. of derelinquere, to forsake wholly, to abandon, from de and relinquue, to leave.] 1. Forsaken by the natural owner or guardian; abandoned. 2. Abandoned. 3. Abandoned. 4. Abruptly.
DERIVE, v. i. To flow; to proceed; to be deduced.

De-ri-ver, n. One who derives, transmits, or deduces.

Derm, n. [Dermis, gen. ðermis, skin, from δέρμα, to skin, flag.] The natural tegument or covering of an animal; the skin.

Derm-al, a. Pertaining to the exterior covering or skin of animals.

Dermato-ló-gy, n. [From Gr. δέρμα, skin, and λόγος, discourse, λέγω, to speak.] The branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin, and its diseases.

Dermathlete, n. [Lat. dermat, from late Latin, derm, derrière, behind, from Lat. retro, backward, back, behind.] Last; final; ultimate.

Dernier ressort. [Fr.] Last resort.

Dér-gate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEROGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEROGATING.] [Lat. derogare, derogatum, from de and rogare, to ask, to ask the people about a law.] 1. To annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict. 2. To deal severely in language; to censure.

Dér-gâte, v. t. To take away; to detract.

Dér-gate (45), a. Diminished in value; damaged.

Dér-gation, n. The act of deranging, partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; destruction; depreciation.

Dér-ga-ô-tor-ry, adv. In a derogatory manner.

Dér-ga-ô-tor (60), a. Tending to derogate or lessen in value; detracting; injurious.

Dér-dick, n. [Orig. an abbr. of Theophoric, A. S. Théodoric, O. Sax. Detrich, N. H. Fr. Dercy, name of a celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the seventeenth century; hence it became a general term for a hanger. Cer. Ger. diertrich, from dier, hanger; from dier, a Greek verb, to hang, e.g., dier, to hang, to hang, to hang; cf. Theodic.] A mare or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackles for raising heavy weights.

Derringer, n. A pocket pistol, the bore or derrich of which can be raised or lowered to different angles with the upright.

Dér-vis, n. [From Per. derwisch, poor, from O. Per. Derwísse, dervé, to beg, to ask alms.] A Turkish or Mohammedan, especially a Muslim; one who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

Déscant, n. [Fr. descant, L. dis cantus, from Lat. dis and cantus, singing, melody.] 1. A variation of an air. 2. A discourse formed on its theme, like variations on a musical air; a comment or a comment. 3. (Mus.) a. The highest part in a score; the soprano. b. A composition in parts, or the art of composing in parts.

Déscént, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DESCENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DESCENDING.] 1. To sing a variation or accompaniment. 2. To comment; to discourse with fullness and particularity.

Déscéntr, n. One who descents.

Dé-scend(é), v. i. [imp. & p. p. DESCENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. DESCENDING.] [Lat. descendere, from de and scandere, to mount, ascend.] 1. To pass from a higher to a lower place; to come down in any way, &c.; to plunge; to fall. 2. To make an attack, or incursion, as if from a vantage-ground. 3. To lower or abuse one's self; to condescend. 4. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or more trivial. 5. To be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission. 6. (Astron.) To move toward the south, or to the southward. 7. (Mus.) To fall in tone; to pass from a higher to a lower tone.

Dé-scend', v. t. To go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.

Dé-scend', n. One who descends, as offspring, however remotely.

Dé-scend'ent, a. Descending; proceeding from an ancestor.

Dé-scend'er, n. One who descends.

Dé-scend'ible, a. Capable of being descended.

Dé-scend'ible, n. Pertaining to descent or descension.

Dé-scén'sion (sé'n'sion), n. Act of going downward; descent.

Dé-scén'sion, n. (Med.) A medicine or application that dries a sore; a desiccative.

Déscé-çate, or De-scé-cate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DESCICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DESCICATING.] [Lat. desicca, desiccatus, from desiccare, to dry, from sicco, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry.

Déscé-cate, or De-scé-cate, v. i. To become dry.
needy, or without resources; deprivation; deficiency; lack; poverty.

De-stroy\'y, a. [Imp. & p. p. DESTROYED; p. pr. & vb. n. DESTROYING.] [OE. destrewe, O. Fr. destreuer, Lat. destruere, destructurum, from de and struere, to pile up, build.] 1. To pull down; to break up the structure and organic existence of. 2. To bring to naught; to put an end to. 3. To put an end to the life, prosperity, or beauty of.

Syn. — To demolish; lay waste; consume; rage; dismantle; ruin; throw into confusion; overthrow; desolate; caper. — desolate; eradicate; extinguish; annihilate; kill; slay.

De-stroy\'er, a. One who destroys or ruins.

De-stru\'-tibil\'-i-ty, n. The quality of being capable of destruction [destroyed].

De-stru\'-tible, a. LIABLE TO DESTRUCTION. [See DESTROY.] 1. Subject to destruction or to the like. 2. Subject to being destroyed, demolished, ruined, shorn, or devastated.

De-stru\'-tion, n. [See DESTROY.] 1. Act of destroying or demolishing, or the like. 2. State of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, shorn, or devestated. 3. Destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation.

Syn. — Demolition; subversion; overthrow; desolation; extirpation; extinction; devestation; downfall; extermination; havoc; ruin.

De-stru\'-tion-ist, n. 1. One who delights in destroying that which is valuable; a destructive. 2. [Theol.] One who believes in the final destruction of the wicked.

De-stru\'-tive, a. [Lat. destructivus. See DESTROY.] Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation.

Destructive distillation. See Distillation.

Syn. — Mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; malignant; malefii, pernicious, mischievous.

De-stru\'-tive, n. One who destroys; a radical reformer; a destructionist.

De-stru\'-tive-ly, adv. In a destructive manner or degree; ruinously; mischievously.

De-stru\'-tive-ness, n. Quality of destroying.

De-stuff\'-nition, n. [Lat. desubstature, from de and sustare, to swell.] — A copious sweating; a profuse or morbid perspiration.

De-s\'-te\'-d\'-u\'-d\'-e, n. [Lat. desubstature, from de and sustare, to swell.] — A copious sweating; a profuse or morbid perspiration.

De-s\'-tu\'-ri-to-ri\'-ness, n. Quality or state of being destitute; absence of order and system; condition of want.
DETAIN, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DETAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. DETAINING.] [Lat. detinerere, from de and tenere, to hold.] 1. The act of detaining; the state of being detained; a delay or stoppage. 2. To prevent from proceeding; to hold in custody. 3. To hold in custody.

Syn. - To withhold; retain; stop; stay; arrest; check; retarde; hinder.

DETAIN'er, n. [L. detainere.] A writ. See DETINUE.

DETAIN or DETAIN'er, n. 1. One who detains. 2. (Law.) (a) Detention of what is another's, even though the original taking may have been lawful. (b) (Eng. Law.) A writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.

DETAIN'ment, n. The act of detaining; detention.

DETect, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DETECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DETECTING.] [Lat. detectus, from de and teregere, to perceive.] 1. To uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose.

DETec'tor, n. One who detects or brings to light.

DETect-ion, n. The act of detecting; the lasing open what was concealed; a hidden, discovered.

DETec'tive, a. Fitted for, or skilled in, detecting; employed in detecting.

DETec'tive, n. A police officer whose business is to detect rogues by adroitly investigating their haunts and habits. See adroitly, investigate.

DETec'tive, n. One who, or which, detects.

DETent', n. [Fr. détente, Lat. detentum, to hold.] A state of relaxing, untying, or unlocking, the wheelwork in the striking part of a clock.

DETention, n. 1. Act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding. 2. State of being detained; confinement; restraint.

DETet (14), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DETERRED (-tered); p. pr. & vb. n. DETERING.] [Lat. deterre, from de and teregere, to frighten, terrify.] To prevent by fear; hence, to prevent by operating motives from doing that to which one is impelled.

DETERge, t. [imp. & p. p. DETERGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DETERGING.] [Lat. detergere, from de and teregere, to rub or wipe off.] To rub or wipe off; to cleanse; to purge away.

DETERgent, a. Cleansing; purging.

DETERgent, n. (Med.) A medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offending matter.

DETERGent, n. (Chem.) A substance that removes dirt or impurities.

DETERGENT, t. [imp. & p. p. DETERGENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DETERGENTING.] [Lat. detergere, from deterre, from deter, worse.] To make worse; to make inferior in quality.

DETERGENT, n. (Chem.) A substance used for removing dirt or impurities.

DETERGENT, v. t. To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.

DETERGENTION, n. State of growing worse, or of having grown worse.

DETERMI-nation, n. 1. Act of determining. 2. That which is determined.

DETERMI-nable, a. Capable of being determined.

DETERMI-nant, n. 1. That which determines. 2. (Math.) The sum of a series of products of several numbers, the products being formed according to certain specified laws.

DETERMI-nate (45), a. [Lat. determinatus, p. p. of determinare, to determine.] 1. Fixed; definite; established. 2. Conclusive; decisive; positive.

DETERMI-nate-ly, adv. In a determinate manner; definitely; distinctly.

DETERMI-nation, n. 1. Act of determining, or state of being determined. 2. Bringing to an end; termination.

DETERMI-nation, n. 1. Direction or tendency to a certain end. 2. A judicial decision, or ending of controversy. 3. That which is determined upon; result of deliberation. 4. Resolution; decision of mind. 5. (Chem.) The ascertainning the amount of any ingredient in a substance. 6. (Logic.) (a) Act of limiting a concept or notion by giving it extension. (b) A point of a set having a notion entia to a concept or notion, thus dividing its extent. 7. (Nat. Hist.) The referring of mineral species, &c., to the species to which they belong.

SYN. - Decision; resolution. - Decision is a cutting short, and stops every energy and promptitude; determination (bringing to a terminus or end) is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose. Determination is with a fixed purpose, a determination is with a fixed purpose. Luther was distinguished for his prompt decision, steadfast determination, and inflexible resolution.

DETERMI-native, a. Having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

DETERMI-nator, n. One who determines. [Rors.]

DETERMI-nation, n. [imp. & p. p. DETERMINED; p. pr. & vb. n. DETERMINING.] [Lat. determinare, from de and terminare, to limit, from terminus, limit, Gr. τέρμα, terminus.] 1. To fix the boundaries of; to mark off or separate. 2. To set bounds to; to bring to an end. 3. To fix the form or character of; to bring about, as a

food, foot; fam, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; longer, link; this;

De-tritu-tion. [L. detritu-tium. See DETRITUM. (Geol.) A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies by attrition, and reduced to small portions.

De-trun-ca-tion. [L. de et trun-ca-tion. See DE- and TRUNCATE; p. pr. & vb. n. DETRUNCATING.] (L. detruere, from de and trun- cate, to thrust, push, shove.) To thrust down; to push down with force.

De-tru-ference. t. [imp. & p. p. DETRUCRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DETRUCRATING.] (L. detruecre, detrucratus, from de and trucare, to maim or shorten, by cutting off, from truncare, malnute, cut short.) To shorten by cutting off.

De-tru-cát-ion. n. Act of cutting off.

De-tru-sion. n. [L. detritus. See DETRUME.] Act of thrusting or driving down. 2. The slipping of clothes over one's head.

De-food (dās). n. [Fr. deuex, two, Lat. duo. (Gemming.) Two; or a card or a die with two spots.

De-form. n. [Late Lat. dissusus, Armor. doeso, telis, phantom, spheric, exclamation, ghost.] An evil spirit; a demon, the devil.

De-fied (60). a. Devilish; extravagant; excessive; enormous. [Lore.]

De-fier-ga-mist. n. One who marries, or marries, a looking-glass. [Time.]

De-fier-ga-mentry. n. [Gr. deffergamia, from deffergos, the second, and yepos, wedding, marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

De-fig-uration. n. [L. defigurare, from de- and figurare, the second, and figus, a fig, or decoration. (Bible.) The first book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

De-fir. n. [Gr. deispo, the second, and avgys, suffering, from aieroy, trabein, to suffer.] (Med.) A sympathetic affection of any part of the body, as headache from an overcharged stomach.

De-fit-es. n. [Gr. deispo, the second, and avgys, suffering, from aieroy, trabein, to suffer.] A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.


De-scribe. v. t. Improver’s register; record; write; name; describe; register; note; account; state; register; note; account. (Chem.) A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

De-scrip-tion. n. Act of devasting; or state of being devasted.

De-scribe, vb. i. (Law.) Waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator.

De-scrip-tious. a. Desolation; ravage; waste; havoc; destruction; ruin; calamity; desolation; possession.

De-volve, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEVELOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEVELOPING.] [Fr. développer, from dé and ol. Fr. voloper, volaper, from Lat. volvere, volare, agreeably, delightedly, hence, voloper, &c., originally to make agreeable, embellish, or keep empty.] 1. To free from a cover or envelope; to disclose or make known; hence, to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees. 2. (Math.) To change the form of, as of a natural number, by executing certain indicated operations without changing the value.

De-volve, vb. i. To go through a process of natural evolution or outgrowth, by successive changes from a less complex form to a more perfect or a finished state. 2. To become visibly gradual.

De-volve-ment. n. Act of developing or disclosing that which is unknown; a series of progressive changes.

De-volve, v. t. (Math.) A process or the process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning. (b.) The equivalent expression into which another has been developed.

De-volve-ment. n. Act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will. 2. A will or testament, properly of real estate. 3. Property devised or given by will.

De-vise, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEVISED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEVISING.] [Lat. devisare, to invent, from de and visere, to see, from visus, view, cognition, deliberation. See DEVISE.] 1. To devise. (See DEVISE.) 2. (Law.) To assign, as title or right; to deprive of.

De-vise, v. t. (Law.) To be lost or allotted, as a title or an estate.

De-vi-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEVIA-TED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEVIA-TING.] (Lat. deviare, deniatur, from de and viae, to go, travel, from viae, way.) To go out of one's way; to turn aside from a course or direction.

De-vi-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEVIA-TED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEVIA-TING.] (Lat. deviare, deniatur, from de and viae, to go, travel, from viae, way.) To go out of one's way; to turn aside from a course or direction.

De-vi-a-tion, n. Act of deviating; a wandering from one's course. 2. State of having deviated; error.

De-vice, n. [From Lat. divisa, p. p. of dividere, to separate, divide, partition.] A devise, or device, is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an invention; a stratagem. 2. An heraldic or family motto, usually connected with an emblematic picture. 3. Power of devising; inventiveness; ingenuity.

De-vi-a-tion, n. Contrivance. —A device implies more of invention; a contrivance more of skill in manipulation. The former word is often used of an artifice, and the latter word is always in a good one, as a crafty device, a useful contrivance.

Devii (devi). n. [A.-S. dief, dieful, diadal, Goth. diadta, diadals, Lat. diabulus, Gr. διάβολος, the devil, the slanderer, from διάδεκα, to slander.] 1. The evil one, Satan, represented in the Scriptures as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c. 2. An evil spirit; a false god. 3. An expulsive indicating surprise or expressing emphasis. (Love.) 4. (Money.) A machine containing a revolving wheel, for producing fire, or driving, cutting, or opening raw materials, as cotton, wool, rags, &c. 5. A very wicked person.

De-vil's, a. An erudite man in a printing office. —To play the devil with; to interfere with.

De-vilish, a. —To make like a devil; to invest with the character of a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.

De-vil's, i. —To cut up cloth or rags in an instrument called a devil.
De-vote', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DEVOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEVOTING.] To give up, or set apart to a solemn act; -- also, in a bad sense, to consign over; to excommunicate; to doom to evil. 2. To give up wholly; to direct the attention of wholly or in part, to attach; -- of Syn. -- To add; apply; dedicate; consecrate; resign; dedicate; consign.

De-vō-ted-ness, n. The state of being devoted or given up.

Dīvo-te, n. One wholly devoted, especially to religion; one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies; a bigot.

De-vō-tion, n. One's devotedness.

De-vō-tion, n. 1. Act of devoting. 2. State of being devoted; affection; especially, feelings toward God appropriate to the consecration implied in acts of worship. 3. Act of consecrating or devoting. 4. A thing consecrated; an object of affection.

Syn. -- Consecration; devotions; religiosity; piety; attachment; devotedness; arder; earnestness.

De-vō-tion-al, a. Pertaining to, used in, or suited to devotion.

De-vō-tor-y, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. DEVOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DEVORING.] [Lat. devorare, de and vorare, to eat greedily, to devour.] 1. To eat up with great eagerness; to consume ravenously. 2. To devore or destroy or appropriate greedily, selfishly, or wantonly. 3. To enjoy with avidity.

Syn. -- To consume; waste; destroy; annihilate.

De-vō-tor, n. One who, or that which, devours.

De-vō-tant, n. [Lat. devotus, p. p. of devorare. See DE-VOTE.] 1. Absorbed in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent. 2. Expressing devotion or piety. 3. Warmly devoted; hearty; earnest.

Syn. -- Holy; pious; religious; prayerful; earnest; solemn; sincere.

De-vō-tful, adv. 1. In a devout manner. 2. With devout emotions. 3. Sincerely; soberly; earnestly.

De-vō-tful-ness, n. Quality or state of being devout.

Dew (dū), n. [A.S. dean, Iceland, døgg, O.H. Ger. tau, tau.] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces, particularly at night.


Dew-dropp, n. A drop of dew.

Dew-ness, n. State of being dewy.

Dew-point, n. [Meteor.] The temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form.

Dewy (dū'ē), a. 1. Covered, or appearing as if covered, with a delicate film of dew or moisture.

Dew-point, n. State of being dewy.

Dewy-point, n. [Meteor.] The temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form.

Dew-y (dū'ē), a. 1. Covered, or appearing as if covered, with a delicate film of dew or moisture.

Dew-y-point, n. State of being dewy.

Dexter, a. [Lat., from Gr. δεξιός, equiv. to δεξίος.] Right-handed; sitting or situated on the right hand; right; as, opposed to left.

Dexter-i-ty, n. [Lat. dextertas, from dexter, q. v.] 1. Readiness and grace in physical activity. 2. Activity and expertness of the mind; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair.

Syn. -- Skill; adroitness; activity; expertness; art; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty.

Dexter, a. Right-handed; sitting or situated on the right hand; as, opposed to left.

Dexter-o-us-ly, adv. In a dexterous manner.

Dexter-o-us-ness, n. Dexterity; adroitness; [left.

Dextral, a. Right-hand; as opposed to Dextro-sal, a. [Lat. dextrosum, contracted from dextrosum, dextroversum, toward the right side, from dexter, right, and versus, versus, p. p. of versus, to turn. Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or a climbing plant.

Dextro-tis, a. The same as Dexteros.

Dey (de), n. [Turk. déj, orig. a maternal uncle, then a godson or goddaughter, now applied to a boy or girl of old people; hence, in Algiers, consigned at length to the commanding officer of the Janizaries, who frequently became afterward pasha or regent of that province.] The governor of Algiers, so called by Europeans before the Turkish conquest.


De-bātis-tic, a. Pertaining to diabetes; afflicted with diabetes.

De-bātis-tric-al, with diabetes.

De-bātis-tri-ca-li, n. [Fr., from dieale.] See Dī-abātis-tri-ca-li. DEVILRY; Diabacy; sorcery; demoniacal, diabolical, devilsh.

De-bātis-tri-le, a. [Gr. δαβηαλης, Lat. diabolicus.] See Dī-abātis-tri-le. Pertaining to, resembling, or appropriate to, the devil.

Syn. -- Devilish; infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious; demoniac.

De-bātis-tri-le-al-ly, adv. In a diabolical manner.

De-bātis-tri-le-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being diabolical; the characteristic of the devil.

De-caus'tic, a. 1. (Med.) That which is caustic by friction, as the sun's rays condensed by a convex lens, sometimes used as a cautery. 2. (Math.) A curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens. 3. (Cal.) The curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

De-caus'tic-al, n. [Lat. daconialis. See DECA.] Per-die-cating or real.

Die-cate, n. [Gr. δακονειν to hear through, from δακω, through, and διω, to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

Die-cous'ties, n. sing. That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the cause and law of sound refracted by passing through different mediums.

Die-cour'tie, a. [Gr. daκωντικος, from δακωνέω, to hear.] Die-cour-tie-al, to separate, distinguish, from δακω, through, and διω, to hear. Separating; indicating something to be distinguished.

Die-dem, n. [Gr. δαδυμα, from δαδυειν, to bind round, from δαδυς, through, across, and δαδω, to bind; Lat. dicuat.] An ornament to fasten a robe, or to raise a body, as a badge of royalty; hence, also, a crown. 2. Royalty; sovereignty; dignity.

Syn. -- (Her.) An arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its center.

Die-er'ies, n. pl. Die-er-ies' or Die-er-e's, See Dī-e'rē's.

Die-er-e's, n. [Gr. διαερεω, from διαερεω, to divide, from δακω, through, asunder, and μπερ, to take, to seize; Lat. dieaeusis.] (Gram.) A marker [·] placed over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters; as, αιωνιος, αιωνιον, αιωνιων, θεος, θεον, θεον. 1. (Med.) The determination of a disease by means of distinctive marks or characteristics.

Die-nous'tic, a. Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease.

Die-nous'tic, a. The mark or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

Die-nous'tic, a. [Lat. diaonosis, from Gr. διανωνω, from angle to angle, from δας, through, and γωνια, an angle.] (Geon.) Not being joined by another angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

Die-nous'tic, a. (Geon.) Not being joined by another angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

Die-nous'tic, a. (Geon.) Not being joined by another angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

Die-net, n. [Gr. διαλεγω, from διαλεγαν, διαλεγω, to converse; dialego, to converse; dialego, to converse; dialego, to converse; dialego, to converse.] 1. Means or mode of expressing thoughts; language; tongue. 2. Local form of a language; patois.

Syn. -- Language; idioms; tongue; speech; phraseology.
D'้า-lettè, a. 1. Pertaining to a dialect or di-
ialectal, 2. Dialectical, dialects. [a dialectic; a reasoner;]

D'้า-lettè-an (ti-si-an), n. One versed in dialectics;

D'้า-lettè-s, sing. [Lat. dialectica. See arc] Gr. dia-
lectikos, dialectical, that branch of rhetoric which teaches the
rules of reasoning; application of logical principles to
discursive reasoning.

D'al-ing, n. The science which unifies the principles of
the arts of dialogue; [Art, dialectics, dialect; art of constructing
dials.

D'al-alt, n. A constructor of dials.

D'а-lé-jé (45), n. [Gr. δαλαίες, change, alluding to
the change and inequality of hister between its natural
joinings; [made of green or white mother of pearl, considered
as a variety of hornblende or augite.

D'а-lо-gist, n. 1. A speaker in a dialogue. 2. A
writer of dialogues.

D'а-lо-gist-la, 1. Relating to, or having the form
of, a dialogue.

D'а-lо-gize, v. i. To discourse in dialogue.

D'а-lò-gique (d'а-lòg-loq), n. [Gr. διαλογικός, from δία-
λεγω, to converse. See DIALECT.] 1. A conversation
between two or more; particularly, a formal conversation
in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises.

D'а-lò-gue, n. A composition in which two or more persons are rep-
resented as conversing on some topic.

D'al-plate, n. The graduated plate of a dial.

D'а-l Qué-s, n. pl. D'а-l Qué-s, v. s. [Gr. δαλαίης, fr. dia-
λει, to part away, to dissolve, fr. δια, through, one from
another, διαλέγω, to divide, to separate. See DIAGE.

D'а-lité, n. 1. (Ger. a) Deity. (b) A solution of continuity.

D'а-l'ité, a. Having the quality of unolling.

D'al-lés-se, v. a. [Gr. δαλλαμάζω, to raise, and μαγνητίζω,
magnetize.] Pertaining to, or exhibiting the pheno-
mena of, diamagnetism.

D'а-mag-nètè, n. Any substance, which in a field of
magnetic force, is differently affected from the ordin-
ary magnetic bodies.

D'а-mag-nètè-al, adv. In the manner of, or according to, diamagnetism.

D'а-ma-nite, n. 1. The science which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamag-
netic bodies. 2. That form or condition of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetism.

D'а-ma-nite, n. [Lat. adamantina, a same as ADAMANTINE.
2. Length Diameter, of a straight line through the center of an ob-
ject from side to side; width; thickness. 3. (Arch.) The
distance of the lower part of a column, used as a unit for measuring all the parts of an order.

D'а-mé-ter, n. Pertaining to a diameter; diametrically.

D'а-mé-ter, n. Plural of DIA-METRE.

D'а-mé-ter-al, a. Belonging or relating to a di-
ameter.

D'а-mé-ter-al, adv. In a diametrical direction; directly.

D'а-mé-nd (d'а-ménd or d'а-mánd), n. [Cor-
rupted from Lat. adamas, adamantia, Gr. ἀδάμας, the hardest iron, steel, diamond, prob.
under the influence of Gr. ἀδαματία, transparent.
See ADAMANTINE. 1. A mineral and gem remark-
ably for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystalized carbon. 2. A ge-
dometrically described figure otherwise called a rhombus or monal.

D'а-mè-s, n. A cast of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond. 4. (Print.) The
smallest kind of type.

cr This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

D'а-mès, n. [Gr. δάμεσις, l. c., ἡ δαμεσίς χρω-
μίων συγγραφία, the concord of the first and last notes, the
clef, from δάμα, through, and σαρών, gener. pl. of σαρώς,
all the notes. 2. The distance, or interval which in-
cludes all the tones. 2. A collection of notes; harmony.

D'а-mès, n. Complete the compass of tones. 4. A
scale or pitch for giving a standard pitch. 5. One of
certain types of tonal scales, so called through the scale of the instrument.

D'а-pèr, n. [Fr. diaper, diaspor, jaspé, marbled, varie-
gated, O. Fr. diapere, L. Lat. diasprae, diaspora, a kind of
dark red, or black, jasper, or jasper, so called through the scale of the instrument.

DIBBLING.] To plant with a dibble; to make holes for planting seeds, &c. 2. To make
holes in, or to make a dibbling in.

D'а-pèl, v. i. [Dim. of Prov. Eng. dib, for dip, to
thrust in, and allied to tip, a little sharp point.] To dip,
as in angling.

D'о-pè, n. Pl. of DIE. A game. See Die, No. 1.

D'о-è, v. to play with dice.

D'о-è, n. A player at dice; one who dies.

D'о-ch'о-мize, n. See in.

D'о-ch'о-мize, v. t. To cut into two parts or pales.

D'о-ch'о-мous, a. [Gr. ὑποκεραυος, from ὑπό, in two,
Differential

Dif-fi-sive, a. Having the quality of diffusing; capable of spreading by flowing; hence, extending.

Dif-fi-sive-ly, adv.

Dif-fi-sive-ness, n. Quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse; — said especially of style.

Dig, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DUG or DIGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGGING.] Digging. — Difficult. (A.-S. dician, O. Diken, to dig, ditch, trench, Goth. digan, deigian, to form. 1. To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade, or other instrument; to clear. 2. To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate.

Dig, v. i. To work with a spade or other like instrument; to do servile work; to delve.

Di-gam-ma, [Gr. διαγάμμα, from διά, for δύο, twice, double, and γάμμα, the letter Γ; — so called because it resembled two gammas placed one above the other.] (Gr. Gram.) A letter (Ғ) of the Greek alphabet, which can be written in two forms. It was pronounced, probably, much like the English w.

Di-gas-tric, a. [Gr. διαγόρας, from δί, for δύο, twice, double, and γάρθος, belly.] (Anat.) Having a double belly. (b.) Pertaining to a certain muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

Di-gest, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIGESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGESTING.] 1. To make, do, or perform. 2. To hard deal with; to best; with difficulty. 3. Not easily wrought upon; not compliant with.

Syn. — Arduous; painful; enraging; perplexed; laborious; unconsumed; aestivating; rigid.

Di-gut-ted, a. [Digut, a. With difficulty; laboriously.

Di-gut-ted, a. 1. Standing very difficult, or hard to accomplish, or to deal with. 2. Something difficult; a thing hard to accomplish or to deal with. 3. A controversy; a variance or disagreement.

Syn. — Controversy; discussion; dispute; objection; embarrassment; perplexity; exiguity; distress; trouble; trial; objection; cavil. See IMPEDIMENT.

Di-gut-ted, a. [Latin. diffidere, p. pr. of diffidere, to distrust, from dis, dis, and fidere, to trust.] 1. Wanting confidence in others. 2. Wanting confidence in one's self.

Syn. — Distrustful; suspicious; hesitating; doubtful; timid; modest; bashful; reserve.

Di-gut-ted, a. In a different manner.

Di-gut-tam, a. [From Lat. dis and forma, shape, form. Cf. DEFORM.] Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; unornamented.


Di-fract-tion, n. (Opt.) The deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow spaces, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colors.

Di-franchise, a. [v. & n. See DISFRANCHISE Di-franchise-ment, a. DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Di-fuse, a. [imp. & p. p. DIFFUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIFFUSING.] Salutary, diffusive; from dis and fundare, to pour, to spread. To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out, or extend, in all directions.

Syn. — Diffusion; diffusion; dispersion; spreading; waste; extend; scatter; diffuse; publish; diffuse.

Di-fuse (di-fuse), a. Poured out; widely spread; not restrained, especially as to style; copious; verbose; prolix; aimless.

Di-fus-ed, a. In a diffused manner; dispersedly.


Di-fus-ed, a. In a diffused manner; by diffusion.

Di-fus-er, a. One who diffuses.

Di-fus-ing, a. Being diffusing; diffusive.

Di-fus-ible, a. [See Diffuse, v. & adj.] Capable of being diffused; diffusive.

Di-fus-ion, n. The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused.

Syn. — Extension; spread; propagation; circulation; expansion; dispersion.

Di-gu-nous, a. Quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse; — said especially of style.

Di-gu-nous, a. From Gr. διαγόρας, from δί, for δύο, twice, double, and γάρθος, belly. (Anat.) Having a double belly. (b.) Pertaining to a certain muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

Di-gust, v. t. (imp. & p. p. DIGESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGESTING.) 1. To arrange methodically; to work over and classify. 2. To prepare in the stomach from proctoría into brook, turn it to chyme; to digest the food. 3. To think over; to reflect upon. 4. To bear with patience or submission. 5. (Chem.) To soften by heat and moisture. 6. (Med.) To suppurate.

Syn. — To arrange; distribute; dispose; concoct.

Di-gest, v. t. Dig-ест-ation. 2. To be produced by heat.

Di-gest, n. [Latin. digestum, p. digesta, from digestus put in order, p. p. of digerere.] 1. That which is digested; especially, that which is wrought over, classified and arranged. 2. A collection of Roman laws, arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian.

Syn. — Compendium; summary; abridgment; pandect.

Di-gest, a. 1. One who digests. 2. Something that aids digestion. 3. A strong, closed vessel, in which limes or other substances may be gradually dissolved by being subjected to a temperature above that of boiling.

Di-gest-i-fac-tion, n. Quality of being digestible.

Di-gest-i-fac-ted, a. Capable of being digested.

Di-gest-i-fac-ted, n. The quality of being digestible; digestibility.


Di-gest-ive, a. Causing to digest; producing digestion; used for digesting; pertaining to digestion.

Di-gest, a. [Late Latin. dissimilis, dissimilar; di- and similis, similar.] 1. Not who digests. 2. A. Place or act of digging. 2. Pl. Places where ore, especially gold, is dug. 3. Pl. Regions; localities. [Loz.]

Di-gist (dit), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIGEST, or DIGESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGESTING.] [A.-S. diktan, to dictate, command, dispose, arrange, from Lat. dictare, to say often, dictate, order, freq., form, of discriere, to say.] To put in order; hence, to dress; to array; to adorn. [Rare.]

Di-gist (dit), n. [Latin. digitus, a finger, an inch, the 16th part of a Roman foot, akin to Gr. δεκατά, to show, point.] 1. A finger. 2. A finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch. 3. The first digit of the foot. (b.) Of the foot. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which all numbers are expressed. 4. (Astron.) A 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

Di-gist-i-tal, a. Pertaining to the fingers, or to digitus.

Di-gist-i-tate, a. [Late Latin. digitatus, having fingers.] See Di-gist-i-tated, a. [surn. (Bot.) Having some leaflets arranged, like the fingers of the hand, at the extremity of a stem, or petiole.

Di-gist-i-tate, a. [Late Latin. digitatus, having fingers. See Di-gist-i-tate, a.

Di-gist-i-form, a. [Latin. digitus, a finger, and forma, shape.] (Bot.) Formed like fingers.

Di-gist-i-grade, a. [From Latin. digitus, finger, toe, and grade, a rank. (b.) Marked, as fingers, in the toes.

Di-gist-i-grade, a. (Zool.) An animal that walks or stops on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Di-gist-i-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIGESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIGESTING.] 1. To digest; to spoil; to qualm. (b.) To digest, to digest; to spoil; to qualm. — Difficult. (A.-S. dician, O. Diken, to dig, ditch, trench, Goth. digan, deigian, to form. 1. To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade, or other instrument; to clear. 2. To hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate.

Di-gist-i-grade, n. (Zool.) An animal that walks or stops on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Di-gist-i-grade, a. From Latin. digitus, finger, toe, and grade, a rank. (b.) Marked, as fingers, in the toes.
DIPLOMACY 207

DIPLOMTÉ, n. One who is skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

DIPLOMATÉ, n. A diplomatist.

DIPLOMATÉES, n. sing. The science of diplomacy, or the art of managing, writing, literary and public documents, &c.; paleography.

DIPLOMATISM, n. Diplomacy. [a diplomat.

DIPLOMATIST, n. One who is skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

DIPLOMATIQUE, adj. or adv. diplomatique, diplo or dip. diplomatic, diplomatic; or diplo, diplomatic; or dip., diplomatic.
Vessel used to dip water or other liquids. 3. (Ornith.) A small bird resembling the blackbird, and seeking its food by diving.

The Dipper (Astron.), the seven principal stars in the constellation of the Great Bear—popularly so called from their arrangement in the form of a dipper.

DIPLOPLAISTE, n. A magnetic needle suspended to a rove from a vertical plane, on which is graduated an arc of the magnetic dip.

DIPTER-AL, a. [From Gr. διπτερος, with two wings, from δις, for δις, double, and πτερος, from πτερον, to fly.] 1. (Entom.) Having two wings only; ditterous. 2. (Arch.) Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks, as well as in front and rear.

DIPTER-OUS, a. (Entom.) Having two wings, as among winged insects, as in some plants.

DIPSTICK, n. [Gr. διστηκτος, from δις, for δις, twice, two-fold, and πτερος, falling, from πτερω, to fall.] (Gr. & Lat. Gram.) Anoun which has only two cases.

DIPSTICK, n. [Gr. διστηκτος, folded, doubled, from δις, for δις, twice, double, and πτερος, to fold, double up.] 1. A folded writing tablet among the ancients, consisting of a small catalogue of bishop's and small writing.

DIVER-DICTION, n. [N. Lat. radiatio, from di, for dis, and radiatio, radiation.] Emission and diffusion of rays of light.

DIVING-DIVINE, n. [comp. DIRE, super. DIREST, L. dirus.] Evil in a great degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

DIRE, a. [Lat. directus, p. p. of dirigere.] 1. Straight: not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading immediately to a point or end. 2. Straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere; outspoken. 3. Immediate; unambiguous; confessed; absolute. 4. In the line of descent; not collateral. 5. (Astron.) In the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east.

Direct chord (Music), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. —Direct fire (Mil.), one in which the direction of the fire is perpendicular to, or as close to the horizon as possible, as distinguished from oblique fire.

Direct tax, a tax assessed directly on possessions, distinguished from indirect taxes.

DIREC'T, a. v. [imp. & p. p. DIRECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DIRECTION.] [Lat. dirigere, directum, from di, for dis, and regere, to keep or lead straight.] 1. To give direction or bearing to. 2. To determine the direction or course of. 3. To point out the proper course to; to put upon the right track. 4. To instruct as a superior. 5. To put a direction or address upon; to superscribe.

DIREC'T-ION, n. A point of guidance; a conduct; a guide; management; a regulation; instruction; a direction; a command; address.

DIREC'T-IVO, a. To give direction; to act as guide.

DIREC'T-IVO, n. (Mus.) A character, thus ['], placed at the end of a staff on the line or space of the first note of a note, to indicate the performance of the piece in its situation.

DIREC'T-IVO, a. One who directs; a director.

DIREC'T-ION, n. 1. Act of directing, or of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering. 2. That which is imposed by directing, or giving or authorizing instruction; precept.

DIREC'T-NESS, n. State of being direct; filthiness; foulness; nastiness; baseness; sordidness.

DIRTY, a. [comp. DIRTIER; super. DIRTIEST.] 1. Drenched with; not clean or pure; serving to delineate. 2. Soiled; base; groveling.

DIRTY, a. [comp. DIRTIEST; super. DIRTIEST.] 1. To make filthy; to soil. 2. To cover with filth.


DIRITION, n. [Lat. dirigito, from dirigere, to break aander, to burst, from di, for dis, and rampere, to break.] A bursting or rending answer.

DISTRIBUTION, n. 1. Act of giving out; distribution; giving. 2. The division of a sum of money among several persons, so as to make it equal. 3. The distribution of a sum of money, goods, or other things, among several persons, so as to make it equal.

DISTRIBUTOR, n. [Lat. distributio, from distribuo, to distribute.]
Dis-a-bil-i-ty, n. [From disable.] 1. State of being disabled; wants of competent physical or intellectual power, means, opportunity, and the like; incapacity; iniquity; incompetency. 2. Want of legal qualification.

Syn. — Inability. — Inability is want of power in itself considered, while disability is want of some loss or loss of the needed competency. One who becomes deranged is under a disability of holding his estate; and one who is made a judge, of deciding in his own case.

Dis/ble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISABLED; pr. & vb. n. DISABLING.] 1. To render unable or incapable; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to disable. 2. [Law,] To deprive of legal right or qualification. 3. To undervalue.

Syn. — To weaken; unfit; disability: incapacitate.


Dis-a-cêm-mo-di-té, n. To incommode.

Dis-a-cêm-mo-di-da-tion, n. A state of being unaccommodated or unsatisfied.

Dis-a-cês-tom, v. t. To render uncustomed.

Dis-a-ça-knowl-i-edge (-nol'ij), v. t. To refuse to acknowledge; to deny; to disown.

Dis-ad-vant-age, n. 1. Deprivation of advantage; un- favorable condition, circumstance, or loss, or the like. 2. Prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good.

Syn. — Detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

Dis-ad-van-táz-euós, a. Attended with disadvantage; unprofitable to turn for, or for, or to or for, or prosper, or successful: inconvenient; prejudicial; detrimental.

Dis-ad-van-táz-euós-ly, adv. In a disadvantageous manner, with or without inconvenience.

Dis-ad-van-táz-euós-nos, n. Unfavorableness to success; inconveniences; loss.

Dis-ahead, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISAFFECTED; pr. & vb. n. DISAFFECTIONATING.] 1. To alienate or diminish the affection of; to alienate and disaffection one.

Dis-afféction, n. 1. The act of disaffectioning; alienation; disfellowship; neglect. 2. (Law.) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal. [Restitution.

Dis-afféction, n. 1. The act of disaffectioning; alienation; disfellowship; neglect. 2. (Law.) Overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal. [Restitution.

Dis-a-gre-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISAGREED; pr. & vb. n. DISAGREEMENTING.] 1. To fall to accord or agree; to lack harmony; to be at variance. 2. To differ in opinion; to hold discordant views. 3. To be unequal; to have unfitness.

Syn. — To differ; vary; dissent.

Dis-a-gre-e-a-bi-lé, a. 1. Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous. 2. Exciting repugnance.

Syn. — Contrary; unsuitable; unpleasant; offensive; displeasing.

Dis-a-gre-e-a-bi-ness, n. The state or quality of being disagreeable: unpleasantness.

Dis-a-gre-e-a-bly, adv. In a disagreeable manner.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.

Dis-a-gre-e-ment, n. 1. Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A falling out or controversy.
commodious, to make fit, from commodus, fit, commodious.] To put to inconvenience.

Syn. — To inconvenience; annoy; molest; trouble; inconvenience.

Dis-commodious, a. Incommodious. [Rare.]

Dis-commodious-ness, n. Inconvenience.

Dis-cord, n. 1. The state of being discordant; the right of common. 2. To deprive of the privileges of a place. 3. To deprive of the composure or equanimity of. 3. To put out of place or service.

Syn. — To disorder; derange; unsettle; disturb; disconcert; stagger; discomfit; disconcert; discompose.

Dis-composed, a. 1. State of being incomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation. 2. Discordance; inconsistency.

Dis-cônsur't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCONSURRED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCONSERRING.] To discommission or discharge, to destroy the composure or equanimity of.

Dis-compose'y, a. 1. State of being incomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation. 2. Discordance; inconsistency.

Dis-con-côr't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCONCERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCONCERTING.] To disconcert or distress; to throw into disorder; to destroy the composure of; to disturb the composure of.

Syn. — To discompose; abash; derange; ruffle; confuse; disturb; defeat; frustrate.

Dis-con-côr'tion, n. Act of disconcerting, or of being disconcerted; confusion; discomposure.

Dis-con-fôrm'a-ble, a. Not conformable.

Dis-con-fôrm'ty, n. Want of conformity.

Dis-con-gru-it'y, n. Want of congruity; incongruity; discord.

Dis-con-net't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCONNECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCONNECTING.] To disconnect the union or connection of; to separate; to sever.

Dis-con-ne'côr'tion, n. Act of separating, or of being separated; separation; want of union.

Dis-con-se-crâte, v. t. To desecrate. [Rare.]

Dis-con-sôle, v. i. In a disconsolated manner.

Dis-con-sôl'a-tion, n. State of being disconsolate.

Dis-con-têt, n. State of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

Dis-con-tent, a. [imp. & p. p. DISCONTENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCONTENTING.] To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfaction.

Dis-con-tênt-ed, a. In a discontented manner or manner.

Dis-con-tênt-ness, n. Uneasiness of mind.

Dis-con-tênt'ment, n. The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

Dis-con-tin'u-ance, n. [See DISCONTINUE.] 1. Act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts. 2. (Law.) (a) A breaking off or interruption of an estate. (b) Termination of an action in practice by the voluntary entry of a denial or of a verdict of acquittal. An entry of a verdict of acquittal by the plaintiff discontinues the action. (c) That technical interruption of the proceedings in pleading in an action, which follows where a defendant does not answer the whole of the plaintiff's declaration, and the plaintiff omits to take judgment for the part unanswered.

Syn. — Cessation; intermission; interrupt; discontinuance; separation; disunion; disruption; disruption.

Dis-con-tin'nu'a-tion, n. Break or interruption of continuity; discontinuance; intermission; interruption; disruption.

Dis-con-tin'u'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCONTINUED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCONTINUING.] 1. To interrupt the continuity of; to break off, as a practice or habit; to put an end to. 2. To cease attention to, or entertainment or reception of. 3. To break the continuity of; to discontinue.

Dis-con-tîn'u'e, v. i. 1. To lose continuity or cohesion of parts. 2. To be separated or severed; to part.

Dis-con-tîn'ner, n. One who discontinues.

Dis-con-tîn'nuy'ty, n. Want of continuity or cohesion; disconjunction; discontinuity; of parts.

Dis-con-tîn'nu-ous, a. Not continuous; interrupted; broken up; interrupted.

Dis-cord, n. [Lat. discordia, discordant, from discord and cord, cords, heart.] 1. Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife. 2. (Music.) Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear disagreeably; owing to the incomparability of the vibrations which they produce.

Syn. — Variance; difference; opposition; dissension; contention; strife; clashing; dissonance.

Dis-côr'd, n. State or quality of being discorded.

Dis-côr'dan-ty, a. Antidisorder; inconsistency.

Dis-côr'dan'ty, n. Being antidiscordant; clashing; dissonance.

Dis-côr'da-tion, n. Not in harmony or musical concord.

Syn. — Disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary; contrarious; discordant; harsh; jarring.

Dis-côr'dant, n. [Prefixed and count, in. v. q. v.] 1. An allowance made for any reason upon an account; debt, demand, calculated, and the like. 2. A deduction made for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due. 3. Act of discounting.

Dis-count, or Dis-count', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOUNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOUNTING; prefix dis- and count, in. v. q. v.] 1. To deduct from an account, debt, charge, and the like. 2. To loan money upon, deducting the discount or allowance for interest. 3. To leave out of account. [Rare.]

Dis-count, or Dis-count', v. i. To lend, or make a practice of lending, money, abating the discount.

Dis-count'a-ble, a. Capable of being, or suitable to be, discounted.

Dis-count'ing-nance, n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOUNTED; 108; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOUNTENANCING.] 1. To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash. 2. To refuse to countenance or give the support of one's approval to; to discount.

Dis-count'ne-nance, n. Unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; cold treatment; disapprobation.

Dis-count'ner, n. One who discounts or discomposes or discounts.

Dis-count'er, n. One who discounts.

Dis-count'ry, n. [discount.] [discounted or discountenanced.

Dis-côr'a-ge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOURAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOURAGING.] 1. To diminish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; depress; depress; disfavor; discouragement.

Dis-côr'a-ge, a. Able of being discouraged.

Dis-côr'a-ge-ment, a. (dis-côr'a-ge), n. 1. Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; deprivation. 2. That which discourages.

Dis-côr'a-ger, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOURAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOURAGING.] 1. To diminish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; depress; depress; disfavor; discouragement.

Dis-côr'a-ge-ment, a. (dis-côr'a-ge), n. 1. Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; deprivation. 2. That which discourages.

Dis-côr'a-ger, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOURAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOURAGING.] 1. To diminish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; depress; depress; disfavor; discouragement.

Dis-côr'a-ge-ment, a. (dis-côr'a-ge), n. 1. Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; deprivation. 2. That which discourages.

Dis-côr'a-ger, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOURAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOURAGING.] 1. To diminish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; depress; depress; disfavor; discouragement.

Dis-côr'a-ge-ment, a. (dis-côr'a-ge), n. 1. Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; deprivation. 2. That which discourages.

Dis-côr'a-ger, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISCOURAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISCOURAGING.] 1. To diminish the courage of; to deprive of confidence. 2. To deter one from; to dishearten one with respect to.

Syn. — To dishearten; dispirit; depress; depress; disfavor; discouragement.
DISCREDIT

Syn. — Diseased; disreputable; disreput. [imp. & p. p. of discredit.] 1. To refuse to credit; to discredit. 2. To deprive of credibility. 3. To deprive of credit; to go against. 4. To deprive of credit or goodness; to bring reproach upon. 5. To disregard; to be indifferent to. 6. To disregard in the adaptation of means to ends.

Syn. — Prudent; sagacious; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Dis-cres-tly, adv. In a discreet manner; prudently.

Dis-cres-tion, n. 1. The faculty of distinguishing good from evil; the result of experience and observation. 2. The act or power of judging; the faculty of judging; good sense; wisdom.

Dis-cres-tion-ary, n. 1. Sentimental; decided; perhaps. 2. Judgment; prudence; discretion.

Dis-cres-tion-ate, v. t. 1. To make a distinction; to distinguish accurately. 2. To mark; to distinguish by a peculiarity or sign.

Dis-cres-tion-ate-ly, adv. To make a distinction; to distinguish accurately.

Dis-cres-tion-ate-ness, n. Distinction.

Dis-cres-tion-ate-ness, n. 1. The faculty of distinguishing; the faculty of making a difference. 2. That which distinguishes.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; penetration; acuteness; keenness.

See DISCRIMINATION.

Dis-cres-tion-ate-ness, n. 1. Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic. 2. Observing distinctions; making differences; discriminating.


Dis-crown-er, n. [Lat. discuminens, p. pr. of discumbere, to lie down, recline, from dis and cumbare, to lie down.] Act of leaning at meal, according to the manner of the ancients.

Dis-crown-er, v. t. To free from that which cumbers or impedes; to disencumber.

Dis-crown-er, v. i. To free from that which cumbers or impedes; to disencumber.

Dis-coun-tain, v. t. [imp. & p. p. of dis-coun-tain.] 1. To discard; to be indifferent to.


Dis-coun-tain-ment, n. 1. The act of discounting. 2. State of being discounted. 3. Quality of being discounting; faculty of nicely distinguishing. 4. That which distinguishes; mark of distinction.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; penetration; acuteness; keenness.

See DISCRIMINATION.

Dis-coun-tain-ment, n. 1. Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive; characteristic. 2. Observing distinctions; making differences; discriminating.

Dis-coun-tain-ment, n. 1. The faculty of distinguishing; the faculty of making a difference. 2. That which distinguishes.

Syn. — Discernment; penetration; penetration; acuteness; keenness.

See DISCRIMINATION.

Dis-cuss, v. t. [imp. & p. p. of dis-cuss.] 1. To debate; to discuss a subject is to pull it to pieces; to debate a point is to battle it out.

Dis-cuss, n. One who discusses.

Dis-cuss, v. o. To debate; to discuss a subject; to discuss by arguments; to dispute; to debate; to discuss by arguments; to dispute.

Dis-cuss, v. a. Able or tending to discuss.

food, foot; ärn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gém, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
Syn.—Aversion; distaste; dislikes; dislike. See AVEN-

Syn.-pr. & vb. n. DISANTAGLING.] To free from entan-
glement; to extricate from complication and perplexity.


Dis-en-thral, v. t. To disenthral. [throne.

Dis-en-thro Sü, v. t. To deprive of a throne; to de-
depose a king.

Dis-en-tró, v. t. To deprive of title or claim.

Dis-en-tráng, v. t. To take out from a tomb.

Dis-en-tránče, v. t. To awaken from a trance.

Dis-es-teem, n. Want of esteem, low regard, inclining to dislike; disfavor.


Dis-es-tú-a-ment, n. Want of favor; to disesteem; disregard. 2. State of not being in favor. 3. An unkindness; a disabling act.


Dis-fà-vor-or, n. One who disfavors or disesteems.

Dis-fi-gúra-tión, n. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which dishfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISFIGURED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISFIGURING.] To mar the figure or appearance of; to render less complete or beautiful.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. Act of disfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
utes; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.

Dis-fi-gúr-i-ment, n. 1. Act of dishfiguring, or state of being dishfigured; deformity. 2. That which disfig-
ures; a deformity.
insect, integrate, integration, to renew, repair, from integer, en-tire, to make whole into one parts.

Dis-integrate, n. Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; reduction to integral parts.

Dis-integrate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISINTEGRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISINTEGRATING.] 1. To take out of the grave or tomb. 2. To bring out, as from a hiding-place.

Dis-interest-ed, a. Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from self-interest.

Syn. — Unbiased; impartial; uninterested; indifferent.

Dis-interest-ed-ly, adv. In a disinterested manner.

Dis-interest-edness, n. State or quality of being disinterested; impartiality.


Dis-interrupt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISRUPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISRUPTING.] 1. To put out of joint; to dislocate. 2. To separate at junctures; to break in pieces.

3. To break the natural order and relations of objects.

Dis-joint, v. i. To fall or break in pieces.

Dis-joint-ly, adv. In a disjointed state.


Dis-junct-ion, n. 1. Act of disjointing; disunion; separation; disjointedness. Adj. One prepositional. 2. a. Tending to disjoint; separating; disjunctive. Conj. A connecting grammatically two words or clauses expressing at the same time an opposition. (closely related to the noun, e.g. "not only...but also"). Disjunctive proposition, one in which the parts are connected by a negative (e.g. "not all men are wise"). Disjunctive proposition, one in which the major proposition is disjunctive.

Dis-junct-i-ve, a. (Gram.) (a) A disjunctive conjunction. (b) A disjunctive proposition.


Disk, n. [Gr. diákos, Lat. discus.] See DISK and DISH. [Often written disc.] 1. A flat, circular plate. 2. A discus; a quaint. 3. (Astron.) The face of a celestial body, especially the surface of the whole body, as seen from a place. The central part of a radiate compound flower. (c) A part of the receptacle enlarged or expanded under or around the pistil.

Dis-lac-quer. To lift and usually permanent aversion.

Syn. — Disaffection; disinclination; displeasure; disolie; distaste; aversion; antipathy; repugnance; disgust.


Dis-loqu-ed, v. t. To go from a place of rest.

Dis-loquent, n. The act or process of dislocating or disrupting parts.

Dis-loqu-ial, a. Not loyal; false to allegiance; false in love.

Syn. — Dishonest; faithless; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; inconsistent.

Dis-loqu-ial-ly, adv. In a disloquial manner; treacherously.

Dis-loqu-ial-ly, n. Want of loyalty; lack of fidelity; violation of allegiance; unfaithfulness in love.

Dis-mal (dis’mal), a. [Originally a noun; e.g., "I trow it was in the dismal, " Cluver; from Lat. dis malis, evil day.] Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depresses the spirits.

Syn. — Dreary; sordid; gloomy; dark; dull; horrible; dire; direful; frightful; horrible; lamentable; dolorous; calamitous; sorrowful; sad; melancholy; unhappy.

Dis-mal-ly, adv. In a dismal manner.

Dis-mant, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISMANTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISMANTLING.] 1. To strip or discipline of dress, or a...
DISPÔSE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISPOSING.] [Lat. disponère, disposition, from prefix dis and ponere, to lay, put, set.] 1. To distribute and put in place; in order to. 2. To regulate. 3. To align, arrange, or order; to prepare for an object or purpose. 4. To give a tendency or inclination, especially, to incline the mind of.

DISPOSÉ, p. a. Inclined; minded.

DISPOSÉ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISPOSING.] 1. Act of disposing; disposal. 2. The state or the manner of being disposed; distribution; arrangement; order. 3. Tendency to any action or state resulting from natural constitution. 4. Natural aptitude of mind resulting from constitution.

DISPOSI'TION, n. 1. A disposition of; to prepare; to make ready; to have the disposition of. 2. (Law) An injury to real property which consists of a determination of property or possession; [disposal; disposition; disposition.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; dissertation; an incommunicative discussion.

DISREGAR'D, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DISREGARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISREGARDING.] Not to regard; to pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight.

DISIGH'ARD, n. The act of disregarding, or the state of being disregarded; omission; neglect.

DISIGH'ER, n. One who disregards.

DISINFIL'nish, n. 1. Want of relish; distaste; dislike; aversion; distaste; nausea.

DISINHER'IT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISINHERITED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISINHERITING.] 1. To take away or dispose of; to make a degree of disgust at.

DISIP'U-TA-BLE, adv. Not reputable; tending to bring into disrepute; discredited.

DISIP'U-TA-BLY, adv. Not reputable; tending to bring into disrepute; discredited.

DISIP'U-TA-TION, n. Loss or want of reputation or DISIP'U-TA'TE, v. t. Credit.

DISIP'U-TA'TION, n. Loss or want of reputation or credit.

DISSTEEM, n. Discord; dissatisfaction; displeasure; disapproval; dislike; disfavor; unpopularity; unpopularity.

DISSTEEM, n. Discord; dissatisfaction; displeasure; disapproval; dislike; disfavor; unpopularity; unpopularity.

DISSTEEM, n. Discord; dissatisfaction; displeasure; disapproval; dislike; disfavor; unpopularity; unpopularity.

DISSTEEM, n. Discord; dissatisfaction; displeasure; disapproval; dislike; disfavor; unpopularity; unpopularity.

DISSTEEM, n. Discord; dissatisfaction; displeasure; disapproval; dislike; disfavor; unpopularity; unpopularity.

DISSTEEM, n. Discord; dissatisfaction; displeasure; disapproval; dislike; disfavor; unpopularity; unpopularity.
Dissect'or, n. One who dissects; an anatomist.

Dissec'tion, n. [imp. & p. p. DISSECED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSECTING.] (Law.) To deprive of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully.

Dis-sē'l-zē, n. (Law.) One who celeced, or put out of possession of another unlawfully.

Dis-se'zín, n. (Law.) An unlawful dispossessing of a person actually seized of the hereditament.

Dis-sē'zor, n. (Law.) One who dispossesses.

Dis-se'zi'nating, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSEZED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSEIZING.] [Of Fr. dissezier, Lat. dissimulare, from dis and simulare, to make like another, from similis, like.] 1. To hide under false semblance to pass for; to conceal or disguise upon; to disguise; to mask. 2. To make pretense of; to feign.

Syn. — To conceal; disguise; disimulate; mask; cloak; disguise.

Dis-sēm'ble, v. i. To conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretense.

Dis-sēm'bler, n. One who dissemblers.

Syn. — Hypocrite. — A dissembler conceals what he is. A hypocrite feigns to be what he is not. When Andre passed within the American lines in a citizen's dress, he was a dissembler. Arnold, whom he went to visit, had long been a hypocrite.

Dis-sēm-nā'tā, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSEMENATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSEMINATING.] [Lat. disseminare, dissemintariare, to scatter seeds, to sow; sed, seeds.] 1. To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation, like seed. 2. To spread or extend by dispersion.

Syn. — To spread; diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse.

Dis-sēm-nā'tion, n. Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; diffusion; dissemination.

Dis-sēm-nā'tive, a. Tending to scatter, or to become scattered, abroad, or disseminated.

Dis-sēm-nā'tor, n. One who disseminates.

Dissec'tion, n. [Lat. dissectionem, from dissecare, to dissect.] See SADISCE. Disagreeing; contrariwise. [Rare.]

Dis-sent'er, n. One who dissents; especially, one, not a Roman Catholic, who dissents or separates from the church of England; a Dissident.

Dis-sent'ing, v. a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

Dis-sent'ent, n. One who disagrees, or dissents.

Dis-ser-ta'tion, n. [Lat. dissertatio, from dissertare, to discourse at length.] A formal or elaborate discourse; a dissertation; an essay.

Dis-ser've (H. v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSEVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSEVERING.] To injure; to hurt; to harm.

Dis-ser've, n. Injury; harm; mischief.

Dis-ser've-a-blo, a. Unserviceable; mischievous; harmful; injurious.

Dis-sēv'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSEVED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSEVERING.] In this word, dis, as in dispart, augments the signification.] To part in two; to divide asunder; to disunite; to sever.

Dis-sēv'er-ance, n. Act of dissevering; separation; disunion.

Dis-sēv'er-age, n. Act of disuniting; disunion.

Dis-sī-dent, a. [Lat. dissidentes, p. pr. of dissidere, to sit apart, to disagree, from dis and sedere, to sit.] Not agreeing; dissenting.

Dis-si'de, a. [Lat. dissidium, p. p. of dissequi, to separate, from dis and sequi, to follow.] One who dissents or separates from the established religion; a dissenter.

Dis-si-līn'ce (or dis-si'yens), n. Act of leaping or starting asunder.

Dis-si-qlor, a. [Lat. dissilior, p. p. of dissolare, to leap or burst asunder, from dis and solare, to leap.] Bursting and opening with an elastic force.

Dis-sīm'lar, a. Unlike; heterogeneous.

Dis-si-mul'ity, n. Want of resemblance; likeness; dissimilitude.

Dis-sīm-yl'ar-ly, adv. In a dissimilar manner.

Dis-sī-myl'tūde, n. 1. Want of similitude or resemblance; dissimilitude. 2. (Rhett.) A comparison by contrast.

Dis-sīm'u-lat'ion, n. [Lat. dissimulatio. See DISSEMINE.] Act of dissimulating or feigning; false pretense; hypocrisy.

Dis-sī-pa-grade, a. Liable to be disappointed. [Rare.]

Dis-sī-pā'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSSIPATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSSIPATING.] [Lat. dissipare, dissipari, from prefix dis, away, and Augustine, an abscissa, a throw.] 1. To drive asunder. 2. To destroy by wasteful extravagance.

Syn. — To disperse; scatter; dispel; spend; expend; squander; waste; consume; lavish.

Dis-sī-pā'te, v. i. 1. To separate and disappear; to waste away; to vanish. 2. To be extravagant, wasteful, or dissolve in the pursuit of pleasure.

Dis-sī-pā'tion, n. 1. Act of dissipating or dispersing; a state of dispersion or separation. 2. A dissolve course of action; proceeding in quibbling or in a way which distracts attention. 3. A state of distracted attention.

Dis-sō-cia'ble, a. Not well associated or assorted; incongruous. 2. Unsuitable to society.

Dis-sō-cia'al, a. Unfriendly to society.

Dis-sō-cia-łate (shí-iát), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSOCIA'TED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSOCIA'TING.] [Lat. sociare, from socius, a companion.] To separate; to disunite.

Dis-sō-cia-łation (shí-i-ah-shun), n. Act of separating; a state of separation; disjunction.


Syn. — Unbecoming; disorderly; wild; wanton; luxurious; vicious; licentious; lewd; rakish; debauched.

Dis-so-lute-ly, adv. In a loose or dissolve manner.

Dis-so-lute-ness, n. State or quality of being dissolve; debauchery; disjunction.

Dis-so-lu'-tion, n. 1. Act of dissolving, or separating into component parts. 2. Change from a solid to a fluid state. 3. Change of form by chemical agency. 4. Dissolution of an assembly by terminating its sittings; the breaking up of a partnership. 5. Extinction of human life; death. 6. State of being dissolved. 7. Destruction; ruin; liquidation; dissolution.

Dis-sō-lυ'-nål (dis-sō-lυ'-nål), a. Capable of being dissolved.

Dis-so-lυ've (dis-sō-lυ've), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISLOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISLOVING.] [Lat. dissolvere, from pref. dis and solvere, to loose, to free.] 1. To separate into component parts. 2. To break the security of, or to disconnect. 3. To convert into a liquid; to melt; to liquefy. 4. To destroy the power of. 5. To terminate; to cause to disappear. 6. (Law.) To dissolve an agreement which does not readily coalesce.

Dis-so-lυ've (dis-sō-lυ've, 01), v. i. 1. To waste away; to be dissipated. 2. To become fluid; to be melted. 3. To fade away; to vanish.

Dis-so-lυ'ver, n. One who has, or that which dissolves.

Dis-so-nan'ce, n. 1. A mingling of discordant sounds; discord; jargon. 2. Want of agreement; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency.

Dis-so-nan-cy, n. Discord; dissonance.

Dis-so-nant, a. [Lat. dissonans, p. pr. of dissonare, to be discordant, from dis and sonare, to sound.] 1. Discordant; unharmonious. 2. Disagreeing; incongruous. 3. Dis-suade (dis-sω'də), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISSUAI'D; p. pr. & vb. n. DISSUAI'ING.] [Dissevius, from dis and suadere, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against.

Dis-suad'er, n. One who dissuades.

Dis-suain' (shō-ah'ən), n. 1. Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing.

2. A dissuasive.

Dis-suain'sive (swō'-səiv), a. Tending to dissuade.

Dis-suain've (swō'-səiv), n. An argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure.

Dis-syll'-able, a. Consisting of two syllables only.

Dis-syll'-nab-le, or Dis-syll'-na-bl-e, a. [Gr. δυσυλλαβή, from δυς, twice, double, and συλλαβή, syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

Dis-taff, n. 1. [A.S. distaf. See DISTAFF.] The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spha-
DISTAIN, n. [See DISTANT.] 1. A space between two objects. 2. Remoteness of place; a remote place. 3. Interval of time. 4. Reserve; respect; ceremoniousness.

Angular distance, the angle of separation between the directions in which two bodies are seen; apparent distance.

DISTANCE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISTANCED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISTAINING.] [O. Fr. distaindre, destreindre, to take away color, flare, and distend, Lat. distortus, to dye, to close. — To stain; to discolor.

DISTANCE, n. [See DISTANT.] 1. A space between two objects. 2. Remoteness of place; a remote place. 3. Interval of time. 4. Reserve; respect; ceremoniousness.

Angular distance, the angle of separation between the directions in which two bodies are seen; apparent distance.

DISTANCE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISTANCED (108); p. pr. & vb. n. DISTAINING.] Not to have resiib for; to dislike the sight of; to make distasteful; to make distasteful; to have a distaste for.

DISTASTEFUL, a. Unpleasant or disgusting to the taste. 2. Displeasing to the feelings. 3. Manifesting distaste or dislike.

DISTASTEFUL, adj. In a displeasing manner.

DISTEMPER, n. 1. A morbid state of the animal system characterized by the presence of putrid substances. 2. Ill humor, or bad temper. 3. (Paint.) A preparation of opaque or body colors, with size instead of oil.

SYN. — Disease; disorder; sickness; illness; malady; indisposition; disease; sickness.

DISTEMPER, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISTEMPERED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISTEMPERING.] 1. To deprive the functions of, whether bodily or mental; to bring disease upon. 2. To disturb; to ruffle; to make ill-humored.

DISTEMPER, n. 1. To make distasteful; to have a distaste for.

DISTEMPER-A-TIRES (58), n. 1. A mixture of contrarieties; confusion; disorder. 2. Violent disturbance.

DISTEMPER, n. 1. Disease; distemper. 2. Mental unquietness. 3. Mental uneasiness.

DISTEND, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DISTENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. DISTENDING.] [Lat. distendere, from prefix dis and tendere, to stretch, stretch out.] 1. To lengthen out. 2. To stretch; to spread in all directions.

SYN. — To dilate; to enlarge; to swell.

DISTEND, v. i. To become expanded or inflated.

DISTENDIBLE, a. Capable of being distended.

DISTENTION, n. 1. Act of distending; state of being distended or expanded by the introduction of air or gas.

DISTICH (distik), n. [Gr. διστίχως, διστίχων, with two rows, of two verses, from δί, for δί, twice, twofold, and στίχος, row, verse.] [Pros. (a.) A couple of verses making complete sense. (b.) A couple of lines, of different kinds of verse, which are repeated in the same order.

DISTICH, n. 1. Having two rows, or disposed in two.

DISTICH-OUS, a. Having two rows, or disposed in two.

DISTILLATION, n. 1. The operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification. 2. The substance extracted by distillation.
DIVERSITY 219

from care on study, and thus relaxes and amuses.

3. (Arith.) Any number of the antecedent and force of an
enemy from the point where the principal attack is
to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts.

Syn. — Amusement; entertainment; pastime; solace; recrea-
tion. 

Di-vers-ty, n. 1. A state of difference; unlikelihood.
2. Multiplicity of difference; variety.

Di-vér't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIVERTED; p. r. & vb. n. DIVERTING.] [Lat. divertere, from dīre, to dis.
side, to turn; turn or direct from any course, direc-
tion, or intended application. 2. To turn from business or study.

Syn. — To please; gratify; amuse; entertain; exhilarate; delight.

Di-ver't, n. One who, or that which, diverts.

Di-ver't-i-gone, n. 1. Diversion. [Kare.] 2. (pron. de'vert-i-gon') [Fr.] A short ballet, or other enter-
tainment, between the acts of longer pieces.

Di-ver'tive, a. Tending to divert; amusing.

Di-vé'st, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DIVESTED; p. r. & vb. n. D. VESTING.] [It. destivare. See DEVEST.] 1. To
strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage. 2. To deprive.

Di-vé'st-i-ture (di'sātūr'), n. The act of divesting or the state of being divested.

Di-vide', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIVIDED; p. r. & vb. n. DIVIDING.] [Lat. dividere, from dīrire, to dis,
side; the act of cutting or dividing into pieces. 1. To divide into parts.
2. To separate, as to divide a number; to make division.
3. To separate into two parts, for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure. 6. (Logic.) To separate into species.

Syn. — To sever; sunder; cleave; deal out; distribute; assign; allot; apportion; separate; distribute.

Di-vide', v. i. 1. To be separated; to part; to open. 2. To vote by separating a legislative house into two parts.

Di-vid-énd, n. [Lat. dividendus, -a, -um, from divid-ere to divide. See supra.] 1. The share of the interest or profit of stock in trade, or other employment, which belongs to each proprietor. 2. (Arith.) A number or quantity which is to be divided.

Di-vidéndum, n. or that which, divide; spe-
cifically, pl., an instrument, usually with two legs, for
dividing lines, describing circles, & c.; compasses.

Di-vid-i-tion, n. [See DIVINE.] Act of dividing; act of separating; predicting future events; augury; omen; con-
junctural prose.

Di-vine', a. [compar. DIVINER; superl. DIZZIEST.] [Lat. divinus, divine, divinely inspired, from dīusus, dīusus, belonging to a deity, Gr. dèos.] 1. Belonging to God. 2. Proceeding from God. 3. Appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise. 4. Apparently above what is human. 5. Relating to divinity or theology.

Syn. — Supernatural; superhuman; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred.

Di-vine', n. 1. A priest; a clergyman. 2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Di-vine', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIVINED; p. r. & vb. n. DIV-ING.] [Lat. divinare. See supra.] To foresee or fore-
know.

Syn. — To foretell; predict; presage; prognosticate; guess;

Di-vine', v. i. 1. To practice divination. 2. To impart

visions of the future. 3. To have visions or foresee-

ings of the future. 4. To guess or conjecture.

Di-vine', n. 1. State in a divine or godlike manner.
2. By the agency or influence of God.

Di-vine', n. One who divines.

Di-ving-bōll, n. A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-
shaped, used to catch fish, and to discover water or muds under ground.

Di-ving-boad', n. 1. A vessel of state being divine; deity; god-
head. 2. The Deity; God. 3. A false god. 4. A cele-
stial being, inferior to God, but superior to man. 5. Su-
pernatural power or virtue. 6. Awe-inspiring character;
sublimity, grandeur, majesty, splendor.

Di-ving-li'ty, n. The quality of being divisible.

Di-vi's-ti-ble, a. Capable of being divided.

Di-vi'stion (vi'shún), n. [Lat. division, from dividere, dī-
divere, to divide; of, or by, division.] 1. Act of dividing. 2. State of being divided. 3. That which is divided.
4. The process of dividing the sum by a mass. 5. Difference in opinion or feeling. 6. Difference of condition. 7. Separation of the members of a deliberative body to as-
certain the vote. 8. (Arith.) Process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in an-
other. (b.) The rule by which the operation is performed.
9. (Mil.) A section of an army or fleet, complete in it-
self, and commanded by a general officer.

Syn. — Consent; assent; separation; partition; dif-
fERENCE; variances; discord; disunion.

Di-vi'sion-al, a. 1. Marking, expressing, or making di-
vision. 2. Belonging to a division or district.

2. To disrupt; to sunder.

Di-vi'sive'ly, adv. In a divisive manner.

Di-vi'sion-ment, n. Divorce.

Di-vi'sion-er, n. The person or cause that produces di-
visions.

Di-vi'sion-er, v. a. Having power to divorce.

Di-vi-gul'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIVULGED; p. r. & vb. n. DIVULGING.] [Lat. divulgare, from dīsul, for undis, and vulgare, to make public, from vulgus, the common peo-
ple.] To make public; to publish; to disclose.

Syn. — To publish; discover; communicate; impart.

Di-vul'gation, n. One who divulges or reveals.

Di-vul'sion, n. [Lat. divulsionis, from dividere.] Act of
pulling or pinching away; a rending assnder.

Di-vul'sive, a. Tending to pull assunder or rend.

Di-zīng (di'zing or di'zîng), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DIZENED;
p. r. & vb. n. DIZENSING.] [Perhaps originally to dress in a foolish manner, and allied to ðizzy, q. v. But, cf. also O. Eng. ðiseste, ðisest, to dress it.] To dress gaudily; to deck gayly; to rig out; to overdress; to bedizen.

Di-zīn'es, n. Giddiness; vertigo.

Di-zīzy, a. Tending to twist or wind. 2. (Hist.) Long
pivoted; superl. DIZIEST; [A.-S. dysig, dysigf. foolish, inapaid, O. H. Ger. tuwig, tusê, tisse, D. duizelig, dizy, dityz, misty, hazy. Dan. dansig, drowsy, sleepy.] 1. Having a sensation of ver-
tigo; giddy; hence: confused; indistinct. 2. Causing giddiness. 3. Unreflecting; heedless.

Di-zīzy, v. t. To make giddy; to confuse.

Dō, n. [Mss.] A syllable attached to the first tone of the
major diatonic scale from the keynote of solmization.

Di-doo (di'du), v. t. or auxiliary. [imp. DID; p. p. DONE;
p. r. & vb. n. DOING.] [A.-S. dôn, Goth. tau-
gin.] 1. To perform; to execute; to make. 2. To produce, as a sound; to make the fact of performing
complete; to finish; to accomplish. 4. To cook com-
pletely. 5. To translate or transform into, as a written text. 6. To decease; to play a trick upon; to hoax; to humbug.

To do over, to make over; to perform a second time. — To do
up, to pack together. — To do with; to dispose of; to use
of; to have to do with; to have concern, business, or inter-
course with; to deal with.

Dōq, v. i. 1. To act or behave. 2. To fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health. 3. To manage; to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end.

To do for, to put an end to; to ruin; to disappoint; &c. — To
do without, to get along without. — To have done, to have made an end or conclusion. To have done with, to have completed; to be through with.

Dönt, v. i. See DOTE.

Dóc'i-ble-t'y, n. 1. Condition or quality of being doci-
ble; teachableness. 2. Dôc'o-ble, a. [Lat. docibilis, from docere, to teach.] Easily taught or managed; teachable; docile.

Dôc'le, a. [Lat. dociles, from docere, to teach.] Teach-
able; easily taught or managed; teachable; docile.

Dôc'o-ble-t'y, n. Teachableness; readiness to learn.

Dôc'i-ma-gy, n. [Gr. δοκισμα, an essay, examination, from δοκεω, to assay or examine metals.] The art or practice of making tests to ascertain the nature, quality, &c., of objects.

Dôc'i-ma'st'e, a. Proving by experiments.

Dôck, n. [A.-S. docce, perhaps allied to Gr. δακος, δα-
foot, foot; ārn, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ēn, ēt; as; exist; ligger, link; this.
Dóg-má-té-ly, adv. Arrogantly; positively.

Dóg-má-ti-les, n. sing. The science which treats of Chris-
tian theology.

Dóg-má-tí-sam, n. Arrogance or positiveness in opinion.

Dóg-má-tí-st, n. One who dogmatizes.

Dóg-má-tí-de, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DOGMATIZED; p. pr. & p. p. DO-
MATIZING]. To assert positively; to teach with bold and undue confidence.

Dóg-má-tí-zér, n. One who dogmatizes.

Dóg-róse, n. [Bot.] A species of rose which bears the hip.

Dóg-ruw, n. The corner of a leaf, in a book, turned down like a dog's ear.

Dóg-sár, n. Sirus, a star of the first magnitude, in the con-
stellation Canis Major, whose rising and setting with the sun is sub-
tantial to the dog's days.

Dóg-tóoth, n.; pl. Dóg-tóoth-s. 1. A sharp-pointed human tooth, growing between the incisors and grinders, and resembling a dog's tooth;—called also eye-tooth and canine tooth. 2. An ornament consisting of pointed projections resembling teeth.

Dóg-tóret, n. A gentle trot like that of a dog.

Dóg-wätch, n. [Naut.] One of two watches of two hours each, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock; P. M., the second from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Dóg-wood, n. [Bot.] A genus of large shrubs or small trees, the wood of which is exceedingly hard, and service-
able for many purposes.

Döll-y, n. [said to be so called from the first maker; but cf. Towel.] A small napkin, generally colored, used with fruit and wine.

Döll, n. [Dutch dol, L. G. dol, perh. fr. D. d'out, out of, from out of, as it is the eight part of a stiver or penny.] 1. A small Dutch coin, worth about half a far-
thing; hence, any small piece of money. 2. Any bribe.

Döll-bär, v. i. [Dutch döl-bär, Döl-bär, Döl-bär, from, and, form, for- m.] (Nat. Hist.) Having the form of an ox or hatchet.

Döll (döl-chä), adv. [It., from Lat. dul-
Dolente (döl-chä-méntä), adv. Softly, sweetly;—a direction to the performer.

Döll-drums, n. pl. A part of the ocean near the equator, abounding in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds.

To be in the döll-drums, to be in a state of listlessness or en-
thusiasm;—to be bereaved.

Döle, n. [A.S. döl, dílan, dílen, to divide. Cf. DEAL.] 1. Act of dividing and distributing. 2. That which is de-
voted or distributed. 3. Alms; charity; gratuity.

Syn.—Dealing; apportionment; part; share; portion.

Döle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DOLED; p. pr. & vb. n. DÖLING.] To deal out in small portions; to distribute.

Döle-fül, a. Full of dole or grief.

Döle, n. [pietous; rueful; sorrowful; woful; melancholy; sad; gloomy; dismal.

Döle-somé [same], a. Doleful; dismal; sorrowful.

Döll, n. [A contraction of Dormitory; less probably an abbreviation of idol.] A puppy or baby for a child.

Döllglöckchen, n. (Döltum, deÖltum, i.e., a piece of money first coined, about the year 1518, in the valley of St. Joachim, in Bohemia.) 1. A silver coin of the United States, equal to 100 cents, 10 dimes, or one tenth of an eagle. 2. A coin of the same general weight and value, current in Mexico, parts of South America, Spain, &c. 3. The value of a dollar.

Dölfmen, n. [Celt.] A table of stones, or a large stone resembling a table, found among the relics of the Druids; a cromlech.

Dölo-mäte, n. [Grol. & Min.] A magnesium carbonate of lime. It is so called from the French geologist, Dolomieu.

Dölo-mäte-don, n. To feel pain, to grieve. Pain; grief; distress; anguish.

Dölo-ôf-er-oûs, n. [Lat. dolor, pain, and, ferre, to bear.] Producing pain or distress.

Dölo-ris, n. [Lat. doloris, from dolor, and, dolor.] A sorrowful spirit.

Dölo-ôf-or-ô, n. [It. (Maj.)] In a pathetic manner.

Dölo-ôf-or-oûs-lý, adv. In a dolorous manner.

Dölo-ôf-in, n. [Lat. delphin, delphius, Gr. δελφιν. (I.) A dolphin (a small mammal); the true dolphin. (b.) A fish of about five feet in length, celebrated for its sur-
prising changes of color when dying. 2. (Naut.) (a) A rope or strap wound round a mast to support the paddling when the lower yards rest in the slings. (b.) A spar or baulk secured to an anchor and furnished with a ring to which cables may be bent. (c.) A mooring-post.

Dölt, n. [A.-S. döl, dílan, dílen, error, foolish, from döla, to deal, to be dealt, to deal, to deal, deal, dull, stupid. Cf. DULL.] A heavy, stupid fellow.

Syn.—A blockade; a numskull; ignorant; dunces; dül-
lass; ass; simplex.

Döltish, a. Doolike; dull in intellect; stupid.

Do-mäni, n. [Lat. dominius, property, right of ownership, fr. dominus, master, owner; from domus, a house.] 1. Domination; authority. 2. Territory over which domination is exercised. 3. Landed property or estate; especially, the land about the manorial seat, and in his immediate occupancy. 4. (Lat.) Ownership of land; an estate or patrimony which one has in his own right.

Dominantia, the inherent sovereign power of a state, which gives to the legislature the control of private property for public uses. [Amer.]

Döme, n. [Lat. domus, a house, domus Dei, or Dom-
ius, house of the Lord, house of God.] 1. A building; a house. 2. (Arch.) A structure raised above the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form; a cupola. 3. Any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building.

Domes-däy (dömès-däy), n. See DOOMSDAY.

Do-més-ti, a. [Lat. domesticus, from domus, house.] 1. Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the head of the household; belonging to the owner, and a nation considered as a family, or home, or to one's own country; intestine. 3. Remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures. 4. Living in or near the habitations of man; tame. 5. Made in one's own house, native to one's country.

Do-més-ti-te, n. 1. One who lives in the family of an-
other, as hired assistant. 2. pl. Articles of home manage-
tment, especially cotton goods, pickets, and forms.

ic. 2. To conduct as if at one's own home. 3. To accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame.

Do-més-ti-câlt, n. The act of domesticating.

Do-més-tî-lî, n. [Lat. domesticus, from domus, a house.] 1. An abode or mansion; place of permanent residence. 2. (Law.) A residence at a particular place accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to re-
main there for an unlimited time.


Do-més-tî-câl-i-ry (or Döö-mës-të-lë-ry), n. Pertaining to domicile, or the residence of a person or family.

Do-més-tî-câl-i-ty (or Döö-mës-të-lë-ty), n. [imp. & p. p. DOMICILIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOMICILIATING.] To establish in a permanent residence; to domicile.

Do-més-tî-câl-i-tion, n. Permanent residence.

Do-més-tî-nânc, n. 1. Predominance; ascendancy; an-
other.

Do-més-tî-nânt, a. Thorough.

Do-més-tî-nânt, n. [Lat. dominianus, p. pr. of dominari. See infr.] Ruling; prevailing; predominant.

Do-més-ti-oma, n. (Lat. Dominium, domus, the house. — Dominant estate or tenement (Law), the estate to which a serv-
itude or easement is due from another estate.

Do-més-ti-nânt, n. (Maj.) The fifth of the scale.

Do-més-ti-nânt, n. [imp. & p. p. DOMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOMINATING.] 1. Lat. dominarius, dominatus, from dominus, master, lord, from domus, house.] To predominate over, to rule; to exert authority.


Do-més-tî-lî, n. [Lat. dominicalis, from dominus,
DOMINICAN

lord, dominica or dominicus dies, the Lord’s day. 1. Indicating the Lord’s day, or Sunday. 2. Relating to, or including, the Lord’s day, or Sunday.

Dominical letter, one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used in almanses to denote the Sabbath, or Lord’s day.

Do-mi-’ni-can, a. Belonging or relating to the Dominici-
nan religious order.

Do-mi-’ni-can, n. (Ecc. Hist.) One of an order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman; — called also predicanes, preaching-friars, fras, and black-friars.

Dominican, [Lat. dominicus, house.]

1. A schoolmaster. [Scot.]

2. A person. [Scot.]

Dom-i-nion, (-m’nyun), n. [From Lat. dominium. See DOMINATE.] 1. Sovereign or supreme authority. 2. State or condition of sovereignty; predominance. 3. Territory or jurisdiction over which authority is exercised. 4. A governing power of very high rank.

Syn. — Sovereignty; control; rule; authority; government; ascendency; predominance; territory; domain; region.

Dom’i-nic, n. pl. DOMINICI, or DOW-NICs. [It. & Sp. from Lat. dominus, master, or from It. domo, domo, cathedral, being a hood worn by the canons of a cathedral.]

1. A cap with a hood, formerly worn by priests, to protect the head and face.

2. A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church.

3. A mourning veil formerly worn by women.

4. A half-mask formerly worn by ladies.

5. A long, loose cloak, with a hood removed or used as a disguise.

6. A hood wearing a domino. 7. pl. A game played by two or more persons, with twenty-eight pieces of ivory, &c., indicated on the face with spots from one to double-six.

8. A mask like the game is played.

Do-n, n. [Sp.; Pg. dom, dono, from Lat. dominus, master.]

1. Sir; Mr; Signior; — a title of courtesy in Spain, given to all classes.

2. A grand personage, or monarch, in Spain, possessing no sovereign jurisdiction, to denote one who is the owner, without any consideration.

Do-n, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. DONED; p. pr. & vb. n. DONING.] To put on; to invest one’s self with; to equip; to adorn; to supply with any garment.

Do’ni-ce, n., pl. & p. p. DONED, or DONING, or DONING; vb. n. DONATING. [Lat. donare, donatum, from donum, gift, from dare, to give.] To give, generally for a specific object.


2. That which is given or bestowed; a gift.

3. (Law.) Act or contract by which a person voluntarily transfers to another the title to a thing of which he is the owner, without any consideration.

Donation-party, an assembly at the house of some one, as a clergyman, each one bringing some present. [Anon.]

Do-nation, n. [See DONATE.]

Do-nation, n. [Ecc. Hist.] The principles embraced by African schismatics of the 4th century, who were called Donatists, from Donatus, their leader.

Do-nate, v. t. [Lat. donare.]

1. To give away.

2. To give in preference, without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

Do-nate, v. a. Vested or vesting by donation.

Do-nor, n. (Law.) A donor; a giver.

Do-no, (d’no), n. p. v. DO-NED, or do’ned, or do’ned. [Perf. & past. t.]

1. Finished, or completed; finished.

2. [From Fr. donné, corrupted, as used in law, to do, or done, from donor, to give, to issue, from Lat. donare, to give.] Given out; issued; made public; esp. to some person in the capacity of a proclamation or other official public document.

Do-nor, n. [Fr. donné, p. p. of donner, from Lat. donare. See DONATE.] 1. One to whom a gift or donation is made. 2. (Law.) The party executing a power, otherwise called appoinitor.

Don’jon (dón’jón), n. [See DUNGEON.]

1. A boss or turret in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the castle, and usually in the center of the whole; — also called the keep. [See Illust. of Castle.]

2. A key; pl. DON’JEYS. [Perhaps from dun, in allusion to the color of the animal, and the diminutive termination of dun, a small horse. An ancient word.]

3. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

Don’key or Don’key, n. A small assistant engine in steam-vessels, deriving its steam from the boiler.

Don’na, n. [From Lat. domina, mistress. See DON.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy.

Dö-nor, n. [Fr. donneur, from doner, Lat. donare, to give.] 1. One who gives or bestows gratuitously; a ben-efactor. 2. (Law.) One who confers a power.

Double (dö-dwl), n. [Perhaps contracted and corrupted from do little.] A trifler; a simple fellow.

Doom, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOOMING.] 1. To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn. 2. To ordain as penalty; hence, to mutilate or fine. 3. To assess a tax upon, by estimate or at discretion. [New Eng.] 4. To destine; to set apart; to fix; to appoint.

Dooms-, n. [A.S. & O. Sax. dom, Icel. domr, Goth. doms. See DEEM.] 1. Judicial sentence; penal de-
cree. 2. That to which one is doomed or sentenced; a fate. [New Eng.]

Dooms’day, n. 1. A day of doom, sentence, or condemnation. 2. The day of the final judgment.

Dooms’day-book, n. [See supra.]

1. A book compiled by order of the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, in their ownership, &c., with a view to their being doomed, or adjudged for taxation.

Door, n. [A.S. dūr, dōr, Icel. dyr, Goth. dūr, O.H.

tūr, Gr. τύρα, dr, dōr, drus, Russ. дверь, Gr. δόρα, Lat. fores, Skr. द्वार, dvāra.] 1. An opening in the inner or outer wall of a house for going in and out at. 2. The frame of boards, or other material, by which an entrance opening into, or in a house is closed.

3. Means of approach or access. 4. An entrance-way, and the apartment or house to which it leads.

In doors, or within doors, within the house; under cover; — next door to, or next to bordering, or within doors, and, colloq., out doors, out of the house, in open air, abroad. — To be at one’s door, to be imputable or chargeable to.

Door-keeper, n. One who guards the entrance of a house or apartment; a porter; a janitor.

Do’or-nail, n. The nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes; hence the phrase, dead as a door-nail.

Door-way, n. The passage of a door.

Door, n. [A.S. drōna, drōn, drūn, Lat. taurus, a kind of beetle. [Entom.] The black-beetle, or the hedge-beater.

do-rādo, n. [Sp. dorado, gift, from dorar, to gild.] 1. A southern, or argentine, goldfish, containing six stars. 2. (Ish)]

A large fish, a species of dolphin.

Do-re, or Dō’ree, n. (Ishk.) An anachotytgonous fish.

The popular name in England is John-dore, or dory, a corruption of Joanna-dore, i.e., golden-yellow. See Dory.

Do’-ri-an, a. 1. Pertaining to, or belonging to, or the Dorians, in ancient Greece. 2. (Arch.) Belonging to, or resembling, the second order of columns, standing between the Tuscan and Ionic.

3. (Mus.) Of, or relating to, one of the ancient musical modes or scales, of which the name was derived from the city of Doris, the seat of a nation of this name; — the latter was severity tempered with gravity and joy.

Dor’i-tum, n. A phrase of the Doric dialect.

Dör’mant, n. State of being dormant.

Dormant, a. [Fr. p. pr. of dormir, to sleep.] 1. Sleeping; hence, not in action; quiescent; not disclosed; not initiated; or insistent on. 2. (Her.) In an inanimate object, the state of a proclamation or other official public document.

Dormant partner (Com.), a partner who takes no share in the active business of a company or partnership, but shares in the profits or loss of the business also as a sleeping or silent partner.

Dormant, n. [L. lat. dormitor, a large beam or sleeper. (Arch.) The large beam lying across a room; a joist.

Dör’mör, n. [Lit.]

Dör’mötha wim’dōw, n., pl. Dör’mötha wim’dōws, a sleeping apartment. Fr. dormir, Lat. dormire, to sleep.] (Arch.) A window placed vertically on the inclined plane of the roof of a house. An attic window.

Dör’möthe or Dör’möthe, n. From Lat. dormire, to sleep.] (Med.) A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; [Dutch, narcotic; sòng, sóna, from Lat. domina, mistress. See DON.] A lady; madam; mistress; — the title given a lady in Italy.

A, e, &c., long; a, o, &c., short; cáre, fär, ask, all, what; ère, veil, tórj, piqué, firm, són, or, og, wolp,
to sleep. A room, suite of rooms, or building, used in a bed-room.

Dormeuse, n. pl. DORMEUSES. [Lat. dormire, Prov. Eng. dorm, to sleep, and mouse, q.v.] (Soit.) A small rodent mammal which lives on tree sap, bark, and seeds on acorns, nuts, etc.;—so called because it is usually torpid during the winter.

Doré, n. Coarse damask and table-linen, made at Dornick or Tournay.

Dörn, n. See DOR.

Dörsal, n. [L. dorsalis, Lat. dorsalis, from dorsum, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

Dör-söer-ös, a. [L. dorsum, the back, and ferre, to bear, produce, parere, to bring forth, bear. (Bot.) Bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves or the fertile bracts.

Dör'ty, n. Corrupted from jaune-doré, yellow-golden. See DOREE. (Litt.) A fish—called also John-dory—much esteemed by epicures.

Dör'n, n. A canoe or small boat.

Döse, n. [Gr. δόξα, a giving, that which is given, dose, from δόο, to give.] 1. Quantity of medicine given at one time. 2. As much as one can take, or as falls to one to receive. 3. Any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take.

Döse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOSED (dōs'd)], p. pr. & vb. n. DOSELING. 1. To give doses to; to give medicine or physic to; to give potions to constantly and without need. 2. To give anything nauseous to.

Döse, n. [See DORSAL.] (Arch.) A rich tapestry hinging at the back of an altar, &c.

Dössl, n. [O. Eng. doosil, doselle, faucet, dosel, wisp of hay to stop up an aperture in a barn; L. lat. ductus, ductus, ductus, from ductus, lead, draw, draw. (Sur.) A pledge or portion of lint made into a cylindrical form, or the shape of a date.

Döst (dōst). Second person present of do.

Dösto. [Ar. dsōtā, p. p. to hold up.] To hold up, or allied to A.-S. dąstan, to close or shut up. Of also Tittle.] 1. A small house, or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument. 2. A work of art, or in Latin, a dotting.

Döte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOTTED (dōt'terd)], p. pr. & vb. n. DOTTING. 1. To mark with dots or specks. 2. To diversify with small detached objects.

Döte, v. i. To make dots or specks.

Döteage, n. [From dote, q. v.] 1. Childlessness; imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; senility. 2. Excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

Döted, a. [From dot, q. v.] 1. Having, or marked with, a dot or dots, marriage portion, dowry. Pertaining to, or constituting, dowry, or comprised in it.

Döteerd, n. [From docter, q. v.] A man whose insects bit him.

Döteerd, n. [L. dotatio, from dotare, to endow, from dos, dotis, dower.] 1. Act of endowing, or bestowing a marriage portion on, a woman. 2. Endow; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital or almshouse corporation.

Döte, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DOTTED (dōt'terd)], p. pr. & vb. n. DOTTING. [O. D. doten, W. dotio, dotio; Fr. doter, to doten, rule, rule, or decide, clearly.] 1. To have the intellect impaired, especially by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers. 2. To be excessively or foolishly fond.

Döteer, n. One who dots.

Döteerd, p. a. Marked with dots or small spots; diversely dotted. Dotted Notes (Mus.), a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value.—Dotted rest, a rest lengthened by a dot in like manner.

Döttred, p. a. Marked with dots or small spots; diversely dotted. Dotted Notes (Mus.), a note followed by a dot to indicate an increase of length equal to one half of its simple value.—Dotted rest, a rest lengthened by a dot in like manner.

Dött'ler-el, n. [From dote, q. v.] 1. (Ornith.) A wader; said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily taken by stratagem. 2. A silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

Double (dōb'l), a. [Lat. duplex, from duplum, twofold, double, from duo, two; see dicere, to fold.] 1. Having two; multiplied by two; increased by its equivalent. 2. In pairs; presenting two of a set together; coupled. 3. Divided into two; vacillating; hence, deceitful. 4. (Bot.) Having several rows of petals formed by cultivation from stamens and carpels.

Double counterpoint (Mus.), that species of counterpoint in which two of the parts may be inverted, by setting one of them an octave higher or lower. —Note of double the length of the semibreve or minim; a breve.

Double (dōb'l), adv. Twice; twofold.

Double-ate (dōb'l-āt), a. Often used in composition, denoting two, or twice the number or quantity.

Double (dōb'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOUBLED (dōb'ld)], p. pr. & vb. n. DOUBLING. 1. To double; to multiply by two; to increase by its equivalent. 2. To fold one part upon another part of. 3. To contain or be worth twice as much as. 4. To pass around or by. 5. (Mil.) To encircle, as ranks or files, so as to form one.

Double-dealer, n. One who acts two different parts; a deceitful, trickish person.

Double-dealing, a. Artifice; duplicity.

Double-ender (dōb'l-en'der), n. [Fr. double, double, and entendre, to mean;—a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is double entente.] A word or expression admitting of a double inference, or of which both of the senses are ambiguous or hendiadys.

Double-bound (dōb'l-bōnd), a. A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, so that the one may check the other.

Double-forehead, n. (Bot.) A flower having several rows of petals, as the result of cultivation.

Double-minded, a. Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable.

Double-wise, n. State of being double or doubled.

Double-quick, n. (Mil.) The fastest time or step, in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute.

Double-quick, a. (Mil.). Performed in the time called double-quick.

Double-quick, c. f. & i. (Mil.) To move, or cause to move, in double-quick time.

Double-layer, n. [Astron.] Two stars so near to each other as to appear separate by means of a telescope only.

Double (dōb'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOUBLED (dōb'ld)], p. pr. & vb. n. DOUBLING. 1. One of the same kind; a pair; a couple. 2. (Print.) A word or phrase unintentionally doubled, or set up the second time. 3. The inner garment of a man; a waistcoat. 4. (Lapidary Work.) A counterfeit stone, composed of pieces of crystal, with a color between them. 5. (Opt.) An arrangement of two lenses for a microscope, designed to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion.

Double-tongued (dōb'l-tōng'd), a. Speaking different; meaning different; having different objects; deceitful.

Doublet, n. pl. Two dice, which, having been thrown, have each the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

Double-decoy, n. [Fr. doublein, Sp. doblein. See DOUBLE, a.] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, of the value of from fifteen to nearly sixteen dollars.

Doubleby, adv. Twice in the quantity.

Double (dōb'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOUBLED (dōb'ld)], p. pr. & vb. n. DOUBLING. [Of doubter, Lat. dubitare, intensive form of a primitive dubiare, from duo, two.] 1. To be in suspense or uncertainty respecting anything; to be undecided. 2. (Of a thing) to be apprehensive.

Syn.—To waver; fluctuate; hesitate; demur; scruple; question; suspect.

Double (dōb'l), v. t. To question or hold questionable;

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this.
to hesitate to believe. 2. To fear; to apprehend; to suspect; to believe.

Doubt ([daut].) 1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. 2. Uncertainty of condition. 3. Suspicion; fear; apprehension; dread. 4. Difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection.

Syn. — Hesitation.— Doubt belongs to the understanding, and casts a cloud; indiction casts a pall. While there are serious doubts in the mind, there must be a painful hesitation as to the course to be pursued.

Doub't-able (daut'-ə-bəl), a. Capable of being doubted; questionable.

Doub'ter (daut'-ər), n. One who doubts; one who scruples.

Doub'tfy (daut'-ə-fə). v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOUBTFTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOUBTENING.] 1. To undergo doubt; to have reason for doubt; to have a doubt.

Doub'tful (daut'-ə-fəl), a. Of uncertain issue. 5. Affected by fear.

Syn. — Wavering; hesitating; undetermined; distrustful; discredited; percipient; obscure; uncertain; problematical; questionable; precarious; hazardous.

Doub'tful-ly (daut'-ə-fə-lə), adv. In a doubtful manner.

Doub'tful-ness (daut'-ə-fə-nəs), n. A state of being doubtful; dubiousness.

Doub'tless (daut'-ə-ləs), adv. Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Dowceur (dəskur'), n. [Fr., from dousc, sweet.] A present or gift; a bribe.

Dowcher (dəskur'), n. [Fr., as if from a Lat. word ductiare, from ductum, ducer (lead, conduct) (water).] A jet or current of water or vapor directed upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it morally or physically.

Dough (dōg), n. [A.-S. doag, daeg, teel, degeg, goy, doeg, from daugan, to form, mold.] A mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Dough'fy (dōg'fə), a. Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure.

Douse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DOUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. DOUSING.] 1. To pour over; to splash with; to drench; to soak; 2. To wet; to drench; to soak; to wet.

Dough'nut (dōg'nət), n. A small, round cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk or with water, and fried to hard.

Dough'ty (dōg'tə). a. Of, like, or pertaining to dough.

Dow'er (dōw'ər). n. A dowry, grant, gift, or endowment given to a bride or bridegroom.

Down, n. [A.-S. dōn, Ger. dönh, Fr. dône, fr. from dōn, bill, fortified, hilly, low hill, to endow a woman. (See Dowry, n. 1.) 1. A bank or mound of sand thrown up by the wind near the shore. 2. A tract of sandy, level, and barren land. [Eng.] 3. pl. A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal. 4. A bank or mound on the sea shore; a breakwater; a mole; a breakwater; a breakwater; a breakwater.

Down'a-ger (dōw'ə-gər). n. [See DOWER, and cf. Fr. douairiere, from douaire, dowry.] 1. (Eng. Law.) A widow endowed, or having a jointure. 2. A title given in England to a widow, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name; — chiefly applied to the widows of personages of rank.


Dow'vel, n. 1. A dowel-pin. 2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, consisting of bricks or wood, to be used in fastening the wall to a pier or other wall.

Dow'vel-pin, n. A pin of wood or metal used for joining two pieces, as of wood, stones, &c.

Dow'er, n. [Fr. douaire, L. Lat. dorianum, dorianum, from Lat. dorianus, to endow a woman. (See Dowry, n. 1.) 1. A gift. 2. The property with which a woman is endowed; especially, (a.) That which a woman brings to a husband in marriage. (b.) That portion of the real estate of a married woman which is not sold, and to which a woman is entitled after the death of her husband.

Dow'ered, a. Furnished with dowel or a portion.

Dow'less, a. Desitute of dowel; portliness.

Dow'tis, n. [Probably from Dowelsis, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Down, n. [Teel. døn, O. H. Ger. dūn, down, döns, döns. Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin or surface of animals or plants, not matted and fleecy like wool.

Down, n. [A.-S. dōn, Ger. dönh, Fr. dône, fr. from dōn, bill, fortified, hilly, low hill, to endow a woman. (See Dowry, n. 1.) 1. A bank or mound of sand thrown up by the wind near the shore. 2. A tract of sandy, level, and barren land. [Eng.] 3. pl. A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal. 4. A bank or mound on the sea shore; a breakwater; a mole; a breakwater; a breakwater.

Down-a, a. [Ir., dry, low-spirited, dejected. (Colloq.) — Down with, take down, throw down, put down. — Up and down, with rising and falling motion; back and forth; hither and thither.

Down, a. 1. Downcast; dejected. 2. Downright; plain; flat; absolute; positive. 3. Downward; proceeding from the chief terminus.

Down'cast, a. Cast downward; directed to the ground.

Down'fallen (dōn-fən), a. Fallen; ruined.

Down'ha-priest (dōn-hə-priest). A person made fast to the upper corner of a sail, to haul it down.

Downheart'ed, a. Dejected in spirits.

Down'hill, a. Decisive; descending; sloping.

Down'hill, a. [See DOWS, i.e. To descend.] To descend; to come down.

Down'hill (dōn-həl), a. Cast downward; perpendicularly.

Down'right (rənt), a. 1. Straight down; perpendicularly.

Down'sitting, a. Act of sitting down; reposes.

Down'stairs, a. Below; upon a lower floor.

Down'stay (dōn-stə), a. Downward; on a lower floor.

Down'stōd (dōn-stōd), a. [See from down and ward, q. v.] 1. From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course. 2. From a higher to a lower condition.

Down'to, a. From a remote time.

Downward, a. 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place or position. 2. Tending toward the earth or its center.

Down'y, a. Covered with down.

Down's, a. Made of, or relating to, down; [Colloq.] soothing; quiet.

Down'y, a. [See DOWS.] 1. A gift. 2. The estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See Dower.

Dóx'a-lóg'ic-al, a. Pertaining to doxology; giving...
DRAW, v. i. 1. To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to have force to drag along. 2. To exert an attractive force. 3. (Med.) To act as a simpson;—said of a blister, poultice, or other application. 4. To lead or drag out with difficulty; to suffer withdrawal; to be uncooperative. 5. To draw on, to bring on to occasion; to cause. —To draw (by a) means of to; to cause in form. —To arrange in order, as troops to array.

DRAW, n. 1. Act of drawing; draught. 2. A lot or elian drawn. 3. That part of a bridge which is raised up, swung round, or drawn aside. [Amer.]

DRAW'back, n. 1. A discouragement or hindrance. 2. (Com.) Money paid back; especially, a certain amount of duties or customs paid back by the government, on the exportation of the commodities on which they were levied.

DRAW'ful, n. A bridge of either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn, or turned aside, to admit or hinder communication at pleasure.

DRAW'er, n. 1. One who, or that which, draws; as, (a.) One who draws liquor for guests. (b.) One who makes drains; a draughtman. (c.) One who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment. 2. That which is drawn; as, (a.) A sliding door or window; a sash. (b.) A slide or sash; a lance. (c.) A shield. (d.) A bill of exchange; a check; a tolt.

DRAW'ing-room (29), n. [Abbreviated from withdrawing-room.] 1. A room for the reception of company; a room to which people withdraw from the dining-room. 2. The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it.

DRAW'knife, n. [Rare.] A blunder to which a coupling is attached.

DRAW'ling, n. 1. Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. 2. A representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, representing the appearance of solids. 3. Distribution of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

DRAW'room (20), n. [imp. & p. p. DRAW'LING; p. pr. & vb. n. DRAW'ING; n. DRAW'WELL.] 1. A room for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room. 2. The company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it.

DRAW'n, n. [f. a Jo] One of a joiner's tools, with a long Drawing-knife, blade and handles, used to shave off surfaces, by drawing it toward one.

DRAW'w'll, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DREW'WELMED; p. pr. & vb. n. DREW'WELLING; n. DRAW'WELL.] (Drewnell) To drag, draw; to tug, pull; to cause to move slowly; to drag or pull, as in a tug of war; to drive, as a ship; to engage; to engage in.

DRAW'w'll, v. i. To speak with slow and lingering utterance.

Drew'w'll, n. A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Drew'w'll, n. [imp. & p. p. DREWWELMED; p. pr. & vb. n. DREW'WELLING; n. DRAW'WELL.] 1. A low cart on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens. 2. A drag. 3. A squirrel's nest.

Drew'sage (55), n. 1. Use of a drag. 2. Charge, or sum paid, for the use of a drag. [Draey' man; pl. DRAEYMEN. A man who attends a drag.

Dread, n. 1. Overwhelming apprehension of danger. 2. Reverence or respect for something feared. 3. An object of terrified apprehension, or of reverential fear.

Sym.-Awe: fear: affright; terror; horror; dismay; appreheension. Synonyms:

Dread, v. a. 1. Exciting great fear or apprehension; terri- ble; frightful. 2. Venerable in the highest degree.

Dread, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DREADED; p. pr. & vb. n. DREDGING.] To fear in a great degree; to regard or look forward with terror or apprehension.

Dread, v. i. To be in great fear.

Dread'ful, a. 1. Inspiring dread; fearful; terrible. 2. Inspiring awe or reverence.

Sym.-Terrible; shaking. —Terrible is stronger and more vivid than dreadful; shaking indicates motion, while dreadful connotes a shock with all its force on the moral feelings. A dreadful accident a terrible catastrophe; a shaking exhibition of wickedness.

Dread'ful'ly, adv. In a dreadful manner; awfully; dreadfully.

Dread'ful'ly, adv. In a dreadful manner; awfully; dreadfully.

Dread'naught (navy), n. 1. A fearless person. 2. A garment made of very thick cloth, which can defend against storm and cold. 3. The cloth itself.
Dreàm, n. [O. Sax, dréam, Icel. drøym, O. H. Ger. droma, drom, O. H. Ger. tr. traum. Cf. A.-S. dréam, joy, gladness, Rus. dremyj, to slumber, Lat. dormire, to sleep.] 1. A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision. 2. An idle fancy or suspicion; a fantasy. 3. A plot; a romance. 4. A (Cookery.) Stuffing; forcemeat. 5. Gem, stamch, &c., used in inlaid work, inlaid Iris, malachite, &c., in fabrics. 6. (Arch.) An ornamental molding around doors, windows, &c. 7. Dressing-gown, n. A light gown, such as is used by a person while dressing. 8. Dressing-room, n. An apartment appropriated for dressing the person. 9. Dresser-mâker, n. A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a manufacturer. 10. Dressy, a. Showy in dress; attentive to dress. 11. Drib, v. t. To shoot at a mark, at short, sharp, spaces. 12. Dribble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DRIBBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. DRIBBLING.] [For drib, drip; cf. Drip.] 1. To fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops. 2. To slaver, as a child or an idiot. 3. Dribble, v. t. To throw down in drops. 4. Dribble, v. t. [From Dribble.] A small piece or part; a droplet. 5. Driblet, n. A small sum. 6. Driver, n.[From desp.] One who, or that which, drives. 7. Drift, n. [From drive.] 1. That which is driven, forced, or urged along; as, (a) A mass of matter which has been forced onward together into its present position. (b) A drow or flock, as of cattle, birds, &c. 2. Act or motion of drifting: the force which impels or drives. 3. Course or direction along which any thing is driven. 4. Tenacity of an act, argument, course of conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; hence, also, import of words. 5. (Arch.) The horizontal force which an arch exerts. 6. Drift, n. The direction, or deviation of earth, rocks, or bowders, distributed over large portions of the earth's surface. 7. (Mech.) A conical hand-steel of tool for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal, by being driven into or through a passage. 8. (a) A tool, box, or coherent, supposedly the composition contained in a firewood. 9. (Mining.) A passage made for a road under ground. 10. (Naut.) (a) Direction of a current. (b) The distance to which a vessel is driven or carried by the force of any tidal current, or by the force of some other cause. (c) A piece in the sheere-draught, where the rail is cut off, and usually terminated with a scroll. 11. Drift, v. i. [imp. & p. p. DRIFTED; p. pr. & vb. n. DRIFTING.] 1. To float or be driven along by a current of water. 2. To be driven into heaps. 3. (Mining.) To follow a vein; to prospect. 4. (Naut.) To drive the anchor home. 5. Drift's-sail, n. (Naut.) A sail used under water in a storm, and serving to keep the head of a vessel right up on the sea, and prevent her driving too fast in a current. 6. (Mining & Naut.) The same as Drift. 7. Drift'-wood, n. Wood drifted or floated by water. 8. Drift'ry, n. Full of drifts; tending to form drifts. 9. Drill, v. t. [D. Dribbeln, &c., vb. n. DRILLING.] [D. Ger. drilien, A.-S. drilien, from thryr, thryd, bored or pierced through, a hole, from A.-S. throk, through.] 1. To pierce or bore with a drill. 2. To sow, as grains, in rows, drills, or chamions. 3. To train in the military art; hence, to instruct in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge. 4. Drill, v. t. 1. To sow or plant seed in drills. 2. To muster for military or other exercise. 5. Drill, n. 1. A kind of pointed instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; also a drill-press. 2. (Agr.) A drop or channel made to put seed into, in sowing. 3. Act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the rudiments of military methods. 4. A column in the temple of Rome. 5. Drill'-ing, n. 1. Act of plunging with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds. 2. (Ger. drillen, L. Lat. tricx, drifex, from tricx, Lat. tres, and leon, a thread of the warp. Cf. TWILL.) A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c. 3. Drill'-plov, n. A sort of plow used for sowing. 4. Drill'-plough, n. A plow for sowing. 5. Drill'-press, n. A machine embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal. 6. Drill'-ser'geant (sirfjent or sirjent), n. (Milt.) A non-commissioned officer, who instructs soldiers as to the duties of their branches, and trains them to military evolutions. 7. Drink, v. i. [imp. DRANK (formerly DRUNK); p. p. DRUNK or DRUNKEN (formerly DRUNKEN); p. pr. & vb. n. DRINKING.] A drink: a drink, in a glass or canteen; a draught, a form of the p. p. as drunk is, generally used instead of it, as a sort of euphemism, to render its connection with drunken, adj., less obvious. [A.-S. drincan, Icel. dræka,
Dröps'ie-al, a. 1. Diseased with dropy. 2. Resembling, in the manner pertaining to, or resembling, droppings.

Droöps'ie-ness, The state of being dropspal.

Droöps'y, n. [Abbreviated from hydropy, from Gr. Ἰδρύη, dropy, from ὑδάη, water, and ὑδρα, face, from ρέω, to flow.] A disease of the skin or of the body, characterized by the excretion of serous fluid in any part of the body. 2. (Bot.) A disease of plants, occasioned by an excess of water.

Droö-y'wort - (wört), n. (Bot.) A species of Spiraea. Also droö-ywo'rth, droö-y-wort.

Droösk'y, n. [Russ. drooskhi, diminutive of drog, a kind of carriage, properly pl. droga, shaft or pole of a carriage.] A peculiar kind of low four-wheeled carriage, without a top, used by Droukao, a kind of long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground. It is used in Russia and Prussia. [Written also drootschka and droschke.]

Droötsch'ke, n. (F.) A carriage from Gr. ὑδρα, measure. An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew on the surface of a body in the open air.

Droöss, n. [A-S. dros, from drosian, to fall, Goth. dríssan. 1. The scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. 2. Rust; crust of metals. 3. Waste; impure matter; refuse.]

Droöss'ness, n. Quality or state of being dropy.

Droöss'y, a. Composed of, resembling, or pertaining to droppings; impure; worthless.


Drought'ness (drount'-ness), n. A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Droug'ty (drou't), a. 1. Characterized by drought; arid; dry; arid. 2. Dried; dehydrated.

Drount, n. Same as Drought. See Drought.

Droöve, imp. of drive. See Drive.

Droöve, n. [A-S. drít, from drífan, Eng. drive, q. v.] 1. To drive. 2. To move or pass rapidly; to move swiftly; to progress. 3. Any collection of irrational animals, moving or driving forward. 4. A crowd of people in motion. 4. (Agr.) A narrow drain or channel used in the irrigation of land.

Droöve'ly, adj. 1. Causing breaths or breathing to move or to palpitate. 2. To cause breaths to move or palpitate.

Droöven, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DROVEN; p. pr. & vb. n. DROVING.] 1. To drive; to move or pass; to make move or pass; to cause to move or pass. 2. To move or pass; to cause to move or pass. 3. To collect or gather; to gather; to collect.

Droöving, n. [A-S. drivum, to a number of beings or a crowd to a place.]

Droöv'y, a. [compar. DROVIER; superl. DROVIEST.] 1. Inclined to drowe or drouve; heavy with stolidity; irritable; stupid; slopping; sleepy. 2. To drove or drive; to drive or move; to cause to move or pass.

Syn. — Sleepy, lethargic; senescent; heavy; dozy; soporific.

Dröh'b, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DRUBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. DRUBBING.] [Icel. dröba, to beat, Ger. & D. trenen, to hit, touch, Sw. tryfia, to hit.] To beat with a stick.

Syn. — To thrash; cudgel; beat; ponnal; thump.

Dröh'n, n. A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

Dröh'ber'ner, n. One who drives.

Dröh'd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DRUND; p. pr. & vb. n. DRUNDING.] [Prov. Eng. drunge, to drag; prob. a dialectal form of drag.] To work hard; to labor in manual occupations; to toil; to labor with toil and fatigue.

Dröh'dge, n. One who drives; one who works hard, or labors with toil and fatigue.

Dröh'dge'nt, n. One who drives; a drudge.

Dröh'dgie, n. Act of dragging; hard labor; toil; toil, laborious toil.

Dröh'die, n. Fr. drague, from D. droog, A-S. drige, drige, Eng. dry, orig. substance, herbs, plants, or wares.

1. Substance used in the composition of medicine; any stuff used in dying or in chemical operations.

2. Any commodity that lies on hand, or is not salable.

Dröh', v. t. [imp. & p. p. DRUGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. DRUGGING.] 1. To wind, to drape, to envelop, to clothe; to cover with or on one side with figures, and generally used over carpets.

Dröh'gast, n. One who deals in drugs; especially, one who merely buys and sells drugs without compounding them, or prepaing them for sale.

Dröh'id, n. [W. deryflod, pl. dryflodion, fr. drr, pl. drec, oak, and gwydd, knowledge.] A priest or minister of religion, among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.

Dröh'id'ess, n. A female Druid; an enchantress.

Dröh'id'le, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the Druids.

Dröh'id'le-al, n. Druids or their religion.

Dröh'id'lan'al, n. 1. The doctrine, tenets, or philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the Druids.

Dröh'm, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DRUMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. DRUMMING.] 1. To beat with the hand; to beat with the fingers, as with drumsticks. 2. To beat, as the heart; to throb. 3. To go about gathering recruits, secure partisans, customers, &c.

Dröh'mer, n. One who beats a drum.

Dröh'mond'light (lait), n. [From Captain Drummond.] A very intense light, produced by turning two streams of gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime, or a stream of oxygen gas through a flame.

Dröh'mstick, n. 1. A stick with which a drum is beaten. 2. Any thing resembling a drumstick in form, as the upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

Dröh'k, n. [Chiefly Enlg.] A charge to be fired, or to be fired, in order to excite or amuse.

Dröh'k'n (drøk'n), n. a. Given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated. 2. Drunken or saturated with moisture or liquor.

Dröh'kard, n. One who habitually drinks to excess; a set; a toper; an inebriate.

Dröh'k'en (drøk'en), a. Given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated. 2. Drunken or saturated with moisture or liquor.

Druü'cceous, a. (Bot.) Producing, or pertaining to, drugs; resembling a drug.

Druüpe, n. [Lat. drupa, an over-ripe, wrinkled olive, Gr. δρύπα, from δρύνη, thickened on the tree, over-ripe, properly ready to fall from the tree, from ἐπι, oak, tree, and εἶρον, to fall.] 1. A stone fruit whose flesh is fibrous pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

Druüpe, n. [Ger. drüpe, borne, crystallized piece of ore, Bohem. drüpe, from drüpe, a drüpe.] A cavity in a rock, having its interior surface studded with crystals or filled with water.

Druüpe, n. [Chiefly Enlg.] A charge to be fired, or to be fired, in order to excite or amuse.

Druü'cdrer, n. [A-S. drög, drögge, drögge, dregge.] 1. Free from moisture of any kind; arid; — said especially, (a.) Of the weather, free from rain or mist. (b.) Of vegetable matter, free from juices or sap;
not green. (c.) Of animals, not giving milk. (d.) Of persons, thirsty; needing drink. (e.) Of the eyes, not able to see, exempt from loss of sight or blindness; unembellished, plain. 3. Characterized by keenness, shrewdness, or sarcasm; shrewd; sharp. 4. (Fine Arts.) Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution.

Dry-cupping (Med.), the application of a cupping-glass without steam, to the body of a patient: dry pox (Coxe), chills, rickets, &c., in distinction from scabies. — Dry measure, a measuring instrument for weighing or containing dry weights. Dry weight, that in which the saccharine matter and the fermentation are so exactly balanced, that they have mutually decomposed each other, and no sweetness is perceptible.


To dry up. (a.) To shrivel or parch with thirst. (b.) (Colloq.) To dry up talking.

Dry, v. i. 1. To grow dry; to lose moisture. 2. To evaporate wholly; to be dried.

Dry-al. n. [Lat. dryas, pl. dryades, Gr. δρυάς, pl. δρυάδες, from δρύς, oak, tree.] (Myth.) A female deity or nymph of the woods.

Dryer, n. One who dries. See DRIER.

Dry'ing, a. 1. Adapted to exhaust moisture. 2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard. 3. Dry'd, a. In a dry manner.

Dry'ness, n. The state of being dry. [by hand.]

Dry-nurse, n. A nurse who attends and feeds a child dry, without milk.

Dry-nursed, a. Prepared or used in a dry process.


Dry-sal'er, n. 1. A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c. 2. A dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, and other dry articles.

Dry-sal'er-y, n. The articles kept by a dry-salter; the business of a dry-salter.

Dry-starch, n. Crystalline starch, from αδάνα, two; duality.

Dry-starch, a. [Lat. dulcis, from duo, two;] Expressing, or consisting of the number two; belonging to two.

Dry'starch-ism, n. The dividing into two; any thing divided into two parts; a system which assumes, or is founded on a double principle.

Dry'starch-ist, n. One who believes in dualism.

Dry'starch-ist'ic, a. Consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality.

Dry-stitch, n. 1. That which expresses two in number. 2. Division; separation. 3. The state or quality of being two.

Dry'stitch, a. [Gr. δύο, two, and ἄρχει, govern.] Government by two persons.

Dühs, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DUBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. DUBBING.] [A.-S. dūhs, deuhs, to strike, beat.] 1. To strike, beat, or wound with a weapon which makes a knight. 2. To invest with any dignity; to entitle.

Dühver, n. One who, or that which, dubs.

Dübi-oös, a. [Lat. dubiosus, fr. dubius, equiv. to dubi-, to doubt.] 1. Not settled, or doubtful, in opinion. 2. Occasioning doubt. 3. Of uncertain event or issue.

Syn.—Doubting; unsettled; undecided; doubtful; ambiguous; equivocal; questionable; uncertain; preoccupied.

Dübi-oös-ity, a. [Lat. dubiosus, two, and άρχει, govern.] A dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

Dübi-oös-ness, n. The state or condition of being dubious; doubtfulness; uncertainty.

Dübi-oös-wood, n. [Rare.] A wood that is dubious; doubtful. [Dübi-oös-wood, n.]

Dücal (50), a. [Lat. dulcis, from dúx, leader or commander.] Pertainling to a duke.

Dücal'ly, adv. In the manner of or becoming a duke.

Dücal'ly, a. Pertaining to a duke; of a duke, leader or commander. A coin, either of silver or gold, of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke.

Düca'toón, n. [Fr. & Sp. Ducaton, from ducat.] A name given to different currencies.

Düchess, n. [Fr. duchesse, from duc, duke, or duchess.] The consort or widow of a duke; also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

Düche'sty, n. The sovereignty or dominions of a duke; dukedom.

Dück, n. [O. Sax. ðöck, leuk, N. H. Ger. tüch, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

Duck, t. [Prob. to duck, q. v.] (Ornith.) A well-known water-fowl. 2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

To make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone or the like, obliquely, so as to make it rise to and float bodily from the surface of the water. —Lame duck. See LAME.

Dück, n. [Dan. dukke, Ger. ducche, début, baby, or puppet, See DOXY.] A pet; a darling.

Dück, t. [imp. & p. p. DUCKED (dlikd); p. pr. & vb. n. DUCKING.] 1. To plunge into water and suddenly withdraw; to immerse. 2. To plunge the head of in water, immediately withdrawing it. 3. To drop, stoop, or bend.

Dück'v, t. 1. To plunge the head in water or other liquid. 2. To drop the head or person suddenly.

Dück-hill, n. [Zool.] A mammiferous animal of Austral and Land, belonging to the felis, that is resembling that of a duck, with the head of a quadruped.


Dück-ing-lees, a. [Lat. dulcis, from dúx, leader.] Easily led or drawn out; tractable; flexible: pliable.

Dück-gion (dik'jion), n. [Cf. Ger. dogen, sword, M. Ger. dagger.] A small dagger; also, the hilt of a dagger.

Dück-gion (dik'jion), n. [W. dycgan, anger, grudge.] A person, or thing, that is displeasing.

Ducks, n. pl. [see tuk, rug, D. tule.] Old clothes; tattered garments; colloquially, effects in general.

Dück, n. [Fr. dük, p. of deceived; or, to give, Lat. devere.] 1. Obed.; proper to be paid or given to another. 2. Required by the circumstances; proper; suitable; hence, enforced by conscience; becoming; appropriate; fit. 3. Ducked, a. Liable to come at any moment.

Ducking, n. Owing; occasioned.

Duck, v. t. Directly; exactly; duly.

Due, n. 1. That which is owed; that which custom, usage, or law requires to be paid; a fee; an emolument.

Duc't, a. Perfect; complete; perfect.

Due-bill, n. (Com.) A brief written acknowledgment of a debt, not payable to order or transferable by indorsement.

Duéel, n. [Lat. duelum, originally, a contest between two, which passed into the common form, bibleum, war.] A combat between two persons; especially, a premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference.

Duéel, t. v. To fight in single combat; to fight a duel.

Duéel, t. v. To attack or fight singly.

Duéel-ist, n. One who fights in single combat.

Duélo, n. (It.) 1. A duel; 2. Practice of dueling, or the code with which it is regulated.

Due-cia (do-djia), n. See DONA.

Due'e-ma, n. [pl. DU-E'N'GA.] [Sp. duena, duëna, f. of duena, dom, from Lat. domina, dominus. See DON.] The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain.

Due'lus, n. An elderly lady appointed to have charge over the young ladies in a Spanish or Portuguese family.

Due'lo, n. 1. That which is owed; that which custom, usage, or law requires to be paid; a fee; an emolument.

Due-lo, t. [Lat. dueto, two.] (Job.) A composition for two performers.

Due'llo, n. [Written also duello.] [L. Ger. & D. duëtel, perhaps from Doffel, in the Netherlands.] A kind of game or dice, played to both, having no end, &c. [Rare.]

Due, n. [Sw. dagga, Dan. dagge, to suckle (a child), probably allied to Goth. daggjan, Gr. ὄμηγα.] A teat, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast.

Due'stid, n. [Imp. due'e-stid, fr. due'e, t. A.—D.] See DUE.

Due-gong', n. [Malayan due-gong, Javan. dungung.] (Zool.) A swimming mammal of the East Indian seas, having the aquatic habits of the whales, but herbivorous, and related to a separate group of the cetacea.

Due'lo (50), n. [Fr. ducl, from Lat. duex, dusis, leader, commander, from ducre, to lead, allied to A.-S. tekhan, tvin, Goth. frekan, Eng. tug and tow.] 1. A leader; a chief. 2. [A—D.—D.] One of the highest nobility below the Prince of Wales. —Engl. A. 3. A sovereign prince in some European countries, without the title of king.

Due'dom, n. 1. Seigniorial or possessive of a duke.

Due'let, a. [Fr. ducl, duclet, duclet, dim. of dous, now dous, Lat. dulcis, sweet.] Sweet to the
DULCIFICATION

1. Sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious.
2. Pleading to any of the senses or to the mind.

DULCIE, n. A.Dact of dulcifying or sweetening.

DULCIFY, v. t. [imp. & p. p. DULCIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. DULCIFYING.] [Lat. dulcis, sweet, and facere, to make.] To make sweet; to sweeten.

Dulcie, n. [Fr. doulcerie, it. dolceteme, from dolce, Lat. dulcis, sweet, and Gr. ἄεις, melody, music.] [Mus.] A stringed instrument, played on with little sticks or metallic rods.

Dull, a. [compar. DULLER; superl. DULLEST.] [A.-S. dol, doll, dull, contemptible, weak; akin to Ger. döhl, to be dull, döwlian, to wander, rave, Ted. dull, foolishness, Goth. dols, foolish, stupid.] 1. Slow of understanding.
2. Slow in action, motion, perception, comprehension, sensibilities. 3. Flabby; wanting firmness; blunt.

Dull, v. t. 1. To make dull, stupid, or sluggissh; to stupefy. 2. To render dim or obscure. 4. To deprive of liveliness or activity.

Dull, v. i. To become dull or blunted; to become stupid.

Dullard, n. A stupid person; a dull; a dunce.

Dulling, n. The act of being dulled; slovenliness; stupidity; heaviness; drowsiness; bluntness; obtuseness; dimness.

Dullly, adv. [From dune.] In a dull, fit, or becoming manner; properly; regularly; at the proper time.

Dumb, a. 1. [A.-S. dumb, Goth. dombs, feel. dumbs; Gr. ὄμελες, black, dumb, stupid; heavy-weight; drowsiness; dullness; obtuseness; dimness.
2. Of speech. 2. Not willing to speak; mute; silent; speechless.

Dumbbell, n. [dumb-.] Two spheres of iron, or heavy materials, connected by a short bar; a handle; used as a weight for swinging in the hands.

Dumbly, adv. In silence; mute.

Dumness (dumb-ness), n. The quality or state of being dumb; muteness; silence.

Dumb-show (dumb-sho), n. Gesture without words; pantomime.

Dumb-waiter (dumb-er), n. A movable frame by which dishes, &c., are passed from one story to another.

Dumpe, v. t. To strike dumb; to confuse.

Dumpefounder, n. [Collog. Love.]

Dummy, n. 1. One who is dumb. 2. A dumb-waiter. [Collog.]
3. A sham package in a shop. 4. A figure or figure exhibited, as in shop windows.

Dumbbell, n. A locomotive with condensing engines, and, hence, without the noise of escaping steam. The fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at cards.

Dun, a. 1. Silent; mute. 2. Fictitious or sham.

Dump, n. [D. dump, damp, Ger. dumpf, vapor, smoke; Gr. dumpf, damp, dull, gloomy. Cf. Damp.] A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; despondency; — usually in the plural.

Dump, v. t. To unload from a cart by tilting it up.

Dumpish, a. Dull; stupid; sad; moping; melancholy.

Dumpish-ly, adv. In a dumpish manner.

Dumpy, a. A state of being dumpy.

Dumpy-liness, n. [Of Eng. dumpy, short and thick, D. dompelien, to plunge, dip, duck.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery.

Dun, a. [A.-S. dun, W. dun.] 1. Of a dark color; purpling of a brown and black; swarthy. 2. Dark; gloomy; obscure.

Dun, v. t. To cure, as cod-fish, in such a manner as to give them a dun color. [Amer.]

Dun, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. DUNNED (dunnéd); p. pr. & vb. n. DUNNING.] [Of dun, döwlian, to make dull, to dim, to cloam.] To beset, or ask with importunity, as a debtor, for payment.

Dun, n. 1. One who duns. 2. An urgent request or demanding.

Dünce, n. [Ger. duns, from Johannes Duns Scotus, called the subtle doctor, who died in 1308. See Note in food, foot, forn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as: exist; linger, link; this.
DUPLICATE 292

DYNAMICS

(Law.) A document which is the same as another in all essential particulars, and differs from a mere copy in having a signature or emblem. [D. & p. p. DUPLICATED; z. pr. & vb. n. DUPLICATING.] 1. To double; to make a copy or transcript of. 2. (Physiol.) To divide into two parts by spontaneous action.

DUPLICA-tion, n. 1. The act of duplicating or doubling. 2. (Physiol.) Act or process of dividing by natural growth or spontaneous action.

DUPLICA-tive, a. Having the quality of duplicating or doubling. [membrane or vessel.

DUPLICA-tēre (63), n. A doubling; a fold, as of a piece of cloth. [Du. duplie'ten, to double, to fold, to sever; Ger. duplizieren, to fold or split.] 2. (Law.) The use of two or more distinct allegations or answers, where one is sufficient.

Syn. — Double-dealing; deceit; guile; deception.

DU-RABA'kty, n. State or quality of being durable. [Du. duur, from duraer, to last.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable.

Syn. — Lasting; abiding; permanent; firm; stable; continuing; constant.


DU-RÁ-bly, adv. In a durable or lasting manner.

Dura-ble, a. [Du. duurbaal, hard; Ger. dauerhaft, lasting; dem maligne dauerhafter; old Scand. dėr,'val, hard; of a vessel, because it was formerly thought to give rise to every membrane of the body.] (Anat.) The outer membrane of the brain.

Dura-mis, n. [Lat. durum, p. r. of durare, to endure, last.] 1. Continuance; duration; endurance. 2. Imprisonment; duress.

Dura-vi-tion, n. 1. Quality of being durable or enduring; durability. 2. Time of existence in a particular condition; portion of time during which anything has existence. 3. Duret, or Du-Rés'ès, n. [Lat. durit, duret, from durus, hard.] 1. Hardship; constraint; imprisonment. 2. (Law.) The state of compulsion or necessity in which a person is induced, by the restraint of his liberty or menace of bodily harm, to do some legal act, or to commit a misdemeanor.

Duregt, a. (Originally the p. r. of dure (obs.), to last, now used as a prep.) In the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

Dürist, imp. of dure. See DARE.

Düst, a. [Cf. L. Ger. diuster, N. H. Ger. diuster, D. dusst, A.-S. distre, thestere, Russ. tusst, tarnish.] Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish.

Düst, n. 1. Imperfect obscurity; twilight. 2. A color partially black or dark.

Düst'ly, adv. In a dusky manner; darkly; dimly.

Düst'ly-ness, n. The state of being dusky; dimness.

Düst'sh, a. Moderately dusky; partially obscure.

Düst'th-ly, adv. Very dimly; darkly; dusky.

Düst'th-ness, n. Tending to blackness in color; dark-colored. 3. Gloomy; sad; melancholy. 4. Intellectually clouded.

Düst, n. [A.-S., Icel. & L. Ger. diust; allied to Ger. durch; D. diuster; fr. a piece of dust, dust; thorn, needle; root of a plant; the rudiments of a thing; or as an emblem of defeat, of a tiger, etc.] 1. A dusting material; dust; a splinter or dart. 2. A spray of dust; a spray of dust or spray. 3. A dusting; a brushing; a dusting; a dusting.

Düst-ma'n, n. [pl. DÜST-MEN. One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.

Düst'y, a. [compar. DUSTIER; superl. DUSTIEST.] 1. Covered or sprinkled with dust. 2. Like dust; of the color of dust.

Ditch, a. [N. D. diitsch, German, orig. popular, national, fr. O. H. Ger. diit, diot, diata, diata, Goth. dia. etc. from the pape.] The English have applied the name especially to the Germanic people living nearest them, the Hollanders. [Geog.] Pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language.

Dutch cheese, a small, round, hard cheese, made from skim milk. — Dutch cliker, a kind of long, hard brick made in Holland. — Dutch foot, Dutch leaf, or Dutch gold, an alloy of copper and zinc, rolled or beaten into thin sheets. — Dutch oven, a brick oven for baking before a fire; also, in the United States, a shallow iron kettle for boiling, in which the kettle was placed over the fire and held by a tripod. — Dutch pipe, chink or whiting dyed yellow, and used in tempering, or for paper-staining, &c. — Dutch tile, a glazed and painted ornamental tile, formerly much used in the church of chimneys.

Dutch — Dutch was formerly used by good writers for German, and is even now sometimes so used, in certain portions of the United States, either ignorantly or in contempt.

Düch, v. t. To render clear and hard by dipping into hot oil, sand, &c., as goose-gut.

Düte-ös, a. [From duty.] Performing that which is due, or that law, justice, or propriety requires.

Düte-ös-ly, adv. In a duteful manner.

Düte-ös-ness, n. State of being dutious.

Düti-a-blo, a. [See DUTY.] Subject to the payment of a duty. [Amer.]

Düti-fül, a. Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; submissive to natural or legal superiors. 2. Controlled by, or proceeding from, a sense of duty.

Syn. — Dutious; obedient; reverent; reverential; submissive; respectful.

Düti-fül-ly, adv. In a dutiful manner; obediently.

Düti-fül-ness, n. State of being dutiful; obedience.

Düty, n. [From due.] That which is due from one person to another; especially, that which a person is bound, by any obligation, to do, or refrain from doing. 2. Service rendered: respectful obedience; — said especially of military service. 3. Respect, reverence; regard. 4. (Com.) Tax, toll, impost, or customs excise.

Du-üm'n, v. i.; pl. DU-ÜM'vI-RE. [Lat., from du, two, and vir, man.] (Rom. Ant.) One of two Roman officers or magistrates united in the same public functions.

the 3. (Mus.) That department of musical science which relates to the force of musical sounds.

Dynamometer, an instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of animals, men, or machines.

Dynamome'tre, a. Relating to a dynamometer.

Dy-nam-ique, n. A young eagle, or a diminutive of the measure of force.

Dy-naste'y, a. Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dy-nas'tic, a. 1. Relating to, or of the measure of force.

Dy-nas'ty, n. [Gr. dynastia, from dynastos, to hold power or lordship, from dynamos, power; equivalent to dein, strong, and stoma, mouth; akin to dyne, dinus, powerful.] Sovereignty; especially, the governing family or line of one of the same line or family who govern a particular country.

Dys'er-a, 1. n. [Gr. dysarxia, Fr. dys-, inseparable prefix, with the notion of ill, bad, difficult, and staxis, mixture, mixture of medicines, apposition of medicines of the same line or family, or of different qualities.] An unwholesome habit or state of the constitution.

Dys'en-tér'te, a. 1. Pertaining to, accompanied by dysentery.

Dys'en-té'ri-al, adj., or proceeding from, dysentery; attended with dysentery.

Dys'en-te've, n. [Gr. dysenteria, from dys-, ill, and enteron, intestine, from enteron, within.] (Med.) Inflammation of the rectum or colon, attended with gripping, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharges of mucus and blood.

Dys-pep'sis, n. [Gr. dyspepsia, from dys-, ill, and pepein, to cook, digest.] (Med.) A state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed; chronic diarrhea; digestive or alimentary dyspepsia.

Dys-pep'tic, a. Afflicted with, pertaining to, or consisting in, dyspepsia.

Dys-pep'tic, n. A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

Dys-pno'-sy, n. [Gr. dyspnoia, from dys-, ill, and pnein, to breathe or to blow; breath, breeze. (Med.) A difficulty of breathing.

Dys-fi'ri, a. Pertaining to, or afflicted with, dysuria.

Dys'rury, n. [Gr. dysrrhia, from dys-, ill, and uron, urine.] (Med.) Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

E.

(E) The second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has its long sound, otherwise it would be short, as in mane, cane, etc., which without the final e would be pronounced man, can, mæ. See Pron. of Eng. §§ 10-11, 40, and 47. (Miss.) It is the third tours of the model diatonic scale. E-flat (E-flat) is a tone intermediate between D and B.

Each, a. [A-S. ele, equiv. to &-lec, from &a, ea, ever, orig. accent. sing. for ax, O. Eng. axfe, from A-S. axe, Goth. aces, Lat. acutum, Gk. axo, and A-S. ele, Eng. edge.] This word is a distributive adjective pronoun, used either with or without a following noun, and denoting every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

gas. To each corresponds other. Each other is used elliptically for each other.

Eag' er, a. [From Lat. aer, sharp.] 1. Sharp; sour. [Obs.] 2. Keen. [Rare.] 3. Excited by desire in the pursuit of some object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

Syn. —Earnest. —Eager (ill), sharp, keen-set) marks an excited state of desire or passion; earnest, denotes a permanent state of intellectual or physical excitement. A child is eager for a plaything; a hungry man is eager for food; a covetous man is eager for gain. A preacher is earnest in his appeals to the conscience, in his solicitation of the thoughts.

Eag' er-ly, adv. With great ardor of desire; earnestly.

Eag' er-ness, n. Quality or state of being eager.

Syn. —Ardent; vehemently earnestness; impetuously; heartily; fervently; ardently; eagerly.

Eag'le (b/gal), n. [Lat. aquila.] 1. A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary flight. Its figure is commonly used as an emblematic one, and also for standards and emblems of valor. A gold eagle c. 1,070,000 of the United States of the value of ten dollars.

Eag'le-eyed, a. Sharp-sighted, an eagle.

Eag'less, a. Female or hen eagle.

Eag'ling, n. A young eagle, or a diminutive eagle.

Eag'ger (g'ger), n. [A-S. egger, egger, eir, water, sea.] The whole of a flood tide moving up an estuary or river, with great height and violence.

Ea'm, n. [See EAG.] To bring forth, as young; to yean.

Ea'ro, n. [A-S. ear, Icel. eyra, GOTH. asta, Lat. auris, Gr. oth, L. aurum.] The organ of hearing. 2. The sense of hearing. 3. Willingness to listen to attention; regard; heed. 4. A part of any inanimate thing resembling in shape or position the ear of an animal. 5. [A-S. ear, GOTH. asta, Lat. aurum.] The two oldest words of a plant of Indian corn or other grain, containing the kernels.

About the ears, in close proximity. —By the ears, in close personal contest. —Up to the ears, deeply absorbed.

Food, fûot; ërm, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; lugger, link; this.
EARTH

1. The solid part of the globe; the ground.
2. The soil of the earth; the earth's crust.
3. The earth's atmosphere; the air.
4. The earth's surface; the earth's surface.
5. The earth's crust; the earth's crust.
6. A plant or animal that lives on the earth; a plant or animal that lives on the earth.

EAST

1. The direction from which the sun rises; the eastern part of the world.
2. The direction from which the sun rises; the eastern part of the world.
3. The direction from which the sun rises; the eastern part of the world.
4. The direction from which the sun rises; the eastern part of the world.
5. The direction from which the sun rises; the eastern part of the world.
6. The direction from which the sun rises; the eastern part of the world.

EAST-BOUND

1. Moving in the direction of the east; traveling to the east.
2. Moving in the direction of the east; traveling to the east.

EASTERN

1. Of or relating to the east; of or relating to the east.
2. Of or relating to the east; of or relating to the east.
3. Of or relating to the east; of or relating to the east.
4. Of or relating to the east; of or relating to the east.
5. Of or relating to the east; of or relating to the east.

EASTERNER

1. A person who lives in the east; a person who lives in the east.
2. A person who lives in the east; a person who lives in the east.
3. A person who lives in the east; a person who lives in the east.
4. A person who lives in the east; a person who lives in the east.
5. A person who lives in the east; a person who lives in the east.

EASTERNLY

1. In the direction of the east; moving toward the east.
2. In the direction of the east; moving toward the east.

EBULLITION

1. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
2. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
3. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
4. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
5. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.

EBULLIENT

1. Full of spirit; full of spirit.
2. Full of spirit; full of spirit.
3. Full of spirit; full of spirit.
4. Full of spirit; full of spirit.
5. Full of spirit; full of spirit.

EBULLENCE

1. A state of boiling; a state of boiling.
2. A state of boiling; a state of boiling.
3. A state of boiling; a state of boiling.
4. A state of boiling; a state of boiling.
5. A state of boiling; a state of boiling.

EBULLIENT

1. Boiling; boiling.
2. Boiling; boiling.
3. Boiling; boiling.
4. Boiling; boiling.
5. Boiling; boiling.

EBULLIENCE

1. The state of boiling; the state of boiling.
2. The state of boiling; the state of boiling.
3. The state of boiling; the state of boiling.
4. The state of boiling; the state of boiling.
5. The state of boiling; the state of boiling.

EBULLISATION

1. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
2. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
3. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
4. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
5. The act of boiling; the act of boiling.
E-gre-gious-ly, adv. Greatly; remarkably; enormously; shamefully.

Egress [Lat. egressus, from egridi, to go or come out, from e, out, and gridi, to step, walk, go.] Act of going out or leaving, or the power to leave; departure.

Egress'sion (e-grē'shən), n. [Lat. egressio, from egressus. 1. The act of going out. 2. State of going out. The act of getting out.]

Egret, n. [See AIGRET.] 1. (Orith.) The lesser white heron,—an elegant fowl, with a white body, and a crest on the head. 2. A heron's feather. 3. (Bot.) The yellowish or brownish color of some flowers, as the down of the thistle. 4. (Zool.) A kind of ape.

E-gre-tte', n. A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons. [See AIGRETTE.]

Egret-ted (e-gre'ted), adj. [p.t. of egret.] Decorated with egret feathers.

Egret-ty (e-gret'ty), n. [Sw. ejdje.] A gypsy;—sometimes so called because supposed to have originated in Egypt.


Eh (e), interj. An expression of inquiry or slight surmise.

Elder (Vder), n. [Sw. ejdje.] 1. A person or thing that is older than another.


Ejectives, n. [imp. & p. p. ejected; p. pr. & vb. n. ejecting.] [Lat. ejectare, ejection from, e, out, and jecrere, to throw out.] 1. To throw out; to expel violently, or with shame or disgrace. 2. To dispossess of ownership or occupancy, as of land, dwellings, and the like. 3. To cause to go away; to expel by force, or to chase away; to cause to go off or away; to expel by violence, or to drive away; to expel violently, or with shame or disgrace. 4. To dispossess of ownership or occupancy, as of land, dwellings, and the like.

Ejection, n. 1. Act of ejecting; discharge; expulsion. 2. State of being ejected or cast out.
Elderly

239

Elegance

from O. H. Ger. hol, hollow, and tar, equiv. to Eng. tree.] 

(Bot.) A genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and berries.

Eld'eryl-y. a. Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

El'der-ship, n. 1. State of being older; seniority. 2. Care of an elder.

El-də-ra-do, or El Do-rra-do. [Sp. t. e., the golden region, from d or, and dorado, gilt, p. of dorar, to gilt, a fabulous region in the interior of South America, supposed to be immensely rich, especially in gold, gems, &c.; hence, any country abounding in gold, or other precious metals, of name.

El-ed-a-tif, a. Belonging to a certain sect of philosophers, so called from Eela, or Veita, a town in Italy.

El-e-a-ti-ci-n, n. 1. Holding one to the Eleatic philosophy.

El-e-a-ti-ci-an. [Gr. ἐλεάτης, from ἐλαῖον, elaine, from ἔλαιον, oil, and ἐλέειν, to gather, to choose.] 1. To pick out; to make choice of. 2. To select or take for an office or employ ment; to select by vote. 3. (Theol.) To designate, choose, or assemble the objects of mercy or salvation. Syn. — To choose; prefer; select; appoint. See Choose.

El-e-at, a. 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. 2. (Theol.) Set apart to eternal life. 3. Chosen, but not invested with office.


El-e-rect-ly, adv. By choice or preference.

El-e-rect-tive, a. 1. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice.

El-e-rect-tion, n. [Lat. electio from eligere, to choose.] 1. Act of choosing; election. 2. The act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference. 3. Power of choosing or selecting; free will. 4. Discriminating choice; discernment. 5. (Theol.) That branch of theology which considers objects of mercy and salvation. 6. Those who are elected.


El-e-rect-tive, a. Exerting the power of choice; making selection. 2. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice.

El-e-rect-tor, a. Dependent on choice; bestowed by election.

El-e-rect-tor-al, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, electors.

El-e-rect-tor-al (4), n. 1. The dignity of an elector; electorship. 2. The territory of an elector.

El-e-rect-tress, n. The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

El-e-etric, a. 1. Pertaining to electricity. 2. Occurring, or caused by, or derived from, electricity.

El-e-etric-al, a. 1. Pertaining to electricity. 2. Caused by, or derived from, electricity.


El-e-etric-al-ly, adv. In the manner of electricity, or by means of it. [of electricity.


El-e-etric-ty, n. [From Lat. electrum, Gr. ἑλεκτρίζω, amber; — so named being produced by the friction of amber.] 1. A subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from the combustion of a substance, or from the mere passage of a current of air, exhibiting itself in a variety of ways. 2. The science which unfolding the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.

El-e-tri-fi-a-ble, a. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being electrified.


graceful, but would hardly be called elegant. Grace is opposed to coarseness.

E'le-gant, a. [Lat. elegans, for elegans, from eliger, to pick out, choose, select.] 1. Pleasant by acquired or imparted grace and beauty. 2. Exercising a nice choice; skilled in beauty.

Sys.- Beautiful; polished; graceful; refined; handsome.

E'le-gant-ly, adv. In an elegant manner; so as to please; with elegance.

E'le-grā, or E'le-grāe (117), n. [See ELEGY.] 1. Music, the art of elegy, or written in elegies. 2. Used in E'le-grās, or E'le-grāe, n. Elegiac verse. (Elegies)

E'le-grā-al, a. Pertaining to elegy; elegiac.

E'le-gist, n. A writer of elegies.

E'le-grā, or E'le-grāe, n. Lat. elegia, Gr. ἔλεγχος, and ἔλεγχος, pl. of ἔλεγχος, properly neut. of ἔλεγγος, elegy, from ἔλεγκτος, a lament, from ἔλεγκτος, to cry woe! woe! A mournful or plaintive poem or song.

E'le-ment, n. [Lat. elementum.] One of the simplest or essential parts or principles of which any thing consists. 2. One of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter. 3. Also, a simple portion of that which is complex. 4. One of the essential ingredients of any mixture. 5. (a.) One out of several parts combined in a system or aggregation. (b.) (Anat.) One of the simplest physical organs or members of the organism. 6. (Math.) An infinitesimal part of any thing of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered. 7. One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends. 8. A fundamental or essential source of activity in nature or life. 9. Pl. The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments. 10. Pl. Any outline or sketch, as containing the fundamental features of the thing in question. 11. The fundamental principles of philosophy, the rudiments of knowledge, and indecomposable; as, the four so called elements, air, earth, water, and fire; hence, the state natural to any thing, or sundered for its existence. 12. Pl. (Eccl.) The basic principles of the church.

E'le-men-tal, a. 1. Pertaining to the elements, first principles, and primary ingredients, or to the four supposed elements of the material world. 2. Pertaining to or ruined into the elementary; elementary.

E'le-men-tal-ly, adv. According to elements; literally.

E'le-men-tar'ry (44), n. [Lat. elementarius, from elementum.] 1. Having only one principle or constituent part. 2. Pertaining to or ruined into the elementary; rudiments, or first principles of any thing. 3. Treating of elements or first principles of a science or art.

Sys.- Simple; uncombined; uncompounded; initial; rudimentary; elementary.

E'le-γē (o-Egē), n. [Lat. elenchus, Gr. ἔλεγχος, from ἔλεγχε, to convict, confute, prove. (Logic.) (a.) That part of an argument on which its conclusiveness depends. (b.) A vivid and fallacious argument adapted to deceive; a sophism.

E'le-γē-al, a. Pertaining to an elench.

E'le-phant, n. [Lat. elephas, Gr. ἐλέφας, either from Skr. ibhas, with the Semitic article al, el, prefixed, or from Semitic Aleph, kind of Indian bull.] (Zool.) A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboscis, and two large very thick tusks. They are the largest quadrupeds now existing.

Elephant paper, drawing paper, of the largest size, being twenty-eight inches by twenty-three.

E'le-phān'tā-sis, n. [Lat. & Gr., from ἐλέφας, elephant, so called from its likeness to the elephant’s hide. (Med.)] Any one of several distinct diseases of the skin, all of which are attended with either destruction or deformity of the part affected.

E'le-phant-ine, a. Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; immense.

E'le-śin'ian, a. Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated.

E'le-phant-ine, a. Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; immense.

E'le-śin-ian, a. Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honor of Ceres, there celebrated.

E'le-phant-ine, a. Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; immense.

E'sound of sounds. 6. To intoxicate in a slight degree. 7. To light; to lessen by diminution; to diminish.

Sys.- To exist; erect; lift up; elate; cheer; flush; excite; animate.

E'le-vate (45), a. Elevated; raised aloft.

E'le-vā'tion, n. 1. Act of raising from a lower place to a higher. 2. The condition of being elevated; exaltation. 3. An elevated place or station. (Astr.) Altitude. 5. (Gummery.) The angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon. (Arch.) Front view of a machine, building, or other object, drawn without regard to perspective.

E'le-vā'tor, n. One who, or that which, elevates; as, (a) A mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c., to an upper floor, &c.; also, a machine containing one or more elevators. (b.) (Anat.) A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body. (c.) (Surge.) An instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

E'lev'ent (elev'sent), a. [A.S. ældæfæna, dæfæna of ældæf, Goth. amil, from ains, ain, one, and lif, equivalent to ten.] Ten and one added.

E'lev'en (elev'n), n. 1. The sum of ten and one. 2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or x.

E'lev'enth, n. a. Next in order after the tenth. 2. Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided.

E'lev'enth, n. One of eleven equal parts. (Divided).

E'lev'n, a.; pl. Elevens. [A.S. ældæfæna, dæfæna of ældæf, Goth. amil, from ains, ain, one, and lif, equivalent to ten.] Ten and one added.

E'lev'n, n. A little elf or urchin. [Jevens.]

E'lev'ish, n. Elf-like; mischievous, as though caused by elfin influence. (Elt.) v. t. [imp. & pp. ELIDING; p. pr. & vb. n. ELATING.] [Lat. elicire, elucio, from e, out, and lacere, to entice, allure.] To draw out; to bring to light.

E'lid'ing, n. [imp. & p. p. ELIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ELIDING.] [Lat. elicere, from e, out, and diceré, to strike or dash with force against.] (Gram.) To cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

E'lí-glá-bil'ity, n. 1. Capability of being elected; legal qualification. 2. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen.

E'lí-glá-ble, a. 1. Legally qualified. 2. Worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable; preferable.

E'lí-glá-bléeness, n. Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitableness; desirableness.

E'lí-glá-bly, adv. In an eligible manner; suitably.

E'lim'inated, a. [imp. & p. p. ELIMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ELIMINATING.] At eludet, eludetum, from e, out, and inenen, threshold. 1. (Alg.) To cause to disappear from an equation. 2. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration. 3. To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to infer.

E'lim'ination, n. 1. The act of expelling or throwing off. 2. (Alg.) The causing a quantity to disappear from an equation. 3. Act of obtaining by separation, or as the result of eliminating; deduction.

E'lig'ion (o-lē'gion), n. [Lat. elision, from elide. See ELIDE.] (Gram.) The cutting off, for the sake of meter or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, especially a vowel at the end of a word standing before another vowel in another syllable.

E'lit (a'lit), n. [Fr., from Lat. eleita, electus, p. p. of elegerre, to choose. See ELECT.]

E'lix'ir, n. [From Ar. el-ikir, the philosopher’s stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold, fr. kasara, to break, destroy.] 1. (Med.) A compound tincture or medicine. 2. (Eléch.) A liquor used for converting metals into gold. 3. The refined spirit, or quintessence. 4. Any cordial or substance which invigorates.

E'liá-bêth'ian, a. Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture then prevalent.

E'lit, n. [A.S. ellow, Sen. eль, Lat. eleus, Gr. Elk.]}
ELLIPSE

agh. Cf. ELBOW. 1. A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 45 inches; the Flemish elli, 37; the Scotch, 37.2; the French, 54.

Elipso', n. [Lat. ellipsoidus, Gr. ἐλλεπός, prop. defect, the excision of the side of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base. See infra.] (Geom.) An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve.

Elip'sis, n.; pl. ELIP'sis-es. [Lat. ellipsis, Gr. ἐλλεπός, a defect, from ἔλλογε, to fall short, from ἐλλογε, to fall short, from ἐλλογε, to fail, from ἐλλογε, to fail short, from ἐλλογε, to fail, in, and ἐφελε, to leave.] (Gram.) Omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.

Elip'sold, n. [Gr. ἐλλογεδός, and ἔλεος, form.] (Geom.) An oval or oblong figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

Elip'sold'an, a. Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having, or approximating to, the form of an ellipsoid.

Elip'style, n. [Gr. ἐλλαπετος. See ELLIPSIS.] 1. (Arts.) A style of writing, or figure, having the form of an ellipse. 2. Having a part omitted; defective.

Elip'style-al, adj. 1. According to the form of an ellipse. 2. (Geom.) With a part omitted. [sphere.

Elip-tic'i-ty, n. Deviation from the form of a circle or ellipse. [A.-S. ell, elm, Lat. ulmus, Russ. elom, elem.] (Bot.) A tree of several species of which each employed, as a shade tree, particularly in America.

Elm-o'fire, n. A luminous meteor or luminous phenomenon appearing in the atmosphere; occasionally also seen about the masts and rigging of vessels.

El'mos'ition, n. [Lat. elocution, from eloquio, to speak out, express, declare, from e, out, and loqui, to speak.] Mode of utterance or delivery, accompanied with gesticulation, any such spoken, especially of a public or elaborate discourse or argument.

El'o-eluc'i-tion-a-ry, a. Pertaining to elocution.

El'o-eluc'i-tion-ist, n. One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Eloge (Eλογε), n. [Fr., from Lat. elogium, a short saying, an inscription on a tombstone, from Gr. ἔλογος, speech.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

Elo-his'tic, a. [Heb. elohim, one of the names of God.] Relating to Elohim; — said of those passages in the books in the Old Testament, characterized by the use of Elohim, instead of Jehovah, as the name of the Supreme Being.

E-lo-i'-cated, a. Detached; not contiguous; elongated.

E-lóg'i-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ELONGATED] & vb. n. ELONGATING. [L. elongare, elongatum, from L. longus, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out.

E-long'ga'tion, n. 1. Act of lengthening out, or the state of being lengthened out; protraction; extension. 2. That lengthens out, or makes longer; removal to a distance; departure; intervening space. 4. (Astron.) Angular distance of a planet from the sun. 5. (Surg.) Lengthening of a limb from disease or injury, or in reducing a fractured bone, &c.

E-löpe', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ELOPED (e-löped); p. pr. & vb. n. ELOPING.] [Goth. elwpian, A.-S. hlepian, to run, jump, leap.] To run away, or escape privately; — said especially of a woman who runs away from home, as a lover, or for other ends.

E-lope'ment, n. Private or unlicensed departure.

E-loquence, n. 1. Expression of strong emotion, in a manner adapted to excite correspondent emotions in others. 2. That which is eloquently uttered or written.

Syn. — Oratory; rhetoric.

E-lo'quent, a. [Lat. eloquentes, p. pr. of eloqui, to speak or express, from e, out, and loqui, to speak.] 1. Having the power of expressing feelings in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner. 2. Adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power.

E-loquent'ly, adv. In an eloquent manner.

Else, a. & pron. [A.-S. el, else, otherwise, gen. sing. neut. of el, else, Goth. aliis, equiv. to Lat. alius, Gr. ἄλλος.] Other; one or something besides.

2. Otherwise; if the facts were different.

ELSE'where, adv. 1. In any other place. 2. In other places indefinitely.

EL-lü'-di-date, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ELUcIDATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ELuCIDATING, from Lat. elucidare, elucidatum, from lucidus, light, clear.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to illustrate.

EL-lü'-di-tion, n. 1. Act of elucidating any obscure subject. 2. That which elucidates; explanation; exposition; illustration. [clear.

EL-lü'-di-tive, a. Making clear, or tending to make clear.

EL-lü'-di-tor, n. One who explains; an expositor.

EL-lud'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ELuDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ELuDING.] [Lat. eludere, from e, out, and ludere, to play.] 1. To avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity. 2. To remain unexplained or undiscovered by. Syn. — To evade; avoid; escape; shun; flee; mock.

EL-lu'dible, a. Capable of being eluded.

EL-u'gion, n. [Lat. eludere, ELUDE.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

EL-lu'sive, a. Tending to elude; eluding.

EL-lü'ro-ness, n. The state of being elusory.

EL-lu'sory, a. Tending to elude or deceive.

Syn. — Evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

EL-lu'rate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ELuTRIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ELuTRIATING.] [Lat. elitriare, elitrium, either from eluere, or allied to N. H. Ger. luter, pure.] To purify by washing.

EL-vane, n. The wine or elixir.

EL-y'shiv, a. Pertaining to elves. See ELFISH.

EL-y-t'an (i-li-th-s-an), a. Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

EL-y'tre, adj. & n. [L. elytrum (i-li-trum), wing, elytra, elytrum.] 1. A. A bed. B. A bed or couch. C. A bed or couch. D. (Myth.) A dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; hence, any delightful place.

EL-y'atron, n. pl. ELY'-TRA. [Gr. eliptron, from el Io, a bed, couch.] (Entom.) One of the wing-sheaths or outer wings in the tribe of beetles.

EM. An obsolete or colloquial contraction of enchant.

EN-ry, n. (Print.) The portion of a page formerly cut by the letter m., then a square type, used as a unit by which to measure the amount of any printed matter.

EM-ac'i-ate (e-mash'-it), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EMACIATED; p. pr. & vb. emaciating.] [Lat. emaciar, emaciation, from e, out, macies, leanness, macer, lean.] To lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh.

EM-ac'i-ate (e-mash'-it), a. Emaciated.

EM-ac'i-ation (e-mash'-iyun), n. Condition of becoming lean; the state of being emaciated.

EM'a-nant, a. [Lat. emanans, p. pr. of emanare. See EMA-] Emanating; passing forth into an act, or making itself apparent by an effect.

EM'a-nate, v. i. [imp. & p. p. EMANATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMANATING.] [Lat. emanare, emanatum, from e, out, and manare, to draw, to draw forth from a source. 2. To proceed, as a fountain; to take origin.

Syn. — To flow; arise; proceed; issue; spring.

EM'a-nation, n. 1. Act of flowing forth. 2. That which issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; efflux.

EM-ac'i-pate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EMACIPATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMACIPATING.] [Lat. emacipare, emacipatum, from e, out, and manare, to draw, to draw forth from a source. 2. To proceed, as a fountain; to take origin.

Syn. — Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

EM-ac'i-pate, n. One who emancipates; one who liberates from bondage.

EM-a'seu-late, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EMASEULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EMASEULATING.] [Lat. emaseulare, emaseulatum, from e, out, and manus, male, masculine, diminutive of ma, male.] 1. To castrate; to geld. 2. To render a male effeminate, as elies, otherwise, gen. sing. neut. of e, else, Goth. alis, equiv. to Lat. alius, Gr. ἄλλος.] Other; one or something besides.

2. Otherwise; if the facts were different.

ELIS, ELIS' 60'9; ã 5, 58'7: ã r, yude, pull; ã eel, ã chaise, ã call, ã echo; ã gem, ã get; ã is; ã exi; ã linger, link; this;
tion or death. 4. Object aimed at in any effort; designed or desired result. 5. That which is left.

Syn.-The Fates; the Fates of the gods; the Fates of the other.-Ends of the earth, remotest regions of the earth.

Symp.-Termination; close; extremity; limit; finally; issue; consequence; extermination; purpose; aim; drift; remnants; fragment.

End, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ended; p. pr. & vb. n. ENDING.] 1. To bring to an end or conclusion. 2. Hence, to destroy; to put an end to.

Syn.-To finish; conclude; close; terminate.

End, v. i. To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to come to a close; to cease; to terminate.

En-dâm'âge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EN-DAMAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. EN-DAMAGING.] To bring loss or damage to; to injure; to prejudice. [Obs.]

En-dâm-âge-a-ble, a. Capable of being damaged, or injured. [Obs.]


End-eâr'ment, n. 1. Act of endearing or state of being endearing. 2. That which endears.

End-eâvor, n. [From Fr. en devoir (in duty, task, or part), in the phrase se mettre en devoir de quelque chose, to do one's duty or assignation.] "A putting forth of one's power for some specific end; an attempt or trial."

Syn.-Effort; exertion; struggle. -Endeavor is the widest term. An effort is a vigorous endeavor or taxing of our powers; an attempt is a5 precisely executed and highly concerted effort; a struggle is a violent and exhausting effort (lit. a twisting or confounding) of the body. -Ordinary endeavors will not now avail; the end must be made; we must strain all our exertions, and struggle to the utmost."


Syn.-Strive; strive for; strive against; strive; struggle; essay; aim.

End-eâvor, v. t. To attempt to gain.

En-dé'ẽr-nâl, a. [Gr. ἐνδεικνύω, ἐνδείξω, from ἐν, in, and δεικνύω, the people.] (Med.) Peelite.

En-deía'sis, n. [From Gr. ἐνδείασις, to adduce.] A species of the genus Cichorium, or sucucory; — used as a salad.

End-less, a. [See END.] Without end; having no end or conclusion. 2. Perpetually recurring. 3. Void of design.

End-less screw (Mech.), a screw combined with a wheel and axle, so that the threads of the screw work into the teeth on the periphery of the wheel.

Syn.-Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual.

End-less-ly, adv. 1. In an endless manner; without end; continually.

End-less-ness, n. The state of being endless.

End-to-gén, n. [See infra.] [Bot.] A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, and having no distinction of pith, wood, and bark, as the ratten, the palm, the coconut.

End-dâg-e-noûs, a. [Gr. ἐνδαγγελός, from ἔν, within, and δαγγέλλω, to proclaim; eter, to publish.] (Bot.) Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

End-dôr'âse, v. t. [Correctly indorse, q. v.] To write on the back of.

End-dôr'âsment, n. Act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed. See INDOREMENT.

End-dôr'er, n. One who indorses; an indorserr.

End-dôr'en, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EN-DORPED; p. pr. & vb. n. EN-DORLING.] [Norm. Fr. en dorser, from Fr. doneer, from Lat. dorare, to endure, from dos, dots, marriage portion.] 1. To make pecuniary provision for; especially, to provide for, with a legacy, with a fortune. 2. To enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty; to indulge.

End-dow'âment, n. 1. The act of setting a fund or permanent provision for the support of any one, as a wife; a provision for the support of the household. 2. Property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object. 3. Gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

End-du'âte, v. t. [Lat. induere.] 1. To invest; to cloth. 2. To endow. See INDORE.

En-frân-chis'e, n. [From Fr. en franchir, to liberate; the n. enfrançhissement.] 1. To set free; to liberate; to release. 2. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to naturalize.
ENFRANCHISEMENT

Fr. enfranchiser; L. emancipatus, -a, -um, -um.

1. To emancipate; to deliver from a condition of servitude.

2. To free from a legal disability or restriction.

3. To confer rights or privileges.

EN-GRÀV'ER, n. One who engraves.

EN-GRÀV'ING, n. 1. Act or art of cutting metals, wood, etc., and rendering a thing visible, characteristic, beautiful, durable, and valuable; as, to engrave devices, especially for the purpose of subsequently printing from them on paper. 2. An engraved plate. 3. An impression from an engraved plate; a print.

EN-GRÀV'OU, i. t. [imp. & p. p. ENGRAVED; p. pr. et vb. n. ENGRAVING.] 1. To write, to engrave; to put on a cheek; to cause to be visible; to render visible; to involve. 2. To gain for service; to enlist. 3. To win and attach. 4. To occupy. 5. To enter into contest with; to encounter.

EN-GRÀV'ED, p. a. 1. Pledged; promised; especially, promised in marriage; affiliated; betrothed. 2. Greatly increased; swelled; enlarged.

EN-GÀGE', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENGAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENGAGING.] [Fr. engager, from en and agencer, q. v., to put under engagement to bind; & involve. 1. To gain for service; to enlist. 2. To win and attach. 4. To occupy. 5. To enter into contest with; to encounter.

EN-GÀGE'-MENT, n. 1. Act of engaging. 2. State of being engaged, which is essential or which is pledged. 4. That which engages; obligation; also, engaging occupation. 5. (Mil.) A general action or battle.

EN-GÀGE'-MENT, n. 1. Act of engaging. 2. State of being engaged, which is essential or which is pledged. 4. That which engages; obligation; also, engaging occupation. 5. (Mil.) A general action or battle.

SYN. — To absorb; swallow up; enfranchise; occupy; forestall; monopolize.

EN-GROSS'ER, n. One who copies a writing in a larger, fair hand. 2. One who takes the whole; a forestaller.

EN-GROSS'-MENT, n. 1. Act of engraving. 2. That which has been engraved.

EN-GRÜFF', v. t. To absorb or swallow up as in a gorging.

EN-HÀNCE', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENHANCED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENHANCING.] [Norm. Fr. enhancer, enhancer, from prefix en- and enhancer, q. v., as from a Latin word altius, from alius, high.] To raise to a higher point; to advance; toaugment; to increase; to aggravate.

EN-HÀNCE'-MENT, n. 1. To be raised up; to grow larger.

EN-HÀNCE'-MENT, n. 1. Act of increasing, or state of being increased; augmentation; aggravation.

EN-ID'MÀ, n. p. Fr. EN-ID'MÀ. [Lat. exigna, Gr. aipvias, from aipvias, to make small; hence, to reduce; small; little; fable.] 1. An obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle. 2. A statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed; an action, or mode of action, the secret meaning of which is concealed.

EN-ID'MÀ-TÉ, a. Relating to, containing, or referring to enigma; enigmatic.

EN-ID'MÀ-TÉ-AL, adj. Enigmatic; obscure.

EN-ID'MÀ-TÉ-ALY, adv. In an obscure manner.

EN-JÔL, v. i. [imp. & p. p. ENJOLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENJOILING.] One that has been ensnared or taken in, enigmatical.


EN-JÔL'IN', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENJOINED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENJOINING.] [Fr. enjoi, to join into, to charge, from prefix en and joiîre, to join.] 1. To put an injunction on; to direct with authority; to order. 2. (Law.) To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree.

EN-JÔL'Y, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENJOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENJOYING.] [Fr. enjoi, to receive with joy, from prefix en and joîre, q. v., to enjoy.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. 2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction. 3. To have sexual intercourse with.


EN-JÔL'-Y-MENT, n. 1. Condition of enjoying; pleasure. 2. Cause of joy or gratification.

SYN. — Satisfaction; gratification; fruition; happiness.

EN-KIN'dLE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENKIN'LED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENKIN'LING.] To kindle; to excite; to inspire; to inflame; to kindle.

EN-LÂRG'E, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENLÄRG'ED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENLÄRG'ING.] 1. To make larger. 2. To increase the capacity of; also, to dilate, with as, to boil, with, be, to afford, with, use with satisfaction.

SYN. — To increase; to extend; to expand.

EN-LÂRG'E, v. i. 1. To grow large or larger; to expand.

2. To be diffused in speaking or writing; to expatiate.

EN-LÄRG'-MENT, n. Act of increasing in size or bulk; real, permanent; state of being increased. 2. Expansion or extension, as of the powers of the mind; ennoblement. 3. Release from confinement, servitude, distress, loss, etc.; deliverance. 4. Difference, contrast.

EN-LÄRT'-EN (en-lär't-en), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EN-LÄRT'-ENED; p. pr. & vb. n. EN-LÄRT'-ENING.] 1. To supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To make clear to the intellect or to the understand; to explain; to elucidate.

EN-LÄRT'-EN-ER (en-lär't-en-er), n. One who, or that which, enlightens or illumines.

EN-LÄRT'-EN-MÈNT (en-lär't-en-mènt), n. Act of enlightening; the state of being enlightened or instructed.

EN-LINK', v. t. To connect; as, by links.

EN-LIST', v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENLISTED; p. pr. & vb. n. EN-LISTING.] 1. To enter on a list; to enroll; to register. 2. To engage in public service. 3. To unite firmly to a cause.

EN-LIST', v. i. 1. To engage in public service by enrollment one's name. 2. To enter heartily into a cause.

EN-LIV'EN (en-liv'en), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EN-LIV'ENED;
plain in detail, from ἐρί and ἐγρήγορον, to lead, point out. See EXEGESIS. Exegesis; interpretation.

Ἐφαθ, a. [Or. ἐφαθε, πρ. ἐφαθε; see ἐφατιμον. O. Fr. enveloper, vole.] To surround as a covering; to surround. To wrap up; to inclose within a case, wrapper, or the like.

Ἐφαλπ, a. [Fr. enveloper, vole.] especially, the wrapper of a document, as of a letter. (Fort.) A mound of earth, raised to cover some weak part of the works.

Ἐφάλωσθη, a. [Fr. enveloper, vole.] a-s., in orthographic reflex, envelop, often has a semi-French pronunciation, ἐφάλωσθη, or ἐφαλωσθη. [Or. enveloper, vole.]

Ἐφαλωσθῆναι. n. 1. To surround or envelop; an inclosing or covering on all sides. 2. That which envelops.

Ἐν-νημ. ἐνομ. [Or. enveloper, vole.] 1. To taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; to poison. 2. To taint with bitterness or malice.

Ἐν-νική, a. [Fr. envieze, Lat. invictus, from invicta, envy, q. v.] Feeding or harboring envy; exhibiting envy: alleged or directed by envy.

Ἐν-νικάζω, adv. In an envious manner.

Ἐν-νυστορία, n. [imp. & p. p. ENVIRONED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENVIRONING.] 1. To environ or surround, to encompass; to inclose. 2. To involve; to envelop.

Ἐν-νυστορία, n. or Ἐν-νυστόριον, n. pl. Places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood.

Ἐν-νύστοριον, n. 1. Act of environing or surrounding; state of being environed. 2. That which environ.

Ἐν-νυστ-οριαν, or Ἐν-νυστ-ορίων, n. pl. Those places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood.

Ἐν-νύστ-οριαν, or Ἐν-νυστοριαν, or Ἐννυστοριαν, n. A person who environ, or surround, or encompass; a person who taint or impregnate with venom, or any substance noxious to life; a poisoner; one despatched upon an errand or mission; especially a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or to transact other business, with a view to the preparation, and distinguishing from an ambassador or permanent resident at a foreign court.

Ἐν-νύτ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ENVYED; p. pr. & vb. n. ENVYING.] [See infra.] 1. To regard with discontent and ill will; to requite with ill will; to take revenge upon. 2. To be filled with envy at sight of. 3. To desire strongly; to covet.

Ἐν-νυτ, v. t. To fill with envying feelings.

Ἐν-νυτ, n. [Fr. envie, Lat. invidia, from invicta, envy, envying; of invicta, to look askance at, to look with enmity, from in, against, and vidare, to see.] 1. Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success. 2. Unwillingness to be excelled; emulation. 3. An object of envious notice or feeling.

Ἐν-νωρί, (en-rōr'-e), v. t. See INWRAP.

Ἐν-νόμ, a. [Gr. ἀνάκριτος, day-break, dawn, and καθέ, new, relating to the earliest part of the day; the tertius period, and alluding to the approximation in its life to that of the present era.

Ἐν-νομι-αν. n. 1. Pertaining to ἔννοια or ἔννοια, in Asia Minor. Pertaining to ἔννοια, the god of the winds; and hence to the wind.

Ἔννοια, n. The dialect of Greek spoken in ancient ἔννοια; the music or verse of the ἔννοιαι.

Ἐν-νομι-αν, See ENNOMI.

Ἐν-νομι-αν, n. (From Gr. ἀνάκριτος, brought on or in, added, fr. ἀνάκρις, to bring on or in, fr. ἀν and κρίς, to bring or lead to.) The moon's age at the end of the year; the excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

Ἐν νυματρ, n. [Gr. ἐφαρμαχος, ἀν and ἐφαρμαχος, supreme power, dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province, or of a subdivision of a country.

Ἐν-νυματριόν, n. [Fr. épaule, to support, with the shoulders, protect by the shoulder of a bastion, from épaule, shoulder, from Lat. spathula, dim. of spatula, Gr. ἐπαύλη, the broad rib, the shoulder-plate.] (Fort.) A side-look, made of gabions, fascines, or bags, filled with earth, or with earth heaped up.

Ἐπαλε, n. [Fr. épaulette, from épaule, shouler.] See supra. [Mil.] A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

Ἐ-πειθές-, n. pl. Ἐ-πειθ-θα, Ἐ-πειθ-θα, Ἐ-πειθ-θα, Ἐ-πειθ-θα, Ἐ-πειθ-θα. [Gr. ἐπείθησις, to insert, from ἐπείθει, ἐπείθος, to point, to lead, to guide; so named from the enlargement of the base of the primary, in some of the secondary forms.] A mineral of a greenish or grayish color, consisting of silice, alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, magnesium. It is quite hard, and is vitreous in luster.

Ἐ-πειθές-, n. [Gr. ἐπείθος, belonging to the elephant or elephant, from ἐπείθει, ἐπείθος, belly.] [Ant.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.
of φυτρός.] (Bot.) A genus of plants somewhat like tulibises in appearance. One species, called sea-holly, has been long esteemed by some as an aphrodisiac.

Еръ-сип’е-ла-с, n. [Gr. ἠσπέλας, from ἀσπίς, red, and πέλας, hide, skin.] (Med.) St. Anthony’s fire; a feverish disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin.

Еръ-сі-п’е-лі-о-тіск, a. Resembling erysipelas, or para-


Еръ-сі-п’е-л’о-ла-м’і, n. (Fr. Scrape, take, from Late Latin, to scrape, to scale, from Latin, scala, ladder.) (Mil.) An attack by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to mount a rampart.

Еръ-сі-п’е-л’о-л’о-с, n. [Imp. & p. p. ESCAPED; p. pr. & vb. n. ESCAPING.] To attend with a view to guard and protect; to accompany as a safeguard.

Еръ-сі-т’о-рі’е-л’о-тіс, n. [Fr. L. scriptorium, from scriptura, to write.] A writing-desk, either portable or fixed.

Еръ-с’о-в’о, n. [Norm. Fr. escroou, escroiver, scroll, O. Fr. escro, escroee, a roll of writings, bond, either from Latin, scrinium, a chest, or from scrivere, to write, Eng. scrivener.] A deed or bond delivered to a third person, to hold till some act is done or some condition is performed, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed.

Ес’е-а-н’е-ж, n. [Fr. escuage, escuage, from escu, escut, escut, escut, N. Fr. écu, shield, Lat. scutum.] (Fr. Law.) A species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war.

Ес’е-л’я-п’и-а-н, a. Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art; hence, medical; medicinal; curative.

Ес’е-л’е-н’т, n. [Lat. esculentus, from escare, to eat, from esco, food, from edere, to eat, suitab1e to be used by man for food; eatable; edible.

Ес’е-л’е-н’т, n. Any thing that is eatable.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он (ес-ч’е-л’е-он), n. [Fr. escuse, escus, escuse, from Late Latin, to escape, to escape, to escape, q. v. 1. Fling, or backward kick, of a horse.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. An improprity of speech or behavior of which one is unconscious.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, v. t. [Escaped; p. pr. & vb. n. ESCAPING.] To cut or marked in the form of an escutcheon; escutcheon, escutcheon, covered with waving lines, or with indented borders overlapping.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, a. [Sp. escapada, from escape, to escape, q. v. 1. Fling, or backward kick, of a horse.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. 1. Act of escaping; escaping; escape. 2. The contrivance or experience, as a line-piece which connects the work-wheel with the pendulum or the balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which it is kept in vibration; — so called because it allows a tooth to escape from a pallet at each vibration.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. Any thing high and precipitous, as the side of the ditch next the parapet. See SCARP.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. ESCAPED; p. pr. & vb. n. ESCAPING.] To make into, or furnish with, a steep and precipitous slope.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. A steep descent or declivity.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. [Fr. escarote, échellette, It. scalome, Sp. escolon, Lat. cespis Asenathia, to be called from Hebrew, Cephas, the first of the apostles, in Palestine.] (Bot.) A species of small onion or garlic.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. [Fr. escarre, Lat. échard, Gr. ἕχαρ.] (Surg.) A dry slough, crust, or scab.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. ESCAPED; p. pr. & vb. n. ESCAPING.] To escape from or tending to form an eschar; producing a scar; caustic.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. [Gr. ἔχαρας, furthest, utmost, extreme, last, and λόγος, discourse.] The doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, &c.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. [O. Eng. eschete, O. Fr. eschet, a thing fallen to, strictly equivalent to escoit, 3d pers. sing. p. of escoier (N. Fr. echier), to fall to, to fall to the lot of, from French, escoit, to fall to, last, from Latin, cadere.)] (Law.) a. (Fed. & Eng. Law.) The reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant. \( 6. \) (U. S. Law.) The fall of real estate to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. \( r. \) A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. 2. That which falls from the lord or the state by eschete. 3. That which falls to one; a reversion.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. ESCHEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ESCHEATING.] (Law.) To revert, return, or become escheated, to the crown or the state.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, n. 1. A right to escheat, 3d pers. sing. p. of escheat (N. Fr. echier), to fall to, to fall to the lot of, from French, escoit, to fall to, last, from Latin, cadere.)] (Law.) a. (Fed. & Eng. Law.) The reverting of lands to the lord of the fee, in consequence of the extinction of the blood of the tenant. \( 6. \) (U. S. Law.) The fall of real estate to the State, as original and ultimate proprietor, by reason of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same. \( r. \) A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession. 2. That which falls from the lord or the state by eschete. 3. That which falls to one; a reversion.

Ес’е-ч’е-л’е-он, v. t. (Imp. & p. p. ESCHEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ESCHEATING.) (Law.) To revert, return, or becom-

EWE 259

from e., out, and tellere, to pluck.] Act of plucking or pulling out hair. 
Ewy (yv), n. [Y. ev, O. Fr. erve, Norw. Fr. erve, O. Fr. eve, aigle, Lat. aqua, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout.
Ex-à-fýr-rátte, or Ex-à-fýr-rátte (117, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXFIREAT; p. pr. & vb. EXFIREATING. — Lat. exagere, exagerratum, from ex, out, and argere, to make harsh or bitter, from agerus, harsh, bitter.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate; to provoke. 
Ex-fýr-rát-atión (ex-fýr-rát-á-shon), n. 1. Act of rendering more violent or bitter; the state of being exasperated. 2. (Med.) A periodical increase of violence in a disease. 

SYMN.—Accurate; correct; precise; nice; methodical; careful. See ACCURATE.

Ex-ac-té (ex-ak-té), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXACTED; p. pr. & vb. EXACTING.] To demand or require authoritatively of; to extort.

Ex-ac-tor, n. One who exacts; an extractor.

Ex-ac-ti-on (ex-ak-té-shon), n. 1. Authoritative demand; a driving to completion; hence, extortion. 2. That which is exacted; tribute.

Ex-ac-ti-tude (ex-ak-té-td), n. Exactness. [Rare.]

Ex-ac-ti-ly (ex-ak-té-ld), adv. In an exact manner; precisely; accurately; strictly.

Ex-ac-ti-ness (ex-ak-té-nss), n. Condition of being exact.

Ex-ac-tor, n. One who exacts or demands by authority or right; hence, an extractor.

Ex-à-gé-í-ré (ex-ak-ér-é), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXAGGERATED; p. pr. & vb. EXAGGERATING.] Lat. exaggerare, exagerratum, from prefix ex and arggere, to heap up. 1. To increase or amplify; to heighten, exalt, or magnify, either the truth or justice of. 2. To warrant. 2. (Point.) To heighten in coloring or design.

Ex-à-gé-rá-tion (ex-ak-ér-á-shon), n. 1. A representation beyond the truth; hyperbole. 2. (Point.) A representation of things beyond natural life, in expression, beauty, vigor, &c. [tending to exaggerate.

Ex-à-gé-rá-to-ry (ex-ak-ér-á-to-r), n. Containing exaggeration, or being exaggerated, or extravagant; overburdened with words and expressions; ornate or rhetorical. 

Ex-àl-té (ex-ál-té), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXALTED; p. pr. & vb. EXALTING.] Lat. exaltare, from prefix ex and altare, to make high, from alius, high.] 1. To elevate; to lift up. 2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, or esteem; to enoble; to exalt; to glorify. 4. To lift up with joy, pride, or success; to elate. 5. To elevate the tone of; to utter. 6. (Chem.) To add a new degree to.

Ex-àl-tá-tion (ex-ál-tá-shon), n. 1. Act of exalting or raising high; also, state of being exalted; elevation. 2. (Chem.) Reinforcement or substantiation of bodies.

Ex-àm-n-ble (ex-ám-n-bl), n. Capable of being examined.

Ex-àm-n-ble (ex-ám-n-bl), n. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; a careful search, investigation, or inquiry. 2. A process prescribed or assigned for testing qualifications.

SYMN.—Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquisition; inspection.

Ex-àm-nin (ex-ám-nin), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXAMINED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXAMINING.] Lat. examinare, from examen, a multitude issuing forth, means of examining, judgment, test, examination, from ex, out, and examinare, to examine. See EXAMEN. 1. To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests. 2. To inquire into and determine; to investigate the facts, reasons, or claims of; to consider the arguments for or against; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness; to prove by a moral standard.

SYMN.—Discuss; debate; scrutinize; explore.

Ex-àm-n-née (ex-ám-n-né), n. One subjected to an examination.

Ex-àm-n-nér (ex-ám-n-nér), n. 1. One who examined. 2. An officer designated to conduct any kind of examination.

Ex-àm-n-nér (ex-ám-n-nér), n. [A.-S. éaminnur, what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a sample, from examinen, to take out.] 1. A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample. 2. A pattern or copy.
EXCEPT

then I have finished all the letters but one. The same remarks apply to excepting, and with the exception of.

EXCEPT', conj. Unless; if not.

EXCEPTING, prep., but prop. a participle. With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

EX-CES-sion, n. [Law.] An act of excluding, exclusion. Two. That which is excepted; a person, thing, or case, specified as distinct, or not included. 3. (Law.) An objection, oral or written, taken, as to bail or security; or as to the disqualification of a judge, &c. 4. An objection to a decision, or accusation of offense, [objectionable.

EXCEPTION-A-BLE, a. Liable to exception or objection; exceptional.

EXCEPTIONAL, a. Forming an exception; exceptional.

EXCEPTIVE, a. 1. Including an exception. 2. Making or acting on exceptions.

EXCEPTOR, n. One who takes exceptions.

EXCEPTS', v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCEPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCEPTING.] [Lat. excepere, except, to pick, to be excepted, to select, to extract; to cite or cite from. [author.]

EXCEPTIONS, the other. A passage selected from an act of excising. 2. That which is selected or gleaned.

EX-CETERA, n. One who makes exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS, n. The laws of morality, prudence, propriety, or the like. [syn.-Extreme; vehement. — Anger or other feeling may be extreme or vehement without being of necessity wrong; the emotion may justly be excessive; but to be excessively angry in any way involves a want of self-command which is blameworthy. See EXCESSION.

EXCESSION-LY, adv. In an extreme degree.

EXCHANGE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCHANGED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCHANGING.] 1. To change, exchange, from, with. 2. To exchange, trade, or barter. 3. To part with for a substitute. 4. To interchange. 5. To change; commute; interchange; bargain, truck; swap, trade; exchange.

EXCHANGE, v. i. To be changed or received in exchange for, to pass in exchange.

EXCHANGEABLE, a. Capable of giving or taking one thing in return for another regardless of an equivalent; also, the act of giving and receiving reciprocally. 2. The thing given in return for something received; or the thing given for what is received for, or the act of giving for what is to be received. 3. The practice of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called bills of exchange.

EXCHARGE, n. The term bill of exchange is often abbreviated into exchange; as, to buy exchange, to sell exchange.

EXCHANGEABLE, a. Liable, or subject, to excise.

EXCISE', v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCISED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCISEING.] To cut off, from excise, to cut off, from, exc, off, and cut, or, as the word was formerly written, accise, from Fr. accise, as if from Lat. accedere, to cut into, p. accisus, but prop. trans. from 1. Fr. accise, accise, acciser, accisus, q. v.] An inland duty or impost of the nature of a direct tax on the consumer; — it is also levied on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities.

EXCISE', v. n. [excise, & exc. n. EXCISING.] To lay or impose an excise upon.

EXCIS-EE, n. 1. pl. EXCIS-EE-NS. An officer who is charged with collecting the excise.

EXCIPIT, 1. Act of cutting off; excision; destruction. 2. (Eccl.) Excommunication.

EXCIPITION, 1. Quality of being readily excised. 2. (Med.) Tiritability. [into action.

EXCIABLE, a. Capable of being excised, or rouscd.

EXCIANT, n. (Med.) A stimulant.

EXCITATION, 1. Act of exciting, rousing, or awakening.

EXCIATION, 2. (Med.) Act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced.

EXCITATIVE, a. Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

EXCITATORY, a. Tending to excite; containing excitement; excitative.

EXCITE', v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCITED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCITING.] 1. To call to activity in any way. 2. (Med.) To increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

EXCITEMENT, n. 1. The act of exciting; the state of being excited; agitation. 2. That which excites or rouses. 3. (Med.) A state of aroused or excited vital activity in the body, or of any of its parts.

EXCITING, a. One who, or that which, excites.

EXCITING, p. a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement.

EXCLAIM', v. [imp. & p. p. EXCLAIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCLAIMING.] [Lat. exclamare, from exc, out, and clamare, to cry out.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to vociferate.

EXCLAIMER, n. One who excites or cries out.

EXCLAMATION, n. 1. Act of exclaiming or making an outcry. 2. An uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like. (Rölet.) An interjection. 4. (Print.) A mark or sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked; thus [!].

EXCLAIMING, a. Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

EXCLAIMING, (50). a. Containing, expressing, or expressing,

EXCLAIMING, (30), t. [imp. & p. p. EXCLAIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCLAIMING.] [Lat. exclamare, from exc, out, and clamare, to cry out.] To cry out or exclaim. 1. To hinder from entrance or admission; to debar from participation or enjoyment.

EXCLAMATION, n. Act of exclaiming or of thrusting out.

EXCLAM'ION, n. One who would exclude another from some privilege.

EXCLAM'ITIVE, a. Having the power of excluding.

EXCLAM'ITIVE, a. One of a coterie who exclude others; an exclusivist.

EXCLAM'ITIVE-LY, adv. In a manner to exclude. [clumsive.

EXCLAM'ITIVENESS, n. State or quality of being exclusive.

EXCLUSIVE-NESS, a. Able to exclude; exclusive.

EXCLODGE-TA, t. [imp. & p. p. EXCOMMUNICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCOMMUNICATING.] [Lat. excommunicare, excommunicatum, from exc, out, and cognitum, to think. To think or believe; to be convinced; to be persuaded.

EXCOMMUNI-CATION, n. Act of deposing one in the church; contrivance; discovery.

EXCOMMUNICABLE, a. Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

EXCOMMUNICATIVENESS, a. [imp. & p. p. EXCOMMUNICATE; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCOMMUNICATING.] [Lat. excommunicare, excommunicatum, to put out of the communion, from exc, out, and communicon, to communicate. To expel from communion, especially the communion of the church. To denounce excommunication against.
EXCOMMUNICATE

Ex'com-mu'ni-cate, a. Cut off from communion; excommunicated; excommunicator.
Ex'com-mu'ni-cate, n. One who has been excommunicated.
Ex'com-mu'ni-ci'a-tion, n. (Eccl.) Act of excommunicating or ejecting.
Ex'com-mu'ni-ci'a-tor, n. One who excommunicates.
Ex-co'ri-a'te (exkoö-ri-a-të), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCOMMUNICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCOMMUNICATING.] [Lat. eccoriare, exoriare, from ex, out of, from, and cortex, skin, hide, hide, hide, hide, hide, hide; to strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall.
Ex-co'ri-a'tion, n. The act of excommunicating or flagging, or the state of being excommunicated or stripped of the skin; abrade.
Ex-co'ri-e'ti-on, n. [From Lat. ex, out of, from, and cortex, cortex, bark.] Act of stripping off bark.
Ex'cre-men, n. [Lat. excrementum, from excremare, to eject, to empty out, and excremare, to separate, split.] 1. An outgrowth, not sensitive in nature, from the surface of the body, as the hair and nails. [Obs.] 2. Matter excreted and ejected; especially, urinary or vaginal discharge; dung; excrete.
Ex'cre-men-tal, a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, excrement; ejected from the body as useless.
Ex'cre-men-ti'tious (-ti-ush), a. Pertaining to, or containing excrement.
Ex'cre-sence, n. Any thing growing out unnaturally from any thing else; hence, a troublesome superfluity.
Ex'cre-pent, a. [Lat. excrementum, excremare, to eject, to empty out, and excremare, to grow; to grow.] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.
Ex-cre'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCRETE; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCRETING.] [See EXCREMENT.] To discharge from the body as useless; to eject.
Ex'cre-tion, n. 1. The act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system. 2. That which is excreted; excrement.
Ex'cre-tion-ate, a. Having the power of excreting, or producing excrement.
Ex'cre-to-ry (exkre'to-ri,), n. The organ of excreting, or of throwing off excrementitious matter.
Ex'cre-to-ry, a. [Anat.] A duct or vessel that serves to receive and excrete matter.
Ex'er-cé'-使之 (ek-sär-ki-she-at), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCRUCIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCRUCIATING.] [Lat. exsercere, exsercire, from exsercere, exsercire, to play on the cross, to torment.] To inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to torment.
Ex'er-cé'dion (ek-sär-kid-ushon), n. Act of inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being thus afflicted; that which excretes; torture.
Ex-cul-pa-ble, a. Capable of being exculpated; deserving excusation.
Ex-cul-pa'tion, n. [Lat. exculpatus, from exculpare, to clear out, from ex, out, and culpum, blame, fault, from culpis, fault.] To clear from the charge or imputation of guilt or guilt.
Syn. — To exonerate; absolve; excuse; justify.
Ex-cul-pa'tion, n. The act of exculpating.
Ex-cul-pa'to-ry, a. Able to clear from the charge of guilt; excusing; excusatory.
Ex-e'rra, n. [Lat. exercitio, exercitium, to run out, from ex, out, and currere, to run.] 1. A setting out from some point; an expedition. 2. A trip for pleasure or health. 3. A wandering from a subject; digression.
Syn. — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt.
Ex'e'rra-sion, n. One who goes on an excursus.
Ex'e'rra-sive, a. Prone to make excursions; wandering; rambling; hence, enterprising; exploring. [random. Excursion.] Excursionary; at large; at large; at large.
Ex'e'rra-sive-ness, n. A disposition to wander.
Ex'e'rra-sus, a. [Lat. exercitare, exercer, exer-cum, to run out, from ex, out, and currere, to run.] 1. A setting out from some point; an expedition. 2. A trip for pleasure or health. 3. A wandering from a subject; digression.
Syn. — Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt.
Ex-e'nga-ble, a. 1. Capable of being excused; pardonable. 2. Admitting of justification or pardon.
Ex-e'ngu-ble-ness, n. State or quality of being excusable. [ably.
Ex-e'ngu-hly, adv. In an excusable manner; pardonable; excusable. Ex-e'ngu-ing, a. Excusing; excusatory; excusory; excusatory; excusatory.
Ex-e'sè', v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCUSING.] [Lat. excusare, from ex, out of, from, and causa, cause, causa, to conduct a cause in law, to make a defense.] 1. To free from accusation, or the imputation of guilt; to absolve; to acquit; to absolve. 2. To pardon, as a fault. 3. To regard with indulgence; to overlook. 4. To free from an impending obligation or duty; not to exact. 5. To ask pardon or indulgence for. Ex-e'sè' (ek-sèz'), n. 1. Act of excusing, apologizing, excusing, pardoning, releasing, and the like. 2. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment. 3. That which extenuates or justifies a fault.
Syn. — Apology. — An excuse refers to what is wrong; an apology to what is unbecoming or infamious. A pupil offer an excuse for absence, and an apology for rudeness to his instructor. When an excuse has been accepted, an apology may be, in some cases, be necessary for the fault.
Ex-e'sè'r, a. One who offers excuses.
Ex'e're-bal, a. Deserving to be excused; very hateful; detestable; abominable. — Detestably.
Ex'e're-bal, of or pertaining to, excusing or excusatory.
Ex'e're-cite', v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXCERED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXCERATING.] [Lat. exceri, excersari, excieratum, exciserum, from ex, out of, from, and sacer, holy, sacred.] To demonstrate, to convince, to improve evil upon; hence, to abhor; to abominate; to curse.
Ex'e're-cion, n. 1. Act of cursing; a curse pronounced. 2. That which is excorated.
Ex'e'cute, v. i. [imp. & p. p. EXECUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXECUTING.] [Lat. exsequi, executus, to pursue, from ex, out, and sequi, to follow.] 1. To follow through to the end; to carry into complete effect. 2. To perform what is required or assigned; to give effect to a plan or design; to carry out. 3. To give effect to. 4. To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death. 5. (Mus.) To perform, as a piece of music.
Syn. — To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; subscribe; comply; execute.
Ex'e'cute, v. i. 1. To perform an office or duty. 2. To perform on a musical instrument.
Ex'e'cute, n. One who performs or carries into effect. Ex'e'cution, n. 1. The act of executing; performance; achievement; hence, legal accomplishment. 2. A putting to death as a legal penalty. 3. Act or mode of performing works of art, of performing on an instrument, or of performing, and the like. 4. Law. — (a) A final process. (b) Act of signing and sealing a legal instrument. 5. Effect.
Ex'e'cution-er, n. One who executes; especially, one who carries out the effect of a judgment or sentence.
Ex'e'cutive, n. — (ex-e-kwé'tive), a. Designed or fitted for execution, or carrying into effect; qualifying for, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws.
Ex-e'cu-ti'fy (ek-sù-kü-tî-fé), a. The power of executing, or of carrying out, the laws. 1. The office or place of the executive, or of the executive officer. 2. The executive branch of government.
Ex-e'cu-tor, n. [Lat. from exsequi, to pursue.] 1. One who executes or performs. 2. The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see it carried into effect, after his decease.
Ex-e'cu-to-ri, n. The office of an executor.
Ex-e'cu-to-ry (ek-sù-kü-tô-ri), a. 1. Performing official duties; executive. 2. (Law.) Designed to be executed or carried into effect in future, or to take effect on a future contingency.
Ex-e'cu-tress, n. A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.
Ex-e'cu-trix, n. Pointed by a testator to execute his will.
Ex-e'gese, s. [Gr. e-xégé-wma, from e-xégé-wma, to explain, interpret, from e-xégé, out, and ýéga, to guide, lead.] Exposition; explanation; interpretation; especially, the scientific interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, executed by human hands.
Ex'e'gète, n. One who is skilled in exegesis.
Ex'e'gète-al, a. Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory.
Ex'e'géties, n. sing. The science of interpretation; exegesis.
Ex-e'mplar (ek-sém-plär), n. [Lat. exemplar, exempl-] [ EXAMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.
Ex-e'mplary, a. Pertaining to an example; exemplar.
Ex-e'mplar-ry, n. [Lat. exemplaris, from exemplum. See EXAMPLE.] Acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern or model; commendable; conspicuous.
Ex-e'mpli-fi'cation, n. The act of exemplifying.
2. That which exemplifies; a copy; a transcript.
Ex-e'mpli-fi'er, n. One who exemplifies.
Ex-e'mpli-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXEMPLIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXEMPLIFYING.] [Low Lat. exemplificare, food, foot; ērn, rye, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, ĝet; ag; exist; linger, link; this;
EXISTENCE 263

EXPECTORATE

terial or spiritual. 2. To occur; to manifest itself. 3. To live; to have life.

Ex-hence, n. 1. State of existing or being. 2. "Existence," "expected," "projected," "purposed," etc., to go out, from, exist, and irre, to go.] 1. Departure of a player from the stage, when he has performed his part. 2. Any departure; act of quitting the stage of action or life; of death. 3. Way of departure; passage out of a place.

Ex-o'de, n. [Lat. exodium, Gr. ἔξοδος (sc. μέσος), from ἔξοδος, belonging to an exit, or to the finale of a tragedy, from ἔξος, a door. 1. (Gr. Drama.) The catastrophe, or the "cata-" of a play. 2. (Rom. Ant.) An afterpiece of a comic description.

Ex-oi'dus, n. [Lat.: Gr. ἔξοδος, from εἰς, out, and δόος, way.] 1. In biblical history, the departure of a people from a place; particularly, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. 2. Second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

Ex-off-oficial (eks-ofofficial), a. [Lat. ex officio, by vir- tue of office.] Proceeding from office or authority.

Ex-o-ge'en, n. [From Gr. ἐξογένεσθαι, out, from ἐξο, out, and ὑγεία, health, to bring forth.] (Bot.) A plant characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pitch, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.

Ex-o-gen-ic (eks-o-jen-ik), a. (From Gr. ἐξ-ο-γ-ε-ν-ι-κ-α τον- ν-ε-ν, growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood, between that and the bark.

Ex-o-gen, n. An officer of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard; an executor.

Ex-o-ner-a'te, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. EXONERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXONERATING.] [Lat. exonere, exoneratum, from ex, out of, from, and onerare, to load, from onerare, as a charge, obligation, or load of blame resting on one.

Syn. — To absolve; acquit; exculpate; clear; justify; discharge. See absolve.

Ex-o-nor-a'tive, n. Act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing from a charge or imputation; also, the state of being disburdened or freed from a charge.

Ex-o-nor-a-ble (eks-o-nor-able), a. [Lat. exornabit, from exor- arotum, to obtain by request, from ex, out of, from onerare, to pray, beseech.] Capable of being moved by request.

Ex-o-or-bi'tan-co (eks-or-bi-tan-co), n. A going beyond the usual bounds; excess; extravagance.

Ex-o-or-bi'tan-ty (eks-or-bi-tan-ty), n. 1. Departing from an orthodox or orthodox practice; hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous. 2. Anomalous; irregular.

Ex-o-or-bi-tant, a. [Lat. exorbitant, p. r. of exorbitare, from ex, out of, from, and orbita, track or rut made by a wheel, or orbit, circle, wheel.] 1. Departing from an orthodox or orthodox practice; hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous. 2. Anomalous; irregular.

Ex-o-or-bi-tant-ly, adv. In an exorbitant manner.

Ex-o-or-cize (eks-or-siz), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. EXORCIZED; p. pr. & vb. EXORCISING.] [Lat. exorcizare, Gr. ἔξορχευσα, from ἐξο, out, and ὄρχησα, to make one swear, to bind by an oath, from ὄρος, oath.] 1. To drive away, or to influence the consequences of adjuring by some holy name. 2. To deliver from the influence of Ex-o-ris'er, n. One who exorcises. [An evil spirit.

Ex-o-ris'm, n. Act of exorcising; also a form of prayer or benediction. See end.

Ex-o-ris't, n. One who pretends to expel evil spirits.

Ex-o-ris'al (eks-or-i-al), a. [See infra.] Pertaining to the exor- cism of a discourse; introductory.

Ex-o-ris'ta (eks-or-i-sta), n. 1. One who exorcises a person or thing. 2. A sorcerer; a medium or a conjurer.

Ex'-os-mose, n. [Gr. ἐξο, outside, and an hypoth. ὑπό, beneath, for ὑπότος, ὑπερής, a thrust from ἀνθή, to thrust, push.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through the body, or from the anal or vaginal, or umbilical vessels from within outward. See Osmose.

Ex'-o-té're, a. [Gr. ἐξοτερικός, from ἐξο, outside.] Outside.

Ex'-o-té're-cal, a. Public; not secret; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; — opposed to esoteric.

Ex-o-tér-ic, a. That which is obvious, public, or com- mon. [Mon.

Ex-o-tér-ic-y, n. Occurrence, as of events of any kind.

Ex-int'er-ry, n. That which exists; a being; a creature. [Being.

Ex-int'er-ry, n. Having being, or existence; existing;

Ex-int'er-ry, n. Having being, or existence; existing; departure; act of quitting the stage of action or life; of death. 3. Way of departure; passage out of a place.

Ex-o'ne, n. [Lat. exodium, Gr. ἔξοδος (sc. μέσος), from ἔξοδος, belonging to an exit, or to the finale of a tragedy, from ἔξος, a door. 1. (Gr. Drama.) The catastrophe, or the "cata-" of a play. 2. (Rom. Ant.) An afterpiece of a comic description.

Ex-o-not, a. Or anything foreign; or any; external.

Ex-nés-e, an. Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign.

Ex-nés-e, an. Anything foreign; or any; exotic.

Ex-pánd, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. EXPANDED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPANDING.] [Lat. expansere, to spread out, from ex, out of, from, and pandere, to spread out, to throw open, to open.] 1. To lay open; to open. 2. To make larger; to dilate; to distend; to enlarge; to extend; to open.

Ex-pán'd, v. i. To become opened, spread apart, distend, dilated, distended, or enlarged.

Ex-pán'ise, n. That which is expanded; a wide extent or space; or especially, the front of a regiment.

Ex-pán'si-bili'ty, n. Capacity of being expanded.

Ex-pán'si-bi'ble, a. Capable of being expanded.

Ex-pán'sion, n. 1. Act of expanding, or condition of being expanded; dilatation; distension; enlargement. 2. That which is expanded; expansion. 3. Extension of space; or space; room. (Com.) Increase of the circulation of bank notes. (Math.) The developed result of an indefinitely operation. (Steam-engine) The operation of steam in a cylinder after its communication with the boiler has been cut off.

Ex-pán'sive'ny, n. Service or tending to expand; having a capacity or tendency to expand.

Ex-pán'sive-ness, n. Quality of being expansive.

Ex-pán'c, a. [Lat.] Upon or from one side only.

Ex-pá'ti-á-té, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. EXPATHETEAT; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPATHETATING.] [Lat. expatiaire, expatiarium, expatiatum, fr. ex, out, and spatia, to walk about, to spread out, fr. spatium, space.] 1. To move at large; to wander without restraint. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to desicant.

Ex-pá'ti-á-te, v. t. To cause or allow to roam abroad; to extend; to diffuse.


Ex-pá'ti-á-tor (-šit-á-tor), n. One who expatiates.

Ex-pá'ti-á-ti-ó, n. [Imp. & p. p. EXPATIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPATIATING.] [Lat. expatiationem, expatium, espationem, fr. ex, out, and spatium, space.] To banish; reflexively, to expatriate one’s self; to remove from one’s own country.

Ex-pá'ti-á-tion, n. The act of banishing, or the state of banishment; especially, the act of forsaking one’s own country.

Ex-péc't, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. EXPECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPECTING.] [Lat. expectare, expector, to look out for, to expect, from ex, out of, from, and spectare, to look at, intens. of specere, to look, look at.] 1. To wait for; to await. 2. To look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to anticipate.

Syn. — To think; believe. — Expect always relates to the future. To expect that one will see, hear, do; or to expect the past and present, as “I expect the mail has arrived,” “I expect he is at home,” is a blunder (very common in the United States) which ought to be studiously avoided.

Ex-péc't-á-ble, a. To be expected or looked for.

Ex-péc'tá'ncé, n. 1. Act of state or expecting. 2. That which is expected; object of expectation; object expected.

Ex-péc'tant, a. Having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for; in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature.

Ex-péc'tant, n. One who waits in expectation.

Ex-péc-tá'tión, n. 1. Act or state of expecting. 2. State of being expected. 3. That which is expected. 4. Ground of expecting; reason for anticipating future benefits or excellence. 5. Value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event. 6. (Med.) The leaving of a disease to the efforts of nature to effect a cure.

Syn. — Anticipation; confidence; trust; promise.

Ex-péc-tér, n. One who expects.

Ex-péc'to-rant, a. (Med.) Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat.

Ex-péc'to-rant, n. (Med.) A medicine which pro- motes expectoration.

Ex-péc'to-rá'te, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. EXPECTORATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPECTORATING.] [Lat. expectorare, expectoration, from ex, out, and pectus, pectoris, the
vb. n. EXPLODING. [Lat. explodere, from ex, out of, from, and plaudere, plaudi, to clap, strike the hands, to burst into a burst of sound.] To burst with a loud report; to detonate.

explode', v. t. 1. To cause to explode; to touch off. 2. To drive out with violence and noise, as by powder. 3. To burst, explode, and disintegrate.

exploder, n. One who explodes.

exploit', n. [Fr. explot, 0. Fr. exploit, exploit, revenue, produce, vigor, force, exploit, from Lat. exploitum, from exploitus, to do, to exploit.] A deed or act; especially, a heroic act; a feat.

exploitarion, n. [Fr.] The process by which ores and minerals of value are won from their natural position, and from which they can be rendered available.

exploitation, n. Act of exploiting.

exploitation, n. One who exploits.

exploiting, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXPLOITED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPLOITING.] From Lat. explorare, from ex and plorare, to cry out, to cry aloud.] To search through; to look into suspicion; to examine closely; to investigate, to investigate closely; to look at carefully.

explorarion, n. One who explores.

exploration, n. 1. Act of exploring or detourizing. 2. (Steam-eng.) The shattering of a boiler by a sudden and immense pressure, in distinction from rupture. 3. A violent manifestation of passionate feeling, attended by an outburst in language, &c.

exploitable, a. Causing exploitation; harmful, injurious.

exploitation exploitationation, n. [Lat. exploitationatio, from explorare, to spoliate, plunder, from ex and spoliare, to strip, plunder.] A spoilage. See SPOLIATION.

exploitive, n. [Lat. excesos, p. pr. of exponere, to put, expose, from, from, out of, from, and porne, to put, place, set.] 1. (Agr.) A number, letter, or any quantity written on the right hand of and above another quantity, and denoting how many times the latter factor is to be multiplied, or to produce the power indicated. 2. One or which, or that which, stands as an index or representative. [variable exponents.]

exploitative, n. Pertaining to exponents; involving exponents; containing exponents.

export', n. [Lat. exportare, from ex, out of, from, and portare, to carry.] To carry from a state or country, as wares in commerce, to other nations or communities.

export', n. 1. Act of exporting; exportation. 2. That which is exported; — used chiefly in the plural.

exportable, a. Capable of being exported.

exportation, n. Act of exporting.

exporter, n. One who exports.

expōgē (eks-pōzē), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXPOSTULATED; p. pr. & vb. EXPOSTULATING.] From Lat. expositio, from ex, out of, from, and postulare, to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate.

expōstulātion, n. Act of expostulating; remonstrance; earnest and kindly protest.

expōstulātor, n. One who expostulates.

expōstulātio (60), a. Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

expōstulātor, n. 1. Act of expostulating. 2. State of being expostulated. 3. Position in regard to points of compass, or to influences of climate, &c.

expōstulātion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXPOSTULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPOSTULATING.] From Lat. expositio, from ex, out of, from, and postulare, to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate.

expōstulātor, n. One who expostulates or interprets.

expōstulātor, n. (eks-prōzē), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXPRESSED (eks-prēzdē); p. pr. & vb. n. EXPRESSING.] From Lat. expressum, express, from ex, out of, from, and postulare, to ask, require.] To press or squeeze out. 2. To imitate; to represent. 3. To represent and exhibit, as an opinion or feeling, by a look, gesture, or other means, especially by language. 4. To make known one's opinions or feelings; — used reflexively. 5. To denote; to designate. 6. To send by express messenger.

syn. — To declare; utter; signify; testify; intimate.

express', a. 1. Closely resembling. 2. Directly stated; made unambiguous; clear; plain. 3. Dispatched with special speed or directness.

syn. — Explicit; clear; plain; open; unambiguous. See EXPLICITE.

express', n. A messenger sent on a special errand; hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, &c. [by express.]

expression', n. (eks-prēzh'ŏn), n. The charge for carrying a parcel.

expression', a. Capable of being expressed.

expression', n. 1. Act of expressing, or forcing out by pressure. 2. Act of representing declaration; utterance. 3. Lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, &c.

expressionistic, a. Artistic, direct, or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

expressionistic', n. [Lat. expurgare, from ex, out of, from, and purgare, to fight; purgare, fight, fig. -] To conquer; to take by assault.

expurgation, n. Or expurgation (eks-pūr-gā-shŏn), n. A. One who expurgates.

expulsion', n. [Lat. expulsio, from expelle.] 1. Act of expelling; a driving away by violence. 2. State of being expelled; — serving to expel. 3. Power of expelling; — serving to drive away.

expulsionistic, a. Having the power of driving away.

expurgation', n. [Lat. expungere, from expungere.] Act of expunging or erasing.

expurgation', n. [imp. & p. p. EXPURGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXPURGATING.] From Lat. expurgare, from ex, out of, from, and purgare, to cleanse, purge.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purify. [See Note under CONTEMPTIBLE.]

expurgationistic, a. Act of expurgating; purification.

expurgator, or Expurgator, n. One who expurgates or purifies.

expurgationistic, a. Nocuous or erroneous.

expurgationistic', n. A. Serving to expunge from anything forbidden by the Roman Catholic church to be read, as teaching things contrary to its creed.

expurgationistic', n. (eks-kwē-sē), a. [Lat. exquisitum, p. p. of exquisire, from ex, out of, from, and queire, to seek, search; exquisitum, from exquisitus, to examine carefully; exquisitus, of surpassing excellence. 2. Exceeding; extreme; keen — used in a bad sense. 3. Of close and accurate discrimination; not easy to satisfy.

syn. — None; delicate; exact; accurate; refined; matchless; consummate; perfect.

expurgationistic', n. (eks-kwē-sē), n. One who is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.
Exquisitely

Ex-quisite-ly, adv. 1. In an exquisite manner.

Ex-quisite-ness, n. State of being exquisite.

Ex-san-gu-i-nous (-sang'gwé-us), a. [Lat. exsanguis, from ex, out of, from, and sanguis, sanguis, blood.] Bleeding with the blood of a living animal or insect.

Ex-sic'cat, n. (Med.) A drying medicine.

Ex-sic'cat, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXSICCAT; p. pr. & vb. n. EXSICCATING.] To dry out; to make dry, from sickness, dryness.

Ex-sis-cént, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of drying up; drying.

Ex-sis-cént, n. (Med.) A drying medicine.


Ex-sis-tent, n. [Lat. existens, from ex, out of, from, and stare, to stand.] Standing out or above the surface.

Ex-ta-ny, n. See ECTASCY. [substantivizing.

Ex-tém'po-râ-ne-ouis, a. [Lat. ex tempore, q. v.] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by a sudden inspiration; immediate.

Ex-tém'po-râ-re (44), a. Composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

Ex-tém'po-râ-re, adv. [Lat., fr. ex, out of, from, and tempus, time.] Without previous study or preparation; without preparation; suddenly.

Ex-tém'po-râ-re, a. Without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.


Ex-tém'po-ri-zâre, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXTEMPOREIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTEMPOREIZING.] To speak extemporaneously, or without previous study or preparation; especially, to make an off-hand address.

Ex-tém'po-ri-ze, v. t. To do in a hasty, off-hand, or unconsidered manner.

Ex-tém'po-ri-ze, a. One who extemporizes.

Ex-ten'du, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXTENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTENDING.] 1. To lengthen; to broaden; to extend in width or breadth.

Ex-tén'der, n. One who, or that which, extends.

Ex-tén'dé, a. 1. Capable of being extended. 2. (Law.) Liable to be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

Ex-tén'si-bil-i-ty, n. Capacity of being extended, or of increasing in size or length.

Ex-tén'si-ble, a. Capable of being extended, without limit.

Ex-tén'sible, a. Capable of being extended; extendible.

Ex-tén'sión, n. [Lat. extendere, from ex, out of, from, and tendere, to stretch, stretch out, allied to Gr. τενέω.] 1. To prolong, especially in a single direction, as a line; to protract. 2. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand. 3. To enlarge; to widen; to continue. 4. To carry beyond or out of reach.

Ex-tén'sión, a. State of being extended. 3. (Physics & Metaph.) That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space.

Ex-tén'sión, n. (Anat.) A wreath or bandage on the part of a creature, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

Ex-tén'sión-ist, n. One who favors extension.

Ex-tén'sión-ary, a. Having wide extent; expanded; large; wide; broad.

Ex-tén'sión-ary, a. To a great extent; widely.

Ex-tén'sión-ary, a. State of being extensive.

Ex-tén'sión, v. t. See EXTEND. [Anat.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger.

Ex-tén't, n. 1. Space or degree to which a thing is extended. 2. See EXTEND. [Anat.] A peculiar species of execution upon debts due to the crown. [Eng.] (b.) A levy of an execution upon real estate. [Amer.]

Ex-tén'tu-âte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXTENTUATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTENTUATING.] To treat, as an army, or to make thin; to make thin, from tenuis, thin. 1. To draw out, as the line of an army; to make thin, lean, or slender. 2. To lessen; to palliate as a crime; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honor.

Ex-tén'tu-âte, v. i. To become tinier or more slender; to be drawn out or extenuated.

Ex-tén'tu-âte, v. i. To extenuate; extenuating; palliation, as a crime; mitigation, as of punishment.

Ex-tén'tu-âtor, n. One who extenuates.

Ex-tér-èr-or (59), a. [Lat. exterior, .compar. of extor, or exter, outward. On the outside, or external.] External; pertaining to that which is external. 2. On the outside, with reference to a person; exterior. 3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign.

Ex-té-rèr-or, a. 1. Outward or external part or part of a thing. 2. Outward or external deportment, form, or ceremony.

Ex-tér-èrmâ-te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXTERMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTERMINATING.] [Lat. exterminare, exterminacionem, from ex, out of, from, and terminus, boundary, limit.] To drive from within the limits or borders of; to drive away. 2. To put an end to the power of; to eradicate; to extirpate. 3. (Math.) To cause to disappear; to eliminate.

Ex-tém-nâ-tion, n. 1. Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision. 2. (Math.) Elimination.

Ex-tém-nâ-tor, n. One or that which exterminates.

Ex-tém-nà-to-ry, a. Of or pertaining to extermination; serving or tending to exterminate.

Ex-te-râil, a. [Lat. exterans, from extare, exterans, on the outside, or exterans, on the inside, or exterans, on the outside or interior.] Having a relation to space; outward; exterior. 2. Derived from, or related to, the body, its appearance, functions, &c. 3. Accidental; irrelevant. 4. Foreign; related to or connected with foreign nations.

Ex-te-râil-i-ty, n. Existence in space; exteriority.

Ex-te-râil-ly, adv. In an exterior manner; outwardly.

Ex-te-râil-nas, n. pl. Whatever things are external or without; outward parts.

Ex-te-gî't, a. [Lat. extinctus, extinctum, p. p. of extingui-re. See EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched. 2. Extinguished; terminated; closed.

Ex-te-gî'tion, n. 1. Act of extinguishing or making extinct. 2. State of being extinguished.

Ex-te-gî'guish (eks-ting'guish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXTINGUISHED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTINGUISHING.] [Lat. extinguere, extinguiare, from ex, out of, from, and stinguere, to quench.] 1. To quench; to quench. 2. To put an end to; to destroy. 3. To obscure; to supplant; to substitute. 4. (Bot.) The putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union.

Ex-te-gî'guish-able, a. Capable of being extinguished.

Ex-te-gî'guish-er, n. One who, or that which extinguishes; especially, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or other light, to extinguish.

Ex-te-gî'guish-ment, n. 1. Act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification. 2. (Law.) The putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union.

Ex-te-gî'guish-ble, a. Capable of being extinguished.

Ex-te-gî'guish-pâte, or Ex-te-gî'guish-pâte (117), v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXTERT; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTERTING.] [Lat. exterrire, exterritum, from ex, out of, from, and stirpium, stock, stem, root.] [See Note under CONTEMPLATE.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy; to uproot; to eradicate; to root out; to destroy; to expel.

Ex-te-gî'guish-pâte, n. Act of extinguishing or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

Ex-te-gî'guish-pâtor, or Ex-te-gî'guish-pâtor, n. One who extinguishes or roots out; a destroyer of things.

Ex-te-gî'l, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXSTOLLED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTOLLING.] [Lat. extollere, extollutum, from ex, out of, from, and stollere, to lift, take up, or raise; to elevate by praise; to eulogize, magnify, &c.]

Ex-te-gî'l, a. [Lat. extollens, from ex, out of, from, and stollere, to lift, take up, or raise; to elevate by praise; to eulogize, magnify, &c.]

Ex-te-gî'l, v. i. To praise; applaud; commend; celebrate; laud; glorify. See CELEBRATE.

Ex-te-gî'l-ler, n. One who extols or magnifies.

Ex-te-gî'l-sir, n. [See EXTORT.] A species of execution to extort.

Ex-te-gî't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. EXSTORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. EXTORTING.] [Lat. extortuere, extortum, from ex, out of, from, and torqueré, to turn about, twist.] To wrest or wring; to force, by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact.

Ex-te-gî'ter, v. i. To practice extortion.

Ex-te-gî'ter, n. One who extorts.
F

(of), the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. See Principles of Pronunciation, § 2. The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [F], to which it is also closely related in power. See Digamma. — In music, F is the fourth tone of the gamut, or model scale. F sharp (F♯) is a tone intermediate between F and G.

Fit. (Mus.) A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut or model scale for the purposes of solemnization.

Fitme, a. Delaying; dilatory; avoiding battle, but harrying the enemy by marches, counter marches, and ambuscades, in imitation of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus, a Roman general.

Fab'ric, n. [Lat. fabrica, from fabricare, a worker in hard materials, prob. for faciabere, from facere, to make.] 1. A building intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apology. 2. The plot of an epic or dramatic poem. 3. Fiction; falsehood.

Fab'ric, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Fab'ricated; p. pr. & vb. n. Fab'ricating.] To feign; to write or speak fiction.

Fab'ric, v. i. To feign; to invent; to tell of falsely.

Fab'ler, n. A writer of fables or fictions; a fabulist.

Fab'ric, n. [Lat. fabrica, from fabricare, a worker in hard materials, prob. for faciabere, from facere, to make.] 1. A building intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apology. 2. The plot of an epic or dramatic poem. 3. Fiction; falsehood.


Fab'ri-cation, n. 1. Act of fabricating, framing, or constructing; or construction by manufacture. 2. That which is fabricated; a falsehood.

Syn. — Fiction; figment; invention; fable; falsehood. See Fiction.

Fab'ri-cator, n. One who constructs or makes.

Fab'ri-list, n. One who invents or writes fables.


Fab'ri-los'a, a. Figured, as a story or fable; related to fable; not real; fictitious.

Fab'ri-less, a. Wanting eyes or sight; blind.

Fab'liet, n. Dim. of Fabri, from Lat. faci, to make.] A small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, &c.

Fab'liet-er, n. A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eye-holes; a stiletto.

Fab'liet, n. The cover of the eye.

Fab'liet-piece, n. Opt. The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye-end of a telescope, or other optical instrument.

Fab'liet-servant, n. A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

Fab'liet-sive, n. Service performed only under the eye or inspection of the master.

Fab'liet-sight, n. 1. Sight of the eye; view; observation. 2. Power or relative capacity of seeing.

Fab'liet-sore, n. Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Fab'liet-stone, n. A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eye-holes; a stiletto.

Fab'liet-tooth, n. pl. FAB'LIET-TEETH. A tooth whose fang is long, and points up toward the eye; the pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders; called also a canine tooth, and cuspidate tooth.

Fab'liet-water, n. A medicated water or lotion for the eye.

Fab'liet-wit, n. One who sees a thing done.

Fab'liet, n. The plural of Fabri; — now obsolete.

Fab'liet, a. [Fr. Fr. faire, journey, errer, also edrar, to travel, march, from Lat. iter, a going, walk, way.] 1. A journey or circuit. 2. A court of itinerant justices. Justice in ordinary. Eng. Land. An itinerant judge, who rode the circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

Fab'liet, a. [See AERIE.] The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their young. See AERIE.

Fabulous age, that period in the history of a nation described in legendary or mythological fables.

Fab'liet-ous-ly, adv. In a fabulous manner.

Facade (Fab-sid/). n. [Fr. façade, from face, face, q. v.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

Fab'liet, n. [From Lat. facies, make, form, shape, face, from facere, to make.] 1. The exterior form or appearance of any thing; especially, the front part or surface.

2. One of the bounding planes of a solid. 3. (Arch.) The principal dressed surface of a plate, disk, or pully; the principal flat surface of a part. 4. Outside appearance; surface view; look. 5. That part of the head of an animal, especially of a human being, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, &c.; visage; countenance.

6. Cast of features; look; air. 7. Burden, load; heavy burden; effrontery. 8. Presence; face; front. 9. Mode of regard, whether favorable or unfavorable.

To make a face, to distort the countenance. — Face of a bassina (Mil.), the part between the salient and the shoulder angle. — Face of a gun (Mil.), the surface of metal at the muzzle.

Fab'liet, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FACED (flsted); p. pr. & vb. n. FACING.] 1. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness. 2. To stand opposite to; to front upon. 3. To turn the front toward; to confront. 4. To cover in front. 5. (Arch.) To make flat or smooth the surface of.

Fab'liet, v. i. To turn the face.

Fab'liet, n. One who faces; a bold-faced person.

Fab'liet, n. [Fr. faceette, diminutive of face, q. v.] A little face; a small surface.

Fac'édi, n. [pl. Lat. from facies, face.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witciscism.

Facéti'oüs, a. [See supra.] 1. Given to wit and good humor; merry; sportive; jocular. 2. Characterized by wit and pleasantness.

Facéti'oüs-ly, adv. In a facetious manner.

Facéti'oüs-ness, n. State of being facetious; pleasant.

Facéti'oüs-ness, n. [Fr.] A facet. See FACET. [Ant.]

Fitial, n. [L. factialis, from facies, face.] Pertaining to the face.

Facial angle (Anat.), the angle formed by two straight lines, one drawn from the middle of the external entrance of the eye to the base of the nose, and the other from the prominent center of the forehead to the most prominent part of the upper jaw-bone.

Facial-ly, adv. In a facial manner.

Facile (flsid/), n. [Lat. facile, from facere, to make.]
FAINT-HEARTED. 1. To become weak or wanting in vigor; to grow feeble; to swoon. 2. To lose courage or spirit; to give in, desert, or depose for derivative. 3. To decay; to disappear; to vanish.

Faint-hearted, a. Wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

Faint-heartedness, n. Want of courage and spirit; timorousness; cowardice.

Faintish, a. Slightly faint; somewhat faint.

Faintly, adv. In a faint, weak, or feeble manner.

Faintness, n. The state of being faint, a sense of being light-headed, color, self-consciousness, and self-control; feebleness; dejection.

Faints, n. pl. The impure spirit which comes over first in the distillation of whiskey.

Fair, a. [compare FAIRER, SUPERIORITY. FAIREST.] [A.-S. fæger, O. H. Ger. fæger, Icel. fægr, Goth. fægers.] 1. Free from spots, specks, dirt, imperfection, or hindrance; unblemished; pure; pure; innocent; pure; perfect; beautiful; handsome. 2. Free from a dark hue; of a light shade. 4. Not overcast; cloudless; propitious; favorable. 5. Unimbeciled; open. 6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, impartiality, candor. 7. Inspiring hope and confidence. 8. Distinct; legible. 9. Not disfigured or unusual; moderate; middling.

Fair play, equitable or impartial treatment.

Fair, n. [From Lat. færa, pl. feria, days of rest, holidays, festivities, because the fairs were generally held in the churches on holidays and feast of dedications, where people resorted to the churches.] A gathering of buyers and sellers, assembled with their merchandise at a stated or regular season, or by special appointment, for the exhibition of wares and the conduct of business.

Fairing, n. A present given or purchased at a fair.

Fairyly, adv. In a fair manner; clearly; openly; distinctly; frankly; honestly; favorably; pleasantly.

Faintness of being hurt from spots or stains, as of the skin; the skin, as of form and features; clearness, as of water; honesty, as of dealing; candor, as of an argument; distinctness, as of handwriting, and the like.

Fair-spoken (spōk'n), a. Using fair speech, or uttered with fairness; bland; civil; courteous.

Fairly, a. [Fr. fèrè, enrichment, from O. Fr. fèrè, not clear, charge, from Lat. fèrè, O. Ger. fer, fæger, late Lat. færa, Para, one of the goddesses of fate, from fattum, fætarus, fate, or from fætus, a prophesying female, a fortune-teller.] An image of some clear being or spirit; a human form, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind.

Fabric of romance, the branch of the human race, endowed with powers beyond those allotted to men. - Fair ring, or circle, a bare circular path, or a ring of grass higher, greener, and scarcer than the surrounding grass; a frequent phenomenon in fields and meadows in Great Britain, vulgarly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances.

Fait, n. [Lat. fatet, faith, belief, from fidelis, to trust.] 1. Belief; reliance on testimony. 2. Firm and earnest belief, on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth. 3. (Theol.) A belief in the supernatural nature of Scripture matter and the supernatural origin of its teachings. (b.) Belief in the facts and truth of the Scriptures, with a practical love of them. 4. That which is believed on any subject, whether of science, politics, or religion; especially, a belief of all religion; belief; and more particularly the system of truth taught by Christ; also, the creed or belief of a Christian society or church. 5. A strict adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. 6. Word or honor; good name; good reputation.

Faithful, a. Full of faith; disposed to believe, especially in the declarations and promises of God. 2. Firm in adherence to promises, contracts, or other engagements. 3. Faithful in the observance of duty; loyal to true fidelity. 4. Conformable to truth. 5. True; worthy of belief.

Syn. - Trusty; honest; upright; sincere; veracious.

Faithful, adj. In a faithful manner.

Falk, n. [Scot. falck, fold, stratum of stone, A.-S. fæc, space, interval, Ger. fach, compartment, partition, division, row.] (Naut.) A single turn or coil of a cable or rope.

Fakir (fē'kér), n. An Oriental religious ascetic or mystic, from the word "fakir," begging monk.

Falkhara (fē'k'harā), n. A. [Lat. fœcatus, fæcæ, fæcæ, fæcæ, fæcæ, sèlket, Fæck-chet, see theo.] Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe.

Falcon (fæ'k'lan), n. [Lat. fæcalio, fæcota, from Lat. fæcalis, fæcalis, a sickle or scythe, so named from its curving talons. (Ornith.) One of a family of rapacious birds, characterized by short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; especially, one of this family trained to the chase of other birds, or game.

Falconeer (fæk'len-er), n. A person who breeds and trains hawks for the purpose of hunting; one who takes the sport of falconry with hawks.

Falconet (fæk'len-it), n. [Lat. falco, from fæca, fæca, a sickle or scythe, so named from its curving talons. (Ornith.) A small, broad, short-winged bird, with a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; especially, one of this family trained to the chase of other birds, or game.

Falconry (fæk'len-ri), n. The art of training hawks to the exercise of hawking. 2. The practice of taking wild fowls or game by means of hawks.

Falling-stone (fæ'ling-ston), n. (Colloq.) A. [From Lat. fæca, fæca, fæcæ, a sickle or scythe.] A small disk or pile of earth that is thrown up in a man's camp or field. A small disk at which the itinerary is enjoined to be sung or said.

Falling, v. i. To fall; to go down; to sink; to be abased; to be brought low; to become shrunken. A. [From Lat. fæcat, p. r. & v. n. FALLING.] A.-S. fallian, O. H. Ger. fallen, N. H. Ger. fallen, allied to Lith. valtik. 1. To descend from a higher position to a lower, either suddenly or gradually; to drop down; to make a descent by the force of gravity alone. 2. To become prostrate; to assume suddenly a recumbent posture. 3. To empty. 4. To cease to live; to perish; to vanish. 5. To lose strength. 6. To be driven or carried from one place to another by force, as water, wind, or the like. 7. To become degraded; to sink into vice, error, or sin. 9. To become insubordinate or embarrassed; to be entangled. 10. To become or to be deprived of the possession or enjoyment of. 11. To become; to happen; to come to pass. 12. To rush or to hurry. 13. To pass or to be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, or otherwise.

Fall, v. t. To sink; to depress.

Fall, n. 1. Act of descending from a higher to a lower place by way of steps; descent. 2. Act of drooping or tunnelling from an erect posture. 3. Death; destruction; overthrow; ruin. 4. Downfall; degradation. 5. Diminution; diminution; diminution.
Feast, n. [From Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'ery, adv. Of feathers. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.

Feast, n. [Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.

Feast, n. [Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.

Feast, n. [Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.

Feast, n. [Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.

Feast, n. [Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.

Feast, n. [Lat. festum, adj. to be celebrated; feast upon.] 1. An act, a deed; an exploit. 2. A striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick. 3. A feast on the tail of a cock being considered a token that he is not of the true game-breed. — Feath'ered, a. Clothed, covered, or fitted with feathering. Feath'er-boarding, n. A covering of boards in which the edge of one board overlaps another, like the feathers of a bird; weather-boarding. — Feath'ery, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers; downy; covered with down. Feath'er-bed, n. [See infra.] Having the quality of mitigating or curing fever. — Feath'er-bedding, n. Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-tick, n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered. — Feath'er-wheel (F.E.t.k.), n. [See infra.] Pertaining to, or containing feathers or down; feathered.
FÉCULENCE, n. 1. State or quality of being feculent; putrid; decomposition; putrefaction. 2. That which is putrid; decomposed substance; decay.

FÉCULENT, adj. [Lat. fœculentus, from fœcere, to make something]. Foul with extraneous or impure substances; stuffy; musty; thick; turbid.

FÉCULENTS, n. plur. [imp. & p. p. FECUCENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FECUCENTING.] [Lat. fœcunda, fœcundam, fr. the root of fœsus.] 1. To make fruitful or prolific. 2. To improve. 3. To cause to bear the fruits of one's labors.

FÉCULTATION, n. The act of feculating or making fertile.

FÉCUNDBILITÉ, n. 1. Quality or power of producing fruit or young; fruitfulness. 2. Power of germinating, as in seeds. 3. Fertility; richness of the imagination.

FÉCUNDA, f. See FECUND.

FÉCUND, adj. [Lat. fœcundus, fertile.] 1. Pertaining to a league, contract, or treaty. 2. Specifically, composed of states or districts which remain a subject of the United States and laden with the fruits of its industry and labor.


FÉCUNDÉAL, n. The principles of Federalists.

FÉCULATE, a. [Lat. fœcaturus, from fœcatus, league.] United by compact, as sovereignties, states, or nations; leagued; confederated.

FÉCULÉRATION, n. 1. The act of uniting in a league; confederation. 2. A league; a confederacy.

FÉCULÉRAISER, v. t. To join in a league.

FECOE, f. [A.-S. feoh, cattle; cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange or payment, the word came to signify money, value, price, hire, reward, fee, and, more generally, a pecuniary consideration.] 1. Property; possession. 2. Reward for services; especially, pay or salary of professional services; charge. 3. Price, value; compensation. 4. A right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed; the land so held; a field. 4. (Eng. Law.) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held either immediately from the sovereign or by descent from the sovereign. (Amer. Law.) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, and transmissible to his heirs, absolutely and simply, without consent attached to the tenure.

FECOE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FEED; p. pr. & vb. n. FEEDING.] To reward for services performed, or to be performed; to remunerate; to compensate; to hire; to bribe.

FÉCULÉNCE, n. Weak in intellectual power.

FECULÉNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FECULÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉS, a. [compar. FECELÈR, superl. FECELÈRISS.] [O. Eng. fecel, Fe. flebe, flebe, flebe, flebe, flebe, N. Fr. flebile, from Lat. fœbillis, lamentable, wretched, from fœcere, to weep.] 1. Deficient in physical strength. 2. Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency in action or expression; ineffectualness. [ineffectual]

FÉCULÉRISS, adj. Weak; debilitated; languid; imbecile; decripit; faint.

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.

FÉCULÉRÈNCE, n. Quality or condition of being feculent; weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength]

FÉCULÉRÉNITÉ, n. Infirmity. [infirm]

FÉCULÉRÈS, a. Weak in intellectual power.
converts sugar into a mucilaginous substance; the putrefactive action of decomposition of substances containing nitrogen.

Fermentation, a. Causing, or consisting in, fermentation.

Fern, n. [A.-S. farn.] (Bot.) An order of cryptogamous plants which have their fructification on the back of the leaf or on a foot.

Ferny, a. Abounding in fern; overgrown with fern.

Fécoréouso, a. [Lat. ferox, fierce, from ferox, fierce, allied to ferus, wild.] Indicating cruelty; ravenous; destructive.

Syn. — Fierce; savage; barbarous. — When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, ferocious designates the disposition to cause, the hate and violence of an act: barbarous, the coarseness and brutality by which it is marked: savage, the wildness of the animal or the wildness of the savage.

Fécoréous-ly, adv. Fercoréous-ness, n. The state of being ferocious; fercoréous, savage wildness or ferociousness; fury; cruelty; barbarity.

Féreous, a. [Lat. ferus, from ferrum, iron.] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

Féréret, n. [Fr. farret.] A small cage, and, from furet, ferret, from Lat. fur, furtit. 1. (Zool.) An animal of the weasel kind, about 14 in. in length, with a patch of yellow or white color, with red eyes. 2. A kind of narrow tape, usually made of woolen. 3. [Glas. Money.] The iron used to try to make the melted metal, so that it is fit to work, and to make the rings at the mouths of bottles.

Féréret, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FÉRETÉD; p. pr. & vb. n. FÉRETING.] To drive or hunt out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony.

Féerox-anate, n. [Lat. ferox, iron, and Eugane, q. v.] (Chem.) A compound of ferrocyano-ide with a base.

Féerox-anique, a. [Lat. ferox, iron, and Eugane, q. v.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, iron and cyanogen.

Féerox-anide, n. [Lat. ferox, iron, and Eugane, q. v.] (Chem.) A compound of the proto-cyanide of iron with some other cyanide.

Féerox-gnois, a. [Lat. ferreous, from ferrugo.] 1. Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron. 2. A brownish rust in appearance or color.

Férérule (fèr're or fèr'ry), n. [Lat. ferrum, iron.] A ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting.

Féréroule, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FÉRÉRÉD; p. pr. & vb. n. FÉRÉRING.] [See infra.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water, in a boat.

Férry, v. i. To pass over water by a boat.

Férry-n. [From O. H. Ger. ferne, ferian, A.-S. ferian, Goth. ferian, to carry, convey, from O. H. Ger., A.-S., and Goth. faran, to go. See FARE.] 1. A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a wherry. 2. A place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water, in ferry-boats. 3. The right or liberty of carrying persons, animals, or goods across a river or other water, in boats, for hire.

Férry-man, n. pl. FÉR'RY-MEN. One who keeps a ferry, and transports passengers over a river.

Férry-o, n. (Lat. ferrum, from ferre, to bear, produce.) 1. Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich. 2. (Bot.) Capable of producing fruit.

Syn. — Fruitful. — Fertile denotes the power of producing, fruit-bearing properties of the West are fertile by nature, and will soon be turned by cultivation into a fruitful field.

Fér't-tile-ly (100), adv. In a fertile or fruitful manner.

Fér't-tile-ness, n. Fertility.

Fér't-tile-ity, n. (Bot.) Fertility.

Fér't-tile-ization, n. 1. The act or process of rendering fertile. 2. (Bot.) The process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile.

Fér't-tile-v. t. [imp. & p. p. FÉRTILIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. FERTILIZING.] To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich.

Fér't-liz'er, n. One who, or that which, renders fertile.

Fér'tule (fèr'til or fèr'tyl), n. [Lat., lit., & Sp. & Fr. fertile, fr. ferre, to bear.] A batch or piece of wood, used for striking children in punishment.

Fér'tule (fèr'til or fèr'tyl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. FÉRTULED; p. pr. & vb. n. FÉRTULING.] To punish with a fér'tule.

Fér'ven-cy, n. State of being fervent or fervent; heat of mind; ardor; warmth of devotion.

Fér'vent, a. [Lat. fervens, from ferre, to be boiling hot; to boil; to glow.] 1. Hot; ardent; boiling. 2. Warm in feeling; ardent in temperament.

Syn. — Glowing; earnest; exalted; vehement; animated.

Fér'vent-ly, adv. In a fervent manner.

Fér'ved, a. [Lat. fervidus, from ferre, to be hot.] 1. Very hot; burning. 2. Ardent; fervent; zealous.

Fér'ved-ly, adv. In a fervid manner.

Fér'veor, n. [Lat. See supra.] 1. Heat; excessive warmth. 2. Intensity of feeling; glowing ardor; warm excitement; transports.

Fésè-quin-nine, n. A song of a rude or licentious kind, so named from Fesecumia, a city of Etruria in ancient Italy, famous for this sort of verse.

Fésècare, n. [O. Eng. festuce, from Pr. festuce, festuca, Lat. festuca, a straw, little stick.] A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read.


Fésèse (fésè), n. [From Lat. fascia, band, girth. See FESS.] 1. A band drawn horizontally across the face of an escutcheon; one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

Fésèse-point, n. (Her.) The exact center of the escutcheon. See ESCUTCHEON.

Fésètal, a. [Fr. feston.] From festuca; see FEAST. Pertaining to a holiday, joyous anniversary, or feast; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Fésèter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FÉSETED; p. pr. & vb. n. FÉSETTING.] A modification of foster, to feed, or nourish. 1. To grow virulent; to corrupt; to mangle. 2. To become malignant and invincible. — Said of passions.

Fésèter, v. t. To nurse, as something that rankles.

Fésèter, n. 1. A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule. 2. A fostering or rankling.

Fésè't-val, a. [From Lat. festuca, festive,light, from festus, festive, gay, from festum, feast.] Pertaining or appropriate to a feast; festive; festal; joyous; mirthful.

Fésè't-val, n. A time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious.

Syn. — Feast; banquet; carousal. See FEAST.

Fésè'te, v. t. Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festive; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Fésè'tli-ty, n. 1. Condition of being festive; joyousness; gaiety. 2. A festival; a festive celebration.

Fésè'toon', v. t. [imp. & p. p. FES'TOONED; p. pr. & vb. n. FESTOONING.] To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

Fésè'tal, a. [From fêtes, q. v.] Pertaining to a festus.

Fésèch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FÉCHED; p. pr. & vb. n. FÉCHING.] A. [A.-S. fean, cf. feast, to draw, lead; feces, the lead, bike, ferum, to acquire]. To go and bring; to get. 2. To bring; as, (a.) To obtain as price or equivalent; to sell for. (b.) To recall from a swoon. (c.) To reduce; to throw. 3. To bring to accomplishment; to make; to do. 4. To reach; to arrive at; to attain.

To fetch a pump, to pour water into it to make it draw water. To fetch a way (300), to be shaken from one side to the other.

Fésèch, v. i. To bring one's self; to move; to arrive.

Fésèch, n. a. A stratagem; a trick; an artifice. 2. The appliance of a later stage. Fésèch'er, One who fetches or brings.

Fésè (fésè), n. [Fr. See FEAST.] A festival, holiday, celebration, or festivity.


Fésèch, (Fr.) a. [From Pg. festiga, sorcery, charm,
space of any kind; a wide extent; an expanse. A, (Her.) The surface of the shield; hence, any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected. Field of ice, a large body of floating ice. — Field, or field of view, in a telescope or microscope, the entire space within which the objects are seen. — To keep the field (Mil.), to continue the campaign.

Field-book, n. A book used in surveying or civil engineering, in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field.

Field-colour (Kil-u'nrz), n. pl. (Mil.) Small flags of about a foot and a half square, carried along with the quarter-master-general, for marking out the ground for the landing and disembarkation of troops.

Field-day (100), n. (Mil.) A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions.

Field-fire, n. [field and fire; A.; farron, to go, march, wander.] (Ornith. A kind of bird, of the thrush tribe, about ten inches in length, the head ash-colored, the body chestnut, and the tail black.

Field-gin, n. (Mil.) A small kind of gun, or cannon, used on the battle-field; a field-piece.

Field-marshal, n. (Mil.) The commander of an army; a military officer of high rank in Germany, and the highest military officer in England except the captain-general.

Field-officer, n. (Mil.) A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, etc.

Field-piece, n. (Mil.) A small cannon which is carried along with armies, and used in the field of battle.

Field-sport, n. Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting.

Field-work (Vriik), n. (Mil.) A temporary work thrown up by any troops in the field.

Fieldwork, n. [field and work; A.; an act, a deed.] (Her.) The act of engraving a field of a shield.

Fieldish, a. Like a field; inoffensive; harmless; not dangerous.

Fièrce (fiers), a. [Comp. FIERCE; superl. FIERCEST.] 1. Eng. fier, fierce, from O. Fr. fer, sior, feris, fieris, fierce, savage, cruel, from Lat. feroes, wild, savage, cruel.] 1. Fierce; violent; impetuous; as, wild beasts, storm-winds, etc. 2. Excessively earnest, eager, or violent; vehement in anger or cruelty.

Syn.—Fierce; savage; barbarous; fell. See FERO- CIOUS.

Fiercely, adv. In a fierce manner, or with a fierce expression or aspect.

Fierceness, n. The state or quality of being fierce.

Fiercely, adv. Fierceness; fury; vehemence; ardor; impetuosity.

Fier-fy or Fier-fic-te (Nie '-fri-fa'tche), n. [Lat., i.e., cause it to be done.] (Late.) A judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered a debt, or damages, or commanding the sheriff that he cause to be made of the goods, chattels, or real estate of the defendant, the sum claimed.

Fierliness, n. The quality of being fierce; heat; acrimony; irritability. — Fier-liness, n. Fieriness. — Fier-y, a. [Formerly written fiery, from fire, q. v.] 1. Consisting of, or resembling, fire. 2. Vehement; ardent; impetuous. 3. Passionate; easily provoked; irritable. 4. Unrestrained; fierce. 5. Heated by fire, or as if by fire.

Fife, n. [O. Ger. pfife, N. Ger. pfife, Fr. fife, Low Lat. pippa, pipe, piper, to play on the pipe, Lat. piper, a pipe, of a cibis, a chicken, a hen; of a pipe.] (Mus.) A small pipe used as a wind-instrument.

Fife, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. FIGGED (IR. 108); p. pr. & vb. n. FIGGING.] To play on a fife.

Fife-boys, n. [Pl. of fife.] A name for fife players.

Fife-raise, n. (Naut.) A roll around the mast of a ship.

Fifteen, a. [A.-S. fif'to. See FIVE.] Five and ten; one more than fourteen.

Fifteenth, n. The sum of five and ten; fourteen units and one more. 2. A symbol representing this number, as 15, or xv.

Fifteenth, a. 1. Next in order after the fourteenth. 2. One of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifteenth, n. One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or fifteen units. 2. A.-S. Fif'to. See FIVE.] Next in order after the fourteenth, being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifth, a. The quotient of a unit divided by five; one of five equal parts. 2. (Mus.) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the fifth degree of the staff above it.

Fiftieth, adj. In the fifth place.

Fiftieth, a. [A.-S. fifti6-da. See inf.1] Next in order after the forty-ninth. 2. Being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifty, a. One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

Fifty, n. One. Five tens; the sum of forty-nine units and one more. 2. A symbol representing fifty units, as 50, or L.

Fig, n. [A.-S. fic, Lat. fetic, Fr. ficte.] 1. (Bot.) A fruit-tree of the genus Ficus, growing in warm climates. 2. The fruit of the fig-tree, which is a small, round, or oblong shape, and of various colors. 3. A small piece of tobacco. (Anat.) A worthless thing; — in expression of contempt; a trifle. 4. An exclamation on the loss of a frog or a dot of fruit, resulting from a bruise. Figure; dress; array. (Collog.)

Fight, n. [Imp. & p. p. FOUGHT; p. pr. & vb. n. FIGHTING.] In the third person singular, to fight for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms. 2. To act in opposition; to make resistance.

Fight, v. i. 1. To carry on, or wage, as a conflict, or battle. 2. To contend with; to fight against.

Fight, v. t. To cause to fight; to manage or maneuver in a fight. 2. A battle; an engagement; a struggle for victory, either between individuals or between armies, ships, or nations.

Sync. — Battle; combat; engagement; contest; struggle; encounter; fray; affray; duel; action; conflict.

Fighter (Fii'ter), n. One who fights; a combatant.

Figment, n. [Lat. figmentum, from fugere, root fig, to fly, form, shape, invent, figa, figa.] An invention; a fiction.

Figurable, n. Quality of being figurable.

Figurable, a. [From a hypoph. Lat. word figurabitis, from figurare, to form, shape, from figura. See FIGURE.] Capable of being brought to, or of retaining, a certain fixed form or shape.

Figure, n. 1. Represented by figure or delineation; consisting of figures. 2. (Mus.) Figure. See FIGU- RATE.

Figurate, a. 1. Of a certain determinate form or figure. 2. (Mus.) Relating to discord; discordant; figurative.

Figure numbers (Math.), numbers formed from any arithmetical progression in which the terms are a unit and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, &c., as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on; the numbers in the resulting series being known, the terms representing them are capable of symmetrical arrangement in different geometrical figures, as triangles, squares, pentagons, hexagons, &c. The following, the two lower lines are composed of figure numbers, those in the second line being triangular, and represented thus: ... : ... : &c.

Figuration, n. 1. Act of giving figure or determinate form. 2. (Mus.) Mixture of concords and discords.

Figurative, a. 1. Representing by a figure, or by resemblance; typical; representative. 2. Used in a sense that is tropical, as a metaphorical or figurative sense. 3. Of or consisting in figures of speech; figurative.

Figurative, adv. In a figurative manner.

Figure (59), n. [Lat. figura, from fingers, root fig, to form, shape; figa, a chicken; of a shape; of a figure.] A form of any thing; shape; fashion; outline; structure; appearance. 2. The representation of any form by drawing, painting, &c.; an image; a drawing; ornamental shape. 3. A pattern copied in cloth, paper, or some other manufactured article. 4. Appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person. 5. A character standing for, or representing, a number; a numeral; a digit; as, 1, 2, 3, 6. 6. Value, as expressed in number or symbols. 7. A type or representative. (Rhet.) Pictorial language; a trope; hence, any deviation from the strict rules of grammar.

(Logic.) The form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term.

To put a form to a figure, to make a figure, to perform a distinguished or conspicuous part.

Figure, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. FIGURED; p. pr. & vb. n. FIGURING.] 1. To make an image of, by drawing or modeling; to give an embodiment to. 2. To indicate by numerals; also, to calculate. 4. To state or represent by a metaphor; to signify or symbolize. 5. To image in the mind. 6. (Mus.) (a.) To write over
or under the bass, as figures or other characters, in order to indicate the accompanying chords. (6.) To embellish.

To figure out, to find the amount of, by computation. — To figure as, to be figured, in the books, a term used for a bookkeeper, an accountant.

**FIG’ge-re, v. i.** To make a figure; to be distinguished.

**FIG’ge-re-héad, n.** (Naut.) The figure, statue, or bust, of the head of the mast, or the like, on the mast of a ship.

**FI-lé’ceous, a.** [Lat. filatum, thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

**FI-lé’ner, n.** [Eng. flax, a file or thread, from Fr. filer, to file, from fil, to flax, from Lat. lana, thread.] An officer in the English Court of Com mon Pleas, or of the Queen’s Bench; — so called from filling the writs on which he made out process.

**FI-lé’ner, n.** [Fr. filer, to file, from Lat. lana, thread.] A thread, or thread-like object or appendage; especially (Bot.), the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anthers.

**FI-lé’mén’tous, a.** Resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

**FI-lan’der, n. pl.** [Fr. filandre, from Lat. lana, thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of congealed blood; also, of small worms wrapped in a thin neocortex.
FIRE 283  FISHERMAN

house or town; a conflagration. 3. Actor of passion, whether love or hate. 4. Livelihood and warmth of imagination; intellectual and moral enthusiasm. 5. The discharge of fire-arms.

Greek fire, a kind of inflammable material, burning with an almost inextinguishable violence, used in war.—On fire, burn, set alight. In the rapid discharge of darts or spirit of fire by a line of troops.—St. Anthony's fire, the erysipelas;—so called because Anthony was supposed to cure miraculously. —To set on fire, to inflame.

FIRE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FIRED; p. pr. & vb. n. FIRING.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To inflame; to irritate, as the passions. 3. To animate; to give life or spirit to. 4. To cause to explode; to discharge. 5. (Far.) To cauterize.

To fire up, to light up the fires of, as of an engine.

FIRE, v. i. 1. To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle. 2. To be inflamed with passion. 3. To discharge artillery or fire-arms.

FIRE, to grow irritated or angry.

FIRE-a-làrm', n. 1. An alarm given of a conflagration. 2. An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, as by telegraph signals.

Fire-arm, n. A weapon which acts by the force of gunpowder and explosion.

Fire-ball, n. (Mil.) A ball filled with powder or other combustibles, intended to be thrown among enemies, and to cause a luminescent, resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air, and sometimes exploring [place in summer.

Fire-board, n. A chimney-board used to close a fire.

Fire-irond, n. 1. A piece of wood kindled on or on.

2. One who causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

Fire-iricle, n. A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay.

Fire-êlay, n. A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, capable of sustaining intense heat, and hence used in making fire-irons.

Fire-company (kom'pa-ny), n. A company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fires.

Fire-cracker, n. A small paper cylinder, charged with gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report. [coal-mines. See DAMP.

Fire-damp, n. The explosive carburetted hydriogen of fire.[councer, n. One who pretends to eat fire, hence, a fire-eater, an Extenzum.

Fire-engîne (en-jîn), n. An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.

Fire-fly, n. (Entom.) A winged, luminous insect, which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax, and from other parts of the body; also, the female glow-worm.

Fire-Front (frörn), n. pl. Utensils for a fire-place or hearth, used for cooking, and shoveling.

Fire-lock, n. A gun-lock, which is discharged by striking fire with flint and steel; hence, a musket furnished with such a lock.

Fire in the pl. FIREMEN. 1. A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns. 2. A man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine. [new.

Fire-new (nû), n. Fresh from the forge; bright; quite.

Fire-pân, n. A pan for holding or conveying fire, especially the receptacle for the priming in a gun.

Fire-plant, n. The part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth. [extinguish fire.

Fire-plig, n. A plug for drawing water from a pipe to a fireproof, n. Proof against fire; incombustible.

Fire-set, n. A set of fire-irons, including, commonly, tongs, shovel, and poker.

Fire-shovel, n. A fire-shovel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grapping-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships. [domestic life or retirement.

Fire-side, n. A place near the fire or hearth; home.

Fire-stove, n. An oven; a furnace for baking or cooking; a stove.

Firewarden, n. A person who has authority to direct in the extinguishing of fires, or the proper precautions against fires.

Fire, v. i. Good for fuel.

Fire-work, v. t. 1. Preparations of gunpowder and other inflammable materials, for making explosions in the air;—usually in the plural.

Firkin (frîkîn), n. [From A.-S. floer, four, and to check, to control the amount or capacity, equal to nine ale gallons, or seven and a half imperial gallons. 2. A small vessel or cask of determinate size;—used chiefly for butter and like. 3. (Finn.) A vessel;—used for food.

Fire [frîr], n. A kind of FISHERMAN. [super. FISHERMEST.] [Lat. FIRMUS.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed. 2. Easily excited or disturbed; unchanged in purpose; not easily moved. 3. Not giving way; solid. 4. Indicating firmness.

Firm, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FIRMED; p. pr. & vb. n. FIRING.] 1. To fix; to settle; to confirm. 2. To fix with a brand.

Fir'mgment, n. [Lat. firmamentum, from firmare, to make firm, firmus, firm.] The region of the air, or the sky or heavens.

Fir'mament, n. a. Pertaining to the firmament.

Fir'man, or Fir'mîn', s.; pl. FIRMÁNS, or FIR'MAHG'. [Pers. firman, Skr. praman, measure, judgment, authority, from pr, inseparable preposition, Gr. pró, Lat. prae, for, and Skr. mās, for, and Skr. māna, rule.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government;—generally given for special objects. [steadily.

Fir'mly, adv. In a firm manner; solidly; closely.

Firmness, n. The state of being firm; fixity; stability; constancy; certainty; steadiness.

Fir'mness—constancy. —Firmness belongs to the will, and constancy to the affection and principle: the former prevents us from yielding, and the latter from fluctuating. Without firmness a man has no character; “without constancy,” says Addison, “there is neither love, friendship, nor virtue in the world.”

First (frîst), a. [A.-S. first, fiirst, fiirst, Teol. fiirst, O. II. Ger. Jurist, fungisto, superl. of fiirst, before, Goth. fios-, A. S. fir, firm, firm, teol. firm, to measure, suffix anan.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government;—generally given for special objects. [steadily.

First, adv. Before anything else in time, space, rank, &c.; —used in composition.

At the first, at the beginning or origin. —First or last, at one time or another; at the beginning or end.

First, n. (Med.) The upper part of a duct, tritio, &c., either vocal or instrumental. [of nattivity; eldest.

First-born, n. First brought forth; first in the order First-floor, n. The floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor. [Eng.] The ground-floor, [Amer.]

First-fruit, n. [Usually in the pl.] 1. The earliest gathered; the earliest results or profits of any action or position. 2. (Feudal Law.) One year's profits of lands which belonged to the king on the death of a tenant who held directly from him. 3. (Eng. Law.) The interest of a tenant for one year's interest from the last natural or spiritual living.

First-ling, n. The first produce or offspring;—said of animals, especially domestic animals.

Firstly, adv. In the first place; to commence.

First-rate, adj. Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation. [the sea; a frith.

Firth, n. [Scot., Eng. frith, q. v.] (Geogr.) An arm of Fir-tree, n. See FIB.

Fis, n. [Fr. From Lat. fisca, basket, money-basket, state treasury.] The treasury of a prince or state.

Fis'cal, a. Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.

Fis'cal, n. 1. A treasurer. 2. The king's solicitor in Spain and Portugal.

Fish, n. pl. FISH'ES, or FISHES, instead of which the singular is often used collectively. [A.-S.; Ger. fis, Icel. fis, Goth. fiscs, allied to Lat. piscis, W. pwygr.] 1. An animal that lives in water. 2. (Zool.) A species of fish, especially one used as food, having a covering of scales or plates, and breathing by means of gills or branchial, and living almost entirely in the water. 3. The flesh of fish, used as food.

Food in composition, fish signifies that what it is compounded with is shaped like a fish.

Fish, v. i. (imp. & p. p. FISHED (fished); p. pr. & vb. n. FISHING.) 1. To attempt to catch fish. 2. To seek to catch fish by an artifice or a trap.

Fish, v. t. 1. To catch; to draw out or up. 2. To search by raking or sweeping. 3. (Naut.) To strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber. 4. (Railway Enginz.) To stanch, as railway engines, with articles of wood or iron.

Fish'-bôm, n. (Mech.) A beam one of whose sides swells out like the belly of a fish.

Fis'her, n. One who is employed in catching fish.

Fis'her-man, n.; pl. Fishermen, pl. Fish'er-men. 1. One whose occupation is to catch fish. 2. (Naut.) A ship or vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

Food, foot; ûrn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; luger, link; this.
Fishery, n. 1. Business or practice of fishing fish.
2. A place for fishing.

Fish'-ing, n. latch hooked by a line fastened to the head of the fish as it is taken.

Fish'-skirted, adj. 1. Fished with a hook.
2. Hooked fish.

Fish'-bone, n. 1. A fishbone, especially a fish spine.
2. A hook to fasten fish to the end of a line.

Fish'-boat, n. A boat used for fishing.

Fish'-fin, n. A fishfin, especially a fish dorsal fin.

Fish'-gill, n. 1. A fishgill, especially a fish operculum.
2. A fishgill, especially a fish pectoral fin.

Fish'-hook, n. 1. A fishhook, especially a fish harpoon.
2. A fishhook, especially a fish spear.

Fish'-jaw, n. A fishjaw, especially a fish lower jaw.

Fish'-tank, n. 1. A fish tank, especially a fish aquarium.
2. A fish tank, especially a fish terrarium.

Fish'-tack, n. 1. A fish tack, especially a fish anchor.
2. A fish tack, especially a fish kedge.

Fish'-wag, v.t. To wag or flick a fish's tail.

Fish'-whip, n. 1. A fish whip, especially a fish tail whip.
2. A fish whip, especially a fish tail skin.

Fish'-writer, n. 1. A fishwriter, especially a fish crier.
2. A fishwriter, especially a fish bookkeeper.

Fish'.-y, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy腥味.
2. Fishy, especially fishy sound.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy resembling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy resembling a fish.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-sounding.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-sounding.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-smelling.

Fishy, adj. 1. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
2. Fishy, especially fishy-tasting.
FLACIDITY, n. The state of being flacid; want of firmness or stiffness; flabbiness.

FLACIDNESS. The state of being flacid; flaccity.

FLAG, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FLAGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. FLAPPING.] To wave, as a banner, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to flutter, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to place, as a flag, on the top of a mast; to wave, as a flag, in a breeze; to FLT. To oil, especially in a large vessel.}

Fläcker, n. [A.-S. flece, O. H. Ger. flees, flecho, Lat. flavus,] a white or yellowish layer; scale. 2. A platform of hurdles, for drying codfish, &c. [Local Amer.] 3. (Naut.) A small stage hung over the ship's side, for workmen to stand on in calking, &c.


Fläke, n. [Paint.] (a) The purest white lead in scales or flakes. (b) A subirate of kismitum, or pearl-white.

Fläk’y, a. Consisting of flakes or locks; flake-like.

Flamm’a, n. [Cf. A.-S. flam, a light, flame, smear, dirt.] A freak or foreign sprig; also, a flaw, a speck; a lie; an illusion pretexts; deception; delusion. [Obs.]

Flamb’beau (fläm’bo), n. pl. FLAM’BEAUX, or FLAM’BEAUX (fläm’bo). [Fr., from flamme, to flame, to blaze, from flamme, a flame, dim. of flamme, flame.] A flaming torch, used in the streets at night, in illuminations, and in processions.

Fläme, n. [Lat. flamma.] 1. A stream of burning vapor or gas; a blaze. 2. Burning zeal or passion; fervor; passionate excitement or strife. 3. Warmth of affection. 4. A sweetheart. [Collog.]

Fläme, v. i. [imp. & p. p. FLAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. FLAMING.] 1. To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire; to blaze. 2. To break out in violence of passion.

Flämensch (fläm’ensh), n. A painting in oil of a bright yellow color.

Flämen, n. [Eng. pl. FLÄMEN; Lat. pl. FLAM’-NES.] [Lat., also flavmen, a priest of one particular deity, so called from the flag that he carried in his hand, from flamen, flamen, and ferre, to bear.] Producing flame.

Fläm’mig’a, n. [From Lat. flammas, flame, q. v., on account of its red color.] (Ornith.) A bird of a bright red color, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

Flam’mifer’-ös, a. [Lat. flammeferus, from flamme, flame, and ferre, to bear.] Producing flame.

Flam-miv’-omis, a. [Lat. flammeivomus, from flamme, flame, and vome, to vomit.] Vomiting flames, as a volcano.

Fläm’y’a, [From flame;] Flaming; blazing; flame-like; composed of flame.

Flänge, n. [Prov. Eng. flange, to project out. See FLANK.] A projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a curved shell or cup, or a piece of colored metal, or the like, by which it is strengthened or may be fastened to something else.


Flänge, v. i. To be bent into a flange; to take the form of a flange.

Flänc’, n. [Prob. from Lat. flancus, flabby, with an inserted 1. The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip. 2. (Mil.) (a) The side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or left. (b.) That part of a bostoa which reaches from the curves of the deck to the flap, or the opposite face. 3. (Arch.) The side of any building.

Flänt’k, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FLANKED (fläntk); p. pr. & vb. n. FLANKING.] 1. To stand at the flank or side of to border upon. 2. To form a flank or command the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of.

Flänk’, v. i. 1. To border; to touch. 2. To be posted on the side.

Flänken, v. t. [See FLANK, v. t.; Fr. flanquer.] 1. To defend by limited fortifications. 2. To attack sideways.

Flän’nel, n. [Perhaps from Lat. velamen, a covering, lining, or cloth, Lat. pl. flanum Fr. latin. velinum, with w. fixed. C. Celt. gleen, wool.] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth, of loose texture.

Fläve, n. [Cf. O. D. flæve, a fly-flap, orig. any thing pleasant, gen. of flæve, see flag, flag, a dropping or hanging mallet, allied to Lat. faeces, flabby.] 1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or attacked by one side or end and easily moved. 2. The
FLO'ral (S8). a. 1. Pertaining to Flora, or to flowers. [L. flora, Containing, or belonging to, the flower.]

Flo'ra'p'ple (P8). n. 1. A substance, pr. of floresco, to begin to blossom, inchoative form of floreare, to blossom, from Flores, flower. [Ital.] A bursting into flower; and also an emerging from any state of tonic tension or stress.

Flo'rcyt (S9). n. [O. Fr. florete, florette, diminutive of flor, Lat. flores, flower.] 1. (Bot.) A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower. 2. Any small or minute flower.

Flo'ri-cult'ure (S3). n. [Lat. flores and cultura, culture.]
The cultivation of flowering plants.

Flo'rid, a. [L. floridus, from floris, floris, flower.] 1. Blossoming, in bloom, flowering. 2. Abounding in flowers; flowery. [Rare.]
3. Bright in color; of a lively red color. 3. Embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate.

Flo'ri-dy, n. Freshness or brightness of color.

Flo'ri-gran, a. [L. florifer, from floris, flor, flower, and gran, grain, to bear.]
Producing flowers.

Flo'ri-för'm, a. [Lat. flores, floris, flower, and forere, shape.] Having the form of a flower.

Flo'ri-n, n. [Originally a Florentine coin, with a lily on it, from Fl. flor, Lat. flor, flower.]
A coin of gold or silver, of different values in different countries.

Flo'ri-rist (S9). n. 1. A cultivator of flowers. 2. One who writes a flora, or an account of plants.

Flo'es'lar, a. The same as FLOCCULOUS.

Flo'es'cie, n. [Lat. flocculus, a little flower, dimin. of flores, flower, and eius, of an aggregate flower.]

Flo'is'cous, a. [Bot.] Consisting of many tubulose, monopetalous florets.

Flo'ss, n. [Lat. flores, flower.] 1. A downy or silky substructure of stamens and stigmas, &c. 2. A fluid glass floating on iron in the puddling-furnace. 3. Unvitiated filaments of silk.

Flo'tage, n. 1. [Fr. Fottie, a flake or flotsam, &c.] Act of floating. 2. That which floats on the sea, or on rivers. [Rare.]

Flo'tant, a. (Fr.). Flying or streaming in the air.

Flo'tation, n. The act of floating. The science of floating.

Flo'tilla, n. [Diminutive of Sp. Flota, a fleet.] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

Flo'tsam, n. [Fr. Flotsam, Eng. flot, floute, Cel. jetam, from Flote, a float.] Float, flotsam, from Fr. jetier, &c. (Lao.) Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.

Flounce, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Flounced; p. pr. & vb. n. Flou'ring.] [O. Sw. flanka, to immerse, Prov. Ger. flascen, O. D. flousen, to sink in.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to flounder.

Flounce, v. t. [See FLOUNCE, n. 2.] To deck with a flounce.

Flounce, n. [See FLOUNCE, v. t.] A flounce, a sudden, jerking motion of the body. 

Flour, n. [See FLOWER. Icel. flór, flowers, finest wheat.]
The finely ground meal of wheat, or any other grain; hence, the fine and soft powder of any other substance.

Flour, n. t. [imp. & p. p. Floured; p. pr. & vb. n. Flou'ring.] [O. Eng. florige, flor, flower; O. Fr. florir, flor, Lat. florescere, inchoative form of florire, to blossom, from floris, flower.] 1. To grow luxuriantly; to blossom; to flourish; to be prosperous; to be increased with good things or qualities. 2. To use florid language; to be copious and flowery. 4. To make bold and sweeping, fanciful, or wanton movements. 5. To make or causeto move in irregular or fanciful strain of music, by way of ornament or prelude. 7. To boast; to vaunt; to brag.

Flour'ish (florish), v. t. 1. To cause to thrive; to de- velop; to expand. 2. To ornament with any thing showy to embellish. 3. To furnish with any thing fanciful or effeminate eloquence. 4. To move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish.

Flour'ish (fluirish), n. 1. Decoration; ornament; showy splendor. 2. Ornamental copiousness, or amplification; show. 3. A fanciful stroke of the pen or graver. 4. A fantastic or decorative musical passage. 5. The waving of a weapon or any thing used to brandish.

Flour'sy, a. Of or resembling flour.

Flout, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Flouted; p. pr. & vb. n. FlOut'ING.] [O. Goth. flaútan, to boast, Eng. flite, to scold, quarrel; same as Sc. flaith, to rail, flaunteth.]
To mock or insult; to treat with contempt.

Flout, v. i. To practice mocking; to sneer.

Flout, n. A mock; an insult.

Flout'er, a. One who flouts, flits and flings; a mocker.

Flow (fló), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Flowed; p. pr. & vb. Flow'ing.]
[Ar. el-fáwán, O. H. Ger. flößen, to flow.]
To change place or circulate, as a liquid. 2. To come liquid; to melt. 3. To glide smoothly or without friction; to proceed; to issue forth. 4. To have or be in abundance; to abound; to be copious. 5. To hang loose and waving. 6. To rise, as the tide;—opposed to ebb. 7. To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

Flow (fló), v. t. 1. To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate; to flood. 2. To cover with varnish.

Flow, n. 1. That which flows; a liquid; a current.
2. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a stream; a pouring out.
3. Abundance; copiousness; a diaphanous setting in of the water from the ocean to the shore.

Flow'age, n. An overflowing with water; the water which taws overflows.

Flow'er, n. 1. [Eng. flower, flours, from Lat. floris, floris.] 1. A circle of leaves on a plant, usually of some other color than green; a bloom or blossom. 2. (Bot.) That part of a plant destined to produce seed, and hence including one or both of the sexual organs. 3. The finest, freshest, and choicest part of any thing. 4. A figure of speech; an ornament of style. 5. pl. (O. Chem.) Bodies in the form of a powder or mousy substance, especially when condensed from sublimation.

Flow'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Flowered; p. pr. & vb. n. Flower'ing.] [From the noun.] 1. To blossom; to bloom; to produce flowers. 2. To come into the finest or fairest condition.

Flow'er, v. t. To embellish with flowers.

Flow'er-de-líce, n. [Fr. fleur-de-lys, flower of the lily; lis, from Lat. lirio, Gr. lekis.] A plant or flower of general representative of the great lilies.

Flow'er-éti, n. (See FLORETT.) A small flower; a floweriness, n. The state of being flowery. 2. The state of being finely flowered.

Flow'er-stalk (stawk), n. (Bot.) The peduncle of a plant, or the stem supporting the flower or fructification.

Flow'er-y (flor'ë), a. Full of flowers. 2. Highly embellished with figures or figurative language; florid.

Flown. p. p. of Flie; often used with the verb to.

Flute, n. [Fr. flute, from fluor, q. v.] (Chem.) A salt once supposed to be formed by fluorine and lead combined with a base. These are properly fluorites.

Flie'tant, a. [Lat. fluentes, p. pr. of Flu'cutare. See infra.] Moving like a wave; waving.

From fluere, wave, from fluere, flower, to flow. 1. To move as a wave; to roll hither and thither. 2. To move now in one direction and now in another; to be irresolute or undecided.

Syn.—To wave; oscillate; hesitate; sample. — Flu'ctuate is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon. The slopes fluctuate; a man fluctuates between conflicting principles; he is vacillating and unsure; he oscillations or persons, and takes them as acting themselves. A wave fluctuates when he shrinks back or hesitates at the approach of the wave or current. Only who is fluctuation, in his feelings is usually vacillating in resolve, and wavering in execution.

Flu'ctua'tion, n. 1. Act of fluctuating; unsteadiness; wavering.

Flu'ke, n. [Cf. O. Fr. fleu, a flowing, from flue, to flow, flué, from Lat. flusius, river.] An air-passage; especially, one for conveying smoke and flame from a fire.
FLUE

2. (Steam-bolters.) A passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion, in distinction from tubes, which hold water, and are surrounded by fire. Small flues are called flue-tubes.

Flûte, n. [Cf. O. Fr. flous, sweet, tender, Ger. flau, D. flau, K. flaú, dim. of fla, to slip down, such as rises from bed, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur or hair.

Flûten-cy, n. Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility; affluence.

Flûten, n. [Lat. flutus, p. pr. of fluerre, to flow.] 1. Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; gliding; current. 2. Ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; hence, flowing; smooth.

Flûtea, n. [Math.] A variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing; — called, in the modern calculus, the function or integral.

Flûf, n. Nap or down; fleece.

Flûf-flûf (Fluff-fluff, Fluf fluf, Fluff-Fluffier, super. Fluffiest.) Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy.


Flûd, a. [Lat. fluidus, from fluerre, to flow.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Flûd, n. A body whose particles move easily among fluidity, n. The quality of being fluid; a liquid, waffirm, or gaseous state.

Flûké, n. [L. Fluekank, flanka, wing, the palm of an anchorage from flugen, H. Flugen, Eng. to fly.] 1. The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. Hence, 2. One of the points of a whale's tail.

Flûké-worm (-worm), n. (Zool.) A parasitic worm found in the liver of fish and other animals.

Flûk'y, a. Formed like, or having, a fluke.

Flûlém, n. [A. -fluem, a stream; Lat. flumen, from fluerre, to flow.] A stream; especially, a passage or channel for water that drives a mill-wheel; or, an artificial channel of water for gold-washing.

Flûm'mer-nya. [W. Flummrý, flummrn, oatmeal steeped in water until soft, and then strained and boiled to a proper thickness, to be eaten with milk or other liquid; flummrý, harsh, crude, from flummrý, sharp, severe.] A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal. 2. Enriched or decorated with flannel; nonsem.

Flûng, imp. & p. p. of fling. See FLING.

Flûnk, a. [Imp. & p. p. flunked (flûkt, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. flunking.] To fall; to back out, through fear. [Amr.]

Flûnk'y, a. [Probably derived from or allied to flànk, q. v.] 1. A lively servant. 2. One who is obsequious or cringing. 3. One who is easily deceived in buying stock. [Amer.]

Flûnk'y-ism, n. Character or quality of a flunky.

Flûs'or, n. [Lat. from, fluerre, to flow.] (Min.) Fluoride of calcium, called also flouor-spar. A mineral of beautiful color, used as a ornamental stone.

Flûs'or-Álbus. [Lat. (Med.) The white; leukorrhea.

Flûo-rés-cence, n. [From fluor, q. v. (Opt.) That property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface refractions of light differ in color from the mass of the material. [Flour-spar.

Flûr-ôle, a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from,

Flûr'-óide, n. (Chem.) A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

Flûr'-óine, n. [N. Lat. fluorina.] (Chem.) An element related to both chlorine and oxygen, but not known in the separate state.

Flûr-coal, a. Obtained from, or pertaining to, fluor.

Flûr-spar, n. (Min.) See FLUOR.

Flûr-rý, n. [Prov. Eng. flûr, to rush.] 1. A sudden and brief blast or gust. 2. Violent agitation; commotion. 3. A light wind; a cool breeze.

Flûr'-vy, t. [Imp. & p. p. flurred (flûrred); p. pr. & vb. n. flurring.] To aggregate; to excite or alarm.

Flûs', t. v. [A.-S. flæt, flat, smooth; flat; flat; flat; flæt, to move, to move in air with wings; flæt, from flætan, to flow, A.-S. flætan, Eng. to float.] 1. To flow and spread suddenly. 2. To become suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red; to blush. 3. To flush; to become hot; to become red; to become burnt.

Flûsh, t. v. 1. To reddened suddenly; to put to the blush. 2. To make red or glowing; to redden. 3. To animate with joy; to invoke joy. 4. To cause to start, as a hunting a bird. 5. To tail or chase with water thrown on plentifully.

To flush up (joints, Manoury), to fill them in; to make them flush.

Flûsh, n. 1. A sudden flowing; a rush. 2. A rush of blood to the face; a blush; a glow. 3. A flock of birds suddenly started up. 4. [Fr. & Sp. flux.] A run of cards of the same suit.

Flûsh, c. 1. Full of vigor; fresh; glowing; bright. 2. Affluent; well-furnished; hence, displaying affluence; liberal; prodigal. 3. (Arch. & Mech.) Forming a continuous surface. 4. (Card-playing.) Consisting of cards of the same suit.

Flûs'ter, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. flustered; p. pr. & vb. n. flusterking.] [Cf. Lat. flustrum, a swarm of the bee, Ger. flüster, flüster, to whisper, to brush, A.-S. flaestran, to flit, to fly, to flit, and flætan, Eng. to fly, to flit, to fly; see flit, to flit, to fly.] 1. (Mus.) A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys opened by the fingers. 2. (Arch.) A column in a circular or pillar; a fluting; a reed. 3. A similar channel or groove made in wood or other work, or in plastered muslin, as a lady's ruffle. 4. (Corrupted from float, q.v.) A large transport vessel.

Flûte, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. fluted; p. pr. & vb. n. flutting.] 1. To play or sing in a clear soft note, like that of a flute. 2. To form flutes or channels in, as in a column or in a ruffle.

Flût'ed, p. a. Thin; fine; flute-like. 2. Formed.

Flûter, n. 1. One who plays on the flute. 2. One who makes grooves or fluting.

Flûting, n. A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

Flûst'ist, n. A performer on the flute; a flautist.

Flûs'ter, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. flustered; p. pr. & vb. n. flustration.] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights. 2. To move, with quick vibrations or un-junctures. 3. To move irregulately; to fluctuate.

Flût'ter, v. t. 1. To vibrate or move quickly. 2. To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.

Flûtt'er, n. 1. Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion. 2. A hurry; tumult; confusion. 3. The manner of fluttering from the bows or other part; especially, an excessive and morbid discharge. [b] The matter thus discharged.

Flûv'i-al, a. [Lat. fluvialis, and fluviatricus, from fluvius, river, stream, from fluerre, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Flûv'i-atile, a. [Lat. fluviatilis, from fluvius, river.] Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; formed by rivers.

Flûx, n. [Lat. flæxus, from fluerre, to flow.] 1. A sort of fluid, quick succession; a fluid that flows, as the tide setting in toward the shore. 3. State of being liquid. 4. (Chem. & Metal.) Any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or other materials. 

Flûx'ion, n. [Pl (Math.) A method of analysis developed by Newton, and based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion.

Flûx'ion-al, a. Pertaining to, having the nature of fluxion.

To flux, t. or, by, or solved by, fluxions; inconsistent; variable.

Flûy, t. v. [Imp. & p. p. flown; p. pr. & vb. n. flying.] 1. To rise or move in the air, as the clouds, &c. 3. To move with rapidity like a bird. 4. To attempt to escape; to flee. 5. To part; to burst in pieces.

To fly out, (n.) To rush out; to burst; to burst into a passion; — To let fly, the arrow; — To rush out with violence; to dash; to fly. [V. (Naut.) To let go suddenly and entirely.

Flûy, t. v. 1. To shun; to avoid. 2. To cause to fly; to set flying, as a kite.

Flûz'ion, n. [Fluxion.] A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristic is that the wings are transparent; especially, the house fly. 2. A hook dressed with silk, woolen, &c., in imitation of a fly, used for fishing. 3. A kind of light carriage for rapid motion.
FLY-BLOW. 4. That part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end. 5. (Nat.) That part of a flag where the points are marked. 6. (Mech.) A contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine. 7. (Print.) (a) One who takes the sheets from the press. (b) That part of a power-printing press which receives the sheets and lays them aside.

FLY-BLOW, v. t. To deposit an egg in, or upon, as a fly.

FLY-boat, n. [D. veleboot.] A long, narrow boat, used on canals. 2. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coastering vessel.

FLY-catcher, n. 1. One who hunts flies. (Ornith.) One of several species of birds, so named because they feed entirely on flies and other winged insects, which they catch as they fly.

FLYER, n. 1. One who, or that which, flies or flosses. 2. A bell or gong, or any like instrument. (Arch.) A step in a flight of stairs which are parallel to each other. 4. A place or position of FLYERS, No. 3.

FLY-fish, v. t. To angle with flies for bait.

FLY-fishing, n. (Mil.) Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions.

FLYING, t. [imp. & p. p. FOGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOGGING.] To feed, as cattle, with dry food, or cut grass, &c.

FOE, n. [A.-S. fa, fa, from fôm, fân, figan, fogan, to hate. Cf. FRIEN.] 1. An enemy. 2. A national enemy; a hostile army. 3. One who opposes any thing; an opponent.

FOE-man, n. pl. FÖE-MEN. An enemy in war.

FOE'TUS, n. The same as FETUS.

FOG, n. [Ital. fogone, foggone.] 1. Watery vapor precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere. 2. A cloud of dust or of smoke.

FOG, n. (Scot. fog, fossage, moss, foggage, rank grass, W. fog, dry grass.) (Agric.) (a) A second growth of grass; after-grass. (b) Long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

FOG, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FOGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOGGING.] To envelop, as with fog; to befog.

FOG'-bânk, n. An appearance, at sea, in hazy weather, sometimes resembling land at a distance, but which vanishes as it is approached.

FOG'-bell, n. (Naut.) A bell near rocks, shoals, &c. rung by machinery, to warn mariners in foggy weather.

FOG'gage (45), n. [See FOG.] (Agric.) Rank or coarse grass not moved or eaten down in summer or autumn. Cf. FOG.

FOG'gy, adv. With fog; darkly.

FOG'gi-ness, n. State of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

FOG'gy, a. (Lat. FOGGIUS; superl. FOGGIEST.) [From fog.] 1. Filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalations; cloudy; misty. 2. Blecouded; darkened; dull; obscure.

FOG'y, n. A dull old fellow; a person behind the times; a conservative. [Written also foggy and fogy.]

FOG-y-ism, n. The principles and conduct of a foggy.

FOH, interj. [Cf. FAUGH.] An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt; pooh; fy.

FOILE, n. [FRENL.] A particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a fault not of a serious character; a frailty.

FOU, a. (Lat. FOULUS.) Syn. - Fault; imperfection; falling; weakness; infirmity; frailty; deficiency.

FOOL, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FOILED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOILING.] (Fr. fouler, to tire or trample under one's feet, to press, oppress. Cf. O. Fr. afoier, to wound, bruise, ruin.) To render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to balk.

FOOL, n. 1. Failure of success when on the point of being secured; defeat; frustration; miscarriage. 2. A blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end; - used in fencing.

FOOL, n. [From Lat. folium, pl. foliol.] 1. A leaf or thin plate of metal. 2. A thin skin of metal, placed under precious stones by jewelers, to hold them in place, or give them a particular color; hence, any thing of another color, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage. 3. (Arch.) A recalled or adroitly contrived, in windows, niches, &c., called trefoil, quatrefoil, quinquefoil, &c., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed.

FOOL'er, n. One who fools or frustrates.

FOOL-ing, v. t. In a purposeful manner.

FOOL, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FOISTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FOISTING.] [Prob. From Fr. fausser, to falsify, pervert, from fauce, fausse, false. See FALSE.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to counterfeit.

FOILD, n. [A.-S. fald, fold, from fealdan, to fold up, wrap.] 1. A doubling of any flexible substance; a fold. 2. The or parts of a design used with numbers, chiefly in composition, to denote multiplication or increase. 3. That which is folded together, or which infolds; embraces.

FOOL, n. 1. A sheep.
FOOT
By foot, or on foot, by walking. — Cubic foot, a volume equal to the space occupied by a cube, sides of which are twelve inches in length. — Square foot, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches in length. — To be on foot, to be on the move, or in action or process of execution. — To act on foot, to originate; to begin.

Foot, v.i. [imp. & ppa. footed; p. pr. & vb. n. footed.] To tread to measure or music; to dance.

To walk.

Foot, v.t. 1. To strike with the foot; to kick. 2. To tread. 3. To sum up, as the numbers in a column. To foot a bill, to pay it. [Colloq.]

Foot-ball, n. 1. An inflated ball, kicked about in sport. 2. The sport of kicking the foot-ball.

Foot-boy, n. An attendant in livery; a footman.

Footbridge, n. A tunnel, under which a railroad or other structure passes.


Foot-guards, pl. Guards of infantry.

Foot-hold, n. A holding with the feet; that on which one can tread or stand securely.

Footing, n. 1. Ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on. 2. Firm position; established place. 3. Relative condition; state. 4. Tread; especially, tread to measure. 5. Act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column. 6. Act of putting a foot to any thing, or that which is added as a foot. 7. A plan or scheme; not what is typically done or offered. 8. Often of a wall.

Foot-light, n. One of a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theater, &c.

Foot-men, n. pl. Foot-men. 1. A soldier who marches and fights on foot. 2. A male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.

Foot-mark, n. A mark of a foot; a foot-print.

Foot-note, n. An note of reference at the foot of a page.

Foot-pen, n. 1. A slow pen. 2. A step. 3. A stair broader than the rest of a flight. 4. A dais.

Foot-paddle, n. A highwayman, or robber on foot.


Foot-soldier, n. A soldier who serves on foot.

Foot-sore, n. Having tender or sore feet, as by reason of much walking.

Footstalk, n. (Bot.) The stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole, pedicel, or peduncle.

Footstep, n. The mark or impression of the foot; a track; hence, visible sign of a course pursued; token, mark.

Footstool, n. A stool for the feet. [warm.

Footstove, n. A contrivance intended to keep the feet warm. Foot-stove, pl. foot-stoves, fig. One whouidan; one, yeo.] A boy, flying off; to make a footstool, a coxcomb; a dandy.

Footling, n. A petty foot.

Foot-ly, adv. A manner, bungle, means, the like of a foot; coxcombry. 2. Foolly; imprudence; foolish.

Footless, a. For-like; vain of dress; affected in manners.

Syn. — Silent; spruce; dandyish. See FINICAL.

Foot-ply, adv. In a foppish manner.

Footliness, n. Condition or quality of being foppish.

For, prep. [A.S. for, fore, Goth. fur, Aur. fura, Icel. feri, for, allied to Lat. pro, Gr. προ, Skr. pr-, Lith. & Bohem. pro, Lett. pers.] In the place of; instead of; because of; by reason of; with respect to; concerning; in the direction of; toward; during; as being, &c.; — in the most general sense, indicating that in consideration of, in view of or in reference to, which anything is done or takes place.

Foot as much as, or forsooth as, in consideration of; seeing that; since; — for ever, eternally; at all times. See FORSOON.

For, or as for, so far as concern; as regards; with reference to.

For, conj. 1. Because. 2. Since; because, introducing a reason or an excuse, as if before advanced, the cause, the occasion, explanation, justification, or the like, of an action related or a statement made.

Footage, n. [O. Fr. frage, L. lat. foragium; fr. O. Fr. four; four; four-leaved, four, four-foot; French, four, four, four.] 1. Act of providing food. 2. Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats.

Footage, v.t. [imp. & p. p. FORAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORAGING.] To search or rove in search of food; to ravage; to feed on spoil.

Footage, v.t. To strip of provisions; to supply with food.

Foot-ager, n. One who forages.

FOR-Å-SM’NÁ. [Lat., from forare, to bore, pierce.] A little opening; a perforation.

For-a-mich, adv. In consideration of; because that. See FOR.

Foray', or Foray, n. [See FORAY.] A sudden or irregular incursion in a border war; a raid.

Forbäde, v.t. [imp. FORBÄD; p. p. FORBÄDET.] To forbid, to prevent. See FORBID.

Forbär, v.t. 1. To refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay. 2. To forbid; to refuse; fool of.

Forbär, v.t. To avoid; to abstain from. To treat with consideration; to indulge; to bear with.

Forbärance, n. 1. The act of forbearing; exercise of patience. 2. The quality of being forbearing; long-suffering.

Syn. — Abstinance; refraining; lenity; mildness.

Forbíd, v.t. [imp. FORBID; p. p. FORBIDDEN; FORBAID, obs.; p. pr. & vb. n. FORBIDDING.] [A.S. forbædan.] 1. To refrain from entering or approaching. 2. To oppose; to obstruct.

Syn. — To prohibit; interdict; hinder.

Forbid, v.t. To utter a prohibition; to prevent.

Forbiddance, n. A forbidding, or condition of being forbidden; prohibition.

Forbidder, n. One who, or that which, forbids.

Forbidding, p. a. Repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable.

Syn. — Unpleasant; displeasing; offensive; odious; abhorrent.

For-bore, imp. of forbear. See FORBEAR.

Forborne, p. p. of forbear. See FORBEAR.

Force, n. [O. Fr. force, L. fortis, strong.] 1. Strength or energy of body or mind; often an unusual degree of strength or energy; especially, power to persuade, or convince, or impose obligation. 2. Compulsory power. 3. Strength or power for war; hence, a body of land or naval combatants; hence, a body of men prepared for action in other ways. 4. (Law.) (a.) Violence. (b.) Dexterity; efficiency; (Physics.) Any action between two bodies which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between them.

In force, or of forces, of unimpaired efficacy; valid; of full virtue; not assumed or resolved.

Syn. — Strength; vigor; might; energy; stress; vehemence; violence; compulsion; coercion; constraint; coercion.

Strength (from strain) looks rather to power as an inward capability or energy; e.g., the strength of timber, bodily strength, mental strength, strength of emotion, &c., while force looks more to the outward, as the force of momentum, force of circumstance, force of habit, &c. We do, indeed, speak of strength of will and force of will, but even here the former may lean toward the internal tenacity of purpose, and the latter toward the outward expression of its action. But, though the two words do in such cases tend thus far to be taken thus, there is, on the whole, a marked distinction between our use of force and strength.

Force, v.t. [imp. & p. p. FORCED] 1. To constrain to do, or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible. 2. To impress by force. 3. To do violence to; especially, to ravish; to violate. 4. To obtain or win by strength; specifically, to capture by assault. 5. To impel, drive, wrest, extort, get, &c., by main strength or violence. 6. To extort the utmost; hence, to strain; to produce by unnatural effort. 7. To provide with forces; to re-enforce; to garrison.

Syn. — To compel; constrain; oblige; necessitate; coerce; drive; press; impel.

Force-meat, n. [Corrupted for forces-meat, from Fr. force, stuffed; stuffed.] See FORCE MEAT. (O. Fr.) A mixture of chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing.

Forces, n. [Lat.] A pair of pinchers or tongs; especially, one for delicate operations, as those of watch-makers, dentists, and others.

Force-pump, n. See FORCING-PUMP.

Force, n. One who, or that which, forces or drives; specifically, the solid piston of a pump.

Forcible, adj. 1. Possessing power characterized by force, efficiency, or energy. 2. Attended or marked by excessive force or violence. 3. Using force against opposition. 4. Obtained by compulsion.

Syn. — Violent; imperative; powerful; efficacious; strong; mighty; potent; weighty; impressive; cogent.

Forcibly, adv. In a forcible manner; strongly; powerfully; by force; by constraint.

Forcing-pump, n. A kind of pump used to throw food, foot; arm, rump, pull; cell, chasse, cell, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
water to a distance, or to force it onward by the direct action of the piston.

[Ford, [A. S. ford, ydled, allied to Slav. bred, Gr. ptochos, A.-S. foran, Eng. fare]]. 1. A place in a river, or other water, where it may be passed on foot, or by wading. 2. A stream; a current.

Förd, t. [imp. & p. p. FORRED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORDING.] To pass through by wading; to wade through.

Förd'a-ble, a. Capable of being forced.

Förd'er, t. [imp. & p. p. FORCED, See FOR, and infrad.] 1. Advanced in place or position; toward the front; forward. 2. Advanced in time; antecedent. 3. Advanced in order or series.

Förd'ing, n. Foremost part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow. 2. Assurance.

Förg'lin (förlin), a. [L. Lat. foraneus, from Lat. foras, foris, out of doors, abroad, without.] 1. Not native; extraneous; alien. 2. Remote; not pertaining or pertinent; not appropriate; not applicable; — with to, or from. 3. Not admitted; excluded.

Syn. — Outlandish; exotic; remote; extrinsic.

Föreign'er (for'-in'er), n. A person belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

Föreign'ness (for'-nes), n. The quality of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation.

Före-jüd'ge', v. t. [imp. & p. p. FORJUDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORJUDGING.] To judge before hearing the facts and proofs; to prejudge. [Obs. or Law.] To expel from court for some offense or misconduct.

Före-kno'vêr (-növ'ê), v. t. [imp. & p. p. FOREKNOWN; p. pr. & vb. n. FOREKNOWING.] To have previously known; to be familiar with. [Obs.]

Före-köow'êr (-növ'ê), n. One who foreknows. Före-köowl'êdage (-nöw'êd), n. Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Före-land, n. A promontory or cape; a headland.

[2.] A piece of ground between the wall of a place and the moat.

Före-lay', v. t. 1. To contrive antecedently. 2. To set or place; 3. The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head. 2. (Naut.) A flat piece of iron driven through the end of a belt, to retain it firmly in its place.

Före-take, t. [imp. & p. p. FORETAKEN; p. pr. & vb. n. FORTEAKING.] To take, seize, or capture by force; to make prominent use of anything; not to let slip an opportunity.

Före-man, n.; pl. FORE-MEN. The first or chief man; as, (a.) The chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker. (b.) The chief of a set of hands employed in a shop; a overseer.

Före-mâst, n. (Naut.) The foremost mast of a vessel, or the one nearest the bow.

Före-men'tioned, a. Mentioned before; recited in a former part of the same writing or discourse.

Före-men'st, a. First in place; chief in rank or dignity.

Före-nâme, n. A name that precedes the family name or surname; a first name.

Fore-nâm'd, a. Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Före-ne'on, n. The former part of the day, from morning to meridian, or noon.

Före-n'se-al, n. [L. Lat. foranes, from forum, a public square; forinse, a place, market-place, where courts of justice were held, hence a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature or public discussion and debate; used in legal or civil proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative.

Före-or-dâin', v. t. [imp. & p. p. FORE-DAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORE-DAINING.] To ordain or appoint; to denominate; to predetermine; to determine.

Före-or-di'nâtion, n. Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predestination.

Före-pârt, n. The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the anterior part; the anterior extremity.

Före-plâne, n. (Carp.) The first plane used after the saw and ax; a jack-plane.

Före-râgk', v. t. The first ranking; the front.

Före-run', v. t. [imp. FORERAN; p. p. FORERUN; p. pr. & vb. n. FORERUNNING.] To run or be before; to precede; 2. To come before as an earnest of something to follow; to announce.

Före-rûn'ner, n. A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; hence, a sign foreshowing something to follow; a prognostic.

Före-sâll, n. (Naut.) The foremost part of the yard, which is supported by the foremost. (b.) The first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter.

Före-see', v. t. [imp. FORESAW; p. p. FORESEEN; p. pr. & vb. n. FORESEEING.] To see beforehand; to perceive; to see or know before occurrence; to foreknow.

Före-seer, n. One who foresees or foreknows.

Före-shâd'ow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FORESHADOWED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORESHADOWING.] To shadow or typify beforehand; to foreshadow.

Före-shût'ten (short'en), v. t. [imp. & p. p. FORESHOTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORESHOTTEN.] To cut or slant, to give rise to, to give an oblique position; to represent as seen obliquely.

Före-shût'ten-ing, n. The representation or impression, or diminution of length, of objects, when viewed obliquely.

Före-shöw', v. t. [imp. FORESHOWED; p. p. FORESHOWN; p. pr. & vb. n. FORESHOWING.] To show or exhibit beforehand; to foreshadow; to foretell.
FAULT

pearence; a mental transcript or image. 2. Constitution; mode of construction, arrangement, organization, or composition of a personified noun, arranged as a formula. 3. Formula. 4. Show without substance; conventionality; formality. 5. Orderly arrangement; shapelessness; also, comeliness; beauty. 6. That which has form; a shape or shapeless. 7. Mould; pattern; model. 8. A long bench or seat; hence, a class in a school; also, a class or rank in society. 9. The seat or bed of a hare. 10. (Print.) A page or pages, imposed and locked up in a chase.

In the 8th and 9th senses, this word is, in England, pronounced

FORM

v. t. [imp. & p. p. FORMED; p. pr. & vb. n. FORMING.] 1. To shape or form; to give form, shape, or fashion; to construct, provide, or appoint; to provide for, with; to supply with; to appoint to; to constitute, to form. 2. To give a particular shape to; also, to model; to mold; to train. 3. To go to make up; to act as constituent of. 4. To provide with a form, or as a last resort.

FORMAL, a. 1. Belonging to the form, external appearance, or organization of a thing. 2. Belonging to the constitution of a thing, as distinguished from the matter composing it; constitutive; essential. 3. Done in due form, or with solemnity; express. 4. According to form; regular; methodical. 5. Having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external duty. 6. Dependent on form; conventional.

SYN. — Precise; ceremonious. — A man is precise (Hilt, cutting down) who reduces things to an exact rule or standard; formal which walks slowly, and is not a trunk or a pattern; ceremonious, when he lays much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. Men are formal in their manners, precise in their language, ceremonious in receiving and entertaining strangers.

FORMALISM, n. Quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion.

FORMALIST, n. One who is over-attentive to forms, or too much confined to them.

FORMALITY, n. 1. Condition or quality of being formal, express, regular, strictly ceremonious, precise, &c. 2. Form without substance. 3. Compliance with conventional rules; ceremony; conventionality. 4. That which is formal; the formal part; hence, essence. 5. An established order; usual and express method.

FORMALNESS, n. A formality; a formality; characteristically; regularly; ceremoniously; precisely.

FORMATION, n. 1. Act of giving form or shape to; the act of giving being to. 2. Manner in which a thing is formed; style. 3. (Gol.) The bases of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch. It may include many strata. 4. (Mil.) An arrangement of troops, as in a square or column, &c.

FORMALITY, n. 1. Giving form; plastic. 2. (Gram.) Serving to form; derivative; not radical.

FORMA-TIVE, n. (Gram.) (a) That which serves merely to indicate the presence or absence of the radical. (b) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a FORMER, n. One who, or which, forms. [root].


SYN. — Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.

FORM, v. t. [form’d, form’d.] To form. 1. To make into a certain shape or figure. 2. To fashion; to mold; to train. 3. To make up. 4. To constitute or form as a constituent. 5. To provide with a form, or as a last resort.

SYN. — Precise; ceremonious. — A man is precise (Hilt, cutting down) who reduces things to an exact rule or standard; formal which walks slowly, and is not a trunk or a pattern; ceremonious, when he lays much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. Men are formal in their manners, precise in their language, ceremonious in receiving and entertaining strangers.

FORMALISM, n. Quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion.

FORMALIST, n. One who is over-attentive to forms, or too much confined to them.

FORMALITY, n. 1. Condition or quality of being formal, express, regular, strictly ceremonious, precise, &c. 2. Form without substance. 3. Compliance with conventional rules; ceremony; conventionality. 4. That which is formal; the formal part; hence, essence. 5. An established order; usual and express method.

FORMATION, n. 1. Act of giving form or shape to; the act of giving being to. 2. Manner in which a thing is formed; style. 3. (Gol.) The bases of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch. It may include many strata. 4. (Mil.) An arrangement of troops, as in a square or column, &c.

FORMALITY, n. 1. Giving form; plastic. 2. (Gram.) Serving to form; derivative; not radical.

FORMA-TIVE, n. (Gram.) (a) That which serves merely to indicate the presence or absence of the radical. (b) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a FORMER, n. One who, or which, forms. [root].


SYN. — Prior; previous; anterior; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.
FOULLY 298  FRACTURE

...originally brought from India, used for handkerchiefs and lace dressings.

Mouthed, a. Fig.: talk in a foul manner; filthy; nasty; hatefully; shamefully; unfairly.

Foul-mouthed (mouthed), a. Using language scurrilous, opprobrious, obscene, or profane; abusive.

Foulness, n. [See fowl.] The quality of being foul; filthiness; pollution; hatefulfilness; unfairness.

Foul-spîken (spîken), a. Using profane, scurrilous, slanderous, or obscene language.

Found, v. t. [Lat. fundâre.] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast.

Foundation, n. 1. The act of founding, fixing, or establishing; establishment; settlement. 2. That upon which anything is founded; groundwork; basis. 3. A donation appropriated for any purpose, especially for a charitable one; an endowment. 4. An endowed institution or charity.

Founder, n. One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. [Eng.]

Founder, n. 1. One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an architect.

Found, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. & vb. n. foundering.] To fix upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix or establish firmly. 2. To furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise.

Syn. — To predicate; base; ground; build; institute.

Found, v. t. [Lat. fundâre.] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mold; to cast.

Foundation, n. 1. The act of founding, fixing, or establishing; establishment; settlement. 2. That upon which anything is founded; groundwork; basis. 3. A donation appropriated for any purpose, especially for a charitable one; an endowment. 4. An endowed institution or charity.

Founder, n. One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. [Eng.]

Founder, n. One who founds, establishes, and erects; one who lays a foundation; an architect.

Found, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. & vb. n. foundering.] To fix upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix or establish firmly. 2. To furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise.

Syn. — To predicate; base; ground; build; institute.

Founder, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. & vb. n. foundering.] To fix upon a basis, literal or figurative; to fix or establish firmly. 2. To furnish the materials for beginning; to begin to raise.

Syn. — To predicate; base; ground; build; institute.
wound from the surface down to the fracture. — Simple fracture. One in which the bone only is divided.
Fract'ùre, v. t. [imp. & p. p. fractured; p. pr. & vb. n. fracturing.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to crack.
Fràgi'le, a. [Lat. fragilis, from frangere, to break, to break in to; broken or destroyed; liable to fall.
Syn. — Brittle; infram; weak; frail; fragile.
Frag'i-ti-ty, n. Condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; frailty.
Fràg'ment, n. [Lat. fragmentum; from frangere, to break.] A part broken off; a small, detached portion.
Fràg'ment-a-ry (44), a. 1. Composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire. 2. (Geol.) Composed of the fragments of other rocks.
Fràg'ger, n. Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; agreeable perfume.
Fràg'rant, a. [Lat. fragrants, p. pr. of fragrant, to emit a smell or fragrance.] Sweet of smell; having an agreeable perfume.
Sync. — Sweet-smelling; colorful; odoriferous; sweet-scented; redolent; embalming; balm; spicy; aromatic.
Fràg'rant-ly, adv. With sweet scent.
Fràil, a. [compar. frailler; superlat. frailest.] [O. Fr. fraile, fr. L. fragilis, fr. fragilis, contracted from fragile. See FRAGILE.] 1. Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and perish; not tenacious of life; weak; infirm.
2. Of infirm virility; weak in resolution.
Fràil, n. [before, basket, L. lat. frailrum.] A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins. The quantity of raisins — about 10 pounds — usually contained in such a basket.
3. A rush faggot, being long and thin.
Fràilness, n. Condition or quality of being frail; weakness.
Fràil'ty, n. 1. Condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; labialness to be deceived. 2. A fault proceeding from weakness.
Sync. — Frailness; infirmity; imperfection; failure; futility.
Fràme, v. t. [imp. & p. p. framed; p. pr. & vb. n. framing.] [A. S. fremman, to frame, frammian, a frame; Icel. frame, to shape.] 1. ( Carp.) To construct; to adjust and put together; to fabricate; to make. 2. To originate; to devise; in a bad sense, to invent or fabricate, as something false. 3. To regulate; to shape; to conform. 4. To provide with a frame, as a picture.
Fràme, n. 1. Any thing composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure. 2. Any kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things; that which contains a window, door, picture, looking-glass, &c. 3. A sort of bodily structure; make or build of a person; the skeleton. 5. Form; constitution; system. 6. Regulated or adjusted condition; also, particular state, as of the mind; humor.
Fràm'er, n. One who frames; a maker.
Fràme-work (wirk), n. That which supports or incloses a fabric or frame.
Fràge, n. [Fr. Franc, Eng. Frank, name of a Germanic people on the Rhine, that afterward founded the French monarchy.] A silver coin, originally of France, equal to about nineteen cents, or seven shillings.
Fràn'chise (ch), n. [Fr. From frang, franc, free.] 1. (Law.) A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals subject to which, the privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.
Fràn'chis't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. franchised; p. pr. & vb. franchising.] To make free.
Frànt, n. [from Frenchfrante, freedom.] Freedom; the right of being free, as a native of France.
Fràn-chis-can, a. [Rom. Cath.] Belonging to the order of St. Francis.
Fràn-chis-can, n. [Rom. Cath.] A monk of the order of St. Francis, of Lyons, in France. They are called also Gray Friars and Friars Minor.
Frànc'l-in, n. [Of franklin.] (Ornith.) A species of partridge, characterized by having strong spurs, inharmonious color, and being subject to escape from the trap, by which contract privileges extend; hence, an asylum or sanctuary.
Fràng'i-tù, v. t. [imp. & p. p. fractured; p. pr. & vb. n. fracturing.] To cause a fracture or fractures in; to break; to crack.
Fràng'gè-i-bil'ti-ty, n. State or quality of being fragile.
Fràng'gè-ble, a. [from Latin fragilis, to break.] Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.
Fràng'gè, a. Offered to be called so from the inventor, the Marquis Frangipani, major-general under Louis XIV.] 1. A species of papyrus, containing cream and almonds. 2. A perfume of jasmine.
Fre-quent-a-tive, a. (Gram.) Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.
Fre-quent-er, n. One who frequents.
Fre-quen-cy, n. A verb which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

Frib'ble, a. [Fr. friolle, Lat. frivulus. See FrIVOlOUS.] 1. Simple; trifling; silly.
2. [Sp.] Frib'ble, n. A frivolous fellow; a coxcomb; a boor.
Frie'am's, n. [Fr. frissee, from friser, to fry, to frisee, L. Lat. frisere, for frise, equivalent to Lat. frigere, to freeze.] To roast or to fry. A dish made of fowls or small animals cut into pieces, and stewed or fried.
Frie'am-tive, a. [From Lat. frisciata, from friscare, to rub.] Produced by the friction or rustling of the breath, inhaled or uninstructed, through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs.
Fri-cion, n. [Lat. fricere, to rub, from fricatum, to rub.] 1. Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; abrasion. 2. (Mech.) The effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.
Fric'tion-al, a. Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.
Frid'ay, n. [A.-S. frige dag, from Frig, Icel. Frigug, O. H. Ger. Freya, the goddess of marriage (equivalent to Lat. Juno), the wife of Odin or Woden, and A.-S. dag, day.] The sixth day of the week.
Fri'ed, a. [Fr. frisé, See FRY.
Friend, n. [Goth. Friedis, friend, prop. p. of frigjan, frion, to love.] 1. One who is attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; an intimate friend; an intimate associate. 2. One not a foe or enemy; one who is friendly to, or who receives friendly treatment. 3. A favorer; a promoter. 4. One of the religious sect usually called Quakers.
Friend'ship, n. 1. An attachment to a person, proceeding from intimate acquaintance, or from a favorable opinion of the good qualities of his mind. 2. A friendly relation or intimacy.
Friend'less, a. Destitute of friends; forlorn.
Friend'-like, a. 1. Ceramic; friendly; a disposition to favor or befriended; good-will. 2. Not hostile. 3. Promoting the good of any person or persons.

Syn.--Amiable; kind; conciliatory; propitious; favorable.

Frieze, n. [Fr. frize, orig. a woolen cloth from Friesland (Fr. & O. K. Fries).] 1. A kind of coarse woolen cloth with a nap on one side. 2. That part of the entablature of a column which is between the archivolt and corona.
Frieze, v.t. To make a frieze on, or as cloth.

Frig'ate, n. [Probably contracted from Lat. fabrica, something constructed or built. See FABRicate.] (Naut.) A ship of war, of a size larger than a corvette and less than that of a ship of the line.
Frig'-a-tre, n. (Ornith.) A large and rapacious tropical sea-fowl with very long wings, allied to the pelican.

Syn.--Alarm; consternation; terror.

Fright (fright), a. 1. (Imp. FRIGHTENED; p. pr. & vb. n. FRIGHTENING.) To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil.
Syn.--Affright; terrify; scare; dismay; daunt; intimidate; frighten.

Fright'en (frighten), v.t. [Imp. FRIGHTENED; p. pr. & vb. n. FRIGHTENING.] To disturb with fear; to frighten.

Fright'-ful (frightful), a. 1. Full of fright or terror; alarmed. 2. Exciting alarm; imprisoning terror.

Syn.--Terrible; dreadful; alarming; fearful; terrifying; awful; horrid; horrible; hideous; frightful; dreadful; awful.

Fright'-ful, a. [Lat. fridibus, from friere, to rub, break, or crumble into small pieces. Easily crumpled or pulpy. (Chem.)
Fright-ful-ness, n. State or quality of being frightful.
Fright'n, n. [From Fr. frêre, from Lat. frater, brother.] 1. (Rom. Cat. Church.) A brother or member of any religious order.

Fruit (fruit), a. [Print.] A white patch on a page caused by a deficiency of ink on the type.
Fruit-ty, a. [Fr. fruit, from Free. See FRIAR.] 1. Monky.
Frit'tle, a. [Fr. friolle, Lat. frivulus. See FRIVOLOUS.] A frivolous; trifling; silly; [Sp.}
Fruit-ful (fruitful), adv. In a favorable manner.

food, foor; turn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gen, get; as; exist; linger, link; this
Fröntl'ter, a. 1. Lying on the exterior part; bordering; conterminous. 2. Acquired on a frontier.

Fröst, v. t. [Lat. fructificatus, that which is seen in front, from Lat. frons and spicerie, spicerie, to look at.] That which presents itself to the front view; as, (a.) (Arch.) The principal face of a building. (b.) An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book.

Fröntless (fröntles), a. Shameless; impudent.

Fröntlet, n. [Eng. frontlet and trap, an articulation let.] Forehead or brow-band; hence, a frowning brow.

Fröst (21), n. [A-S. front, frost, from fraestan, frusun, to freeze. See FROZE.] 1. The act of freezing; congelation of fluids. 2. Cold; cold weather. 3. Frosted; — called also hoar-frost or white-frost.

Black-frost, cold so intense as to freeze vegetation and cause it to turn black, without the formation of white or hoar frost.

Fröst, v. t. [imp. & p. p. frosted; p. pr. & vb. n. FROSTING.] To cover with any thing resembling froth, as cake with powdered white sugar.

Fröst-bitten (-bit'an), p. a. Nipped or affected by frost.

Fröst-fish, a. A small fish, also called tomcod. It is abundant on the coasts of the United States soon after frost commences.

Fröst-ly, adv. 1. With frost or excessive cold. 2. With warmth generation.

Fröst-ness, n. State or quality of being frosty.

Frösting, n. The composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

Frött'y, a. 1. Attended with, or producing, frost. 2. Containing frost. 3. Without warmth of affection. 4. Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; white; gray- haired.

Frött'y, v. t. [imp. & p. p. frosted (frött)h; p. pr. & vb. n. frothing.] To make frothy.

Frött'y-ly, adv. In a frothy manner; with foam.

Frött'h, a. [compar. Frothierr; superl. Frothieth.] 1. Full of froth or froth, or consisting of froth; spume, spumous; spume. 2. Not firm or solid; soft. 3. Vain; empty; unsubstantial.

Frött'ning, v. t. [imp. & p. p. froounced (froounced); p. pr. & vb. n. FROUNCING.] [Fr. froncer, to wrinkle, to contract the brow, as from a Latin word frontice, from frontes, forehead.] To curl or frizzle about the face, as the hair.

Frönce, n. 1. A wrinkle, plait, or curl. 2. A mass or cluster of wrinkles in the palate of a horse; also, a similar affection in hawks.

Frözn'y, a. [Prov. Eng. frozey, frozn, frosed, peevish, froize, to rumple, froese, to curl, contracted from frozen, q. v. Frozen; clouze; froeze.] 1. Froze. 2. Frozen. 3. Froz'n. [A-S. framweard, averse, perverse.] Not willing to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable.

Syn. — Perserv: untoward; wayward; unyielding; ungenial; refractory; disobedient; petulant; cross; peevish.

Frözward-ly, adv. In a froward manner. [ward.

Frözward-ness, n. Condition or quality of being froward.

Frow'éy, a. (Carp.) Working smoothly, or without tearing and splitting, as said of wood and timber.

Frow'n, v. t. [imp. & p. p. frowned; p. pr. & vb. n. FROWNING.] [Fr. froncer, in se refrognier, se refrognier, to knit the brow, to frown.] To contract the brow; to wrinkle the brow, as from a look of his, or from surly look. 2. To look with disfavor; to look threatening; to lower.

Frow'n, v. t. To rebuke with a look.


Frow'y, a. [Contracted from frowsey, frowzy, q. v. Musty; rank; rank; ill-scented.

Frowzy, adj. The same as FROWZY.

Frozen (frozn), p. a. Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost; chilly.

Fruit-fésence, n. [Fr. fructescence, from Lat. fructus, fruit. (Bot.)] The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

Fruit-fés-cious, a. [Lat. fructifer, from fructus, fruit, and ferre, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

Fruit-fés-éction, n. [Lat. fructificatio.] 1. Act of forming or producing fruit; act of fruitifying. 2. (Bot.) (a.) The act of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit. (b.) The process by which these parts develop so as to produce the fruit.

Fruit-fi:s, n. [Lat. fructificar, from fructus, fruit, and facere, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive.

Fruit-fi:s-ly, adv. To bear fruit.

Fru:gal, a. [Lat. frugalis, from frugi, fit for food, useful, proper, temperate. Economical in the use or appropriation of resources; saving; sparing.

Frug'al-ty, n. Wealthiness, or being frugal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery.

Fruit-ful, adj. With good management; fruitful.

Fruit-ful-er, a. One who deals in fruits; a seller of fruits.

Fruit-ful-ly, adv. (fruit'-ful'y), n. 1. Fruit collectively taken; fruitage. 2. A repository for fruit.

Fruit-ful, a. Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; richly productive.

Syn. — Fertile; prolific; productive; fecond; plentiful; rich; abundant; plentiful.

Fruitful-ly, adv. Plentiously; abundantly.

Fruitful-ness, n. State or quality of being fruitful; yieldfulness; productivity.

Fruit-fyion (fruit'-ish'un), n. [O. Fr. frution, from Lat. fructus, fruit, to use or enjoy.] Pleasure derived from possession or use; gratification; enjoyment.

Fruit-less, a. 1. Fruiting, or not bearing, fruit. 2. Productive of no advantage or good effect.

Syn. — Useless; barren; unprofitable; abortive; inefficient; vain; idle; profitless.

Fruitless-ly, adv. In a fruitless manner; idly; vainly.

Fruitless-ness, n. The quality of being fruitless; inability to produce.

Fruit-tree, n. A tree cultivated for its fruit.

Fruity, a. Resembling fruit, or the taste of fruit.

Fruymen-ťćeois, a. [Lat. fraumentaceus, from fraumentum, corn grain, contracted from fraumentacium, from frumentum, fruit.] Made of, or resembling, wheat or other grain.

Fruymen-ty, n. [Also furmenty and frumenty; from Lat. frumentum.] See superintendence. Food made of wheated milk, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, &c.

Fruish, v. t. [Fr. frosier, to bruise.] To bruise or dash violently to pieces.

Fruish, n. Bruised or crushed.

Syn. — Bruised; bruised; beaten; nicked.

Fruis'trate, a. Vain; ineffectual; useless; null; void.

Fruis'trat:ion, n. The act of frustrating; disappointment; failure.

Fruist'llum, a. [From Lat. frustum, a fragment.] Abounding in fragments.

Fruistum, n. pl. FRUSTA, or FRUSTES. [Lat. piece, bit.] (Geom.) The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.

Fruis'tće, a. The same as FROSTY.

Fru:ts, n. From Lat. fructus, fruit, bush. (Bot.) Becoming shrub, or having the appearance of a shrub.

Fru:ts'cous, a. [Lat. fructicosus, from fructus, shrub, bush. (Bot.) Pertaining to shrubs, shrubs, shrublike; shrub-like.

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
Fry, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FRIED; p. pr. & vb. n. FRYING] [Fr. friser, Lat. fricare.] To dress with fat by tossing in a pan and tossing over a fire.

Fry, v. i. To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying-pan; hence, to ferment, to foam, or to dissolve with heat.

Fry, n. [O. Fr. fraye, M. fr. frai, spawning, spawn of fish (???)]. 1. A swarm or crowd, especially of little fishes; a large number. 2. [See FRY, v. t.] A dish of any thing fried.

Frying-pan, n. A pan with a long handle, used for frying, heating, and browning.

Fucate, a. [Lat. fucatus, p. p. of fucare, to color, paint; from fucus, q. v. Painted; disguised with paint, or with false show.

Flich-sid (or foxh-kid), n. (Bot.) A genus of beautiful flowering plants, named in honor of Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.

Fucial cold, n. [Lat. formus, q. v., and Gr. elios, form.] A name given to a species of Convolvulus.

Fucial, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, sea-weed.

Fueus, n. pl. Füe's. [Lat. rock-lichen, orchid, used as a red dye, and as a rouge for the cheeks, disguise.] 1. A paint; dye; hence, false show. 2. (Bot.) A genus of sea-weeds of a tough, lathy reed kind; sea-wrack, and other species.

Fuldle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FUDDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. FUDDLING.] Perhaps some kind of diminutive of full. To make foolish or disordered by drink.

Fuldle, v. i. To drink to excess.

Fuld, n. A card.

Füdge, n. A made-up story; stuff; nonsense; an explanation of contempt.

Fuel, n. [Norm Fr. fusel, fogne, fogne, Low Lat. fuelata, fuelata, Low Lat. fuelata, fuelata, wing, fire-place, in Low Lat. fire.] 1. Any combustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c. 2. Any thing that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

Füga'cious, a. [Lat. fugare, from fugare, to flee.] Flying, desserter, or deserted; adv. in a fugitive manner.

Fügac'iousness, n. The quality of being fugacious; volatility; fugacity.

Fagy-t'y, n. The quality of being fugacious; volatility; fugacity; instability.

Fügítive, a. [Lat. fugitivus, from fugare, to flee.] Apt to flee away; liable to disappear. 2. Easily blown away or absorbed. 3. Flying or escaping from duty, service, danger, and the like.

Syn. — fleeting; unstable; wandering; eloping; uncertain; volatile; evanescent.

Fügítive, n. One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger or from punishment. One hard to be caught or held back. 2. A fugitive, an evader, an escaper.

Fügítive Past, adv. In a fugitive manner.

Fügítive-ness, n. 1. Volatility; fugacity. 2. Instability; unsteadiness.

Fügler, n. pl. Fügler-Men. [Ger. Flügelmann, a file-leader, from fliegel, wing.] (Mil.) One who stands in front of soldiers at drill, as an example or model to them; hence, a file-leader; a director. [Written also fügler.]

Fügler, n. [Fr., from Lat. fuga, flight.] (Mus.) A musical composition in contrapuntal style, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then responded to by the others, according to certain rules.

Fülcurn, n. [Lat. pl. ful'curn-cra; Eng. pl. ful'curns. [Lat. led-post, from fulcire, to prop.] A support. 2. (Arch.) The point about which a lever turns in lifting or moving a body.

Füll, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FULLED; p. pr. & vb. n. FÜLLING.] [Written also filled.] 1. To fill up; to make full or complete. 2. To accomplish or carry into effect; to bring to pass; to effectuate.

Füllment, n. 1. Accomplishment; completion. 2. Execution; performance.

Füllgen'cy, n. Brightness; splendor; glitter.

Füllgent, n. [Lat. fulgens, fulgentis, p. pr. of fulgere, to shine, shine] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent.

Füldgürítive, a. [Lat. fulgurium, fulgurire, to strike with lightning, fulgur, lightning.] A vitrified sand-tube, produced by lightning.

Füllham, n. [Because they were, as has been conjectured, chiefly made at Füllham, in Middlesex, Eng.] A false die. (Cont.)

Füllgür'nois, a. [Lat. fuliginosus, from fuligo, soot.] 1. Pertaining to soot; sooty; dark; dusky. 2. Pertaining to smoke or smoke-making.

Füll, a. [compare: Fuller; supperl; full'est.] [A.-S. full, full, Goth. fulls. Cf. FILL.] 1. Filled up; repelete; having within it all that it can contain; not empty or vacant. 2. (Chem.) Furnished or provided; sufficient; copious; ample. 3. Not wanting in any essential quality; complete; perfect.

Full moon, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, as when opposite to the sun; also, the time when the moon is full.

Full, n. Complete measure; utmost extent.

Full, n. The moon of the time of full moon.

Full, a. Quite; completely; exactly; entirely.

Full, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FULLED; p. pr. & vb. n. FULLING.] [A.-S. fullian, to make full or perfect; to whiten as a fuller, fullere, fullo, a bleacher. L. Lat. fullare, to thicken cloth, folare, to smooth, bleach; Lat. fullo, fuller, cloth-filer. To cleanse, scour, and thicken in a mill, as cloth; to mill.

Full, v. i. To become full or thickened.

Fuller, n. One whose occupation is to full cloth.

Fuller's-Earth, n. A variety of clay. It is useful in scouring and cleansing clothes, as it imbibes the grease and oil used in preparing wool. [of cloth is carried on.

Fuller-y, n. The place or the works where the fulling is done. The place where the fuller works, or a mill for fulling cloth.

Fullness, n. The state of being full or filled; repulsion of enterness; completeness; abundance; sufficiency; adequacy; disadvantage; perfection.

Fuller, a. In a full manner or degree; without lack or defect.

Fülm - Completely; entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; plentifully; copiously; largely; ample; sufficiently; suitably; discernibly; perfectly.

Fülm'niät, v. i. [imp. & p. p. FÜLMINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. FÜLMINATING.] [Lat. fulminare, fulminatum, to lighten, from fulmen, thunderbolt, for fulgimus, from fulgere, to shine.] 1. To thunder; hence, to make a sound, sue to emit a noise; to tell, to communicate. 2. To issue demission or censure; to thunder forth menaces. Fulminating powder (Chem.), a detonating compound of sulphur, carbon of potash, and niter.

Fülm'niät, v. t. 1. To cause to explode. 2. To utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure.

Fülm'niät, n. (Chem.) A compound of fulminic acid with a base, which detonates or explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.

Fülm'niätion, n. 1. Act of fulminating; denunciation. 2. The act which is fulminated; menace or censure.

Fülm'ni-to-ry, a. Thundering; striking terror.

Fülm'ni-te, a. [Chem.] Pertaining to, or capable of fulminating.

Fülm'some, a. [A.-S. full, q. v., and the termination some.] Offending or disgusting by over-fullness, excess, or grossness.

Fülm'ni-te, n. The quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; offensive grossness.

Fül'vid, a. [L. Lat. fulvus, from Lat. fulvus.] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown, and bearing to certain rules.

Fülm'vols, a. [Imp. & p. p. FUMED; p. pr. & vb. n. FUMING.] 1. To smoke from combustion, or exhalation; smoke; reek. 2. Any thing unsubstantial, or airy; liable to constitute.

Füme, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FUMED; p. pr. & vb. n. FUMING.] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapor, or exhalations. 2. To pass off in vapors. 3. To be in a rage.

Füme, v. t. 1. To smoke; to dry in smoke. 2. To breathe or to smoke out in the form of vapor.

Füme-gätte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. FUMIGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. FUMIGATING.] [Lat. fumigare, fumatum, from fumus, smoke.] 1. To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke, or to smoke, or to smoke out or clean up infected apartments, clothing, &c. 2. To perfume.

Füme-gätion, n. Act of fumigating. 2. Vapor; scent raised by fire.
Furuncule (fur'unk-l), n. [Lat. furunculus, a petty boil, dim. of fur, thistle.] (Med.) A superficial, inflammatory tumor; a boil.

Furry (for), n. [Lat. furia, from furere, to rage.] 1. Violent passion; over-mastering agitation or enthusiasm.

Fürze, n. [A.S. fur, purs, from W. ferdil, thick, dense, strong.] (Bot.) A thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers, very common upon the plains and hills of Great Britain;—called also gorse, and voino.

Füse'sois, a. [Lat. fusus.] Of a dark color; brown or grayish-black.

Füse', t. (imp. & p. p. fus'd; p. pr. & vb. n. fus'ing.) To liquefy by heat; to dissolve; to melt.

Füse', v. i. To be melted; to melt.

Füse, a. A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.

Fus'e-see', n. [Fr. fusee, a spindleful, spool, rocket, fusée; from Lat. fusus, spindula.] The conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the mainspring.

Fus'e-see', n. [See Fuse and Fusil.] 1. A small, light musket; a fusil. 2. A fuse. 3. The track of a buck.

Fus'el, n. [Ger. fusel, bad liquor.] (Chem.) A kind of alcohol, containing a nauseous color and poisonous properties.

Fus'i-bil-ty', n. The quality of being fusible.

Fus'i-ble, a. [Lat. fusible, fusum, to pour, to melt.] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

Fus'i-form, a. [Lat. fusus, spindle, and forma, shape.] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

Fus'il, n. [From Lat. focus, hearth, fire-place, L. Lat. fire.] 1. A light musket or firelock. 2. [See Fusée.] (Her.) A bearing of a rhomboidal or spindle-shaped form.

Fus'il-lâde', n. (Mil.) A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise.

Fus'il-lê', n. (imp. fusillé; p. pr. & vb. n. fusillade') To shodown by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

Fus'il-cre', n. [Fr. fusilier, from fusil. See Supra.]

Fus'il-lâ', n. (Mil.) Formerly, a soldier armed with a fusil; but, in modern times, an infantry soldier distinguished by wearing a bear-skin cap like that of a grenadier.

Fus'sion (for'shun), n. [Lat. fusio, from fusus, spindula, to pour, melt.] 1. Act or operation of melting, without the aid of a solvent. 2. State of being melted. 3. Union or blending together of things into oneness, as if melted together.

Fus's, n. [A.S. fü, ready, quick.] A tumult; a bustle; annoying ado.

Fus's, v. i. [imp. & p. p. fus'ed (102); p. pr. & vb. n. fus'ing.] To make a bustle or ado.

Fus'sy', a. [compar. Fusier; superl. Fusiest.] Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles.

Fürst, n. [Cf. FOIST and O. Fr. fast, E. fast, cast, taste or smell of the cast, fastness.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness.

Fürstet, n. [Fr. fostet, L. fastetus, from Lat. fusi', stick, staff, L. Lat. tree.] The wood of a shrub of Southern Europe, which yields a fine orange color.

Fürstian (für'si-an), a. 1. Made of fastius. 2. Swelling; too pumous; turbid; inflated; bombastic.

Fürst, t. [Fr. fost, Sp. foste, fostue, fostue, fostete. See FUST.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow.

Fürst'ness, n. Austy state or quality; moldiness.

Fürst'y, a. [compar. FUSTIER; superl. FUSTIEST.] See FUST.}

Für'tile, a. [Lat. futilis, that easily pours out or坚实 loose, worthless, from funder, root fuld, to pour out.] Of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; failing of the designed effect.

Futil'ity, n. Want of importance or effect; triflingness; uselessness.

Für'tock, n. [Corrupted either from footlock or from foot-hock.] (Nat.) One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers, or of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.

Fut'tock-plates (Nat.) plates of iron to which the dead-eyes are secured. —Fut'tock-shrouds, small shrouds over the lower ones.

Für'ture (für'tyr, fa), a. [Lat. futurus, prop. fut. p. of esse, to be.] About to be; liable to be or come hereafter.

Für'ture (für'tyr), n. Time to come; time subsequent to the present.

Für'tur'i-ty, n. 1. The state of being yet to come. 2. Future time; time to an, dead-eyes be, come; the future. 3. A future event. futtock plates; c. futtock shrouds.

Fürze, n. [See Fuse.]

 fruition, n. [L. fructus, fruit, fruit.] To fly off in minute particles.

Fürz, v. i. [See infra.] The word expresses blame, dislike, dissimulation, adherence, or contempt.

Fürz, n. [D. fuis, a bow-net.] A long bag-net dis tended by long lines, into which fish can pass easily, without being able to return.

G

G [g], the seventh letter, and the fifth consonant, of the English alphabet, has two sounds: one simple (called the hard sound) as in gave, go, gull; the other compound, like that of j (called the soft sound), being nearly equivalent to v, vel or as in great, very. See Principles of Pronunciation, §§ 72-75. (Mus.) G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale;—called also sol. It was also originally used in connection with the treble clef, and has gradually changed the character represented in the margin. G (G Clef sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

Gäb, in. [Dan. gab, orifice, mouth, Sw. gap, Gro. gab and gab. See Gape.] The mouth; hence, idle prate; squabbling.

Gäb, v. t. [A.S. gabban, to scoff, jeer, feel, gabba, to delude. See supra, and cf. Gabble.] 1. To talk idly; to talk nonsense. 2. To suppose; to entertain; to believe; to suppose.

Gäb'ar-dine (gâb'ar-din'), n. [Sp. gabardina, It. gavardin, O. Fr. gavardine, gavardine; Sp. & O. Fr. gabat, gabbino, a great-coat, with a hood and close sleeves.] A kind of coarse frock or loose upper garment.

Gább'le, t. i. [imp. & p. p. Gab'bled; p. pr. & vb. n. Gabbling.] [Dim. of gab, q. v. Cf. O. D. Gabbeans, to trifle, jest; O. Fr. gabber, to delude, deceive.] 1. To talk noisily, rapidly, and idly, without meaning; to prate; to jabber; to babble, to chatter. 2. To utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle. Gabb'le, a. [A.D. gâba, an old word for rapid talk without meaning; a prater.

Gábl'on, n. [From Late. casen. See Cane.] A small, hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defenses.

Gablon.
der of a binding joint, for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon bevels.

Gälb'r, a. [Fr. gâble, gable, L. lat. gabulum; Lat. gabulus, a kind of gallows, O. H. Ger. gable, feul, gough, gibal, gable, house-top. (Arch.)] The vertical triangular end of a house or another building from the foundation up.

Gable roof, the sloping roof which forms a gable. — Gable window, a window in a gable, or pointed at the top like a gable.

Gâble, n. [Norm. Fr. gable, L. lat. gabulum; Lat. gabulus, a kind of gallow, O. H. Ger. gable, feul, gough, gibal, gable, house-top. (Arch.)] The vertical triangular end of a house or another building from the foundation up.

Gable roof, the sloping roof which forms a gable. — Gable window, a window in a gable, or pointed at the top like a gable.

Gâble, n. [Norm. Fr. gable, L. lat. gabulum; Lat. gabulus, a kind of gallow, O. H. Ger. gable, feul, gough, gibal, gable, house-top. (Arch.)] The vertical triangular end of a house or another building from the foundation up.

Gable Roof. Gable.

Gâble-a-bout', n. One who roves idly; a gadder.

Gâle-dep, n. A gander; one who roves about idly.

Gâle-dîf, n. [Eng. & A.-S. gâd, god, slung, and fly, q. v. (Entom.)] An insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.

Gâle-dîll, n. [Written also gâdlell, from gad, to walk about, and cell. (Graec)] A bird found in the northern parts of Europe and America, in marshes and along the shores; the duck.

Gâel, s. & n., pl. 1. A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin. 2. An Irish Celt.

Gâel-e-le' (gâl-kîk), a. [Gael. Gâildeachalach, Gaelach, from Gâildeach, Gâel, a Scotch Highlanders.] Belonging to the Gael, tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland; Gaelic, Scotch, Gaelic.


Gâff, n. [Fr. gaffe, Sp. & P. gafa, Fr. & Gæl. gaf, gáf.] 1. A light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen for taking fish out of boats; or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

Gâff'er, n. [Contractions from gaffer, a.-s. gefuder.] An old fellow; an aged rustic:

Gâff, v. t. [imp. & p. past. & p. a. gaged; p. pr. & vb. n. gaging.] 1. To put on clothes or a coat when they are not worn.
2. To clothe or to dress in something, as to hide speaking, hence, to silence.
3. To cause to have with mause.

Gâff, v. t. To have with mause, to hinder speaking.

Gâff, v. t. To thrust in the mouth or throat to prevent speaking.

Gâfs, n. [Fr., Sp., & P. gage, It. gaggio, L. Lat. gadium, vadium, vadium, from Goth. wâdas, pledge, earnest, from wâdian, to bind, A.-S. wedan, pledge, promise, etc.] 1. A pledge or security.
2. A challenge to combat; that is, a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the combat.

Gâge, n. A measure or standard. See GAGUE.

Gâge, v. t. [imp. & p. past. & p. a. gaged; p. pr. & vb. n. gaging.] To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage.

Gâgge, n. A one way gage.

Gâfe-ty, n. The same as Gagety. See GAGETY.

Gâedly, adv. See GAILY.

Gâlin, v. t. [imp. & p. past. & p. pr. & vb. n. gaining.] To gain; to get; to acquire; to win; to achieve; to earn; — Gains implies only that we get something by exertion; whereas we get something by the purchase of others, or by their personal gain; knowledge, or gains a prize, simply by striving for it; he wins a victory or wins a prize, by taking it from others in a struggle between them.

Gâlin, v. i. To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness.

To gain on or upon, to encroach on; to win ground upon, in a race, etc.; to become better of.

Gâlin, n. 1. That which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning. 2. Acquisition; accumulation.

Gâlin, n. [W. gâlin, a mortise.] (Arch.) A bevelled shoul-

food, foût; ârm, ryde, pull; gell, chaise, call, echo; gem, ãt; ãxist; liger, ãpp; this
GALLANT 308 GAMBOL

ing or spirit; high-spirited; heroic. 3. (Prn. gal-lánt.) Politely and attentive to ladies. 2. One who wooes; a lover; a suitor. Gal-lant', v. t. [imp. & p. p. GALLANCED; p. pr. & vb. n. GALLANTING.] To attend or wait on, as a lady. Gal-lant-ly, adv. In a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; nobly; boldly; bravely. Gal-lant-ness, n. The state of being gallant; grace; propriety.

Gäll-a, n. [Fr. galanterie, It. & Sp. galanteria. See GALLANT.] 1. Bravery; couragelessness; intrepidity. 2. Civility or polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

Gäll-båd'er, n. (Am. S.) A small, membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the underside of the liver, and containing gall.

Gäll-eon, n. [Sp. galeón, It. galeone, Fr. galeon, L. Lat. galeae, galeae. See GALLEY.] (Naut.) A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war, and also in commerce.

Gäll-eys, n. pl. [G. galeen, Sp. & It. galera, L. Lat. galleria, galleria, a gallery, orig. a banqueting hall, O. Fr. galerie, a rejoicing, festival, from gale, magnificence, feast. See GALE.] 1. A long and narrow corclor, or compartment, in a gallery. 2. The exhibition of works of art; hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures, &c. 3. A long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns. 4. (Naut.) A frame like a balcony, projecting from the side, or quarter of a ship.

Gäll-eys, n. pl. GALLEYS. [O. Fr. gaile, galee, It. & Sp. galea, L. Lat. galeae, galeae. 3. H. Ger. gale, galee, galee, a galea, helm, ship's helm, a hollow vessel, shaped like a helmet, and Ar. khaliytha, beehive, a large ship.] 1. (Naut.) (a) A low, flat-bult vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars. (b) A light open boat, used on the Thames by custom-house officers, press-gangs, and for pleasure. (c) The cook-room of a ship of war. 2. (Chem.) An oblong reverberatory furnace, with a row of its necks whose streams protrude through lateral openings. 3. (Print.) A thin, flat strip of wood or metal with a raised edge, used for holding type that has been set up.

Gäll-eve, n. A person condemned for a crime to wear a badge of a gallery.

Gäll-fly, n. (Entom.) An insect that punctures plants and occasions galls. [Rived from galls.

Gäll-flie, n. (Chem.) Belonging to galls or oak-apples; de- note. Pertaining to Gall or French Gallie.

Gäll-he'an, n. Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallie.

Gäll-ism, n. A mode of speech peculiar to the French idiom.


Gäll-gås'king, n. pl. [Either for Gallagæcins, because these crows were first worn by the Gallia Galla- conis, or corrupted from Lat. caliga Vescumum, Gascon hose.] 1. Large, open hose or trousers. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

Gäll-gås'er, n. [For Med. gr. phaenena, a sort of ragout or mixed dish of different meats. Cf. GALLIMATIAS and Fr. Mathe, Manfred.] 1. A hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout. 2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

Gäll-ni'e-can, n. (Ornith.) A bird of the family which includes the common hen.

Gäll-ni'eceous, a. [Lat. Gallinae, from Gallina, hen, gallina, cock.] (Ornith.) Belonging to a number of birds including the common domestic fowls.

Gäll-nil'per, n. [Prob. from gall, Lat. gallea, gal- nut, and nip, q. v.] A large musquitos.

Gäll-nil'pere, n. [Lat. gallinula, dim. of gallinua, hen.] (Ornith.) An aquatic bird which inhabits rivers, ponds, seedy spots, and marshy places.

Gäll-nil'pot, n. [Prop. a fine painted pot, from Fr. It., & Sp. gallo, a painted pot, and glass your finery. See GALA, and cf. GALL- pot.] A glass, earthen pot, used by apotheca- ries for containing medicines.

Gäll-nüt, n. An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dying, making ink, &c. See SYLL. 3. (Prn. gal-lnöt.)

Gäll-ön, n. [O. Fr. gallo, jalon, L. Lat. gallo, galon.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

Gäll-on', n. [Fr. galon, Sp. & It. galone, from gala, pome, show, finery. See GALA.] 1. A ribbon-like tissue thickly woven, used for binding garments, &c. 2. A tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, &c., used for binding garments, shoes, &c., for vocation, for decoration to ladies.


Gäll-ro'p, n. A mode of running by a quadruped, particularly a horse, by lifting alternately the fore feet and the hind feet two or three times, with leaps or bounds, as a horse.

Gäll-ro'per, n. One who, or that which galls.
GAMBOLING. [See infra.] To dance and skip about in sport; to frolic.

Gäm, n. [Eng. gamble, gambol'd, gam'red, from Fr. gambad, gamble, gambler; to gambol, frisk, from O. Fr. gambe, for jambe, leg.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop. [Am.]

Gämbe, n. [Fr. gambe, for jambe, leg.] 1. The hind leg of a horse. 2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

Gambrel roof, a hipped roof a mansard or curb roof. [Am.]

Gäm-bróo'n, n. [Mannit.] A kind of twilled linen cloth for garments.

Gäm'e, n. [A.-S. gamen, gomen, play, joke, Icel. gaman, joke, O. H. Ger. gamen, joy, jest, allied to Skr. karm, to love.] 1. Sport of any kind; jest; frolic. 2. A conscientious or religious duty or institution to furnish sport, recreation, or amusement. 3. Use or practice of such a game; a single match at play; a single contest. 4. That which is gained, as the stake in a game. 5. A bylaw which is taken by sportmen. 6. Scheme pursued; plan; project.

To make game of, to make sport of; to mock; to ridicule.

Gäm'e, a. 1. Ready to fight to the last, like a gamecock; courageous; brave; resolute. 2. Pertaining to such animals as are hunted for game.

To die game, to maintain a bold, unyielding spirit to the last.

Gäm'e, v. i. [imp. & p. p. GAMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. GAMING.] 1. To play at any sport or diversion. 2. To play for a stake or prize. 3. To practice playing for money or personal stake; often with the.

Gäm'e-cék, n. A cock brul or used to fight.

Gäm'e-ker, n. One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve.

Gäm'e-kör, n. One who keeps game, or game, crooked, wry, wrong. [Colloq.]

Gäm'e-sóme, a. Gay; sportive; frolicsome.

Gäm'e-stér, n. [Eng. game and the suffix ster.] A person who plays at game; especially, one accustomed to play for money or other stake; a gambler.

Gäm'mer, n. [Contracted from godmother, A.-S. gam'der, GOD-FER.] An old wife; —correlative of gaffer, as applied to an old woman.

Gäm'mon, n. [O. Fr. gambon, N. Fr. jambon, from gambe, jambe, leg; Sp. jamon, ham; It. gambone, a big leg, a piece of pork, plebeian and smoked or dried; a smoked ham. 2. Backgammon. 3. An impoition or hoax; humbug.

Gäm'mon, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GAMMONED; p. pr. & vb. n. GAMMONING.] 1. To make bacon of. 2. (Naut.) To fasten, as a bowspirit to the stem of a ship.


Gäng, n. [A.-S. Dan., D., & Ger. gang, Sw. gång, a going pace, gait, way; gallery; Ger. also a metallic vein; Goth. gangas, gang, way, street, from gangian, to go, A.-S. gangian. —L. ambulare, to walk, and fr. ambus, to walk; to lead a company; —ordinarily used in respect to persons in low or servile positions. 2. A combination of similar implements arranged so as, by acting together, to save time or labor. 3. Mining. A gangue. See GANGE.

Gäng-búrd, n. (Naut.) (a.) A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a boat. (b.) A plank placed within or without the bulwarks of a vessel, for the purpose of standing for.

Gäng-eásk, n. A small cask used for bringing water aboard ships in boats.

Gäng'glin, n. [L. Gr. ἔγκλημα, a sort of swelling, a tumor, used for the skin. 1. (Compar. Anat.) A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers are given off in one or more directions. (b.) (Human Anat.) A small group of fibers forming a nerve in the course of a nerve, distinct from the brain and spinal cord, and a yermal cord. 2. (Surge.) A globular, hard, indurated tumor, always situated somewhere on a tendon.

Gängl', n. [He. G. karto, karte, whence also Fr. & Sp. jard, It. giardino, from A.-S. geard, O. Sax. gard, Goth. gards, Eng. yard, H. II. Ger. gart, Icel. gárd, Sw. gård, Dan. gård, a enclosed place, W. gardd, Ge. gart, A.-S. ald. Lat. hortus, garden, Gr. γήρος, an enclosed place, Russ. gərod, a town or city. See GIRD, v. 1.] A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits, plants, vegetables, 

food, foot; ãr, r, ; pull; ; chaise, call, echo; ãém, çèt; ; exist; linger, link; this

GARDEN

Lymphatic ganglion, a lymphatic gland.

Gäng-lítn-ke, a. Pertaining to a ganglion.

Gäng-ner, n. [L. Gr. γάγγα, from ēγκλημα, from ENTION. The first stage of mortification of living flesh; —so termed from its eating away the flesh.

Gäng-nes, t. To mortify.

Gäng'grene, v. i. To become mortified or putrescent; to lose vitality.

Gäng'gre-neous, a. Mortified; putrid; —said of living Gang (gang) n. [Fr. gangue, equilv. to Ger. gang, a metallic vein. See GANG.] (Mining.) The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.

Gäng'nay, n. [See GANGE.] A passage way, into or out of any closed place. 2. (Naut.) The walk.

To bring to the gangway, to punish, as a seaman, by tying up and flogging at the gangway, the usual place of punishment.

Gäng'nit, n. [A.-S. gænit, gæ-niet, a sea-fowl, a fowl; genet, a.-s. gent, O. H. Ger. gaanzo, gaanzo, gans, Lat. ganta, goose; O. H. Ger. long, low, G. lit. See GANDER.] (Orithy.) The Sea lane goose, a sea-fowl allied to the pelican.

Gang'let, n. [Ganel, for Gangli, a.] Ganglial, an iron glove, corrupted from ganliope; ganliope, for gallop, Ger. gangliopfe, a metallic vein. See Ganget.

Gangli, n. [See GANGE.] A passage way, into or out of any closed place. 2. (Naut.) The walk.

Gäng'let, n. [Ganel, for Gangli, a.] Ganglial, an iron glove, corrupted from ganliope; ganliope, for gallop, Ger. gangliopfe, a metallic vein. See Ganget.

Gåme, n. [Icel. gap, mouth, opening. See GAB and GAPE.] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; an opening for a passage or entrance; an opening which is irremovable.

Gåne (in English commonly pronounced gæn), v. i. [imp. & p. p. GAPPED (gǎpéd); p. pr. & vb. n. GAPPING.] [A.-S. gæpan, to open, Icel. gap, to open, Dan. gâbo, D. gappen. Ger. gaffen.] 1. To open the mouth wide; as, (a.) Expressing a state of astonishment, excitement, indifference, dullness; to yawn. (b.) Showing surprise, astonishment, expectation, or (d.) Manifesting a desire to injure, devour, or overcome. 2. To open as a gap.

Syn. —To gaze; stare; yawn. See GAZE.

Gåpe, n. 1. The act of gaping. 2. (Zool.) The width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.

The gape, a disease of young poultry, attended with much gaping.

Går, n. [A.-S. gor, dart, spear, lance. The name is applied to the fish on account of its long and slender body and pointed head, and to that of the pipe-fish family, having a long, pointed head. (b.) A fish having a similar general form to the above, but with rhombic scales, found in fresh waters, as those of America.

Gär, n. [Norm. Fr. gars, clothes, dress, from O. H. Ger. garavi, garvi, ornament, dress.] 1. Clothing; especially, official or appropriate dress. 2. Fashion, or mode of dress; hence, exterior appearance; looks.

Gärbåge, n. [O. Eng. also garblish, properly that which is purged or cleansed away, from O. Fr. garbe, to malé fine, neat, from O. H. Ger. garawan, A.-S. gorewan, to make ready, prepare.] Refuse parts of flesh; offal; hence, any thing fit for the butcher to make.

Gärib'le, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GARBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. GARRLING.] [O. Fr. gréheber, for garbeher, to examine, to garble spices, &c., from Lat. recteberem, dim. of rectrum, to settle, to settle, to separate, sif.] 1. To sift or bolt. 2. To pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt.

Gärib'er, n. One who garbles, sifts, selects.

Gärlés (gär'lis) n. pl. The dust, soil, or silt, separated from good spices, drugs, &c.

Gär'bård, n. (Naut.) The first plank fastened on the leeside on the inside.

Gär'den (gär'den), n. [II. H. Ger. garto, karto, whence also Fr. & Sp. jardin, It. giardino, from A.-S. geard, O. Sax. gard, Goth. garðs, Eng. gard, H. II. Ger. gart, Icel. gárd, Sw. gård, Dan. gård, an enclosed place, W. gardd, Ge. gart, A.-S. ald. Lat. hortus, garden, Gr. γήρος, an enclosed place, Russ. gərod, a town or city. See GIRD, v. 1.] A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits,
GASOMETER GAZER

Gasm'eter, n. [See Gas and Meter.] A gas-holder or reservoir.

Gasm'etry, n. Art or practice of measuring gases.

Gasp', v. i. [imp. & p. p. GASPED (gaspèt); p. pr. & vb. n. GASPING.] [Icec. geispa. Sw. gaspa, Dan. gispe, to gasp, yawn.] To labor for breath; to expire convulsively. To pant with eagerness.

Gasp, n. t. To emit with gaspings. [breath.

Gasp, n. A labored respiration; a painful catching of the breath.

Gass'key, n. Full of gas; hence, inflated; exhalated; full of air. [Colloq.] Gasping for breath.

Gaster-o-pod, n. [Gr. γαστρικός, stomach, and πόδ, foot.] (Zool.) A molluscous animal, having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet.

Gastric, a. [From Gr. γαστρικαί, γαστρικός, belly, stomach.] (Anat.) Belonging to the stomach.

Gas-tril'o-quist, n. [Fr. gastrilogue, from Gr. γαστρικός, belly, stomach, and logr, to speak.] One who appears to speak from his stomach; a ventriloquist.

Gas-tril'o-quy, n. A voice or utterance which appears to proceed from the stomach; ventriloquy.

Gas-tritis, n. [Gr. γαστρίτις, stomach,] (Med.) Inflammation of the stomach.

Gas-tró-gy, n. [Gr. γαστρογγύ, stomach, and ὄγγυ, discoursed.] A treatise on the stomach.

Gas-tra, n. [From Gr. γαστρα, stomach, and ὄγγυ, discoursed,] (Med.) A diseased stomach.

Gastro-intes'tinal, a. Pertaining to the stomach or intestines.

Gastro-nome'nt, n. One who is fond of good living; a gastronome.

Gastro-nom'hic, a. [Gr. γαστρόνομος,] The art or science of good eating; epicureism.

Gáte, n. [A.-S. géat, gate, gate, door, Icel. gata, Goth. gatow, path, from Goth. gazin, A.-S. gezan, gezan, Icel. gata, Eng. get. Cf. GAIT.] A passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; also, the frame of timber, &c., which closes the passage. 2. A frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock. 3. A frame of an arrangement of figures, &c.

Gáte-wily, n. A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung.

Gather'er, n. t. [imp. & p. p. Gathered; p. pr. & vb. n. Gathering.] [A.-S. geman, gatherian, gatherian, from gadar, at the same time, together.] 1. To bring together; to collect; to assemble; to congregate. 2. To harvest; to cull; to pick; to pluck. 3. To amass in large quantity or numbers. 4. To make compact; to consolidate; also, to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait. 5. To derive, as a name, from a common parent; state of being gathered. 6. To conclude.

Gather'er, v.t. 1. To come together; to collect; to congregate. 2. To increase. 3. To come to a head, as a sore. 4. To draw an inference.

Gatherer, n. A gatherer of foil in cloth, made by drawing the thread through it.

Gatherer, n. One who gathers or collects.

Gathering, n. That which is gathered or brought together; a (a) crowd; an assembly. (b) A tumor, suspended or matured; an abscess.

Gaud, n. [Lat. gaudium, joy, gladness.] A piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

Gaud'ity, n. In a gaudy manner; ostentatiously.

Gaud'i-ness, n. Quality of being gaudy; showiness.

Gaud'y, a. [compare Gaudier; superl. Gaudiest.] 1. Ostentatiously fine; showy. 2. Gay; merry; festal.

Gau'der, v.t. [imp. & p. p. Gauded; p. pr. & vb. n. Gauding.] To speak figuratively, as of cloth, velvet, and other stuffs, from gau'der, Eng. waffle, q. v.] To plait, crimp or flute; to goller, as lace. See GOIFFER.

Gau'dé (gödê), v.t. [imp. & p. p. Gauded; p. pr. & vb. n. Gauding; Fr. gauder, to gaud. My. gau'ser, to gaud, prob. from a hypoth. Lat. word gutilicarne, to determine the qualities of a thing. 0. Fr. gauder, for galler.] 1. To measure or determine the contents of, as of a pipe, punchen, hogshead, or the like. 2. To measure or determine the capacity of an object; to estimate.

Gau'dé (gödê), n. 1. An instrument to determine dimensions, especially its standard length. 2. Dimensional kind. 2. Dimensional integrals. 3. (Phys.) Any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon, or for ascertaining its numerical elements at any moment. 4. (Naut.) (a) Possession by a vessel of the water. (b) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. 5. The distance between the rails of a railway.

Gazelle. Gazellsare. One who gazes, or looks steadfastly.

"When the gauge is four feet, eight and one half inches, it is called narrow gauge. Wide, or broad gauge, in the United States, is six feet, seven and one half inches; in England, 5'.

6. (Plastering.) (a) The quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to hasten its setting. (b) The composition made of plaster of Paris and other materials to be used in finishing plastered buildings.

Ga'guer, n. One who gauges; an officer whose business it is to ascertain the contents of casks.

Gault, n. (Geol.) A series of beds of clay and marl, the geological province of which is between the upper and lower green-sand.

Gautnant (gànt), n. [Perhaps contracted from A.-S. geweonaen, p. p. of gewuenian, to diminish, to wane, v. q. v. Cf. also Gawan, to wane; poor. Lat. scuwus, scuwus, pinched or grim.]

Gaut'let, n. [Fr. gantlet, from gant, glove, L. Lat. lanuus, D. want, Icel. vóttar, for vantar.] 1. A large glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armor in ancient times. 2. A long glove, covering the wrist.

To take up the gantlet, to accept a challenge.—To throw down the gantlet, to offer or send a challenge.

Gauze, n. [So called because it was first introduced from Gauze, a city of Palestine.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.

Gauzy, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, gauze; thin as gauze. Imp. of girc. See GIVE.

Gáve'l, n. [O. Fr. gavelle, N. Fr. javelle, javelin, dim. from Lat. capulus, handle, cape, to lay hold of, seize. Cf. W. gafael, a hold, grasp.] A small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain, not tied up. 2. The malnet of a presiding officer.

Gáve'l-kind, n. [W. gafael caneli, the hold or tenure of a family, from gafael, a hold, and caneli, a kindred, clan, family, kindred.] So called, the East Indian name.] (Zool.) A species of crocodile, found in India.

Gawk, n. [A.-S. gæc, gæc, gauk(e), simpleton, Icel. gauk, killed to Lat. cuculus.] 1. A cuckoo. 2. A simpleton; a lubber.

Gawk'y, a. [compare GAWKIER; superl. GAWKIEST.] [See supra, and cf. AWK.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy and clownish.

Gawk'y, n. A fellow who is awkward from being overgrown, or from silly stupidity.

Gây, a. [compare GAYER; superl. GAYEST.] [From O H. Ger. gâhi, headlong, swift, rapid, excellent.] 1. Exicted with merriment or delight. 2. Having many or showy colors. Syn.— MPC: merry; glad; blithe; airy; lively; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted; frolicsome; jolly; jovial; vivacious.

Gây'ty, a. [from Gay's Dictionary of English Language.] State of being gay; mirth; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by, or inspiring, merry delight; —used often in the plural. 2. Mirth; show.

Syn.—Liveliness: mirth: animation: vivacity; glee; blithefulness; joyfulness; jollity: jolliness; jocularity.

Gâyly, adv. 1. With mirth and frivolity; Merrily. 2. Spindlyly; showily.

Gâyness, n. Gayety; merryness. [Rusa.]

Gây, v.t. [imp. & p. p. GAZED; p. pr. & vb. n. GAZING.] [Cf. Gr. ἀγαθεύον, to be astonished, and A.-S. gos, gosan, Goth. geisam, gesan, to smile, ugeisam, to terrify, wr-geisam, to be terrified.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look. Syn.—To gaze: stare: look.—To gaze is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion. One who is often gazing is thought to be in love, with open mouth and feelings of ignorant wonder; to stare is to look with the fixedness of insolence or of idiocy. The lover of nature gazes with delight at the beauties of the landscape; the ruffian gazes with wonder at the strange sights of a large city; the idiot staves on those around him with a vacant look, and with a vacant view.

Gâze, n. 1. A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration. 2. The object gazed at.

Gâze'hound, n. A hound that pursues by the sight rather than by the scent.

Gâze-leopard, n. (from Ar. gâze, wild goat.) [Zool.] A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the softness and soft expression of its eyes. It is found in Northern Africa.

Gâzer', n. One who gazes, or looks steadfastly.

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ãm, ãt; ãs: exist; linger, link; this.
GÉNÉT-tive. n. [Lat. genitivus, from gignere, genium, to beget.] (Gram.) A case in the declension of nouns, expressing the source, origin, generation, and the like.

GÉNÉT-tive. n. (Gram.) Pertaining to, or indicating, source, origin, generation, and the like.

GÉNÉT-tor. n. One who procreates; a sire; a father.

GÉNIE (Jen-yuh). n. [Lat. genius, prop. the divine nature which is innate in every thing, tutelary deity or genius of a person or place, talent, genius, from genes, gignere, to beget, bring forth.] (Zool. & Bot.) The peculiar structure or nature of mind an individual is endued by nature; special taste, inclinations, or disposition. 2. Distinguished mental superiority; especially, superior power of invention or origination of any kind.

GÉNIE. n. 1. A man endowed with the ordinary vigor of mind. 2. Peculiar constitution or character.

Syn. — Talent. — Genius implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, inspiring the mind to do certain things in a manner which others cannot or do not do. Talent is an ability, the exercise of which gives one more or less power of producing fine performances, etc. Talent supposes general fitness of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being applied to some particular employment, and valuable ends and purposes. Genius is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its end by a kind of instinctive power. Talent directs more on high mental training, and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, etc. Hence we speak of a genius for poetry, painting, etc., and a talent for business or diplomacy. Among English authors, Lord Chatham was distinguished for his genius, and Pindar for his pietas, and Pindar's reputation is the only one of the Pindar's in which reputation ever obtained prominence.

GÉNÉT-ous, n. 1. pl. GÉNÉT-I. [See supra] 1. A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; one in whose name a man is born, good or evil. 2. The animating spirit of a people or period.

GÉNIE-tell, a. [Fr. & Sp. gentil, 1. gentile, Lat. gentilis, belonging to the same race, from gens, race, stock, family, and with the sense of kind, at least we should say birth, as we say, birth and family.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting the qualities popularly regarded as belonging to high birth and breeding; well bred; easy in manners; polite.

GÉNIE-tell-ly. adv. adv. In a genteel manner.

GÉNIE-tell-ness, n. Quality of being genteel; elegance; politeness.

GÉNIE-tian (Jen-shuhn). n. [Lat. gentiana, so called after the Ilyrian king Gentius, who is said to have first discovered the properties of this plant.] (Bot.) A plant whose root has a yellowish-brown color, and a very bitter taste, and is used as an aperient and stimulant.

GÉNIE-tle, n. [Lat. gentilis, belonging to the same clan, stock, race, people, or nation; in opposition to Roman, a foreigner; in opposition to Jew or Christian, a heathen.] (Law & Med.) One of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshiper of false gods; a heathen; a pagan.

GÉNIE-tle, a. 1. Belonging to the nations at large, as distinguished from the Jews; of pagan or heathen people.

GÉNIE-tle-ism. n. Heathenism; paganism; worship of the gods.

GÉNIE-tly. adv. [See GÉNIE-tle.] In a genteel manner.

GÉNIE-tly. n. 1. A friendly manner; graceful and easy, mild or behavior; state or quality of being genteel.

GÉNIE-tly. (Jen-tl), a. [Compar. gentler; superl. gentlest.] [Lat. gentilis. See GÉNIE-TL.] 1. Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth; 2. Soft and refined in manners; not rough, harsh, or severe. 3. Quiet and docile. 4. Soothing.

The gentle craft, the art or trade of shoemaking.

Syn. — Mild: meek; placid: dove-like; quiet: peaceful: polite: bland: soft; tame (fig.) tames the natural disposition; tames, that is which is subdued by training; mild implies a temper which, by nature, not easily provoked; gentle is a spirit which is easily subdued by discipline or suffering. The lamb is gentle; the domesticated cat is tame and the ape is wild.

GÉNIE-tléSIK (-tlok), or GÉNIE-tléSIS (-tek), n. pl. [gentle and folk, q. v.] Persons of good breeding and family.

GÉNIE-man, n. pl. GÉNIE-MEN. [See GÉNIE-TL.] A man who is well-born, that is who is of good family. 2. One of gentility or refined manners. 3. (Her.) One who bears arms, but has no title. 4. Pl. Citizens: people: — a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition.

GÉNIE-man, n. pl. GÉNIE-MEN. [See GÉNIE-TL.] A man who is well-born, that is who is of good family. 2. One of gentility or refined manners. 3. (Her.) One who bears arms, but has no title. 4. Pl. Citizens: people: — a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition.

GÉNIE-man, n. pl. GÉNIE-MEN. [See GÉNIE-TL.] A man who is well-born, that is who is of good family. 2. One of gentility or refined manners. 3. (Her.) One who bears arms, but has no title. 4. Pl. Citizens: people: — a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition.

GÉNIE-man, n. pl. GÉNIE-MEN. [See GÉNIE-TL.] A man who is well-born, that is who is of good family. 2. One of gentility or refined manners. 3. (Her.) One who bears arms, but has no title. 4. Pl. Citizens: people: — a common appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, irrespective of their condition.
Giggle 316  GIVE

Giggle, n. [From the verb. See infra.] A kind of cheerful laughter or the voice of the soul breath.

Giggle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Giggled; p. pr. & vb. n. Gigling.] [D. gieken, Ger. kichern, kichern, from M. H. Ger. kachen, equiv. to Late L. cachinnare, to laugh aloud; so to laugh in a light, frolicsome, or silly manner; to titter.

Giggler, n. One who giggles or titters.

Gild, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Gilded or Gilt; p. pr. & vb. n. Gilding.] To cover or to give a gold-like appearance to. See infra. A plant, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

Gild, n. t. To cover the surface of: —said of hennings.

Gildy, n. One who gilds.

Gilding, n. 1. Art or practice of covering things with gold leaf or a thin coating of gold. 2. A thin surface of gold covering something else.

Gill, n. [L. gilla, gill, Jaw, Dan. gille, gille, gille, Gill of a fish.] (Physiol.) A ciliated organ of respiration, in fishes and other water animals. The flap below the beak of a fowl or bird. 3. The flesh on the lower part of the cheeks, or under the chin.

Gill (Jhl), n. [L. Lat. gello, gello, gello, flash, O. Fr. gaille, an earthen vessel. Cf. Gallon.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a gallon.

Gill, n. [Abbreviated from Gillion. See infra.] (Bot.) The ground-ivy. 2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gill, n. [From Gillian, a woman's name.] A young woman; a sportive or wanton girl.

Gilly-flower, n. [O. Eng. jordefloure, gilflower, gilflower, girflower, from Fr. girflower, from girflower, clove, from N. L. aconitum, from Teut. aconitum.] (Bot.) A plant called also stock.

Gilt, imp. & p. p. of gild. See GILD.

Gilt, n. Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gilt-brick, n. A kind of brick, named from a golden-colored space over the eye-brows.

Gimb'al, n. [See GIMMEL.] A combination of rings for suspending anything of weight in such a way that it may keep a constant position.

Gim'merack (Jim'krak), n. [O. Eng. a spear or pestle to mangle, or a small mangle; hence, a gimmer; hence, a toy.

Gimlet, n. [O. Fr. gimebleuet, from O. D. wimpel, vorme, a bore, termen, to bore, Eng. wimble, v. q. v.] A small instrument for boring holes by turning it with the hand.

Gim'mal, n. [Lat. gemellus.] 1. Joined work whose parts move within each other, as a bridge bit or interlocking demonstrant pin. 2. A machine for forming a circular band around the ends of a body, to bind the others together. 3. (Engin.) Any simple or compound beam supported at both ends.

Gim'ble, n. [See GIMMEL, v. t.] That which girdles or encircles; especially, a band which encircles the body, and binds together the clothing.

Gim'mel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GIMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. GIMLING.] 1. To bind with a belt or sash; to gird. 2. To inclose; to environ. 3. To make a circular incision through, as through the bark and alburnum of a tree, to kill it.


Gim'sh (Gim'sh), n. In O. Eng. applied to a male as well as a female. Cf. A. S. coel, man, husband, churl; Icel. korlina, married woman; L. Ger. gér, gőhr, gőhre, child. See CHURL.] A female child, the offspring wean.

Gim'sHood, n. The state of time of being a girl.

Gim'shis, a. 1. Like or befitting a girl. 2. Pertaining to the youth of a woman.

Gim'shis-nose, n. The quality of being gillish; the character or manners of a girl.

Girt, imp. & p. p. of gird. See GIRD.


Girt, n. [A.-S. grybd.] See GIRD, v. t. 1. A band or strap which encircles the body; especially, one by which a saddle is fastened upon the back of a horse. 2. A measure of capacity, as the width of a belt, or the circumference of any thing.

Gist, n. [O. Fr. giste, abode, lodging, gist, situated, placed, from gisir, to lie, Lat. jacere.] (Sometimes pronounced JIST) The point, or the point on which an action rests; the pith of a matter.

Give (Giev), t. t. [imp. GAVE; p. p.iven; p. pr. & vb. n. GIVING.] 1. To bestow without expecting a return. 2. To impart as a possession; to grant, as authority or permission. 2. To yield possession of; to pay. 3. To communicate or announce, as tidings; to render or utter, as an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, or the like. 4. To permit; to allow; to license. 5. To exhibit as a product or result; to produce. 6. To devote; to apply.

To give, to chance, to pure, to give ear to, to listen, to listen. (a.) To allow by way of abatement or deduction from a claim; to deduct. —To give itself, to give oneself out, to (c.) To dispair of one’s recovery, to (d.) To resign or devote. —To give over, to yield completely; to quit; to abandon. —To give
GLORIOUS [Lat. glorificare; gloria, glory, and fecer, to make.] 1. To make glorious; by bestowing glory or honor; to give the name of illustrious, illustrious, or worthy of praise. 2. To render homage to; to worship; to adore.

GLOR-i-ous-ly, adv. In a glorious manner.

GLOR-y (gloə, n.). [Lat. gloria, alluded to clarus, bright, clear.] 1. The condition of being glorious; illustrious. 2. An object of pride or boast; the occasion of praise. 3. Pride; boastfulness. 4. The presence of the divine Being; celestial honor; heaven. 5. (Paint.) A circle of rays round a head of a painting.

SYN. — Eminent; noble; excellent; renowned; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid.

GLOR-i-ous-ly, adv. In a glorious manner.

Gloss, n. [Ger. glitschen, to shine, glitter; Lat. glossa, Gr. γλῶσσα, an obsolete or foreign word that requires an explanation.] 1. Brightness or luster from a smooth surface; polish. 2. A splendid appearance, representation, and interpretation. 3. Comment; explanation.

Gloss, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GLOSSED; glíst; pr. & vb. n. GLOSSING.] 1. To make smooth and shining. 2. To obscure; to account; to condone; to excuse. 2. To make a discretion; to judge; to be wise. 3. To make a discretion; to judge; to be wise.

Glossa, n. [Lat. glossarium, from glossa. See Gloss, 3.] A vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation.

Glossier, n. A writer of glosses; a commentator.

Gloss, n. [Lat. glossa, Gr. γλῶσσα, or γλίφθει, to write. See Gloss, 3.] The writing of glossaries or glosses.

Glos-sæ-gi-st, n. One who defines and explains terms.

Glos-sæ-ry, n. [Lat. glossarium, from glossa. See Gloss, 3.] A science of language; comparative philology; linguistics.


Glos-tis, n. [Gr. γλυτίς, γλύσσις, from γλύττα, γλυσσία, the tongue.] (Anat.) The narrowing open at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

Glos-tol-o-gy, n. Comparative philology; linguistics.

Glow (glou or glôv), n. [A.-S. gλόf, fcel. glôf.] A cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger.

Glow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GLOWED; glıwed; pr. & vb. n. GLOWING.] To cover with, or as with, a glove.

Glover, n. One who makes and sells gloves.

Glow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GLOWED; pr. & vb. n. GLOWING.] 1. To shine with an intense or white heat. 2. To be bright or red with animation, blushes, or the like. 3. To feel hot, as the skin. 4. To feel the heat of passion. 5. To heat, or warm, by incandescence.

2. Brightness of color; redness. 3. Intense excitement or earnestness.

Glow-worm (wurm), n. [Entom.] A coleopterous insect. The female is wingless, and emits in the night-time, a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen.


Glaze, v. t. To smooth over; to palliate or extenuate.

Glaze, n. Flatness; adulation.

Glaze, v. t. Flatter, or gloss; intimidate, i.e., gluton; gluton; draw together. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c. of animals. When heated with water, it becomes viscid and tenaceous, and thickens to a jelly.


Glaze, n. Viscous; glutinous; lent.

Glut, a. [See GLOOM.] Sullen; moody; sly.

Glucone, n. [Lat. glumina, hull, hull, from glum-ber, to bark or peel.] (Bot.) The floral covering of certain grasses.

Glu-t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GLUTTED; pr. & vb. n. GLUTING.] (Lat. glut. 1.) To swallow greedily; to gorge. 2. To satiate; to sate.

food, foot; ðurn, rüde, pull; yell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; &g; exist; linger, link; this.

Glüt, n. 1. That which is swallowed down. 2. Full supply; hence, often, supply beyond sufficiency or to lastingly. 3. A large wooden wedge used in splitting blocks.

Glütten, n. [Lat. See GLÜKE.] (Chem.) The viscid, tenacious substance which gives adhesiveness to dough.

Glüt-ni-ten, n. [imp. & p. p. GLUTINATED; pr. & vb. n. GLUTINATING.] (Lat. glutinare, glutinatum, from glutum.) To unite with glue.

Glüt-ni-tion, n. The act of glutting with glue.

Glüt-ton, n. [Lat. glutto, glutto.] 1. One who eats voraciously; a gormandizer; here, one eager for some thing to excess. 2. (Zool.) A carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine.

Glüt-ton-ous, a. Belonging to a glutton or to gluttony; given to excessive eating.

Glüt-ton-y (glüt′-n), n. Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.

Glüeyer, n. [From Gr. γλυσφή, equiv. to γλυασφή, sweet.] (Chem.) A sweet viscid liquid, formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Gly, n. [Gr. γλυζ, γλύζω, to hollow out, carve.] (Arch.) A sunken column, usually vertical.

Gly-phā-graph-phy, n. [Gr. γλύφω, to engrave, and γραφή, character; cipher.] A process of etching by means of voltaic electricity.

Glyptic, i. n. Sing. [See supra.] The art of engraving.

Glypticles, n. Figures on precious stones. [See NOTE under Glyptic.]

Gly-tophā-gy, n. [Gr. γλύςτρον, carved, and γραφή, cipher.] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.


Gnarl (när′l), n. A knot in wood.

Gnarl (när′l), n. Gnarly (när′l-). a. Knotty; full of knots.

Gnash (nash), v. t. [imp. & p. p. GNASHED (nash); pr. & vb. n. GNASHING.] [O. Eng. gnaste, gnaste, fcel. gnas.] To strike together, as in anger or pain.

Gnash (nash), n. v. i. To grin or strike together the teeth.

Gnarl (nät), n. A S.-A. gnarl, from A.-S. gnarla, to rub.] A projection or hollow.

Gnaw (naw), v. t. [imp. & p. p. GNAWED; pr. & vb. n. GNAWING.] [A.-S. gnægan, fcel. gnaga.] To bite, or wear away by scraping with the teeth.

2. To corrode; to gnaw; to eat away.

Gnaw (naw), v. i. To use the teeth in biting.

Gnawer (naw′r), n. One who, or that which, gnaws or corrodes.

Gneiss (nēs), n. [Ger. gneis or gneiss.] [Geom.] A crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Gneiss-sold (nēς-sold), a. [Eng. gneiss and Gr. κέλες, form.] Having some of the characteristics of gneiss.

Gnome (nōm), n. [Gr. γνωμα, one that knows, a guardian, i.e., of the treasures in the earth.] An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

Gnomon (nōmōn), n. [Gr. γnosmon, from γνωμα, gnosmon, to know.] (Diagism.) The style or pin of a sundial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day.

2. The index of the face of a clock. The act of a clock in flying.

Gnos-tilite (nōs-stilt), n. [Gr. γνωστικός, sagacious, a man who claims to have a deeper wisdom, from γνωστικός, to know.] (Bod. Hist.) One of a sect of so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity. Their system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity.

Gnos-tilite (nōs-stilt), a. Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

Gnos-tilism (nōs-tlism), n. The doctrines taught by the Gnostics.

Gnut (nūt), n. [Hottenot gnu, Gnu.]}
or njs.] (Zoöl.) A South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns for a ruminant.

Goth, 1. [imp. went; p. gone; p. pr. & vb. n. going. Went comes from the A.-S. wædan, a person, sex, habit, order.] 1. Deity; divinity; divine nature or essence. 2. A god or goddess. 3. The Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

Goth, a. Having, or acknowledging, no God; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.

Goth, a. Resembling a god or God; divine.

Goth, n. A descendant of the Goths and his character and laws. 2. Formed or influenced by a regard for God.

Goth, a. Promis; holy; devout; religious; righteous.

Goth, n. [A.-S. godmōth-or (mōth-er), n. A woman who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism.

Goth, n. Something sent by God; an unexpected acquisition for a piece of gold.

Goth, a. Deity; divinity; a god or goddess.

Goth, n. [sūn], one for whom another has been sponsor at the font.

God's speed, n. Success; prosperous journeying; a contraction of the phrase, "I wish that God may speed you." [Written also as two separate words.

Godward, adv. Toward God.


Göe're, n. One who, or that which, goes; a runner or racer.

Göffer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. goffered; p. pr. & vb. n. goffering.] To plait or flute, as lace, &c.

Gög'sle (gōg'slē), v. i. [imp. & p. p. goggl'd; p. & vb. n. goggling.] To peep, goggle, or blink foolishly.

Gögl'c, a. Full and rolling or staring; — said of the Gög'sle.

Gögl'c, n. [G. gögel, a kind of facial expression by rolling the eyes. 2. A kind of spectacles to protect the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or to cure squinting.


Goiter, n. [Fr. goître, from Lat. gutta, from Gk. gouta, a drop.] Gout, or gouty swelling of the thyroid gland. See CRETINISM.

Göld, n. [A.-S. guld, gold, goil, gôld.] 1. A precious metal of a reddish yellow color, and metallic luster, remarkable for its ductility and malleability. 2. Money; riches; wealth. 3. A yellow color like that of the metal.

Göld-beaver, n. One who beats or foxtades gold for gilding.

Göld-beating, n. The outside membrane of the large intestines of ox, used for separating the leaves ofmetal in beating.

Göld-dust, n. Gold in very fine particles.

Göld'en (göld'n), a. Made of gold; consisting of gold.

Göld'hand. 1. Having the color of gold. 3. Very precious.

Golden era, the fabulous age of primitive simplicity and purity of manners in rural empire. —Golden number (Cherub), a number showing the year of the lunar cycle; so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold. —Goer on rule, the rule of doing as we would have others do to us. See Luke, vi. 31.

Göld'fitch, n. (Ornith.) A beautiful singing bird — so named from the color of its wings.

Göld'fish, n. (Ichth.) A small fish so named from its being like that of gold; it is a native of China.

Gold'head, n. Gold beaten into a thin plate, as for inlaid work.

Gold'smīth, n. One who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.

Göld'stick, n. The colonel of a regiment of English lieutenants attending his sovereign on state occasions; so called from the gold rod presented to him by the sovereign when he receives his commission as colonel of the regiment.

Gold, n. [Fr. col, club or bat, Lescal. kolz-, a game played with a small ball and a bat or club crooked at the lower end.

Garto.'sucker. Goiter.

Garto. (Ornith.) A pitcher for water; a man having a large neck.

Goat's head.
gōndō-la, n. [It., dim. of gondola, lit.] 1. (Naut.) A flat-bottomed, square-ended, broad-bottomed, very long and narrow, used on Venice, on the canals. 2. A kind of flat-bottomed boat. [It.] 3. A long plank or car, used on railroads.

Gōndō-lēr', n. A man who rows a gondola.

Gōn'fa-lōn', n. [From O. H. Ger. gundlōn, war-flag, banner, standard.] 1. (Naut.) A flat-bottomed, square-ended, broad-bottomed, very long and narrow, used on Venice, on the canals. 2. A kind of flat-bottomed boat. [It.] 3. A long plank or car, used on railroads.

Gōn'ga, n. [Majayan (Jav.) gong.] A circular instrument of copper and tin, producing, when struck, a very loud and harsh sound.

Gōn'gi-ōm-ē-ter, n. [Gr. γόνγια, angle, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles of crystals, or the inclination of planes.

Gōn'gi-ō-mē-tr'ē, n. Pertaining to, or determined by, means of a goniometer.

Gōn'gi-ō-mē-tr'ē, n. The art of measuring solid angles.

Gōn'gor-rē-hō'lo-mē-tr, n. [Gr. γόνγορρήμα, from γόνγορρη, measurement.] A contagious inflammatory discharge from the membrane of the genital organs.

Gōd, a. [compar. BETTER; superl. BEST.] 1. [A-S. god, god.] Nice, good, god, feel, god, alluded to Gr. ἀγαθόν. 2. Possessing desirable qualities; adapted to answer the end designed. 3. Possessing moral excellence or virtue. 4. Kind; benevolent. 5. Serviceable; suited for a particular use. 6. Clever; skillful; especially by at. 7. Adequate; sufficient; in a commercial sense, having pecuniary ability. 8. Considerable. 9. Full; complete. 10. Fair; honorable.

As good as, not less than. — As good as one's word, performing to the extent promised. — To make good, to fulfill; to establish; to maintain. — To think good, to regard as expedient or expedient.

Gōd, n. 1. That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like. 2. Welfare or prosperity; advantage; benefit. 3. pl. Waters, commodious, spacious.

For good or for good and all, for the rest of the time; finally; permanently.

Gōd, adv. 1. Well; equally well. 2. To a good degree; quite; considerably.

As good as, in effect; virtually.

Gōd'breed'ing, n. Polite manners or education.

Gōd'bye', v. t. [Lit. 'Either a cour. of God be good-bye,] with yé, or compounded with by, bye, way, journey. See BY.] Farewell; — a form of address used at parting.

Gōd'by', n. or interj. Farewell; — a term of salutation at meeting or parting.

Gōd-Fri-day', n. A fast, in memory of our Savior's sufferings, kept on the Friday of passion-week.

Gōd-hi-mored', a. Having a cheerful spirit and demeanour; good-natured; good-tempered.

Gōd-il-ness', n. Beauty of form; grace; elegance.


3. Large; swelling.

Gōd'min', n. A familiar appellation of civility. 2. A husband; master of a house or family.


Sym. — Good-tempered kind. — Good-natured denotes a disposition to please and be pleased; good-tempered, a spirit which is not easily ruffled by provocation or other disturbing influences; kind, a disposition to make others happy by suppressing their wants and granting their requests.

Gōd'ness', n. The quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

[ easily irritated or annoyed.

Gōd-tēm-pér-ed, a. Having a good temper; not easily provoked.

Gōd-will', n. 1. Benevolence. 2. (Law.) The custom of any trade or business.

Gōd'wy', n. 1. [Probably contracted from good-wife.] Good-wife; good-woman; — a low term. 2. pl. Bonnies. See BONNIE.

Gōs'ān-dār, n. [O. Eng. gosser, a tautological word, formed from goose and gander, q. v.] (Orth.) A migratory duck, an inhabitant of the northern regions, and feeding chiefly on fish.


Gōs'ber-ry, n. [Corrupted for gooseberry, or gorseberry, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub, for goss, or gorse, has prickles like the gooseberry bush.] (Bot.) The fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself, found in all temperate regions of the world.

Gōs'hi, n. A peculiar roughness of the skin produced by cold or fear.

Gōs'per, n. [Fr. gosfre, waffle, honeycomb. Cf. GAUF-FERIN.] A narrow zigzag animal of a species of several different kinds.

Gōs'per, n. [Heb. gōpathe.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

Gōr'cōck, n. [Either from gorse, blood, i.e., red, or from gorse, furze or heath.] (Ornith.) A gallinaceous bird: the moor-cock, red-cock, or red-game.

Gōr'di-an, a. Pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great; hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

Gōr, n. [From A.-S. gor, icel. ger, Ger. ger, dart, lance.] 1. A wedge-shaped piece of cloth, sewed into a garment, &c., to give greater width at a particular part. 2. A triangular piece of land.

Gōr, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GORED; p. pr. & vb. n. GORING.] [A-S. gār, spear.] To pierce; to stab.

Gōr, v. t. To cut in a triangular form.

Gōrge, n. [From A.-S. gār, icel. ger, Ger. ger, dart, lance.] 1. The throat; the gullet. 2. A narrow passage or entrance; as, (a.) A defile between mountains. (b.) The entrance into the hold of a vessel or other work of a fort. 3. A vessel that is hollowed out, especially by a hawk.


Gōrge, v. t. To feed greedily.

Gōr'geous (gōr'jus), a. [Of Gr. gorgias, gorgias, gorgias, beautiful, glorious, vain, luxurious, from gorgias, rūt, neck-kerchief.] Gorgious, splendidly ornamented; of splendid appearance. [Colling.] A pendent metallic ornament, worn by officers when on duty. [Eng.] 3. (Surg.) A cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

Gōr'gon, n. [Lat. Gorgo, Gorgon, Gr. Gorgai, Gorgai.] 1. (Myth.) A fabled monster, of terrible aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. 2. Any thing very ugly or horrid.

Gōr'gōnian, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a Gorgon.

Gōr'il'la, n. (Zool.) A large monkey, inhabiting the western shores of Africa. It is as large as man, and is remarkable for its strength and activity.

Gōr'mand, n. [Cf. Prov. Fr. gourmand, to sip, to lap, gourme, mumps, glanders, Prov. Eng. gorm, to smear, to daub.] A gluton; a gourmand.

Gōr'man-alize, v. i. or t. [Fr. gourmandise, glutony.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Gōr'man-de'er, n. A greedy, voracious eater.

Gōse, n. [A.-S. gōs, gōst. Cf. O. H. Ger. gaste, hay, O. Skt. gōs, grass, See GRASS.] (Bot.) A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers in winter; furze; whin.

food, foôt; ērn, ryde, pull; coll, chaise, call, echo; ğem, ğet; ās; ēxist; lînger, lînk; thís.
Göry, a. 1. Covered with gore. 2. Bloody; murderous.

Gōshawk, n. [A.-S. goðhweah, i.e. a hawk, goð, god, and hræac, hawk.] (Ornith.) A short-winged, slender hawk, found in the temperate part of both hemispheres.

Gösting, n. [A.-S. gōsting, a goose, and the dim. termination -ing.] A young goose.

Gospel, n. [A.-S. gōspel, from god, good, and spell, history, story, tidings.] 1. Glad tidings; especially, the good news of Christ and his salvation. 2. One of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ. 3. Any system of religious truth or doctrine.

Gospel-preacher, one who preaches the gospel of the grace of God. A follower of Wyckhille; hence, a Puritan. [Obs.] 3. A priest who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

Gossamer, n. [Eng. gossermer, gossamer, gossa- mere, prob. from gorse and summer, as this web is frequently seen on gorse or furze and other low bushes.] A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air.

Gossamer, n. [G. Gossamer, fliegenweb, a丝状物; embroider, fliegen, fly, web.] A thin, delicate web.

Gossipy, n. [Of gossip, a relation or sponsor in baptism, from gospel, God, and bib, alliance, relation.] 1. A sponsor. [Obs.] 2. A friend or companion. 3. A Idle tattler. 4. Talk or tattle; idle and groundless rumor.

Gossip, n. t. [imp. & p. p. gossiped (gossip); p. pr. & vb. n. gossiping.] 1. To prate; to talk much. 2. To be untrustworthy or disreputable. 3. Imp. of get. See GET.

Göt, n. p. p. of get; see GET.

Götten, n. [Goth. gothins, Lat. gothi, Gr. Tèôs.] 1. One of the ancient tribe or nation, of Asian origin, who overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire. 2. A barbarian; a rude, ignorant person.

Götterdämmerung, n. [G. Götterdämmerung, the Doomsday.] Pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.

Gothic, n. the language of the Goths.

Gothic style, n. 1. A Gothic idiom. 2. Conformity to the Gothic style of building.

Gothic style, 3. Rudeness of manner; barbarousness.

Gothic, n. t. [imp. & p. p. gothicized; p. pr. & vb. n. gothicizing.] To make Gothic or barbarous.

Gouge (gōĵe); in most Eng. authorities, gou); n. [Fr. gouge, Lat. gubia. Cf. Bisayan gubia, bow, gubia, throwing, a semi-cylindrical blade.] 1. A sharp, pointed tool for shaping or cutting wood or metal. 2. To scoop out with a gouge. 2. To force out, as the head of a person, with the thumb or fingers. 3. To cheat.

Gourd, n. [Fr. goude, also coug, from Lat. cucurbita, gourd.] (Bot.) A fleshy, one-seeded, many-seeded fruit. The bottle-gourd has a hard outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, &c.

Govern and (gōvern), n. [Fr.: Latin; past. tense, past participle: to govern, to rule.] To rule or have authority over a person or thing; to control.

Gout, n. [Fr. goutte, a drop, the gut, the disease being considered as a drop; from Lat. gutta, drop.] (Med.) A painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints.

Gout (gōt), n. [Fr.: Latin; past. tense, past participle: to have a gout.] 1. A disorder of the joints.

Gouty, a. 1. Diseased with, or subject to, the gout. 2. Pertaining to the gout.

Govern, n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. governed; p. pr. & vb. n. governing.] [Fr. gouverner.] 1. To regulate by authority. 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct; to manage. 3. (Gram.) To require to be in a particular case.

Govern, v. i. To be subject to authority; to administer the laws; to have the control.

Governable (gōvernə-bal), a. Capable of being governed; controllable; manageable; obedient.

Governor, n. [Fr. gouverneur.] 1. A lady who has the care and management of young women; a governess.

Governess, n. A female governor; an instructor.

Governing, a. Act of governing; exercise of authority; restraint; regulation. 2. The system of polity in a state; established form of law. 3. Right or power of governing; authority. 4. The ruling power; the administration of a community; a state. 5. (Gram.) The influence of a word in regard to construction. [by government.]

Governing-mental, a. Pertaining to government; made

Governor (gōvern-ør), n. One who governs; especially, a chief ruler or magistrate. 2. A tutor; a guardian. (c.) (Naut.) A pilot. (Math.) A (d.) (a.) A chief ruler or magistrate. (b.) The ordinary outer dress of a woman. (b.) The official robe of certain professional men and scholars; hence, civil officers, in distinction from military. (c.) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen within doors.

Governor, n. [Eng. govenor, Lat. gōvena, Late Gr. γαβανα, a leather garment, Albanian gax, cloak, coat, W. "gown." (a.) (b.) (g.) (h.) (i.) (j.) (k.) The inner flowing upper garment; especially,

Grave, 1. A sudden grasp or seizure.


Gracie, n. [Lat. gratia, from gratus, beloved, dear, agreeable.] The sign of kindness of low degree, or goodwill bestowed. 2. The divine favor toward men; enjoyment of the divine favor. 3. Inherent excellence. 4. Beauty, physical, intellectual, or moral; commonly, easy elegance of manner. 5. pl. (Art.) Ornamental scrolls. 9. In a graceful manner; elegantly.

Gracious, a. Wanting in grace or excellence, especially in divine grace; hence, depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

Graceless, a. See GRACELESSLY.

Gracelessly, adv. In a graceless manner.

Graceful, a. 1. Belonging to grace; characterized by grace. 2. Wining regard or favor; respectable. 3. Beautiful; graceful. 4. Produced by divine grace.

Graceful, a. 1. Belonging to grace; characterized by grace. 2. Wining regard or favor; respectable. 3. Beautiful; graceful. 4. Produced by divine grace.

Gracious, a. 1. Belonging to grace; characterized by grace. 2. Wining regard or favor; respectable. 3. Beautiful; graceful. 4. Produced by divine grace.

Gracelessly, adv. In a graceless manner.

Gracefulness, a. The quality or state of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment.

Graceless, a. Wanting in grace or excellence, especially in divine grace; hence, depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

Graceless, adv. In a graceless manner.

Favorable, kind; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

Graceless, a. In a graceless manner; kindly.

Gracelessness, a. The quality or state of being graceless; kindless; concession.

Gracie (gri̇k-ri̇k), n. [Lat. gractus, jack-daw, so named from the appearance of one that with another.

Gracia-le (gri̇k-le), n. [called from its native gra, gra, (Ornith.) A small black and white bird allied to the binech-bird.]

Gratification, n. [Lat. gratatio. See GRÄDE.] 1. Act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded, or arranged in ranks. 2. Any degree in an order or classification. 3. General quality of a person or thing that with another.

Grades-to-ry (gri̇d-to-ri̇), n. [See GRADE.] 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. 2. Adapted for progressive motion.

Graduate, n. A step from the cloisters into the

Gradus, n. [Lat. gradus, from grad, to step; go.] 1. A step or degree in any series, rank, or order. 2. (a.) In a
Grânite, n. [From Lat. granum, grain.] (Geol.) A crystalline, unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Grânit'e, a. 1. Like granite in composition.
Grânit'e-al, color, &c. 2. Consisting of granite.
Grânit'i-form, a. [Eng. granite and Lat. forma, form.] (Geol.) Granite in a certain shape or manner.
Grânit'i-tine, n. [See GRANITE.] (Geol.) A rock containing three species of minerals, some of which differ from those which compose granite, as quartz, feldspar, and mica.

Grânv'o-rois, a. [Lat. granum, grain, and vorare, to eat greedily.] (Bot.) Eating grain or seeds.

Grâvn'mann, n. [For grandam; a grandmother.] A gran'man.
Grâvn'mann, n. [Lat. granum, grain.] (Law.) A grain of barley, rye, or wheat.
Grânt, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. GRANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. GRANTING.] 1. To give; to confer; to bestow; to convey; to transfer; to admit; to allow; to concede. 2. To bestow or confer, in answer to prayer or request. 3. To make conveyance of; to give the possession or title of.

Grânt, n. 1. Act of granting; a bestowal or conferment; an admission of something as true. 2. The thing granted.
Grânt-man, n. A bon. 3. (Law.) A transfer of property by deed or writing; especially, an appropriation or conveyance by the government.

Grânt-ale, a. Capable of being granted.
Grânt-ale, n. One to whom a gran't is made.
Grânt-er, n. One who grants.
Grânt-er (127n). (Law.) The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Grânular, a. Consisting of, or resembling, grains.
Grân'u-lar-y, or granules.

Grân'u-lar-ly, adv. In a granular form.

Grân'u-lâte, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. GRANULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. GRANULATING.] 1. To form into grains or small masses. 2. To raise in small aspersions; to make rough on the surface.

Grân'u-lâte, v. t. To collect or be formed into grains.

Grân'u-lâted, a. Consisting of, or resembling, grains.

Grân'u-lâtion, n. Act of forming into grains; development of small grain-like cells in a soro, serving to fill up the cavity and unite the sides.

Grân'u-le, n. [From Lat. granum, grain. See GRAIN.] A little grain; a small particle.

Grân'u-loits, a. Full of grains or granular substance.

Grâpe, n. [Fr. grappe, It. grappolo, D. graphe, krappe, krupe, allied to L. grapa, Sp. grapa, a cramp-iron, cramp; Gr. krāpons, one of the fangs of O. H. Ger. krapf, hook; knot.] The fruit of the vine; commonly a single berry of the vine.

Grâpe, v. t. 1. To build, to cultivate. 2. To cultivat. 3. To cultivate for the cultivation of grapes.

Grâpe-shot, n. (Mil.) A number of iron balls, put together by means of circular iron plates at top and bottom, with two rings, and a central connecting pin and nut.

Grâpe-stone, n. The stone or seed of the grape.

Grâpe-vine, n. (Bot.) A vine, having small green flowers, lobed leaves, and fruit called grapes, growing in clusters.

Grâph, v. t. [a. Pertaining to writing. 2. Writ-ten; inscribed. 3. Well delineated or described.]
Grâph'ic-ally, adv. In a graphic or picturesque manner.

Grâph, n. [Gr. γραφεω, to write. (Micro.) Carbon in one of its conditions, distinguished by its smoothness, its metallic luster, and by leaving a dark lead-colored impression on paper. It is used for pencils, and is often called plumago or black-lead.

Grâphine, n. [From Eng. graphe, q. v. (Micro.) A plait, with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; hence, any instrument designed for this purpose.] A plait.

Grâph'ic, a. [imp. & p. pr. GRAPHED; p. pr. & vb. n. GRAPHING.] (Bot.) A graphic or picturesque.

Grâph'ite, v. i. To contend in close fight.
GREATNESS, n. [Large-ness, bulk, dimensions, number, quantity; the like, in the abstract; Magnanimity; nobleness. 4. Strength or intelligence of the body. 5. Force; intensity.]

Gréve, a. [From Lat. gravitas, heavy, grave.] 1. Ancient; original. 2. Serious; dignified. 3. (Phys.) Of great weight, or for great weights. 4. (Geol.) Of very thick and consolidated sediment. 5. Of great weight or magnitude. 6. (Soten) Heavily laden. 7. (Mus.) Lowness of sound.

Specific gravity, the ratio of the weight of a body to the weight of an equal volume of another body, as the standard or unit. This standard is usually water for solids and air for gases.

Grévy, n. [Either from A.-S. gréfe, gleam, pot, or allied to W. greg, ore, blood.] The juice obtained from a fruit, made into a dressing.

Gréy, a. [Comparer GREAVE; superl. GREATEST.] [A-S. grou, gré, grié, Icel. grá, allied to Gr. ã, aged, gray.] 1. Hoary; hence, also, white, mixed with black. 2. Old; mute.

Gréy, n. 1. Any mixture of white and black. 2. An animal of gray color.


Gréyhound, n. See GREYHOUND.

Gréy-lish, a. Somewhat gray; moderately gray.

Gréyling, n. [Icel.] A fish allied to the trout, found in the north of Europe.

Gréyness, n. The quality of being gray.

Gréy-wacke, n. [Ger.grau-

Gréy-wacke; gray-wacke, and Gray-wacke.] A conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

Gréize, v. t. [Imp. & p. past. GRIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. GRIZING.] [A.-S. grístan, from gras, grass.] 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing. 2. To feed or supply, as cattle, with grass. 3. To eat from the ground, as growing herbs. 4. To tend grazing cattle. [grass.

Gróze, v. i. 1. To eat grass or herb. 2. To supply.

Grúzer, n. One who grazes or feeds on herbage.

Grüzler (grüzher), n. One who pastures cattle, and rears them for market.


Grüzly, a. 1. A light touch in passing.

Grúsce, n. [From Lat. crassus, L. grossus, thick, fat, gross.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state; especially, the fatty matter of animals and plants. 2. (Far.) An inflammation of the heels of a horse.

Grúsce, Grúsce, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. grossed; p. pr. & vb. n. grossing.] 1. To smear or anoint with grease. 2. To grease; to oil; to lubricate. 3. To oil or smooth. 4. (Far.) Affected with the disease called grease.

Grúta, a. [Comparer GREATER; superl. GREATEST.] [A.-S. greut, O. H. Ger. grüre, grüz, allied to Lat. grandis, with insertion of n, and perhaps also to Lat. grossus and crassus, thick.] 1. Large in solidity, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded. 2. Large in number; numerous; great. 3. Averb.; adverb, commanding. 4. Supernatural; unworldly; extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; strong; powerful; mighty; noble. 6. Holding a chief position; eminent; distinguished. 7. Weighty; important. (Genealogy.) Oldest, younger, or more remote, by a single generation.

Grút-coat, n. An over-coat.

Grúty, a. 1. In a great degree; much. 2. Nobly; splendidly.

Grúty-ray, adv. In some parts of this country, not by the vulgar alone, but by educated persons, the word bedly is used for greatly. Instead of saying, "I wish, greatly to see him," they say, "I wish to see him very greatly." This is a gross error, and often becomes ridiculous, because the words seem to say of a friend, "I wish to see him in a very bad state of health."

Grüness, n. 1. Large-ness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity; the like, in the abstract; Magnanimity; nobleness. 4. Strength or intelligence of intellectual faculties. 5. Force; intensity.

Gréveyn, n. pl. [From Lat. graveus, heavy.] 1. Ancient; original. 2. Serious; dignified. 3. (Phys.) Of great weight, or for great weights. 4. (Geol.) Of very thick and consolidated sediment. 5. Of great weight or magnitude. 6. (Soten) Heavily laden. 7. (Mus.) Lowness of sound.

Gréve, n. [Icel. grá, allied to Gr. ã, aged, gray.] 1. Hoary; hence, also, white, mixed with black. 2. Old; mute.

Gréy, n. 1. Any mixture of white and black. 2. An animal of gray color.


Gréyhound, n. See GREYHOUND.

Gréy-lish, a. Somewhat gray; moderately gray.

Gréyling, n. [Icel.] A fish allied to the trout, found in the north of Europe.

Gréyness, n. The quality of being gray.

Gréy-wacke, n. [Ger. grau-wacke; gray-wacke, and Gray-wacke.] A conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.


Greed, n. [Goth. gredus, hunger, Icel. greed, avidity.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.
Green'dly, adv. In a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

Green'dly, n. The quality of being greedy.

Syn. - Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

Green'dly, a. [compar. GREEDIER; superl. GREEDIEST.]
[A.S. gréod, gréodig, Icel. gréðull, Goth. gredas; A.-S. grédan, to cry, call, Goth. grédan, to be hungry.]

1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; greedy.
2. Having a keen desire for anything; eager to obtain.

[Greek.]

Greek, a. (Geog.) Pertaining or belonging to Greece.

Greek church (Eccl. Hist.), the eastern church; that part of Christianity which spread from the Roman or western church in the ninth century. - Greek fire, a combustible composition which burns under water.

Greek, n. 1. (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greekian. 2. The language of Greece.

Green, n. Greenish, a. [Green; [of green; [of gréen; (Greek), Icel. grónna, from A.-S. greówan, Eng. grow; Icel. gróta.]
1. Having the color of grass when fresh and growing; having a color composed of blue and yellow; verdant; emerald.
2. Full of life and vigor; new; recent.
3. Not ripe; not fully grown or perfect. 4. Immaturate in age or experience; young; raw; awkward.
5. Not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices.
6. The color of growing plants.
7. A grassy plain or plat. 8. Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths.
9. (Cookery.) Leaves and stems of young plants used in the food.

Greenish, a. [imp. & p. p. GREENNED; p. pr. & vb. n. GREENING.]
To make green.

Greenfinch, n. (Ornith.) A bird; — called also grass-green-grücher, n. A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

Greenhorn, n. A raw youth. [Low.]

Greengrower, n.; pl. GREENHOUGH-ES. A house to preserve tender plants in during the winter or cold weather.

Greening, n. A sort of apple, of a green color.

Greenish, a. Somewhat green; tinged with green.

Greenishness, n. The quality of being greenish.

Greenish color; mostly; immutably; greenly.

Greenishness (106), n. 1. Quality of being green; viridity. 2. Freshness; vigor; newness. 3. Immaturity; rawness; unripeness.

Greencrom, n. The retiring-room of play-actors in a theater. [of snipe.

Green'ish, a. (Ornith.) A name given to a species of greenish color; in the future the blood deprived, and the nervous system disordered.

Greenstone, n. [So called from a thong of green in the color.] (Geol.) A rock sometimes called trap.

Greengrass, n. Turf green with grass.

Greet, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GREETED; p. pr. & vb. n. GREETING.]
A. S. gréatan, O. H. Ger. grusszan.
To salute; to bow; to address; to accost.

Greeting, n. Salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one about another.

Greek-grü-ous, a. (Lat. graecarius, from grex, gregis, herd.) Having the habit of living in a flock or herd.

Greek-grü-ous-ly, adv. In a gregarious manner.

Greek-grü-ous-ness, n. The state or quality of being gregarious.

Gregory-an, a. Belonging to, or established by, Gregory, as, the Gregoryan chants, calendar, &c.

Green'ness, n. The quality of being green; verdure; grass; and granite, so called from the resemblance of its shape and size to a pomegranate. [Mil.] A hollow ball or shell filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse.

Formerly a soldier who threw grenades; now, one of a company of tall, stout soldiers, which takes post on the right of a battalion, and leads it in every attack.

Greine, n. A thin silk used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Grene'do, n. The same as greeno.

Grew, n. [imp. of gров; See GROW.

Grey, a. See Gray, the color.

Greyhound, n. [A.-S. gréahend, gréahund, gréahund, gréahund, grey; gréah, or gréah;]
Greyhound.
One of the double teeth used to grind or mascate the food in a molar.

Grind'rery, n. Shoemakers’ materials. [Eng.]

Grind'stone (coll. grins'ton), n. A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

Grinp, n. [See GRIPPE.] 1. A grasp; a holding fast. 2. A peculiar mode of clasping the hand. 3. That by which any thing is grasped.

Grir, a. (fig.) A grip to; to grasp; to gripe.

Grirpe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GRIPED (gript, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. GRIPING. [A-S. grypan, Goth. gripan, Icel. gripa, greipa, allied to Slav. grabati, Lith. graboti, Gr. grafyein, to grasp; through the presence of the hand; to seize and hold fast. 3. To give pain to the bowels of, as if by pressure or contraction. 4. To pinch; to distress.

Grirpe, v. i. 1. To hold or pinch as with a gripe; to get nervous; to feel hard bargains or expectations. 2. To suffer gripping pains. 3. (Naut.) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship.

Grirper, n. One who gripes; an extortioner.

Grisette (gro'set), n. [Fr., from grisette, a gray woolen cloth, from gris, gray, because women of inferior classes wore gray gowns made of this stuff.] A young, laboring French woman who is fond of gallantry; especially, one who is kept as a servant and mistress.

Grisel'sness, n. Quality or tendency of being grisly.

Gris'lyly, a. [A-S. grisile, grislik, from gris, grisian, to dread.] Frightful; horrible; terrible.

Gris'son, n. [Fr. from grisson, gray, gray-haired, from grise, gray, grayish, from the animal, the gluton, which is a little larger than a weasel.

Gris't, n. [A-S. grist, gerst, barley, allied to Gr. spath, Lat. hordeum, barley.] 1. That which is ground at one time. 2. Supply; provision.

Gris'tle (gris'tle), n. [A-S. grist, O. H. Ger. krusztilla, krusztele, krosel.] (Anat.) A smooth, solid, elastic substance in limbs; cartilage.

Gris'tlyly, a. Consisting of grisile; like grisile.

Gris'tum'ill, n. A mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers. [Amer.]

Gris't, n. [A-S. gris, grete, grain, dast, grist, barley; O. H. Ger. grazi, zeizi, from kroas, allied to Lith. grudas, grain.] 1. The coarse part of meal. 2. Oats or wheat hulled, or coarsely ground. 3. Sand or gravel.

Grist'mill, n. A mill for grinding meal, or coarse-ground silicious sand-stone.

Griss'tone, n. See Gritt, 4.

Griss'ting, n. [Gritt, 2.] A state of being grisile.

Griss'tyly, a. Containing, or consisting of, sand or grit.

Gris'zle, n. [From Fr. gris, gray.] Gray; a gray color; a mixture of white and black. 

Gris'zled, a. Gray; of a mixed white and black.

Gris'zlyly, a. Somewhat gray.

Grizzly bear (Zoöl.), a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.


Groa't, n. [D. groot, that is, a great piece of coin, from D. groot, Ger. gros, great.] An old English coin not much of a nickel, equal to four pence of new money.

Groats (graws, n.), pl. [A-S. gerat.] Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls or outer coating.

Gro'per, n. [Formerly written grosser, originally one who sold bread by weighing; see Grose.] A trader who deals in teas, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.

Gro'per-y, n. 1. pl. The commodities sold by grocers. 2. A grocer’s store. [Amer.]

Grögn, n. [So called from Admiral Vernon (nicknamed "Old Grog," because he wore a grogman cloak), who first introduced rum, diluted with water, as a beverage, on board a ship.] A mixture of spirit and water, usually not sweetened.

Grö'ger-y, n. A grog-shop.

Grögr'kness, n. 1. State of being groggy. 2. Tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse.

Grögy, a. 1. Overcome with grog; tipsy. 2. Weakened in a fainting manner, as if by a staggerer. 3. Moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to a tenderness about the feet; — said of a horse.

Grö-gran, n. [Of Fr. gros-grain, i. e., gross-grain, or coarse texture.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

Grög'hop, n. A shop where grog and otherspiritsuous liquors are sold. [Amer.]

Groin, n. [Icel. grein, distinction, division, branch.] 1. The depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh. 2. (Arch.) The angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

Groined, a. [From groin.] (Arch.) Having a semi-cylindrical curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

Grö'met, n. [Fr. gourmète, curb, curf, curb, from cur, to curb, to curb, to thrust, beat.] 1. A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round by others in particular habits. 2. (Mil.) A wad for cannon, made of rope.

Groom, n. [O. D. groom, boy, youth; A-S. & Goth. guman, allied to Lat. hom.] 1. A servant; especially, a man or boy who has the charge of horses. 2. One of several officers of the English royal household, chiefly in the lord chamberlain’s department. 3. A man recently married, or about to be married; a bridegroom.

Groom, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. GROOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. GROOMING.] To tend or care for, as a horse.

Grom'man, n. pl. GROOMS/MEN. An attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding.


Groove, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. GROOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. GROOVING.] [See supra.] To cut a groove or channel in; to form into channels or grooves; to furrow.


Groöss, a. [Compar. GROSSER; superl. GROSSET.] [Fr. gros, L. lat. grossus, from Lat. crassus, thick, dense, fat. See GREYF.] 1. Great; large; excessively or disproportionately large; bulky; large; full. 2. Course; rough. 3. Not easily aroused or excited; stupid. 4. Vulgar; indelicate; low; obscene; impure. 5. Thick; dense. 6. Great; palatable. 7. Whole; entire; total.

Grőöse, n. The main bulk of the bulk; the mass. 2. The number of twelve dozen.

A great gross, twelve gross; one hundred and forty-four dozens. — In the gross, in gross, in the bulk, or the whole undivided; all parts taken together.

Groos'beak, n. (Omph.) A singing bird, native to the finch and junco. The bill is curved upward, and very thick at the base, from which circumstance they take their name.

Gröss'ly, adv. In a gross manner; greatly.

Grössness, n. State or quality of being gross; thickness; coarseness; coarseness.

Gröö, n. See Groote.

Gro-tööse, a. [See Grooto:] Like the figures found in grotesco; wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant; ludicrous; antic.

food, fóot, fôr, rûde, pull; cell, chase, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
from the deck of a vessel. (2.) A widening of the deck of a steam or screw vessel, by a framework or gutter, so as to keep the water from reaching the side. (3.) A protection to the water-wings, and protect it from the shaft against collision. (4.) A posture of defense.

Syn. — Defense; shield; protection; safeguard; convey; guard; carry; guard against; watch; heed.

Guárd'a-ble, a. Capable of being guarded.

Guárd'a-nt, a. (Her.) Having the face turned toward the spectator.

Guárd'ed-ly, adv. In a guarded or cautious manner.

Guárd'ed-ness, n. State or quality of being guarded.

Guárd'er, n. One who guards.

Guárd'ian (gú-rd'ian), n. [O. Fr. gardian, gardian, N. Fr. gardien; See GEAR.]
1. One who guards, preserves, or secures; a ward. (2.) (Law.) One who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

Guárd'ian-ship, n. The office of a guardian.

Guárd-room, n. A room for the accommodation of guards.

Guárd'ship, n. A vessel of war to subvert the marine affairs in a harbor or river, and also, in the English service, to receive impressed seamen.

Guárv'ik (gúr-vik), n. [Sp. guaribo, guaribo.] A tropical tree, or its fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.

Gué'ber-na-tó'ri-al (gú-ber-ná-to'ri-al), a. [Lat. gubernator, governor.] To government to, or a governor.

Gué'gón (gú-gón), n. [Lit. beside, from Lat. gubio, gobius, Gr. kópros.] A small fresh-water fish, allied to the carp. It is easily caught, and often used for bait. 2. A motion easily cheated or insured. 3. A bait; allurement. 4. A trick. 5. That which is not to be suspected. 6. Guégon (I.)

Gué'ner, n. A fire-worshiper; a follower of Zoráus.

Gué'bre, n. A Parsee.

Gué'don (gú-don), n. [O. Fr. guerdon, gurrodon, L. lat. winderuntum, from O. H. ger, winder, N. H. ger. weder, again, against, and Lat. donum, gift, present, or corrupted from O. H. ger. widere, recompense, A.-S. wederheartum.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Gué'r'ilá (gú-rí-lá), n. [Sp., literally, little water, skirmish, dimin. of guerra, war, Eng. war.] An irregular mode of carrying on war, by the constant attacks of independent parties. 1. A party, company, or band of robbers, or assistants in carrying on, irregular or predatory warfare.

Gués's, v. t. [imp. & p. p. GUESSED (gézéd); p. pr. & vb. n. GUESSING.] [Allied to A.-S. gitan, Eng. to guess, to obtain.] 1. To determine the edge of at random. 2. To form an opinion of, from reasons that seem preponderating, but are not decisive. 3. To conjecture rightly. 4. To hit upon by accident.

Syn. — To think; reckon. — It is a gross vulgarity to use the word guess, not in its true and specific sense, but simply for think or believe, as, "I guess the mail has arrived." "I guess he is at home." It is equally vulgar to use reckoned in the same way, as, "I reckon the mail has arrived." "I reckon he is at home." These words are the abominable of the North and the South in this country. It would be better for each (in order to avoid so gross a vulgarity) to drop entirely its peculiar and absurd term, and substituting therefor some such word as think, believe, imagine, fancy, etc.

Guês's, v. i. To make a guess or random judgment; to conjecture.

Guês's, n. Judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjecture.

Guês's'er, n. One who guesses.

Gué'st, n. [A.-S. gest, Iceal. gestr, Goth. gists, allied to La. neces., or fossis, stranger, enemy, Slav. gosti, guest, orig. one that entertains one from Str. gost.] A visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging or boarding house.

Gué's't, m. Amusing or comic laughter; a horse-laugh.

Gué's'ta-ble (gú-z'ta-bl), a. Capable of being guarded.

Gué's'tage, n. 1. Reward given to a guide. 2. Guidance. 3. Guidance (gú-z'dans), n. Act of guiding; direction; conduct.

Gué'da (gú-dá), n. [From Ind. guieda, guide, from Goth. gítian, to watch over, give heed to, A.-S. witan.] 1. To lead or

food, foot; úrn, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gém, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
direct; to conduct in a course or path; to pilot. 2. To regulate and manage; to train; to influence.

Guil, n. a leader or directs another in his way; a conductor, a director; a regulator. (Mil.) A non-commissioned officer, whose chief duty is to keep at the proper distance from the one in front, the rest of the company, when dressing a line.

Guide-post, n. A post at the fork of a road, to direct travelers in the way.

Guilford (gōl'dōr), n. [Fr. guylon. See GUIDE, v. i.] 1. A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry, or that used to make signals at sea; also, the flag of a guild or fraternity. 2. One who carries a flag.

Guillemot (gu'lémót), n. A small auk, gull, gudgeon, a society, from A.-S. guldan, godlan, to pay; also, an association of men belonging to the same class, or engaged in kindred pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection.

Guil-hall (gūl'hawl), n. The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembled.

Guile (gūl), n. [O. Fr. guile, from A.-S. wifle, Eng. wise, Icel. vil. Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Guileful, a. Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery; guilty.

Guile-less (gūl'lis), a. Free from guile or deceit; artless.

Guile-less-ness, n. State or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit.

Guil-le-môt (gūl-le-mōt'), n. [Fr.; W. guillemot. A marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, aukles, and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Guil-lo-tine (gūl'lo-tern), n. [Fr., from Guillotin, a French physician, who proposed, in the Constituent Assembly of 1790, to abolish the usual mode of decapitation, and use machinery which would dispense with the ax or sword.] A machine for beheading a person by the stroke of a heavy ax or cutter.

Guillo-tine (gūl'lo-tern'), v. t. [imp. & p. guillotined; p. pr. & vb. guillotining.] To behead with the guillotine.

Guilt (gūlt), n. [A.-S. gūlfa, crime, from A.-S. guldan, godlan, to pay; prob. orig. signifying the fine paid for an offense, and afterward the offense itself.] 1. Criminality and consequent exposure to punishment; offense against morals or law; a crime, a transgression; any illegal action, penalty or forfeiture. 2. With a sense of guilt.

Guilt-less (gūlt'lis), a. Free from guilt; innocent. 2. Without the experience of guilt.

Guilt-less-ness, n. Quality or state of being guiltless.

Guil-lotine (gūl-lot'-in), a. [compar. GUILLOTIER; superl. GUIL-TIEST.] Evincing guilt; criminal and ill-deserving; wicked.

Guinea (gu'ne), n. [From Guinea, in Africa, abounding in gold. An old gold coin of England current for twenty-one shillings sterling, or about five dollars.

Guinea-pig (gū'né-pig), n. (Ornat.) A little pig closely allied to the peacocks and to the turkeys, origin, brought from Africa.

Guinea-hen (gu'ne-hen), n. See GUIL-LOTINE.

Guinea-pig (gū'né-pig), n. [Probably a mistake for Guiana-pig.] (Zool.) A small Brazilian rodent, of the pig family, with spots of orange and black.

Guine (gu'né), n. [Fr. guine, from 0. H. Ger. ripe, A.-S. & Eng. ripe; akin to O. Fr. ripe, ripe; akin to A.-S. ripec, ripe, biblically.] 1. Externally apparent appearance in manner or dress; garb; behavior; manner; custom; mode; practice.
GUM-RESIN

Güm'-şí'ğín, n. The milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air; one of certain indispensable saps.

Güm-ní'kán, n. (Bot.) A gum, one of the largest trees of the southern States. (b.) A tree found in Australia, having a straight, branchless stem from one to two hundred feet in height. 2. A hollow strip of bark. 3. A strip of bark. (Eng.)

Güm, n. [Prob. like cannon, from Latt. canna, reed, tube, or abbrev. from Latt. magnona, magnus, mag, magnam, Gr. μαγνόνα, a machine for defending the lifeboat, belly, womb from Eng. gymnasium, gym, gym, abbr. of engine.] 1. Any fire-arm or instrument, except the pistol and mortar, for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder. 2. (Alt.) A heavy cannon distinguishing itself for the great weight and strength, and the absence of a chamber.

Güm, v. i. To practice fowling or hunting small game; — used chiefly in the participial form.

Güm-bó-tó, n. A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

Güm'-cö'tó'n, n. A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Güm'-dók, n. (Naut.) A lower deck of a ship where the gun-room is.

Güm'-métál, n. An alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, &c. [Amér.]

Güm-ní'kán, n. A musket. 2. (Alt.) A little spotted fish, found on the northern Atlantic shores.

Güm'hcr, n. One who works a gun; also, a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance. (Naut.)

Güm'-nín, n. The art and science of firing guns.

Güm'ní'ng, n. The act or practice of hunting or shooting game with a gun.

Güm'-ný, n. [Hind. & Bengal, gun, a coarse sack or bag for fire.] A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

Güm-pow'dér, n. A mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated and dried.

Güm'-réch, n. The distance to which a gun will shoot; gunshot.

Güm'-room (28), n. (Naut.) An apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied by the officers of ordnance under the lieutenant.

Güm'-shó't, n. (Alt.) The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. 2. The distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun, so as to be effective.

Güm'-hécker, n. A maker of small arms; an armorer.

Güm'-stóck, n. The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Güm'ter's Chám. [From Edmund Gunter, the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods, or 66 feet, long.

Güm'ter's Seál, n. A rule, two feet long marked with graduated lines for solving questions in arithmetic and geometry, &c., &c.

Güm'-wálve (commonly pron. güm'nél), n. [From gum and vale, because the upper guns are pointed from it.] (Naut.) The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost part of a gunwale.


Gär'gle, n. A gush or flow of liquid.

Gär'nam'd, n. [O. Fr. gournier.]


Gär'shd, n. [O. Fr. gournier, allied to O. Fr. Ger; guschen, Guss, gush, gusht; a-S. geoten, to pour out.] 1. To flow copiously; to rush forth as a fluid from confinement. 2. To act with a sudden and rapid impulse.

Gär'shd, v. t. — To flow. — To gush is to break forth with violence; to flow copiously with little or no opposition. The fountain gushes from beneath the rocks, and flows quietly away from O. Fr. gournier, allied to

Gär'shd, v. t. A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

Gär'shd'gh, p. a. 1. Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid. 2. Emitting copiously, as tears; hence, soft-hearted. (Colloq.)

Gär'shd'n, n. [Fr. gusset, arm-pit, fob, gusset, dim. of gusse, pod, husk.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment, for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

Gär'shd, n. [Lat. gustus, Pr. gust, O. Fr. goust. Fr. goush.] 1. The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish.

Gär'shd'gh, v. t. Gratification of any kind; enjoyment. 3. A capacity for any form of such enjoyment. 4. Taste.

Gär'shd'n, n. — A cold, a cold, a cold. 2. A sudden, violent burst of passion.

Gär'shd'gh-tó, n. Pertaining to gust or taste.

Gär'shd'gh-tó'gh, n. [It. & Sp. See GUST.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; fancy. (Pestinv.)

Gär'shd'y, a. Subject to, or attended by, gusts; tem- peramental.

Gär'shd'n, n. [Att. to God, G., gusht. W. arm, womb.] 1. The intestinal canal of an animal. 2. pl. The whole mass of intestines.

Gär, v. t. [imp. & p. p. gutted; p. pr. & vb. n. guttering.] To take out the bowels from; to evacuate. 2. To destroy the interior of.

Gär'tt'-pé'rá'chá, n. [From the Malay, guuta, gum, and pereca, the particular tree from which it is procured.] An insecticide obtained from various trees found in the Malayian archipelago. In many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc.

Gär'tt'-le Sc'-ró'ná, n. [Lat. literally serene or clear drop.] (Med.) Blindness occasioned by a paired retin.

Gär'tt'er, n. [From Lat. gutta, drop.] 1. A channel for conveying away the rain from a roof. 2. A small channel at the road side or elsewhere.

Gär'tt'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. gutted; p. pr. & vb. n. guttering.] To form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels.

Gär'tt'er, v. i. To become hollowed or channelled.

Gär'tt'-le, n. [From gut, q. v.] To swallow greedily. (Obs.)

Gär'tt'er, a. A greedy eater.

Gär'tt'-ál, a. [Lat. guttur, throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. (Greek y-a-)

Gär'tt'-al, n. A letter pronounced in the throat, as the.

Gär'tt'-ál-y, adv. In a guttural manner.

Gär'tt'-ál-ness, n. The quality of being guttural.

Går'y (gär'y), n. [See Guide.] A rope or rod attached to any thing to stop its motion.

Gär'zé (gär'zé), v. i. [imp. & p. p. guzzled; p. pr. & vb. n. guzzling.] [A modification of guttle, q. v.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently.

Gär'zé, n. A guzzler.

Gär'zé, n. An insatiable thing or person.

Gärz'lé'r, n. One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker.

Gär'he, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. gurbled; p. pr. & vb. n. gurgling.] (Naut.) To shift from one side of a vessel to the other.

Gär'm-I'stí'-rích, n. [Gr. γυμνικαιρός, and γυμνο- σκόρης; γυμνασκός on áρχης, to govern.] (Gr. Aith.) An Athenian officer who superintended the gymnasia.

Gär'm-I'stí'-um, n.; pl. Gär'm-I'stí'-á. [Lat. gymnásium, Gr. γυμνική, from γυμνακία, to exercise, from γυμνός, naked.] 1. A place where athletic exercises are performed. 2. A school for the higher branches of literature and science.

Gär'm-nast (gär'm-nast), n. One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium.

Gär'm-nís'tís, n. [L. gymnasticus, from a Germanic root, a person skilled in athletic exercises; the body, intended for health, defense, or diversion.]

Gär'm-nís'tís, n. 1. An athletic exercise. 2. One who practices or teaches athletic exercises.

Gär'm-nís'tís-al, adv. In a gymnastic manner.

Gär'm-nís'tís, n. sing. The art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

Gär'm-nís'-phís-t, n. [Gr. γυμνισφάστης, γυμνός, naked, and φαστής, philosopher.] One of a sect of East philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

Gär'm-nís'-tó, n. [Gr. γυμνόσ, gyné, naked, and ἄφθος, ἀνή, to sow.] (Bot.) A plant that bears naked seeds, as the common pine and hemlock.

Gär'm-nír'-chý, n. [Gr. γυμνή, woman, and ἄφθος, to rule.]

Gär'm-nír'-chý, n. (Gr. γυμνή, genitive γυμνάκης, woman, and κρατός, to rule.) Government administered by a woman.

Gär'm-nís'-ís, a. [Lat. gymnaeus. See GYMNAS.] Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gyrp'-só'-gá-th'ry, n. [Lat. gymnaspum and Gr. γορέθη, writing, from γορέθη, to write.] The art or act of engraving upon gypsum.

Gyrp'-súm, n. [Lat. gymnaspum, Gr. γόρφος, Ar. dju'fá, Per. dyásán, Obl. gýmph.] (Min.) A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime, and 21 per cent. of oxide of iron, often; A.S. ast, to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms plaster of Paris.

GYRAL

EGYPTIAN, an Egyptian, a gypsy.] Also spelled gipsy and gypsy. 1. One of a vagabond race, coming originally from India, and now scattered over Europe, living by theft, fortune-telling, tinkering, &c. 2. A cunning or crafty person. [Coquil.] Gyratable. [Lat. gyrare, gynrätum. See GYRÉ.] Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyration.


Gyráthion, n. Act of turning or whirligig around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; rotation.

Gyráto-ry, a. Moving in a circle, or spirally.

Gyré [jiré], a. Capable of moving spirally, from gyre, a gyros, round.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body.

GYRFALCON (jeirf-lkán), n. [L. gyrafalco, gyrafalco, a gyrodiu, from its circling around before descenting, on the prey.] (Ornit.) The peregrine falcon. See FALCON.

GYRÓMÁNY, n. [Gr. γύρος, ring, circle, and μάνα, divination.] A kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and necklace around it.

Gyro-scope, n. [Gr. γύρος, ring, circle, and σκόπεω, to view.] A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of movements, &c. Any turning.

Gýve (jv), n. [W. gwyfn, fr. gwibhun.] A shackle, especially one to confine the legs; a fetter.

Gýve, v. t. [imp. & p. p. gyved; p. pr. & vb. n. gving.] To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H.

H (hitch), the eighth letter of the English alphabet, is commonly classed among the consonants, but without sufficient reason, as no articulation or contact of the mouth-organs is necessary or possible in its formation. See Pron. of Pron., § 70. — (Mus.) H is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural.

It is supposed that h was originally called 

HÁ, fatesj. An exclamatory denoting surprise, joy, or triumph.

Hábeás Corpus. [Lat., you may have the body.] (Late.) A writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; especially, one to inquire into the cause of a person’s imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty.

Háber-dáshér, n. [Either from Ger. habt ihr das, habt ihr nicht, sir?] (cf. O. Eng. haberdashery, ware, less probably, from her, a kind of neck of dress, formerly worn; or from O. Fr. aver, aver, propriety, goods, and D. vtwasser, Ger. watser, a barterer.] A seller of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, &c.

Háberdáshér-y, n. Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Háber-dine, or Hábér-dine, n. [Probably corrupt or incorrect from Scarf.] A drayman, or cart-keeper.

Ha-ber-geé-on, n. [Fr. haubergeon, a small hauberk, dim. of O. Fr. haubere, haubere. See HAUBERK.] Defensive armor descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

Ha-bill-ment, n. [Fr. habillement, from habiller, to dress, cloth, cloth, from a hypoth. Lat. habilis, habillare, from habitus, dress, attire.] A garment; clothing.

Ha-bit, n. Lat. habitus, from habere, to have, be in a condition.] 1. The usual condition of a person or thing; ordinary state; especially, physical temperament. 2. Fixed or established custom; hence, the involuntary tendency to perform certain actions which is acquired by their frequent repetition; also, moral character. 3. Attire; dress; habit; hence, a garment; especially, a closely fitting coat worn by ladies.

Ha-bit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. habited; p. pr. & vb. n. habitting.] To dress; to cloth; to array.

Ha-bil-lat [ha bí lät], Habituation. See HABIT.

Ha-bit-able, n. [Lat. habitabilis, from habitare, to dwell.] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in.

Ha-bit-able-ness, n. Capacity of being inhabited.

Ha-bínt-án, n. See supra. The same as INHABIT.

Ha-bínt-ant, n. An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident; specifically, pl. (s/bb-tàng) a farmer of French descent or origin in Lower Canada. [of a plant or animal.

Hábl-tát, n. [Nat. Hist.] The natural abode or locality of Habituation. 1. Act of inhabiting; a habitation. 2. Place of abode; a settled dwelling; a mansion; a residence. 3. (Bot.) A habitat.

Ha-bit-úal, n. Furned or acquired by habit. 2. According to habit. 3. Rendered permanent by continued causes.

Syn. — Customary; acclimated; usual; common.

En-bi-úal-ly, adv. In an habitual manner; customarily; usually; commonly.

En-bi-úal-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. habituated; p. pr. & vb. n. habituating.] To make accustomed; to acclimate; to familiarize.

En-bi-úal-ation, n. The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated.

Hábl-túdó (óó), n. [Lat. habitudo. See HABIT.] Frequent repetition of an act or feeling, and its resulting tendency or consequence; customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting.

Ha-cien-ta (ha chée nta), n. [Sp., employment, estate, from Lat. facie, faciend. pl. of faciendum, what is to be done, from facere, to make, do.] An isolated farm or farm-house.

Háck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. hacked (haék); p. pr. & vb. n. hacking.] [A.-S. hácowan, D. hakken, Ger. hacken.] 1. To cut irregularly and awkwardly; to notch. 2. To speak with stops or hesitation.

Háck, v. i. To be able to use, to be accustomed to common use for hire. 2. To make an effort to raise plenum; to hawk.

Háck, n. 1. A notch; a cut. 2. Hesitating or stammering speech.

Háck, n. [O. Fr. haque. Cf. Ice, fákr, horse. See HADKEY.] 1. A horse, or coach, or other carriage, let out for common hire; also, a family horse used in all kinds of work. 2. A man who hires himself out for any literary work; a drudge. 3. A large pick for working stone. 4. A rack for feeding cattle. 5. A frame for drying fish, or cheeses. 6. A place where bricks are dried before burning. 7. The wooden frame in the tailpiece of a mill.

Háck, a. Habkeyed; hired; mercenary.

Háck-er-ry, n. (Bot.) An American tree, having the appearance of an elm, and bearing sweet, edible fruits, used for the sake of the sherry.

Háckle (haék), v. t. [imp. & p. p. hacked (haék); p. pr. & vb. n. hacking.] See infra. Written also heckle.

1. To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine, by drawing it through the teeth of a hacksel or hatchel. 2. To tear rudely asunder.

Háckle (haék), n. [Allied to Ger. hakken, Eng. hook, hook.] 1. An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of hemp or flax, or for combing; a heckle. 2. A small piece of wood substance smear, as rough silk. 3. A fly for angling.

Háck’ley, a. Rough or broken, as if hacked.

Háck’ma-áck, n. [A name of Indian origin.] The tamara palm. See TAMA.

Háck’ney, n. pl. Háck’neys. [Fr. haupent, a pacing horse, an ambling mag. See HACK.] 1. A horse for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a pony. 2. A horse or pony kept for hire; hence, a horse and carriage kept for hire; a hack. 3. A person worn by hired drudgery; a hirling; a prostitute.

á, å, &c., long; ä, å, &c., short; cáre, fár, ásk, all, what; ére, vej, tém, píque, fírm, són, ór, dg, wof,
to split hairs, to make distinctions of useless nicety.—Not worth a hair of no value.—To a hair, with the nicest distinction.

Hár-breáth, n. [See BREATHD.] The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance. [narrow.]

Hár-bréál, a. Having the breadth of a hair; very

Hár-brúsh, n. A brush for smoothing the hair.

Hár-cloth, n. Stuff or cloth made of hair, or in part with hair.

Hár-dréss'er, n. One who dresses or cuts hair.

Hár-ness, n. The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

Hár-less, a. Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

Háp-pín, a. A pin used in dressing the hair.

Hár-spring, n. A fine wire in a watch, which gives motion to the balance-wheel.

Hár-strók'e, n. A delicate stroke in writing.

Hár'sy, a. Covered, with or resembling hair.

Hárke, n. [Of Prov. Eng. hake, hook; Ger. hock, pike; (Iceland.) A sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins.

Hár'berd (hól'berd), n. [From M. H. Ger. heimbart, heimbarte, I. e., an ax to split a helmet, fr. Ger. barte, a broad ax, and helm, helmet.] (Mil.) A pole having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece, with a cutting edge.

Hár'berd-lër', n. One who is armed with a halberd.

Hár'cy-on (hól'st-on), n. [Lat. halcyon, or alegría, Gr. hálkío, hálkis.] The king-fisher.

Hár-ly, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests near the sea during the calm weather about the winter solstice.

Hár-le, a. [A.-S. hál, sound, whole; Ger. helf, Icel. hell, Goth. halis. See WHOLE.] Sound; entire; healthy; robust.


Hár'ful (hól'ful), n. [Imp. of HÁL; Icel. hálfr, Icel. hálf, Goth. halbs.] One of two equal parts of a thing.

To go halbe, to have an equal share.

Hár'fl, a. Consisting of a moiety, or half.

Hár'fl-and-Hár'fl (hól'fl-and-hól'fl, 125), n. A mixture of beer or porter and ale.

Hár'fl'bind'ing (hól'fl-bin'ding), n. A style of book-binding in which the boards and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth.

Hár'fl-bliéd (hól'flbild), n. Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both.

Hár'fl-bliéd'ed, a. 1. Proceeding from a male and female of different breeds or races. 2. Hence, degenerate.

Hár'fl-breénd, n. A person who is half-bred; especially, the offspring of Indians and whites.

Hár'fl-bróth'er (hól'fl-bróth'-er), n. A brother by one parent only.

Hár'fl-cást (hól'fl-cást), n. One born of a Hindoo parent on one side, and of a European on the other.

Hár'fl-cóck (hól'fl-cock), n. The position of the cock of a man when seen by the first flash.

Hár'fl-heàr't (hól'fl-heàr't), a. Wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind.

Hár'moon (hól'moon), n. 1. The moon when half its disk appears. 2. Any thing in the shape of a half-moon.

Hár'fl-óke' (hól'fl-óke), n. (Mus.) A minstrel, in stature one half of a limbrub, or whole note, and represented thus:

Hár'fl-páy (hól'fl-páy), n. Half the amount of wages or salary; more commonly, diminished or reduced pay.

Hár'fl-pén'ny (hól'fl-pén'ny, hól'fl-pen'ny, hól'fl-pen'ny), n. pl. Hár'fl-péns'ce (hól'fl-pec'se). An English coin of the value of half a penny; also, the value of half a penny.

Hár'fl-saged' (hól'fl-säged'), a. Half drunk. [Colloq.]

Hár'fl-síver (hól'fl-síver), a. By a sister's parent, but not by both.

food; foot; árn, rudy; pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gém, get; as; exist; linger, link; this-
HALF-STEP . 334

HAND

Hálf-ód (hálf-ód), n. [Mis.]. A semitone.
Hálfin-víý (hálfin-víý), adv. In the middle; at half the distance, midway; partially.
Hálfin-víý (hálfin-víý), a. Equally distant from the extremes.
Hálfin-wit-ted (hálfin-wit-ted), a. Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.
Hálfin-wit-ted (hálfin-wit-ted), [D. helmut, hetzel, Ger. helmbull] (loth.). A large sea-fish, of the flat-fish kind, having a dark back, and a silverywhite belly.
Hálfin-más, n. [A.-S. hálfin, holy, and massa, mass, mass, festival.] The feast of all Souls; Hollowmass.
Hálfin-veían, n. [A.-S. hálfin, holy, O. H. Ger. hálle, Icel. húll, Goth. húllu, Lat. anna, Gr. ἁλίν, hálín, palace.] 1. A covered edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions, devoted to public business or domestic convenience; especially, (a.) A large room, where the entrance of a house or suite of chambers. (b.) A manor-house. (c.) A large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution. (d.) A place of public assembly. 2. A college in an English university. 3. A college in a German university. 4. [hálfin-veían] (lúlah). Praise ye Jehovah; — an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise and in thanksgiving to God.
Hálfin-veían, v. t. [imp. & p. p. hállooned; p. pr. & vb. n. hállooning.] [From hálloo, an exclamation, alluded to fr. haler, to set or excite a dog.] To cry out; to call by name, or by the word hálloo.
Hálfin-veían, v. t. [hálfin-veían] (lúlah). To excite with shouts. 2. To chase with shouts. 3. To call or shout to.
Hálfin-loó', n. An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; a shout; a call.
Hálfin-loó', v. t. [hálfin-loó'] (lúlah). There he is! — An exclamation to call attention or to encourage one.
Hálfin-svíw, v. t. [imp. & p. p. hállooned (90); p. pr. & vb. n. hállooning.] [A.-S. halgian, hálógan, from háló HOLY.] To make holy; to consecrate; to treat as sacred.
Hálfin-svíw-een, n. The evening preceding the All Hallows or All Saints' day. [See All Hallows.]
Hálfin-svíw-een, n. Or a Mass. The feast of all Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows.
Hálfin-veían-á-láttón, n. [Lat. hallucinatio, fr. hallucinari, or hallucinare, to wander in mind, to talk silly, to dream.] 1. Error; delusion; mistake. 2. An error or illusion of sensible perception, occasioned by some bodily or organic disorder or affection.
Hálfin-veían, n. Or pl. Hálfin-veían. [Lat. hælos, aca, hælo, halo; Gr. ἱάλος, a threshold-floor, and from its round shape also the dish of the sun or moon, and later a halo round it.] 1. A circle of light; especially, (Paint.) a glory. 2. A luminous ring, an aura, or the like; a circle of light produced by bodies emitting light, such as chlorine of sodium, or common salt.
Hálfin-veían, n. Or (Gr. ἱάλος, halo, and σκέπα, to view.) An instrument for exhibition, illustration, or explanation of the phenomena of halo, parhelia, and the like.
Hálfin-er (hálfin-er), n. [Ger. halter, a collar of hounds, halter, from hals, neck; Ger. also halset, halser, from halsen, to hold, and sel, rope.] A halter. See HAWSTER.
Hált, v. t. [imp. & p. p. haltered; p. pr. & vb. n. halting.] 1. To stop, arrest, or restrain; to check the movement of. 2. To stop in walking or marching. 2. To stop with lame-ness or difficulty. 3. To halt. 4. To have an irregular rhythm.
Hált, v. t. (Mil.) To cause to cease marching; to stop. 2. halt. a. Halting or stopping in walking; lame. b. Halt. in marching; a stopping. 2. Act of halting; lameness.
Hálfin-rer (hálfin-rer), n. One who halts or limps.
Hálfin-rer (hálfin-rer), n. [A.-S. halfer, halter, noose.] A strong strap or cord. 2. (a.) A rope or strap and head-stall for a horse. (b.) A rope for hanging malefactors.
Hált, v. t. [imp. & p. p. haltered; p. pr. & vb. n. halving.] [From half.] To divide into two equal parts.
Hált, v. t. (Mil.) To cease to cause marching; to stop.
Háll, n. Halting or stopping in walking; lame.
Háll, v. t. In marching; a stopping. 2. Act of halting; lameness.
Hálfin-er (hálfin-er), n. One who halts or limps.
Hálfin-rer (hálfin-rer), n. [A.-S. halfer, halter, noose.] A strong strap or cord.
Hált, v. t. [imp. & p. p. haltered; p. pr. & vb. n. halving.] [From half.] To divide into two equal parts.
Hálves (hálves), n. pl. of. half. See Half.
Háll, n. [Icel. hal, a head, and yard, q. v. (Naut.) A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails. [Written also hallard.]
HAND

335

HAPPILY

engine, or animals. - From hand to hand, from one person to another, in turn or by succession; universally. Hand over hand, by passing the hands alternately one before or after the other over a hand; hand over hand. On hand, in close union; in close. - Howl to mouth, precociously: from day to day. - Lay on of hands, a form used in consecrating, conferring, and blessing, or in imparting, direction, hesitation, or difficulty. Off one's hand, out of one's power or ability to act, or to do; without the power, or without the consent, of the one to whom the hand is given; to bear a hand (Viant), to give help quickly; to hasten. - To be hand and glove, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates. - To be hand in hand, to be in company, converse, or intimate. - To change hands, to change sides, or change owners. - To come hand in hand with, to be connected in. - To have in hand, to undertake; to be engaged upon. - To lend a hand, to give assistance. - To put the hand to the plow and labor. - To strike hands, to make a contract, or to become surety for another's debt or good behavior. - To leave the hand of the nurse, to leave in the care of. - To use, attempt to undertake. (6) To seize and deal with. - To wash the hands, to profess innocence. - Under the hand of, authenticated by the handwriting or signature of.

Hand, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HANDED; p. pr. & vb. n. HANDING.] 1. To give or transmit with the hand. 2. To lead, guide, and lift with the hand.

Hand-bar-row, n. A barrow or vehicle borne by the hands of men, and without a wheel.

Hand-ball, n. A small ball run by the hand.

Handbill, n. A loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement.


Hand-breath, n. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Hand-chafe, n. A fastening consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle.


Hand-er, n. One who hands or transmits.

Handful, n.; pl. HANDFULS. 1. As much as the hand grasps; a quantity or number. - A handful of quantity or number. - A handful of a prey. - A handful of a necklace.

Hand-gallop, n. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Hand-gulp, n. A race in which the horses carry different weights, according to their age and character for speed, &c., with a view to equalize the chances as much as possible. 2. An allowance of a certain amount of time or distance in starting, granted in a race to the competitor possessing a superior advantage.

Hand-raft, n. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Hand-rafts'man, n.; pl. HANDBRAFTSMEN. A man skilled in manual occupation; a manufacturer.

Handy, adj. In a handy manner.

Handy-ness, n. Quality or state of being handy.

Handy-work, n.; pl. HANDYWORK. [A corruption of hand work.] Work done by the hands.

Hand-k'er-chief (hand-k'er-chiff), n. [From hand and kerchief, q. v.] 1. A cloth, for the purpose of wiping the hand, or of擦洗 the eye, nose, or mouth; a handkerchief; a pocket-handkerchief.

Handl'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HANDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. HANDLING.] [From hand; A.S. handelian, handlian, to touch.] 1. To touch; to use or hold with the hand; to manage skillfully. 2. To take care of; to hold the hands of; to hold or wield with care; - to care for; - to manage skillfully. 3. To make familiar by frequent touching. 4. To deal with; to practice. 5. To treat. 6. To practice on; to transact with. 7. To discourse on; to discuss. Handi, n. That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used.

To give a handle, to furnish an occasion.

Hand-lin', n. A touching or use by the hand; action. 2. (Paint.) The mode of using the pencil.

Hand-made, adj. That which is made by hand; a fo-

Hand-maid'en, n. Male servant or attendant.

Hand-organ, n. A portable organ played by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with hands.

Hand-riil, n. A null, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases, to hold by.

Hand-saw, n. A saw to be used with the hand.

Hand-sawed, adj. - To give a hand to a saw. - A hand-saw. - A saw that has a handle, a handle. - A saw with a handle. - To saw a hand saw. - To saw a hand saw. - To saw a hand saw. - To saw a hand saw.

Hand-sell, v. t. To give a hand sell to.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell. - A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.

Hand-sell, n. A kind of paper sold in the form of sheets; hand sell.
Happiness

1. A agreeable feeling or condition of being well in mind; also, of being good to everyone; the state of being happy. 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Un- unstated grace.

Syn. - Felicity; blessedness; bliss. - Happiness is generic, indicating every kind of happiness; the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest soul, benevolent, and re- rational the enjoyer of the same. Sec. 1. To enjoy; to be pleased with. 2. To be happy; to enjoy; to have good fortune; to be prosperous; to be blessed. 4. Furnishing enjoyment; supplying happiness. 5. Propitious; favorable.

Harangue (ha-rang’-g), n. [Literally, speech before a multitude or on the hustings; from O. H. Ger. ring, arena, lists, ring.] A speech addressed to a large public assembly; a popular oration; declamation; ranting.

Syn. - Speech; oration. - Speech is generic; an oration is an elaborate and prepared speech; an harangue is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious address. A general makes an harangue to his troops on a eve of battle; a demagogues harangues the populace on the subject of their war aims.

Harangue (ha-rang’-v), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Haranged; p. pr. & vb. n. Haranguing.] To make an address or speech to a large assembly.

Haranguer (ha-rang’-er), n. One who harangues, or is fond of haranguing.

Harass (ha-rass), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Harassed (ha-rast); p. pr. & vb. n. Harassing.] To harass; to wear out; to worry; to vex; to molest; to trouble.

Harasser, n. One who harasses.

Harbinger (ha-brin’-ger), n. [Ger. herberger, D. herbergier, one who presides at a hostelry. - See English.] An officer of the royal household who precedes the court when traveling, to provide lodgings, &c.

Harbor, n. [O. Eng. herber, herbergh, from A.S. her- berh, a military station, a station where an army rests from A.S. her- age, army, and berigan, Goth. beliargian, to shelter, defend, protect.] 1. Place of security and comfort; a lodging; an asylum. 2. A refuge for ships; a harbor. 3. That which harbors or receives anything.


Harborage, n. To lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter.

Harborage, n. One who harbors.

Harbormaster, n. An officer who regulates the operations respecting harbors.

Hard, a. [comp. Harder; superl. Hardest.] 1. A S. heard, fcel. hardt, Goth. hardus, allied to Gr. ákros, for kápos, strength, vigor. Not easily penetrated, or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure. 2. Difficult to penetrate with the understanding. 3. Difficult to comprehend; full of obstacles. 4. Difficult to resist or control. 5. Difficult to bear or endure; hence, severe; rigorous; oppressive; unreasonable; unjust. 6. Difficult to please or touch; not easy to influence; hence, proceed of, such a disposition. 7. Not agreeable to the taste. 8. Rough; acid; sour, as liquors. 9. (Prom.) Abrupt or explosive in utterance.

Hard money, coin or specie, as distinguished from paper money. It is the hard currency of the earth; the soil. - Hard water, water which contains some mineral substance that decomposes soap, and thus renders it unfit for washing.

Syn. - Firm; compact; solid; arduous; powerful; trying; unsympathetic; stubborn; stern; laborious; fatiguing; distressing; oppressive; vexatious; vexatiously.

Hard, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Hardened; p. pr. & vb. n. Hardening.] 1. To make hard or more hard; to indurate. 2. To strengthen; to harden; also, to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.

Harden (hard’n), v. t. 1. To become hard, or more hard; to acquire solidity. 2. To become confirmed or strengthened.

Hardened (hard’n-ed), a. One who hardens.

Hardship (hard’sh-f) ored, a. Having coarse or harsh features.

Hardshell (hard’sh-f), n. 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer. 2. Corrupt; niggardly.

Hard-wrought (fawt), a. Vigorously contested.

Hardhead (hard’s), n. (Bot.) A very astringent plant, common in pastures.

Hard-hand ed, a. Having hard hands, as a laborer.

Hardhearted (hard’heart’ed), a. Cruel; pitiless; unforgiving.

Hardwood, n. [Eng. hardy and the termination wood.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind.

Syn. - Indurated; courage; stoutness; audacity; effrontery; impudence.

Hardily, adv. In a hardy manner; boldly; stoutly.

Hardness, n. 1. The quality or state of being hardy. 2. Hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

Hardish, a. Somewhat hard.

Hardly, adv. 1. In a hard or difficult manner. 2. Rarely; hardly. 3. Severely; harshly; roughly.

Hardness, n. The quality or state of being hard in any sense of the word.

Hardship, n. That which is hard to bear, as, toil, injury, and the like.

Hard-tack, n. (Naut.) Sen-bread.

Hardware, n. Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.


Hare, n. [A.S. hara, allied to Skr. gar, from gar, to leap, spring.] (Zool.) A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

Harebell, n. (Bot.) A plant having blue, bell-shaped flowers, and a cubit edible root. - Bar.

Hard-breathed, a. Wild; giddy; headless.

Harelip, n. A lip, more commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare.

Harem, n. [Ar. haram, anything forbidden or sacred, from harama, to forbid, prohibit.] The apartments allotted to females in the East. 2. The wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Harefoot (ha-rfoot’-ko), n. [From Latin haricott, kidney-bean, prob. of Iberian origin.] 1. A kind of ragout of meat and vegetables. 2. The kidney-bean.

Harker, n. A harbinger. - See HARRIER.

Harsh, v. t. [From harshness. - See HARRIER.] To listen; to hearken. (Obs., except in the imperative.)

Harlequin (ha-kwin’-w), n. [Prob. from O. Fr. hier- lekin, gleekkin, goblin, elf, from D. & O. Ger. helle, hell.] A buffoon, dressed in party-colored clothes; a merry- andrew; a sany.

Harlequinade (ha-kwín-’-d), n. Exhibitions of harlequins.

Harlot, n. [Old Fr. harlot, herlot, arlot, arlot, from O. H. Ger. harli, for karl, man, husband, A.S. carl, male, cearl, man, husband, church.] A prostitute; a common woman; a woman in the service of a man.

Harlotry, n. The trade or practice of prostitution; prostitution.

Harm, n. [A.S. harm, harmann, Icel. harm, harmr, allied to O. Skr. harm, to shame, confound, Skr. átri, to be ashamed, to blush.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune.

Syn. - Mischiefs; evil; loss; wickedness.


Harmless (ha-rm’less), a. [Compound of harm and less, relatively.] Harmless, relatively safe; not of the least danger; generally very hot wind, from the interior of Africa.

Harmful, n. Full of harm; injurious.

Harmless, a. 1. Free from harm; unhurt. 2. Free from power, disposition, or habit to do evil; innocent; unsinful; unoffending; unhurt; uninnocent; unharmed.

Harmlessly, adv. In a harmless manner.
Harm′less′ness, n. State of being harmless.
Harm′mōn′ic, [a. 1. Concordant; musical; con-
cordant. 2. (Music) Relating to har-
mony or music; harmonious.
3. (Math.) Having rela-
tions or properties bearing some resemblance to those of musical consonances.
Harm′mōn′i′cā, n. [Mus.] A musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other.
Harp′mōn′i′cā, n. A musical instrument in which the strings, the sound of which is produced by friction against the edges of a series of glasses. 2. A small, flat, wind instrument of music; — used as a toy for children.
Harp′mōn′i′cal′ly, adv. 1. In a harmonical manner.
2. In respect to harmony, as distinguished from melody.
Harp′mōn′i′cā′s, n. sing. & pl. sing. The doctrine or science of musical sounds. 2. pl. (Mus.) Secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone, as produced by friction against the edges of a glass, the twelfth, the fifteenth, and the seventeenth.
Harp′mōn′i′o′us, a. 1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 2. Agreeing in action or feeling. 3. Vocally or musically concordant; symphonious. [relation]
Harp′mōn′i′o′us′ly, adv. In a harmonious manner or state.
Harp′mōn′i′st, n. 1. One who shows the agreement or harmony of passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists. 2. (Mus.) A musical compos-
er.
Harp′mōn′i′tū′n, n. [See HARMONY.] A keyed instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic rods.
Harp′mōn′i′zic, v. i. [imp. & p. p. HARMONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. HARMONIZING.] 1. To agree in action, and in the mind. 2. To be in peace, and friendship, as individuals or families. 3. To agree in vocal or musical effect.
Harp′mōn′i′zic, v. t. 1. To adjust in fit proportions; to concert. 2. To accompany with harmony.
Harp′mōn′i′zic′er, n. One who harmonizes; a harmonist.
Harp′mōn′i′na, n. [Lat. harmonia, Gr. ἀρμονία, joint proportion, concert, from ἀρμόνικος, to fit together, from ἀρμός, to convince, from ἅρμα, a. for ἄρμα, coupole, and ἁρμός, to join, ft.] 1. Just adaptation of parts to each other. 2. Concord or agreement in facts, opinions, matters, interests, &c. 3. A literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency. 4. (Mus.) (a.) A succession of chords according to the rules of progression and modulation. (b) The science which treats of their construction and progression.
Syn. — Harmony results from the concord of two or more musical sounds which differ in pitch and quality; the tones of the most pleasing sounds which are not musical. Harmony denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single voice or in combinations of voices, and sounds according to the laws of music an ear to sing me some melodious measures.
Harp′ness, n. 1. [W. harness, hārness, from W. hār, hār, horse, L. hār, hār, horse; akin to Gr. ἀρή, steeke.] 1. The iron cover-
ing of horses with which the solider formerly wore; also the armor of a horse. 2. The equipments of a draught horse; tackle; tacking. 3. The part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion.
Harp′ness, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HARNESSED (harnest); p. pr. & vb. n. HARNESSEING.] 1. To dress in armor. 2. To equip or furnish for defense. 3. To make ready for draught.
Harp′ness, n. Or who harnesses.
Harp, n. 1. [A-S. hearpe, O. H. Hearp, L. harpa, allied to Gr. ἱρή, stekle.] A stringed instrument of music, a triangular figure, usually played with the fingers.
Harp, v. i. [imp. & p. p. HARPED; p. pr. & vb. n. HARPING.] 1. To play on the harp. 2. To dwell tedious-
ly or solemnly in speaking or writing.
Harp′er, n. A player on the harp.
Harp′ing−Tou′n (ήρπο−τόν) n. [Fr. harpette, a harp; and harp, and harp, and harp.
Harp′ing−ng, n. p. (Naut.) The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship.
Harp′ist, n. A player on the harp; a harper.
Harp′poo−ner, n. An harpooner.
Harp−poon′, n. [Fr. harpon, L. Lat. harpago, L. harpago, to seize, to seize.] 1. (Mus.) A harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by the piano-forte.
2. (Mus.) A long spear or javelin, of such kind as to strike and kill large fish, as whales.
3. (Battleship) A long, narrow, light, unarmored ship, the upper works of which project far outboard beyond the lower works, and are armed with guns of large caliber. [with harpoon]
4. (Mus.) A long, slender, light, unarmored ship, the upper works of which project far outboard beyond the lower works, and are armed with guns of large caliber. [with harpoon]
Harp′poo−ner′, n. One who throws the harpoon.
Harp′poo−ner′ly, adv. In a harpoonerlike manner or condition.
Harp′poo−ner′ness, n. A harpoonerlike manner or condition.
Harp′r′s−be−s′e, n. An arquebuse. See ARQUEBUSE.
Harp′ri−dan, n. [Fr. haridelle, a worn-out horse, jade.] A battered, broken-down horse.
Harp′r′s−er, n. [From hare.] 1. A kind of hound for hunting hares. 2. [From hare.] (Ornith.) A European buzzard.
Harp′s−ow, n. [A-S. houn, houren, hune.] An iron-toothed instrument drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.
Harp′s−ow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HARROWED; p. pr. & vb. n. HARROWING.] 1. To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and leveling the surface or for covering seed sown. 2. To leveling, to form, to prepare to harrow.
Harp′s−ow−er, n. One who harrows. 2. A hawk; a harrier.
Harp′ry, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HARPIED; p. pr. & vb. n. HARPIING.] (A-S. Herem, herigian, to act as an armer, to ravage, plunder, from her, army.] 1. To strip; to pillage. 2. To worry; to harrow.
Harsh, a. [compar. HARSHIER; superl. HARSHEST.] (Ger. harsch, O. D. harsch, hoarse.) Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling.
Syn. — Disagreeable; gratling; austere; crabbed; abusive; severe.
Här′sh′ly, adv. In a harsh manner; gratifyingly.
Harsh′ness, n. Quality or state of being harsh.
Syn. — Acrimony; roughness; sternness; aperity; tart-
ness. — See ACRIMONY.
Hart, n. [A-S. heart, ice. hirt, allied to Lat. cervus.] A stag; one of the class of red and fallow deer.
Härts′hörm, n. The horn of the hart, or male deer. Salt of hartshorn, an impure solid carbonate of ammonia. — Spirit of hartshorn, a solution of carbonate of ammonia.
Här′th′um−se′a′r′thum, a. [Cf. hare, to fright, and scar, to terrify suddenly.] Wild; precipitate; giddy; rash. [Collog.]
Här′sp′i−c′e, n. [Lat. haruspex, haruspicus, prob. from hurcae, a rain for offering, and scipere, specere, to look, view.] A person in ancient Rome who professed to inter-
pret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural phenomena; a diviner; a soothsayer.
Här′ve′st, n. 1. A-S. harvest, harvest, harvest, autumn, O. H. Ger. herbist, allied to Gr. καρπός, fruit.] 1. The season of gathering a crop of any kind. 2. That which is reaped. 3. The product of any labor; a) product of work.
Här′ve′st, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HARVESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. HARVESTING.] To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast.
Här′ve′st−er, n. One who harvests.
Här′ve′st−if′y, n. (Entom.) An hemipterous insect, often called locust, seventeen-year-locust, &c. The males of several species are remarkable for their loud buzzing songs.
Här′ve′st−hö′me, n. 1. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself.
2. The time of harvest.
Här′ve′st−tun, n. The moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.
Hās, Third person singular of the verb have. See HAVE.

Hāsh, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HASHED (häuser)]. | 1. A clasp, especially one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. | 2. A spike to wind thread or silk on. | 3. A tack or fastener used to hinge a door.

Hāsh, n. | 1. That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables minced. | 2. A second or inferior exhibition, or exhibition of the second degree.

Hāsh'eesh, n. | A slightly acrid gum-resin produced by Hashish (hashish), the common hemp when cultivated in a warm climate. It is narcotic and intoxicating.

Hāsh'm, n. [From hash. | Inwardly, especially of a hog, used for food.

Hāsp, n. [A.-S. hās or hāsp, fis. & n. hāsp.] | 1. A cluster, especially one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. | 2. A spike to wind thread or silk on.

Hāsp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HASEPED (hāsped); p. p. & vb. n. HAS Ping.] | To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Hā'sock, n. | [Scot. hasock, hassick, a bosom, any thing busily wrought, a large round turp used as a seat, W. hesing, sedgy, hesse, sedge, hesse, hesor, hasset, a hassock.] A thick mat for kneeling in churches.

Hāst, v. The second person singular of hāse; I have, thou hast—contracted from hæaste.

Hāst's-tate, a. [Lat. hastatus, from haste, spear.] | Hasted, t. [Bot.] Shaped like the head of a havel. | Hasted, a. | 1. Haste of heart, haste of spirit. | 2. Of or pertaining to men and other animals. | 2. State of being urged or pressed by business; sudden excitement of feeling or passion.

SPEC. —Speed: quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitancy; vehemence; precipitation. —Haste denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting things done; a hasty conclusion and a want of collected thought not implied in haste; speed denotes the actual progress which is made; dispatch, the promptitude and rapidity with which business or other matters are attended to; haste, often properly in haste, but never in a hurry. Speed usually signifies dispatch.

Hāst-e, t. [imp. & p. p. HASTED, Hasted, n. | TENDED; p. p. & vb. n. HASTING. | Hasting.] To drive in a hurry forward; to push on; to precipitate; to expedite; to hurry.

Hāste, n. | 1. To move with celerity; to be rapid in action. | 2. In motion; to be speedy or quick.

Hāste[e]n, v. t. | One who, or that which, hastens or urges forward.

Hāst'il-ly, adv. | In haste; speedily; nimbly. | 2. Promptly; rapidly. | 3. Passively; impatiently.

Hāst'ness, n. | The quality or state of being hasty; haste; precipitation; rashness; irritability.

Hāst'y, a. | [compar. HASTIER; superl. HASTEST.] | See HASTE.] | Quick; speedy; expedition; forward.

Hā'tch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HATCHED (hātch); p. p. & vb. n. HATCHING.] | To drive in a hurry forward, or to precipitate; rash.

Hā'tch-a-pudd'ing, n. | A pudding made of Indian meal, sugar, molasses, and milk, all boiled together. | Amer. | Hattab, hatter, hatter, from O. Ger. Hütte, Org. An armor protecting the neck, from Ger. halis, the neck, and berg, to defend, protect. | A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; an halbert.

Hā'tch-il-ly, adv. | In a hasty manner; proudly; arrogantly.

Hā'tch-i-ness, n. | Quality of being hasty.

Hā'te, v. i. [imp. & p. p. HATED; p. p. & vb. n. HATING.] | [A.-S. hätan, Goth. hatan, hatjan, feel, hate, allied to Lat. odissi, for coelitio.] To have a great aversion to; to dislike; to regard with ill-will.

Hā'ten, v. t. | To hate; to hate. | Hate, to hate. | Hate, n. | Strong or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred.

Hā'tif, a. | [Lat. Hatif, from hatit, hati, to hit; hit.] | Manifold; many; diverse; various; different; sundry; trifling.

Hā'teful-ly, adv. | To hate; to hate. | Hate, n. | Strong or extreme dislike or aversion.

Hā'ter, n. | One who makes or sells hats.

Hātberk, a. [O. Fr. hattier, hattier, from O. Ger. Hütteberg, A.-S. hэтaturg, orig. an armor protecting the neck, from Ger. hals, the neck, and berg, to defend, protect.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; an halbert.

Hā'tily, adv. [haw(e)-] | In a hasty manner.

Hā'tred, n. [From hate.] | Very great dislike or aversion.

Hā'trim, n. | Odium; ill-will; envy; hate; animosity; malignity; malignity; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy.

Hā'tter, n. | One who makes or sells hats.

Hā'turally, adv. | To hate; to hate. | Hate, n. | Strong or extreme dislike or aversion.

Hā'tly, adv. | In a hasty manner.

Hā'tly, adv. | To hate; to hate. | Hate, n. | Strong or extreme dislike or aversion.

Hā'tly, adv. | Quality of being hasty.

Hā'ti-es, n. | [Lat. Hacienda.] | See HASTE.] | Quick; speedy; expedition; forward.

Hā'tly, adv. | In a hasty manner.

Hā'tly, adv. | Quality of being hasty.

Hā'tly, adv. | To hate; to hate. | Hate, n. | Strong or extreme dislike or aversion.

Hā'tly, adv. | In a hasty manner.

Hā'tly, adv. | Quality of being hasty.
to visit pertinaciously or intrusively. 2. To visit as a ghost or apparition. 3. To persist in staying or visiting.

Hant. n. A place to which one frequently resorts.

Hänter, n. One who haunts a place.

A head-dress; a covering of the head. 13. Power; importance; force. Head or tail, this side or that side; this thing or that;—a phrase used in throwing a coin to decide a question, or in angling to determine the side of the boat (in fancy of principal figures) or tail the other side. —To come to a head; to mature; to suppurate. —To his head, before his face. —To nod the head, or to make head against, to resist with success; to advance. 

Head, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HEADED; p. pr. & vb. n. HEADING.] 1. To be at the head of; to lead; to direct. 2. To fit or furnish with a head. 3. To get into the free hand or under the nose of the horse, hence, to check or restrain. 4. To set on the head. 

To head down, to trim or cut off the branches or tops of trees. To head off, to intercept. 

Head, v. i. 1. To originate. 2. To go or tend. 3. To form a head. 

Headache (hēd'ak) n. Pain in the head. 

Head-band, n. 1. A fillet; a band for the head. 2. A band at each end of a cloak. 

Head-cheese, n. A dish made of portions of the head and feet of swine cut up fine and pressed into the form of a cheese. [worn on the head. 

Head-dress (hēd'drēs) n. A dress or ornamental covering 

Head-er, n. 1. One who heads nails, pins, or the like. 2. One who heads a mob on party. 3. (Arch.) A brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall. 

Head-gear, n. Covering or ornament of the head. 

Head-ness, n. [See HEADY.] 1. Rashness; precipitation. 2. Stubbornness; obstinacy. 

Heads of account of providing with a head. 2. That which stands at the head; title. 3. Material for the heads of casks. 

Head-land, n. 1. (Geog.) A cape; a promontory. 2. A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows, or the like. 

Head-less, a. 1. Having no head; beheaded. '2. Des-ti-tute of a chief or leader. 

Head-light (hēd'lit) n. (Eng.) A light, with a pow-erful reflector, at the head of a locomotive. 

Head-long, adv. 1. With the head foremost. 2. Rashly; precipitately. 3. Histroly; without delay or respite. 

Head-ly (hēd'lightly) adv. In a headlong deliberation; rashly; precipitately. 2. Steep: precipitous. 

Head-men, n.; pl. HEAD-MEN. A chief; a leader. 

Head-piece, n. 1. Head. 2. Armor for the head; a helmet. 

Head-quarters, n. pl. The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer; hence, the center of authority or government. 

Head-skin, n. A sea that meets the head of a ship, or rolls against her course. 

Head-ship, n. Authority or dignity; chief place. 

Head-smen, n.; pl. HEADMEN. An executioner. 

Head-stall, n. A headstall. 

Head-stall, n. That part of a bridle which encompasses the head. 

Head-stock, n. (Mech.) The part of a lathe that holds the revolving spindle and its attachments. (b.) The part of a planer that supports the cutter. 

Head-stone, n. 1. The principal stone in a foundation or the cornerstone. 2. The stone placed at the head of a grave. 

Head-strong, a. 1. Not easily restrained. 2. Directed by ungovernable will, or proceeding from obstinacy. 

Syn.—Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; stubborn; headstrong. 

Head-tire, n. Dress or attire for the head. 

Head-viy (hēd'vi) n. 1. Progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind. 2. (Arch.) Clear space or height under an arch, over a stairway, and the like. 

Head-wind (hēd-wind) n. A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course. 

Heady, a. [ME. heady.] 1. Willful; rash; hasty; hurried; ill. 2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating; inebriating, asspirituous liquors. 

Heal, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HEALED; p. pr. & vb. n. HEALING.] 1. To make whole, heal, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound. 2. To remove or subdue. 3. To restore to original purity or integrity. 4. To reconcile. 

Heal, v. s. To grow sound; to return to a sound state. 

Heal-bell, n. A bell of healing. 

Heals (healds), n. pl. [Cf. HADDE.] The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom. 

Healer, n. One who, or that which, cures, or restores to soundness. 

Healing, a. Tending to cure; mild; mollifying. 

Heal'ty, a. [A.-S. hælth, from hál, hale, sound, whole. See HALE] 1. State of being hale, sound, or whole, in body, mind, or soul; especially, the state of being free from physical pain or disease. 2. A wish of health and happiness. 

To drink a health, to drink with the expression of a wish for the health and happiness of some other person. 

Healthful, a. 1. Free from illness or disease; well; healthy. 2. Promoting health; wholesome; wholesome; salutary. 3. Indicating, characterized by, or resulting from, health. 

Healthfully, adv. In health; wholesome. 

Healthfulness, n. A state of being healthy or healthful; wholesomeness. 

Health'-ly, adv. In a healthy manner. 

Health'-liness, n. State of being healthy or healthful. 


Syn.—Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome; salutary. 

Heap, n. [A.-S. hēap, Icel. hóp, O. Hr. hov, hófo, allied to Slav. kupa.] 1. A pile or mass. 2. A crowd. 3. A throng. [Collog. and law.] 

Heap, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HEADED (heep't) ; p. pr. & vb. n. HEAPING.] 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to make a heap of; to pile. 2. To amass; to accumulate. 

Heap'er, n. One who heaps, piles, or amasses. 

Health, a. 1. A state of being hale, sound, or whole. 

Health, a. [Icel. heyr, O. I. G. hiorn, hörn, Goth. hauzian. Cf. EAR.] 1. To perceive by the ear. 2. To give attention to; to listen to; to heed; to attend to, especially in the purpose of judging a cause between parties. 3. To listen to and answer favorably; to favor. 

Hear, v. t. 1. To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound. 2. To perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen. 3. To be told; to receive by report. 

Hearer, n. One who hears; an auditor. 

Hearing, n. 1. Act of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; righteousness; reason to what is dis-covered; audience. 3. A listening to facts and evidence, for the sake of adjudication. 4. Extent within which sound may be heard. 

Heart (hārt) n.; pl. HEARTS. [imp. & p. p. HEARKENED; p. pr. & vb. n. HEARKENING.] [A.-S. hæræcn, Icel. hreygn, O. I. G. herzchon, from hörn, hörnæ, A.-S. héræcn, hæræcn, See HEAR.] To listen; to give heed; to hear with attention, obedience, or compliance. 

Heart-en, v. t. One who heartens; a listener. 

Heart'less, a. Report; rumor; fame; common talk. 

Heartsease (här'tsēz) n. 1. (O. I. Ger. herzusch, herb.) A carriage for conveying the great. 

Heart's-ease, v. t. To lay or inclose in a hearse. 

Heart'cloth, n. A pall; a cloth to cover a hearse. 

Heart,-barn, n. [A. heart, Icel. hér, Goth. héræ. O. I. Ger. herz; accord to Lat. cervix, Gr. καρδία, Skr. krd, Slav. sr'dzë.] 1. (Anat.) A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood. 2. The seat of the affec-tions or sensibilities, collectively or separately; rarely, the seat of the understanding or will; the seat of moral life and character; the individual disposition and charac-ter. 3. The least or most essential portion of any body or system; the chief or vital portion. 4. Courage; com-pelling purpose, spirit. 5. Vigorous and effi-cient activity; power of fertile production. 6. That which in a heart is a loving, or really a roundish or oval figure like that in the margin; hence, one of a series of playing-cards, heart distin-guished by that figure. 

At heart, in the true character or disposition; really; sub-stantially. —By heart, in the closed or most thorough manner. —To break the heart of, to bring to despair or hopeless grief. —To have the heart set on the mead, to fix one's heart on to what is desirable. —To set the heart at rest, to put one's self at ease. —To set the heart upon, to long for earnestly. 

Heart'-ache (hārt'ákh) n. Sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pain. 

Heart'-brök'en, a. Deeply affected or grieved. 

Heart'-bürn, n. (Med.) An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach. 

Heart'-burning, n. a. (Med.) The same as HEART-BURN. 2. Discontent; secret cruelty. 

Hearten, v. t. [A.-S. hārtan. See HEART.] To en-
courage; to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.


Heath'or (heath'er. This is the only pronunciation in Scotland), n. [See HEATH.]. Heath. [Scot.]

Heath'ery, a. Heathy; abounding in heather.

Heath'glo-ri, n. See HEATH-COCK.

Heath-grass, n. (Bot.) A kind of perennial grass, having a leafy stem.

Heath-hen, n. (Ornith.) A kind of bird; the female of the black grouse.

Heath'ly, a. Full of heath; abounding with heath.

Heave, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HEAVED; p. p. & vb. s. HEAVING.] To throw up, (a) to release; to give up; (b) to vomit out. [Collog.]

Heave, v. t. 1. To be thrown up; to be raised. 2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, or waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the bilge, &c.; to swell and dilate; to expand; to distend; to labor; to pant. 3. To make an effort to vomit; to retch. To heave in sight, to come in sight; to appear. — To heave up, to vomit.

Heave, v. t. 1. An upward motion; swelling or distension, as of the breast, of the waves, and the like. 2. An effort to raise up something, as the contents of the stomach, &c. 3. (Geol.) An horizontal dislocation in a metallic body, taking place at one action with nature and without fracture. 4. pl. A disease of horses characterized by difficult breathing.

Heaven (he'ven 58), n. [A.-S. heofon, heofon, prob. from heofan, heofen, to dwell on or to heave, and elevating or arched.] 1. The arch which overarches the earth; the sky; the atmosphere; — often used in the pl. 2. The dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the house of the beloved, the kingdom of the Omniscient; Jehovah; God. 4. Supreme happiness; great felicity; bliss.

Heaven-li-ness, n. Supreme excellence.

Heaven-lv, adj. (heaven-ly), a. Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial. 2. Appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed.

Heaven-ly, adv. 1. In a manner resembling that of heaven. 2. By the influence or agency of heaven.

Heaven-ly-mind-ed, a. Having the thoughts and dispositions of those who are heavenly-minded.

Heaven-ward, a. & adv. Toward heaven.

Heaven-ward-ing, n. (Jewish Antig.) An offering or oblation made to God; — so called because it was to be lifted toward heaven.

Heaver, n. One who heaves or lifts. 2. (Naut.) A Haves, n. pl. See HEAVE, n. 4.

Heavily, adv. [From heavy.]. 1. With great weight. 2. With great weight of grief; grievously; sorrowfully. 3. Slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

Heav'i-ness, n. The state or quality of being heavy in its various senses.

Heav'y, a. [compar. HHEAVIER; superl. HEAVIEST]. [A.-S. hæf, hæfag, lifted with labor, from hefæn, hefæn, to lift, heave.] 1. Heaved or lifted with labor; weighty; ponderous; hence, sometimes large in size, extent or quantity. 2. Bulky; huge; plentiful; innumerable; not easy to carry or bear. 3. Burdensome; oppressive; hard to endure. 2. Laden with that which is weighty; incumbered; burdened; bowed down. 4. Showing the effects of being laden with burdens; hence, slow, sluggish, dilatory; or lifeless, dull, inanimate, stupid. 5. Strong; violent; forcible. 6. Loud, low, or deep. 7. Clumsy; solid. 8. Not easily digestible. 9. Impeding motion; cloggy; clayey. 10. Having much weight or strength. 11. Dark with clouds, or ready to rain.

Heav'y, adv. With great weight; ponderously.

Heavey, a. Having the heavies.

Heavey-spirit, a. [M.E. spirit, a state of barytes, often occurring in large crystals remarkable for their great weight.

Heb-dom-a-dal, a. [Lat. hebdomialis, L. hebdoma, week, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.
Hedge, c. v. t. [imp. & p. p. HEDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. HEDGING.] 1. To inclose or separate with a hedge. 2. To hinder from progress or success. 3. To surround for defense; to protect; to hem in. 4. To surround so as to prevent escape.

Hedge or Hedges. To hedge at both sides, thus guards against great loss, whatever may be the result.

Hedge, c. v. t. 1. To hide as in a hedge; to skulk. 2. To bet on both sides.

Hedgehog. (Zool.) A small animal having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball.

Hedgehog's-priest, n. A low ignorant priest.

Hedgehog, n. One who makes or mends hedges.

Hedgehog's-row, n. A row or series of shrubs, or trees, planted for inclusion, or separation of fields.

Hedge-sparrow, n. (Ornith.) A European bird which frequents hedges.

Hedged, a. Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hedr-a-lí, adv. After the manner of the Hebrew language from right to left.

Hédr-í-an, n. A Hebrew idiom; a peculiar expression or manner of speaking in the Hebrew language.

Hedr-í-íst, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.

Héd-rí-zé, v. t. To convert into the Hebrew idiom; to make Hebrew or Hebraistic.


Hébrew (hë-bër′), n. [Lat. Hebreus, Gr. Ἑβραῖος, Fr. Hébreu, Heb. Hébri, i. e., coming from beyond the Euphrates, or, according to the conjecture of some, one of the descendants of Eber or Heber, a descendant of Shem.] 1. One of the race of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew. 2. The Hebrew language.

Hébrew (hë-bër′), a. [See supra.] Pertaining to the Hebrews, or to their language.

Hécker, n. [Gr. ἡκερ, hundred, and ἄκρα, ok.] (Arith.) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind; hence, any large number of victims.

Hécker, sold. [Fr. écker, habit, from éxer, to have. 1. Pertaining to hector; habitual; constant. 2. Afflicted with hectic fever.

Héctic, n. (Med.) The fever of irritation and debility, occurring usually at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as to pulmonary consumption.

Hécto-gram, n. [Fr. hectogramme, from Gr. ἕκτας, hundred, and γράμμα, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce of measure of weight, containing a hundred grammes or about 3.572 ounces avoirdupois.

Hécto-lit, or Hécto-líter, n. [Fr. hectolitre, from Gr. ἕκτας, hundred, and λίτρα, pound, or litre.] A French measure of capacity, equal to a hundred litres; nearly 210 gallons of wine measure.

Hécto-méter, or Hécto-méter, n. [Fr. hectomètre, hectomètre, fr. Gr. ἕκτας, hundred, and métrum, a measure.] A French measure of length, equal to a hundred metres. It is equivalent nearly to 328.095 English feet.

Hécto-r, n. [From Hector, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a brutally turbulent, noisy fellow; hence, one who teases or vexes.

Hécto-r, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HECTORED; p. pr. & vb. n. HECTORING.] To bully; to bluff; hence, to tease; to vex; to tease.

Hécto-r, v. i. To play the bully; to bluster.

Héc-tó-stère (ék-tó-stër′), n. [Fr., from Gr. ἑκτάς, hundred, and τσέτρ, solid. A French measure of solidity, equal to 100 cubic metres, and equivalent to 3531.06 English or 3631.06 Cubic feet.

Héd-dle, n. pl. HÉD-DLES (hëd-dlz′). (Cf. HEADLS.) (Weaving.) One of the sets of parallel double threads that give the warp its proper tension, enabling the weaver to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten; head.

Héd-dé-réccus, a. [Lat. heterodoxus, from hetera, ivy.] Pertaining to, resembling, or producing ivy.

Hédeg, n. [A-S. hege, hege, heage, heage, hage, Hage, O. H. Ger. hege, haged. hazl. A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; especially, such a thicket planted as a fence or barrier.

Hedges is sometimes prefixed to another word, or used in composition to denote something rustic, outlandish, poor, or mean.
place of the dead; the lower regions, or the grave. 2. The place of punishment for the wicked after death. 3. A place where outcast persons or things are gathered; as, (a.) A dungeon or prison; or also, in certain games, a place to which all persons who have not completed the course, or whatever the rule of the game may require, are cast. 4. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.

Heß-le-böre, n. [Gr. ἡσσόβορος, Lat. helloborus.] (Bot.) A plant used as an ingredient of sweets.

Heß-le-nic, a. Pertaining to the Hel- lens, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek, Greekian.

Heß-len-ism, n. A Greek phrase, idiom, or construction; a Greekism.

Heß-len-ist, n. 1. A person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue. 2. One skilled in the Greek language; a Greekian.

Heß-chor, a. A dog kept as an agent of hell.

Heß-lish, a. Pertaining to hell; fit for hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

Heß-lish-ly, adv. In a hellish manner; infernally.

Heß-lish-ness, n. The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

Helm, n. [A.S. helm, helmna, rider.] (Astr.) The instrument by which a ship is steered.

Helment, n. The direction or management of.

Helmen, v. t. To cover with a helmet.

Helm, n. [A.S. helm, Goth.

Helm-œt, n. [hæm, Icel. helmir, from A-S. & H. Ger. helm, to hide.] 1. Defensive armor for the head; a head-piece; a morion. 2. That which resembles a helmet in form, position, &c.; as, (a.) The upper part of a retort. (b.) The hood-formed upper sepal of some flowers.

Hel-math-mithia, a. [From Gr. ἕλαι-μος, ἵλαιμος, worm, especially a tape-worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

Hel-math-mithic, n. [See infra.] A medicine for expelling worms.

Hel-math-mithi-ology, n. [Gr. ἕλαι-μος, ἵλαιμος, worm and ὁλογός, discoverer.] The science or description and natural history of worms.

Hélmen, n. pl. HELMEN. The man at the helm.

Held, or Helst, n. [Gr. ἑλκύς and ἑλέγχω, a bondman of the Spartans, from ἑκός, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved; or perhaps from ἑκός, ἑλέγχω, to take, conquer, second aor. ἐλέέθ.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

Hélot-ism, or Helot-ism, n. The condition of the Helots, Slaves anciently in Sparta.

Help, v. t. [imp & p. p. HELPED (help) (imp. HOLF, p. p. HOLPEN, obs.) p. p. & vb. n. HELPING.] [A.S. helpan, Goth. hilpan, Icel. helpla, H. Ger. helpen, to help, to hide, cover.] 1. To aid; to assist. 2. To furnish with the means of deliverance. 3. To furnish with vessels in pain or disease. 4. To change for the better; to remedy. 3. To prevent; to hinder. 6. To bear; to avoid.

Help, v. i. To lend aid or assistance.

Help to out, to lend aid; to bring a supply.

Help, n. 1. Aid; assistance. 2. Remedy; relief. 3. One who helps; a domestic servant. [Amer.]

Help-her, n. One who helps, aids, assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Helpful, a. Furnishing help; useful; wholesome.

Helpfulness, n. State of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

Helpless, a. 1. Destitute of help or strength; feeble; weak. 2. Beyond help; irremediable. 3. Bringing no help.

Helpless-ly, adv. In a helpless manner; irremediably.

Helplessness, n. The state of being helpless.

Help-mâte, r. [From help and mate, or meet, cowork.] Ruptured for mate. An assistant; a helper; a companion.

Help-ter-skelter, adv. [An onomatopoeic word.] In hurry and confusion. [Colloq.]

Helve, n. [A-S. helve, helf, holp, cf. Helv.] The Holding of a keel of the boat; or the keel of the boat.


Helveti-ae, a. Pertaining to the Helveti, the inhabitants
HERBA'RĪ-I. [L. Lat., from Lat. herba. See HERB.]
1. A collection of dried plants. 2. A book for preserving
plants. 

Herb'â'ny, n. A garden of herbs; a cottage garden.

Her-bès'cent, a. [Lat. herbescens, p. pr. herbescere, to
grow into herbs.] Growing into herbs.

Her-bère, a. [Lat. herbere, from herb, herb, and
Ferre, to bear.] Bearing herbs.

Her-biv'o'rous, a. [Lat. herb, herb, and vorare, to
davour.] Eating herbs instead of meat. Herbs-eating animals.

Herb'â'tion (Hīrŏ'), n. 1. Act of seeking plants in
the field. 2. The figure of plants in mineral substances.
See ARBORIZATION.

Herb'o'rize [herb'o-, c. i. [H ... p. p. HERBORIZED; 2. p. pr.
HERBORIZING.] To search for plants, or to seek new species of
plants.

Her-bô'sé, i. a. [Lat. herbosus.] Abounding with herbs.

Her-bô'ves, a. Having many kinds of herbs.

Her-cy, v. t. [Hercy, n., or herc-y, a. Having the nature of, pertaining to, or cov-
Hercu'le-an (124), a. [Lat. Herculeus, from Hercules, the
most famous of the Greek heroes, celebrated for his strength,
and especially for twelve difficult labors.] Very great, difficult, or dangerous.
2. Having extraordinary strength and size.

Hér'd, n. [A-S. heorot, O. H. Ger. herot, Incl. hirōth, Goth. hitha, allied to Slav. tvere, tvere, &c.] A number of beast of war assembled together. 2. A company of men or people; a crowd; a rabble.

Hér'd, v. t. [Herd'-er, n. HERDING.] 1. To unite or associate in a herd. 2. To unite in a company by custom or inclination.

Hér'd, v. t. To form or put into a herd. [nation.

Hér'd'man, n.; pl. HERDMEN, HERDMEN. The
keeper of a herd.

Hér'd's-cap', n. [Bot.] One of several species of grass which are highly esteemed for hay, especially in New England that species called timothy, and inPennsylvania the top.

Hér-e', adv. [A-S. Goth., & Incl. hér, O. H. Ger. hier, hear, from Goth. his, hisa, hita, this.] In this place; opposed to there.
2. In the present life or state.

Hér'e'-hô'nts', adv. About this place in this vicinity.

Hér'e-hô'nts', n. A neighborhood.

Hér'e-â'ffer', adv. In time to come; in some future state.

Hér'e-â'ffer', n. A future existence or state.

Hér'e-by', adv. by reason of this.

Hér'e-by', adv. By means of this.

Hér-e'di'ta-ble, a. [L. Lat. hereditabilis, from heredi-
tare, to inherit, Lat. hereditas, heirship, inheritance, her-
res, hereditas, heir.] Capable of being inherited.

Hér-e'di'ta'ment, n. (Lat.) Any species of property that may be inherited.

Hér-e'di'ta-ry, a. By inheritance.

Hér-e'id-al, a. [Lat. hereditarius, from heredi-
tas.] 1. Descended by inheritance. 2. Capable of de-
scending from an ancestor to an heir. 3. Transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.

Syn. — Ancestral; heir; hereditary; inherent.

Hér'en', adv. In this.

Hér'en', n. Of this; hereupon.

Hér'e-stâ'ch, or Hér'e-stâ'ch, n. [Gr. aper acción
pso, aperiasteros, from aperes, heres, and aperes, leader,
apere, to lead; Lat. heresitarius.] A leader in heresy; chief
heretic.

Hér'e-sy, n. [Gr. aperes, a taking, a choosing, a sect, a
heresy, from aperes, to take, choose; Lat. heresia.] An ovular opinion or system of religiously received doctrine; especially (Them.), a lack of orthodox or sound belief; heresy.

Hér'e-te', (128), n. 1. One who holds to a heresy; one who
adores or worships a doctrine contrary to the Christian re-
ligion. 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A Protestant.

Syn. — Schismatic; sectarian. — A heretic is one whose
dogmas are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, lead-
ing to the destruction of the faith. A sectarian is one who adheres
to a science, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, or some other essential element of the Christian church. A schismatic is one who originates or promotes religious or sectional organization, which separates from the main body of believers. A heretic is often a sectarian. A sectarian has a slightly bad
sense, which does not attach to denominationalism.

Hér'e-ti-cal, a. Containing, or pertaining to, heresies.

Hér'e-ti-cal-ly, adv. In an heretical manner.

Hér'e-ti-ca', adv. See this; because.

Hér'e-to'-fere', adv. In the times before; for
temporal.

Hér'e-un'to', adv. Unto this or this time; hereto.

food, fo't; ārn, ryde, pull; coll, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, ĝet; as; exist; .yellow, link; this:
from ignorance or inconsiderate levity, but from a noble devo-
tion, and a consequence of being able to meet
danger in the spirit of such a cause.

Heron, n. [From O. H. Ger. he-
يرن, heer, Ps. heres, Orig. Ikhe-
ری. (Ornith.) A wading bird with
long legs and neck. It is remark-
able for its directly ascending flight,
and is usually pestered by hawks.

Heron-ry, n. A place where her-
ons breed.

Horps, n. [Lat. Gr. ἔρπα, from ἐρ-
ρεῖν, to creep, from its tendency
to creep or spread from one part of
the skin to another. (Med.) An
eruption of the skin; especially, an
eruption of small distinct clusters,
accompanied with itching or tingling,
including shingles, ringworm, and
the like. (Art) Pertaining to, or resembling, the herp-
ning of reptiles, including oviparous quadrupeds.

Herring, n. [A.S. har-
ing, heering, O. H. Ger. herzeln, herring, from O. H. Ger.
herzi, harzi, A.S. heire, Gott, harzis, army, multitude, because
they usually appear in large numbers. (Teth.) A small fish. Herings move
in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in
the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are caught
and salted in great quantities.

Hers, pron. Belonging to her; of her. See Her.

Herschel (hershel), n. (Astron.) A planet discovered
by, and named for, Dr. Herschel, in 1781;—now called
Hers.

Horse (14), n. [L. Lat. hercia, hersia, from Lat. hipppus,
gen. hippocis, harrow; also a kind of candlestick in the
form of a harrow, placed at the head of graves; whence herse, horse, a horse, the grave, or chariot con-
taining the dead. 1. (Fort.) a. A lattic or portcullis
in the form of a harrow. (b.) A harrow used instead
of a cheval-de-frise. 2. The same as HERSE. See
HERSE.

Herself, pron. An emphasized form of the third
person feminine pronoun she. 2. In her ordinary, true,
or real character; hence, in her right mind; same.

Hes'tian-ky, n. 1. The act of hesitating or doubting.
2. Action or manner of one who hesitates; in-
decision.

Hes'tia, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. hesitated; p. pr. &
vb. hesitating. (Law) Hesitation, in
form of harer, to hang or hold fast.] 1. To stop or
pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or
uncertainty. 2. To stop in speaking.

Hes'tia-ton, n. 1. Act of hesitating; doubt; vacl-
halon. 2. A stopping in speech; stammering.

Hesper, n. The evening star; Hesperus.

Hesper'-an, n. [Lat. hesperian, from hesperus, the
evening star, Gr. ἑσπερός, Lat. vesper, evening, ἑσπέριον,
the evening star.] Western; occidental.

Hesperus, n. [Lat.] The evening star, especially Ve-
netus; Hesperus.

Hesian Fly, n. (Entom.) A small, two-winged fly, or
midge, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat;—so
called from the opinion that it was brought into America
by the Hessian troops, during the Revolution.

Hest, n. [A.S. hæst, from hætan, to call, bid.] Com-
mand; precept; injunction; order.

Hetch, or hatch, v. i. Same as Hatch, q. v.

Heter-o'-elitc, n. [See infra.] 1. (Gram.) A word
which is irregular or anomalous; especially, a noun
which is irregular in declension. 2. Any thing or per-
son which deviates from common forms.

Heter-o'-elitc, a. [Gr. ἑρεπόλεος, otherwise (i.
Hetero-clitical, or, irregularly) derived, from
Hetero-clitical, b. eres, other, and αἷο, in-
flecting; that is, to be learned, to be
taught. (Met.) Deviating from
ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous;
abnormal.

Hetero-dox, a. [Gr. ἑρεπόλεος, from ἑρεπος,
other, and δῶξος, opinion, race, kind,
from δώξ, to beget.] Differing in kind; having unlike
qualities; dissimilar.

Hetero-ge-ne'-ity, a. State of being hetero-
ge-nous; also, being acknowledged
standard, as the Bible, the creed of a church, and
the like; not orthodox. 2. Holding opinions or doctrines
contrary to some acknowledged standard.

Heter-o-ge-no'-mal, n. Harvey; an opinion or doctrine
to such acknowledged standard of faith, as the Scriptures,
f

Hetero-ge-nous-ness, a. [Gr. ἑρεπογονος, from ἑρεπος,
other, and γονος, origin, race, kind,
from γος, to beget.] Differing in kind; having unlike
qualities; dissimilar.

Hetero-ge-nous, n. Harvey; an opinion or doctrine
to such acknowledged standard of faith, as the Scriptures,

Hetero-met'-rie, a. Consisting of six metrical feet.
Hetero-metrical, a. [Gr. ἑρεμέτρις, of six meters,
from ἑρέμης, six, and μέτρον, measure; Lat. hexameter.] (Gr.
& Lat. Pros.) A verse of six feet, either dactylic or
spondaic.

Heter'-o-met'-ri, n. Having six metrical feet, especially
six-syllabled.

Heter'-o-met'-rical, a. Consisting of six metrical feet.
Hetero-metrical, a. [Gr. ἑρέμις, of six meters,
and Lat. angularis, angular.] Having six angles or corners.

Heter-o-pla, n. [Gr. ἑρεπότα, from ἑρέπω, contracted
ἑρεπος, six fold.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in
six hagogenes.

Heter-o-pla, n. Sextuple; containing six columns.

Hey (hi), interj. An exclamatory expression of joy or
mutual exhortation.

Hey'day (hi'day), interj. [Ger. heid, or heid. An
expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of
wonder.

Hé-lus, n. [Lat. pl. id.; Eng. pl. H-i-le-s. (Lat. from
hieros, holy, of a gape.) A chasm.] 1. A chasm in a manuscript, where some part
is lost or effaced. 3. (Gram.) Coherence of two
vowels in two successive syllables or words.

Hé-lu'-nar, a. [Lat. lunnus, from lunnus, winter,]
Belonging or relating to winter; wintry; wintertide.

Hé-bir-na-n, a. X. Irish. Pertaining to Hibernia, now
Ireland; Milesian. [A Milesian.

Hé-bir-ni-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

Hé-bir-ni-an-ism, n. An idiom or mode of speech
Hé-bir-ni-án, n. pecular to the Irish.

Hé-bir-nian-ism, n. [Bot.] A genus of plants, some
species of which have large, showy flowers; rose-mallow.

Hé-cough, or hucough, n. (F. Eng. hicket, L. Ger. hick,
hiccup, W. ieg, Irish. hicket.) A spasmodic inspira-
tion, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, produc-
ing a sudden sound; also, the sound itself.

Hé-cough, or hucough, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. HICCOUGHED;
p. pr. & vb. HICCOUGHING.] To have a convulsive
catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sud-
den and peculiar sound.

Héck'-oy, n. (Bot.) An American tree of several
species.

Héck'-up, n. & v. i. See Hicough.

Held, v. i. [p. p. of hold.] 1. Conceived. 2. a. Se-

Held, v. i. Not seen or known; mysterious.

Syn. — Secret: covert. — Hidden may denote either "known
to no one," as a hidden disease, or "intentionally concealed," as
a hidden purpose of revenge. A secret must be known to

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, &c., short; căre, făr, ăsk, all, what; ăre, vîl, tîrm, pîque, firm, sŏn, ăr, do, wolf,
some one, but only to the party or parties concerned; as, a sacred duty. &c. [covet (covered) means not open or avowed; as, a covert plan; the word, however, is often applied to what was not at first intended, but with which one is satisfied without openly expressing it; as, a covert allusion. Secret is opposed to known, and hidden to concealed.]

Hid'age, n. A tax formerly paid to the kings of Eng-

Hid'âl'go, n. [Sp., contr. from hijo de algo, i.e., son of something; hijo, O Sp. figo, from Lat. filius.] A noble-
manship of the lowest class. [Spain.]

Hid'âl-go, cf. Real diccionario de la lengua espa-
ño] [A-S. hyd; Icel. hyði, to spread skins over.] 1. To withhold, or withdraw from sight. 2. To conceal from knowledge; to keep secret. 3. To protect from injury; to guard. [archaic]

Syn.—To conceal; disguise; dissemble; cover; screen; shelter; protect; secrete.

Hide, v. i. To lie concealed or secret; to keep one's self out of view.

Hide-and-seek, a play of children, in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

Hide, n. [A-S. hyd. Cf. Icel. haldur, uncultivated land.] (O. Eng. Law.) (a) A house or dwelling. (b) A certain portion of land, differently estimated at 60, 90, or 100 acres.

Hide, n. [A-S. hyd; Icel. hildi; O. H. Ger. hüt, Icel. húti, allied to Lat. cutis.] 1. The skin of a beast, either raw or dressed. 2. The human skin;—so called in contempt.

Hide-bound, a. 1. Having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back, as not to be easily loosen'd or raised.

2. Having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth of the tree.

Hide-e-oûs (77), a. [O. Fr. hideus, hidius, hideus, N. Fr. hide.] From O. Fr. hide, hide, fright, from Armoric. he, etc., horror, terror; Ir. naeth, muth, dread, fear.] 1. Frightful or shocking to the eye. 2. Distressing to the ear. 3. Detestable; hateful.

Syln.—Frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

Hide-e-oûs-ness, n. The state of being hideous.

Hide-e-oûs-player, n. One who hides or conceals.


Hierarch, n. [Gr. ἱεράρχης, from ierô, sacred, and arkhé, leader, ruler.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.

Hierarchial, a. Pertaining to a hierarch.

Hierarchical, a. Pertaining to a hierarchy.

Hierachy, n. 1. Dominion or authority in sacred things. 2. The body of persons having ecclesiastical authority. 3. A form of government administered solely by the priesthood.

Hierâ'tîle, a. [Gr. ἱερατικός, ἱερατικής, to be a priest, ierô, sacred; Lat. hieraticus.] Secrated to sacred usages; pertaining to priests;—applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing, being the sacerdotal character.

Hieroglyph, n. [See infra.]

Hieroglyphical, a. Pertaining to hieroglyphics; hierogliphics, hierography, hieroglyphon, (Gr. γραφή, a sacred character;—specifically, the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptian priests. 2. Any character or figure having religious meaning.

Hieroglyphical, a. [Gr. ierô-

Hieroglyphical, a. [Gr. ierô-

Hieroglyphical, a. [Gr. γρα-

Hieroglyphical, a. [Gr. ier-

Hieroglyphical, n. (Gr. ierô, sacred, and γραμμα, letter, writing.) A species of sacred writing.

Hieroglyphics, n. (Gr. γραφή, a. From ierô, sacred, and γραφή, a writing.) A discourse on sacred things; especially, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.

Hieronymi, n. [Gr. ἱερόνυμοι, from ierô, sacred, and νύμφη, a. A sacred

Hidewright, n. [Gr. ixôphôrion, from ierô, sacred, and pôras, to carry;—a. One who conveys or bears that which is sacred; especially, a person who arrives with the sacred vessels;—as, the Hidewright, who brings the sacred vessels to the church; the Hidewright, who conveys the holy vessels to the church.]

Hidewright's, a. Pertaining to the Hidewright, or to the sacred vessels.

Hidewright's, a. pertaining to the Hidewright, or to the sacred vessels.

Hidewright, a. 1. Elevated; lifted or raised up; lofty; sublime. 2. Regarded as raised up or elevated; distinguished; remarkable; sometimes equivalent to great, used indefinitely; sometimes used in figurative senses, which are understood from the connection. 3. Possessing some characteristic preeminence in a marked degree. 4. Prominent; eminent;—used in various technical senses; as, (a.) Fine Arts. Wrought so as to be prominent from the surface; also, in an elevated style. (b.) Lat. & Polit. Referring to, or derived from, the sovereignty of a state; as, high-treason. (c.) (Chron.) Remote in time or antiquity. (d.) (Cookery.) Strong-scented, as tending toward putrefaction. (e.) (Gent.) Remote from the equator, north or south. (f.) (Mus.) Acute or sharp.

High day (Script.), a holy or festal day. —High Dutch, or High German, the German language, as spoken in the elevated southern parts of the empire. —High German, the language spoken by the educated classes. —High life, life among the aristocracy. —High low, the rich and the poor. —High and low, the rich and the poor. —High seas, the waters of the ocean without the boundary of any country. —High steamer, a steamboat having passenger accommodations greater than about forty pounds on the square inch. —High tide, the greatest flow of the tide. —High time, quite time. —High value, the highest value against which a let-off or office. —High water, the utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation. —High wine, dis-
filled wine; brandy; also, pure or undiluted alcohol.

Syn.—Tall; lofty; elevated; noble; exalted; supercilious; proud; estensive; vincible; cumulose; full; dear.

High, a. In a high manner; to a great altitude;—eminently;—powerfully.

High, n. An elevated place; superior region.

Highborn, a. Being of noble birth or extraction.

Highbred, a. Bred in a high manner;—a highbred animal.

High-church, a. Inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies;—more usually applied to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the hierarchical succession.

High-churchmanship, n. Principles of the high-church.

High-churchman, n. One who holds high-church principles.

High-flyer, n. One who is extravgant in pretensions.

High flown (h'tlown), a. Elevated; swelled; proud.

2. Foul; swelled; extravagant.

Highbrowed, a. Of a highbred or elevated mind;—a highbrowed animal;—a highbrowed animal.

Highland, n. Elevated land; a mountainous region.

Highland, n. An inhabitant of highlands; especially of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highly (h'lih) (adv. In a high manner, or to a high degree.

High-minded, a. Proud; arrogant.

2. Of, or pertaining to, elevated principles and feelings;—magnanimous.

Highness (h'nness), n. 1. The state of being high, in all its various senses. 2. A title of honor given to princes or other men of rank.

High-pris'ed fire (h'prish'yer), a. (Steam-eng.) Ex-

High-road, n. A highway; a much frequented or traveled road.

For other seasons.

High-seas (h'zais), a. Enriched with spices imported from foreign countries.

High-sounding, a. Pompous; noisy; ostentatious.

High-spirit ed, a. Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible. 2. Bold; daring.

High (h'il), a. The same as Height.

High-toned, a. (elevated.) High-sounding;— heated; pretentious.

High-way, n. A public road; a way that is open to all passers.

Syn.—Way: road: path: course.

High-wayman, n. pl. High-waymen. One who robs on the public road; a wayfarer who makes his way on the public road;—as, the High-wayman; the High-wayman; the High-wayman.

High-wrought (rawt), a. Wrought with exquisi-
te art or skill. 2. Inflamed to a high degree.
Hi-le'rooi, or Hi-la'rooi, n. [Lat. hilaris, hilarus, (fr. longe, long.)] Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly.

Hi-lar'i-ty, n. A pleasing exhibition of the animal spirits.

Syn. — Glee; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gayety; joyousness; exhilaration; joviality; jollity.

Hill, n. [A.-S. hill, hyl, hyl, allied to Lat. collis.] 1. An eminence in the earth; a mountain. 2. The earth raised about the root of a plant or cluster of plants. [Amér.] 3. A single cluster or group of plants growing close together, and having the earth heaped up about them. 4. Hill, or hilly, adj. [prop., & vb. n. hill- ing.] To surround with earth.

Hill'ness, n. The state of being hilly.

Hill'ock, n. A small hill.

Hillside, n. A slope covered with hills.

Hilt, n. [A.-S. hils, hilt, kilt, Tecl. hilzt, hilt, hilti, sword.] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.

Hit'em, [Lat. a little thing, trifle.] (Bot.) The mark or scar of the point of attachment of an ovule or seed to its base.

Him, pron. [A.-S. The objective case of he. See He.] 1. A person masculine pronoun he. 2. Having the command of himself; in his true character.

By himself; alone; unaccompanied; sequestered.

Hind, n. [A.-S. hind, kind, Tecl. kind, O. H. Ger. kind, kind; cognate to the reek or stag.] 1. The female of any quadruped. A peasant; a rustic; a countryman; a swain; a boar; or a husbandman's servant.

Hinder, v. t. To prevent; to check; to obstruct; to impede; to retard; to obstruct; to debar; to arrest; to impede delay.

Hinder, v. i. To interpose or cause obstacles or impediments.

Hindrance, n. [Written also hindrance.] 1. Act of impeding or restraining motion. 2. That which stops progress or advance; obstruction.

Syn. — Impediment; obstacle; difficulty; restraint.

Hind'er-er, n. One who, or that which, hinders.


Hind'most, n. [Hind'most.] 1. Of hindmost rank; last; last; hindmost; last; hindmost; hindmost; hindmost.


Hind'doo-stan ee, n. [Hindoo-stane; Hindoo-stan; Hindustan; Hindostan; H
HISTOR'IAN, n. A writer or compiler of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

HISTOR'IC, a. 1. Containing history. 2. Pertaining to history.

HISTOR'IC-al, adj. Relating to history. 3. Contained or exhibited in history. 4. Deducible from history. 5. Representative of the conditions or events of history.

Historicol painting, that branch of painting which represents the events of history with a scrupulous regard to time, place, and accidental details. It also includes the use of proper expressions and suggestive art. The historic sense, the capacity vividly to conceive and represent the unity of a past era or age.

HISTOR'IC-al-ly, adv. In the manner of history; according to the way of narration.

HISTOR'IQ'-rapher, n. [Lat. historiographus, Gr. ιστοριογραφός, from ιστορία, history, and γράφω, to write.] An historian; a writer of history; especially, one who writes the history of science or of art.

HISTOR'IQ'-raphy, n. The art or employment of an historian or historiographer.

HISTO'ry, n. [Lat. historia, Gr. ιστορία, from ιστιον, to hold, from eis, to know.] A written statement of what is known; a record; a description. 2. A narrative of events; a true story; a statement of the progress of a nation or an institution, with proper regard to the results and effects.

Natural history, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, etc., and the phenomena which exhibit their effects and causes. Syn.—Chronicle; annals; relation; narration. History is a methodical record of the important events which concern a country, nation, or society, as arranged or arranged to show the connection of causes and effects. A chronicle is a record of such events, when it conforms to the order of time as its distinctive feature. A history is a record of the wide field of history, while a chronicle is confined to a particular field.

HISTRI'-o-ön'le, a. [Lat. histrioönicus, from histrio, a player.] Pertaining to a stage-player, or to stage-playing; theatrical; pantomimic.

HISTRI'-o-ön'al, adj. Theatrical; dramatic. Theatrical; pantomimic.

HIT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HIT; p. pr. & vb. n. HITTING.] To strike, to beat, to wound; to pierce the body of; to strike on the head; to crush; to thrust; to touch; to reach with a stroke or blow; especially, to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force. 2. To reach or attain exactly; to succeed in; to satisfy; to suit. 3. To hit off, to describe with hits or characteristic strokes.

hit, v. i. 1. To meet or come in contact; to strike. 2. To succeed in an attempt.

To hit on, or upon, to light upon; to come by chance.

hit, n. 1. A collision; the stroke or blow that touches and moves or drives with force. 2. A blow or stroke aimed at a mark, or directed to the side or direction of the person speaking; nearer.

hit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HIT; p. pr. & vb. n. HITTING.] To strike, to beat, to wound; to pierce the body of; to strike on the head; to crush; to thrust; to touch; to reach with a stroke or blow; especially, to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark, usually with force. 2. To reach or attain exactly; to succeed in; to satisfy; to suit. 3. To hit off, to describe with hits or characteristic strokes.

hit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HITCHED (hitched); p. pr. & vb. n. HITCHING.] To hook; to catch or fasten as by a hook.

hit, n. 1. A catch; any thing that holds, as a hook. 2. Act of catching, as on a hook, etc. 3. A sudden start in walking or moving. 4. (Naut.) A knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.

hit'er, adv. [A.S. hidde, Goth. hidre, Icel. hiddar, hledrun.] To this place.

hit'er, a. Being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer.

hit'er'-ty, adv. 1. To this place. 2. Up to this time; as yet; until now; formerly; at one time.- Hist. hit; hitter, hitter-ly; hit'er-ly; hit'ter-ty. [Hist. hit; hitter, hitter-ly; hit'ter-ty."

Hive, n. [A.S. hif, hie, hie, family, Goth. heiz, family, house, O. H. Ger. hina, family, marriage.] A box or chest, for the reception of a swarm of honey bees. 2. A swarm of bees. 3. A company; a crowd.

hive, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HIVE'D; p. pr. & vb. n. HIVING.] 1. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive. 2. To collect and lay up in store.

hive, v. t. To take or secure from or into another hive or hives.

hive, n. One who collects bees into a hive.

hive, v. n. [Scot. alluded to hew, q. v. :] (Med.) a. A disease; the croup. b. An erupitive disease, allied to the scab.

HÖ, [interj. [Ger. & Fr. ho. Cf. Lat. ado, ohe, oho.]

HÖA, n. [Hallo! ho! oh! oh!—a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. 2. Perhaps corresponding to the French, ho! ho!] A call to attention; a challenge.


Hög'de-pögg, n. [Fr. hoquet, from hoche, to shake, and pot, etc.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients. [Coll.]

HOD-ô-chra'nal, a. [Lat. homunculus, from hodie, to-day, food, foot; arm, rude, pull; gull, chaise, call, echo; gem, gest; ag exist; linger, link; this.
HÖLY-DAY n. A religious festival. 2. A festival of any kind; a holiday. [Obs.]

HÖLY-DAY, n. (Naut.) A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

HÖM'NAGGE n. [L. Lat. homagium, from Lat. homine, a man, L. lat. client, servant, vassal.] 1. (Fraud. Law.) An agreement made by a tenant to his lord, or receiving investiture of fee, that he was his man, or vassal.
2. Respect or reverential regard; especially, respect paid by external action; obedience. 3. Reverential worship; devotion.

SYN. — Fealty, homage was originally the act of a feudal tenant by which he declared himself, on his knees, to be the man (homo) or servant of the lord; hence the term is used to denote reverential submission or respect. Fealty was originally the fidelity of such a tenant to his lord, and hence the term denotes a firm and solemn adherence to the obligations we owe to superior power or authority. We pay our homage to the throne of justice, to the throne of virtue, and express our fealty to the principles by which they have been guided.

HÖMÉ (20), n. [A.S. hōm, item, heim, Goth. haim, allied to Gr. κώμε, Lith. kaimas, village.] 1. The house in which one resides; residence. 2. The place or country where one dwells, and, also, all that pertains to a dwelling-place.
To be at home on any subject, to be conversant or familiar with it.

SYN. — Tenement; house; dwelling; abode.

HÖMÉ, a. 1. Pertaining to one's dwelling, country, or family; domestic. 2. Close; severe.
HÖMÉ, adv. 1. To one's home or country. 2. Close; closely.
To come home (Naut.), to become loosened from the ground by the violence of the wind or current; — said of an anchor.

HÖMÉ-brád, a. 1. Bred at home; native; domestic. 2. Rude; uncultivated.

HÖMÉ-líness, n. 1. Plainness of features; want of beauty. 2. Rudeness; coarseness.

HÖMÉ-líly (20), a. [Compar. HOMELIER; superl. HOMELIEST.] 1. Pertaining to home; domestic; familiar; plain. 2. Rude; in appearance; unpolished.
3. Of plain features; not handsome.

HÖMÉ-míde (100), a. Made at home; of domestic manufacture; of common stuff.

HÖMÉ-o-páthi'te (101), a. Of, or pertaining to, homeopathy.

HÖMÉ-o'pá-thist, a. A believer in, or practitioner of, homeopathy.

HÖMÉ-o-pá-thy, n. [Gr. ἱατροσαθεία, likeness of condition or feeling.] (Med.) The theory and its practical disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

HÖMÉ-r, n. [Heb. hōmir, from Khōmar, to move to and fro, to swell.] A Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, a dry gallon or dry quart, as a dry quart, or two pints, or four pints, or eight quarts, or one hundred and one quarts, and one hundred and one bushels.

HÖMÉ-ric, a. Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

HÖMÉ-rism, n. A doctrine in spirits, or a principle of life, from Homer.

HÖMÉ-sick'ness, n. A morbid and uncontrollable longing for home when absent.

HÖMÉ-span, n. 1. Spun or wrought at home; coarse; plain; in a coarse manner or style; rule.
HÖMÉ-span, n. Cloth made at home.

HÖMÉ-stád, n. 1. The inclosure or ground immediately connected with a mansion. 2. The home or seat of a family.

HÖMÉ-sick, a. [Depr. in spelling, or a person's dwelling-place, with that part of his landed property which is about and contiguous to it.

HÖMÉ-ward, a. Toward home.

HÖMÉ-stád, n. 1. Pertaining to domicile; murderous.

HÖMÉ-ci'de, n. [Lat. homicideum, from home, man, and cedere, to cut, kill.] 1. The killing of any human being by the act of man; manslaughter. 2. A person who kills another; a murderer.

HÖMÉ-lí-técal, a. [Of, or relating to, Homer; hence the name of the Supreme Being; — so called by way of emphasis. — See Holy Word, Gr. & Rom. Cath. Church.] Water which has been consecrated by the priest. — Holy water (Eng. Cath., East.) See Holy Water, Sacred Scriptures.

HÖMÉ-líty, n. [Gr. ἱλιτις, assembly, congregation, converse, sermon.] A plain and familiar sermon; a serious discourse.

HÖMÉ-lí, n. [Written also homily. — From Indian unámsa, ailed corn, parched corn.] Make hulled and broken, but coarse, prepared for food by being mixed with water and boiled. [Am.]

HÖMÉ-mock, n. [Probably an Indian word.] A hillock, or small eminence of a conical form.

HÖMÉ-mo-cé, a. [Gr. ἁμογενής, from ἁμός, one and the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσιν, to beget.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of elements of the like nature.

HÖMÉ-mo-né'ti, n. Sameness of kind or nature.

HÖMÉ-mo-né'ti-ness, n. Pure; uniformity of structure or material.

HÖMÉ-mo-ou'gi-an, n. [Gr. ομογενής, ὁμογενής, of like substance, from πρόοριος, one of, like, and ὁμός, substance, being, essence, from ὁμός, to be, as, p. pr. ὁμάλλος, etc.] (Ecl. Hist.) One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, essence with the Father.

HÖMÉ-mo-ou'gi-an, n. [Gr. ομόουγιαν, agreeing, from ὁμός, the same, and ὄγια, spirit, speech, discourse, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or importance.

HÖMÉ-ou'gi, n. See HOMINY. [structure.]

HÖMÉ-ou'gi-nu, n. [See infra.] A word having the same sound as another, but differing from it in meaning; as the noun bear and the verb bear.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.

HÖMÉ-mó'neous, a. [Gr. ὁμόγενος, from ὁμός, the same, and γένος, race, kind, from γένεσις, sound, tone.] 1. Of the same pitch; unisonous. 2. Expressing the same sound or letter with another.
Honey-dew (hi'n-ð′-dew). n. 1. A sweet, succulent substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew. 2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

Honey-guide (hi'n-ð′-guide). n. (Ornith.) An African bird allied to the cuckoo, which, by its motions and cries, conducts persons to hives of wild honey.

Honey-luckle (hi'n-ð′-lük). n. (Bot.) A North American tree, having long pods with a sweet juice between the seeds.

Honeymoons. The first month after marriage.

Honey-suckle (hi'n-ð′-silk). n. (Bot.) One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance.

Hook, n. 1. A bend; to be curved.

Hookah, n. A pipe.

Hooked (ho̱k desperately, a. 1. Having the form of a hook; curved. 2. Provided with a hook or hooks.

Hooked, n. State of being bent like a hook; incurvature.

Hoop, or Hoop. n. [A-S. hup.] 1. A ring of wood or metal, for holding together the staves of a barrel, &c. 2. Something resembling a hoop; any thing circular. 3. A circle, or combination of rings of whalebone, metal, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; — chiefly in the plural. 4. A quart pot; — so called because originally bound with hoops, like a barrel.

Hooked or Hooped (hooked). v. t. [Imp. & p. p. HOODED (hookt); p. pr. & vb. n. HOOPING.] 1. To bind or fasten with hoops. 2. To clasp; to encircle.

Hoopoe, n. See WOOP.

Hoopoer, or Hooped, adj. Having hoops or tufts; a cooper. (Ornith.) A wild swan, which utters a note like hoop.

Hooping-ough (-awf), n. A cough in which the patient coughs or whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath. [Written also whooping-ough.

Hoopen, n. [Also whoop.]

Hopo (ho-po), so called from its ability to get through a thicket of trees, the hoop is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure. It is found in the New World.

Hoop-skirt (ho̱p-kər̩t or hō-p-). n. A frame-work of hoops for expanding the skirts of a lady's dress.

Hooser (ho̱s-ur), n. [Either from husker, because they were considered as bullies, or from their rough classification when one knocked at a door, ’Who’s yere? ’] A citizen of the State of Indiana. [Amer.


Hoot, v. t. To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at. [Hoot, etc. con. or shout.]

Hoove, n. [Allied to heave, hove.] A disease in cattle.

Hoven, n. Consisting in the excessive inflation of the stomach, by eating.
A mass of earthly matter inclosed between branches of a vein. (Naut.) (a.) A foot-rope from the middle of a yard to its extremity. (b.) A thick rope near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.

Horse, n. [imp. & p. p. HORSED (hôr'd); p. pr. & vb. n. HORSEING.] 1. To provide with a horse, or horses. 2. To ride or sit on anything astride. 3. To cover, as a mare,—said of the male. 4. To dress the back of a horse. 5. State or condition of being mounted on the back of a horse.

Horse-bean, n. A kind of small bean usually given to horses.

Horse-blanket, n. A block on which some one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

Horse-boat, n. 1. A boat for conveying horses over water. 2. A boat moved by horses.

Horse-breeder, n. One whose occupation is to breed horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.

Horse-car, n. A railroad car drawn by horses.

Horse-chestnut (-chê'snut), n. [So called because the nut was formerly ground and given to horses.] (Bot.) A large nut, the fruit of a tree which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century, and is now common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres.

Horse-cloth, n. A cloth to cover a horse.

Horse-doe'ctor, n. One whose business is to cure sick horses; a farrier.

Horse-face, n. A large flat that stings horses in the face when they are driven.

Horse-guard, n. (gard-z, 72), n. pl. (Mil.) A body of cavalry for guards.

Horse-hair, n. The hair of horses, especially that of the back, mane, and tail. (of horses)

Horse-jockey, n. A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses.

Horse-laugh, n. A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh. 

Horse-leech, n. 1. A large leech. 2. A parasitic veterinary surgeon.

Horse-litter, n. A carriage hung on poles which are borne by and between two horses.

Horse-mackerel, n. (lokth.) A spiny, finned fish, about the size of the mackerel, distinguished by having a lateral line of large keeled scales.

Horseman, n.; pl. HORSEMEN. 1. A rider on horseback. 2. (Brit.) A mounted soldier.

Horse-nettle, n. The act of riding, and of training and managing horses; manage.

Horseman, n. [Entom.] A kind of large bee.

Horse-mill, n. A mill turned by a horse.

Horse-play, n. Rough, rude play.

Horse-power, n. The power which a horse is capable of exerting. (2.) (Mech.) A standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other prime movers are measured; estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. 3. A machine operated by one or more horses.

Horse-race, n. A race by horses; a match of horses.

Horse-radish, n. (Bot.) A species of scurfy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, much used when grated, as a condiment.

Horse-race, n. A race worked by horse-power.

Horse-railroad, n. A railroad running through the streets of a town or city, on which the cars are drawn by horses.

Horse-shoe (shô), n. 1. An iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U. 2. Any thing shaped like a horseshoe.

Horse-vail, n. A way or road in which horses may be driven, or travel.

Horse-whip, n. A whip for driving or striking horses.

Horse-whip, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HORSEWHIPPED (-wîp); p. pr. & vb. n. HORSEWHIPPING.] To strike with a horsewhip.


Horse-tail, n. [Lat. horzta, from horzto, to incline, exalt; Sc. the act of exhorting, or giving advice. 

Hort'at-ive, a. Giving exhortation; advisory.

Hort'at-ive, n. A precept; exhortation.

Hort'at-or-y (56), a. Giving exhortation or advice.

Horticulturist (kôlt-yûr, 53), n. [Lat. horticultura, from hortus, garden, and cultura, culture, culture, the art of cultivating gardens.

Horticulturist, n. One who practices the art of cultivating gardens.

Hort-lan, n. [Lat. hortulanus, from hortus, garden. Belonging to a garden.

Hör'tus Sche'us. [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved; an herbarium.

Hör'gän'na, n.; pl. HÖR'GÄNNAG. [Gr. óravnà, from hór, hóas, to save, or, save, we pray.] An exclamation of praise to God.


Hör'sier (-hôrz'er), n. One who deals in horse, or in gold, or in woven like horse.

Hör'sier-y (-hôrz'er-y), n. 1. The business of a horser. 2. Stockings in general.

Hör'tipe (hôr'tip), n. [Fr., from Lat. hospitium, hospitality, from hospes, guest.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travelers among the Alps, kept by monks, who also operate it as a convent.

Hôs'ta-bile, a. [Lat. hospitialis, from hospes, guest.] 1. Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward; kind to strangers and guests. 2. Proceeding from or indicating kindliness to guests.

Hôs'ta-bly, adv. In a hospitable manner.

Hôs'ti-tal (76), n. [From Lat. hospitalis, relating to a guest, hospitality, apartments for guests, from hospes, guest.] A building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated.

Hôs'ti-tal, n. 1. One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers. 2. One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1042, for pilgrims.

Hôs'ti-tät, n. The act or practice of one who is hospitable.

Hôs'to-dir', n. [O. Slav. & Russ. gospodarj, gospodj, gospolin, lord, master, allied to Gr. ëóðyúpr.] A title of a prince or Turkish governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.

Hôst, n. [Fr. hôtse, from Lat. hospes, a stranger treated as a guest, a host.] One from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord.

Hôst, n. [Lat. hostis, enemy, L. Latin. army.] An army. 2. Any great number or multitude.

Hôst, n. [Lat. hostis, a murcille, victim, from hostis, to strike.] (Cath. Church.) The sacrament of the consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice.

Hôs'tage, n. [Fr. hóstage, L. hostagium, hostage, as if contracted from a Lat. word hostaticum, from obstas, from obstas, obstis, hostage.] A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

Hôstel, n. [O. Fr. hostel, hostelerie, from L. hostel.] 1. A private, or public, house of entertainment. 

Hôstel-ri, n. [pitalis, hospitalia. See HOSPITAL, and cf. HOTEL.] An inn. [Rare.]


Hôs'tile, n. [L. hostis, enemy.] Belonging, or appropriate to, an enemy.

Syn. — Warticle; inimical; unfriendly; adverse; opposite; contrary; repugnant.

Hôs'tile-ly (108), adv. In a hostile manner.


Syn. — Animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.

Hôs'tler (hôz'ter or óz'ter), n. [See HOSTEL.] One who has the care of horses at an inn. 2. A stable-boy; a groom.

Hôz, n. [compar. HOTTER; superl. HOTTEST.] [A-S. hót, Isel. heót, O. H. Ger. heot, allied to Gr. καύση, to burn.] 1. Having much sensible heat. 2. Characterized by heat, aridor, or animation. 3. Lustful; lewd. 4. Ardor; fervor. 

Syn. — Burning; fiery; fervid; glowing; eager; animated; brisk; vehement; precipitate; violent; furious.

Hôz-bänd, n. 1. (Gardening.) A bed of earth well manured, and covered with glass, for raising early plants. 2. A place in which several plants are rapidly developed; a greenhouse.

Hôz-bränd, a. Ardent in temper; violent; rash.

Hôč'pöc'h, n. [Fr. hochepot, from hochez, to shake. See HODGEPODGE.] A confused mixture of ingredients.

Hôz ('s)chök'le-g (kôk'zk), n. [Eng. hot cockle; cockle perhaps corrupted from knuckle.] A childish play, in which each one covers his eyes with his hands.

Hô'fél, n. [Fr. hôtêl, for O. Fr. hostel. See HOSTEL.]
HOTEL-DE-VILLE

An inn or public house; especially, one of the principal inns of a town or city.

HÔTEL-DE-VILLE (6-têl-di-vil), n. [Fr.] City hall or town hall of a town.

HÔTEL-DIÈCE (6-têl-dee-ak), n. [Fr.] A hospital.

HÔTé-head, a. Of ardent passions; vehement.

HÔTé-house, n. pl. HÔTé-HOUSES. A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air.

HÔTé-ly, adv. 1. In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; warmly. 2. To the hoots; especially, in a contemptuous and reproachful manner.

HÔTé-ness, n. 1. Condition or quality of being hot. 2. Violence; vehement; fury.

HÔTé-préss, v. t. [impr. & p. p. HÔTé-PRÉSSED (-pêr-)] To press hotly or in a hot manner. 2. To press between hot plates for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HÔTé-spar, n. [hot and spar.] A man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate.

HÔTé-side, n. See HOWDY.

HÔG (hôk), n. [A.-S. hóg, hok, the heel or the hough.] 1. The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and footlock. 2. The posterior part of the knee-joint in man.

Hôgh (hôk), v. t. [impr. & p. p. HÔUGHED; p. pr. & vb. n. HÔUGHING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the hams; to hamstring.

Hound, n. [A.-S. hund, Icel. hundr, Goth. hands, allied to Lat. canis, Gr. κυων, κυνος, Skr. κ्ष, gen. क्षु. A dog used for hunting; properly, one which hunts game by the scent.

Hound, v. t. [impr. & p. p. HOUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. HOUNGING.] 1. To incite, as a hound, to pursuit. 2. To hunt; to chase. 3. To urge on, as by hounds; to incite or spur on.

Hour, n. [OE. haur, Gr. ὥρα, a season, time of day, an hour.] 1. Sixty minutes. 2. The time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece. 3. Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture.

Hour-glass (our-glass), n. An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of a glass vessel.

Hour-hand (our-hand), n. The hand or index which shows the hour on a chronometer.

Hourly (hour-ly), adj. 1. Occurring every hour; occurring by hour; frequent; often repeated. 2. Concerning the whole house, to draw forth a burst of applause from a whole audience.

House, n. v. t. [impr. & p. p. HOUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. HOUSEING.] To shelter; to protect by covering.

House, v. t. To take shelter or lodgings; to hide; to dwell.

House-break'er, n. One who feloniously breaks into a house.

House-break'ing, n. The act of feloniously breaking into a house.

House-hold, n. Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family.

House-hold, a. Belonging to the house and family; domestic.

House-hold, n. The master of a family.

House-keep'er, n. 1. One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. 2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family.

House-keeping, n. Care of domestic concerns.

House-keeping, n. 1. Hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

House-leek, n. [See LEEK.] A succulent plant which grows generall and old walls and roofs.

House-less, a. Of a house or habitation; without shelter.

House-maid, n. A female servant.

House-room (28), n. Room or place in a house.

House-warming, n. A feast or merry-making at a house, at which time a house enters a new owner.

House-wife (or hîs-wif), n. 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A little case or bag for materials used in sewing, &c.

House-wif'e-ly (or hîs-wif'-le), a. Pertaining to a housewife, or to female management of home affairs; like a housewife.

House-wif'e-ry (hîs-wif'-re), n. The business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

House'ing, n. [From house, v. t.] 1. A saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth. 2. The act of putting under shelter. 3. (Arch.) a. A large box for race stock; b. The accommodation, without the insertion of another. b. A niche for a statue. 4. (Mach.) a. The part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place. b. The uprights supporting the cross-sides of a ship. 5. A person giving shelter temporarily, as a sailor.

HÔVé, imp. of howe. See HEAVE.

Hôve'l, n. [Cf. W. hôgyl, hôgel, hovel, shed, A.-S. hôf, palace, house, cave, den.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, producing produce, &c., from the weather.


Hôve'n (hôv'n), a. Swelled or puffed out; — applied mostly to cattle when distended with gas from eating too much green food.

Hôve'er (hôv'er), v. i. [impr. & p. p. HOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. HOVING.] 1. To hang flapping in the air, or upon the wing. 2. To move to and fro in the neighborhood of.

How, adv. [A.-S. hâw, hahu, prop. Instr. of wha, what, whv, what in the sense (of the future) I shall do, manner or way; by what means. 2. To what degree or extent; in what proportion. 3. For what reason. 4. In what state, condition, or plight. 5. To live; — used in the sense, interjectively, interrogatively, adverbially, and comparatively. 6. It is often employed by itself, as an interrogative, interrogative, or exclamatory. With a following that is superfluous, and no longer in use.

How'd-îf (how'd-if), n. [Ar.] 1. A traveler. 2. A merchant; — so called in the East because merchants were formerly the chief travelers.

How-be'it, conj. [Composed of howe, be, and it.] Be it as you may; nevertheless; nothwithstanding; yet but; however.

How'dâh, n. [Hind. & Ar. howdâh or howdâd.] A seat on the back of an elephant or camel, to ride in.

How'el, n. A tool used by cooperers for smoothing their work, especially the inside of a cask.

How'er, adv. 1. In whatever manner or degree. 2. At all events; at least. 3. Still; though.

How'ev'er, adv. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

How'nu, n. — At least; nevertheless; yet. — Howsoever, adv. That in whatever way a truth or fact may be viewed, certain other facts are true, as. However, we shall perform our duty. At best, indicates the lowest estimate or concession, as, This, at best, must be done. Nevertheless, denotes that though the concession be made, it is not to be regarded, as, Nevertheless, we must go forward. Yet signifies that, admitting every thing supposed down to the present moment, the expected consequence can not be denied, as, Though he may me, yet will I trust in him.

Hou'ltz-er (houl'tz-er, 109), n. [Ger. hützel.][MI.] A short, light cannon, having a chamber, intended to throw large projectiles with comparatively small charges.

How'l, v. i. [impr. & p. p. HOWNED; p. pr. & vb. n. HOWLING.] 1. Of H. Ger. hauen, Icel. yla, Lat. ululare, Gr. οὐλοῦ.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud, protracted, mournful cry, or utter in a species of distress; to wall. 3. To roar, as a tempest.

How'll, v. t. To utter or speak with outcry.

Howl, n. 1. A howl of sorrow or a howl of other like sound; a loud, piercing cry of distress; a yell.

How'l-r, n. [Equivalent to owlet, diminutive of owl.] An owl; an owlet.

How's-o'� (how's-o've), adv. [Composed of how, so, and ever.] In what manner soever; to whatever degree; however.

How'y, n. [D. heu, hûhe, hûle, Ger. & Fr. hûen.] A small coasting vessel for passengers and goods, usually rigged as a schooner.

Hûb, n. [See Hor.] 1. The central part or nave of a wheel. 2. The hilt of a weapon. 3. A projecting obstruction. [Amer.] 4. A goal or mark at which quoits, &c., are cast, or upon which a projection on a wheel for a pin.

Hûb'le-bûble (hûb'le-bûble), n. A tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise; hence its name.
HUBBUB

HUBBUB, n. [Cf. Whooop, and Hoop.]} A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

Huck. [Skel. Huc, a devil, with raised figures on it, used for table-cloths and towels.

Huck'le-ba'cked (huk'k'l-bæk'). a. [Huck'le, a dim. of Huckleberry.] Having rounded, globular hips.

Huck'le-bær'y (huk'l'-bær'). [Cf. Ger. puckelbeere, puckelbeere, pixkelbeere, pikkelbeere. Bot. (a.) A low branching shrub, with very stiff and crooked branches, much spiny, edible berry, of a pleasant flavor. (b.) The fruit of this shrub. [Written also whortleberry.]


1. A mean, trickish fellow. [Bargains.

Hück'sler, v. i. To deal in small articles, or in petty trading.


Hü'ddle, v. t. 1. To hurry and slant. 2. To put on, to do in haste or roughly.

Hü'ddle, n. A crowd; tumult; confusion. [A bungler.

Hüdd'ler, n. One who throws things into confusion.

Hü'dl-brä'stie, a. Similar in manner to Huddibras, the hero of a burlesque poem; hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

Hü'me, n. [A.-S. hu'm, hu'mow, heum, appearance, form, color, Goth. heinn, shape, form, color.] Color; tint; dye. Hume (hüm) was merely a synonym. A shouting or vociferation.

Hone and cly (Law), a loud outcry with which a felon was accused in ancient times; in later usage, a written proclamation requiring all persons to aid in aiding the felon.

Hüff, n. [See info.] 1. A fit of disappointment and anger.

Hüff, v. i. [imp. & p. p. HUFFED (huf) 108]; p. pr. & vb. n. HUFFING.] A modification of O. Eng. hoo, here, equivalent to have, q. v. 1. To swell; to puff up.

2. To treat with insolence and arrogance; to bully.

Hüff, v. i. 1. To dilate; to swell up. 2. To bluster; to storm.

Hüff'sh, a. Disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or bullying airs; arrogant.

Hüf'fsh-ness, n. Arrogance; noisy bluster.

Hüf'fys, v. a. Puffed up; swelled. 2. Characterized by arrogance and petulance.

Hüg', v. t. [imp. & p. p. HUGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. HUGG'ING.] [A.-S. húgan, to meditate, think, Goth. hugjan, to think, icel. hugga, to think, care, hugga, to console, A.-S. hğnan, to wall, guard, hege, haga, hedge. See HEDGE.] 1. To embrace closely; to clasp to the bosom. 2. To hold fast; to treat with fondness. [Naut.] To keep close to.

Hüg, a. A close embrace; a clasp or grapple.

Hüge, a. [Compar. HUGGER; superl. HUGGEST.] [See HIGH.] 1. Very large or great; monstrous; immense.

2. Extended; carried to a high degree.

Syn.—Enormous; gigantic; colossal; prodigious; vast.

Hüge'ly, adv. Very greatly, prodromously, immensel.

Hüg'ness, n. Enormous bulk or largeness.


2. Confused; disorderly; mean; contemptible.

Hüg'ne/not (hú'ge-not), n. [Fr. prop. dim. of Hugon, Hugo, and org. a heretic and convert. [See Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.

Hüg'ne-not'ism, n. The religion of the Huguenots in the sixteenth century.

Hülk, n. [A.-S. hulc, a light, swift ship, hulc, a cabin, cottage, den. O. H. Ger. holc, a swift ship, from Gr. ὕλης.} 1. The body of a ship or vessel; especially the body of a ship or vessel laid by as unfit for service.

2. Any thing bulky or unweildy.

Hül, n. [A.-S. hül, hulb, the hard shell, hull, or crust of a thing, from Goth. huljan, to cover, O. H. Ger. & A.-S. hull.] 1. The hard covering or armor of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain; the husk.

2. (Naut.) The frame or body of a vessel.

Hüll, v. i. [imp. & p. p. HULLED; p. pr. & vb. n. HULLING.] 1. To cover or separate the hull or hulls of.

2. To pierce the hull of, as of a ship.

Hüll-güll', n. A play or game of children.

Hüm, v. i. [imp. & p. p. HUMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. HUMMING.] (Ger. Hummen, hummen, D. hommen.) 1. To make a dull, prolonged, nasal hum or buzz, in flight; to dodge; to hum or buzz. 2. To make as if speaking, but without opening the mouth, or articulating; to murmur.

Hüm, v. t. 1. To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation.

Hüm, n. 1. The noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like. 2. Any indistinct and buzzing sound. 3. An imposition or hoax.

Hüm, interj. [Cf. HEM.] Ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt and deliberation.

Hum, n. 1. [Lat. humus, from huma, man.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man.

Hum'ble, a. [Lat. humus, from huma, man.] 1. Pertaining to man; to human; humbler. 2. To confine the feelings and dispositions proper to man, and a disposition to treat other human beings or animals with kindness.

Syn.—Kind; sympathizing; benevolent; mild; compassionate; tender; merciful.

Hum'ble-ly, adv. In a humane manner; kindly.

Hum'ble-ness (109), n. The quality of being humane; tenderness.

Hum'bre, n. 1. One who pursues the study of the humanities or polite literature. 2. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Hum'-máni-ti'ro-an, n. One who holds that Jesus Christ is God.

Hum'-máni-ti'ro-an-ism, n. Pertaining to humanitarians.

Hum'-máni-ti'ro-an-ism, n. The doctrine of the humanitarians.

Hum'án, n. 1. Quality of being human. 2. Man kind collectively. 3. The quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence. 4. Mental cultivation; liberal education. 5. pi. The branches of polite or elegant conversation; petolets.


Hum'án-ize, v. i. To become or be made more humane; to become civilized; to be cultivated.

Hum'án-ly, adv. In a humane manner; after the manner of men.

Hum'ble (70), n. [Com. HUMBLER; superl. HUM'BLER.] From Lat. humus, on the ground, low, from humus, the earth, ground.] 1. Low; unpretending; mean. 2. Thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest; lowly; meek.

To eat humble pie, to take up with mean fare, and hence, to submit tamely to insult or injury.—said to be derived from pie made of the entrails or humbles of a deer. See HUMBLE.

Hümb'le, n. [imp. & p. p. HUMBLING.] 1. To bring low; to reduce the power, independence, or exaltation of; to bring down. 2. To make humble by force in mind; to abase the pride of.

Syn.—To abuse; to lower; depress; humiliate; disgrace; degrade; sink.

Hümb'le-bee, n. [Prob. from hüm, q. v. cf. Bumblebee.] (Entom.) A large, hairy bee, of a black color, much with bands or variegation; low or multicolored.

Hümb'le-ness, n. State of being or feeling humble.

Hümb'ler, n. One who, or that which, humbles.

Hümb'les (hlz), pl. n. [See UBMBLEs and NOMBLES.] Entrails of a deer.

Hüm'by, adv. In a humane manner; with humility.

Hüm'bi, n. [Probably from hüm, to impose on, to deceive, and bug, a frightful object, bugbear.] [Colloq.] 1. A person of trickery; a cheat or swindler. 2. Trickishness. 3. One who deceives or hoaxes.

Hüm'bi-g, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HUMMIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. HUMMIFYING.] To deceive; to impose on; to swindle; to cheat; to delude.

Hüm'bi-g'g-y, y. n. The practice of imposition.

Hüm'drum, a. [Probably from hum and drum, for drones, q. v.] Dull; stupid.

Hüm'er-o-ca'lian, a. [Lat. humerus, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.

Hüm'mid, a. [Lat. humidus, from humere, to be moist.] Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist.

Hüm'mid'i-ty, n. [Lat. humiditatem. See HUMBLE.] To reduce to a lower position; to bring down.

Hüm'mi-l'ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HUMMILATE; p. pr. & vb. n. HUMMILATING.] To make humble; to humble;

Hüm'mi-l'ation, n. 1. Act of humiliating or humbling; abasement of pride; mortification. 2. State of being humiliated.
HYDROGENATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. HYDROGENATED; p. pr. & vb. n. HYDROGENATING.] (Chem.) An inflammable colorless gas of inexpressible lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water.

HYDROGEN, n. (Chem.) Pertaining to hydrogen; containing hydrogen.

HYDROGRAPH, n. One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores.

HYDROGRAPHIC, a. Relating to hydrography.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and γράφειν, to write, to describe.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROMANCY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) A method of divination or prediction of events by water.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDROGRAPH, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and μέτρον, measure.) 1. An instrument for determining the specific gravities and the strength of liquids. 2. An instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, streams, or reservoirs, &c.

HYDROMÈTRE, a. 1. Pertaining to an hydromètre, or hydrometer. 2. Made by means of an hydrometer.

HYDROMÈTRE, n. 1. The determining the specific gravity, and thence the strength, of liquids. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDROPATHIC, a. Pertaining to hydroopathy, or a water-cure doctor.

HYDRAP'A-thist, n. One who practices hydrotherapy; a water-cure doctor.

HYDRAPATHIC, a. Pertaining to a dried water of, or canine madness. Hydrapathic, a. Pertaining to a dried water of, or canine madness.

HYDRAPER'S, n. sing. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. The science of the weight and pressure of water. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDRO-THÔRAX, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and ὥμος, chest.) (Med.) Dropped in the chest.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὅδως, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDRO-METÈRES, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. The science of the weight and pressure of water. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDRO-THÔRAX, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and ὥμος, chest.) (Med.) Dropped in the chest.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὅδως, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDRO-METÈRES, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. The science of the weight and pressure of water. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDRO-THÔRAX, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and ὥμος, chest.) (Med.) Dropped in the chest.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὅδως, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDRO-METÈRES, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. The science of the weight and pressure of water. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDRO-THÔRAX, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and ὥμος, chest.) (Med.) Dropped in the chest.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὅδως, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDRO-METÈRES, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. The science of the weight and pressure of water. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDRO-THÔRAX, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and ὥμος, chest.) (Med.) Dropped in the chest.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὅδως, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDRO-METÈRES, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.

HYDROSTATICS, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. The science of the weight and pressure of water. 2. The art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

HYDRO-THÔRAX, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and ὥμος, chest.) (Med.) Dropped in the chest.

HYDROMEL, n. (Lat. hydromel, Gr. ὑδρόμελον, from ὅδως, water, and μέλι, honey.) A liquid consisting of honey diluted in water.

HYDRO-METÈRES, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) 1. That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, &c.

HYDROGRAPHY, n. (Gr. ὑδρός, water, and σάνττα, divination.) Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts or maps of the earth's surface.
or the first unaccented and the second accented. 2. A verse composed of such feet. 3. pl. A satirical poem, as such verses were often written in iambic verse; a satire.

I-an'bus, s.n.; Lat. pl. I-A-N'BUSI; Bug. pl. I-A-N'BUS. [Lat. gr. iambos.] (Pros.) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one; an iamb.

I-belx, n.; [Lat., a kind of goat, the chamois.] [Zool.] A species of goat, found in the Alps and in other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.

I-car-a-men, adj. [Lat.] In the same place; — abbreviated ibid.

I-bis, n.; [Lat. ibis, Gr. ibis, Copthe ibis.] (Ornith.) A genus of sub-aquatic, or aquatic, birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.

I-ca'i-rían, a. [From Icarus, the son of Daedalus, who fled on wings to escape the recent minister of Athens; but his flight being too high, was fatal to him, as he melted the wax that cemented his wings, and fell into the sea. Adverbious in flight; soaring too high for safety.

I-ce, n.; [A. s., O. H. Ger., & Icel. is, from a hypoth. A. s. root isan, Goth. isan, to shine, and allied to Ger. eis, L. in, spp., ax, brass, copper.] 1. Water in a solid state. 2. Concreted sugar. 3. Frozen cream or milk sweetened.

To break the ice, to make the first opening to any attempt; to remove the first obstacles or difficulties; to open the way.

Ice, v.t. [imp. & p. p. i-cing; Ipact; p. pr. & vb. n. ICING.] 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice. 2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. 3. To freeze.

I-ce-bright, bright, from ess, ice, and berg, mountain.

I-ce-blinc, n. A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen.

I-ce-cream, n. Cream or milk, sweetened, flavored, and congealed by a freezing mixture.

I-ce-flo, n. A large mass of floating ice.

I-ce-flo-ro, n.; pl. I-ce-flo-ra. A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

I-ce-land-ic, n.; n. The language of the inhabitants of Iceland. It is of Scandinavian origin, and is more nearly allied to the old Norse than any other language now spoken.

I-ce-land-moss, n. (Bot.) A kind of lichen, found in the mountainous districts of Europe.

I-ch-ne'um-m, n.; [Gr. i-ch-ne-um], strictly the tracker, because it tracks or hunts out the eggs of the crocodile; from i-chneus, to track or hunt; and i-choos, track, footstep. [Zool.] A carnivorous animal which inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile, and of poultry. 2. A genus of hymenopterous insects whose larvae are parasitic on other insects.

I-ch-ne-o-graphy, n.; [Gr. i-ch-ne-o-graphia, from i-choos, track, footstep, and -ograph, to describe.] (Drawing.) An horizontal section of a building or other object; a ground-plan.

I-choor (Vkor), n.; [N. Lat. ichor, Gr. i-chor.] 1. (Myth.) An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods. 2. Colored matter flowing from wounds or warts.

I-choor-ois, a. Composed of, or resembling, ichor; thin.

I-ch-thy-o-saur, n.; [Gr. i-ch-thy-os, fish, and -saur, -saur, -saur, -saur.] [Zool.] An extinct carnivorous reptile of monstrous size, found fossilized in both in shape and habits; the vertebræ resemble much those of fishes; hence the name.

I-ch-thy-o-saur-us, n.; [Gr. i-ch-thy-os, fish, and -saur, -saur, -saur.] [Zool.] An extinct carnivorous reptile of monstrous size, found fossilized in both in shape and habits; the vertebræ resemble much those of fishes; hence the name.

I-choo-lo-clast, n.; [Gr. i-choo-lo-klastes, from i-choo, an image, and -klados, a breaker, from -klado, to break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images or idols. 2. One who exposes or destroys emblems or shams of any kind.

I-choo-lo-clas-si-cal, a. [Gr. i-choo-lo-klassicos, from i-choo, an image, and -klados, a breaker, from -klado, to break.] 1. A breaker or destroyer of images or idols. 2. One who exposes or destroys emblems or shams of any kind.

I-choo-lo-gram, n.; [Gr. i-choo-lo-gramma, from i-choo, an image, and -gramma, a description.] (Math.) A description of forms or representations of things; — specifically, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems, or, more usually, paintings in fresco, mosaic, or engraving, described by the name.

I-choo-lo-gy, n.; [Gr. i-choo-lo-gyia, from i-choo, an image, and -logia, a description.] 1. Pictorial or emblematic representation. 2. A description of pictures or statues.

I-choo-sa-b'ron, n.; [Gr. i-choo-sas, twenty, and -sas, seat, base, from -sas, to sit. (Geom.) A regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it.


I-choo-to-ri-cale, n. 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice.

I-choo-to-ri-cal, a. 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice.

I-choo-to-ri-cal, n. 2. Good against the jaundice.

I-claus, n.; [Lat. from incre, retum, to strike. (Pros.) The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word.

I-clus, n.; [compar. I-CIER; superl. I-CIES.] [From ice.] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, resembling, or abounding in ice; cold; — characterized by coldness, as of manner, influence, &c.; chilling.

I-d, a contraction from I would or I had.

I-dea, s.n.; pl. I-DEAS. [Gr. idea, from idein, to see.] 1. A visible image or picture of any object that is formed by the mind; also, a similar image of any object whatever, whether sensible or spiritual. 2. A general notion or conception formed by generalization. 3. Hence, any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought. 4. A belief, doctrine, or opinion. 5. A rational conception; the complete conception of an object when thought of in its necessary elements or constituents. 6. One of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

I-de-al, a. A conception proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment.

I-de-al (124), n. 1. Existing in idea; or thought; intellectual; mental. 2. Proposed for imitation, realization, or obedience. 3. Existing in one's imagination only. 4. Teaching the doctrine of idealism.

I-dealism, n. 1. The system or theory that makes everything to consist in ideas. 2. The doctrine or theory that teaches that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of any thing but ideas and their relations.

I-de-al-ist, n. One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

I-de-al-ity, a. A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful or the sublime.

I-de-al-ize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. IDEALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. IDEALIZING.] To make ideal; to give an ideal form or value to.

I-de-al-ize, v.t. 1. To form ideas.

I-dem, [Lat.] The same as above; — abbreviated id.

I-den-tie-al, n. [From a hypoth. Lat. identicus, from idem, the same.] 1. The same; not different. 2. Uttering the same truth in a different form.

I-den-tie-al-ly, adv. In an identical manner.

I-den-ti-fi-ca'tion, n. The act of identifying, or proving the same.

I-den-ti-fi'er, n.; [imp. & p. p. IDENTIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. IDENTIFYING.] [From a hypoth. Lat. word, identicales, from idem, the same, and facere, to make.] 1. To make the same; to treat as being one. 2. To determine or establish the identity of.

I-den-ti-fi, v. i. 1. To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

I-den-ti-ty, n. 1. State or quality of being identical, or
IMMATURITY

[Latin: immaturus, from immaturus, from imperfectum, from in-, not, and maturus, matured, to mature, to move.] Condition or quality of being immature; fixedness. [suitable limits]

IMMÓDER-ATE, a. Not moderate; not confined to

SYN. — Excessive; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate.

IMMÓDER-ATE-LY, adv. In an immoderate degree; excessively; unreasonably.

IMMÓDER-EMENT, n. The quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

IMMÓDEST, a. 1. Not limited to due bounds; moderate; exorbitant. 2. Wanting in the reserve or restraint which best secures and decency require.

IMMÓDEST-LY, adv. Without due reserve or restraint; unscrupulously; unconstitutionally; shamelessly; impudently; indecent; impious; obscene; lewd; obscene.

IMMÓDEST-y, n. 1. Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity. 2. Want of delicacy or delicate reserve.

IMMÓ-Slä-te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMMÓLÁTÉD; p. pr. & vb. n. IMMOLÁTING.] [Lat. immolare, immolatum, to sacrifice, orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, from prefix im- for in, and molis, a girl mixed with salt.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim.

IMMÓ-LÁTÉ, n. 1. Act of immolating, or of being immolated. 2. That which is immolated; a sacrifice.

IMMÓ-LA-TOR, n. One who offers in sacrifice.

IMMÓR-AL, a. Not moral; inconsistent with rectitude; contrary to conscience or the divine law.

IMMÓR-AL-LY, adv. In violation of morality.

IMMÓR-TAL, a. [Lat. immortalis, from prefix im- for in, not, and mortalis, mortal.] 1. Not mortal; exempt from liability to die. 2. Connected with, or terminating in, immortality. 3. Destined to live in all ages of this world.

IMMÓR-TAL-LY, adv. In an immortal manner; with immortality.

IMMÓ-VÁL-TÍty, a. Condition or quality of being immovable; incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; fast. 2. Steadfast; not to be induced to change or alter. 3. In capable of being altered or shaken; immutable. 4. Not capable of being easily affected or moved; unimpressible; hard-hearted. 5. (Law.) Permanent in place or tenure; fixed.

IMMÓ-VÁL-BLÉ-NESS, n. Quality of being immovable. 2. Incapable of being moved; immovable; unalterable.

IMMÓ-VÁL-BLY, adv. In an immovable manner; unalterably; immovably; immovably.

IMMÓ-NÍTI, n. [Lat. immunitus, from immunis, free from a public service; prefix im- for in, and munus, service, duty.] 1. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege. 2. Freedom.

IMMÓRE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMMÓRERED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMMÓRERING.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison; to confine.

IMMÓ-SIE-AL, a. Not harmonious; unmusical.

IMMÓ(TA)-BÁ-LÍT-Y, n. Quality of being unchangeable; unchangeableness; invariable; unchangeable.

IMMÓ(TA)-BÁ-LÍT-AL, a. Not mutable; not subject to change; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

food, foot; ãrn, ryde, pul; cell, chaise, call, echo; ãem, ãet; ã; exist; linger, link; this.
IMPIETY, n. Impiety; contempt of God and his laws.

IMPLICABILITY, n. Quality of being imitable.

IMPLICABLE, a. [Lat. implicabilis, from prefix im, for in, not, and placabilis, placable.] Not placable; incapable of being pacified.

IMPLICATIVE, a. In an unchangeable manner; inexpressible; inexorable; irreconcilable; unresounding; relentless.

IMPLICLY, adv. In an unchangeable manner; with unexpressible eminence; inexorably.

IMPLICIT, a. [imp. & p. p. IMPLANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPLANTING.] To set, plant, or inlay, for the purpose of growth.

IMPLANTATION, n. Act of implanting, setting, or fixing in the mind or heart. [Paternity of truth.]

IMPLANTED, a. Not plantable; not wearing the appearance of being planted.

IMPLAID, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMPLEADED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPLEADING.] (Law.) To institute and prosecute a suit against; to sue at law.

IMPLEADER, n. (Law.) One who prosecutes another.

IMPLEMENT, n. [Lat. implementum, from imploere, to fill up; prefix im, for in, and ploere, to fill.] Whatever may supply a want; especially, an instrument or utensil as supplying a requisite to an end.

IMPLETION, n. 1. Act of filling; state of being full. 2. That which fills up; filling.

IMPLEX, a. [Lat. implexus, p. pr. of implere, to fill, entangle.] Inclosed; intricate; entangled; complicated.

IMPLICATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMPLICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPLICATION.] To involve, implicate, implicate, prelude; to fold. 1. To infold; to connect in many relations. 2. To bring into connection with; to show to be connected or connected.

IMPLICITLY, adv. That which is implied, but not expressed.

IMPLICITIVE, a. Tending to implicate.


IMPLICIT, a. [Lat. implicitus. See IMPLICATE.] 1. Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied, inferred, to the mind or authority of another, without doubting or reserving.

IMPLICITY, n. Trusting without reserve.

IMPLICITLY, adv. By implication.

IMPLORATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMPLORèD; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPLORING.] [Lat. implorare, from prefix im, for in, and plorare, to cry aloud, to cry out.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly.

IMPOST, n. To deceive; seduce; defraud; impost.

IMPOSTER, n. One who imposes, or prays earnestly.

IMPOSE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPOSING.] To impose, impose, impose; to lay on, to set or place; to put; to deposit. 2. To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, or the like; to levy. 3. To pass off; to pass off. 4. To lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination. (Print.) To prepare for printing, as a form, by arranging the pages upon the stone, and confining them in the chase.

IMPOSER, n. One who imposes or enjoins.

IMPOSING, p. a. Adapted to impress forcibly; impressive; commanding.

IMPOSING-STONE, n. (Print.) A stone on which the pages of a book or volume of type are imposed or made into forms.

IMPOSIION (im'shən), n. 1. Act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obstructing, &c. 2. That which is imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax. 3. A trick or deception put or laid on others. 4. (Eccl.) Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony, in ordination and the like.

IMPOSTUARY, n. Delusion; deceit; fraud; imposture. See DECEPTION.

IMPOSTABLE, a. Capable of being imposed.

IMPOSE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IMPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPOSING.] To impose, impose, impose; to lay on, to set or place, to put; to deposit. 2. To lay as a charge, burden, tax, duty, obligation, command, or the like; to levy. 3. To pass off; to pass off. 4. To lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination. (Print.) To prepare for printing, as a form, by arranging the pages upon the stone, and confining them in the chase.

IMPOSSIBLE, a. Not possible; not practicable; not feasible; not practicable; not possible. Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable.

IMPOSSIMABLE, a. [Lat. impossibilis; prefix im, for in, not, and possible, possible.] Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable.

IMPOSSIBLE, a. [Lat. impossibilis; prefix im, for in, not, and possible, possible.] Not possible; incapable of being done; impracticable.


IMPOSTUMATION, n. 1. Act of forming an abseess; to gather.


IMPOSTUMATE, n. [Lat., from imponere, to impose upon, deceiver.] One who imposes upon others.

IMPOST, v. t. To deceive; cheat; rogue; pretend.

IMPOSTER, n. [Lat., from impostere, imposto, impostum, impostum.] An impostor, or person who deceives by false pretenses.

IMPOUNCE, n. 1. Quality or condition of being impotent. 2. Impotent; want of strength or power.

IMPOUNDABLE, a. [Lat. implicabilis, from prefix im, for in, not, and placabilis, placable.] Not placable; incapable of being pacified.

IMPOUNDABLE, a. That which is imported, or brought in from abroad. 2. Purport; meaning; intended significance. 3. Importance; consequence.

UNIMPORTANCE, n. Quality of being unimportant; consequence; moment; significance.

IMPORTANCE, n. Quality of being important; consequence; moment; significance.

IMPORTURANCE, n. Quality of being importunate.

IMPORTURANCE, n. Quality of being importunate.

IMPORTURANCE, n. [Lat. importunus, sordid, or impotent; want of strength or power.

SOLD, or dp, wolf,
animal, intellectual, or moral.

2. (Law & Physiol.)

At procreation.

Impotent, a. [Lat. impotentis; prefix im, for in, not, and potens, potent, powerful.] 1. Not potent; wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. 2. (Med.) Wanting the power of procreation.

Impotent, n. One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Impotent-ly, adv. Weakly; without power over the passions.

Impound, vt. [imp. & p. p. impounded; p. pr. & vb. n. impounding.] To confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits.

Impoverish, vt. [imp. & p. p. impoverished (impö-ver-ish); p. pr. & vb. n. impoverishing.] [Prefixed im, not, and O. Fr. pover, pover, poor. See POOR.] 1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty. 2. To debauch; to ruin (Lat. impoverish, from im- and povere, to be poor.)

Impoverishment, n. Act of impoverishing; state of being impoverished; reduction to poverty.

Impraith-eabil-ity, n. State or quality of being incapable, impracticable; infallibility; saturation.

Impraith-eabil-ity, a. Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed or at command. 2. Not easily managed; uncontrollable; stubborn. 3. Not to be overcome or persuaded by any reasonable method; not capable of being easily dealt with. 4. Incapable of being passed or traveled.

Syn.—Impossible; inaccessible. — A thing is impracticable when all its conditions are not fulfilled; a thing is impossible when the laws of nature forbid its being accomplished; a thing can be impracticable, but not impossible, because the existing obstructions may yet be removed.

Impraith-eabil-ness, n. State or quality of being impracticable; infallibility; saturation.

Impraith-eabil-ly, adv. In an impracticable manner.

Impraith-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impraithed; p. pr. & vb. n. impraithing.] [Lat. impræcari, impræcipitare, from prefix im- and praecipere, to precipitate, to pr. to pr. Impaired by, or lying on any one.

Syn.—Malediction; curse; excommunication; anathema.

Impraith-e, a. Of the nature of impracticability; maledictory.

Impraith-e, n. [Infinitive participle of impræcari (impré-ké).] Want of precision; inexactness.

Impraith, [-préth], v. t. To impair; to decimate.

Impraithable, a. Not to be stormed, or taken by assault. 2. Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invariable.

Impraithably, adv. In an impairable manner.

Impraith-ant, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-ation, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Impraith, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impregnated; p. pr. & vb. n. impregnating.] [L. impregnare, impregnatum, from impregnare, impregnare, to make pregnant, to get with child. 2. To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize.

Impraith, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-um, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Impraith, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impregnated; p. pr. & vb. n. impregnating.] [L. impregnare, impregnatum, from impregnare, impregnare, to make pregnant, to get with child. 2. To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize.

Impraith-ant, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-ation, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Impraith, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impregnated; p. pr. & vb. n. impregnating.] [L. impregnare, impregnatum, from impregnare, impregnare, to make pregnant, to get with child. 2. To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize.

Impraith-ant, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-ation, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Impraith, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impregnated; p. pr. & vb. n. impregnating.] [L. impregnare, impregnatum, from impregnare, impregnare, to make pregnant, to get with child. 2. To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize.

Impraith-ant, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-ation, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Impraith, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impregnated; p. pr. & vb. n. impregnating.] [L. impregnare, impregnatum, from impregnare, impregnare, to make pregnant, to get with child. 2. To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize.

Impraith-ant, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-ation, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.

Impraith, v. t. [imp. & p. p. impregnated; p. pr. & vb. n. impregnating.] [L. impregnare, impregnatum, from impregnare, impregnare, to make pregnant, to get with child. 2. To render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize.

Impraith-ant, a. Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impraith-ation, n. 1. Act of impregnating; fecundation. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate connection; intimacy.

Impraith-ible, a. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect or use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. 2. Not derived from, or dependent on, external authority.
IMPROVE, v. t. 1. To grow better; to make or show improvement. 2. To grow worse. 3. To increase; to make better. 4. To make any change for the better. 5. To make profitable use of. 6. To do better; to make (a thing) better; to improve. 7. To change for the better. 8. To make or show progress. 9. To make better. 10. To make perfect. 11. To make more perfect. 12. To make or show improvement. 13. To make better. 14. To make more perfect. 15. To make or show improvement. 16. To make better. 17. To make more perfect. 18. To make or show improvement. 19. To make better. 20. To make more perfect.

IMPROVEMENT, n. 1. Act of improving, or state of being improved; progress toward what is better; betterment. 2. Act of making profitable use or application of anything that can be made more profitable; hence, also, practical application, as of the doctrines and principles of a discourse. 3. That which improves any thing, or is added to it by way of improving it. 4. Act or art of making poetry, or performing music exceptionally well. 5. Act of or art of making poetry, or performing music exceptionally well. 6. That which is improved.

IMPROVISE, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. IMPROVISED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPROVISING.] To compose and utter extemporaneously; to improvise. 1. To act or art of making poetry, or performing music exceptionally well. 2. That which is improved.

IMPROVISATORY, a. See IMPROVISATOR.

IMPROVISATORE, n. See IMPROVISATORY.

IMPROVISATrice, n. See IMPROVISATOR.

IMPROVISE, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. IMPROVISED; p. pr. & vb. n. IMPROVISING.] [Lat. improvisus, from prefix in- and verb improvisus, to improvise, to speak extemporaneously, especially in verse. 1. To bring about on a sudden, off-hand, or without preparation. 2. To utter compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation; hence, to do any thing off-hand. 3. To improvise a discourse; to improvise a composition. 4. To improvise a poem.

IMPROVER, n. One who improves; an improviser; a composer of extemporaneous poetry; a person who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously and immediately.

IMPROVER'S, n. See IMPROVISATORY.

IMPROV'Y, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.

IMPROV'YATE, n. See IMPROVISE.
INCOMPREHENSIBLE 374  INCORRECT

IN-côm’sô-nance, n. 1. Want of consonance or congruity of construction.
IN-côm’sô-na-ny, n. harmony of action or thought. 
IN-côm’sô-né-cy, n. agreement of some parts of speech; idiom.
IN-côm’spîc’u-oús, a. Not conspicuous; hardly discernible.
IN-côm’stan-cy, n. 1. Quality of being inconsistent; want of constancy; mutability; fickleness. 2. Want of uniformity; inconstancy.
IN-côm’stan-ent, a. 1. Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose. 2. Changeable; variable.

SYN.—Mutual; alike; alike; volatile; unsteady; unstable.
IN-côm’stan-ant, adv. In an inconsistent manner.
IN-côm’sùm’a-ble, a. Not consumable.
IN-côm’sùm’a-mate, a. Not consummated; not finished; not completed.
IN-côm’tes’a-ble, a. Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted.

SYN.—Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unassailable; unanswerable.
IN-côm’tes’a-bly, adv. Indisputably; incontrovertibly.
IN-côm’tig’u-oús, a. Not contiguous; separate.
IN-côm’nî-nence, n. Quality of being inconsistent; want of restraint of the passions or appetites; levishness.
IN-côm’nî-nent, a. 1. Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd. 2. (Med.) Unable to restrain natural evolutions.

IN-côm’nî-nent, n. One who is unchaste.
IN-côm’nî-ny-ti, adv. 1. Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely. 2. Immediately; at once; straightway. [Am.]
IN-côm’tro’vîr’ti, bale. a. Not controllable; uncontrollable.
IN-côm’tro’vîr’ti-bly, adv. Beyond dispute.
IN-côm’vên’înence, { n. 1. Want of convenience. 2. IN-CÔM’vên’în-çy; That which gives trouble or uneasiness.

SYN.—Inconvenience; disadvantage; disquiet; unpleasantness; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.
IN-côm’vên’tence, v. t. To bring to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to; to inconvenience.
IN-côm’vên’tent, a. (vên’tent) p. p. & vb. n. INCORPORATING. [Lat. incorporate, from prex in, not, and corpus, body.] 1. To combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass. 2. To give a material form to; to embodi

IN-côm’vêt’ti-bale, a. Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.
IN-côm’vêt’ti-bly, adv. Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.
IN-côm’vêt’ti-ness, n. Inconvertibility.
IN-côm’vîn’çi-ble, a. Not convincible; incapable of being convinced.

IN-côm-vîn’çi-bly, adv. In a manner not admitting of argument; not provable.
IN-côm-vîn’çi-ti, n. a. Not having a material body. 2. United in one body. 3. Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation.
IN-côr’po-râ-té, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INCORPORATED; p. p. & vb. n. INCORPORATING.] [Lat. incorporate, from prex in, not, and corpus, body.] 1. To combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass. 2. To give a material form to; to embody.

IN-côr’po-râ-ti, a. Not capable of being united with a substance or mass already formed or in being. 4. To combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental. 5. To form into a legal body, or body politic; to constitute into a corporation.
IN-côr’po-râ-tion, n. Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated. 2. Union of different ingredients in one mass. 3. Combination into a structure or organization. 4. (Law) The formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals.
IN-côr’po-râ-ti-f, a. a. Not corporeal; not consisting of matter. 2. (Law) Existing only in contemplation of law; intangible.

IN-côr’re-té, a. 1. Not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules. 2. Not in ac-
prefix *in* and *dicare*, to proclaim.] 1. To point out; to discover; to show. 2. (Med.) To manifest by symptoms or by proper treatment.

**Indication**, n. 1. Act of pointing out or indicating. 2. That which serves to indicate or point out; mark, token, sign, symptom.

- Indicating, a. Bringing out; bringing to notice; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.
- Indicative mode (Gram.), that mode of the verb which indicates that what follows is, that which happens, or that which is, e.g., affirms or denies. It has also used in asking questions. *Indicative* is also sometimes used substantively to denote this mode.

**Indicative-ly**, adv. In a manner to indicate.

**Indic-ator**, n. One who, or that which, shows or points out; specifically, an instrument by which the working steam records its working pressure, from which the energy of the engine may be calculated.

**Indica-try**, n. A serving to show or make known.

**Ind-i-cé-tus**, n. pl. See INDEX.

**Indic**, v. t. [imp. & p. i. INDICATED; p. pr. & p. p. INDICATING.] [Lat. indicare, indicium, to proclaim, from prefix in and dicere, to say, speak.] (Law) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentation of a grand jury.

**Indicative** (in-di-ťa-bℓbl), a. Capable of being, or liable to be, indented; subject to indentation.

**Indic-er**, n. One who indicts.

**Indic-ation**, n. [See supra] (Arch.) A cyclet of fifteen fixed points, for constant guidance, and after which a substitute for a principal guide post; such as a guide to the seaman, or a landmark.

**Indicative**, a. Proclaimed; declared; time.

**Indic-mem**, n. 1. Act of inditing, or state of being indited. 2. A written accusation, or formal charge of a crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; hence, an accusation in general.

**Indic-er**, n. (Law) One who indicts.

- Indicating, a. The state of being inditing, or not making or measuring a difference. 2. Passibility; medity.
- Indications, 3. Impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias.
- Indicating, 4. A state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or distress in what is presented to it.

**Indic**, n. Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

**Indifferent**, a. Absence of interest in, or influence upon, any thing; equilibrium; indifferency.

**Indifferent**, a. 1. Not making a difference; having no influence or preponderating weight; of no account. 2. Neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable.

**Indifferent**, a. Neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested.

- Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting anything.

**Indifferent-ly**, adv. In an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably; passably.

**Indifference**, n. Want of state, or means of conducting; suits, manners, forms; social morality; destination; want; need; pauperism.

- Poverty is generic, denoting a deficiency in the means of living; indigence is stronger, implying an absence of the necessaries of life. *Indigent* is an indigent.

**Indigent**, a. [Lat. indigens, from O. Lat. indu, for in, and Lat. genera, to beg, to be born.] 1. Native; born or originating in, as in a place or country; native.

2. Produced naturally in a country or climate; native.

**Indig-ested**, a. [Lat. indigestus, pr. of indigere, to stand in need of; prefix indi-, for in, and esere, to be needy.] Destitute of property or means of comfortable provision.

**Indig-est**, a. 1. Not digested; undigested; crude. 2. Not regularly disposed and arranged. 3. (Med.) Not brought to suppuration.

**Indig-esible**, a. Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme. 2. Not to be received or patiently endured.

**Indig-esi-tion** (in-di-zis’an), n. Want of due digestion; inability to digest natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; difficult or painful digestion.

**Indig-nant**, a. [Lat. indignus, pr. of indignari, to be offended; prefix indignus, to deem; worthy; dignus, worthy.] Affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.

**Indig-nant-ly**, adv. In an indifferent manner.

**Indig-nation**, n. A strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger mingled with contempt or despise.

**Indig-nous**, a. Unmitted contemplations; treating of what is a priori and necessarily accepted with inaudt.

**Indi-gno**, n. [Lat. indicus, indigo, from Indicus, Indian, from India, India.] A blue coloring matter obtained from weed and other plants.

**Indic-ous**, a. Not discriminable; not straight or rectilinear.

- Not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the most plain and direct method or course; by remote means.

- Not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

**Indi-cate**, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INDICATED; p. pr. & p. p. INDICATING:] [Lat. indicare, indicium, to proclaim, from prefix in and dicere, to say, speak.] (Law) To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding or presentation of a grand jury.

**Indi-cer**, a. Practicable; feasible; practicable; capable of being practiced.

**Indi-cer-tly**, adv. In an indifferent manner.

**Indi-cert**, a. Practicable; capable of being practiced.

**Indi-cet**-ty**-ble** (in-di-zé’ti-bbl), a. Incapable of being discerned; without distinction; insensible.

**Indi-cet**-ty**, a. Incapable of being discerned.

**Indi-rect**, a. Not discernible; incapable of being described by dissolution.

**Indi-rect-ly**, adv. Not discernibly; incapable of being subjected to discipline.

**Indi-cer-tive**, a. incapable of being discovered.

**Indi-cet**, a. Not discernible; incapable of being discovered.

- Indicating, a. Careless; careless; insensible; injudicious; rash; hasty; incautious; heedless.

- Indicating, a. Not discernibly; not discernibly.

- Indicating, a. Not discernible or separated.

- Indicating, n. 1. Want of discretion; insensible.

- Indicating, a. An indifferent manner.

**Indi-erim-nate**, a. Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction.

**Indi-erim-nate-ly**, adv. In an indifferent manner; without distinction; in confusion.

**Indi-erim-nation**, n. Want of discrimination or distinction.

**Indi-scrim-able** (in-di-skrim’-ə-bbl), a. Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary. 2. Not administering dispensation; not providing for release or exemption.

**Indi-scrim-able**, n. The state or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary.

**Indi-scrim-able**, a. In an indifferent manner; necessarily.


2. To qualify for the exercise of proper functions; hence, to make somewhat ill.

3. To disqualify; to render severe or unfavorable.

4. To make unfavorable or disclaimed; with toward.

**Indi-mid-ed**, n. Condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition.

**Indi-mid-ed**, a. Incorporating; assimilating; making itself to the body; assimilating; incorporating; assimilating; making itself to the body.

**Indi-mid-able**, n. Indisposition; mental or physical unfitness or incapacity.

**Indi-mid-able**, a. In a manner resembling separation; inseparably; firmly.


2. To disqualify; to render severe or unfavorable.

- Indicating, a. Not dispassionate; too evident to admit of dispute.

**Indi-mid**, a. Incontestable; unquestionable; incontestable; irreproachable; indissoluble; certain; positive.

**Indi-mid**, n. State or quality of being indispensible.

**Indi-mid**, adv. Without dispute; unquestionable.

**Indi-mid**, n. 1. Quality of being indisposition; incapable of being dissolved.

2. Perpetuity of union; obligation, or binding force.

**Indi-mid**, a. Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. 2. Perpetually binding or obligatory.

**Indi-mid**, n. Indisposition; mental or physical unfitness or incapacity.

**Indi-mid**, a. In a manner resembling separation; inseparably; firmly.

**Indi-mid**, n. (in-di-zé’ti-bbl), a. Incapable of being discovered; indisensible.

**Indi-mid**, a. Not distinct or distinguishable.

- Obscure to the mind; confused. 3. Not presenting clear and well-defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint.

- Obscure; undistincted; undistinguishable; obscure; indistinct; vague; ambiguous; uncertain.

**Indi-mid**-tion, n. 1. Want of distinction or distinguishableness; confusion; indiscernibility. 2. Equality of rank or condition.

**Indi-mid**, a. In an indifferent manner; not clearly; confusedly; obscurely.

**Indi-mid**, n. Want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty. 2. Obscurity; faintness.
In-dur-ate, v.i. [imp. & p. p. in-durated; p. pr. & vb. n. in-dur-ate]. To make hard. [Lat. in-, not + durus, hard.] To grow hard; to harden, or become hard.

In-dur-ate, v.t. 1. To make hard. 2. To deprive of softness or obedience. [See IN-DURABLE.]

In-dur-a-tion, n. 1. Act of hardening or process of becoming hard. 2. State of being indurated. 3. Obscurity; slowness; want of pliancy.

In-du-stri-al, a. [See INDUSTRY.] Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry, or the arts of industry.

In-du-stri-ous, a. 1. Given to industry; characterized by diligence. 2. Diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end.

In-du-stri-ous-ly, adv. In an industrious manner; assiduously; with industry.

In-dus-try, n. [Lat. industria.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental.

Syn. — Diligence; assiduousness; laboriousness. See DILIGENCE.

In-dweller, n. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. indwelt; p. pr. & vb. n. indwelling.] To dwell in; to abide within.

In-dwell-ing, n. Residence within, or in the heart or soul; interior abode.

In-ebri-ant, a. [Lat. inebrians, p. pr. of inebriare. See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating.

In-ebri-a-tion, n. Any thing that intoxicates. [See INEBRIATE.] Intoxication, p. pr. & vb. n. INEBRIATING. [Lat. inebriare, inebriation, from prefix in, used intensively, and odoor, to make drunk, from ebor, drink.] 1. To make drunk; to intoxicate. 2. To stupefy, or to make furious or frantic; to exalt.

In-ebri-ate, v. i. To be or become intoxicated.

In-ebri-ate (45), n. One who is drunk; especially, an habitual or habitual drunkard; a tippler; a tipster; a toper.

In-ebri-a-tion, n. Condition of being inebriated.

Syn. — Drunkenness; intoxication; inebriety.

In-ebri-ty, n. Drunkenness; inebriation; intoxication.


In-ed-i-ty, n. Unaccountability. [Rare.] Inedibility, inedible; incapable of being consumed; unspeakable; unutterable.

In-ed-i-tious, a. Quality of being unutterable; unspeakable; unutterable.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. In a manner not to be expressed; words unspeakable; unutterable.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Inability of being expressed; inefficacy.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. In a manner not to produce any effect, or the effect intended.

Syn. — Useless; inefficient; inefficacious; vain; fruitless; void.

In-ed-i-tious-al, a. Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce it; inefficacy; inefficaciousness.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficacy; inefficaciousness.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the effect; inefficacy; inefficaciousness.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the effect desired.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.

In-ed-i-tious-ness, n. Want of effect, or of the power to produce the desired or proper effect.

In-ed-i-tious-ly, adv. Without effect; in vain.
Syn. — Unseparable; unutterable; infelicitous; undescr ibable.

In-express-i-ble, adj. In an inexpressible manner or degree; unutterably.

In-express-a-ble, v. t. Not expressing or intending to express, imply, or imply something.

In-ex-pug-n’a-ble, or In-ex-pug-n’a-ble (pūg′n′a), a. Not capable of being subdued by force; impregnable.

In-ex-tinct, a. Not quenched; not extinct.

In-ex-tent, v. i. Not capable of being extinguished; unquestionable.

In-ex-tri-pa-ble, a. Not capable of being extripated.

In-ex-tri-ca-ble, a. Not capable of being extricated.

In-ex-ter-able, adj. Inextricable manner.

In-eye (in′-i), c. t. To inoculate, as a tree or plant, by the insertion of a bud.

In-fal-l’i-bil-i-ty, n. Quality of being infallible, or errorless.

In-fal-l’i-bil-ly, adv. Not fallible; exempted from liability to mistake. 2. Not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.

In-fal-l’i-bl-e, n. State or quality of being infallible.

In-fal-l’i-bly, adv. Certainly; unfailingly.

In-fa-mous, a. Of ill report; having a reputation of the worst kind; hold in abhorrence. 2. (Law.) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.

Syn. — Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base; shameful; ignominious.

In-fa-mous-ly, adv. In an infamous manner or degree; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; with due opprobrium.

In-fa-my, n. 1. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace. 2. Extreme baseness or vileness. 3. (Law.) That loss of character, or public disgrace, which a convicted criminal acquires by which a person is at common law rendered incompetent as a witness.

In-fa-ni-cy, n. 1. State of being an infant. 2. The first age of any thing. 3. (Law.) State or condition of one under a minority or minority.

In-fant, n. [Lat. infantis, from prefix in, not, and fari, to speak.] 1. A young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age. 2. (Law.) A person not of full age; a minor.

In-fant, a. Pertaining to infancy. 2. Intended for young children.

In-fan-to, n. [Sp. & Pg. See infania.] Any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heirs apparent. [Spain and Portugal.]

In-fan-tle, n. [Sp. & Pg. See infant.] Any son or heir of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent. [Spain and Portugal.]

In-fan-ti-cide, n. [Lat. infanticidium, child murder, and infanticia, murder of infants, from infantis, child, and caedere, to kill.] The murder of a newly-born child. 2. Specifically, the slaughter of infants by Herod. 3. A slayer of infants.

In-fan-tile, or In-fan-ti-ile, a. Pertaining to infancy, or to a child.

In-fan-tine, or In-fan-tine, a. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children; infantile.

In-fan-try, n. [Sp. infantería, Fr. infanterie, Ger. Infanterie, infant, foot, infant, foot,Infant. Foot-soldiers, in distinction from cavalry.

In-fa-t’u-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INFATUATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFATUATING.] From prefix in and fatua, foolish.] 1. To make foolish; to weaken the intellectual powers of. 2. To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.

In-fa-tu-a’tion, n. 1. Act of infatuation. 2. State of being infatuated; folly.

In-fa-si-ble, or In-fa-si-t’-ty, n. The state of being in-faltable; impracticable.

In-fa-cile, a. Not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable.

In-fac’t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INFECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFECTING.] From prefix in and efer, to put or dip into. 1. To infect, to infect with, to infect, to mix.

In-fec’t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INFECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFECTING.] From prefix in, to put or dip into. 2. To infect, to infect with, to mix.

In-fec’tion, n. 1. Act or process of infecting. 2. That which infects.

Infect, v. t. Result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease. 4. That which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another. 5. Contamination by infection; as, to take contracted goods.

Syn. — Contagion. — Medical writers in Europe do not, most of them, recognize any difference between contagion and infection. In America, the distinction referred to under Contagio, is, as we shall presently see, one of great importance. In general literature, this distinction is well established. We use contagion and infections in their true sense, as denoting the transfer of a disease by contact; as the contagious influence of examples; while we apply infection and infections to a more hidden and diffusive power; as, the infection of vice; the infectious influence of evil principles.

In-fec’-tious, a. 1. Having qualities that may infect; pestilential. Corruptible; inclined to contaminate; vitiating. 3. (Law.) Contaminating with illegality. 4. Capable of being easily diffused or spread.

Syn. — See Contagious.

In-fec’tious-ly, adv. By infection; contagiously.

In-fec’tious-ness, n. Quality of being infectious; a. Infective.

In-fec’tive, a. Communicating disease; infectious.

In-fec’tion-ist, a. Unfruitful; not producing young; barren.

In-fec’t’u-al, n. Want of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

In-fec’tue-ly, adv. Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

In-fec’tu-ity, n. 1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune.

2. Unfortunate state; unprofitableness.

In-fert’i-al, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INFERRED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFERRING (inferring).] From prefix in and ferre, to carry, bring; to derive either by deduction or induction; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence.

In-fert’i-ble, a. Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises. [Written also inferrible.]

In-fi’erence, n. 1. Act of inferring. 2. That which is inferred; a fact or proposition supposed to follow from another which is admitted or supposed to be true.

Syn. — Conclusion; deduction; consequence. — An inference is literally that which is brought in; and, hence, a deduction or induction is one from premises; something which follows as certainly or probably true. A conclusion is stronger than inference; it is an act of the mind, whereas the latter is the result of research and inquiry. In a chain of reasoning we have many inferences, which lead to the ultimate conclusion.

In-fert’i-or (90), a. [Lat. compar. of inferans, that is, below, underneath, the lower.] 1. Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate. 2. [Astron. (a.)] In between the earth and the sun. (b.) Below the horizon.

3. (Bot.) Growing below some other organ.

In-fert’i-or, n. A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society, than another.

In-fert’i-or-ity, n. State of being inferior; a lower state or condition.

In-fert’nal (14), a. [Lat. infernalis, from infernum, that which lies beneath the lower.] 1. Pertaining to the lower region, or region of disease; resembling hell; resembling hell; inhabiting hell; hellish; diabolical.

Infernal machine, a machine or apparatus contrived so as to explode unexpectedly or under certain conditions, for the purpose of assassination or other mischief.

Syn. — Turcotte; Stylian; hellish; devilish; diabolical; satanic; fiendish; malicious.

In-fert’nal, n. An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower.

In-fert’nal-ly, adv. In an infernal manner. [Regions.

In-fert’ri-ble, a. The same as INFERABLE, q. v.

In-fert’tile, a. Not fertile or productive; barren.

In-fert’i-t’u-ity, n. State of being infertile; unproductive; barrenness.

In-fest, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INFESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFEETING.] From prefix in and estare, to be; to be infected, to be infected, to be infected.

In-fes’ta’tion, n. 1. Act of infecting; molestation.

In-fes’tor, n. One who infects.

In-fes’tive, a. Having no mirth; dull; cheerless. [Rare.]

In-fes’tiv-i-t’y, n. Want of festivity; dullness; cheerlessness. [Rare.]

In-fes’t’i-creature, a. 1. (Law.) Act of putting one in possession of an estate in fee. 2. The granting of tithes to laity.

In-fes’tu-l’a-tion, n. [Lat. infestulatum, to clasp, buckle, or button together, from prefix in and flabula, a clutch, buckle.] Act of clasping, or confining, as with a buckle or padlock.

In-fi-del, n. [Lat. infidelis, from prefix in, not, and fidem, faith, faithfulness, from fides, faith.] Unbelieving; disbelief; the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

In-fi-del, n. One who is without faith, or unfaithful; a, e, &, c., long; a, e, &c., short; cäre, fär, ask, glt, what; ère, vèll, tèrm; pique, fèrm; sôn, ór, dò, wùlf
hence, a disbelief; a freethinker; especially, (a.) A heathen. (b.) A Mohammedan. (c.) One who disbelief in Christ, or the divine origin and authority of Christianity.

Syn. — Unbeliever; freethinker; deist; atheist; skeptic. — Some have endeavored to widen the sense of infidel, so as to embrace atheists in every form of unbelief, but this has failed. A freethinker is now only another name for an infidel. An unbeliever, or infidel, as such, is one who may still be inquiring after truth to satisfy his mind.

Infâ-di-lêlty, n. 1. Want of faith or belief. 2. Disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief.

Unfitness for a marriage contract. 4. Breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

Infâ-fîtel, v. t. or i. To filter or lift in.

Infâ-fîtel'te, v. i. (imp. & p. p. INFILTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFILTERING.) To filter or infilt rate by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

Infâ-fîtel'tion, n. 1. Act of infiltrating. 2. The substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Infâ-nil'te, a. 1. Unlimited or boundless, in time or space. 2. Without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect. 3. Indefinitely large or extensive. 4. (Math.) Greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. 5. (Mus.) Capable of endless repetition.

Syn. — Immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; boundless.

Infâ-nil'te, n. 1. Infinity; an infinite space or extent. 2. (Math.) An infinity of quantity or magnitude. 3. An infinity; an in calculable or very great number. 4. (Math.) Unlimited or boundless without limits or limits.

Infâ-nil'te-ness, n. State of being infinite; infinity.

Infâ-nil-tê'sâl-man, a. Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

Infâ-nil-tê'sâl-man, n. (Math.) An infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

Infâ-nil'tive, a. Unlimited; not bounded or restricted.

Infinitive mode (Gram.), that mode of the verb which expresses something without limitation of person or number; as, to love. The word infinitive is often used as a noun to denote this mode.

Infâ-nil'tic, a. Quality of being infinite; infiniteness. 2. Infinite extent, immensity. 3. Boundless number; countless multitude.

Infâ-nil'ty, n. [Lat. infinitus, from prefix in, not, and finis, boundary, limit, end.] 1. Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness. 2. Unlimited capacity, energy, or excellence. 3. Endless or indefinite number; immense multitude. 4. (Math.) The state of a quantity when greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind.

Infâ-fir'm, a. 1. Not firm or sound; weak. 2. Weak in mind; irresolute. 3. Not solid or stable.

Syn. — Debilitated; sickly; feeble; enfeebled; insubstantial.

Infâ-fir'ma-ry, n. A hospital, or place where the incurables are lodged and nursed.

Infâ-fir'mi-ty, n. 1. State of being infirm; an imperfection or weakness; especially, a disease; a malady. 2. Weakness; feebleness; failing; feeble; defective.

Syn. — Debility; insubstantial; imperfect.

Infâ-fir'mness, n. Infirmit; feebleness; debility.

Infâ-fix', v. t. (imp. & p. p. INFIXED (in-fixed); p. pr. & vb. n. INFIXING.) [Lat. inficic, infixum, from prefix in and fixare, to fix.] 1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in. 2. To implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, instructions.

Infâ-flâm', v. t. (imp. & p. p. INFLEMED (in-flamed); p. pr. & vb. n. INFLEMING.) To inflame; to burn; to incendiate.

Infâ-flâm-ma-bil-itâ-ty, n. Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

Infâ-flâm-ma-ble, a. Capable of being set on fire; easily kindled.

Infâ-flâm-ma-ble-ness, n. The quality of being inflammable; inflammability.

Infâ-flâm-ma-tion, n. 1. Act of inflaming or setting on fire. 2. State of being in flame or on fire. 3. [Med. & Surg.] A redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.

4. Violent excitement; heat; passion.

Infâm-ma-ton, m. (fém.) 1. To inflame; tending to excite heat or inflammation. 2. Accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial motion. 3. Tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or violence; inciting, exciting; stimulating.

Infâ-flât', v. t. [imp. & p. p. INFLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INFLEXING.] [Lat. inflata, inflatum, from prefix in and flare, to blow.] 1. To swell or distend with air to blow into. 2. To puff up, to distend; to inflate; to turn from a direct line or course. 2. (Gram.) To vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate; to modulate, as the voice.

Infâ-flât-er, n. 1. Act of inflating or state of being inflated. 2. A bend; a fold. 3. A slide or modulation of the voice in speaking. 4. (Gram.) The variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

Infâ-flât-ion, n. 1. Pertaining to inflaction. 2. Pertaining to inflaction.

Infâ-flât-ive, a. Capable of inflation.

Infâ-flât-il'ty, n. 1. Quality of being infllexible; unyielding stiffness. 2. Obstinance of will or temper; unbending and uncontriving.

Infâ-flât-ble, a. Not capable of being bent; firm. 2. Firm in purpose; not to be changed or altered.

Incapable of change.

Syn. — Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; pernicious; obstinate; stubborn; unyielding.
INFORM

n. INFORMING. [Lat. informare, from Lat. in and formare, to form, shape, from forma, form, shape.] 1. To make known to; to advise; to instruct; to tell. 2. To communicate knowledge or facts to, by way of accusation.

Syn. — To acquaint; apprise; tell; teach; instruct.

IN-form', v. i. To give intelligence or information.

IN-form'a-tion, n. News or advice communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction. 3. (Law.) A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for some offense against the government or the public interest.

IN-form'er, n. 1. One who informs, states, or gives information. 2. (Law.) One who informs against another for the violation of some law.

IN-forman-tion, n. See: Informant.

IN-frac'tion, n. [Lat. infractio, from infrangere, infractio, from prefix in and frangere, to break.] Breach; violation; nonobservance.

IN-fract'or, n. One who infringes; a violator; a breaker.

IN-fringe', v. t. [imp. & p. p. infringing; p. pr. & vb. n. infringing] [Lat. infrangere, from prefix in and frangere, to break.] 1. To break, as contracts. 2. To break; to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey. [Crouch; to trespass.

IN-fringe', v. i. 1. To violate some rule. 2. To encroach on the rights of another.

IN-fringe'ment, n. Act of violating; breach; violation; infringement.

IN-frin'ger, n. One who infringes; a violator.

IN-fun'du-lar, a. [Lat. infundibulum, a funnel, infundibulum, from infundere, to pour in or into, a funnel, a funnel-shaped vessel.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped.

IN-fun'du-lum, n. [Infundibulum, the funnel, a funnel.] A funnel-shaped vessel.

IN-fu'lir-i-form', or IN-fu-lir'i-form', a. [Lat. infundibulum, a funnel; from infundere, to pour in or into, a funnel, a funnel-shaped vessel.] Having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped.

IN-fu'li-ris, v. t. [imp. & p. p. infunilating; p. pr. & vb. n. infunilating.] [Lat. infundicare, a funnel, from in and fundere, to pour.] 1. To pour in, as a liquid. 2. To pour into or upon. To infuse or impute. To collect or animate. 4. To steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.

IN-fu'lir-i-ty, n. 1. From infuse.] Capability of being infused, or infused in. 2. [Prefix in, not, and fusibility.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

IN-fus'tible, a. 1. From infuse, v.] Capable of being infused. 2. [Prefix in, not, and fusible.] Not fusible; incapable of becoming attached or united.

IN-fus'sion, n. 1. Act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; zeal. 2. That which is infused; suggestion. 3. (Pharmacy.) (a.) Act or process of steering a medicine or plant substance into the animal or plant in order to extract its virtues. (b.) The liquid which is obtained by this process.

IN-fus'tive, a. Having the power of infusion. [Rare.]
an animal body, thus injected. 5. (Steam-eng.) (a.) Act of throwing cold water into a condenser. (b.) The act of expelling the air from a condenser to produce a vacuum.

In-ject'or, n. A person or thing that injects.

In-join', v. t. See ENJOIN.

In-jî-dü-e'üs (-i-ú'se), a. 1. Not judicious; void of judgment. 2. Not according to sound judgment or discretion.

Syn. — Indiscreet; inconsistent; incalculable; unwise; maladroit; incautious.

In-jî-dü-e'üs-ness, n. Quality of being injudicious.

In-jûnct'ion, n. [Lat. injunctio, from injunction, to join into, to enjoin, from prefix in and jungere, to join.] 1. The act of compelling or binding; a compulsion. 2. That which enjoineth; an order; a command; a precept. 3. (Law.) A writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.

In-jure (53), v. t. [imp. & p. p. INJURED; p. pr. & vb. n. INJURING.] [Lat. injurici, from injuria. See INJURY.] To do harm to; to hurt; to damage — used in a variety of senses; as, (a.) To hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health. (b.) To damage or lessen the value of, as of estate. (c.) To slander, or impair, as reputation or character. (d.) To impair or diminish, as happiness. (e.) To give pain to, as the sensibilities or the feelings. (f.) To impair, as the intellect or mind.

In-ju'ercr, n. One who injures or wrongs.

In-jus'ti-ti-a'tion, n. [Lat. injustitia, from injustus, injurious, wrongful, unjust.] That which injures or brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good; misfortune.

In-jûst'i-ce, n. Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual; wrong.

Ink, n. [OE. enke, inke, from Lat. caerucentum, Gr. érßeux, from the root érne, burnt in, burnt in, encaustic, from énaé, to burn in, to paint in, to paint in, encaustic, † encaustic, — with colors mixed with wax.] A colored fluid, used in writing, printing, and the like.

Ink, v. i. [imp. & p. p. INKED (ink't); p. pr. & vb. n. INKING.] To black or death with ink.

Ink'horn, n. An inkstand; — so called as formerly made of horn.

In-kâ'ne, n. State of being injurying.

In-kâ'ning, n. [Contracted from in-italicizing, with the accent on the first syllable.] 1. Inclination; desire. 2. Hence, a hint or whisper; an intimation. [Ital. inchiutare, for tellinking and writing minus.]

In-kâ'ny, a. Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

In-lâ'ce, v. i. [imp. & p. p. INLACED (in-lâ'st); p. pr. & vb. n. INLACING.] To work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace.

In-lâ'ga-tion, n. [L & Law Lat. inlagatio, from inlagare, to restore to law, from in and in- and lagus, lag, law.] (Law.) The restitution of an outlawed person to the protection of the state.

In-lat, p. p. of inlay. See INLAY.

In-lân'd, a. 1. Within the land; remote from the sea; inland, on or within the land or country; domestic: not foreign. 2. Drawn and payable in the same country.

In-lân'd, n. The interior part of a country. [Try.]

In-lân'd-er, n. One who lives in the interior of a country.

In-lay, v. t. [imp. & p. INLAYED (in-lay'); p. pr. & vb. n. IN-LAYING.] To insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a groundwork of some other material.

In-lî'ây, n. Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. [Inlay.]

In-lî'âyer, n. One who inlays, or whose occupation it is to inlay.

In-net', n. 1. A passage or opening by which an inclosed place is connected with the open air; an opening in the side of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between islands.

In-ty, a. Internal; interior; secret.

In-ty, a. Internally; in the heart; secretly.

In-ty, adv. [Eng. in, to, or, in, q. v., and mate.] One who lives in the same apartment or house with another.

In-mô'st, a. Deepest or furthest within.

In-nâ're, n. [A.-S. innir, inn, house, chamber, inn.] 1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; a tavern; a public house; a grocer’s shop; a hotel. 2. One of the four corners of a building, at which the walls meet the roof. 3. In the room where students of law, and also one of the buildings in which students at law have their lodgings. [Eng.]

In-nî, v. i. 1. To put under cover; to shelter. 2. To place, or cause to place, under cover; to conceal. 3. To hedge about with hedges.

In-n'é'te, a. [Lat. innatus, from innaerare, to be born; innatus, born, p. p. natus, to be born.] 1. Born; natural; natural. 2. Originating in, or derived from, the constitution, or the intellect, as opposed to being acquired from experience.

In-né'te-ly, or In-né'tely, adv. Naturally.

In-né'te-ness, n. or In-né'teness, n. Quality of being innate or inherent; natural disposition.

In-név-ga-ble, a. Ineasable of being navigated.

In-ner, a. 1. Further in; interior; internal. 2. Not obvious or apparent; discovered; obscure. 3. Pertaining to the spirit or its phenomena.

In-ner-mô'st, a. Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.

In-né-ver, n. [Lat. in, and nervus, sinew, nerve.]. 1. Act of inverting. 2. (Physiol.) Nervous activity.

In-nâ'rv'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IN ner'vED; p. pr. & vb. n. IN ner'ving.] To give nervous energy or power to; to inordinate; to strengthen.

In-nô'hold-e'cr, n. A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travelers.

In-nîng, n. [Eng. in, prep. & adv., q. v.], a. In-gathering of. [Gr. in, prep. & adv. — In, for, nor; ing, for using the bath. 3. pl. Lands recovered from the sea.

Inn-keeper, n. An innholder.

In-no'cen-cence, n. 1. State of being innocent; innocuousness. 2. The state of being not chargeable with guilt or sin; purity of heart. 3. Ignorance; imbecility.

In-no'cen-cty, n. The same as INNOCENCE, but obsoletely or antiquated.

In-no'cent, a. [Lat. innocens, from in and nocere, to harm, hurt.] 1. Not harmful; free from that which can injure. 2. Free from guilt; not tainted with sin. 3. Free from the guilt of a particular sin or evil action. 4. Lawful; permitted. 5. Not contraband.

Syn. — Harmless; innocuous; inoffensive; guiltless; spotless; immaculate; pure; unblamable; blameless; faultless; guiltless; innocent; harmless; blameless; excusable; innocent.

In-no'cent, n. One free from guilt or harm. 2. An ignorant person; hence, an idiot; a dolt; a simpleton.

In-no'cent-ly, adv. In an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly.

Inno'cuous, a. [Lat. innocuus, from in and nocere, hurtful, nocere, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent.

In-no'cuous-ly, adv. Without injurious effects.

In-no'cuous-ness, n. Quality of being innocuous.

In-no'vâ'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INNOV'ATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INNOV'ATING.] [Lat. innovare, to innovate; from in, in, into, into, to; novus, new.] To change by introducing something new. 2. To introduce as something new.

In-no'vâ'te, v. i. To introduce novelties. [Ital.]

In-no'vâ-tîon, n. 1. Act of innovating. 2. A change effected by innovating.

In-no'vâ-tor, n. One who innovates.

In-no'vi'ois (nôk'shius), a. 1. Free from micelincious qualities; harmless in effects; innocent. 2. Free from crime; guiltless.

In-no'vi'oish-ly (nôksh'ish-y), adv. Harmlessly.

In-no'vi'oish-ness (nôksh'ish-ness), n. State of being innoxious.

In-nú'èndo (in-nû'ëndô), n.; pl. INNUÈN'DÔES. [Lat. innuere, to give a nod, from in and an hypothetical nuere, to nod.] 1. An oblique hint; a remote intimation or allusion. 2. (Law.) An averted employment in proceedings for some fault, or slander, to point the application to persons or subjects, of the alleged libellous or defamatory matter.

Syn. — Intimation. — An innuendo supposes a representation to the mind, or even to the imagination. A hint, a nodding (by nodding) some- thing beyond which is injurious to the character, &c., of the person aimed at. An intimation turns on some public or general use of language, in such a manner as to convey into the mind the implications of an injurious nature without making any direct charges, and which, if so regarded, would be one of the heaviest instruments of malice and falsehood.

In-nû'ner'ma-bîl'i-ty, n. State of being innumerable.

In-nû'ner'ma-bîl'e-ble, a. Not capable of being numbered, for multitude. 2. Very numerous.

Syn. — Countless; numberless; unnumbered.
INNUMERABLENESS, n. State of being innumerable.
IN-nu-mer-a-ble-ness, n. State of being innumerable.
IN-nu-mer-a-ble, adj. Without number.
IN-nu-mer-a-ble, a. [Innumerableness.]
IN-nu-trí-tious (in-nú-trí-thú's), a. Not nutritious, or
nourishing; innutritious.
IN-nu-trí-tive, a. Not nourishing; innutritious.
IN-nu-trí-tious, n. Want of observation; neglect of ex-
namination; negligence.
IN-ob-serv'ant, a. Not taking notice; heedless.
IN-oc-u-lá-tor, a. Nothing to be inoculated.
IN-oc-u-lá-tor, n. A person or agency for in-
oculating.
IN-oc-u-lá-tor, v. t. To inoculate.
IN-o-dór-o-ú's, Wandering scent; having no smell.
IN-o-fí-sive, a. Giving no offense, provocation, or disturbance.
IN-o-fí-sive, n. Harmless; doing no injury or mischief.
IN-o-fí-sive, adj. Without giving offense.
IN-o-fí-sive-ness, n. Quality of being inoffensive.
IN-o-fí-sive, a. [Of -offish, a. not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer.
IN-o-fí-sive, a. [Inoffically, a. Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.
IN-o-fí-sive, a. 1. Not civil or attentive. 2. ( LAW ) Regardless of natural obligation; contrary to
natural duty.
IN-o-pér-a-tive, a. Not operative; producing no effect.
IN-o-por-tú-nó's, a. Not opportune; unseasonable in
time. 1. (Venial time.
IN-o-por-tú-nó's, adv. Unseasonably; at an in-
opportune time.
IN-o-rí-di-na-cy, n. Deviation from order or rule
prescribed. 2. Excess, or want of moderation.
IN-o-rí-di-na-cy, a. [Latin, inordinatus ] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds.
IN-gänge, n. 1. Not organic; devoid of an
IN-organ-ic-al, organized structure; unorganized.
2. Pertaining to the department of unorganized sub-
stances or species.
IN-scu-lá-tor, v. i. [imp. & p. p. insculatated; p. pr. & vb. n. INSCULATING. [Lat. in and osculat, to
kiss, to lead, as a kiss spread over these two extremities; to anastomose. 2. To blend, or become
united.
IN-scu-lá-tor, v. t. To unite by apposition or contact,
as two vessels in an animal body. 2. To unite
indefinitely.
IN-scu-lá-tion, n. 1. Junction of different branches of
tubular vessels, so that their contents pass from one to the other; anastomosis. 2. An inherent union or
blending.
IN-quest, n. [Lat. inquisitum, from inquisitum, p. p.
to inquire. See INQUIRE.] 1. Act of inquiring; in-
quiry; quest. 2. (Law.) General. Judicial inquirer; official examination. 3. A jury, particularly a coroner’s jury.
IN-qui-é-tú-dé (in-qui-e-tú'dé), n. Disturbed state; uneasiness especially evil mind.
IN-qui-étu-dé, n. Capable of being inquired into.
n. INQUIRING.] [Lat. inquirere, from prefix in and
querere, to ask questions or questions.
2. To make examination or investigation.
IN-quié-té, v. t. To ask about; to make examination or inquiry respecting.
IN-quis-ition, n. 1. Conduct of those who inquire or examines.
IN-quis-itión (in-kwí'shún), n. 1. Act of inquiring; in-
quiry; examination; investigation. 2. (Law.) General.
Inquisition. 3. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A court of inquir
examination and punishment of heretics.
IN-qui-sí-tión-al, a. 1. Relating to inquiry or inquisi-
tion; making inquiry. 2. Of, or pertaining to, the
inquisition.
IN-qui-sí-tive, a. Apt to ask questions: given to re-
questing.
IN-quir-y, n. Inquiring; prying; curious. — Curious denotes a feeling, and inquisitive a habit. We are curious when we desire to learn something, and we are inquisitive when we set our
selves to gain it by inquiry or research. Prying implies in-
quicknessness when carried to excess, and is more com-
monly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others.
IN-qui-tive, a. With curiosity to inquire.
IN-qui-tive-ness, n. Quality of being inquisitive.
IN-qui-tor, n. 1. One who inquires; especially, one
whose official duty it is to inquire and examine. 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A member of the inquisition.
IN-quis-i-tive, a. 1. Pertaining to inquisition.
2. Pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its
practices.
IN-quir-e, v. i. [imp. & p. p. INQUERYED; p. pr. & vb. n.
INQUERYING.] To inclose or surround with rails.
IN-road, n. A sudden or desultory incursion or inva-
sion; irruption. [unmusical.
IN-su-bri-ty, n. Unsalturfulness; unsalturfulness.
IN-su-bri-ty, n. Unsalturfulness; unsalturfulness.
IN-su-bri-ty, n. Not admitting of cure; incurable; irredeemable.
IN-su-bri-ty, a. Undiscovered in mind. 2. Used by, or
appropriate to, insane persons.
IN-su-bri-ty, adj. Unsalturfulness; unsalturfulness.
IN-su-bri-ty, n. The state of being insane; unsalturfulness of
mind; derangement of intellect.
IN-su-bri-ty, adj. — Languor; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; mania; madness; crusis; frenzy; mania; incacity; insanity. (In-
sanity is the generic term for all such diseases; insanity has now an equal amount of meaning, though once used to denote periodi-
incacity; insanity has the same extent, though originally
referred to the rage created by the disease; derange-
ment, aberration, alienation, incacity; insanity; delirium, mania, and frenzy denote excited states of the
disease; dementia denotes the loss of mental power by this means; monomania is insanity upon a single subject.
IN-sa-á-ti-a-bi-le (in-sa-á-ti-a-bil), a. [Lat. insatiabilis, from
insatius, not, and satiatus, to satisfy. Incapable of
being satisfied or appeased.
IN-sa-á-ti-a-bi-ness (in-sa-á-ti-a-bis), n. Greediness of appetite
that can not be satisfied or appeased.
IN-sa-á-ti-a-bly, adv. With greediness not to be
IN-sa-á-ti-a-to (in-sa-á-ti-a-to, a. Not to be satisfied;
IN-sa-á-ti-a-tive, a. Not salutarious; unsalturful.
IN-sa-á-ti-a-ble, a. Not capable of being saturated.
IN-sé-cent (in-sek-ent), n. [Lat. insinicus, incisor, from
insula, island, and sin, to pierce, to stick, to thrust.
2. Having little or no knowledge; ignorant.
3. Having knowledge or insight; intelligent.
n. INSCRIBING.] [Lat. inscribere, from prefix in and
scribe, to write.] 1. To write or engrave; to impr.
2. To mark with letters, characters, or words. 3. To
remark by a short address, less formal than a dedi-
cation. 4. To imprint deeply; to impress. 5. [Geom.]
To draw within or one figure within another.
INSCRIBE, n. 1. One who inscribes.
IN-scrip-tion, n. 1. The act of inscribing. 2. That
which is inscribed; especially, any thing written or
engraved on a solid substance for duration. 3. An
address or consolation of a book to a person, as a mark of re-
verence.
IN-scrip-tion, n. Bearing inscription, or
IN-scrip-tion, v. t. To write on a scroll.
IN-scrip-tion, n. Quality of being inscrutable;
inscrutableness.
IN-scrip-tion, n. 1. Incapable of being searched into
and understood by inquiry or study. 2. Incapable of
being discovered, or understood by human reason.
IN-scrip-tion-able, n. Quality of being inscrutable;
inscrutableness.
IN-scrip-tion-able, a. As so not to be found out.
IN-sén-ém, n. To impress or mark with a seam.
IN-seé-a-bli, n. [Lat. inscriptus, from prefix, in, not,
and scabellum, a stool, seat.] 1. A stool, seat, or
capable of being divided by a cutting instrument.
IN-sect, n. [Lat. insectum, from insecrens, p. of inse-
care, to cut in, applied to certain small animals, whose
food, foot; érè, rude, pull; cell, chase, call, echo; gem, set; as; exist; linger, link; this.
In'stance, n. 1. A point in duration; a moment. 2. A particular time. 3. A day of the present or current result.

In-stát'na-cean, n. The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness.

In-stán'ta-aneous, a. Existing in an instant.

In-stán'ta-neo-ly, adv. In an instant; in a moment.

In-stán'ta-neo-ness, n. Quality of being instantaneous.

In-stá'tion er, adv. [Lat.] Immediately; at the present time; without delay; instantly.

In-stántly, adv. 1. Without the least delay or interval. 2. With urgency or importunity.

Syn. — Directly; immediately; at once. See DIRECTLY.

In-stâr', v. t. To set with stars, or with brilliants.

In-starte', v. t. [imp. & p. p. instarated; p. pr. & vb. n. instarting.] To act or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

In-staur'rate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. instaurated; p. pr. & vb. n. instaurating.] To renew or renovate. [Rare.]

In-staur'ra-tion, n. Restoration of a thing to its former state, after decay, lapse, or dilapidation; renewal; repair; renovation.

In-stând', adv. 1. In the stead, place, or room. 2. Equivalent to; equal to.

In-stee'p', v. t. [imp. & p. p. insteeped (in-step'); p. pr. & vb. n. insteeping.] To steep or soak; to drench.

In-step, n. [Prefix in and step.] 1. The projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg. 2. The great part of the bottom of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

In-sti-gâte', v. t. [imp. & p. p. instigated; p. pr. & vb. n. instigating.] [Lat. instigare, instigator, from instigare, to incite.] To instigate or urge forward; to set on.

Syn. — To stimulate; urge; spur; provoke; tempt; incite; incite; encourage; animate.

In-sti'ga'tion, n. Act of instigating, or state of being instigated; incitement as to evil or wickedness.

In-sti-gâ'tor, n. One who instigates; a tempter.

In-stil', v. t. [imp. & p. p. instilled; p. pr. & vb. n. instilling.] 1. To pour in drops. 2. To instill slowly, or by degrees.

In-stil-li'âtion, n. 1. Act of instilling, or infusing by drops or by small quantities. 2. Act of infusing into the mind. 3. That which is instilled or in fused.

In-stil-li'âtor, n. One who instills; an instillator.

In-still'er, n. One who instills; an instillator.

In-stil'mation, n. 1. The act of instilling; instillation. 2. That which is instilled.

In-stinct', a. [Lat. instinctus, p. of instincere, to incite, incite.] Urged from within; moved; animated; recalled.

In-stînct, n. Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action; specifically, the natural, unreasoning impulse of an animal, by which it is guided in the performance of any action, without thought of improvement in the method.

In-stinct'ive, a. Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience.

In-stinct'ively, adv. By force of instinct.

In-stît'tute (30), v. t. [imp. & p. p. instituted; p. pr. & vb. n. instituting.] [Lat. instituere, institutum, from instare, to stand, to be on foot, to begin, to found, to found, to establish, to stand, to stand.] 1. To set up; to establish; to appoint; to ordain. 2. To originate; to found. 3. To begin; to commence; to set in operation. 4. (Eccl. Law.) To found with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls.

In-stît'tute, n. 1. Any thing instituted; established law; settled order. 2. That which is established as authoritative; precept; maxim; principle. 3. An act, from institution, a literary and philosophical society. 4. pl. (a) A book of elements or principles, especially, a work containing the principles of jurisprudence. (b) Physiology, the application of the practice.

In-stît'tu-tion, n. 1. Act of instituting; as (a.) Establishment; foundation; enactment. (b.) Instruction; education. (c.) (Eccl. Law.) Act or ceremonial of installing a censure, etc. 2. That which is instituted or established. (a.) Established order, or method; or custom; encumbrance; ordination. (b.) An established or organized society; a

-food, -foot, -urn, -ryde, -pull; -cell, -chaise, -call, -echo; -gem, -get; -ag; -exist; -lunger, -luke; -this
tional. 2. (Math.) (a) Pertaining to, or being a whole number. (b) Pertaining to, or proceeding by, integration.
In-tegra-tion, n. The whole; a whole number.
2. (Math.) An expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential.
In-te-gral-ly, adv. Wholly; completely.
In-tend-ing, a. Including a part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.
In-te-grate, v. t. (imp. & p. p. INTEGRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INTEGRATING.) 1. To make entire; to give the sum or total.
2. (Math.) To find the integral of.
In-te-gra-tion, n. 1. Act of making entire. 2. (Math.) Operation of finding the primitive function, which has a given differential.
In-tég-ri-ty, n. [Lat. integritas.] See INTEGRITY. 1. State of being entire or complete; wholeness. 2. Moral soundness; honesty; uprightness. 3. Unimpaired, or unobstructed, action.
Syn. — Purity; honesty; uprightness; virtue; rectitude.
In-te-gu-ment, n. [Lat. integumentum, from integere, to cover, from in and tegere, to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; specifically (Anat.), a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part.
In-tel-léct, n. [Lat. intellectus, from intelligere, to understand, from inter, between, and legere, to select, to choose, to recognize; inter + legere.] A part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to judge and comprehend.
In-tel-léctu-al, a. 1. Having power to understand. 2. Produced by the understanding. 3. Capable of being perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses.
In-tel-léctu-ly, adv. With intelligence.
In-tel-léctu-al-ism, n. 1. Intellectual power. 2. The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.
In-tel-léctu-al-ist, n. 1. One who overrates the understanding and the intellect, who believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.
In-telli-gé-ence, n. [Lat. intelligentia.] 1. Act of knowing. 2. The intellect as a gift or endowment. 3. Capacity for the higher faculties of the intellect. 4. Information communicated. 5. General information.
In-telli-gent, a. 1. Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason. 2. Endowed with a good intellect; well informed.
Syn. — Sensible; understanding; skilful.
In-telli-gent-tial, a. Pertaining to the intelligence; intellectual.
In-telli-gent-tial-ly, adv. In an intelligent manner.
In-telli-gent-tial-ity, n. Quality or state of being intelligent.
In-telli-gible, a. Capable of being understood or comprehended.
Syn. — Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.
In-telli-gible-ness, n. The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.
In-tém-per-ance, n. Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence.
2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.
3. Act of becoming, or state of being, intemperate.
In-tém-per-ate, a. Indulging to excess any appetite or passion, either habitually or in a particular instance. 2. Excessive; ungovernable; inordinate. 3. Applied to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.
In-tém-per-ate-ly, adv. In an intemperate manner; immoderately; excessively.
In-tém-per-ate-ness, n. State of being intemperate.
In-tén-a-ble, a. Incapable of being held; unmanageable.
In-tend', v. t. [imp. & p. p. INTENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. INTENDING.] [Lat. intendere, intention and inten-
sum, int, within, and mittere, to send.] 1. To send, in; to let in; to admit. 2. To let in; to enter.

Intro-spection, n. [Lat. introspectare, introspection, fr. intro, within, and spectare, to look.] To look into; or within; to view the inside of.

In-trö-spic-tion, n. [from the inside or interior.

In-trö-spection, n. [Lat. introspection, fr. intro, within, and spectare, to look.] To look into; or within; to view the inside of.

In-tro-vörsion, n. Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

In-tro-vörsive, a. [imp. & p. p. introverted; p. pr. & vb. n. introverting.] [Lat. intro, within, and vertere, to turn.] To turn inward.

In-tryd'e, v. t. [Lat. intruder, from in and trudere, to thrust.] 1. To thrust one's self in; to enter, welcome or unwelcome, into company. 2. To enter or force one's self in without permission.

In-tryd'e, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. intruded; p. pr. & vb. n. intruding.] To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome. 2. To force or cast in. 3. (Geol.) To force into, as the cleats or fissures of rocks.

Syn. — To obtrude; encroach; infringe; intrude; trespass. See OBTRUDE.

In-trö-d'er, n. One who introduces.

In-trö'sg, n. (—trö'sg), n. 1. Act of intruding; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment. 2. (Geol.) The penetrating of one rock, while in a molten state, into the cavities of other rocks. 3. (Law.) A stranger or a person of another estate or something of freehold is determined, before him in remainder or reversion.

In-try'slion-ist, n. One who introduces into the place of another, or who favors such intrusion.

In-trö'sive, a. Tending or apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome.

In-trö'st, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. intrusted; p. pr. & vb. n. intrusting.] To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of.

Syn. — To commit; consign; confide.

In-tu'tion- (ish'un), n. [Lat. intueri, intuits, to look on, from prefix in and tuere, to look.] 1. An act of immediate knowledge, in perception or consciousness. 2. A look that can not be acquired by, but is assumed in, experience.

In-tu'tion-al, a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, intuition, as derived or obtained by intuition; intuitive.

In-tu'tiv'e (23), a. 1. Seeing clearly. 2. Knowing by intuition. 3. Received or obtained by intuition.

In-tu'tiv-ly, adv. In an intuitive manner; without reasoning.

In-tu'm-mesce' (in-tu'mes'c), v. i. [imp. & p. p. intumesced (in-tu'mes'ced) in-tu'mes'cing [Lat. intumescere, from prefix in and tumescere, to swell up.] To enlarge or expand with heat; to swell.

In-tu'mes-ce'nce, n. 1. Action of swelling. 2. A swelling with bubbles; a tympanum.

In-tu'mes-ces, n. [Lat. intumesceo, intumescens, and sus- ceptio, a taking up or in.] 1. Reception of one part within another. 2. (Anat.) The abnormal reception of a part of a tube, by inversion and descent, within a corresponding part of another tube.

In-tu'min'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. intumined; p. pr. & vb. n. intuming.] To twine or twist into, or together; to wreath.

In-tu'min'v', v. t. [imp. & p. p. intwined; p. pr. & vb. n. intwining.] To twist into or together.

In-tu'mbrâ'te, v. t. [Lat. inumbrare, inumbra, from prefix in and umbra, to shade, from umbra, shade; It. umbra.] To overshadow; to shade.

In-tu'md'ant, a. Overshadowing. [Rare.]

In-tu'mâ'de, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. intundates; p. pr. & vb. n. intundating.] [Lat. inundare, inundarum, from prefix in and undare, to rise to waves, to overflow, from unda, a wave.] 1. To overflow; to deluge; to flood.

In-tu'mân'due'n, n. 2. To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

In-tu'mân'dunt, n. 1. Act of inundating, or state of being inundated; a flood. 2. An overflowing or superfluous abundance.

In-tu-bâ'nli-tys, n. Want of urbanity or courtly; incivility.

In-vöor (yr'm), v. t. [imp. & p. pr. inured; p. pr. & vb. n. inuring.] [Prefx in and ure (obs.), to use, practice, from Lat. augurium, augury. Cf. INAUGURATE.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience; to harden; to habituate; to accustom.

In-år, v. i. To take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

In-år'remnt (yr'm), n. Use; practice; habit; usage; use.

In-år'm, v. i. 1. To bury; to inter; to entomb. 2. To put in a urn.

In-u'ti-li-tys, n. Uselessness; unprofitableness.

In-va'de', v. t. [imp. & p. pr. invading; p. pr. & vb. n. invading.] [Lat. invadere, invasum, from prefix in and cadere, to go.] 1. To enter with hostile intentions; to attack. 2. To infringe; to encroach on; to violate.

In-va'd'er, n. One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

In-vâl'id, a. [Lat. invalidus, from prefix in and validus, from validere, to be strong, to be in force.] 1. Of no force, weight, or censure; week; weak. 2. (Law.) Having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null.

In-va-lid, a. In ill health; feeble; infirm.

In-va-lid (110), n. A person who is weak and infirm; a sickly or feeble person.

In-va-lid, v. t. To enroll or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

In-va'lî-dîte, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. invalidated; p. pr. & vb. n. invalidating.] See supra. To render invalid; to destroy the strength or validity of.

In-va'lî-dûn, n. Act or process of rendering invalid.

In-va-lî-dûn'ty, n. Want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.

In-vâl'nu-a-bîc, a. [Prefix in, infix, intensively, and valuable.] Dear beyond any assignable value; inestimable.

In-vâl'nu-a-bîl-i-tys, n. Quality of being invariable.

In-vâl'nu-a-bîc, a. Not given to variation or change; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; always uniform.

In-vâl'nu-a-bîl-i-ness, n. Constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

In-vâl'nu-a-bîl-i-ty, a. Without alteration or change.

In-vâl'nsion, n. [See In-va-len.] 1. Act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; encroachment. 2. A warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; a raid. 3. Approach of any foe, or any thing hurtful or perilous.

Syn. — Invasion; incursion; inroad. — Invasion is generic, denoting a forcible entrance into a foreign country. Incursion signifies a single act of sudden and unseasonable invasion; it denotes a particularly violent invasion; inroad includes the idea of invasion with a design to occupy.

In-vâl'sive, a. Tending to invade; aggressive.

In-vêc'tive, n. [See infrâ.] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; a harsh or reproachful accusation.

Syn. — Abuse; censure; reproach.

In-vêc'tive, a. [Lat. inventivus, from invenire. See Invenire.] Critical; satirical; abusive; railing.

In-vid' (in-vi'd), v. t. [imp. & p. p. inveigled (in-vî'gled); p. pr. & vb. n. inveigling.] [Lat. invenire, to carry or bring in or against, to inveigh, from prefix in and venire, to come.] To exclaim or rail against; to express reproach.

In-vid'ner (in-vî'nér), n. One who rails; a raider.

In-vid'gle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. inveigled; p. pr. & vb. n. inveigling.] [Norm. Fr. enveguier, to inveigh, to blind; Er. avengeur, from avengeur, blind, from Lat. ab and ocule, eye.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle.

In-vid'gle-men't, n. Act of inveigling; which inveigles; enticement.

In-vid'ger, n. One who inveigles.

In-vê'-men't, n. Act of finding out; contrivance of欺骗, fraud, artifice, to outwit; to cheat, to trick which is inveigled; an original contrivance. 3. Power of inveigling. In-vê'-live, a. Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

In-vên'tôr, n. One who finds out something new; a contriver.

In-vên'gùl-nal, a. Of, or pertaining to, an inventory.

In-vên'-to-ry (60), n. [Lat. inventarium. See Invent.] 1. A list of the property of which a person or estate is
INVENTORY

found to be possessed. 2. Any catalogue of movable, as the goods &c. of a merchant or the like.

Syn.—List; register; roll; schedule; catalogue.


In-vêr'ttes, a. A female who invents.

In-ver-sè (14), a. [Lat. inversus, p. p. of invertere. See INVERT.] 1. Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal. 2. (Bot.) Having a position of attachment or position of growth of organs the reverse of that which is usual. 3. (Math.) Opposite in nature and effect.

In-ver-sē, adv. In an inverted order or manner.

In-ver-sē, v. t. To make an act of inverting, or change of order; a reversed position.

In-vert, a. [OE. undert. See undertene, from prefix un- in undertaking, from prefix in- and vertus, to turn.] 1. To turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to. 2. [Mus.] To change the position of—said of the tones which form a chord, or the parts which compose harmony.

In-ver-te-brāl, a. (Zool.) Destitute of a vertebral column, as some animals; invertebrate.

In-ver-te-brāte, n. (Zool.) An animal having no vertebral column.

In-ver-te-brā-te, a. (Zool.) Destitute of a back bone; having no vertebral column; invertebrate.

In-ver-tēd, p. a. 1. Changed in order; reversed. 2. (Geol.) Situated apparently in reverse order, as strata when folded back upon themselves by upheaval and the like.

In-ver-tē-blē, a. Incapable of being inverted or turned.

In-ver-tē-blé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INVERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. INVESTING.] [Lat. investire, from pref. in and vestire, to clothe, to dress.] To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array. 2. To endow; hence, to confer; to give. 3. To clothe, as with office or authority; to grace; to deck. 4. (Mil.) To inclose; to surround, so as to intercept supply of men and provisions and prevent escape; to lay siege to. 5. To place, as property, so that it will be safe and yield a profit.

In-ver-tē-blē, v. i. 1. To make an investment.

In-ver-tē-blā-ga-bile, a. Admitting of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by search.

In-ver-tē-blā-ga-tē, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INVESTIGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INVESTIGATING.] [Lat. investigare, investigate, from pref. in and investigare, to track, trace, from vestigium, footstep, track.] To follow up; to pursue; to search into.

In-ver-tē-blā-tion, n. Act of investigating; research; study; inquiry.

In-ver-tē-blā-tive, a. Given to investigation; inquisitive.

In-ver-tē-blā-tor, n. One who searches diligently into a subject; an inquirer.

In-ver-tē-tire, n. 1. (Fraternal Law.) The action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seisin. 2. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice, to any one that is invested or clothed.

In-ver-tē-ment, n. 1. Action of investing. 2. That which with any one is invested; a vestment. 3. (Mil.) Act of besieging by an armed force. 4. The laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

In-ver-tē-OR, n. One who invests.

In-ver-tē-er-a-cy, n. Long continuance, or the firmness of any vested or invested obstancy of any quality or state acquired by time.

In-ver-tē-er-ate (45), a. [Lat. inverteratus, p. p. of invertere, to render old, from pref. in- and vertere, to turn.] Established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted.

In-ver-tē-er-ate, a. 2. Having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual.

In-ver-tē-er-ate-ly, adv. With obstinacy; violently.

In-ver-tē-er-ase-ness, n. Obstancy continued by time; inveracity.

In-vid-iō-lus (77), a. [Lat. invidiosus, from invidia, envy.] 1. Envious; desirous. 2. Likely to incur ill-will; likely to provoke envy or hatred.

In-vid-iō-lus, adv. In an invidious manner.

In-vid-iö-us-ness, n. The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

In-vig-inance, n. Want of vigilance; neglect of vigilance and vigi-lan-cy, watching.

In-vig-or-ate, v. t. [imp. & vb. n. INVIGOR-ATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INVIGORATING.] [Lat. pref. in- and

inver, force, strength, vigor.] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to invigorate.

In-vig-or-ā-tion, n. Action of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

In-vî-čî-bî-lî-ty, n. Quality of being invincible; in-}

invincible, a. Incapable of being conquered or over-}

come; unconquerable; insuperable.

In-vî-čî-ble-ness, n. Quality of being unconquerable;}

insuperable.

In-vî-čî-bî-ly, adv. Unconquerably; insuperably.

In-vî-čî-bî-lî-ty, n. Quality of being inviolable; invi-}

olableness.

In-vî-čî-bî-lî, a. 1. Not violable; not capable of being}

broken or violated; not to be profaned; sacred. 2. Not}

susceptible of hurt or wound.

In-vî-čî-bî-ly, adv. Without violation.

In-vo-lat-ē, a. [imp. & p. p. INVOLVED; p. pr. & vb. n. IN-VOLVING.] [Lat. involvere.] 1. To ask; to request; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit. 2. To allure; to tempt to come.

Syn.—To solicit; bid; call; summons; attract; entice.

In-vo-lat-e, v. i. To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

In-vo-lat-e-r, n. One who invites.

In-vo-là-rite, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INVOCATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INVOCATING.] [Lat. invoicare, invoaculum, from pref. in and vocare, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer.

In-vo-la-tion, n. 1. Act of addressing in prayer. 2. The form or sort of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity. 3. (Law.) A call or summons; especially, a judicial call, demand, or order.

In-vo-lae, n. [Fr. envoyer, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. devoirs, a sending or things sent, from envoy, to send. See Envoy.] (Com.) A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

In-vo-la-tē, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INVOICED (Invoixed); p. pr. & vb. n. INVOICING.] To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

In-vo-lē-čē, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INVOICED (In-vōkēd); p. pr. & vb. n. INVOICING.] See INVOICE.

In-vo-lē-cē, n. 1. To call for or ask; to invite earnestly or solemnly. 2. To address in prayer.

In-vo-lē-cel, or In-vo-lē-čel, n. [Diminutive of involucr-, q. v.] (Bot.) A partial or small involucre.

In-vo-lē-cre, n. [Lat., from involucro, to wrap up, envelop.] (Bot.) A whorl or set of sepals around a flower, umbel, or head.

In-vo-lē-uncat-ly, adv. Not by choice; not spontaneously.

In-vo-lē-uncat-ness, Quality of being involuntary; unwillingness.

In-vo-lē-uncat-ry, n. 1. Not having will or the power of choice. 2. Independent of will or choice. 3. Not proceeding from choice; not done willingly.

In-vo-lē-te, n. [See infra.] (Gram.) A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it.

In-vo-lē-te, a. [Lat. involutus, p. p. of involvere.

In-vo-lē-te, a. [Bot.] Rolled inward from the edge.

In-vo-lē-tion, n. [Lat. involutio. See INVOKE.] 1. Action of involving; 2. State of being involved; complication. 3. That in which any thing is involved; envelope.

invol. (4), a. (Gram.) The insertion of one or more clauses between the agent or subject and the verb, in a way which involves or complicates the construction. 5.
INVOKE

(Math.) The act or process of raising a quantity to any given power.

In-vó'li, v. t. [imp. & p. p. INVOLVED; p. pr. & vb. n. INVOLVING.] [Lat. involvere, involutum, to roll about, wrap up, from prefix in- and volvere, to roll.] 1. To enfold; to wind round. 2. To envelop in anything which exists on all sides. 3. To complicate or make intricate. 4. To connect by way of natural consequence or effect. 5. To include by rational or logical construction; to contain. 6. To overwhelm; to embarrass. 7. To take in; to catch. 8. (Math.) To raise to any assigned power.

Syn. — To imply; implicate; complicate; entangle; embroil. — The origin of the word is opposed to express, or act forth; thus, an implicit engagement is fairer to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not stated in so many words. Involves goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, its meaning is more general, containing in it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection. War, for example, involves wide-spread misery and death; the premises of a logical syllogism involve the consequent, so that this kind of reasoning is a simple process of evolution.

In-vó'li-ness, n. State of being involved. 

In-vó'li-ment, n. Act of involving; state of being involved. [Involuntary]

In-ví'lner-a-bil'ity, n. Quality or state of being vulnerable. [Vulnerable]

In-ví'lner-a-ble, a. Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury. [Vulnerable] 

In-wal'dy, adv. [imp. & p. p. INWALLED; p. pr. & vb. n. INWALLING.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

In-wa't, v. t. To envelop or cover being or within; interior. 

2. Seated in the mind or soul.

3. Inward, n. That which is inward or within; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of the body; the viscera.

In-wards, adv. Toward the inward or within.

In-wards, adj. [inwards, adv. To the inward; toward the inward; to the center or interior. 

In-wash', v. t. [imp. INWASHED; p. p. INWASHED.] To wash or wash over; to wash in.

In-work', v. t. To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

In-work', v. t. [INWORKED, p. p. & vb. n. INWORKING.] To work in or within.

In-wrap', v. t. [INWRAPPED, p. p. & vb. n. INWRAPPING.] To cover by wrapping; to envelop. 

In-wreath', v. t. To surround as with a wreath.

In-wreath', v. t. [INWRAPPED, p. p. & vb. n. WRAPPED.] To wrap or包裹 around other thing.

In-ye-cé, [n. [Braz.] (Bot. & Med.) A low, 

I-ní-lí-hu, n. [Lat. insolitus, from insolite, to be 

I-ní-sá-bil'ity, n. Quality of being insensible; irritability of temper.

I-ní-sá-bil'i-ty, v. t. [Lat. irresidibus, from irasitic, to be 

I-rá-tus, a. [Lat. iratus, from irasci, to be angry. 

I-rá-tus, a. [Lat. iratus, from irasci, to be angry. 

I-ré, a. [Lat. irae, anger, wrath, keen resentment.

I-rí-á, f. [L. irius; E. irid, rainbow.] A genus of butterflies, the female of which has a yellow or orange band across the abdomen.

I-rí-de-sçénce, n. Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

I-rí-des-cent, a. [Lat. iris, iris, the rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow.

I-rí'd-um, n. [Lat. from iris, iris, the rainbow, 

I-rí-sís, f. [Gr. iris, rainbow, and oinos, wine.] A genus of butterflies, of which the flower-de-luce, orris, and other species of flag, are examples.

I-rí-só, n. [G. iras, rainbow, and oinos, wine.] An instrument for exhibiting the colors of a rainbow.

I-rí-só, a. Pertaining to, or produced in, Ireland.

I-rí-sh, n. 1. The natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

2. The language of the Irish.

I-rí-sch-gn, n. A mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish.

I-rí-sch-móss, See CARRAGHEEN.

I-rí, v. t. [A.-S. arg, lazy, timid, evil; Ger. arg, bad, orig. avaricious, cowardly, whence argem, to vex, fret.] To weary; to give pain to; — used impersonally.

I-rí-somé, a. Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness.

Syn. — Tedious. —A task is irksome from the kind or severity of the labor involved; it is rendered tedious by the length of time occupied in its performance.

I-rí-somé-ly, adv. In a wearisome manner.

I-rí-somé-ness, n. Tediousness; weariness.

I-rón (Varn.), n. [A.-S. bræn, bræn, Goth. eisarn, Icel. jarn, W. haearn.] 1. One of the metallic elements. It is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture. It is very widely diffused, and the most used of all metals. 2. An iron instrument or utensil made of iron.

3. pl. Fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.

I-rón (Varn.), n. 1. Made of iron. 2. Resembling iron color, hardness, strength, &c.

I-rón (Varn.), n. [Lat. irus, from ira, anger; — see Ira.] 1. To smooth with an instrument of iron; especially, to smooth with a heated flat-iron. 2. To sharpen with an iron; to temper; to harden. 3. To furnish or arm with iron.

I-rón-bond (Varn.), a. 1. Bound with iron. 2. Faced or surrounded with rocks.

I-rón-clad (Varn.), a. Prohibited or covered with iron, as a vessel for naval warfare.

I-rón-clad (Varn.), n. A vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron.

I-rón-clad (Varn.), a. [See IRON-to, or con-

I-rón-ic-al, a. Taining or expressing, iron.


I-rón-mósk (Varn-moling), n. A dealer in iron wares, or hardware.

I-rón-seid (Varn.), n. 1. A strong man. 2. A cuirassier; — applied especially to Cromwell's cavalry.

I-rón-wood (Varn.), n. A tree of species belonging to several different genera.

I-rón-work (Varn-würk), n. 1. Any thing made of iron. 2. A framework where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundery, where it is made into heavy work.

I-rón-y (Varn-y), a. 1. Made or consisting of iron; parroting of iron. 2. Resembling iron; hard.

I-rón-y, n. Lat. ira, anger, irritation, dissimulation, from epies, to speak. A kind of ridiculing which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.
IRRADIANCÉ, n. 1. Emission of rays of light. 2. \(\text{Irradn}'\). -E, n. That which irradiates or is irradiated; luster; splendor.

IRRA't-ì'-át (77, v. t. [imp. & p. p. IRRA'DI'TED; p. pr. & vb. n. IRRA'DI'ATING.] [Lat. irradiare, irradiàtum, from p. pass. of ire, to be, and radiare, to shine, radiate, from radius, beam, ray.] 1. To cast a bright light upon or to illuminate. 2. To enlighten intellectually. 3. To animate by heat or light.

IRRA-dín'ção, n. -E'dn. -t, adj. 1. Associated with brightness, or anything shining. 2. That which is irradiated; illumination. 3. (Opt.) An apparent enlargement of brilliant objects beyond their physical limits.

IRRA'tion-al (irish\-'un\-aL), a. 1. Not rational; void of reason or understanding. 2. Contrary to reason. 3. (Math.) Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integer fraction, or a vulgar fraction, or a vulgar fraction.

SYN. - Absurd; foolish; preposterous; unreasonable.

IRRA'tion-al-ì'-tì'-ty (irish\-'un\-'aL\-i-té), n. Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

IRRA-din-al-î'-ly (irish\-'un\-'aL\-i-Li), adv. Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

IR'è-clà'im\-'a'-ble, a. In capable of being reclaimed.

IR'è-clà'im\-'a'-ble, adv. In an irreclaimable manner.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ble, a. In capable of being reconciled; incapable of being reconciled. 2. In capable of being made to agree or harmonize.

SYN. - Incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ní'-ness, n. The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ñ-ì'-ly, adv. In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ñ-ì'-ñ-à'-nt, n. Want of reconciliation.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ñ-ì'-ñ-à'-ñ-à'-rè, a. Not capable of being reconciled; or being reconciled.

SYN. - Irreconcilable; irreconcilable; irreconcilable.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ñ-ò'-vù'-r, adv. In an irreconceivable manner; beyond recovery.

IR-rè\-'cù'-n-ñ-à'-ñ-ò'-vù'-r, a. Not redeemable. 2. Not to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', a. In capable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à'-ñ-à', n. Quality of being irreducible.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à'-ñ-à', adv. Not refrangible; not to be reduced.

SYN. - Incomprehensible; unanswerable; indiscernible; unchangeable; incontestable; indubitable; indefeasible; irreducible.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à'-ñ-à', adv. With certainty beyond refutation; incontrovertibly.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', a. In capable of being refuted or disproved.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', adv. In capable of being refuted or disproved.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', adv. Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', a. Not regular; not according to common form or rules. 2. Not according to established principles or customs. 3. Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws. 4. Not according to the rules or practice of the trade or profession.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', n. Deviating from the rules of morals, or the rules of rectitude.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', adv. Not straight. 7. Not uniform. 8. (Gram.) Deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', adj. Systematic; abnormal; anomalous; erratic; deviant; eccentric; crooked; scattered; varied; changeable; mutable; desultory; disorderly; wild; inconstant; inconstant; inconstant; vicious.

IR-rè\-'dù'-ñ-à', n. State of being irregular; deviation from symmetry, or established form, custom, or rule. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude; an act of vice.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', a. Not without rules; not according to rules; not ordered.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', a. Not relative; without mutual relations, or unrelated.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', adv. Not relative; without mutual relations, or unrelated.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', adj. Not relative; not capable of being reduced or simplified.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', adv. Not relative; without mutual relations, or unrelated.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', n. That which is not capable of being reduced, and of not serving to aid and support.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', adj. Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', adv. An irrelevant manner.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', a. Not admitting relief.

IR-rè\-'dû'-vù'-à', adv. In the hope of relief, or in the hope of any relief from the distress of it.

SYN. - Ungodfulness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

IR-rè\-'lù'-gù'-ù'-s (il\-'gù\-'s), a. 1. Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly. 2. Indicating a want of religion; profane; wicked.

IR-rè\-'lù'-gù'-ù'-s, adv. With impiety; wickedly.

IR-rè\-'mè'-dù'-à', a. Not to be remedied, cured, corrected, or redressed.

IR-rè\-'mè'-dù'-à', n. State of being irremediable;
ural, medicinal, and mechanical agents. (b.) A morbid and plainly excessive vital susceptibility to the influence of mental, medicinal, and mechanical agents. (c.) The general vital activity of any and every part of the living animal body, whether in health or disease.

Irrit-able, a. 1. Capable of being irritated. 2. Easily inflamed or exasperated. It is the name given to a state in which the irritants are of less effect.

Irrit-ably, adv. In an irritable manner.

Irrit-ant, a. 1. [Lat. irritans, irritatum, p. pr. of irritare. See Irritate.] Irritating. 2. [From Lat. irritare, to irritate, root, and roots, established.] Rendering null and void.

Irrit-ant, n. That which irritates; that which in any way causes pain, heat, or tension.

Irrit-ation, n. 1. [Lat. irritatio, irritatum; p. pr. & vb. n. IRRITATING.] [Lat. irritare, irritatum, allied to Icel. reita, to pluck, pull, irritate.] 1. To excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, and any surface, present, sensitive. 2. To excite anger in, to tease. 4. (Physiol.) To produce irritation in. See Irritation.

Syn.—To provoke; exasperate. Whatever comes across our feelings irritates; whatever excites anger provokes; whatever raises anger to a high point exasperates.

Irrit-at-ion, n. 1. Act of irritating; undue excitement; especially, excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger. 2. (Physiol.) (a.) A normal and appropriate action of an organism being under appropriate stimulus or conditions of action. (b.) A vital body or action, which is both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents. 3. (Med.) Act or process of stimulating muscular fiber.

Irrit-ative, a. 1. Serving to irritate or irritate. 2. Accompanied with, or produced by, increased action or irritation.

Irr-it-ato-ry, a. Exciting; producing irritation.

Irrup-tion, n. [Lat. eruptio, eruptione, p. of eruptere, to break in from in and rampere, to break or burst.] 1. A breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place. 2. A sudden invasion or insurrection.

Ir-rup-turn, v. t. [Ir. rúis, to stir up in s.]

Is, v. i. [A.-S. ies, Goth. ist, allied to Lat. est; Gr. ̣ίστη; Skr. asti, Pol. jest, from Skr. as; Lat. esse, to be.] The third person singular of the substantive verb, in the indicative mood, present tense. See ÍSTE.

Is-a-gō-gn, n. [From Gr. ἰσαγόγον, and ἑαυτά, angle.] (Math.) A figure whose angles are equal.

Is-atic, a. [From Gr. ἴσατος, equal, and ἑαυτός, one's self; L. idem.] Pertaining to the hip.

Is-glass (Ving-glas), n. That is, iseglass, from icy, ice, and glass, q. v.

Is-glúse, n. [L. glúseus, from glúx, glue, gum, jelly, q. v. 1. A remoist, whitish form of gelatin, chiefly prepared from the sounds of all kinds of edible animals species of sturgeon. 2. Sheet of mica; — popularly so called.

Is-la-mán, n. [Ar. išām, obedience to the will of God, from šama, to submit to; L. obediens.] The religion of Mohammed, and all who obey the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.

Is-la-mism, n. The faith or creed of the Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

Is-la-mite, a. Pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan.

Is-lan-d, n. [Wand.] 1. [O. Eng. ïland, yland, A.-S. celand, celanland, cellanland, iz, compound of A.-S. ce, cæ, water, river, Goh. ac, ïlan, ïland, ïld, ïl, water, the ï is inserted by corruption, after the analogy of ïsle.] 1. A tract of land surrounded by water. 2. A large, floating mass, resembling an island.

Is-land-er, a. To cause to become an island, as by surrounding with water; hence, to surround; to insulate.


Is-léd-der (Wand-er), n. [I. ïsle, ïslyder, etc.] An island.

Is-le (Isle), v. t. To cause to become an island, or like an island.

Islet (I'let), n. [Diminutive of isle. See supra.] A little island.

Is-o-chro-mát-e, a. [From Gr. ἴσος, equal, and χρώμα, color.] (Opt.) Having the same color; — a term applied to two rings, curves, or lines, having the same color or hue.

Is-o-chro-nál, a. [Gr. ἴσος, from ἴσα, and χρόνος, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times.

IRIRRATABLE

I-sch-o-Qué-nism, n. The state or quality of being isochronous.

I-sch-o-nois, a. The same as Isochronal.

I-so-qué-thér-n, n. [Gr. ἴσος, equal, γῆ, earth, and ὑπέρ, heat.] (Phys. Geog.) An imaginary line or curved surface passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

I-so-qué-thér-nal, a. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an isotherm.

I-so-lát-e, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. ISOLATED; p. p. & vb. n. ISOLATING.] 1. To isolate, from ivol, Lat. insula, island.] 1. To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate. 2. (Chem.) To separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state.

I-sul-a-tion, n. State of being isolated.

I-so-mé-ric, a. [From Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μέτρος, part.] (Chem.) Having the quality of isomerism.

I-so-mé-rism, n. (Chem.) An identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the amount combined in the compound molecule, and of its essential qualities.

I-so-mé-tric, a. [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μέτρος, measure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

I-somé-tric projection, a species of orthographic projection, in which but a single plane of projection is used. It is so named from the fact that the projections of three equal lines, parallel respectively to three rectangular axes, are equal to one another.

I-so-pré-mé-tre-cal, a. [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and περιμέτρος, circumference.] Having equal perimeters or circumferences.

I-so-pré-rim-é-tree, n. (Geom.) The science of figures having equal circumferences or equal perimeters.

I-so-čé-lós (is-sós-čé-lós), a. [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and χέλω, log; Lat. isocèle.] (Geom.) Having only two legs or sides that are equal; — said of a triangle.

I-so-thér-n, n. [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θέρμη, heat.] (Phys. Geog.) An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

I-so-thér-nal, a. Referring to the geographical distribution of temperature, as exhibited by means of isotherms; having the nature of an isotherm; illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of a series of isotherms.

I-sér-ca-ti (44), n. A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; I-sér-ca-ti, I-sér-ca-ti, a. Pertaining to Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

I-sér-cy, n. [From isserι.] Leading to, producing, or relating to an issue.

I-sér-le (I'ser lei), v. t. [From Iser, t. to go out, from Lat. exire, to go out, from prefix ex, out of, from, and ēre, to.] 1. Act of passing or flowing out; moving out of any inclosed place; egress. 2. Act of sending out, or causing to go forth; delivery. 3. That which passes, flows, or is issued or sent out; as, (a.) The whole quantity that is sent forth or issued out at one time; (b.) Ultimate result or end; (c.) Progeny; a child or children; offspring; (d.) Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. 4. Evacuation; discharge; a flux or running out.

I-sér-mé-tree, n. Artificially arranged, or manufactured, to promote a secretion of pus. 6. (Law.) In pleading, the close or result of pleadings, by which a single material point of law or fact depending in the suit, is presented for determination. 7. A point made in debate or controversy; the presentation of alternatives between which to choose or decide.

I-sér-tion, n. Controversy; dispute; opposing or contesting; hence, at various times, a disagreeable matter or state of things, or a similar round body, used to maintain the irritation in a wound, and promote the secretion and discharge of pus.

I-sér-y (I'serι), v. t. (Imp. & p. p. issued; p. p. & vb. n. issuing.) To cause to pass out; to rush out; to rush out; to proceed, as from a source. 4. To proceed, as progeny; to spring. 5. To be produced as an effect or result; to arise; to proceed. 6. (Legal Pleadings.) To cause to pass out; to rush out; to rush out; to deliver by authority.

I-sthmus (I'smus or is'th'mus, 100), n.; pl. I-sth-mus-es (I'smus-es or I'sth'mes). (Lat. isthmus, Gr. ἴσθμος.) A narrow body of water, by which the continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

I-thron, n. [O. Eng. ïthron, a.-S. ïth, Goh. ïth, allied to Lat. ïth, ïth, ïth]
JACK-BOOTS, n. pl. Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg.

JACK-BOOTS, n. pl. Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg.

Jack-at-all-trades, a person who can turn his hand to any kind of business -Jack-of-all-trades, a person who receives unexpected calls to do anything -Jack-sith-a-louter, an ignis fatuus, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [See DANDY.] A little, foppish, impertinent fellow.

JACK-O-LANTERN, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lantern, or light, to denote that the house is inhabited.

Jack-o'-lantern, n. [Coll. Dialect.] A small lan
Jack'daw. n. (Ornith.) A bird allied to the crows, of which it is the smallest example.

Jack-et. n. [Fr. jaquette, dim. of jaune.] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.

Jack-knife. n. A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.

Jack-plate. n. A plate about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work.

Jack-pudding. n. A merry-andrew; a bufoon; a Jack-screw. (skry.) A portable machine for raising heavy weights, a small distance.

Jack-staff. n. (Naut.) Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretching along the yards of a ship and used to bind the yards to.

Jack-straw. n. 1. A low, servile fellow. 2. One of a set of straws or strips of ivory, bone, &c., for playing a child’s game.

Jack-towel. n. A long, endless towel placed upon a Jack-bin. [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the monks called Jacobines. (Hist.) One of a society of violent revolutionists in France, during the revolution of 1789. Hence, a turbulent, uncivilized person.

Jact-o-bine. n. [Fr. Jactoire, or Jactoire.] A Dominican friar. 2. A pigeon with a high tuft.

Jact-o-bin-fe. n. Resembling, or pertaining to, the Jacobins; holding revolution principles.

Jact-o-bin-ism. n. The principles of the Jacobins; violent and fanatical opposition to legitimate government.

Jact-o-bin-ism. n. [N. Lat. Jacobus, James.] (Eng. Hist.) A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.


Jact-o-bit-e. n. (a. Belonging to the Jacobites, or partisans of James II. of England.


Jact-o'ob's-ladd'er. n. (Bot.) A plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white color, somewhat drooping.

Jact-o-net. n. (Naut.) A rope ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.


Jact-o-tation. n. (From Lat. jacitare, to bring forward publicly, to take frequent occasion of.) To throw, cast, boast.

Jact-o-tation. n. 1. Restlessness. 2. Voasting; vaunting.

Jact-o-tate. n. v. t. (imp. & p. p. Jactulated; p. pr. & vb. n. JACTULATION.) To bring forward publicly, to take frequent occasion of, to throw, cast about.

Jact-o-tation. n. 1. To throw like a dart; to throw out; to emit.

Jact-o-tion. n. 1. Action of darting or throwing, as missiles, weapons.

Jact-o-la-tory. a. darting or throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out.

Jade. n. (Of Oriental origin. [Min.] A hard stone of a dark green color, used for ornamental purposes.

Jade. n. [Prov. Eng. gaud, Scot. gaud, yead, gaud.] A mean or poor horse. 2. A mean woman; a wench.

Jade. n. 1. A young woman; - in irony or slight contempt.

Jadry. n. [imp. & p. p. Addr; p. pr. & vb. n. JADING.] 1. To reduce to the condition of a jade; to tire out. 2. To exhaust by excessive labor of any kind.

Syn. - To fatigute; tire; weary; harass. - Fatigue is the generic term; tire denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; weary, that which is exhausting; harass, that which is tiresome to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effect. A little exertion will tire a child or a weak person; a severe or protracted task wearyes equally the body and the mind; the most powerful horse becomes jaded on a long journey by a continual straining of the same muscles.

Jadish. a. 1. Vicious; bad; like a jade. 2. Unchaste; dissolute; a woman.

Jad. n. [Scot. jad, jaug, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket. See JAG, n. infra.] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw.

Jag. n. [W. Ir., & Gael, gagg, aperture, cleft, chink. A notch; a ragged protrusion.

Jag. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Jagged; p. pr. & vb. n. JAGGED.] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch.

Jagged. a. [Vid] Having notches or teeth; cleft; di-

Jaggedness. n. State of being jagged; unevenness.

Jag-ue. n. [Braz. jaguaro.] (Zool.) A carnivorous animal often called the American Leopard. It is found from Brazil to Texas.

Jail. n. [Fr. geôle, O Fr. gaole, gaule, gaule, saisie.] A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or crime.

Jail-bird. n. A prisoner; one who has been confined in a jail; a keeper of a jail or prison.

Jal-lé-ve. n. (Med.) A dangerous fever of the typhoid character, generated in jails and other places crowded with people.

Jalapa. n. [So called from Jalapa, a town in Mexico, whence it was first imported in 1610.] (Med.) The root of a plant found in Mexico. It is much used in powder as a cathartic.

Jama. n. [Of Oriental origin. Cf. Ar. jámād, ice- jelly.] A mass of people crowded together; also, the pressure from a crowd. 2. A conserve of fruit boiled in sugar and water with a little vinegar.

Jamb. n. t. V. t. & vb. n. JAMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. JAMMED.] [Fr. jambe, O Fr. jambe, a leg. See JAMB.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight.

Jamb. n. [Fr. jambe, from Celt. cam, camb, bent, crooked, allied to Gr. καμήλα, a bending, winding, bend, limb of a limb.] (Arch.) The side-piece of a door, a fireplace, or any other aperture in a building.

Jangle. (Jing'gle), v. t. (imp. & p. p. Jangled; p. pr. & vb. n. Jangling.) To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune. 2. To tickle or wrangle.

Jangle. n. To cause to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly.

Jangle. n. Discordant sound; contention; dispute; babble.

Jangler. n. A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Jangle. v. t. & vb. n. JANGLED. (Porter.) A roar, roar, or fr. jambe, a door. A door-keeper; a Ján-za-ry. n. [Turk. genc-tšerti, new soldiers or troops.] A soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826.

Jansen. n. (Ecc. Hist.) The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace.

Jansenist. n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who received certain views of grace similar to those taught by Calvin.

Jant. t. v. See JANTU.

Jant-u-rey. n. [Lat. Jamnarius, from Janus, an old Italian deity, to whom this month was sacred.] The first month of the year.

Jap-an, a. [From the country in Asia so called.] 1. Very varnish and figured by the manners practiced by the natives of Japan. 2. The peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japaizing metallic or other articles.

Jap-an'ry, n. [imp. & p. p. Jappaned; p. pr. & vb. n. JAPPANING.] To cover with a thick coat of hard brilliant varnish, in the manner of the Japanese. 2. To black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots.

Jap-anese. (Jap-an'ese), a. (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, Japan, or its inhabitants.

Jap-anese, n. pl. JAP-AN'ES'. (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Japan; in the plural, the people of Japan. 2. The language of the people of Japan.

Jap-panning. n. One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

Japhéth, a. Pertaining to Japheth, the eldest son of Noah; as, the Japhetic nations, which people the north of Asia and all Europe.


Jär, v. t. To cause to tremble; to shake.

Jarring. n. 1. A rattling or trembling; a shock. 2. Clash of interest or opinions; discord. 3. A vibration of the pendulum of a clock.

On the jar, or jayar, not quite closed; - said of a door.

Jarry. n. [Per. & Ar. jarra, jar, ewer.] 1. A vessel, as
of earth or glass, with a large belly and broad mouth. 2. The measure of what is contained in a jar.

Jārgon, n. [Ar. jargun, fr. jargun, to chatter.] 1. Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; glibberish. 2. Cant language; slang.

Jārmul-ēle, n. A variety of pear which ripens early.


Jāve'el, n. [Fr. javanne, fr. Javan, yellow, orig. jaine, from Lat. galbinus, galbanus, yellowish, from galbus, yellow.] A disease, in its most common form characterized by yellowishness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and supposed to be caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

Jāu'ndice (Jān'dīs), n. 1. Affected with the jaundice. 2. Prejudiced; seeing with discolored organs.

Jāu'nt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. JAU TED; p. pr. & vb. n. JAUNTING.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll.

Jāu'nt, n. An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.

Jāu'ntily, adv. Gracefully; jauntily; jaunty.

Jāu'nti-ness, n. Quality of being jaunty; showiness.

Jāu'nty, a. [compare J&T; superlat. JAUNTIEST.] Airy; showy; graceless, characterized by an affected or fantastical manner.

Jāvel'lin (Jāv'alin), n. M. H. Ger. gē vít, fr. gēbel, spear, lance, gābel, fork; W. gōfia, fork or plait, a barded or bearded spear, a kind of hunting-ponle, gaff, fork or angle. A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, anciently used by horse or foot.

Jaw, n. [A modification of chaw, formed under the influence of Fr. june, the cheek.] 1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; in the plural, the mouth. 2. Scolding; abusive clamor. [Low.]. 3. Any thing resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action.


Jaw′t, v. t. To abuse by scolding. [Low.]

J `[I, n. [Fr. gast, O. Fr. gastr, stomach; Sp. gás, gásta.] (a.) A rather snowy bird, common in Europe, of red-brown color above, and a faint yellow below, and having a black stripe of feathers behind the ear (b.) A common American bird, having the larger part of the feathers of the brighter sky-blue; —called also gōtik, gōtik, gōtik.

Jēlōules, a. [O. Fr. jalous, L. Lat. jūlēs, from Lat. jūlis, Gr. πυδός, emulated, resemble jealousy.] Filled with anxious apprehension.

2. Suspiciously vigilant; solicitous in a matter affecting character or honor. 3. Pained by suspicions of preferment or influence.

Syn. — Suspicious; anxious; envious. — Suspicious. — Suspicious is the wider term. We suspect a person when we distrust his honesty and imagine he has some bad design. We are jealous of a person when we suspect him of depriving us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize. Ingo began by a pretended jealousy of Othello, and converted them at last into the deadliest jealousy.

Jēlōule′ly, adv. With jealousy or suspicion; emulously.

Jēlōules′ness, n. State of being jealous; suspicion.

Jēlōules-′y, a. Quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension; painful apprehension of rivalryship in cases nearly affecting one's happiness.

Jēlōules′ness, n. A large ripe cotton.


Syn. — To sneer; scoff; deride; fout; gib; mock.

Jeev, v. t. To treat with scoffs or derision.

Jeev, n. A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; taunt; biting jest; fout; jibe; mockery.

Jeever, n. A scoffer; a railler; a scornor; a mocker.

Jē-hō′vah, n. [Heb. בָּהֶב, to be.] A Scripture appellation of the Supreme Being.

Jē-hō- vĭs-t, n. [Heb. Grah.] One who maintains that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels of the word, and express the true pronunciation of the word. This was the supposed writer of the Jehovah passages of the Old Testament, especially those of the Pentateuch. See ELOHIST.

Jē-hō- vï-sî-śe, n. A relating to Jehovah, as a name of Jehovah. See JEWIAN.

Je-ju′ne, a. [L. jūnus, fr. jūnus, a marriage, husband, baron.] 1. Craving food; hungry; starving. 2. Wanting contents; empty; void of interest; barren.

Je-ju′ne, adv. In a june, barren manner.

Je-ju′nes, n. [L. jūnus, the condition of being june; especially, want of interest.

Je-ju′ned (jē-lîd), a. Brought to the consciousness of jelly.

Jēl′ly, n. [Fr. gelée, fr. gelier, to freeze.] 1. Something gelatinous; a stiffened portion of gelatine, gum, or the like. 2. The insipid juice of fruits or meat boiled with sugar.

Jēl′ly-fish, n. (Zool.) One marine species of radiate animals which have a jelly-like appearance.

Jēn′et, n. A small Spanish horse. See GENET.

Jēn′net-ing, n. [Said to be corrupted from jenetting, jenetting, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean]. A species of early apple.

Jēn′ny, n. [Corruption of gin, a contraction of engine.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

Jēp′ard, n. [imp. & p. p. JEPARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. JEPARDING.] To see in danger; to expose to loss or injury.

Syn. — To hazard; risk; peril; endanger; expose.

Jēp′ard-azo, n. [imp. & p. p. JEPARDIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. JEPARDIZING.] To expose to loss or injury; to hazard.

Jēp′ard-ois, a. Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

Jēp′ard-y, n. [O. Eng. ypurte, ypurte, ypurte, ypurte, from Fr. jépe parti, an even game, a game in which the even sides are even. It was afterwards transferred to the Fr. jépe parti, a lost game. Exposure to death, loss, or injury.

Syn. — Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See DANGER.

Jēr′bo-a, or Jēr′bo-bā, n. [Ar. yerbā, yerbā. See YEBBA.] A small, jumping, rodent animal, having very long hind legs and a long tail. It burrows in the ground.

Jēr′bo-maef, n. [From Jer′bo, Jerboa.

Jēr′bo-maef, n. The prophet, and author of the book of "Lamentations."

Jēr′bo, n. [From Jer′bo, Jerboa.

Jēr′k (14), v. t. [imp. & p. p. JERKE'D; p. pr. & vb. n. JERKING.] [Written also yerk.] Cf. O. Eng. girk, a rod, to chastise, to beat; feel. jerk, outside edge of the sole of a foot, a jerk. To jerk with quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. To cut into thin slices or strips, and dry in the sun.

Jēr′k, v. t. To make a sudden motion; to start quickly; to move with a start, or by starts.

Jēr′k, n. 1. A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested. 2. Un sustained or unsteady. Jēr′ker, n. One who makes a jerk. — Motion.

Jēr′gey (Je′ry), n. [From the island so called.] The finest of white, compressed, coarse woollen worsted; it was afterwards, and is now, woven as a kind of coarse woolen cloth.

Jēr′gey′sal-lem Artli-čokē: In this name, Jerusalem is a corruption of the Hebrew Jerusal, i. e. sunflower. Bot. A place cultivated in Europe and the United States. It is a species of sunflower, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle.

Jēs′s, n. [L. Lat. jācere, a Jess, from Lat. jacere, jacturn, to throw. A short strip of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

Jēs′a′name, n. (Bot.) A plant of certain species of the genus Jasminum; jasmine.

Jēst, n. [O. Eng. jest, jest, deed, action, story, tale.] 1. Something done or said in order to amuse; something ludicrous meant only to excite laughter. 2. The object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Syn. — Joke; fun; burlesque; raillery; sport.

Jēst, v. i. [imp. & p. p. JESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. JEST-
Jocund, a. [Lat. jucundus, jucundum, from jucum, a jest, joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

Jocund-ly, adv. Merrily; gayly.

Jocund-ness, n. State of being jocund; jocundity.

Jog, n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Jogged; p. pr. & vb. n. Jogging.] 1. To shoot slightly, or to make shake, Eng. shock. To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly.

Jog, n. v. i. To move by jogs, like those of a slow trot.

Jog, v. i. To move, chiefly, heavily, or slowly.

Jog, n. A slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention.

Jog-a-trot, a slow, regular pace.


Jog-gle, n. v. i. To jostle or knock against each other.

Jog-gle, n. v. i. A joint between two bodies so constructed by means of joints or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other.

Jog-trot, v. n. A makeshift of stone or metal used in a jog-a-trot.

Jóhu, n. [Numis.] A Portuguese gold coin of the value of eight dollars; so named from the figure of King John (Lat. Johannes) which it bears.

John Dory, n. A fish formed from Fr. jaune doré, golden yellow doré, i.e., gilt [see la poisson, fish.] (Lichth.) A small green-colored sea-fish. See DORY.

John-ny-cake, n. A cake made of the meal of maize or Indian corn, mixed with water, and originally baked on the hearth.

Join, n. v. t. To unite or connect; to compose; to consolidate; to unite; to join, in a league or compact; to unite.

Join, v. t. To combine; to close, or in contact; to form a league or compact together; to unite.

Join-der, n. 1. Act of joining; conjunction. 2. (Law.) A joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action. 3. (Acceptance of an issue) Tendered in law or fact.

Join-er, n. 1. One who joins; a uniter. 2. A mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings.

Join-ery, n. Art of a joiner; the work of a joiner.

Join, n. [See JOIN.] 1. The place or part in which two things are joined or united; junction. 2. The part or place where two things are joined, or articulated.

Joint, n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. JOINTED; p. pr. & vb. n. JOINING.] To unite by a joint or joints; to fit together. To provide with a joint or joints; to articulate. 3. To separate the joints of; to cut up, as meat; to disjoint.

Joint, v. i. To fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do.

Joint-stock, n. The longest plane used by a joiner. 2. (Masonry) A bunt piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.

Jointly, adv. In a joint manner; together; undivided; in common.

Jointress, n. (Law.) A woman who has a jointure.

Joint-stick, n. Stock held in company.

Joint-stool, n. A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

Joint-tén'nya, n. (Law.) A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.

Joint-tenancy, n. One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy. 2. (Law.) A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.

Joint-ure, n. (Law.) An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband’s decease for her own life at least, and in satisfaction of dower.


Joist, n. [L. jasus, equiv. to Lat. caustum, p. p. of jacere, to lie.] A small piece of timber to which the ends of boards or planks of the floor are fixed.


Joke, n. [Lat. jussus.] 1. Something said for the sake of exciting laughter, as by a wit, etc. 2. What is not in earnest, or actually meant.

Joke, v. t. [imp. & p. p. JOKED (Joki); p. pr. & vb. n. JOKING.] To make merry with; to raillery; to banter.

Joke, v. i. To do something for sport, or to make sport.

Joke-ry, n. — To jest; sport; rally.

Joker, n. A jester; a merry fellow.

Joi'li-fi'ction, n. [Eng. jolly and Lat. facere, to make.] Noisy festivity and merriment. [Colloq.]


Joi'li-ness, n. Noisy mirth; festivity; merriment; festi-

vity; hilarity; joviality.

Joli'ly, a. [compare JOLiER, superl. JOlIEST.] Fr. Joli, joli, joyful, merry, N. Fr. joli, pretty, from Ingl. joli, jol, jolly, Eng. golly, Christmas-gast. See YULE.

Jollity, n. 1. Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry. 2. Expressing mirth, or inspiriting it. 3. Of fine appearance; handsome; plump.

Jolli-boat, n. (A sailor’s corruption of yawl-boat. See YAWL.) A small boat belonging to a ship.

Jolt (20), v. t. [imp. & p. p. JOLTED; p. pr. & vb. n. JOLTING.] 1. To shock, or make shake, jerk, jolt; to roll down, see JOLLY, a. (a) A joint between two boards or planks of timber, or boards or planks of stone, that are put together at right-angels.

Jolt, v. t. To shake with sudden jerks.

Jolt, n. A sudden, violent or sudden shock; a jerk.

Jol'ter, n. One who, or that which, jolts.

Jolthead, n. A great head; a dunece; a blockhead.

Jouquil, n. [Fr. jonquille, from Joncurre, a rush; Joncures, a rush, Joncurel, Joncre, Joncurelles.] Because it is covered with white flowers. [Latt.] A bulbus plant, allied to the asphodel. It has long, lily-like leaves, and spikes of white or yellow fragrant flowers.

Jorum, n. [Probably corrupted from O. Eng. jord. From French jori, a jar, a small cymid, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols.

Joyt (joiyt), n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. JOSTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. JOSTLING.] See JUSTLY. To run against and shake; to crowd against.

Jot, n. [Gr. iota, the name of the letter i, Heb. yod. See IOTA.] An iota; a point; a little; the least quantity imaginable.


Jounce, n. v. t. [imp. & p. p. JOUNCED (jount); p. pr. & vb. n. JOUNCING.] To jolt; to shake, especially by rough riding.

Jounce, n. A jolt; a shake; a hard trot.

Journal, n. [L. Lat. journal, from Lat. diurnalis, diurnum, daily, and priv. part. of dies, day.] 1. An account of daily transactions and events; hence, specifically, (a.) (Com.) A book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of such charge. (b.) (Naut.) A daily register of the ship’s course and distance, etc. (c.) A paper published daily; hence, also, a periodical publication giving an account of passing events and proceedings, and reviews of science. &c. 2. (Mach.) The short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing.

Journal-box, n. A box into which the Journal passes, axle, or pin bears and moves; strictly, a box in two or more parts, so that it can be opened and adjusted.

Journalism, n. The keeping of a journal. 2. The profession of editing, or writing for, journals.

Journalist, n. 1. The writer of a journal or diary.

Journal, n. 2. The conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.


Journalist, n. v. i. To aid by writing in carrying on a Journal, n. (see JOURNAL.) A. JOURNEY, n. A day’s work, a day’s journey, from Lat. diurnus. See JOURNEY. Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage.

Syn. — Tour; excursion; trip; expedition; pilgrimage.
The word journey suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged travel or adventure, leading a person to pass directly from one point to another. In a tour, we take a round-about course from place to place, more commonly for pleasure, though sometimes business or pleasure is mixed. In a pilgrimage, we travel to a place sacred by religious affections, or by some train of sacred or tender associations.


**Journeyman**, n. a. pl. **JOURNEYMEN**. A man hired to work in a trade or art, agreeably to his terms, and to pass work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

**Journey-work** (-work), n. Work done for hire by a *journey*. The same as *just*, v. v. [mechanic.

**Jove**, n. 1. The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter. 2. The planet Jupiter. [Rare.]

**Júváil**, a. [Lat. Justinian, because the planet Jupiter was considered to be those who were born under its influence. 1. Under the influence of Jupiter, the planet. 2. Gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly.


**Júví-at-ty**, n. Merriment; joviality.

**Júwí**, n. [Fr. gueule, mouth, jaws, from Lat. gula, throat. Cf. A.-S. geðel, jow, law, throat, Ir. & Sc. gual, gowl, the cheek.]

*Check by bowels,* with the cheeks close together.

**Jówler**, or **Jówlär**, n. [Eng. jowl, or jole, the cheek, because it is a thick-avoided dog.] A hunting-dog, beagle, or corgi, to run with the hounds.

**Joy**, n. 1. Joyful, or joy-like, from Lat. gaudium, joy, from gaudere, to rejoice.]

*Syn. — Gladness; pleasure; delight; happiness; exalation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gayety; mirth; serenity; festivity.]

Joy, v. i. [imp. & p. p. JOYED; p. pr. & vb. n. JOYING.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

**Joyance**, n. Gayety; festivity.

**Joyful**, a. Full of joy; very gay; gay; exulting; joyous.

**Joyfulness**, n. Joy; gladness; merriment.

**Joyless**, a. 1. Destitute of joy; wanting joy. 2. favorites; happy; blissful; charmingly delightful.

Joyless-ly, adv. Without joy.

**Joylessness**, n. State of being joyless.

**Joyous**, a. Full of joy; joyful; glad.

*Syn. — Merry; lively; blithe; pleasurable; gay; glad; cheerful; hopeful; merry; delicious; pleasant; happy; dolorous; mirthful; joyous; exhilarated; exhilarated; exhilarating; exhilarating; exhilarating.

Joyous-ly, adv. With joy or gladness.

Joyousness, n. The state of being joyous.

**Júblant**, a. [Lat. jublante, p. pr. of jubilare, to shout.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

**Júblation**, n. [Lat. jubilatio, particip. of jubilare, to shout for joy.] The third Sunday after Easter; — so called because the church service, in early times, began on that day, with the words of the 48th Ps. 115 &c.


**Júbl-ec**, n. [Lat. jubulus, Gr. iójbíón, from Heb. yebéld, blast of a trumpet, and the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by a blast of a trumpet.] 1. (Jew-

ish. Hist.) Every fifty year, at which time all the slaves were liberated, and all lands which had been alienated during the whole period reverted to their former owners. 2. Church Calendar. Certain days of public festivity or ceremony celebrated at Rome, at stated intervals, literally of twenty-five years. 3. A season of great public festivity and joy. 4. Joyfulness; exultation.

Judic., a. [See JEW.] Pertaining to the Jews.

**Judic-ial**, a. [Ad. After the Jewish manner.

**Judic-ial**, n. 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as described in the laws of Moses. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

**Judic-ist**, n. 1. One who conforms to, or believes in, the doctrines of Judaism.

**Judic-ist**, a. Ad. After the Jewish manner.

**Judic-ist**, n. 1. One who conforms to the religion of the Jews. 2. One who reasons like a Jew.

Judge, n. [Lat. judex, from judicare. See infra.] 1. (Law.) A civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine cases, civil or criminal. 2. The Supreme. 3. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a contention, or the right of any thing; a connoisseur; an expert. 4. (Jewish History.) A chief magistrate with civil and military powers, such as those who governed the nation more than three hundred years.


**Judge-Advocate** (MIL), a person appointed to act as public prosecutor at a court-martial.

**Syn. — See Judge,** v. i. [imp. & p. p. JUDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. JUDGING.] 1. To hear and determine as in causes on trial; to pass sentence. 2. To assume authority to try any thing and pass judgment on it. 3. To form an opinion; to determine; to distinguish.

Judge, v. i. 1. To hear and determine by authority, as a case before a court, or a controversy between two parties. 2. To examine and pass sentence on. 3. To sit in judgment upon; to be conscious toward. 4. To determine upon inquiry or deliberation; to esteem; to think; to reckon.

**Judge**, n. One who judges or passes sentence.

**Judge-ship**, n. The office of a judge.

**Judgment**, n. 1. Act of judging; the act or process of the mind in comparing ideas, to find their mutual relations, and to ascertain truth. 2. That which is determined by the mind; decision; opinion; decision. 3. Facility in judging; correctness of a taste. 4. (Philos.) The act or faculty of comparing objects of any kind, and discerning their relations, attributes, or properties; the result of the act thus performed. 5. (Law.) (a.) The sentence of the law, pronounced by a court, or by a judge thereof. (b.) Decision of a court. 6. A calamity regarded as sent by God, by way of recompense for wrong committed. 7. (Theol.) The final punishment of the wicked.

**Judgment-day**, n. (Theol.) The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on the subjects of God's universal government.

**Judgment-seat**, n. The seat or bench on which judges sit in court; hence, a court; a tribunal.

**Judicative**, a. Having power to judge.

**Judic-en-to-ry** (50), a. Dispensing justice.

**Judic-en-to-ry** (50), a. 1. A court of justice; a tribunal. 2. Distribution of justice. 3. Power of distributing justice by legal tribunals and determination. 4. Right of judicial action; jurisdiction. 5. A court of justice. 6. Exertion of judicial authority or power. 7. Pertaining to or applying to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof. 8. Practised or employed in the administration of justice. 9. Proceeding from a court of justice. 10. Positive or established by statute. 11. Inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

**Judic-en-tly** (-dish-atl), adv. In the forms of legal justice. 2. By way of penalty.

**Judic-en-tly** (-dish-atl), adv. 1. Passing judgment or sentence. 2. Pertaining to the courts of judicature.

**Judic-en-ry** (50), n. That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the judges taken collectively.

**Judic-en-us** (-dish-us), a. According to sound judgment.

*Syn. — Prudent; rational; wise; skilful; discerning; sagacious.*

**Judic-en-us** (-dish-us), adv. In a judicious manner; with good judgment; skilfully; dicious.

**Judic-en-us** (-dish-us), n. Quality of being judicious.

**Judic-en-us** (-dish-us), n. [Gr. jódí, bow, cup, pull, ase, &c.; basin, cup, pitcher.] 1. A vessel, with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle. 2. A pitcher; a cistern; a vessel. 3. A prison; a jail. [Colloq. and trop.]

**Jug**, v. t. 1. To boil or stew, as in a jug. 2. To commit to jail; to imprison. [Colloq. and trop.]

**Jug**, v. i. 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure. 2. To practice artifice or imposture.

**Jug**, v. i. To deceive by trick or artifice.
juggle, n. 1. A trick by legerdemain. 2. An imposition; a deception.
2. [From Lat. juculato, a jester, joker, from juculare, to jest, joke.] One who practices or exhibits tricks by slight of hand; a cheat; a deceiver.
Juggler, n. Art or act of a juggler; legerdemain; the one who juggles.
Juggler, a. 1. One of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.
Jug, n. [Fr. & Lat. jugus, broth, gravy, juice; O. D. jüges.] The sap; the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; hence, also, the small part of animal substances.
Juglans, n. [Alt. of juglan.] A genus of trees of the family Juglandaceae. 
Juicy, a. 1. Of fruit, or having a plentiful and abundant supply of juice. 2. Having the property of juiciness. 3. full of juice; moist; succulent.
Jujube, n. [From Lat. zizyphum, Gr. zizyphos, Per. zizân, zizbâ, the barren jujube tree; Ar. zizânâ, a jujube tree. The fruit of a species of plant, a native of Syria, but now cultivated in the south of Europe; it is of a blood-red or saffron color, and has a sweet, granular pulp.
Jujube paste, the dried or implanted jelly of the jujube; also, an expectorant made of gum arabic sweetened.
Julep, n. [From Ar. & Per. jûlûb, jûlûb, from Per. gûlûb, gûlûb, from gûlûm, a flower, from gûl, a rose, drupes of roses, and ã, water.] 1. A sweet drink; especially (Med.), a demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. 2. A beverage composed of brandy, whisky, or emulsion of spicy liquor, with sugar, pounded nutmegs, and sprigs of mint.
Julian (jûlîan), a. Belonging to, or derived from, Julian.
Julian calendar, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365-6 days. —Julian period, the epoch of the commencement of the Julian calendar, or 46 B.C. —Julian period, a chronological period of 793 years, combining the solar, lunar, and indiction cycles. —Julian year, the year of 365 days, 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.
Ju-ly, n. The seventh month of the year; so called from Julius, the surname of Caius Caesar, who was born in this month.
Jumart, n. [Either from Lat. jumemum, a beast of burden, or from Lat. chimaera.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.
Jimb, n. 1. Confused mixture; orderless mass or collection. 2. A small, sweet cake, often in shape like a ring.
Jimbler, n. One who mixes things in confusion.
Jump, v. t. [imp. & p. p. jumped (Jim'pt); p. pr. & vb. n. jumping.] 1. To lift the feet wholly from the ground and again upon them; to skip; to spring; to bound. 2. (fig.) To jump a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over.
Jump, n. 1. An act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound. 2. (Geol.) A dislocation in a mineral stratum; a block-fracture. 3. An abrupt interruption of level in a piece of brick-work or masonry. 4. From Ar. al-jubbât, a cotton wallcoat. 5. Kind of loose or limber stays or wallcoat worn by females.
Jump, n. 1. To make long jumps. 2. To make long jumps; to do a long jump. 3. A rude kind of sleigh. 4. One of a certain religious sect, characterized by many remarkable eccentricities.
Jumps, n. A carriage with a movable seat, readily changed from the one-seated to the two-seated form.
Jip's-ete (Jim'pe'te), n. [L. juncata, cream-cheese, made in a wicker basket or basket of rushes, from Lat. stucca, rush.] A cream-cheese; any kind of delicate food.
Juni-tion, n. Act of joining, or state of being joined; union; combination.
Junctio, a. 1. The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation. 2. A point of time; especially, a point rendered critical by a concurrence of circumstances, an exigency; an emergency.
June, n. [Ju-nus from Juno, because it was sacred to this goddess.] The sixth month of the year.
June-a-ting, n. [See JENNETING.] A kind of early white, which is grown in June.
Jungle (jung'gl), n. [Hind. jungal, desert; forest; jungle; Skr. jangala, desert.] Land mostly covered with forest-trees, brush-wood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, not the shrubs or small trees which inhame the bush.
Jungly, a. Consisting of, or abounding with jungles.
Juvíor (júv'yúr), n. [Lat., contracted from juvenier, compar. of juvenis, young.] 1. Less old; younger. 2. Belonging to the younger person or person.
Juvi-nor, n. 1. A younger person. 2. Hence, of a lower or younger standing; as, specifically, (a.) One in the third year of his collegiate course in an American college. (b.) One in his first year of his legal course, or course of study.
Juvíority, n. The state of being juvenile. (nary.)
Jūniperus, n. [Lat. juniperus. See GENEVA.] An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.
Junk, n. [Lat. juncaus, junca, to a bullet-rush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] 1. Pieces of old cable or old cordage. (Naut.) A ship used in Chirn. 2. A thick piece. [See CHUNK.] (Naut.) Hard salted beef supplied to ships.
Junket, n. A select court or assembly, which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.
Jupíter, n. [Lat., from Jovis pater.] 1. (Rom. Myth.) The supreme deity; the son of Saturn; Jove. 2. (Ast.) One of the planets, the largest, and next to Venus, the brightest.
Jup-pōn', n. [Fr. See JUMP.] 1. A sleeveless jacket or overcoat, composed of several thicknesses of material sewn through, and faced with silk or velvet.
2. A petticoat.
Jup-pōn', a. (Geol.) Of the age of the middle secondary, or the oolite and lias; —named from certain rocks in the Jura mountains.
Jurid, n. [Lat. juridicus, relating to the admin-istratur, or istration of justice, from jus, juris, right, law, and dico, to pronounce.] 1. A pertaining to a judge; sectio, in the distribution of justice. 2. Used in courts of law.
Juridic, a. [Lat. juridicus, relating to the admin-istratur, or istration of justice, from jus, juris, right, law, and dico, to pronounce.] 1. A pertaining to a judge; sectio, in the distribution of justice. 2. Used in courts of law.
Juridic-al-ly, adv. According to forms of law.
Juris-consul-tum (110), n. [Lat. jurisconsultus, from jus, juris, right, and consulere, to consult.] A man learned in the law, and who is consulted thereon; a jurist; a counselor.
Juris-dic-tion, n. [Lat. jurisdictio, from jus, juris, right, law, and dicere, to pronounce.] 1. The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes. 2. Power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority. 3. The limit within which power may be exercised.
Juris-dic-tion-al, a. Pertaining to jurisdiction.
Juris-prud-ence, n. [Lat. jurisprudentia, from jus, juris, right, and dicere, to pronounce; a foreseeing, knowledge of a matter.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

Medical jurisprudence, the science of the application of anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics, to the determination of cases of law.

Juris-prud-ent, a. Understanding law; jurisprudential.
Juris-prud-ent, n. One who understands, or is skilled juris-prud-ent, a. Pertaining to jurisprudence.
Jurest (50), n. 1. One versed in the law; especially, one...
versed in the civil law; a civil lawyer. 2. One versed in the law of nations, or any other legal subject.

Juror, n. [Lat. jurator, a swearer, a sworn witness or magistrate, from jurare, jurari, to swear.] 1. (Law.) One who serves on a jury; a jurymen. 2. One of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.

Jur'or-ship. (Law.) A body of jurors selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth of it on the evidence given them in the case. 2. A committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition.

Jur'ry-man, n. pl. JUR'RY-MEN. One who is impanneled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Jur'ry-mast, n. [Probably from injury-mast, i.e., a mast in the room of one carried away by the injury of weather.] (Naut.) A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

Jus, n. [Lat. justus, from jus, right, law, justice.] 1. Rendering, or disposed to render, to each one his due. 2. Conformed to fact, to the truth of things, to reasonable expectations, and the like.

Syl. —Equitable; upright; honest; true; fair; impartial; proper; exact; normal; orderly; regular; tasteful.

Just, adv. Precisely; exactly; closely; nearly.

But just, that and no more; barely; scarcely. —Just now, the least possible time since; a moment ago.

Just, n. [Written also jusst. See infra.] A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt; one of the exercises at tournaments.

Jusi, v. i. [O. Fr. juster, joustere, from Lat. justa, near to, high, L. Lat. justare, to approach, join.] 1. To engage in a mock fight on horseback. 2. To push to; drive to; justle.

Justice, n. [Lat. justitia, from justus, just.] 1. Quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert. 2. Conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit. 3. Just treatment; merits reward or punishment. 4. Agreeableness to right; equity; justness. 5. [Lat. justicium, a person duly commissioned to hold courts, to try and decide controversies and administer justice.

Syl. —Equity; law; rectitude; honesty; Justice and equity are the same; but human laws, though designed to secure justice, are of necessity imperfect, and hence what is strictly legal is at times far from being equitable or just. Here a court of equity comes in to redress the grievances. It does so as a certain principle of courts of law; and as the latter are often stated courts of justice, some have declared that there is in this case a conflict between justice and equity. The real conflict is against the working of the law; this a court of equity brings into accordance with the claims of justice. It would be an unfortunate use of language which should lead any one to imagine he might have justice on his side while practicing iniquity (see Justice).

Justice-ship, n. The office or dignity of a justice.

Justiciable (jus-tik'ə-bal), a. Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

Just-i-ficator-um (Jest-i-fə-kə-rəm), n. 1. A judge or justice. 2. A lord chief justice.

Just-i-fic-a-tion (Jest-i-fi-kə-shən), n. 1. The act or proving just. 2. A defense; vindication; warrantable; excusable.

K.

K (k), the eleventh letter, and eighth consonant, of the English alphabet, is called a mute, because it has no phonetic value; and a vowel, because it has a certain peculiar abruptness to the sound which precedes or follows it, according as it is final or initial. It is usually denominated a gutural, but is more properly a palatal sound. Principles of Pronunciation, § 75.

Käl, n. See KALE.


Kál, n. [Scot. kál, kail, clevow; A.-S. cal, cewel, cawel, cawel.] A kind of cabbage or kale. One of the leaves generally curled or wrinkled, but not formed into a close round head.

Ka-le'po-se-ne, n. [Gr. καλεός, beautiful; elos, for, and possibly, a kind of cable.] An instrument which, by an arrangement of reflecting surfaces, exhibits its contents in an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

Käl'er, n. See CALENDAR.

Käl'er-der, n. A sort of dervish. See CALENDER.

Käl'en, n. See CALENDARS.

Käl'l, n. [Ar. qalī. See ALKALI.] (Bot.) A species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

Käl'lit, n. The same as CALIC or CALIPI, q. v.

Käl'lin, n. (Chem.) Potassium; —so called by the German chemists.

Käl'pū-ā, n. [So called by Linnaeus, in honor of Peter Kalma, 1717-1779.] (Bot.) A species of grass, the blades of which are used in making glass.

Käl'pū-lit, n. The same as CALIP or CALIPI, q. v.

Kalm'ér, n. See CALOR.

Kā'mūn, n. [Ar. khumūn, fifty, because it is equivalent to 50 for about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the siroon.

Kā'na-gō-roo, n. (Zool.) A ranching, marsupial animal, found in Australia and the neighboring islands.
The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. The hind legs, which are long, are used in moving, enabling it to make enormous bounds, sometimes a red at a time.

Kārōn, [Chin. kao, Kārō-ne], l.ing. [Min.] A variegated clay used for making porcelain.

Kā-rōb, n. With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Kā-ry-ak (Entom.). An insect of a pale-green color, closely allied to the grasshoppers.

The katydids are abundant in the United States during the autumn, and at night the males, by means of membranes in their wings, produce a peculiar humming sound, resembling the combination ko-ty-did; whence the name.

Kāy-ak, n. (Naut.) A light boat used by fishermen in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched upon a frame, and coming close round the body of the oarsman.

Kāyle, n. [O. H. Ger. kagel]. A nine-pin; a kettle-pin.

Kōbāla, n. [Ar. kabila, any thing opposite, the south, from kabala, to be or lie opposite]. The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the opposite side of the place they think to be Jerusalem.

Kēck, v. i. [imp. & p. p. KEECKED (kékt); p. pr. & vb. n. KEECKING]. [Prov. Ger. käcken, to keekon]. To heave the stomach; to reich, as in an effort to vomit.

Kēckle, n. Same as KEECK, q. v.

Kēckle (kék'el), n. t. [imp. & p. p. KEECKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. KEECKLING]. [Perh. allied to Gr. κεκλαστήρ, ring, circle, round]. To wind, as thread, about a bobbin, to preserve its surface from being bored, or to wind iron chains about the stem to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom, or from the keen.

Kēckley, n. [Allied to Lat., cicuta]. The dry stalk of the hemlock, and other umbrelliferous plants.

Kēdā, n. [See infra]. (Naut.) A small anchor used for foreign vessels riding in a harbor or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide, to keep her clear of her bow anchor.

Kēdā, v. t. (imp. & p. p. Kedged; p. pr. & vb. n. KEDGING). To gable or lead the hauling in of timber; to place a keel or gable on a ship.

Kēdger, n. (Naut.) A keg.

Keel, n. [A-S. ceol, O. H. Ger. kiel]. 1. The principal timber in a ship, a timber extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship. 2. A low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coal, and also for the colliers. 3. A broad, flat vessel, used for cooling liquids; a keeler. 4. (Bot.) The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower, forming the standard and pistil.

Keel'age, n. The right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbor; the duty on the bottom of ships.

Keel'shåd, a. 1. A large, covered boat, with a keel, but no sails, used on American rivers for the transportation of freight. 2. A low, flat-bottomed freight-boat.

Keel'shåd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. KEELHAULD; p. pr. & vb. n. KEELHAULING]. (Naut.) To haul under the keel at the bottom of a ship, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side.

Keël'ing, n. [Icel. keila]. A kind of small cod.

Kéel'son (kēl'sōn), n. [From keel. Cf. FLOTSOM, JETTSON, JETTSON]. A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

Keen, n. [compar. keener; superl. keenest]. [x. s. keen]. Intense, sharp, bitter; very sharp; an edge, cutting, or stinging; keen; bristling.

Keen'ly, adv. In a keen manner; sharply; eagerly, vehemently; severely; bitterly.

Keen'ness (li'n), n. Quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness; asperity; acuteness.

Keep, v. t. [imp. & p. p. keeped; v. b. & vb. n. keep]. [O. Eng. keepen, A-S. escean, to intercept; Icel. kippa, to seize. Pll. CHERAP, CHENAP]. 1. To cause to remain in a given position, as within one's grasp or control. 2. To cause, or cause to continue in, a certain situation; condition; to maintain unchanged. 3. To have in custody; to take care of. 4. To preserve from discovery or publicity. 5. To attend upon. 6. To maintain, as an establishment, institution, or the like; to conduct; to manage. 7. To supply with necessary of life; to entertain. 8. To have and maintain, as an assistant, a servant, a horse, and the like. 9. To continue, in as a course or mode of action. 10. To pertain to or be an essential part of; to pertain to; to act upon or as; to pertain to; to practice, or perform, as duty. 11. To confine one's self to; to remain in; hence, to haunt; to frequent. 12. To celebrate; to solemnize.

Keen'ly, adv. To keep company with. (a.) To frequent the society of. (b.) To accompany; to go with; also (Amér.), to give or receive attentions, with a view to marriage. (Colloq.)—To keep good or bad house, to be customarily early or late in returning home or in retiring to rest. —To keep school, to govern and instruct or teach a school. —To keep store, to act as a preceptor.

Syn. —To retain; detain; reserve; preserve; hold; maintain; sustain; support; observe; withhold. —To retain, preserve. —To keep is the generic term, and include retain or preserve would too much restrict the meaning; as, to keep silence, &c. Retain denotes that we keep or hold things, as against the absence which distinguishes others of us, and reasons which might lead us to give them up; as, to retain vices in old age, or to retain a law, as a law of contract, after a reverse of fortune. Preserve denotes that we keep a thing against agencies which might lead to its being destroyed or broken in upon; as, to preserve one's health amid many exposures, to preserve appearances, &c. —To keep is the change, as against the abstract idea of possessing. —To keep a soldier on the pay, to pay a soldier; to keep a secret, to keep it secret.

Keep, v. i. 1. To remain in any position or state; to continue. 2. To last; to endure. 3. To reside for a time; to dwell.

Keep, n. 1. State of being kept; hence, resulting condition; case. 2. Maintenance; support. 3. That which a keeper or protector keeps; the animal, or thing that is kept; as, the keeper of the castle, the Keep, the strongest and securest part of a castle; the donjon. 4. That which is kept or had in charge.

Keep'ing, n. 1. A holding; restraint; custody; guard. 2. Maintenance; support. 3. Conviction; custody. —To keep'ing, a. —To keep'ing-room, n. A common parlor or sitting-room. [New Eng. and Prov. Eng.]

Keep'ing-room, n. A common parlor or sitting-room. [New Eng. and Prov. Eng.]

Keep'sake, n. Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of a memory, as a memento. 2. An (Amér.) token or memento of a person's affection.

Keo'e, n. [A-S. cyf, O. H. Ger. chuofa, from Lat. cupa, a tub, cask.] 1. A large vessel for fermenting liquors. 2. (Mining.) A large vat used in dressing ores.

Keo'e, v. t. To set in a keo'e, or tub, for fermentation.

Kēg, n. [See CAG]. A small cask or barrel; a cag.

Kēlp, n. [O. Eng. kilpe]. 1. The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass. 2. (Bot.) The sea-weed from which kelp is produced.

Kēl'je, n. [Perhaps allied to Gael. & Ir. ceall, to deck, cover, or to deck, death, every thing, especially a hopeful, prophetic, imaginary spirit of the dead, in the form of a horse, which is supposed to be surrounded by preternatural lights, those who are to be drowned in that neighborhood. (Scot.)

Kēl'ter, n. The name as Cleft. [Scot.]

Kēl'ter, n. [Written also kitter. [Gael. & Ir. celtair, dress, clothes, spear, castle, cause or matter. (Celt.)]

Regular order or condition.

Keen'ly, adv. In a keen manner; sharply; vigorously.

Keen'en, n. & vb. n. KENNING. [O. Eng. kenmen, kenne, to know, know by sight, teach, A-S. cunning, present tense cane, Goth. kunnan, kannjan]. 1. To know; to understand. 2. To recognize; to discover; to distinguish; to identify. 3. The hole of a fox or other beast.

Ken, n. Cognition; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

Kēn'en, n. [Fr. chemin, l. cane, from Lat. camin., l. bane]. 1. A way; a course; a path; a track; a route. 2. A pack of hounds.

Kēn'en, v. i. [imp. & p. p. KENNELED; p. pr. & vb. n. KENNELED].
KIDNEY

organ, piano-forte, &c., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument. (S.) The fundamental tone of movement, key-note.

Key, n. [Fr. quay, quai, D. kaai, a bank or wharf on the side of a river, O. Fr. caye, Sp. río, on, or, in this sense, of Colita, or, a bottle, W. caws ieloneu.] 1. An island rising little above the surface, as in the West Indies. 2. A quay.

Key, v. t. [imp. & p. p. KEYED; p. pr. & vb. n. KEYING.] To fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron.

Key'âge (46), n. Money paid for the use of a key or key-lock.

Key-board, n. (Mus.) The whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

Keyed (keid), a. 1. Furnished with keys. 2. Set to a key, as a tune.

Ke'hole, n. 1. A hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key. 2. (Carp.) An excavation in beams intended to be joined together, to receive the key which fastens them.

Key'nôte, n. (Mus.) The tone or first note of the scale in which a piece or passage is written.

Key'sât, n. (Mus.) A rectangular groove, especially in a wheel and shaft, to receive a key, so as to prevent one part from turning on the other.

Kê'ô-stone, n. (Arch.) The key-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault, which binds the work.

Khâ'ât (kâ'ât), n. See CALIPH.

Khân (kawn or kâ), n. [Turk. and Turk. John.] A khan; - a chief among the Tartars, and in countries now or formerly governed by them.

Khân, n. [Pers. khan, khânâh, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravansary.

Khâ'st (kâst), n. [Pers. khâst or khân, 45], n. The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

Kibe, n. [W. cib, a vessel, shell, husk, cibouvit, chiblana, from cib and gues, husk, mealt, fluid.] An ulcerated or inflamed skin, in the healing stage.

Ki-bi'tâ'kâd, n.; pl. KI-BI'TA-KâG. [Russ., from Ar. kâbâh, vault, tent, paraisol.] A rude kind of covered wagon, without springs, often used by the Tartars as a movable habitation.


Kick, n. 1. To practice striking with the foot or feet. 2. To thrust with the foot or feet; to kick against; to kick at, or against, for the purpose of hindering or preventing; to kick out of the way. 3. To oppose; to resist; in a ball game, to kick; or, more properly, to strike the ball with the foot when it is being inserted and turned; as, a watch-key, bed-key, &c. 4. That which serves as a means to an end or purpose; a key or means.

Kick, n. [Fr. kick, kick, ckl, cklit, Goth. kasl, from Lat. catillus, dim. of catinus, a deep vessel, bowl.] A metallic vessel, with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Kettle-drum, n. A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment.

Kettledrum, n. [Fr. kettle-drum, ckl, cklit, Goth. kasl, from Lat. catillus, dim. of catinus, a deep vessel, bowl.] The dry stock of the hemlock, or of other plants; a dry husk or covering.

Kê'ny, n. [A.-S. cug, cug.] 1. That which serves to fasten a piece of wood in the frame of a building, or in a chain. 2. An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock, by turning its bolt one way or the other. 3. Habit by which is meant a thing being inserted and turned; as, a watch-key, bed-key, &c. 4. That which serves as a means to an end or purpose; a key or means.

Kettledrum, n. (Musk.) (a.) A lever of wood, or ivory, or metal, in an
bark and leaves of red sumac or the red willow. [Sometimes spelled kīlīnīrāk.] Kīn' (kīn) [Supposed to be an East Indian word.] An astringent extract of a deep brownish-red color, obtained from certain tropical trees. [Family.]

Kīnso̱lōk (kēkōlōk), n. Relations; kindred; persons of the same clan. [Kinship.]

Kīn'g'man, n.; pl. Kīn'mən. A man of the same race or family; one related by blood. [Female relation.]

Kīn'g'wəm-an, n.; pl. Kīn'g'wəm-ən (-wəm'-ən). A Kutch open summer-house, supported by pillars.

Kip, n. The skin of a young beast.

Kip'per, v. i. [imp. & p. p. KIP'PED; p. pr. & vb. n. KIP'PERING.] To dress mutton, as fish, by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging up.

Kip'per, n. 1. A salmon in the state of spawning. 2. A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked.

Kiss with knotty, rough, and skin. [Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermedium between calf-skin and cow-hide.]

Kirk (kīrk), n.; pl. KIRK'Σ. A place of worship; a church. [Sctt.]

Kirk'man, n.; pl. KIRK'ΜAN. One of the church or parish of the Kirk.

Kirschwasser (kirs'hwəs' or kirsh'wəs'-ser), n. (Ger.) A distilled liquor, obtained by distilling the small black cherry.

Kir'te, n. [A.-S. ceol, Icel. kyeiri.]} An upper garment, or gown; a short jacket.

Kiss, v. i. [imp. & p. p. KISSED (kis'd); p. pr. & vb. n. KISSING.] 1. To touch with the lips; to kiss. 2. To kiss with the lips; to salute with the lips. 3. To kiss with the lips.

Kiss, n. 1. A salute made with touching by the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a kiss. 2. A piece of confectionery.

Kiss, n. One which kisses.

Kissing-còm'fit (kis'kif)'t]. A perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath.

Kissing-còst (kis'kist). A protruding or overhanging portion of the upper crust of a loaf.

Kits, n. [D. kit, a large bottle, O. D. kite, beaker, decanter.] 1. A vessel of various kinds and use; especially, a bottle, flask, or pail. 2. That which contains or comprises a necessary outfit, as of tools, necessaries, &c., as of a workman, a soldier, and the like; hence, a whole outfit.

Kitt, n.; pl. KITT'Σ. 1. A set of a certain number marked with the names of servant or soldier; a set.

Knäv're-r (nāv're- r), n. 1. Dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; trickery. 2. Miscellaneous tricks or practices.

Knäv'shal (nāv'shel), a. Like a knife; fraudulent; villainous.

Knäv'shly (nāv'shly), adv. In a knavish manner; dishonestly; fraudulently. [knavey; dishonesty.]

Knäv'shness (nāv'shles'nes), n. Quality or habit of being knavish.

Knäv (näv), n.; pl. KNAV'Σ. 1. Knavery; knavery; or knawery; knaving; knavery. [A.-S. n.cnop, or conafa, offering, boy, youth, origin. a boy or young man, then a servant, and lastly a rogue.] 1. A dishonest person; a scoundrel; a villain. 2. Of a set of braggarts marked with the names of servant or soldier; a set.

Kneel (nēl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. KNEELED; p. pr. & vb. n. KNEELING.] 1. To place the knees on the ground; to fall on the knees. 2. To bow to the ground; to fall on the knees. 3. To fall on one knee; to kneel. 4. To stand on one knee; to kneel.

Kněedé'r (nē'der), n. One who kneads; hence, a baker.

Knee (nee), n. [A.-S. knōb, knōbr, Goth. num, Icel. knē, knēr, knors, one who kneads, a baker; akin to L. nexum, a bond, a bond of contract.] 1. One of the two principal parts of the leg. 2. A piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent. 3. The lower end of a table; a table leg; or a stay for a table.

Knee-deep (nee' deep), a. 1. Rising to the knees.

Knife (kīf), n. 1. A knife. 2. A knife in a hand; a blade; a blade in a handle. 3. A blade; a blade in a handle. 4. A blade; a blade in a handle.

Knob (nōb), n. [imp. & p. p. KNOBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. KNOBBING.] [Written also nab.] A modification of knob, q. v.; to seize with the teeth; to lay hold of with the fingers; to approach, as by a vessel.

Knurl (nūrl), n. [Ger. knaren, to break; Icel. gnaka, to crack, gnak, cracking.] 1. A petty contrivance; a toy. 2. Something requiring skillful or neat performance. 3. Habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

Knuckle (nīsk), n. A. Maker of knacks, toys, or small objects; a. A maker of knacks, toys, or small objects; a. The bony joint at the end of a finger or toe. 2. A metal or wood curve or hook, or a small hook, or the like, for hanging things on. 3. A shoot of deer's horn.

Knife (nīgī), a. Knyvall; full of knives; rough or rude in temper.

Knife (nāp), n. [A.-S. cnap, cnap, top, knob, Icel. knyppr, knob, W., Gæl, & Ir. cnap, knob, button.] 1. A protuberance; a knob or button. 2. Rising ground; a summit.


Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.

Knife-sack (nāp'sik), n. [D. knapsack, m. From McKee. A frame of leather, for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travelers, &c.]

Knife (nāp), v. a. D. Knapper, to chisel, bite, chip, crack, take hold of; Ger. knappen, to crack, knack. Cf. Knob (nōb). 1. To bite with the lips; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap.

Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.

Knife (nāp), v. a. D. Knapper, to chisel, bite, chip, crack, take hold of; Ger. knappen, to crack, knack. Cf. Knob (nōb). 1. To bite with the lips; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap.

Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.

Knife (nāp), v. a. D. Knapper, to chisel, bite, chip, crack, take hold of; Ger. knappen, to crack, knack. Cf. Knob (nōb). 1. To bite with the lips; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap.

Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.

Knife (nāp), v. a. D. Knapper, to chisel, bite, chip, crack, take hold of; Ger. knappen, to crack, knack. Cf. Knob (nōb). 1. To bite with the lips; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap.

Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.

Knife (nāp), v. a. D. Knapper, to chisel, bite, chip, crack, take hold of; Ger. knappen, to crack, knack. Cf. Knob (nōb). 1. To bite with the lips; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap.

Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.

Knife (nāp), v. a. D. Knapper, to chisel, bite, chip, crack, take hold of; Ger. knappen, to crack, knack. Cf. Knob (nōb). 1. To bite with the lips; to bite off. 2. To strike with a loud noise; to snap.

Knife (nāp), n. v. i. To make a short, sharp sound; to snap.
KRAAL

different uses in household economy and the various trades, &c.

Knight (nīt), n. [A.-S. cniht, cnuht, a boy, youth, attendant or military follower.] 1. A military attendant; a follower. 2. A young man when admitted to the privilege of bearing arms; hence, one of a certain chivalric or feudal rank. 3. (a.) One admitted, in feudal times, to a certain rank and life, with special and appropriate ceremonies. (b.) One on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as Sir. [Eng.] 4. A piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a golden horse.

Knight (nīt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. KNIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. n. KNIGHTING.] To dub or create a knight.

Knight, n. a. A knight who traveled in search of adventures, for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

Knight-errant (nīt-ent), n. The practice of wandering knights of old.

Knick'hood (nīt-hōd), n. 1. Character, dignity, or condition of a knight. 2. The whole body of knights at a particular time.

Knight’liness (nīt’l-nēs), n. Duties of a knight.

Knight’ly (nīt’l-ī), a. Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight.

Knight’ly (nīt’l-ī), adv. In a manner becoming a knight.

Knob (nōb), n. [imp. & p. p. KNABBED; p. pr. & vb. n. KNABBING.] A small knob or knobbing. [A.-S. cynnun, cynniane, Icel. cynnunn, cynnytta.] 1. To form into a knob or into knobs; to lie. 2. To form, by the interlocking of yarn or thread in a series of loops, the basic unit of the construction of a canvas. 3. To join; to cause to grow together. 4. To unite closely; to connect. 5. To draw together; to contract.

Knit (nīt), v. t. 1. To unite or weave any thing by means of the twine unily. 2. (nīt’nōd), n. One who knits.

Knitting (nīt’ning), n. The work of a knitter. 2. The net-work formed by knitting.

Knives (nīvz), n. pl. of knife. See KNIFE.

Knob (nōb), n. [A modification of knobknuck.; v. p. A hard protuberance of the body; a bunion; hence, a round ball at the end of any thing.

Knob’bi-ness (nōb’bī-nēs), n. Quality of having knobs, or protuberances. [Aces.

Knob’by (nōb’bī), a. Full of knobs or hard protuberances.

Knock (nōk), n. v. i. [imp. & p. p. KNOCKED (105); p. pr. & vb. n. KNOCKING.] [A.-S. enceome, enceune, W. enceuau.] 1. To strike or beat with something hard or heavy. 2. To strike against; to clash.

Knock off, to. 1. To become fatigued; to fail of strength; to become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out. 2. To knock off work, to stop work; to yield to a burst of emotion; to give way.

Knock up, to. 1. To become fatigued; to fail of strength; to become wearied or worn out, as with labor; to give out. 2. To knock off work, to stop work; to yield to a burst of emotion; to give way.

Knock off (Auctions), to. To knock off a blow or a knock; knock off. — To knock in the head, or on the head, to stun or kill by a blow upon the brain; to kill with a single blow. — To knock off (Auctions) or to knock off (to assign to a bidder by a blow on the counter. — To knock up (A.) to arouse by knocking. (b.) To beat out; to fatigue till unable to do more. [Colloq.]

Knock (nōk), n. 1. A stroke with something thick or heavy. 2. A stroke on a door; a rap.

Knock’down (nōk’doun), n. A blow which strikes a person to the ground.

Knock’er (nōk’r), n. One or who that knocks; specifically, a kind of hammer fastened to a door, to be used in seeking for admission.

Knock’-kneed (nōk’kneed), a. Having the legs bent inward, so as to knock together, or to make them incapable of walking.

Knoll (nōl), v. t. [A.-S. cynnuln, cnelan. See KNOLL.] To ring, as a bell; to knell.

Knoll (nōl), n. a. A round hill; a hill.

Knoll (nōl), n. a. The ring of a bell; knell.

Knoll (nōl), n. a. A hill, a knoll, knollten, clod, lump, knob, bunch, W. cnoll. The top or crown of a hill; especially a small round hill or mound; a small elevation of earth.

Knop (nōp), n. [A.-S. ceap, ceappe, D. knop, knob, button, bud, cell, glacpé, prominence, Ger. knopf, button, knob, knob; knoppe; Icel. knopp; Knop and Knoot.] A knob; a tufted top; a button. [Obs.] 2. (Arch.) A round bunch of flowers or leaves; also, the foliage on the capital of a pillar.

Knott (nōt), n. [A.-S. mæt, cnotta, O. H. Ger. chnotta, cell, knott, knaut, allied to Lat. nodus, for genodus.] 1. A complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling, which resists separation or loosening. 2. A bond of union; a connection. 3. Nothing not easily separable; a difficulty; a perplexity. 4. A figure, the lines of which are interlaced or intricately interwoven. 5. A collection; a band; a clique. 6. A joint in the stem of a plant. 7. (Mech.) The point where cordage is spliced; &c. from different directions in funicular machines. 8. (Naut.) A division of the logline, serving to measure the rate of the vessel’s motion. 9. A nautical mile of 6087.7 ft. 10. (Ornith.) A bird allied to the thrush.

Knott (nōt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. KNOTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. KNOTTING.] 1. To form a knot. 2. To unite closely. 3. To entangle; to perplex.

Knotted (nōt’ted), a. [compare KNOTTIER; superl. KNOTTIEST.] 1. Having many knots. 2. Hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.

Knotty (nōt’ē), n. A weaving of threads.

Knotty-ness (nōt’tī-nēs), n. Quality of being knotty. 2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

Knothole (nōth’ōl), n. [compare KNOCK; superl. KNOCKIEST.] 1. Having many knots. 2. Hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.

Knot (nōt), a. [compare KNOCK; superl. KNOTTIEST.] 1. Having many knots. 2. Hard; rugged; difficult; intricate; perplexed.

Knout (nowt or nōt), n. [Russ. knout, Goth. knaut. ] An instrument used by the Turks to strike convicts in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back.

Knout (nowt or nōt), v. t. To punish with the knout.

Knower (nōw’ār), n. [imp. knew; p. p. KNOWN; p. pr. & vb. n. KNOWN.] One who knows; one to whom it is known; one who has knowledge; one who is supposed to know; allied to Lat. gnoscere, noscere, Gr. γινωσκεν, Slav. znati, Skr. jñā.] 1. To be aware of as true or actual; to have mental cognizance of; to perceive or apprehend clearly. 2. To be acquainted with, to be well versed in the use of. 3. To recognize. 4. To acknowledge; to countenance; to approve. 5. To have sexual commerce with.

Know (nōw), v. i. 1. To have knowledge of; to possess information. 2. To take cognizance.

Knower’s-bone (nōw’ār-bōn), a. Bone of being known.

Know’ing (nōw’ing), a. Skillful; well informed; intelligent; [ligent; deliberately.

Know’ing-ly (nōw’ing-lī), adv. With knowledge; intelligently.

Know’ledge (nōw’lād), n. [Knog, know and the terminative ledge.] 1. Act of knowing; certain apprehension. 2. That which is known; a cognition; chiefly used in the pl. 3. Actual acquaintance gained by learning; learning; scholarship. 4. That familiarity which is gained by actual experience; practical skill. 5. Information; cognizance; notice. 6. Sexual intercourse.

Know’n (nōn), p. p. from know. See KNOW.

Knuck’le (nōk’l), n. [A.-S. pocel, from ger. geknöchen, bone.] 1. The joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers. 2. The knee-joint, especially of a calf.

Knuckle (nōk’l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. KNUCKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. KNUCKLING.] To submit in contest to an antagonist; to yield.

God: This use of the word is said to be derived from the old custom of striking under the side of a table when defeated in argument.

Knuckle (nōk’l), v. t. To beat or strike with the Knur’ (nūr), a. A knurl. [Obs.]

Knurl’ (nūr’l), n. [See KNURL.] A knot; a hard substance.

Knurl’ly (nūr’lī), a. [compare KURLIER; superl. KURLIEST.] See KNUR. Cf. GLARLY.] Full of knurls; hag-dreaded or resisting much.

Knurl’ed, n. See CORALT.

Köbböld, or Köböld, n. See GOBLIN.] A kind of domestic spirit or elf among the Germans.

Knöcke, n. [Russ. kopéka, from kopéj, a lance, because there was on it originally a horseman armed with a lance.] A Russian coin of about the value of two-thirds of a cent.

Knöran (Sn), n. See ALCORAN.] The sacred writings of the Mohammedans;—the same as ALCORAN.

Koumiss, n. [Russ. koumys, of Mongolian origin.] A liquor made by fermenting the Calmucks by fermenting milk on camel’s milk, from which they obtain, by distillation, an intoxicating spirit.

Kow-tow’, n. A prostration by way of salutation.

Kow-tow’, v. i. To perform the Chinese ceremony of Kral, or Krawal (krawl or kwawl), n. [D. kreau, prob.
**Lamb** (łówm), v. t. To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep.

**Lam-ba-tive**, a. [Lat. lambere, to lick. See infr.] Taken by licking.

**Lamb-ba-tive**, adv. [tongue.] A medicine taken by licking with the

**Lamb-dold-ait** (łów-mdól-dól-ait), a. [Gr. λάμβαδος, from λαμβάνω, to take.]

**Lamb-dold-ait-ual** (rów-mdól-dól-ait-ul), a. [See LAMB-BOLD-AIT.]

**Lamb-bent**, a. [Lat. lambens, p. pr. of lambere, to lick.] 1. Playing on the surface; gilding over. 2. Twinkling occasionally.

**Lamb-kin** (lóg-kín), n. A small lamb.

**Lamb-s'wool** (łów-m's wool), n. 1. The wool of lambs. 2. [Said to be derived from the fr. la mésse auhale, day of the meats; but probably called so from the resemblance of the soft pulp of roasted apples to the wool of a lamb.] Alle mixed with the pulp of roasted apples till the mixture formed a smooth beverage.

**Lamb-sopp**. [See LAMBOODAI.] 1. A small lamb, especially one injured in the flesh; imperfect; not satisfactory.


**Lame**, a. [compar. LAMER; superl. LAMEST.] [AS. & O. H. Ger. laun, Icel. lama.] 1. Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and unsuited in strength. 2. Imperfect; not satisfactory. 3. Hobbling; not smooth.

**Lame duck**, a defaultor at the stock exchange. [Coll.]

**Lame**, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. LAMEN.] 1. To make lame; to cripple; to render imperfect and unsuited.

**Lam-el-lar**, a. [From Lat. lamella, dim. of lamina, plate, leaf, layer.] Composed of, or disposed in, thin plates or layers; stratified; stratified. [See LAMEL.]

**Lam-el-late**, a. 1. Composed of, or covered with, thin plates or scales.

**Lam-el-lated**, a. 1. Scales or plates.

**Lame-ly**, adv. 1. In a lame, crippled, disabled, or imperfect manner; weakly; feeble; at a disadvantage; unsteady; weakly; feebly; fatally.

**Lame-ness**, n. The condition of being lame.

**Lam-en-ti-er**, v. i. [Lat. lamentari.] 1. To weep or wail; to mourn. 2. To feel deep regret or sorrow.

**Lam-en-ted**, a. [p. p. of LAMEN; p. pr. & vb. n. LAMENTING.] To mourne for; to bemoan; to deplore; to bewail.

**Lam-en-ti-er**, n. [Lat. lamentum, lamentation.] 1. Grief or sorrow expressed in a solemn, plaintive, or stentorian manner; lamentation; lamentation.

2. An elegy or mournful ballad.

**Lam-en-ta-ble**, a. 1. Mourning; sorrowful; expressing grief. 2. Fitted to awaken lament or pity.

**Lam-en-ta-bly**, adv. 1. In a manner to cause or express sorrow. 2. Pitifully; desperately. [sorrow.


**Lam-en-ner**, n. One who mourns or laments.

**Lam-en-ner**, n. [pl. LAMENI-I. N.]-E. 1. A thin plate or scale, lying over another. 2. (Anat.) A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate. 3. [Bot.] The blade of a castagner or strake.

**Lam-en-ner**, a. Capable of being formed into lamina or thin plates.

**Lam-en-nar**, a. Consisting of thin plates or layers.


**Lam-en-nate**, a. [See LAMINA.] Consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

**Lam-en**, v. n. Icel. hlamma, to beat, blemish, club, a beating. 2. (Low.) To beat.

**Lam-men**, n. [A-S. hlámnesse, hlámnesse, leaf-mass, bread-feast, or feast of first fruits, from hlaf, leaf, and maesse, feast.] The first day of August.

**Lam-mer-geir**, a. [Ger. lammergeier, from lammm,] 1. [Or. lammer, and geier, vulture.] [Ornith.] A vulture of the Rhammar breed, more remarkable for having the neck covered with feathers like the true eagles, and like them, enabled to carry the heaviest loads, should it be necessary in Germany, as they are, instead of living on carrion.

**Lam-ner**, a. [Lat. lampas, lampam, torch, light, glow.] 1. To give light, to shine.

2. A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light. 2. Whatever resembles a light, or is a source of light or cheerfulness.

**Lam-ner**, a. [lamp and black, being originally made by means of a lamp or torch.] A fine sot formed by the conflagration of the smoke of burning resinous substance.

**Lam-per-sel**, a. The same as the LAMPREY.
LANDGRAVINE 415
LAPIDICT

grave. 2. The office, jurisdiction, or authority of a landgrave.

Ländermann, n. The wife of a landgrave.

Länd-chöld/er, a. A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

Länd:ing, n. 1. Act of going or settling on shore from a vessel; also, a place of landing on shore. 2. (Arch.) The level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another.

Länd:ing-plätz/le, n. A place for the landing of persons conveyed from a vessel.

Länd-lädy, n. 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. The mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

Länd:less, a. Having no property in land.

Länd:loch, n. A hole or enclosure in the land.

Länd:lord, n. [A.-S. land-hlórd.] 1. The lord of a manor or of land; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him. 2. The master of an inn or lodging-house.

Länd:looper, n. [D. landlooper, literally landrummner, from land and loopen, to run or ramble.] A vagabond vagrant.

Länd:lüber, n. [Properly from land and lubber, but prob. corrupted from landlord, q. v.] One who passes his life on land;—so called among seamen in contempt or ridicule.


Länd:mark, n. 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land. 2. (Naut.) Any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

Länd:öffice, n. A government office in which the sales of public land are registered, and other business connected with land is transacted. [Ambr.]

Länd:scipe, n. [A.-S. landscepe, from land, land, and the termiunad scepe, equivalent to Eng. ship.] A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view. 2. A picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature.

Länd:slide, n. 1. The sliding down of a considerable tract of land. 2. The mass of land thus sliding down.

Länd:smen, n.; pl. Länd:smeN. 1. One who lives on land;—opposed to seaman. 2. (Naut.) A sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea.


Länd:ward, adv. Toward the land.

Län/ec 1. A narrow way or passage, or a private passage. 2. A passage between lines of men, or people standing on each side.

Läng/rage (längrage), n. A kind of shot used at sea.

Läng/gel (länggel), n. For tearing sails and rigging. It consists of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron fastened to the sails.

Läng/gue (länggüe), n. [Lat. lanuago, lanugium, fr. Lat. lingua, the tongue, speech, language.] 1. Human speech; the expression of ideas by the voice. 2. The expression of one's ideas, or writing, or other instrumentality. 3. The forms of speech peculiar to a particular nation. 4. The characteristic mode of arranging words peculiar to a speaker or writer; style. 5. The ideas suggested by, or associated with, inanimate objects. 6. A nation, as distinguished by their speech.

Syn. — Speech; tongue; idiom; dialect. — Language is generally meaning any language, as the language of the deaf and dumb, &c.; speech is the language of articulate sounds; tongue is the Saxon term for the language of a particular people as the English tongue. Idiom denotes the forms of construction peculiar to a language; dialects are varieties of speech which spring up in different parts of a country, or in different provinces, &c.

Läng/guid (länggüid), a. [Lat. lanuagius, from lanuaguere, to be faint or languid.] 1. Drooping or flagging from exhaustion, indisposition to exertion. 2. Slow in procuring. 3. Fainting or indicating weakness. 4. Feeble; weak; faint; sickly; pining; exhausted; heavy; dull; weary; heartless.

Syn. — Weak; feeble; sick; languid; weakly; slowly.

Läng/guidé, adj. Feeble; weak; languid; weakly; slowly.

Läng/guidness, n. 1. Weakness from exhaustion of strength. 2. Languishment.

Syn. — Feebleness; dullness; languor; heaviness; slovenliness.

Läng/guish, n. v. [imp. & pp. LANGLIUSHD (länggwish); p-pr. & vb. n. LANGLIUSHING.] 1. To become languid, sickly, or languid. 2. To suffer, as from heat or drought.

Syn. — To pine; wither; fade; droop; faint.

Läng/guish (längjawish), n. 1. An act or condition of languishing; languishment. 2. A soft and tender look or appearance.
Lap'd-scent, n. Any substance which has the qual-
ity of being a body, or of being converted to stone.

Lap'd-diffic. a. [Lat. laps, lapides, stone, and
Lapidary. A lapidary.

Lap'n, n. 1. One who wraps or folds. 2. One who
takes up his tongue.

Lap'ns, n. [Lap.'ns, n. of lap.] A part of a garment or dress
that hangs loose.

Lap'a-ble, a. Capable of lapsing or falling.

Lapses, n. [Lap.'s, n. of lap.] A slipping, slipping, or gradual falling; an
unobserved progress or passing away. 2. A slip; an
error; a fumbling in duty. 3. [Ecclesi. Law.] Omission of a
patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after
it becomes void.

Lapse, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LAPPED (lap'd); p. pr. & vb.
LAPSED.] 1. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.
2. To deviate from recitation; to commit a fault by in-
advertence or mistake. 3. To fall or pass from one pro-
prietor to another, by the omission, negligence, or failure of
some one. 4. [Law.] To become ineffectual or void.

Laps'ed (lap'sid), a. Having one side heavier than the
other, as a lap, a shingle, etc.

Laps'one, n. A stone for the lap, on which shoe-
makers beat leather.

Lap's-treak, n. Made with boards whose edges lap one
over another.

Lapsy, n. [Lap.'s, n. of lap.] A house deiety among the ancient
Romans, regarded as the soul of a deceased ancestor.

Laps'board (bord), n. [Lar. seems to be contracted from
tower, i. e., humber in rank, because the starboard side
is considered by mariners as higher in rank.] [Naut.] The
left-hand side of a ship, when one stands with his face
to the head.

Lir'ce-ny, n. [Contrasted from obs. lauravy, from Lat.
larvacio, a, larvate. A crowded, robed, frock. Unlawful
taking and carrying away of things personal with intent to deprive
the right owner of the same; theft.

Larch, n. [Lat. larix, larico, Ger. Lärche.] A coniferous tree, having decidu-
ous leaves, in woods or clus-
ers.

Lard, n. [Lat. lardum, laridum, allied to Gr. λαρδόν, fattened,
fat.] The fat of swine, after being melted and separated
from the flesh.

LARDING.] 1. To smear or mix with fat. 2. To smother or
fatten. 3. To mix with something by way of improvement;
to interlard.

Larder, n. A place for keeping or resembling, lard.

Lard'er, n. One who has charge of the larder.

Large, a. [compar. LARGER; superl. LARGEST.] [Lat.
largus.] Having great size; especially, (a) Wide, exhaus-
tive, broad—said of surface or area. (b) Abundant;
plentiful; also, by reference to num-
ber, numerous, populous. (c) Bulky; huge — in ref-
erence to size. (d) Diffuse; full— with reference to language, style, etc. (e) Liberal; comprehensive; the
mind, n. [med.] Gross; in n. of the heart or affections.

At large, (a) Without restraint or confinement. (b) Diffu-
sely; fully. — To go or sail large (Naut.), to have the wind
crossing the direction of a vessel's course in such a way
that the sails feel its full force, and the vessel gains its highest speed;
especially, to have the wind on the beam or the quarter.

Syn. — Big; capacious; ample; copious; diffuse;
ample; liberally; bountifully; abundantly.

Larg'ness, n. The condition of being large.

Syn. — Bigness; magnitude; bulk; greatness; extent;
comprehension; amplitude; generosity; liberality.

Lars'ges, n. [Gr. λαργός, equiv. to Lat. largitio, from
large.] A present; a gift or donation.

Largetto (lar-get'to), a. [It., dim. of large, q. v.] [Mus.] Somewhat slow, but not so slowly as largo.

Larg'na, a. [L. largus, broad, from longus.]

Lar's-nt, n. [Sp. larzita.] The lasso, a long cord or
thong of leather with a noose, for catching wild horses, etc.

Lark, n. [O. Eng. lewerek, A.S. laerucker, leurer, leiser.] 1. (Or-
ith.) A singing bird, characterized by having a long, straight
bill, and a rather long tail. It is generally crested. 2. A
frolic; a jolly time. [Colloq.]

Lark, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LARKED (lark't); p. pr. & vb.
LARKING.] 1. To catch larks. 2. To frolic; to sport; to
make sport; to frolic. [Colloq.]

Lark's-pur, n. [Bot.] A plant with showy flowers, usually of a
vivid blue color.

Lark'mer, n. [Fr. de l'armer, tear or drop, equiv.
Lat. lacrima.] 1. (Arch.) The core or drip of a house.
2. (Bot.) A membranous pouch, at, or below, the inner
corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

Larp'rap, v. t. To beat or flog.

Larr'tum, n. [Abbrev. of alarum, for alarm, q. v.] Any thing
used in giving an alarm or notice, as at particular
places; an alarm.

Lar'væ, n.; pl. LAR'VE. [Lat. ghost, specter, mask.] (Eikon.) A
residuum in the first stage after leaving the egg;
a caterpillar, grub, or maggott.

Lar'væ-ted, a. Masked; clothed with a mask.

Lar'vo, n.; pl. LAR'VEG. (Eston.) The same as LARVA.

Lar'væ-ge', n. Lat.'rve-gen, or Lar'vyn-gean, the larynx.

Lar'yn-go-my, n. [Gr. λαργυρομαστία, from λαρύγβω
and μάστικα, to cut, μαστίγα, a cutting.] (Surg.) The
operation of cutting into the larynax, from the outside of
the neck, for assisting respiration when obstructed, or
for removing foreign bodies.

Lar'ynx, n. [Gr. λαρύγχος, gen. λαρύγγος.] (Anat.) The
upper part of the trachea or windpipe, constituting the
organ of voice.

Lar'sür, or Lar'sür', n. [Per. & Hind. laskar, an
army, an inferior artillery-man, a cooly, a camp follower, a
native soldier, employed in European vessels. (East Indies.)

Lar's-vöis, a. [Lat. lascivus, wantonness, from lás-
ivus, wanton, from lascas, loose, lax.] 1. Loose; wan-
ton; lewd; licentious. 2. Tending to produce voluptuous or lewd
emotions.

Lar's-vöö, adv. In a lascivious manner.

Lar's-vööness, n. State or quality of being lasci-
vious; wantonness; lustfulness.

Lash, n. [Ger. lasche, latchet, lachen, to furnish with
flaps, to lash or slap; Eccl. laske, gusset, flap; lashka, to
bear.] 1. The thong of a whip, or a cord; a string. 2. A
stock with a whip, or any thing similar. 3. A stroke of
satire or sarcasm; a cut.

LASHING.] 1. To strike with a lash, or whip; to scourge.
2. To satirize. 3. To throw with a sudden
jerky. 4. To dash against. 5. To tie or bind with
a rope or cord.

Lash, v. i. To make the whip; to make a severe attack.

Lash'er, n. 1. One who whips or lashes. 2. A piece of
rope for binding or making fast one thing to another.

Lass, n. [Contrasted for laddess, f. of lad.] A young
woman; a girl.

Lass'-tide (las'tid), n. [Lat. lassidu, from lassus, faint,
weary, allied to laetus, wide, loose, lax.] State of being
relaxed or weak; languor of body or mind; weakness;
helplessness; helplessness; weariness; weakness.

Las'sin o, n. [pl. LASS'SIN.] [Sp. lasio, from Lat. laesio.] See
LACE. A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching
wild horses, etc.

Last (0), a. [Contrasted from latest, superl. of late.]
LAUDABLE

LAUDING. To praise in words alone, or with words and singing, to extol.

LAUDÁ-bal, a., Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable.

LAUDÁ-bal-neSS, n. Quality of being laudable; praiseworthy; commendable.

LAUDÁ-ble, adv. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUDÁ-bly, adv. Distinguished by commendable actions.

LAUDÁ-TO-ry, a. Containing praise; expressing praise.

LAUD Á-TO-ry, n. That which contains praise.


To laugh at, to ridicule; to deride. To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh secretly, or so as not to be observed, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at. To laugh out of the other corner or side of the mouth, to weep or cry; to be mute to feel regret, vexation, or disappointment, especially after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.

LAUGH, v. t. 1. To express by laughing. 2. To ridicule or deride.

To laugh at scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery and scorn.

LAUGH, v. t. 1. An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species; laughter.

LAUGHABLE (la-fa-bil), a. Fitted to excite laughter.

SYN. - Droll; ludicrous; mirthful; comical. See LAUGHER.

LAUGHABILNESS (la-fa-ble-is), n. Quality of being laughable.

LAUGHABLY (la-fa-ble-ri), adv. In a manner to excite laughter.

LAUGHER (la-far), n. One who laughs, or who is fond of merriment.

LAUGHING (la-fing), n. (Chem.) Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen; — so called from the exhilaration and laughter which it ordinarily produces when inhaled.

LAUGHING-STOCK (la-fing-stok), n. An object of ridicule.

LAUGHING-STRAIN (la-fing-strain), n. An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expiration of air from the lungs.

LAUNCH (lunch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. LAUNCHED (luncht)]; p. pr. & vb. n. LAUNCHING. [OF. Fr. lancer, banchier. Cf. LANCH.] To cause to slide from the land into the water. To send forth or dispatch. To throw, as a spear or dart.

LAUNCH, v. i. 1. To go forth, as a ship into the water.

To expel with violence. To launch.

LAUNCH, n. The sliding of a ship from the land into the water. [Naut.] The largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

LAUNDER (laun-der), v. t. A man who follows the business of washing clothes.

LAUNDER (laun-der), n. A female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

LAUNDER (laun-der), n. (Bot.) An evergreen shrub, having the same word as laureate, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils. Academic honors were formerly indicated by a crown of laurel.

LAUNDER-TINE (laun-tin), n. [Lat. laurus tinus, from Lat. laurus and tinus, a plant. See LAUREL.] (Bot.) An evergreen shrub or tree of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months.

LAVERN. [L. Laevina avis, from It. & L. laeva, to wash.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano.


LAW, v. t. [From Law, like benyer, from bow.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; — a general

LAWFUL, a. 1. Agreed to by law; conformable to law; compe tent. 2. Constituted by law.

SYN. — Legal; constitutional; allowable; regular; legitimate; rightful.

LAWFUL-ly, adv. In accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

LAWFUL-NESS, n. Quality of being conformable to law; lawfully.

LAW-GIVER, n. One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.

LAWLESS, a. 1. Not subject to, or restrained by, the law of moral, or of social order, or prohibited by, or unauthorized to, or unauthorised by, the civil law. 3. Not subject to the laws of nature.

LAWLESS-ly, adv. In a lawless manner.

LAWLESSNESS, n. Quality or state of being lawless.

LAW-MAKER, n. A legislator; a lawgiver.

LAW-MAKKER, n. [Contr. from Fr. linon, lawn, from Lat. Laurum, a lanthum, a smooth rising hill, lawn.] An open space between woods, a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

LAWNER, n. 1. Level, as a plain; like a lawn. 2. A level or flat ground.

LAW-SUIT, n. A process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right; an action.
term, comprehending attorneys, counselors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

Læz'zár-house, n. A lazaretto; also, a hospital for contagious.

Læz'zó, c. [See LAZY]. To live in idleness; to be idle.

Læz'zó, c. [Collog.]

Læzriz'â, n. In a lazy manner; sluggishly.

Læz'zî-ness, n. The state or quality of being lazy; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth.

Læzu'fli, n. [L. Lat. laxitatem, laxurias, laxus, Sp. izul, Sl. s, etc.]. A fluid, especially a fluid blue color, much valued for ornamental work. — Also lapis lazuli.

Læzy, a. [compar. LAZIER; superl. LAZIEST.]

Læzy-n'â, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LEACHED (lecith).] To wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

Læzy, v. i. To pass through by percolation.

Læzh, a. [A.S. leah; Ger. lauge. See LYE.] A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

Læzh-n'â, n. p. l. [Nymphs.] The poor who live by begging, or have no permanent habitation; — so called from the hospital of St. Lazurus, which serves as their refuge.

Læs, n. [A.S. leag, leag, ley.]

Læch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LEACHED (lecith).] To wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

Læch, v. i. To pass through by percolation.

Læch, a. [A.S. leah; Ger. lauge. See LYE.] A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

Læd (læd), n. [A.-S. lead, leod, leod. 10th.] A well-known metal, or metal, as a dull, greyish color, with a cast of blue.

Læd (læd), n. [A.-S. lead, leod, leod. 10th.] A well-known metal, or metal, as a dull, greyish color, with a cast of blue.

Læd (læd), n. [A.-S. lead, leod, leod. 10th.] A well-known metal, or metal, as a dull, greyish color, with a cast of blue.

Læd (læd), n. [A.-S. lead, leod, leod. 10th.] A well-known metal, or metal, as a dull, greyish color, with a cast of blue.

Læd (læd), n. [A.-S. lead, leod, leod. 10th.] A well-known metal, or metal, as a dull, greyish color, with a cast of blue.
LEAF

Leaf, n. pl. LEAFER. [A-S. Leafe, Leafe, Leafe, Leafe, Leafe. (Bot.) One of the three principal parts or organs of vegetation.

- Leaves perform various functions, as copies of leaves, lungs, teeth. Every part of a plant that is not stem is leaf.

- That form of such an organ having a flattened shape and greenish color, and in which the food-making sap is elaborated for the nutrition of the plant. 2. Something which bends, bows over, or otherwise resembles a leaf; as: (a) A part of a book containing two pages, (b) A side, division, or part, of or part of a window-shutters, folding-doors, &c. (c) The movable side of a table. (d) A very thin plate, as of gold. (e) A portion of fat lying in a separate fold or layer. (f) A tooth of a pinion-wheel, especially when small.

Leaf, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LEAVED (leafed); p. pr. & vb. n. LEAVING.] To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.

Leafage, n. Leaves collectively; foliage.

Leaf-bridge, n. A drawbridge having a leaf or platform on each side, which rises and falls.

Leaf-bud, n. (Bot.) The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves.

Leafed, a. Having leaves.

Leaf-nest, n. A state of being full of leaves.

Leaff, n. The Digest of leaves.

Leaflet, n. 1. A little leaf. 2. (Bot.) One of the divisions of a compound leaf.

Leaffy, a. [comp. LEAFLIER; superl. LEAFIEST.] Of leaves.

League, n. [From Lat. ligare, to bind.] 1. A combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert. 2. A natural inclination or compact.

Syn. — Alliance; confederacy; coalition; combination.

League, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LEAGUED; p. pr. & vb. n. LEAGUING.] To unite in a league or confederacy; to combine.

League, n. [Low Lat. lega, league, Gr. λήγεν, of Celtic origin, from W. llech, a flag, a broad, flat stone.]

A measure of length or distance, equal, in England and the United States, to three geographical miles; — used chiefly at sea.

League (leaguer), n. One who unites in a league; a confederate.

Leak, n. [A-S. flece, leaky, Icel. leker. See infra.] 1. A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape. 2. The oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquid, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either into it, or out of it.

To spring a leak, to open or crack so as to let in water.

Leak, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LEAKED (leaked); p. pr. & vb. n. LEAKING.] To leak; to lose; to leak; to leak, to leak, to leak, to leak, to leak, to leak.

Leakage, n. 1. A leaking; or the quantity of a liquid that enters or issues by leaking. 2. (Com.) An allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

Leakless, n. The state of being leaky.

Leaking, a. [not in current use. LEAKIEST, a.]

1. Admitting water or other liquor to leak in or out. 2. Apt to disclose secrets; paltry; not close.

Leak, n. [O. Fr. leal. See LOYAL.] Faithful; loyal; true.

Leăn, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LEANED, sometimes LEANT (lent); p. pr. & vb. n. LEANING.] [A-S. híman, aleman, linian, allied to Lat. clinarium, inclinare, Gr. κλίνεν, to incline, Leán. To incline or falling from a perpendicular or line position, to be in a position thus deviating. 2. To incline in opinion or inclination; to conform in conduct.

3. To bend. 4. To depend for support, comfort, etc. 5. To make like.

Leăn, v. t. To cause to lean; to incline; to support or

Leăn, a. [compar. LEANER; superl. LEANEST.] [A-S. lænn, allied to Lat. levis, soft, mild, moderate.]

1. Wanting or not having what is necessary; bare; lean.

2. Barren of thought; jejune. 3. Low. poor. [Rare.]

Syn. — Slender; spare; thin; meager; lean; skinny; gaunt.

Lean, n. That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

Leanness (169), n. Condition of being lean; meagerness; hence, poverty; emptiness; want.

Leant, a. [Arch.] A building whose rafters pitch or lean against another building, giving it a wall.

Leap, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LEAPED (leapt), rarely LEAPT; p. pr. & vb. n. LEAPING.] [A-S. leapan, to leap, jump, run, Gothic laupjan, Icel. hlaup, to run.] 1. To spring from the ground; to jump; to vault; to scale; to make a sudden jump; to bound; to skip. 3. To manifest joy or vivacity.

Leap, v. t. 1. To pass over by leaping. 2. To copulate with; to coitus.

Leap, n. 1. Act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound.

2. Space passed by leaping. 3. A hazardous or venturesome act. 4. Copulation with, or coverture of, a female beast.

Leaper, n. One that leaps.

Leap-trough, n. A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him by placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

Leap-year, n. Bissett seat; a year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year; giving to February twenty-nine days.

Lease, n. [imp. & p. p. LEASED, or LEANT; p. pr. & vb. n. LEASING.] [A-S. leornian, liemian, allied to ilaveran, to teach, Goth. lejauna, causative form of leicsen, to teach, to learn; to acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning. 2. To acquire skill in any thing. 3. To teach.

Syn. — To teach; instruct; inform. — Learn originally had the use of such words as: in (accordance with) Latin and other languages, and hence we find it with this sense in Shakespeare, Spenser, and other old writers. This usage has now passed away. — To learn is to learn; to teach; to teach, to teach, to teach.

Learn, v. i. 1. To receive information or intelligence.

2. To gain or receive knowledge.

Learned, a. 1. Versed in learning and science; literate. 2. Well acquainted with arts; knowing; skillful.

3. Containing or exhibiting learning. 4. Versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.

Learnedly, adv. With learning; with learning; with learning; with learning.

Learn' er, n. One who learns, or is disposed or apt to learn; a learner.

Leaving (leaving), n. 1. The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study. 2. Knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation.

3. Skill in any thing, good or bad.

Syn. — Literature; erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters. See etymology.

Lease, n. [See infra.] 1. A letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved. 2. The contract for such letting. 3. Any tenancy by grant or permission; the tenancy for such time for which such a tenancy holds good.

Lease, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LEASED (leased); p. pr. & vb. n. LEASING.] [Fr. laisser, to leave, transmit, from Lat. laxare, to loosen, to slacken, from laxus, loose, wide.] To grant the use of territ onal property or hereditaments, to another, for a rent reserved; to let.

Leasehold, n. Held by lease.

Leasehold, n. A tenancy held by lease.

Leaser, n. A person leasing, or renting, from Lat. laxeus, from Lat. laxus (ac. restis), a rope, from laxus, loose.

1. A thong of leather, or long line, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. 2. (Sporting.) A brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; hence, the number three in general.

3. A band wherewith to tie anything.

Leash, n. [imp. & p. p. LEASHED (leashed); p. pr. & vb. n. LEASHING.] To bind; to hold by a string.

Least, a. [A-S. last, lastest, superl. of last, lasst, laste, f. neut., compar. of lytel, little.] 1. Smallest; little beyond other; neither in size or degree. 2. Of the smallest worth or importance.

At least, or at the least, at the lowest estimate, or at the smallest concession or claim.

Syn. — However; nevertheless; yet.

Least, adj. In the smallest or lowest degree.

Leást'wýs, adj. At least; but at least; at least at all events.

Least'wise, [Colloq. or vulgar.

Leatherer (leather' er), n. 1. The skill of an animal dressing and prepared for use. 2. Dressed hides collectively.

Leather'er (leather'er), n. One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use.
Leather'ern (lēθ'ər-ərn), m. Made of leather; consisting of leather.

Leather-ey (lēθ'ər-ə₂), a. Resembling leather; tough.

Leave, n. [A.-S. leafe, Icel. leyf.]
1. Liberty granted; permission; allowance; license. 2. A formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu.

License (lēs'əns), n. Permission; dispensation; a license granted by one who has the right to refuse it. License denotes that this consent has been given, whereas permission only signifies that an exception is required. An orator asks leave to speak; liberty is granted him; he construes this permission into a license to abuse his opportunity.

Leave, v. t. [imp. & p. p. left; p. pr. & vb. n. LEAVING.] [A.-S. laegfan, to leave, Icel. laeyfa, to leave, have left from. Goth. leiban, allied to Lat. linquiere, linqui, and Gr. αἰείν, to look about.] 1. To withdraw or depart from. 2. To dismiss from a place, service, or duty; to abandon; to relinquish. 3. To suffer to remain; 4. To have remaining at death; hence, to give by will; to bequeath. 5. To commit or trust to, as a deposit; to intrust. 6. To permit or allow; to refer. 7. To cease or desist from.

Syn. — To quit; commit; give; desist; forbear.

Leave, v. i. To cease; to desist; to stop.

To leave off, to cease; to desist: to stop.

Leaves, n. [Eng. leaf.] To send out leaves; to leaf.

Leav'en, n. [Fr. levain, from lever, tevar, to raise. See Leaven.] 1. Some dough, the yeast of which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light; yeast; barn. 2. Any thing which makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass.

Leaven (lēv'en), n. [p. p. LEAVENED; p. pr. & vb. n. LEAVING.] 1. To excite fermentation in. 2. To taint; to imbue.

Leavening, n. 1. Act of making light by means of leaven. 2. That which leaven or makes light.

Leaver, n. One who leaves or relinquishes.

Leavings, n. pl. 1. Things left; remnant; relics. 2. Refuse; offal.

Leaved, a. [Fr. lecherre, lecheur, gormand, glutton, libertin, parassie, from L. locutus, glutonius. Cf. A.-S. loccara, glutton, flatterer, from loccian, to lick.] A man given to lewdness.


Lecherous, a. 1. Addicted to lewdness; lustful; lewd. 2. Provoking lust.

Lecherous-ly, adv. Lustfully; lustfully.

Lecherous-ness, n. Strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite; lust.

Lechery. The free indulgence of lust; practice of indulging the animal appetite.

Lectio, n. [Lat. lectio, from legero, lectum, to read.] 1. A difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading. 2. A portion of Scripture read in divine service.


Lection (lēk'shən), n. [L. lection, lectorum, to read.] 1. A discourse on any subject; especially, a formal or methodical discourse, intended for instruction. 3. A magisterial reprint of; a formal reproof.

Lectionary (lēk'shə-nərē), n. [imp. & p. p. OFLECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. LECTURING.] 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To instruct authoritatively; to reproove.

Lectura, n. [L. lectura, of or for instruction.]
1. To read or deliver a formal lecture; to instruct.
2. To prepare for instruction.

Lecturer, n. 1. One who reads or pronounces lectures. 2. A preacher in a church, hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

Lecture-ship, n. The office of a lecturer.

Lecturn, n. [Lat. lecturnum, lecturn, from legere, lectum, to read.] A reading-desk, in churches, from which the lectors, or Scripture lessons, are chanted or read; hence, a reading-desk.

Led, imp. & p. p. of lead. See LEAD.

Leed'-captive, n. [From led and captain.] An officer in the army.

Leeg, n. [A.-S. liegan, liggen, to lie, p. lieg, leeg, leac.] 1. A shelf on which articles may be laid; also, that which resembles such a shelf in form or use. 2. A shelf of land near the surface of the sea. 3. A layer or stratum. 4. A small mending. 5. (Naut.) A small piece of timber afloat or sheds, under the deck, between the beams.

Ledger, n. [A.-S. leger, lying, a lying down, bed, couch, from liegan, to lie.] 1. A book in which a summary of accounts is kept; a book or register of accounts; an ledgers book. Ledgers of clay are used to build a stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb. 2. One of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding.

Ledger-er, n. See LEGGER.

Le-herence, n. [From lecher, lecher.] A sumptor, a mumper. See LEADER.

Lee, n.; pl. LEEs. [From Lat. levare, to lift up, raise, as dies, leves, from levar, to lift.] The corner parts of a liquor, which settle at its bottom; sediment, dregs.

Leech, n. [Icel. leikinn, a leech; adv. leikinn, at a leech, leikinn, to heal.] 1. A physician. 2. (Zool.) An aquatic sucking worm, largely used for the local abstraction of blood; — called also blood-sucker.

Leech, n. [Alleged to Lat. leucus, a thread of the web, leech.] (Naut.) The border or edge of a sail at the sides.

Leech, v. t. 1. To treat with medicine; to heal. 2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

Leek, n. [A.-S. leace, Icel. laskur.] (Bot.) A plant having a cylindrical body of succulent leaves, which are eatable.


Leer, n. [A.-S. leer, leer, the cheek, face, countenance, Icel. leyr.] 1. An oblique view. 2. An affected cast of the eyes. See LEEK.

Lee, n. [L. leuca. Cf. Fr. lit de justice, a solemn sitting of the king in parliament, Lat. leucia, leucia, a lawsuit.] (Eng. Law.) A court of criminal jurisdiction within a township or manor; an assembling of persons to nominate for some office.

Lee-ward (or Iy'ard), a. (Naut.) Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows.

Lee-ward (or Iy'ard), a. (Naut.) Towards the lee or that part toward which the wind blows.

Lee-way, n. (Naut.) The lateral movement of a ship to the lee, as her head is turned to the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel.

Left, imp. & p. p. of leave. See LEAVE.

Left, a. [Prob. allied to O. Sax. Sax. and Fris. lyf, week, in- firm, and Slav. Iezno, Lat. insus, Gr. έσελεο, left.] In the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the right of the body.

Left, n. 1. The side opposite to the right. 2. (Legisl. Bodies.) The left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sits.

Left'-hand, n. The hand on the left side.

Left'-hend-ed, a. 1. Having the left hand or arm most strongly developed and exerted. 2. Clumsy; awkward. 3. Unlucky; inauspicious; also, insincere; sinister; malicious.

Leg, n. [Icel. leggir, leggir, thin.] 1. The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body; especially, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot. 2. That which resembles a leg in form or use; especially, any long slender support on which any object rests.

Leg'a-ny, n. [From a hypath, Lat. word, legatio, for legation, from legare, to bequeath, as a legacy.] A gift, by will, of personal property; a bequest.

Leg'al, a. [Lat. legalis, from lex, legis, law.] 1. According to law; law; lawful; permitted by law. 2. (Theol.) (a) According to the law of works, as distinguished from free grace; or resting on works for salvation. (b) According to the old or Mosaic Law. (c) Governed by the rules of law as distinguished from the rules of equity.

Syn. — Lawful; constitutional; legitimate; licit; authored.

Legalism, n. Strinctness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to law.

Legal-ist, n. 1. One who desires a strict adherence to law. 2. (Theol.) One who regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation.

Legal'-ty, n. 1. State of being legal; conformity to law. 2. (Theol.) (a) Use of outward conformity to law without the inward principle.

LEGALIZE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LEGALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. LEGALIZING.] 1. To make lawful; to author-
iz. 2. To sanction after being done. 3. (Theol.) To ward off by legal or spiritual means.

Leggi-ly, adv. According to law; in a manner permitted by law; lawfully.

Leg-e-rate, n. [Lat. legatus, from legare, legatum, to send with a commission or charge.] 1. An embassador or envoy. 2. The pope's embassador to a foreign prince or state.

Leg-a-te, n. [See LEGACY.] (Law) One to whom a legacy is left.

Leg-a-tion, n. The office of a legate.

Leg-a-tive, a. 1. Pertaining to a legate. 2. Made by, or proceeding from, a legate.

Leg-a-tive, n. Sending forth or commissioning one person to act for another. 2. A legate, or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission. 3. The official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

Leg-a-tor, n. (Law) A testator; one who bequeaths.

Leg-bill, n. Running away; flight. [Collog.]

to give leg-bill, to escape from custody and run away.

Leg-end, or Leg-e-end, n. 1. [Lat. legenda, a book containing the acts of the saints, so called because they were to be read on certain days, from Lat. legenda, to be read, from legere, to read.] 1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints; formerly read at matins. 2. A story or account; especially, one of a marvellous nature. 3. Hence, any remarkable story handed down from early times; or, less exactly, any story or narrative. 4. An inscription or motto, as that placed on a Scotch coat of arms.

Leg-end-a-ry (110), a. 1. Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous. 2. Like a legend; exaggerated; extravagant.

Leg-er, n. See LEDGER.

Leg-er, v. t. [Fr. légier, light, nimble, slight, from a hyp. Lat. levis, from levare, light in weight.] Light; slender; slight; hence, unimportant; trifling. [Obs.]

Leger (or Leiger) line, a line added above or below the staff to express the actual course of the music.

Leg-er-de-main', n. [Fr. liger, light, nimble, de of, and main, Lat. manus, hand. See supra.] A trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation; sighted of hand.

Leg-hale, n. (From leg and hale) Having legs,—used in composition; as, a two-legged animal.

Leg-gin, n. [From legr.] A cover for the leg, like a stocking.

Leg-gi-ty, n. Quality or state of being legible.

Leg-ible, a. [Lat. legibilis, from legere, to read.] 1. Capable of being read. 2. Capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

Leg-i-bil-ness, n. Quality or state of being legible; legibility.

Leg-i-ble-ly, adv. In such a manner as may be read.

Leg-i-od, n. [Lat. legio, from legere, to gather, collect, fold.]. 1. (Rom. Ant.) A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men. 2. A military force. 3. A great number; a multitude.

Leg-i-on-a-ry, a. 1. Relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or of legions. 2. Containing a great number.

Leg-i-slate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LEGISLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. LEGISLATING.] [Lat. lex, legis, law, and ferre, to bear, bring forward, propose.] To make or enact a law or laws.

Leg-i-sla-tion, n. The act of legislating, or enacting laws.

Leg-i-sla-tive, a. 1. Giving or enacting laws. 2. Pertaining to legislation or laws; drawn by enacting.

Leg-i-sla-tive-ly, adv. In a legislative manner.

Leg-i-sla-tor, n. A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

Leg-i-ty-mate (leg-it-2), n. [See infra.] 1. Accordance with law. 2. Lawfulness of birth, status, or reality. 4. Logical sequence or validity. 5. The accordance of an action or institution with established law.

Leg-i-mate (45), a. [See infra.] 1. Accordance with law. 2. Lawfulness of birth, status, or reality. 4. Following by logical or natural sequence. 5. In accordance with established law. 6. Acknowledged as requisite, or in accordance with rule.

Leg-i-men, n. [imp. & p. p. LEGIMINIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. LEGIMINIZING.] [L. Lat. legitimare, legitimation, from Lat. legitimus, lawful, legitimate, from lex, legum, law.] 1. To make lawful; to legitimize. 2. To render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate issue to one that is illegitimate.

Leg-i-mate-ly, adv. In a legitimate manner; lawfully; legally.

Leg-i-mate-ness, n. State of being legitimate; legitimacy.

Leg-i-men-tum, n. The act of rendering legitimate.

Leg-i-men-tist, n. The same as LEGITIMIST.

Leg-i-men-tist, n. 1. An adherent of divine or hereditary right. 2. Specifically, in France, an adherent of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, which was driven from the throne in 1800.


Leg-tume, n. [Leg-ti-um. From legere, to gather; so called because they may be gathered without cutting.] 1. (Bot.) A pod dehiscing into two pieces or valves, and having the seed fixed at the base of the valves.

Leg-u-mi-nous, a. Pertaining to, consisting of pulses.

Legu-mi-ous, n. Bearing legumes, as seed-vessels.

Leg-u-sure (lizh'ur), n. [O. Eng. leisere, leiser, from Lat. lecere, to be permitted.] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time. 2. Con-legu-ure, venient opportunity; hence, also, convenience; ease.

Leg-u-ry, a. Exhibiting, or employing, leisure; deliberative; slow.

Leg-u-ry, n. In a deliberate manner; slowly.

Lem-man, n. [Lat. pl. LEMMA-MA; Eng. pl. LEMMAS.]

Lem-man, n. [Lat. lemma, Gr. lémma, any thing received, an assumption or premise, from lablein, to take, assume.] (Math.) An auxiliary proposition demonstrated for the immediate use in the demonstration of some other proposition.

Lem-ming, n. [Dan. lemming, lemming, Norw. lemmning, Lemn, Lapp. Lemmik. (Zool.) A burrowing animal of the rat family, found in the north of Europe, and remarkable for its periodic migrations in great swarms southward.

Lem-on-ade, n. A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Lem-on, n. [From Per. & Turk. limun, Ar. limun.]

Lem-on, n. An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp. 2. The tree that produces lemons.

Lem'ni-ness, n. pl. [Lat. See supra.] Spirits or ghosts supposed to inhabit the decks of spirits.

Lend, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LENT; p. pr. & vb. n. LENDING.] [A.S. leenan, lienan, Goth. leihwian.] 1. To grant to another for temporary use or on condition of receiving an equivalent. 2. To lend; to entrust; to leave or furnish in general. 3. To let for hire or compensation.

Lender, n. Who lends; especially, one who makes loans, lending money, etc.

Length, n. [A-S. length, from lang, long, long.] 1. The longest measure of any object, in distinction from depth, thickness, breadth, or width. 2. A superficial measure; portion of space considered by its length; used in the plural. 3. A determined portion of time; long continuance. 4. Detail or amplification.

Length, n. (at length) at or in the full extent. (b) at last; at the end or conclusion.

Length'en (length'en), v. t. [imp. & p. p. LENGTHENED; p. pr. & vb. n. LENGTHENING.] 1. To extend in length; to make longer; to elongate. 2. To extend in time; protract. 3. To occupy time with; to expand. 4. To draw out in proportion.

Length'en, v. i. To grow longer; to extend in length.

Length'wise, adv. In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.

Leng'ther, adj. Longer; the superlative of LENGTHIER; superl. LENGTHIEST. Having length; immeasurably long; prolix.

Len'tency, n. Leularity; clemency;
Len'tent, n. [Lat. leniens, p. pr. of lenire, to soften, from lenis, soft, mild.] 1. Emollient. 2. Softening; mitigating. 3. Acting without rigor or severity; mild; Clement; mild; soft; mild. 4. That softens or assuages; an emollient.

Len'tient-ly, adv. In a lenient manner.
Lenitive, a. Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; mollifying.

Lenitive, 1. a. (n.) A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain. b. A mild purge; a laxative. 2. That which tends to allay passion or excitement; a palliative.

Lenitivus, from lenis, soft, mild. Mildness of temper; gentleness of treatment.

Syn.,—Gentleness; kindness; tenderness; softness; humanity; clemency; mercy.

Lens, n.; pl. LENSES. [Lat. lens, lentil, on account of the resemblance of shape to the seed of a lentil (Lent.) or of the piece of glass or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used either singly or combined, in optical instruments for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.

[Fig. of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz., a, plano-concave; b, double-concave; c, plano-convex; d, double-convex; e, biconvex; f, concavo-convex.

Lent, n. [Med. Lat., K. E., S. lengthen, leneten, spring, lent, perish, from A.-S. lenagen, lenten, lengthen, because at this season of the year the days lengthen.] [Eccles.] A fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday, and continuing till Easter, commemo- rative of the fast of the Savior.

Lenten, a. Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; hence, spare, plain; not abundant or showy.

Lentenar, a. [Lat. lenticularis, from lentil, dim. of lentil, lentil.] 1. Resembling a lentil in size or form. 2. Having the form of a double convex lens.

Lentiginoz, a. [Lat. lentiginosus, from lens, lentis, lentil.] Freckled; scurvy; farinaceous.

Lentil, n. [From Lat. lentilica, dim. of lens, lentis, lentil.] [Bot.] A leguminous weed of small size, common in the fields in Europe, and its seed, which is used for food or in the composition of certain dishes.

Lentiscus, n. [Lat. lentiscus, lentiscum.] [Bot.] A Lentisk; jube; the mastich. See Mastich.

Lencyou, long'weny, n. [Fr. le, the, and en, and, enoy, enoy, a sending, from enoyer, to send.] 1. One or more detached verses at the end of a piece, serving to convey the moral, or to address the poem to a particular person. 2. A conclusion; result.

Lepo, a. [Lat. lepomus, from leo, leonis, lion.] Belonging to, or resembling, a lion.

Leonine verse, a kind of verse, the end of which rhymes with the middle—so named from Leo, or Leoninus, a Benedictine and chief poet of the 12th century, who wrote largely in this measure, though he did not invent it.

Leopard, (lep'ard), n. [Lat. leopardus, Gr. λέωνας, from λέος, λεονίς, lion.] A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus Felis. It is of a yellow or fawn color, with black rings along the back and sides. It is found in India and Africa.

Lep'er, n. [Lat. lepra, lepra, Gr. λπηρ, the leprosy, from λπαος, scale, from λαος, λαης, scale.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lep'orine, or Lep'orine, a. [Lat. leporinus, from leporis, hare.] Pertaining to a hare; having the qualities of the hare.

Lep'ro-sy, n. [See LEPER and infra.] [Med. (a.) A cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, usually of a white color, but sometimes gray or black. (b.) A form of elephantiasis. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

[The leprosy of the ancients was a cutaneous disease, some species of which, among the Hebrews, rendered a person ceremonially unclean. It was an incurable disease.

Lep'rornis, a. [Lat. lepronis, from lepra, lepra, leper, q. v.] A leper who holds out his hand or a bargain or contract. (b.) (Med.) Any morbidity in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

Léssé, a. [A.-S. læsia, m., læssé, f. and neut., for læsra, læssre.] Smaller; not so large or great.

Lesse, a. [A.-S. læsia, læsse, for læsra, læsre.] Lesser, smaller; not so large or great.

Lesse, n. 1. A smaller portion. 2. The inferior; the younger.

Lesse, n. (Law.) One to whom a lease is given, or who takes or subleases by a lease.

Léssen (lë'sen), v. t. 1. To make less or smaller; to reduce in bulk, size, quantity, number, or amount. 2. To diminish in quality, state, or degree. 3. To reduce in dignity.

Syn.,—To diminish; reduce; abate; decrease; lower; impair; weaken; degrade.

Léssen (lë'sen), v. i. [imp. & p. p. LESSENED; p. pr. & vb. n. LESSENING.] 1. To become less; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished, to be lessened. 2. To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease.

Léss'er, a. [A.-S. læsia, læssre, for læsra, læsre. It is not properly a corruption of less, but is rather a return to the primitive form, from læsra, læsre. See LESS, a.] Less; smaller; inferior.

Lést, conj. [O. Eng. leste, least, from A.-S. leaste, last, minime. See LEAST.] That not; for that.

Lët, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Lët (LETTED) is obsolete; p. pr. & vb. n. LETTING.] 1. To give leave or power by a positive act; or, negatively, to withhold restraint; not to permit; to allow; to suffer. 2. To grant possession and use for a compensation; to lease; often followed by out.

[In the imperative mood, let is used as an auxiliary to express, (a.) Desire or wish; (b.) Command, or direction. (Exhortation.) (d.) Allowance or concession. —To let oil to cease; to suffer to remain without interference. —To let blood, to cause blood to flow, so from a vein or arter. —To let down, to permit to sink or fall; to lower. —To let drive or fly, to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow or stone. —To let me in or out, (a.) To admit. (b.) To insert, as a piece of wood, into a space formed for the purpose. —To let loose, to suffer to go free. —To let out, (a.) To cease. (b.) To extend or loosen, as a rope, or the folds of a garment. —To let off, (a.) To discharge; to send to expiate; to expel; to expiate. (b.) To release, as from an engagement or penalty. —Collon.]

Lët, v. t. [A.-S. letian, lettan, to delay, to hinder, from lat., late. —To retard; to hinder; to impede.

Lët, n. A hindrance; obstacle; impediment; delay. [Obs.] See LEACH.

Lëthal, a. [Lat. lethalis, from lethum, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Le-thàrl, a. [Lat. letharius, from lethum, death.] Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Le-thàrl-ace, a. [Med.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or caused by, lethargy.

Le-thary, n. [Lat. lethargia, Gr. λθαρψις, from λθαρφυς, forgetful, from λθαρφις, forgetfulness, and ἀυτής, alike, lazy.] 1. Preternatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness. 2. Dullness; inaction; inattention.

Le-the, n. [Gr. λθαρψις, forgetfulness, the river of oblivion.] 1. (Gr. Myth.) One of the rivers of hell, assigned to cause forgetfulness of all that was past to those who drank of its waters. 2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion; forgetfulness.

Le-thin, a. Inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Le-thif'er-ous, a. [Lat. lethifer, from lethum, death, and stérre, to bear, to bring.] Deadly; mortal; bringing death or destruction.

Lëtter, n. [Eng. iet.] 1. One who lets or permits. 2. One who retard or hinders.

Lëtter, n. [Lat. littera, littera, fr. littere, litterum, to spread; or rub over (with wax), for writing with a stylus.] 1. A mark or character, with which the representative of an articulate elementary sound. 2. A written or printed message; an epistle. 3. Mere verbal expression; the literal statement. 4. (Print.) (a.) A character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing. (b.) Type used for printing;—spoken of in general or collectively. 5. pl. Learning; erudition.
LEXICOGRAPHY

Léxí-tóg-ra-phy, n. 1. Act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries. 2. The science in which dictionaries should be constructed.

Léxí-tól-o-gy, n. [Gr. λέξις, λέξεις, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of the derivation and composition of words.

Léxí-tól-o-gon, n. [Gr. λέξις, λέξεις, and λόγος, speech, a way of speaking, word, or phrase; from λέγω, to say, to speak.] A word or phrase that is a combination of two or more words, arranged in a way that is meaningful in the language. A lexicon is a dictionary of words in a foreign language.

Léy [lēy]. See LYE.

Léy’den-jér [lē’d-en-jér], n. [Elec.] A glass jar

Léy’den-phy, n. Bottle used to accumulate electricity, first named from having been invented in Leyden, Holland.

Lé-zé-má-jé-sty, n. [From lasus, f. lasa, injured, p. p. of lacerare, to injure, hurt, and majestas, majesty; that is, majestas, majesty.] (Law.) Any crime committed against sovereign power.

Lí’a-bilit-ty, n. 1. State of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility. 2. Tendency; a state of being bound. That which one is under obligation to pay, debts.

Lí’a-blé, a. [From Lat. ligare, to bind.] Obliged in law or equity; answerable. Subject; exposed; — unless otherwise known.

Syn. — Accountable; responsible; answerable; bound; obnoxious; exposed. — LIABLE denotes something external which may befall us; SUBJECT refers to evils which rise chiefly from inward, natural or constitutional causes. The former applies more to what is accidental, the latter to things from which we often or inevitably suffer. Every one, from his triumphs or losses, is subject to the various vicissitudes of fortune. See DEBT.

Lí’a-blé-ness, n. The state of being liable; liability.

Lí’a-blé-ness [ləˈblɪəˌnes], n. [Fr. de l'obligé, to bind.] An intimacy; especially, a secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Lí’a-fr, n. [Eng. lie.] A person who knowingly utters falsehoods; one who lies.

Lí’a-bi-tion, n. [Lat. libation, from libare, to taste, to pour out as an offering, Gr. λείβειν.] 1. Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice to a deity. 2. Act of drinking; a draught. 3. The wine, or other liquor, poured out in honor of a deity.

Lí’bél, n. [From Lat. libellus, a little book, pamphlet, dim. of liber, a book. The word derived its bad sense from the Latin phrase libellus fallax, a defamatory book or pamphlet.] 1. (Law.) A defamatory writing; a published defamation; a lampoon; a satire. 2. (Civil Law and Courts of Admiralty.) A written declaration of the facts of his case, as an act of action, and of the relief he seeks. 3. The crime of publishing a defamatory writing.

Lí’bél, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LIBELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIBELLING.] To publish, expose, or circulate, either partly or fully, with contempt and by a writing, picture, sign, and the like. 2. (Law.) To proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods.

Lí’bél-or, n. One who libels; one who brings a libel or institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

Lí’bél-or-és, n. One who libels or defames.

Lí’bél-or-és, n. A defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

Lí’bér-al, a. [Lat. liberalis, from liber, free.] 1. Free by birth; not deputed; self-acting; self-governed. 2. Bestowing with a free hand; open-hearted. 3. Narrow or contracted in mind; catholic. 4. Bestowed with a free hand; bountiful; — said of a gift; hence, also, profuse; not contracted or restricted. Not bound by orthodox or established tenets in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of administration of government; evincing, or caused by, Liberal sentiments.

Liberal arts, as such, descend more on the exertion of the mind than on the labor of the hands, as grammar, rhetoric, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the like.

Syn. — Generous; munificent; beneficent; ample; large; profuse; free. — Liberal is free-born, and generous is high-born. The former is opposed to the ordinary feelings of a servile state, and the latter to a quiet spirit, princely, high-spirited, active, and polished. The latter expresses that nobleness of soul which is peculiarly appropriate to those of high rank — a spirit that goes out of self, and finds its enjoyment in consulting the feelings and happiness of others. Generosity is measured by the extent of the sacrifices it makes; liberality, by the warmth of feeling with which it makes such sacrifices.

Lib’ér-al-ism, n. Liberal principles or feelings; freedom from narrowness or bigotry; especially in matters of religion or politics.

Lib’ér-al-ism, n. A liberal.

Lib’ér-al-i-té, n. Munificence; bounty. 2. A particular act of generosity; donation; a gratuity; — usually in the plural. 3. Largeness of mind; catholicism; candor; impartiality.

Lib’ér-al-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LIBERALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIBERALITY.] To render liberal; — to make liberal; — to give to that character which is appropriate to a person or thing; to free from narrow views or prejudices; — to enlarge.

Lib’ér-al-ly, adv. In a liberal manner; generously; freely; honorably; with generous and impartial regard to other interests than our own; — with enlarged views. 3. Freely; not literally.

Lib’ér-áte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LIBERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIBERATING.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty.

Syn. — To deliver; to discharge; to free; to release; to manumit.

Lib’ér-á-tion, n. Act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

Lib’ér-á-tor, n. One who liberates or sets free; a deliverer.

Lib’ér-ín, n. [Lat. libertinus, from libertinus, one made free, from liber, free.] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) A person-manumitted, or set free from servitude; a freedman.

2. One of the sect of libertins, or free-thinkers.

3. One who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

4. A skeptic; a freethinker.

Lib’ér-ín, n. 1. Free from restraint; uncontrolled.

2. Heavily, violently; in a manner.

Lib’ér-in-is-m, n. 1. The conduct of a libertin; debauchery; lewdness. 2. Licentiousness of principle or opinion.

Lib’ér-ity, n. [Lat. libertas, from liber, free.] 1. State of a freeman; ability to do as one pleases; freedom from restraint. 2. Permission granted; leave. 3. Privilege; immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant. 4. The place within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed, or jurisdiction is exercised. [Eng.] 5. Permission to go about freely within certain limits, as in a place of confinement; also, the place or limits within which such freedom or privilege is had. 6. Freedom from, or neglect of observance of, the laws of etiquette, propriety, or courtesy.

7. The power of choice; freedom from physical or fatal necessity; freedom from compulsory or constrained will.

Syn. — Leave; permission; license, freedom. — Liberty and freedom, though often interchanged, are distinct in some of their applications. Liberty is the right to live, to act, or to refrain, freedom to the simple, spontaneous exercise of our powers. A person set at liberty is not in a state of freedom. A prisoner under trial may be in liberty (exemption from restraint) to speak his sentiments with freedom (the spontaneous and hold utterances of his dicta); the liberty of the press is our great security for freedom of thought.

Lib’i-dún-i-nus, a. [Lat. libidinosus, from libido, libidinis, pleasure, desire, lust, from libertinus, a libertin.] Eager for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desires.

Lib’i-dún-i-nús, n. The state or quality of being licentious.

Lib’i-rá-bré, n. [Lat. (Astron.) The seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Lib’i-rá-lí-num, n. [Lat. librarius, transcriber of books, bookseller, from liber, book.] One who has the care of a library or collection of books.

Lib'ri-ça’ship, n. [Lat. librarum, book-case, libraria, bookseller's shop.] A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company.

Lib’ri-ça’ship, n. 1. An office of a Librarian.

Lib-rary, n. [Lat. (archaic, book-case, libraria, bookseller's shop.) A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company.

2. An edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

Lib’ri-té, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LIBRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIBRATION.] To balance; to hold in balance; to bring to equipoise; to equalize.

Lib’ri-té, v. i. To move, as a balance; to oscillate; to be poised.

Food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as: exist; linger, link; this.
LIBRATIÓN, n. 1. Act of liberating or balancing, or state of being balanced. 2. (Astr.) A real or apparent rotary motion, like that of a balance before coming to rest.

Liberation of the moon, any one of certain small periodical changes in the position of the moon's surface relatively to the earth's surface, of which many portions at opposite limbs become visible or invisible alternately.

L'ibri-te-ry (50), a. Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equilope or level.

Libretto. [It., diminutive of libro. See LIEBE.] (Mus.) a. A book containing the words of an opera or extended piece of music. (b.) The words themselves.

Libri, pl. of Libro. See LOOSE.

License, n. [Lat. licentia, from licere, to be permitted.] 1. Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act; especially, a formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts. 2. The written document by which a permission is conferred. 3. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom.

Syn. — Leave; liberty; permission.

License, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LICENSED (licensed); p. pr. & vb. n. LICENSEING.] 1. To permit by grant of authority; to authorize to act in a particular character. 2. Hence, to tolerate; to permit.

Licy-en-se, n. (Law.) One to whom a license is given.

Licy-en-se, n. To grant permission.

Licy-en-se-tate (liz'en-se'tat), n. [L. licentiatum, from licentia, to allow to do anything, from Lat. licentia. See supra.] One who has a license to exercise a profession.

Licy-en-tial, a. 1. Using license; indulging freedom; free. 2. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Syn. — Unbridled; uncontrolled; unruly; violent; unreasonable; wanting; profane; dissolute; lax; loose; sensuous; impure; unchaste; lascivious; immoral.

Licy-en-tial-ly, adv. In a licentious manner; freely; loosely; dissolutely.

Licy-en-tiate, n. State of being licentious; excess of liberty or freedom; dissoluteness.

Licy-en (liz'en), n. [Lat.; Gr. λύκη.] (Bot.) One of an order of cortical, flowerless plants, having smooth brown and yellow cuticles and usually of a strongly expanded, frond-like form. 2. (Med.) A cutaneous eruption, attended with tingling and pricking.

Licke, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LICKED (lirk'd); p. pr. & vb. n. LICKING.] 1. A. (Law.) To give a benefit to; to give; to prefer. (b.) To give to a stockbroker. (c.) To give a benefit to a ship's or boat's crew. [Written lirk'd.]

Licke, v. t. To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to beat; to whip; to castigate. [Colloq.]


Licke, v. t. To strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog; to beat; to whip; to castigate. [Colloq.]

Licke'ing, n. 1. A lapping with the tongue. 2. A flogging or castigation. [Colloq. and low.]

Licke-splì-tic, n. Flatterer or parasite of the most abject character. [Colloq. and low.]

Lie-o-ri-te, n. [Lat. liquiria, corrupted from glycyrrhiza, Gr. γλυκορίζα, from γλυκός, sweet, and ρίζα, root.] A. (Chem.) A plant of the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent preparations. 2. A dark-colored, sweet substance, consisting of the insipid juice obtained from the root of this plant, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lie-tor, n. [Lat., from ligare, to bind.] (Rom. Antiq.) An officer who bore an ax and faces or rods, as ensigns of office.

Lid, n. [A.-S. hild, from hildan, to cover.] 1. A cover of a vessel or box. 2. The cover of the eye; the eyelid.

Lid, n. Water impregnated with alkaline salt. See LYE.

Lid, n. A crying of distress; an intentional violation of truth. 2. Any thing which misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like.

To give the lie to, to charge with falsehood.

Syn. — Untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception. — A man may reasonably insist on an misconception; but to say he lies, is to charge him with the highest dishonesty. He may say something as a softened expression, or in a subjective way, because we do not wish to make the charge of lying in the grossest form.

Lie, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LIED; p. pr. & vb. n. LYING.] 1. (Eng. law, A.-S. legan, Goth. leganan, feel. liegan.] To utter falsely, with an intention to deceive; to exhibit a false representation.

Lie, v. i. [imp. LAY; p. p. LAIN (lained).] [p. pr. & vb. n. LYING.] A.-S. liegan, liegan, liegan, Goth. lis- gan, feel. liegan.] 1. To be put or rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in an horizontal position, or nearly so. 2. To be situated. 3. To abide; to remain. 4. To belong, or pertain; to consist. 5. To lodge; to go to sleep. (Lat.) To be capable of being maintained.

To lie at the heart, to be fixed, as an object of affection or anxious desire. — To lie down, to lay the body on the ground, or upper level; to rest; also, to lie in child-bed; to bring forth young; — To lie on the hands, to remain unclothed, or unclothed and unclothed. — To lie in (Yard). To be checked or stopped, either by counterbalancing the yards or taking in sail; — said of a vessel.

Syn. — To lay. — Loo, is a transitive verb, and has for its past predicate lait, to lay; to place something on or in; to be situated, to lie in, to lay down. Lie is intransitive, and has for its past predicate lay; as, he told me to lie down, and I lay down. Some persons blunder by using laid for the past of lay; as, he told me to lie down, and I laid down. Lie is a transitive verb, with its past predicate lie; as, he told me to lie down, and I lay down. So persons often say, the ship laid at anchor; they laid by during the storm; the book laid on the shelf, &c. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that laid is the past of lay, and not of lie. This would save many respectable writers from a gross error, which seems to be increasing among us.

Liefe, n. [See supra.] Gladly; willingly; freely; in good faith; used in these senses, I had an account of him.

But, this phrase is probably a corruption of woule.

Lief, a. [Lat. ligue, ligera, p. pr. of ligere, to bind; but more probably from Ger. ligde, free from bonds and obstacles.] 1. Bound by a feudal tenure; subject. 2. Enforcing allegiance; sovereign; lord.

Liege, n. [See supra.] 1. A place of residence; a town; a vessel; a liege. 2. A lord or superior; a sovereign.

Liege-man, n. p. pl. LIEGE-MEN. A vassal; a subject.

Lie'en (lie'en; lie'en). One of the LIEGEN, from Liegen, to lie on, to rest. A cognomen or person taken for family or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty.

Lie-ter-ry, n. [Gr. λεπηρία, from λέπη, smooth, soft, and -teria, -teria, -teria, -teria, a collective.] (Med.) A discharge, in which the food is discharged only half digested.

Lie, n. One who lies down; one who rests or remains.

Lieu [lieu], n. [Fr., from Lat. locus, place.] Place; room; stead.

Lieu-tén'ant-ny, n. (lie'- or lie'-), n. 1. The office or commission of a lieutenant. 2. The body of lieutenants.

Lieu-tén'ant (lie'- or lie'-), n. [Fr., from lieu, place, and tenant, holder, b. pr. of tenir, to hold.] A gentleman holding in the army the rank in which above major-general. — Lieutenant-governor, (n.) A officer of a State, being next in rank to the governor, and, in case of the death of the last named, to succeed him as governor. (Amer.) (b.) A deputy-governor. (Eng.)

Lieu-tén'ant-ship, n. The same as LIEUTENANCY.

Lieve, a. The same as liefl. See LEIF.

Life, n. p. pl. Life.'s. [A.-S. leof, life. In the local. See LIVE.] 1. Animal or vegetable; vitality; also, the time during which this state continues. 2. The present state of existence; sometimes, the perpetual existence of the soul in the present and future state; the manifestation of life; manner of living, as morally good or bad; conduct. 4. A person or thing which imparts or excites spirit, vigor, or enjoyment. 5. Animation; spirit; vivacity; energy. 6. The living from a natural or unnatural manner; as, a living being, or a being engendered by artificial means; among animal. 8. Animals in general, or considered collectively. 9. Narrative of a past life; biographical narration. 10. The possibility of the being of a human being, in distinction from eternal death. 11. Position in society; social state. 12. Course of things: human affairs. 13. That which is dear as one's existence; a thing dear.

Life'-blood (life'-), n. 1. The blood necessary to life; vital blood. 2. That which constitutes or gives strength and energy.

Life-boat (life'-), n. A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyaney, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other destruction of a vessel at sea.
LIFE-ESTATE, n. An estate that continues during the life of the person, then passes to another. [Vigorous.

LIFE-giving, a. Giving life or spirit; inspiring; invigorating.

LIFE-guard, n. A guard that attends the person of a prince or other high officer; a body-guard.

LIFE-guard (of ship)-, n. A guard consisting of the pay- men of a certain sum of money on a person's death.

LIFE-less, a. 1. Dead; deprived of life. 2. Destitute of life. 3. Destitute of power, force, vigor, or spirit. 4. Inanimate; dead; lifeless, as a corpse, as liquor. 5. Wanting physical energy; sluggish.

Syn. — Dead; soulless; inanimate; torpid; inert; inactive; dull; heavy; unmanned; spiritless; frigid; pointless; void. [In a more figurative sense] 1. Denote the want of vital energy; 2. Denote a want of expression as to any feeling that may be possessed; 3. Denote a want of the spirit of life or sense of moral duty; 4. Denote a feeling of weariness; 5. Denote a want of the normal mental activity; 6. Denote the want of that mental activity; 7. Denote a want of the motive power of life.

LIFE-less-ly, adv. In a lifeless manner.

LIFE-less-ness, n. Destitution of life, vigor, and spirit; inactivity.

LIFE-like, a. Like a living person; resembling life.

LIFE-pre-serv-er, n. An apparatus for preserving the lives of persons in cases of shipwreck. [Life-preserver.

LIFE-time, n. The time that life continues; duration of life. [Life-span.

Light (n.), v. [imp. & p. p. LIGHTED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT); p. r. & vb. n. LIGHTING.]

[Geol. in Greek.] [Icel. lykta, O. H. Ger. lüften, to lift up, to prop, to raise into the air, from A.-S. lyf, Icel. lykt, Goth. lufjan, air, air.] 1. To raise; to elevate; to bring up from a low condition to a high one. 2. To exalt or improve by the influence or estimation or rank. 3. To cause to swell, as with pride; to exalate. 4. To take and carry away; to remove by stealing.

To lift up the eyes, to look; to raise the eyes. — To lift up the face, to look with confidence, cheerfulness, and comfort. — To lift up the voice, to cry aloud; to call out, either in grief or pain, or joy or gladness.

Lift, v. i. 1. To try to raise something heavy. 2. To rise; to be raised; to seem to rise.

Lift, n. 1. Act of raising or lifting. 2. That which is lifted or raised; anything raised for convenience or assistance in general. [Colloq.] 4. An elevator; a lifter.

Lift, v. t. 1. To raise; a degree of elevation.

Lift, n. 1. One who, or that which, lifts or raises.

LIGHTEN, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LIGHTENED (sometimes, but less properly, LIT); p. r. & vb. n. LIGHTENING.]

[In Chrest. Light, A.S. lightan, lightan, to shine.] 1. To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning; to flash. 2. To grow lighter; to become more clear or dark or lowering.

Lighten (n.), e. t. [See LIGHT, e. t.] 1. To make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten.

Lighten (n.), e. t. [A.-S. lyhtan, to lift, gelhtan, to alleviate. See LIGHT, not heavy.]

Light (n.), a. One who, or which, lights.

[Inch (n.).] 1. A large, open boat or barge, used in lightning-men or unloading ships; some kinds of small boats, or boats with a very small keel, are called lighters. 2. A kind of boat, used for the transportation of goods or passengers.

Lighter-man (n.), m. p. LIGHTER-MEN. A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

Lightened (n. or adj.), a. Made lighter or less burdensome; lessened; alleviated.

Light-footed (n. or adj.), a. Nimble in running or dancing.

Light-handed (n. or adj.), a. Not having a full complement of men.

Light-hearted (n. or adj.), a. Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Light-house (n.), a. p. PL. LIGHT-HOUSE. A tower with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night.

Light-in-fan-try (n.), m. (MIL.) A body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions.

Lightly (adv.), a. With a light touch; lightly; with a little weight. 2. Without deep impression. 3. Without decoration; cheerfully.

Light-napped (n.), a. Unsettled; uneasy; volatile.

Lightness (n.), n. 1. Want of weight. 2. Inconspicuousness; unconspicuousness. 3. Levitation; weightlessness; leviness. 4. Agility; nimbleness.

Lightning (n. or v. t.) [Lightening, from LIGHTEN, e. t. & v. t.] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light.
1. To set bounds to; to delimit; to determine the extent of; to circumscribe within certain bounds. 2. To restrain or confine the signification of; to define exactly.

Limit-able, a. Capable of being limited.

Limit-ation, n. Act of bounding or circumscribing; the act of limiting, or of determining, or of circumscribing.

Limit-less, a. Having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

Limit (lim), v. t. [imp. & p. p. LIMINED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIMNING.] [Abrrev. from Fr. enliminer, to illumine, to fill with limit or boundary; en, on, into; liminer, to light, to fill with water colors; to illumine, as books or parchments.

limner, n. 1. One who limns, or decorates books with initial pictures. 2. A portrait or miniature painter.

limner (lim'ner), n. [OF A.-S. limnor, lame, O. H. Ger. linfan, limphen, to limp, he be weak, alluded to A.-S. & O. H. Ger. iwm, lame.] To limp; to walk lamely.

limny (lim'ny), n. [See Supra.] A halt; an act of limping.

limp, a. Lacking stiffness; flexible; limpy.

limp'er, n. One who limps.

limpet (lim'pet), n. [Lat. lepas, lepadis, Gr. λεπάδης, λεπαδός.] (a.) A shellfish that has a saddle-shaped or umbrella shell fixed adhering to rocks. (b.) A certain fresh-water mollusk.

limpid (lim'pid), a. [Lat. limpidus, allied to Gr. λαρύσας, to shine.] Characterized by clearness or transparency.

Syn.: Clear; transparent; pellucid; lucid; pure; crystal-clear.

limpid-ity, n. State of quality or being limpid or clear; clearness; purity.

limpid-ness, n. Limpliness; clearness.

limpy (lim'py), a. [See LIMP. a., W. llwnn, having a feeble leg. Lat. limus, ground, earth.] Motion, weak, wain. Col. FIMLY. Weak; flexible; limp.

limy, a. Covered or bedaubed with lime; viscous. [See LIMP. a.]

Lin (lin), n. A long-leafed wild pine, Rosendael Linch. [From A.-S. and Icel. lend, O. II. Ger. Linden.] (Bot.) (a.) A handsome tree, having pinnate leaves of yellow flowers, and large corollae leaves, common in Europe. (b.) In America, the bass-wood.

Linchpin (linch'pin), n. A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

Lin-lin, n. [A.-S. and Icel. link, O. II. Ger. Linde.] (a.) A single ring or division of a chain. (b.)Any thing doubled and clasped like a link. (c.) Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another. (d.) Any thing connecting or binding together; hence, any constituent part of a connected series. (e.) The length and breadth of a joint or butted end. (f.) The 3d letter; a note. (g.) A verse. (h.) Course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived as direction toward an end or object; department. (i.) A series or succession of proverbs or paradoxes, tending from a common progenitor. (j.) A connected series of public conveyances; and hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandise. (k.) A network of society or equivalent line. (l.) That which is measured by a line or cord; boundary; hence, place of abode. (m.) Instruction; doctrine.

Lin, n. (a) The proper possession and division of parts, with respect to the several working parts of the engine; 16. (Hist.) The regular infantry of an army. (b) A trench or rampart. (b.) Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction, The two arms of a fan, extended for a distance of one inch.

Lin, a. (imp. & p. p. LINED; p. pr. & vb. n. LINING.) [See supra and LINEN.] To mark out or cover with lines. 2. To cover or put in the inside of. 3. To place along the side of for security or defense. 4. To supply or replenish by line. Lin.e-age, n. [From Lat. linea, line.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Lin-eal (lin'ee-al), a. [Lat. linealis, from linea, line, q. v.]
1. Composed of lines. 2. Measured or calculated from a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors. 3. In the direction of a line; pertaining to, or ascertained by, a line or lines.

Lin-eal-ly, adv. In a direct line.

Lin-e-ament, n. [Lat. lineamentum, from linea, line, q. v.] The outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face; feature; form; mark.

Lin-e-ar, a. [Lat. linearis, from linea, line, q. v.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

Lin-ee, c. [Lat. lineum, line, flax, linen, made of flax, Geth. lin, linen, from Lat. linnum, flax, Gr. λιννω.] See LINE. 1. Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp. 2. The under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen.


Lin'er, n. A vessel belonging to a regular line of pack- ing.

Ling, n. [From A.-S. lang, long.] (Ichth.) A marine fish, something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsal fins.

Linger, v. i. [imp. & p. p. lingered; pr. & vb. n. lingering.] [A.-S. lenga, compar. of lang, long.] To delay; to loiter; to linger. [Suggestion to hesitate; to remain in suspense. 3. To remain long in any state.

Syn.: To hang; toander; to stay.

Lin-ger'er, n. One who lingers.

Linger-ing, n. A delaying; tardiness; procrastination.

Lingo, n. [Lat. linguus, tongue, speech, language.] Language; speech. [Vulg.]

Lingua-dóntal, a. [Lat. lingua, tongue, and dens, tooth.] (Pros.) Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and the part of the gum just above the front teeth.

Lingua-dóntal, n. (Pros.) An articulation pronounced by aid or use of the tongue and teeth.

Lingual (ling'gal), a. [Lat. linguus, tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue.

Lingual (ling'gal), a. A letter pronounced with the tongue.

Lingüífór'm (ling-yú-fórm), a. [Lat. lingua, tongue, and formus, form.] Having the form of the tongue.

Linguist (ling'wist), n. [From Lat. lingua, tongue, speech, language.] One skilled in languages.

Lin-guists, n. pl. [Relating to tongues, or to the affinities and significations of languages.]

Lin-guist/ie-al, a. A species of soft ointment.

Lin'ing, n. The covering of the inner surface of any thing.

Lin (lin), n. [Sw. lin, ring of a chain, Icel. hickre, chain, Ger. gelenk, joint, link, ring of a chain, from Ger. lenken, to bend.] 1. A single ring or division of a chain. 2. Any thing doubled and clasped like a link. 3. Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another. 4. Any thing connecting or binding together; hence, any constituent part of a connected series. 5. The length and breadth of a joint or butted end. (a.) A verse. (b.) A network of society or equivalent line. (c.) The regular infantry of an army. (d.) A trench or rampart. (e.) Dispositions made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in but one direction. The two arms of a fan, extended for a distance of one inch.

Cell, cell, chaise, cell, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
LITERAL

Litterial, a. [Lat. literalis, from littera, a letter.] 1. According to the letter; literal; sententious; figurative or metaphorical. 2. Following the letter or exact words; not free. 3. Consisting of, or expressed by, letters.

Litterialism, n. A mode of interpreting literally. Lettered, a. One who adorns or decorates the letter or exact word; an interpreter according to the letter.

Litteriality, n. Quality of being literal.

Litterialize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LITERALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. LITERALIZING.] To treat as literal; to interpret according to the strict meaning of the words.

Litteriality, a. 1. According to the primary and natural import of words. 2. Word by word.

Litteriate, a. [Fr. litterié, from littere, a letter.] Pertaining to letters or literature. 2. Versed in, or acquainted with, literature. 3. Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

Litteriate, a. [L. litteratus, from littera, a letter.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered.


Litterial, a. [Low Lat., from Lat. littera, letter.] Letter for letter.

Litterial-literatur, n.; pl. LITTER-I-ER-TUR. [Lat.] A learned man; a man of erudition; — chiefly used in the plural.

Litterialismus, a. [Lat. litterarius, from littera, a letter.] (Chem.) Protoxide of lead, produced by evaporating molten lead to a current of air.

Litterial, a. [A.-S. lythe, for bythe, tender, mild, gentle.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Litterialness, n. State of being litterial; flexibleness; limberness. [n.ess]

Litterial, a. [G. lieblich, of, or belonging to, stones, from liebes, stone.] (Chem.) Pertaining to the stone in the bladder; uric.

Litterial-um, n. [Lat., from gr. lardos, stone.] (Chem.) One of the metals, so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known.

Litterialograph, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LITHOGRAPHED; litterial-ograph.] p. pr. & vb. n. LITHOGRAPHING.] (Gr. lardos, stone, and grapho, to write, draw.) To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing.

Litterialograph, a. A print from a drawing on stone.

Litterialographer, n. One who practices lithography.

Litterialograph, a. Pertaining to lithography; engraving.

Litterialograph-ical, a. Graven upon, or printed from, stone.

Litterialograph, n. The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process, from designs made with a greasy material upon stone.

Litterialograph, a. (Grec.) Pertaining to the characterization of a rock, as derived from the materials of which it is composed.

Litterialograph, n. One skilled in the science of stones.

Litterialograph, n. [Gr. lardos, stone, and lardos, discorse.] 1. The science which treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks. 2. (Med.) A treatise on stones found in the body.

Litterialograph, n. [Gr. lardos, stone, and marmar, divination.] Divination or prediction of events by means of stones.

Litterialograph, a. [Gr. lardos, stone, and glukos, to rub, grind.] (Med.) Having the power of destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

Litterialograph, a. [Gr. lardos, stone, and glukos, to rub, grind.] An instrument for triturating the stone in the bladder.

Litterialograph, a. [Gr. lardos, stone, and glukos, to rub, grind.] A production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea-fans. They are now known to be either animals or plants.

Litterialograph, n. One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Litterialograph, a. [Gr. lardos, stone, and glukos, to rub, grind.] (Surge.) The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Litterialograph, a. [Gr. lardos, stone, and glukos, to rub, grind.] (Surge.) The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

Litterialograph, a. [From Gr. lardos, stone, and lardos, discorse.] The operation of triturating a stone in the bladder into small pieces capable of being voided.

Litterialograph, a. [Lat. littericus, p. r. of litterare, to mark.] See litterate. 2. Disposed to write; engaged in a lawsuit.

Litterialograph, a. A person engaged in c. lawsuit.

Litterialograph, a. [Imp. & p. p. LITIGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. LITIGATING.] (Lat. litigare, litigation, from its litis, dispute, contest, lawsuit, and agere, to carry on.) To contest in law.

Litterialograph, a. To carry on a suit by judicial process.

Litterialograph, a. Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest.

Litterialograph, a. [Lat. littericus, from litteram, dispute, quarrel.] 1. inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation. 2. Subject to contention; disputable; controvertible. 3. Pertaining to legal disputes.

Litterialograph, a. In a litigious manner.

Litterialograph, a. Disposition to engage in lawsuits.

Litterialograph, a. [Lat. litterarius, litterarius, from litter, litter, and mus, a thick preparation of fruit, pep.] A purple dye obtained from a lichen, the archil, and from a kind of spurge common in the south of Europe. It turns blue with alkali.

Litterialograph, a. [Littera, letter.] The same as LITTER.

Litterialograph, a. [Low Lat. lectio, from Lat. lectus, couch, bed.] 1. A bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it. 2. A covered bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon; also, a covering of straw for plants. 3. A covered mass of objects little valued; rubbish. 4. A condition of disorder or confusion. 5. The number of pigs or other little brutes born at one.

Litterialograph, a. [Imp. & p. p. LITTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. LITTERING.] 1. To supply with litter. 2. To put to a confused or disordered condition. 3. To give birth to; to produce a litter.

Litterialograph, a. To produce a litter. [to bear.]

Litterialograph, a. (literатур'а, litterateur.) [Fr.] One versed in literature; a literary man.

Litterialograph, a. [Compar. LESS; superl. LEAST.] [A.-S. lythe, litel, litel, lible, Goth. lité, lité.] 1. Small in size or extent; diminutive. 2. Short in duration; brief. 3. Small in quantity; of little importance; insignificant. 4. In force or efficiency; weak; slight; inconsiderable. 5. Small in generosity; mean.

Litterialograph, a. A little, small quantity, amount, space, and the like. 2. Small degree or scale; miniature.

Litterialograph, a. A little by a small degree; to a limited extent; somewhat; for a short time.

Litterialograph, a. In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Litterialograph, a. The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; want of grandeur.

Litterialograph, a. Smallness; slightness; inconsiderableness; insignificance; meanness; penuriousness.

Litterialograph, a. [Lat. litterarius, litterarius, from litterus, litter, the class of metals, so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known.]

Litterialograph, a. Pertaining to the interval or zone on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark.

Litterialograph, a. Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public worship; prayer, prophecy, and sacrifice; prayer; prophecy, and sacrifice; prayer, prophecy, and sacrifice.

Litterialograph, a. One who favors or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Litterialograph, a. [Gr. litterarius, a public service, public worship, from Ate, Atic, belonging to the people, public, and the root προς, to work.] The first established forms or entire rituals for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms. 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) The whole of a mass, or entire ritual.

Litterialograph, a. [Imp. & p. p. LIVED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIVING.] [A.-S. līban, līban, līfan, leofan, Goth. līban, lecf., alfed & leavec, q. v.] 1. To have life; to be alive. 2. To pass one's life or time as to habits or constitution. 3. To abide; to dwell; to reside. 4. To continue in existence; to remain; to last. 5. To live, emphatically; to enjoy life. 6. To feed; to subsist; to 

food, foot; ēm, rye, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ēm, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
be nourished. 7. To be maintained in life; to acquire a livelihood. 8. (Script.) (a.) To be exempt from spiritual death (quickly quickened, and actuated by divine influence or faith.

**Live (Iv), v. t.** 1. To spend, as one's life. 2. To act habitually in conformity to. 3. To entertain, maintain, or support (a tenant, and like words). 4. (Arch.) Full of earnestness; active; wide awake. 3. Containing fire; ignited. 4. Vivid; bright; glowing, as color.

**Livei-hōd, n.** [A.-S. hlажд, course of life, maintenance, and like words; from the words Læw, way, journey.] Means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance.

**Livei-ness, n.** 1. Quality or state of being lively or animated; spirit. 2. An appearance of life, animation, or spirit. 3. [Latinliveness.]

**Syn.** - Sprihtliness; gayety; animation; vivacity; smartness; briskness; activity. - Liveliness is an habitual feeling of life and interest; gayety refers more to a temporary excitement or elevation of spirits; animation frequently implies a kind of voluntary vivacity, and a corresponding vividness of expressing it, awakened by the occasion. - Liveliness is a feeling between liveliness and animation, having the permanency of the one, and, to some extent, the warmth of the other. Likeness of imagination; gayety of heart; animation of countenance; vivacity of gesture or conversation.

**Livei-lóng (liv'long), a.** Long in passing.

**Livei'ly, a.** [comp. Livei'lier; superl. Livei'liefdest.] 1. Having life; animated; living. 2. Bright; vivacious; active. 3. Gay; animated; spirited. 4. Re-presenting life; life-like. 5. Strong; bright; vivid; glowing.

**Syn.** - Vigorous; quick; nimble; smart; active; alert; quick-witted; prompt; energetic; vivacious; bright; glittering worldly; joyous.

**Livei'ly, adv.** With strong resemblance of life.

**Livei-yi, a.** [A.-S. livi-iga, A.-D. livi-iga; (Anat.) The largest gland of the body, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It secretes the bile.

**Livei-vor't (liv'urt), n.** [Bot.] A plant between the lichenous mosses and true algae, a loose cellular texture, found in moist places, on rocks, &c.

**Livei-yi, n.** [OF Liveur, a gift of clothes made by the master to his servants, prop. a thing delivered, from Fr. livr, to deliver. See LIVER.] 1. (Eng. Law.) (a.) Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements. (b.) The right by which possession is obtained. 2. Deliverance. 3. That which is delivered out stately or formally, as clothing, food, &c.; especially. (a.) The peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished. (b.) The peculiar dress or garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use or occupancy of the public land, or in some way using such a garch. (c.) Any characteristic dress or outward appearance. (d.) An allowance of food stately given out; a ration, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.

**Livei-yi, n.** [LIV'ER-yi.] 1. One who wears a livery, as a servant. 2. A freeman of the city, in London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs.

**Livei-yi-stāble, n.** A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided. See LIVERY, n., No. 3.

**Liv'id, a.** [Lat. lividus, from live're, to be of a bluish color, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

**Liv'i-ty, n.** Activity, or black and blue color, like that of lividness, lividness. [from bruised flesh.

**Liv'in, a.** 1. Having life; active; lively. 2. Issuing continually from the earth; flowing. 3. Producing such animation or vigor.

**Syn.** - Activity; liveliness; animation.

**Liv'i-ness, n.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. 2. Act of living, or living comfortably. 3. The benefit of a clergyman. [Eng.] 4. One who is alive, or those who are alive.

**Liv'i'ry (liv'ri or liv'ri), n.** [Fr., from Lat. libra, a pound of 12 oz.] A French money of account, afterwards a silver coin equal to 29 sous, or 18 cents. It is not now in use.

**Liv'i-ry, n.** [From live're, as ashes, live'.] Obtained by lithification. 2. Containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood. 3. Of the color of lye; resembling lye.

**Liv'i-nte, a.** 1. Pertaining to lye or lixivium; lixiv'i-ned, 2. Impregnated with salts from woodshakes.

**Lix'iv-i-àte, n.** a. Lix'iv-i-at'd, 2. Impregnated with salts from woodshakes.
Loathsome (Lōth'səm), a. Causing to loathe; exc.
iting disgust. 2. Exciting hatred or abhorrence; de
testable. [Disput or abhorrence.
Loath'som'e ness, n. The quality of exciting extreme
Loaves (lovz), n.; pl. of loaf. See LOAF.
Lob, v. t. [imp. & p. pass. LOBBED; p. pr. & vb. n.
LOBBING.] To throw, as a ball, a dumbell, a wood
block, etc. Cf. LOBBER. 1. A dull, heavy, sluggish
person. 2. Something thick and heavy.
Lobate, a. [Hist.] Consisting of, or having
lobes. 2. Lobed.
Lob'by, n. 1. [Low Lat. lobium, lobia, lobbia, a covered por
tico fit for walking; from Ger. leib, foliage, because places of
food, where man was concealed with leaves and bushes]
H. Ger. lebre, abore, bower.] 1. (Arch.) An inclosed
place surrounding or communicating with one or more
apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room. 2. That
part of a public room not open to the official con
use of the assembly; hence, the men who frequented such a
place for the sake of business with the legislators. [Amer.]
3. (Naut.) An apartment close before the captain's cabin.
Lob'by, v. i. [imp. & p. LOBBED; p. pr. & vb.
LOBBING.] To solicit members of a legislative body
in the lobby or elsewhere away from the House, with a
view to influence their votes. [Amer.]
Lobe, n. [Lat. lobus, from Gr. lobos, from λόβος, to
peck.] Any projection or division, especially of a some
what rounded form.
Lob'd, a. Having lobes; lobate.
Lobed, a. Labeled, a list to King James I.] 
(Bot.) A genus of plants, including a great number of
species, one of which is used in medicine as an emetic, expec
torant, etc.
Lob'by-lot, a. [From lob and lol, q. v.] Water-g""el,
coral-bone - so called among seamen.
Lob'by-lot'ly boy, n. A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.
Lob'by-lot'ly tree, n. (Bot.) A West Indian tree growing to
the height of thirty feet, and producing a fruit which is
sometimes eaten.
Lob'seous, n. [From lob and course, q. v.] (Naut.) A
hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.
Lob'stastre, n. [Fr. le pestre, pestre, most probably
corrupted from Lat. locastus, locasta marina, a marine shell-fish.] 
(Locust.) Lobster, a called crus
tis, used for food.
Loc'al, a. [Lat. localis, from locus, place.
1. Pertaining to a particular place, or to a fixed or
limited portion of space. 2. Limited or confined to
a spot, piece, or definite district.
Loc'ality, n. The state of being local. 2. A local
idiom, phrase, or custom.
Loc'al-i-ty, n. 1. Existence in a place, or in a certain
portion of space. 2. Position; situation.
3. The area of a district, place.
n. LOCALIZING.] To fix in, or assign to a definite
place.
Loc'al-ly, adv. With respect to place; in place.
Loc'ate, v. t. [imp. & p. LOCATED; p. pr. & vb.
n. LOCATING.] 1. To locate; to set in a particular
or special position. 2. To designate the site or place of.
3. To select or deter
mine the bounds or place of. [Amer.]
Loc'er-tion (110), n. 1. Act of placing, or of designating
a place. 2. The place where something spoken of is loc
cated or permanently fixed. 3. The place
designated in law. (Law.) A lease
rent. (b.) (Amer. Law.) The marking out of the boundaries, or identifying the place or site, of a piece of land; the place described in the description given of the
place, plan, map, and the like.
Loc'a-tive, (a.) (Gram.) Indicating place or the
Loc'h (lokh), n. [Gael. & Ir. loch, W. Bach, A.-S. lah,
ih!lied to N. H. Ger. lake, Lat. lacus. See LACE.] A lake.
1. A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [ Scot.]
Loc'k, n. [A.-S. loc, inclosure, an inclosed place, the
fastening of a door, locum, locum, to lock, fasten, locc,
locher, locc, locc, to lock, with locc, locian, to
lock, pluck up.] 1. Any thing that fastens; specif
ically, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the
like, in which a movable bolt is projected or withdrawn by
the key or key-like or key-like piece, as a calk, a padlock,
2. A fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable.
3. A place which is locked up. 4. The barrier or works which confine
the water of a stream or canal. 5. An inclosure in a canal
with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats
as they pass from one level of water to another. That part of
a fire-arm by which fire is produced for the discharge of the
piece. 7. A tuft of hair; a flock; a ringlet of hair.
Loc'k, v. t. [imp. & p. pass. LOCKED; p. pr. & vb. n.
LOCKING.] To lock, as a door, with a lock and
key; 2. To fasten so as to impede motion. (a.) To
shut up or confine, as with a lock. 4. To close fast.
5. To encircle or circumscribe. 6. To furnish with locks, as a canal.
Loc'k, v. i. To become fast. 2. To unite closely by
mutual insertion.
Loc'kage, n. 1. Materials for locks in a canal. 2. Toll
paid for passing the locks. 3. Amount of elevation and
decline of locks.
Loc'ked-jaw (lōk'kd-jaw), n. [Med.] A violent contraction
of the muscles of the jaw, by which its motion is sus
pended; a variety of tetanus.
Loc'er, n. A lock-keeper, or a drawer or an apartment
in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.
Loc'ket, n. [Fr. loquet, dim. of O. Fr. lochter, latch, lock,
see LOCK, n. 1. A catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other
ornament. 2. A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a
lock of hair or a miniature.
Loc'k-jaw. See LOCKED-JAW.
Loc'k-smith, n. An artiller whose occupation is to
make or mend locks.
Loc'k-up, n. A place where all-blues temporarily confine
persons under arrest; a watch-house.
Loc'k-up-se'f (lōk'up-sef), n. [From loco-foco, a cigar, with
an explosive mixture at the end, called loco-foco cigar, a word
coined in imitation of the word locomotive, by which the
vulgar was supposed to mean self-moving.] 1. A friction
match. [Amer.] 2. A member of the Democratic party. [Amer.]
Loc'mo-di'tion, n. [Lat. locus, place, and motio, motion,
from movere, to move.] Act or power of moving from place
to place.
Loc'mo-di'tive (110), a. 1. Changing place, or able to
change place. 2. Occupied in producing motion, or in moving
from place to place.
Loc'mo-di'tive-engine, n. A wheel-carriage driven
by a steam-engine, and used to convey goods or passengers, or
to draw railway carriages or cars.
Loc'mo-di'tive-ty, n. The power of changing place.
Loc'ust, n. [Lat. locustâ, locustâ, grasshopper.
1. (Entom.) A jumping, orthopterous insect, closely
resembling the grasshopper. 2. (Bot.) The locust-tree.
Loc'ust-tree, n. (Bot.) A large North American tree, producing
large, slender, stems of white, fine, Locust.
grant flowers, and often cultivated as an ornamental tree.
Loc'u'tion, n. [Lat. locutîo, from loquî, to speak.] Speech, or
discourse.
Loc'u'tion, n. place, lat. locutus, course, conduct, nodan, to
be borne, to go, to lead. [Amer.] A me
tallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether meta
lie or not. 2. A cut or reach of water.
Loc'ust-fig, n. See LOADSTONE.
Loc'ust-fine, n. See LOADSTONE.
Loc'dge, n. v. t. [imp. & p. pass. LODGED; p. pr. & vb.
n. LODGING.] To lay or deposit for keep
ing or preservation. To lay, to throw in; to place; to
plant. 3. To fix in the heart, mind, or memory. 4. To
furnish with a temporary habitation; hence, to
har
cover space over; to cover space over.
Loc'dge, n. v. t. 1. To reside; to dwell; to rest.
2. To rest or dwell for a time.
Loc'dge, n. [From O. H. Ger. laube, L. lat. labia, N. II.
labbage, an opening in a wall; door, door, door, door;
where, where, where; where, where; where, where; where.
Loc'ative, (a.) (Gram.) Indicating place or the
Loc'h (lokh), n. [Gael. & Ir. loch, W. Bach, A.-S.
th, liith, used to N. H. Ger. lake, Lat. lacus. See LACE.] A lake.
1. A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [ Scot.]
Lod'ger, n. One who lives at board, or in a hired
room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.
Lod'ging, n. The act of keeping up in lodgings; the place
in which one may lodge or find shelter; as: (a) A
small house in a park or forest. (b.) The house of the
gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate. (c.) A secret asso
ciation, as the Freemasons, &c.; also, the place in
which they assemble.
Lod'ger, n. One who lives at board, or in a hired
room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night.
Lod'ging, n. The act of keeping up in lodgings; the place
in which one may lodge or find shelter; as: (a) A
small house in a park or forest. (b.) The house of the
gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate. (c.) A secret asso

formation of an intrenchment thereon to maintain it against reprisal.

LÖFFL-ly, adv. [G. löffl, bail, air, heaven, height; A.-S. lyft, air, cloud, allied to lift, q. v.] That which is lifted up; an elevation; hence, especially, (a.) The room or space under a roof. (b.) A gallery or raised apartment in a church, hall, etc. (c.) A floor or room placed above another.

LÖFFL-ly, n. [G. löffel, bail, air,heiível, height; A.-S. lyft, air, high, high, high.] 1. Lifted high up; much elevated in position; towering. 2. Elevated in character or rank. 3. Characterized by pride. 4. Elevated in language or style.

Log, n. [ Cf. clog and D. log, heavy, dull.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber. 2. (Naut.) An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water. 3. Hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book.

Log-book, n. [ After log and head.] 1. A blockhead; a dunce. 2. A spherical mass of iron, with a long handle, used to heat tar. 3. (Naut.) A piece of round timber, in a whale-boat, over which the line is passed, to make it run more slowly.

To be at loggerheads, to fall to loggerheads, or to go to loggerheads, to come to blows; to be at strife.

Loggia (lō'ji-a), n. [ It., from Lat. locus, place.] A gallery or an open, painted porch, &c.

Log-house, n. A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs.

Log-hut, n. [Poeled of logs laid on one another.

Log-le, n. [Lat. logica, logike, Gr. λογική, (sc. τέχνη, fr. λόγος, speaking or reason); λόγος, reason.] The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.

Log-log, v. t. 1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic. 2. According to the rules of logic. 3. Skilled in logic.

Log-le-al-y, adv. In a logical manner.

Log-i-cian (lōj'i-kan), n. [Naut.] A word or part of a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.

Log-man, n.; pl. LOG-MEN. One whose occupation is that of fishing at night, or at a mill. [ Local.]

Log-o-gram, n. [Gr. λόγος, word, and γράμμα, letter.] A word-letter; a character, that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word; as, I, L, T, &c.

Log-o-graph, v. t. To write into words.

Log-o-graph-i-cal, a. Pertaining to logography.

Log-o-graph-y, n. [Gr. λογογραφία, from λόγος, word, speech, and γράφειν, to write.] 1. A method of printing in which whole words, cast in a single type, are used instead of single letters. 2. A mode of reporting speeches by a number of reporters, each of whom in succession takes down three or four words.

Log-i-mon-a-ny, n. One who contends about words.

Log-o-má'ny, n. [Gr. λογομαχία, from λόγος, word, and μάχη, fight, battle, contest.] Contention in words merely; a war of words.

Log-o-'n, a. [Gr. λόγος, word, and τύπος, type.] A single piece, or type, containing two or more letters; as, x, f, l, wh, and the like.

Log-rôll, v. t. 1. To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning. 2. Hence, to help another in expectation or consideration of help from him to carry a point or scheme, especially in matters of legislative action. [Cont. Amer.]

Lög'wod, n. [So called from being imported in logs.] The heart-wood of a tree found in South America. It is a red, heavy wood, containing a crystalline yellow substance, used largely in red dyes.

Lon, n. [From Lat. luna, lorn.] 1. That part of an animal just above the head or head, and on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the ear; the ribs. 2. A corresponding part of the human body; — called also the reins.

Loit'er, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LIOTHERED; p. pr. & vb. n. LIOTHERING.] [D. leierten, leiteren, to delay, loiter, O. Fr. leitter, to be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

Syn.—To linger; delay; lag: sunter; tarry.—Loiter and lag have a hint of a person, dilatory or slovenly in doing business, but give no reference to laziness, or remotness behind while others are advancing. One may lag longer out his time than stay from a regret to leave scenes which had been dear to him. To loiterer is the act of a mere idler, who moves about carelessly with no definite end or object.

Loiter'er, n. One who loiters; an idler.

Löli, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LÖLLED; p. pr. & vb. n. LÖLLING.] [Icel. lolla, to act lazily.] 1. To act lazily or indolently in the performance of a task, to rest; to take ease. 2. To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog. 3. To put out the tongue, as an ox or dog.

Löll, e. [D. to thrust out, as the tongue.] To thrust out, to tongue.

Löllard, n. [From Walter Lollardus, a German. Cf. L. Ger. and D. lullen, to mumble, to hum, to sing in a murmuring strain.] [Icel. loll, to act lazily.] (a.) One of a sect of early reformers from the Catholic Church; an heretic. (b.) One of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Löll-ipop, n. [Perhaps from Prov. Eng. loll, to fondle, soothe, and pop, a mixed liquor.] A kind of sugar confectionery which is disguised in the form of a lollipop, Lollipops sometimes appear to have the form of flowers, but are divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

Löne, a. [Abbreviated from alone, q. v.] 1. Having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented. 2. Standing by itself; single. 3. Single; unmarried, or in widowhood.

Löne-ness, n. 1. Condition of being lonely. 2. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Syn.—Solitude; retirement; seclusion. See SOLITUDE.


Syn.—Lonely; lone; lonesome; retired; unfrequented; sequestered; secluded.

Löne-some, a. [compar. LONESOMER; superl. LONESOMEST.] Secluded from society; solitary.

Löne-some-ly, adv. In a lonesome manner.

Löne-some-ness, n. So also in solitude.

Long, a. (21.) a. [compar. LONGER (long'er; 21.) superl. LONGEST (long'est; 21.).] A.-S. long, long. [Icel. langr, Goth. lagis, allied to Lat. longus.] 1. Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended. 2. Laid out or extended in time. 3. Far away; distant. 4. Extended to any specified measure. 5. Slow in coming; dilatory. 6. Continued through a considerable time, or to a great length, as a journey, a sojourn easily in the mouth. [Vulg.]

Syn.—In the long run, the whole course of things taken together; and hence, indefinitely; to an infinite extent; more than a dozen thirteen,—Long home, the grave, or death.

Long, adv. 1. To a great extent in space. 2. To a great extent in time. 3. At a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior. 4. Through the whole extent or duration.

Long, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LONGED; p. pr. & vb. n. LONGING.] [A.-S. langian, to lengthen, to stretch out the mind after to crave, from lang, long.] 1. To desire earnestly or eagerly. 2. To have an eager, preternatural, or craving appetite.

Long боat, n. (Naut.) The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Long-e, n. [Abbreviated from allonge, q. v.] A thrust. See LUNGE.

Long-e-val, a. [See LONGEOUS.] Long-lived; longeuous. [Rare.]
LONGEYVITY

Longe-vi-ty, n. Length or duration of life; especially, an uncommonly long duration of life. "Living a long time; of great age." (Livy) Living a long time on earth, from longus, long, and vivens, lifetime, age.) 1. A long time; of great age.

Long'head-ed, a. Having a great extent of thought; penetrating mind; discerning.

Long'ish, a. Somewhat long; moderately long.

Long'ish thing, n. [Lat. longus, long, and struamus, lengthen.] One of a tribe of gruiald birds, having long necks, slender bodies, which burrow into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, &c.

Long'ish-trail, a. Having a long bill.

Long'lish, a. Somewhat long; moderately long.

Long'list, n. [Lat. longus, long, and struamus, lengthen.] A list of long and longish things, from longus, long.

Length, n. 1. Length: measure or distance along the longest line. 2. (Geog.) The arc or portion of the equator intercepted between the meridian of a given place, and the meridian of some other place from which the longitude is reckoned.

3. (Astron.) The distance in degrees, reckoned from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic, to a circle at right angles to it passing through the heavenly body whose longitude is designated.

Long'ti-du'i-nal, a. Pertaining to longitude or length.

Long'ti-du'i-nal-ly, adv. In the direction of length.

Long'ness, n. [L. longitudo, -utudin.] Linear measure; the measure of length.

Long'prin'ter, n. (Print.) A kind of type, in size between small pics and bourgeois.

This line is printed in long-primer.

Long'shore-man, n. [Abbreviated from along shore men.] One of a class of laborers employed about the wharves of a seaport, especially in loading and unloading vessels.

Long'sight-ed, a. Able to see at a great distance; hence, of acute intellect; sagacious; far-seeing.

2. Able to object distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand.

Long'sight-ed-ness, n. Faculty of seeing objects at a great distance. 

2. (Med.) A defect of sight, in contrasts near we are seen confusedly, but at remote distances distinctly.

Long'sitter, n. Forbearance to punish.

Long'sitting, a. Patient; not easily provoked.

Long'sitting-feet, n. Long endurance; patience of offense.

Long'wind-ed, a. Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

Lo, n. [Probably from Fr. lot (pronounced lo), a lot, a prize.] A game at cards.

Lo, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LOOED; p. pr. & vb. n. LOOING.] To beat in the game of loo, by winning every trick or the ace of the game.


Loof, or Loof, n. [So spelt.] [D. leuf, Ger. lust, from A.-S. leof, Ger. loth, lust, the air.] (Naut.) The after part of a ship's bow.

Loof, or Loof, v. i. (Naut.) The same as LUFF.

Loff (27), n. [imp. & p. p. LOOKED (looking); p. pr. & vb. n. LOOKING.] [A.-S. laefan, O. H. Ger. laffen, luksa, allied to Skr. lok and lish, to see.] 1. To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it. 2. To direct the attention to; consider. 3. To make an effort to see; hence, to wait for expectantly. 4. To penetrate; to solve, as a mystery. 5. To direct the gaze in all directions; to be circumspect; to watch. 6. To observe narrowly; to examine one by one; to scrutinize. 8. To seem; to appear. 9. To face; to front. 10. In the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe.

Look, v. t. 1. To influence, overcome, or subdue by looks or presence. 2. To express or manifest by a look.

To look out, to search for and discover; to choose; to select. -- To look up a thing, to search for and find it.

Look, n. 1. A cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; look. 2. Act of looking or seeing. 3. View; watch. Look! Look! looks. Look! Looking-glass, n. A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

Look'out, n. 1. A careful looking for any object or event from which one hopes to get observation. 2. A person engaged in watching.

Loom, n. [A.-S. loma, geloma, pl. lomas, household stuff, furniture, utensils.] 1. A frame or machine of wood or other material, in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread. 2. The indistinct appearance of any thing, as a vessel in the distance, whose name is visible.

Loom, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LOOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. LOOMING.] [A.-S. leoman, lyman, to shine.] 1. To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain. 2. To rise and to be eminent.

Loon, n. [A.-S. lám, poor, needy.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a miscreant.

Loon, n. [A modification of 0. Eng. loom, loon, Ger. lom, lomme, lyman, gramm, to shine. A looming and diving bird allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed. It is found in the arctic regions.

Loope, n. [Cf. Ir. & Gael. loob, loop, noose, fold, thong, bend, loob, lubhaim, to bend, in-line.] 1. A doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening. 2. A small, narrow opening; a loop-hole.

Loop, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LOOPED (loopit); p. pr. & vb. n. LOOPING.] To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop, or of loops.

Loop-hole, n. 1. (Mil.) A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy. 2. A hole or aperture that gives the means of escape.

Loose, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LOOSED (loosed); p. pr. & vb. n. LOOSING.] [A.-S. lasan, lasen, Icel. lesa, Goth. lasian.] 1. To unloose; to unbind; to free from any fastening; to unloose. 2. To release from any thing obligatory or burdensome; hence, to absolve; to remit. 3. To relax; to loosen. 4. To unfasten; to undo; to unlock.

Loose, v. i. To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Loose, a. [Compar. LOOSER; superl. LOOSET. [A.-S. laes, Icel. & Goth. lasus, allied to lose, q. v.] 1. Unbouned; untied; unsewed. 2. Free from obligation; disengaged. 3. Not tight or close. 4. Not crowded, close, or compact. 5. Not concise; not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. 6. Not strict or rigid. 7. Unconnected or rambling. 8. Having lax bowels. 9. Dissolute; wanton; unruly. 10. Containing unchaste language.

Loosely, adv. 1. Not fast; not firmly. 2. Without confinement. 3. Without order, union, or connection. 4. Wantonly; un chastely. 5. Negligently; heedlessly.

Loosen (loos'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. LOOSENED; p. pr. & vb. n. LOOSENING.] [A.-S. lasan, lasen, Icel. lasa, see Loose, n. 1. To make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness. 2. To render less dense or compact. 3. To free from restraint. 4. To remove consciousness from.

Loosen (loos'n), v. i. To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

Looseness, n. The state of being loose or relaxed.

Loose'strife (109), n. (Bot.) a. A plant of several species, having small, star-shaped flowers, usually of a yellow color. b. A plant having purple, or, in some species, crimson flowers. Loost, n. [Hind.] Act of plundering in a conquered or sacked city; also, plunder. [Recent.]

Loost, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. LOOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. LOOTING.] To plunder; to carry off as plunder or as lawful prize; to obtain by violence. [Recent.]

Lop, v. t. [imp. & p. p. LOPPED (lopt); p. pr. & vb. n. LOPPING.] [D. lopen, to cut, gold, allied to Ger. lobben, to mutilate.] 1. To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything. 2. To cut partly off and bend down. 3. To let fall.

Lop, v. i. To fall or hang downward; to be pendent.

Lop, n. 1. That which is cut off, as from trees. 2. That which falls over.

Lopper, v. i. [imp. & p. p. LOPPEDER; p. pr. & vb. n. LOPPERING.] [O. H. Ger. liberan, liberan, gilberon, to curdle, conglutinate; to turn sour and congeal from sugar, long standing, as milk.

Lopping, n. A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off; savings.

Lop'sed-ed, a. Heavier on one side than the other, as a lop-sided tree.

Loquacio'sus, a. [Lat. loquax, loquaris, talkative, from loqui, to speak.] 1. Given to continual talking. 2. Speaking; noisy.

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, lump; this.
The object of affection. 7. Moral good wilt; benevo-
lnce; kindness; charity. 8. Cupid, the god of love.

Loving. [A-S. lieftan, O. H. Ger. lieben, lieben, al-
lied to Lat. liber, liberare, Skr. ribh, to desire.] 1. To be
pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like. 2. To
have affection for. 3. To delight in, with pre-eminent
or exclusive affection.

Love, n. i. To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love.

Love-appeal, n. [Print.] A temptation. See TOMATO.

Love-boat, n. A religious festival, held quarterly by
some religious denominations.

Love-knot (lō'v nōt), n. An intricate kind of knot;—
so called from being used as a token of love, or as repre-
senting mutual affection.


Love-léter, n. A letter professing love; a letter of
courtship.

Love-likeness, n. State of being lovely; qualities of
body or mind that may excite love; amnibleness.

Love-lóck, n. A curl or lock of hair plated and tied
with ribbons, and hanging at the back.

Love-lorn, a. Forsaken by one's love.

Love-ly, a. [compar. Love-lier; superl. Love-liest.] Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love.

Sympathies; pleasing; charming; delicate; delight-
ful; enchanting.

Lover, n. 1. One who loves; a friend. 2. Especially,
one who is in love with a person of the opposite sex. 3. A person who is beloved.

Love-sick, a. 1. Sick or languishing with love. 2. Expressive of languishing love.

Love-sickness, n. State of being love-sick; languish-
ng, and being in love.

Love-séllité, n. Courtship; solicitation of union in mar-
riage.

Loving-kind-ness, n. (Script.) Tender regard; mer-
cy; favor.

Love (lōv), n. a. [compar. Love-er; superl. Love-est.] [F. l'ovire, L. labare, allied to Eng. lie, A-S. liegan.] Occu-
pying an inferior position or place. 2. Not rising to the usual height. 3. Near the horizon. 4. Descending far below the horizon. 5. Far below, the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. 6. Below the usual rate, amount, or value. 7. Not high or loud. 8. (Mus.) Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave. 9. (Geom.) Near, or not very distant from the equator. 10. Late in time; modern. 11. Depressed; dejected. 12. Humble in rank; mean in condition.

Abase; growling; vulgar; base; dishonor-

Moderate; not intense. 15. In reduced circumstances; impoverished. 16. Moderate; reasonable. 20. Not high or loud; languishing; profound.

Low Dutch, or Low German, the German language as spoken in the northern parts of Germany. — Love-life, life among the people of the south of England. — Love-losing, the process of losing love. — Love-leaf, a plant with large leaves.

Love (lōv), adv. 1. In a low position or manner. 2. Under the usual price; cheaply. 3. Near the ground. 4. In a mean condition; humbly; meanly. 5. In time approaching our own. 6. With a depressed voice. 7. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace. 8. (Astr.) In a path near the equator, or so that the declina-
tion is small.


Love, n. The noise made by a bull, ox, cow, &c.

Love, v. i. (imp. & p. past. Loved; p. pr. & vb. n. Loving.) [Eng. lover, compar. of love.] To cause to descend; to let down; to take down. To bring down; to humble. To reduce in value, amount, &c.

Lover, n. i. To full; to grow less; to diminish; to de-
terminate. 2. To produce storms; to threaten a storm. 3. To frown; to look sullen.

Lover's Ease, a. (Print.) Pertaining to, or kept in, the lover's ease; — to denote the small letters in distinc-
tion from capitals.

Lover's Most, a. [Treg. superl. of love.] Lowest.

Lover's Eye (lō'v er'-é), n. Cloudy; gloomy.

Loving, n. The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Love-struck, a. 1. Low or level country.


Love-ly, a. [compar. Love-lier; superl. Love-liest.] [Eng. love, and termination ly.] 1. Not high; not ele-
vated in place. 2. Mean; not wanting dignity or rank.

Loverly, adv. 1. In a low manner; humbly; meekly;
with a depressed voice. 2. Faithful to a love.

Lowness, n. 1. State of being low or depressed. 2. Meanness of condition. 3. Meanness of mind or charac-
ter. 4. Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. 5. Subserviency; meanness; servility; mean of age or fortune; dejection. 7. A state of poverty. 8. Depression in strength or intensity. 9. Depression in cost or worth. 10. Graveness of sound. 11. Midness or emptiness of attempt.

Love-press, n. Having, employing, or exerting a low degree of pressure; especially, in a restricted sense, employing or exerting a pressure of less than fifty pounds to the square inch.

Love-spirit, a. Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed.

Loverly, adj. Furnished or built with short studs.

Loo'd, n. Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.

Loo'd'n, n. sing. (Gr. k louos, slanting, oblique, and epôgos, a running, course.) The art or method of sailing obliquely, by the loo'd'n.

Loy'al, a. [Lat. leagis, from lex, legr, law. Cf. LEAL.] 1. Devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to the lawful government, whether parental, civil, or divine. 2. Faithful to a sovereign; loyal to a lover or friend, especially under trying circumstances.

Loy'al-ist, n. One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority, especially in times of revolt or revolution.

Loy'al-ly, adv. In a loyal manner; faithfully.

Loo'd'n, n. State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, &c.

Loozenge, n. [Prob. from Gr. Acousa, oblique, and Lat. an-
gulus.] A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb. 2. (Confectionery.) A small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge, but now usually Lozenge.

Lub'ber, n. [See LOOBY and LOB.] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

Lubberly, a. Like a lumber; clumsy.

Lub'rie, a. [Lat. lubricus.] 1. Having a smooth
surface; slippery. 2. Wavering; un-
steady. 3. Lubricous; profane.

Lub'ric, a. [Lat. lubricus.] 1. That which lubricates.

Lub'ric-ate, v. t. [Lat. lubricare, lubricatum. See Lu-
bric-ate.] To make slippery; profane.

Lub'ric-ation, n. Act of lubricating or making slippery.

Lub'ric-ator, n. One who, or that which, lubricates.

Lub'ric-ly, adv. 1. State of being slippery; slipper-
ness. 2. Throughout; side to side; all over; from end to end; or extending in any direction; — to indicate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. 3. Instability. 4. Lasciviousness; propensity to lewdness; incontinency. (unstable.)

Lub'ric-coat, n. Smith; slippery. 2. Wavering; Lub'ric-fi-ca'tion, n. [Lat. lubricus, lubric, and fa-
сion, to make.] Act of lubricating, or making smooth.

Luff, n. [Ass. luffa, a fish, perhaps the pike.;] (Lith.) A pipe when full grown.

Lunc't, n. [Lat. lucens, p. pr. of lucere, to shine, from lux, lucis, light.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

Lun'tern, n. [L. lumen, light. Latin origin. Cf. W. Yn-
stan, herbs, plants. (Bot.) A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

Lu'ce-nal, a. [From Lat. lucernae, lamp, from luce-
re, to shine, from lux, lucis, light.] Of pertaining to, or pertaining to, a lamp.

Lü'cid, a. [Lat. lucidus, from lux, lucis, light.] 1. Shining; bright. 2. Clear; transparent. 3. Easily understood; clear; distinct. 4. Bright with the radiance of intelligence.

Syn.-Luminous; sane; reasonable. See LUMINOUS.

Lü'cid-ness, n. The quality or state of being lucid.

Lu'cit-ter, n. [Lat. light-bringing, the morning star, from lux, lucis, light, and ferre, to bring.] The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; — applied, in Isaiah, by a bold metaphor, to a king of Baby-
Luxurious, n. In a luxurious manner; very abundantly; exorbitantly.

Luxurious-ly, adv. [imp. & p. p. LUXURIAE; fr. L. LUXURIAE, the luxurious men. See LUXURIOUS.] 1. To grow extravagant, or to superfluous abundance. 2. To feed or live luxuriously. 3. To indulge to excess; to delight greatly.

Luxurious-ity (lugs'z-i-ti), n. Act of luxuriating; process of growing extravagant.

Luxurious-ly, adv. In a luxurious manner.

Luxurious-ness, n. The state or condition of being luxurious.

Luxu-'ry (luk'shur-i), n. [Lat. luxuria, from luscus, excess.]. 1. A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in costly dress and equipage. 2. Any thing delightful to the senses; a dainty; any delicious food or drink.

Luxo'-vous (luk'shov), adj. -vously, adv. -vousness, n. -vulousness; epicuriousness; effeminacy; sensuality; lasciviousness; dainty; delicacy; gratification.

Ly-cán-thro-py (li-kán-thro'pi), n. [Gr. λύκανθρωπία, fr. λύκα, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, man.] A kind of insanity, in which the patient imagined himself a wolf, and imitated its actions.

Ly-céen (li-sén), n. [Lat. lycérum, Gr. λίκειρος, so named after the neighboring temple of Apollo λίκερις, or the wolf, from which the name of the French college near the River Lysius, where Aristotle taught philosophy. 2. A house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disguises. 3. A higher school in Europe, where competitors votas for the university. 4. An association for literary improvement.

Ly-zán-l'an, a. Pertaining to Lydia, a country of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants; hence, soft; effeminate; -said especially of one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character.

Ly'-e, n. [A.-S. leah, lieg, O. H. Ger. lügge, allied to Ice!. laug, a bath, lainge, to wash, baño; Lat. bathe.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood.

Lymp-ha, n. [Lat. lympha, prob. allied to Gr. νόφος, a nymph of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or excruciating fumes.] 1. A medley; something extrava-

gnant, to please an idle fancy. 2. A sort of droll or fool; a sop; a beast; an exquisite.

Lymp-hat'-ic, a. Pertaining to, containing, or con-
voying lymph. 2. Madly enthusiastic; frantic.

Lymp-phat'-ic, n. (Physiol.) A vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid; an absorbent.

Ly'me-an-an, n. [Lat. Lynceus.] Pertaining to the lynx.

Lynch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Lynch'd (línch); p. pr. & vb. n. Lynch'ing.] To inflicts pain or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorized persons. [Amer.]

Lynch-law, n. The practice of punishing men for crimes, or for offenses, by private, unauthorized persons, without a legal trial. The term is said to be derived from a Virginia farmer, named Lynch, who thus took the law into his own hands. [Amer.]

Lynx, n. [Lat. lynx, Gr. λύκης; (Sel.) An animal of several species, much resembling the common cat, but having longer ears and a shorter tail. The lynx has a brilliant eye, and prowls about at night, and this may have given rise to the notion of its sharp sight.

Lynx-eyed, a. Having acute sight.

Ly-ra, n. [Lat. lira, Gr. λύρα, lyre or lute.] (Astro.) A northern constellation, situated directly in front of Ursae Major.

Lyre, n. [Lat. lira. See LYRA.] 1. (Mus.) A trapezoid instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients. 2. (Astro.) One of the constellations; Lyr. See LYRA.

Lyre-bird, n. (Ornith.) A bird, remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged in the form of a lyre. It is a native of Australia, and is the only known species of the genus to which it belongs.

Lyre-e, n. 1. Pertaining to. 2. Fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence, also, appropriate for song.

Lyre'-le, n. A song. 2. A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry; -chiefly in the plural.

Lyrist, n. A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

Lyre-bird.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.

Lyre.
MAD, a. [compare MADDER: superl. MADDEST.] [A.S. genred, genard, man, Goth. gambans, broken, weak.] 1. Disordered; insane; mentally unbalanced; mad; deranged. Made beside one’s self, by a violent mental excitement, as fear, pain, appetite, rage, or the like; esp. (a.) Excited with violent or unreasonable desire or appetite. (b.) Excited by the wrath of others; enraged. 3. Proceeding from, or indicating, madness or fury. 

MADAM, n. [Same as madam.] 

MADAME (mâ’-dâm’), n.; pl. MADAMES (mâ’-dâmz’). [Fr. ma’am, ma’am, and dame, dame, q. v.] My lady; — a complimentary form of address to a lady, especially an elderly one. 

MADCAP, a. A person of wild behavior; a violent, rash, or headstrong person. 

MADDEN (mâ’-dên’), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MADDENED; p. pr. & vb. n. MADDENING.] To make mad, furious, or angry. 

MADDER, n. [A.S. madere, madere. ] (Bot.) A certain plant, cultivated in France and Holland. The root is much used in dyeing red. 

MAD’E-FY, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MADEIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MADEIFYING.] [Lat. madefacere, from madere, to be, wet, and facere, to make.] To wet or moisten; to moisten, saturate, or impregnate. 

MADEIRA (måd-år’), n. A rich wine made in Madeira. 

MADEMOISELLE (måd-môz’-äl’, -ôz’-äl’), n.; pl. MADEMOISELLES (måd-môz’-äl-z’z’). [Fr., from ma, m., f. of mas, and demoiselle, a young woman; hence, mademoiselle.] Young woman; miss; girl; — used especially in address. 

MADEHOUSE, n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a bedlam. 

MADELY, adv. 1. In a mad or frenzied manner; rashly; wildly; — with extreme folly. ( lunatic; a crazy person. 

MADEMAN, n.; pl. MADEMEN. A man who is mad; — a condition of being mad; disorder of intellect. 

MADE-UP, adj. 1. Prepared or made up. 

MADE-POR, n. [Fr. madepore, from madere, spotted, and pore, a pore; madère, from O.H.G. masar, a knot, grain or vein in wood, speck.] (Med.) A genus of corals, the species of which usually branch like trees and shrubs, and have the surface covered with small prominences, each containing a cell. 

MADE-ARom, or MAD’ER, n. [Fr., from Lat. materia, stuff, material, timber.] A thing made or produced for mechanical purposes, especially for supporting the earth in mines. 

MADE-ROZ, n. [From Lat. munda, Gr. μένων, stalk, head of corn, maize, rye, grain, ear, cluster, harvest; song.] A little amorous poem, sometimes called a pastoral poem, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought. 

MADE-TO-A, n. [It.] (Mus.) Majestically; — a direction to perform a passage or piece of music in a dignified and majestic manner. 

MADE’ZINE (måd’-zîn’), n. [Fr. magazine, mazin, from Ar. magzigen, almagzigen, a storehouse, granary, or cellar, from prefix ma, the place of, and khazana, to lay up in a storehouse, cellar, or treasury.] 1. A warehouse, or storehouse; especially, a storehouse for military arms. 2. A magazine or periodical wherein the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or ship. 3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. 


MAG’-GOT, n. [Allied to A.S. madha, madhu, earth-worm; Gol. matha, O.H. Ger. madhe. Cf. Scot. mauch, mauch, maggot, Icel. maðar, worm, W. macai, a worm or grub; mag, to breed.] The larval form of a fly; a grub; a worm. 

MAG’-GOT, n. [Compare MAGOT. 1. Full of maggots; infested with maggots. 2. Full of worms; capricious; whimsical. 

MAG’-I, n. [Lat., from Magus, Gr. μάγος, Ar. madhu origin, from the Persian, meg or meg signifying priest.] 

MAG'NAN, a. Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.
MAHOGANY 443

Ma-hōg’a-ny, n. [The native South American name.] (Bot.) A large tree, found in tropical America; also, the wood of this tree. It is of a reddish-brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish.

Ma-hōm’ed-an, n. See MOHAMMEDAN.

Ma-hōm’ed-ism, n. [See supra.] 1. A madal. 2. An instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals. 3. A machine for washing linen.

Ma-il’den (n), a. 1. Pertaining to a young unmarried woman or virgin. 2. Consisting of virgins. 3. Fresh; new; pure; virgin.

Maiden answer (Eng. Law.), an answer in which there is no express mention of any plea. Also maiden speech, the first speech of a new member in a public body.

Maid’en-hār, n. (Bot.) A plant, having very slender, graceful stalks. It is found in the United States, and is sometimes used in medicine.

Maid’en-hōd, n. 1. State of being a maid or virgin. 2. Virginal. 3. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state.

Maid’en-ly (mad’n-ly), a. Becoming a maid; gentle; modest; reserved.

Maid’hoďd, n. Virginity; maidenhood.

Maid’en-servant, n. A female servant; a serving-girl.

Main’hem, n. See MAIN.

Māil, n. [From Lat. macula, a spot, a mesh of a net.] 1. Defensive armor composed of steel rings or plates. 2. Hence, generally, armor; defensive covering. 3. (Naut.) A square mesh composed of rings interwoven, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.

Māil, v. t. To put a coat of mail or armor upon.

Māil, n. [Fr. & G. mail, mail, braid, or mail, O. H. Ger. malaha, maila, wall, allied to Gr. μαλακός, lihe, skin.] 1. A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers. 2. Hence, the contents of such a bag, &c. 3. The person who carries the mail, or the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

Māil, v. t. [imp. & p. r. MAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. MAILING.] To prepare for transmission by the mail; to post.

Māil’a-ble, a. Usually admitted, or proper to be admitted, into the mail.

Māil’-coach, n. A coach that conveys the public mails.


Syn. — To mutilate; mangle; cripple; disable.

Māin, n. [Written in law language maîn, and mayhem.] 1. Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body. 2. Privation of any necessary part; mutilation.

Māin’-in, n. [A-S. migen, migen, migen, strength, force, from magan, to be able or strong, many, can. See MAX.] 1. Strength; force; might. 2. The chief or principal part; especially, the greater sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, &c.; the ocean. (b.) The continent, as distinguished from an island; the main land. (c.) A part of the body as distinguished from lesser ones; especially, a principal pipe leading from a reservoir.

Māin, a. 1. Mighty; powerful; vast. 2. First in size, rank, importance, &c.

Syn. — Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

Māin’-deck, n. (Naut.) The deck next below the spar-deck; the forecastle deck.

Māin’-land, n. The continent; the principal land; — opposed to island.

Māin’ty, adv. 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; purely; [other vessels.

Māin’-māst, n. (Naut.) The principal mast in a ship or Māin’-per-nor, n. [O. Fr. main, hand, and pernor, for permer, a taker, from premer, to take.] (Law.) A petty officer in charge in court at a day.

Māin’-prise, n. [Fr. main, hand, and prise, a taking, from prendre, p. r. pris, to take, from Lat. prehendere,prehension.] (Law.) (a) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called mainporners, for the prisoner’s appearance, and to let him go at large. (b) Delivery of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

Māin’-prise, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MAINPRIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. MAINPRIZING.] (Law.) To suffer to go at large, on his finding sureties for his appearance at a day; — said of a prisoner.

Māin’sāl, n. (Naut.) The principal sail in a ship.

Māin’sheet, n. (Naut.) The sheet that extends and fastens the main-sail.

Māin’spring, n. The principal spring in a piece of mechanism; especially, the moving spring of a watch or clock; hence, the chief or most powerful motive.

Māin’stay, n. (Naut.) The stay extending from the foot of the foremost to the main-top. 2. Main support; principal dependence.

Māin-tān’-v, t. [imp. & p. p. MAINTAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. MAINTEINING.] [Fr. maintenir, from main, Lat. manus, hand, and tenir, Lat. tenere, to hold.] 1. To hold or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up. 2. To keep possession of; to hold and defend. 3. To continue. 4. To bear the expense of; to supply with what is needed. 5. To support by assertion or argument.

Syn. — To support; sustain; uphold; assert; vindicate; allege.

Māin-tān’-v, i. To affirm a position; to assert.

Māin-tān’a-ble, a. Capable of being maintained.

Māin-tān’-er, n. One who maintains.

Māin’ten-ance, n. 1. Act of maintaining; sustenance; support; defense; vindication. 2. That which maintains or supports; means of sustenance. 3. (Crim.) An offense of intermediate in a cause depending between others.

Māin-tōp, n. (Naut.) The top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

Māin’-yārd, n. (Naut.) The yard on which the mainmast is extended, supported by the mainmast.

Mātze, n. [From mahis or mahis, in the language of the Island of Hayti.] (Bot.) A plant and its fruit, indigenous to America; Indian corn.

Māj’es’tle, a. Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity, or imposing grandeur.

Syn. — August; splendid; grand; sublime; magnificent; imperial; regal; royal; magnificent; stately; lofty; dignified; elevated.

Māj’es’tly, adv. With majesty; with dignity; grandly.

Māj’es’tess, a. State or manner of being majestic.

Māj’es’ty, n. [Lat. majestas, from majus, an old word for major, being greater.] 1. Grandeur; exalted dignity; imposing loftiness. 2. Hence, used with the possessive pronoun, the title of a king or queen, in this sense taking a plural.

Mājol’-cā, n. A kind of fine pottery or earthen ware with painted figures, first made in Italy in the sixteenth century.

Ma’ny, n. The term is said to be derived from Majorca, which was an early seat of this manufacture.

Mājör, a. [Lat. major, comparative of magnus, great.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. 2. Of greater dignity; more important.

Major interval (Mus.), an interval greater by a half-step (semitone) than the minor interval of the same denomination.

Major mode, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form major intervals with the tonic and key-note. — Major premise (Logic), that premise of a syllogism which contains the major term. — Major term, the first or chief term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

Mājör, n. 1. (Milt.) An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel. 2. (Civil Law.) A person of full age. 3. (Logic.) That premise which contains the major term.

Adj-major (Milt.), an officer appointed to act as major on certain occasions. — Drum-major, the first drummer in a regiment, who plays the drum and regulates the music. — First-major, the first or chief fifer in a military band. — Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

foed, foet; ërn, rye, pull; ël, chaise, call, echo; ëm, ët; ëx, exist; linger, link; this.
Majordomo, n. [Low Lat. majordomus, from Lat. major, greater, and domus, house.] A steward; also, a butler.


Majó-reg-ta, n. [L. Lat. majoritas, from Lat. major, greater.] 1. Quality or condition of being greater; pre- eminence. 2. A large number; majority; the majority of a body, as of a nation; that which has more than half the votes given for all the candidates.

Majúse-ile, n. [Lat. majusculus, somewhat greater or less than a measure of a minister of state.] A capital letter used in ancient Latin manuscripts.

Mälke, v. t. [imp. & p. p. made; p. pr. & vb. n. making.] 1. To make, make good, make up; to complete; to frame; to fashion; to create; hence, in various specific uses or applications, (a) Form of materials; to construct; to fabricate. (b) To produce, as something artificial, unnatural, or false. (c) To bring about; to effect, do, perform, or execute, &c. (d) To gain, as the result of one’s efforts; rarely, to have result to one as a loss or misfortune; to suffer. (e) To find, as the result of calculation or computation. (f) To pass over the distance of; to travel over. (g) To put in a desired or desirable condition. 2. To cause to be or become; to constitute.

Mäll, v. a. To cause to appear to be; to esteem, or repre- sent to appear to be; to compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to form. 6. Hence, to serve as answer as; to become. 7. To reach, or arrive at; also, to come near, so as to have within sight.

To make away, to put out of the way; to kill; to destroy.

To make believe, to pretend; to act as if. — To make free with, to treat with freedom; — to make good, (a.) To main- tain; (b.) To fulfill; to accomplish. (c.) To make compen- sation for; — to make light of, to treat with indifference or contempt. (d.) To make little of, to treat with slight or contempt.

To make no difference, to be a matter of indifference. — To make no doubt, to have no doubt. — To make up, (a.) To understand. (b.) To produce from; to effect. (c.) To consider; to esteem. — To make out, (a.) To learn; to discover. — To make up, (b.) To compose. (c.) To mend; to repair; to fix up; to make up the title of; to supply. — To make up, (d.) To write; to tell a story. — To make up, (e.) To collect into a sum or mass. — To make up, (f.) To settle; to adjust, or to arrange for settlement. (g.) To determine; to bring to a definite conclusion. — To make water, (a.) (Slang.) To leak. (b.) To void the urine; to urinate. — To make way, (a.) To make progress; to advance. (b.) To open a passage; to clear the way.

Mäke, v. i. 1. To tend; to proceed; to move. 2. Hence, to contribute; to have effect. 3. To increase; to aug- ment; to accrue. — To make it, if you pretend that; to make show that. — To make your way, to kill; to destroy. — To make bold, to venture; to take liberty. — To make up your mind, to resolve; to be reconciled or friendly; — To make up for, to compensate; to supply by an equivalent.

Mäke, n. Structure; texture; constitution of parts; condition of the body.

Mäke-believe, n. A mere pretense.

Mäkeer, n. 1. One who makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; often, specifically, the Creator. 2. (Law.) A person who makes a necessary choice.

Mäke-shift, n. That with which one makes; a temporary expedient.

Mäke-weight, n. That which is thrown away; — p. p. made away with. — Mäke-wood, n. [From Gr. Kaplan, a mallow, so named from its resembling the green color of the leaf of mallows. ] Native copper of copper. — Mäke-ed-gy, n. [From Gr. paseos, soft, and labyros, disorder, confusion.] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusks.

Mädb-ad-ministra-tion, n. Faulty administration; bad management of business.

Mädb-droll, a. [Fr.] Of a quality opposed to adro- leness; clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

Mädb-dy, n. [Fr. maladie, from Lat. male a MPIIIT, ill- lit. a sickly.] Any disease or infirmity of the body; especially, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition. 2. A moral defect or disorder.

Mädb-ly, adv. Disorder; destitute; sickness; ailment; disease; ill.

Mädb-ga, n. A species of wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

Mädb-pert, n. A sort of wine, open, adroit, intelligent, from Lat. apertus, open; to open; hence, malapert.

Mädb-pert, n. A sort of wine, open, adroit, intelligent, from Lat. apertus, open; to open; hence, malapert.

Mädb-pert, n. A sort of wine, open, adroit, intelligent, from Lat. apertus, open; to open; hence, malapert.
MAM-má'í, n. [Lat. mamma, Gr. μαμμα, μαμες, Sp. mama, breast, pap, mother. — A word of ten- der familiarity and sportsmanship.] A mother; — a word of tender familiarity and sportsmanship.

Mam'má-ri,n.; pl. MAM-MÁ-RI. [Lat. mammaries, belonging to the breast, from mamma, breast, L. mamm-,-a,-um. — To bear. (Zool.) An animal of the highest class of vertebrates, characterized by the female suckling her young."

Mān-má-li'-ú, n. pl. [Lat. mammilae. — Supra.] A class of animals, comprehending the mammals.

Mān-má-li'-án, a. Pertaining to the mammals.

Mān-má-lo'-í, n. [Lat. mammula, dim. of mamma, a milk.] An animal which breeds for nourishing its young; a mammi.

Mān-mi'-fér-ón-os, a. Having breasts, and nourishing the young by their milk; milk-producing.

Mān-mi'-fór-m, a. [Lat. mamma, the breast, and forma, shape.] Having the form of a pap.

Mān-mi'-lā'-rý, n. [Lat. mammilla, dim. of mamma, the breast or pap.] Pertaining to the pap; resembling a pap.

Mān'món, a. [Chald. mammon; Heb. matmon, Heb. matmon, a place where something is hid, treasury, from mat-mon, to hide; i.e., to hide one’s special in the earth.] Riches; wealth; also, the god of riches.

Mān'món-ist, n. A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth;

Mān-mo'th, a. [Rus. mamon, mamont, from Tartar mamma, the earth, because the Tungusoids and Yakoutes believed that this animal worked its way in the earth like a mole.] An extinct elephant, of which there have survived several species.

Mān-moth, a. Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.

Mān', n., v. t. [Imp. & p. p. MANNED; p. pr. & vb. n. MANNED.] To supply with men. 1. To furnish with strength for action; to fortify.

Mān'-'a-ce, n. [Lat. manicula, dim. of manica, the long sleeve of a tunic, handkerchief, from manus, hand.] An incision of iron for fastening the hands; handkerchief; shackles.

Mān'-a-ce, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. MANACLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MANACLING.] To put handcuffs or other fastening on, or to bind hands in irons, as one is a prison captive.

Mān'ágne, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. MANAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. MANAGING.] To manage, to govern; conduct; order; contrive; concert; conduct; transact."

Mān'ágne, v. i. To direct or conduct affairs.

Mān'ágne-able, a. 1. Capable of being managed; admitting or suffering management. 2. Easily made subject to control or management; amenable to control; amenable to influences.

Mān'ágne-able-ness, n. Quality of being manageable.

Mān'ágne-ment, n. 1. Act of managing; the manner of teaching, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose. 2. Cunnings, intrigue; conduct directed by art or address. 3. Board of managers.

Mān'-nár, n. 1. One who manages; a conductor or director. 2. One who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

Mān'ch'i-neel (mank'êl), n. [N. Lat. mancinella, mancinella, from Lat. malleum, a kind of apple, be-
cause its fruit resembles an apple.} (Bot.) A lofty tree of the West Indies possessing poisonous properties.

Mān-ci-ple, n. [O. Fr. mancipe, with l inserted, as in particule, from particule; Lat. manicpinum, from mancipes, purchaser at a public auction, fr. manus, hand, and capita, to take cause.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Mān-da-ma-mus, n. [Lat., we command, from mandare, to order, command.] (Law.) A writ issued by a superior court to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Mān-da-rin', n. [Skr. mantra, a counselor, from mantra, to speak, to utter.] A Chinese public officer; a civil or military officer in China.

Mān-da-tary, n. [Lat. mandatarius, from mandatum, a charge, commission, order, from mandare, to command, to commit.] One to whom a command or charge is given; specifically, one to whom the pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice.

Mān-date, n. [See supra.] 1. An official or authoritative command. 2. (Canon Law.) A rescript of the pope, requiring a person therein named to be put in possession of a vacant benefice.

Mān-da-to-ry (50) a. Containing a command.

Mān-da-tion (30) n. A mandate, also, the mandatary to whom the mandate is committed, to commit.

Mān-drīke, n. [A.-S. & Lat. mandragora, Gr. μανδράγορα, (Bot.) (a.) A large plant, having a fleshy root, often forced to resemble a man. It was therefore supposed to have animal life, and, by way out when pulled up. (b.) The May-apple.

Mān-drel, n. [From Gr. μανδρός, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] (Mach.) (a.) A bar of metal inserted in the work to form it, or to hold it in a lathe. (b.) The spindle which carries the centre of rotation and communicates motion to the work, and which is usually driven by a pulley. (c.) A barreled gun. Mān, n. [O. D. manā, Icel. mán, O. H. Ger. mana.] The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, &c.

Mā-nge (ma-nž), n. [Fr. mangeus, from Low. Lat. management, management, conduct, from Lat. manus, the hand.] 1. The art of horsemanship, or of training horses. 2. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

Mān-eu-ver, n. [Fr. manœuvre, L. manopera, manœuvre, v. l. [imp. & p. p. manœuvreed, manœuvre, v. tr. & vb. m. manœuvreing, or manoeuvring.] 1. To make an evolution. 2. To manage with address or art.

Mān-eu-ver, n. [From Lat. manus, hand.] To change the positions of, as Mān-eu-ver, n. [Fr. manœuvre, L. manopera, manœuvre, v. l. [imp. & p. p. manœuvreed, manœuvre, v. tr. & vb. m. manœuvreing, or manoeuvring.] 1. To make an evolution. 2. To manage with address or art.

Mān-eu-ver, n. One who manoeuvres.

Mān-eu-ver, n. [imp. & p. p. manœuvreed, manœuvre, v. tr. & vb. m. manœuvreing, or manoeuvring.] To make an evolution. To manage with address or art. To change the positions of, as Mān-eu-ver, n. [Fr. manœuvre, L. manopera, manœuvre, v. l. [imp. & p. p. manœuvreed, manœuvre, v. tr. & vb. m. manœuvreing, or manoeuvring.] 1. To make an evolution. 2. To manage with address or art.

Mān-eu-ver, n. One who manoeuvres.

Mān-eu-ver, n. A showing manliness, or manly spirit.

Syn. — Bold; brave; courageous; noble. See Manly.

Mān-ful-ly, adv. In a manful manner.

Mān-ful-ness, n. Quality of being manful; boldness.

Mān-ga-nese, n. [Corrupted from Lat. magnes, because of its resemblance to the magnet. See Magnēt.] (Chem.) A greyish white or whitish-gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse.

Mān-ge, n. [Fr. manger, to eat, from Lat. manuare. See Manger.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

Mān-gliel-wurzel (māngliel-wurzel), n. [Ger., a corruption from Ger. mangold, beet, mangoldwurzel, beet.

root.] (Bot.) A plant, by some considered a mere variety of the ordinary beet.

Mān-ger, n. [Fr. mangeoire, from fr. manger, to eat, Lat. manuare.] 1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle, in a barn or stable. 2. (Nutm.) A space above the deck, within the hull, being high enough to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

Mān-gi-ness, n. Quality or condition of being mangy; scabulous.

Māngle (mānggl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. mangled; p. pr. & vb. n. mangling.] [A.-S. be-mangian, to maim, behead, Icel. minkja, to lessen, decrease; allied to Lat. manus, O. Fr. main, a hand, etc. (O. Fr. manglier, manger, to eat, etc.)] To cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack; to lacerate; to mutilate. To curtail; to take or remove unnecessarily. 2. (Bot.) A tree of the East Indies which bears fruits resembling small apples or pears. 3. (Bot.) The pulp of which is very delicious food.

Māngro (mānggro), n. [Malay, manggam.] A tree of the mango-tree, of the East Indies, often picked. 2. A green musk-melon picked.

Māng-go (mānggo), n. [Malay. mangga.] 1. The fruit of the mango-tree, of the East Indies, often picked. 2. A green musk-melon picked.

Māng-go-stān, n. [Malay. mangustang, mangias.] (Bot.) A tree of the East Indies which bears fruits resembling small apples or pears. 3. (Bot.) The pulp of which is very delicious food.

Māng-kō, n. [Malay, manggumangg.] (Bot.) A tree found all along the shores of the tropics, rooting in the mud, and forming dens for the dolphins at the verge of the ocean, and below high-water mark.

Māng-y, a. [compare. Mangier; superl. Mangled.] (From mange.) Infected with the mange; scabby.

Mān-hūd-dā-rīn, n. [O. D. manūd, manūd, to marry.] A male and the termination hood, q. v. 1. State of being man, or of being distinguished from other beings. 2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

Mān-ā, n. [Lat. manitus, Gr. μανίτις, from μανίτω, to rage.] 1. Violent derangement of mind. 2. Exceptional or unreasonable desire; insane passion.

Mān-ār, n. — Mania; derangement; madness; lunacy; alienation; aberration; dementia; frenzy; monomania; dementia. See Insanity.

Mān-ā, a. Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.

Mān-ā, n. One raving with madness; a madman.

Mān-ār, a. Affected with madness.

Mān-ār, n. Pertaining to the Manicues.

Mān-ār, n. A follower of Manes, a Persian, who

Mān-čhe, n. maintained that there are two supreme principles, the first of which, light, was held to be the author of all good, the second, darkness, the author of all evil.

Mān-čhe-ism, n. The doctrines taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manicues.

Mān-fest, a. [Lat. manifestus.] Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding.

Syn. — Open; clear; apparent; evident; visible; conspicuous; plain; obvious. — What is clear can be seen in all its bearings; what is plain can be seen by any man without study or reflection; what is obvious is plain; what is plain is visible; what is evident is plain; what is manifest is evident in a very high degree, striking upon the mind at once with overpowering conviction.

Mān-fest, n. [From Lat. manifestare.] A list or inventory of a man's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the proper person.

Mān-fest, v. t. [imp. & p. p. manifested; p. pr. & vb. n. manifesting.] To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show; plainly. To exhibit the manifests or prepared invoices of, at the custom-house.

Syn. — To reveal; declare; evidences; make known; disclose; display; revelation.

Mān-fest-a-ble, a. Capable of being manifested.

Mān-fest-a, n. A showing or manifesting or disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation.

Mān-fest, a. [Lat. manifestus.] A man in a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Mān-fest, n. pl. Mān-fest-e-les. [See Manifest.] A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.
look or marriage. 2. To dispose of in wedlock; to give in marriage. 3. To take for husband or wife. 4. Hence, figuratively, to unite in the closest connection.

Mär'try, v. t. 1. To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife.

Mär'try, n. pl. Mär'tries. [Fr. Martyr.] The son of Jupiter and Juno, and the god of war. 2. (Astron.) One of the planets of the solar system, the next beyond the earth. It is conspicuous for the redness of its light.

Mar'shal, m. [Fr. maréchal, from O. Fr. maréchal, from O. Fr. Ger. markgräf, markgräf, from *march, marke, mark, sign, sea, lake, Goth. marci, mirel, mirel, allied to Lat. mare, Russ. more.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water; a fen; a marsh.

Mar'shal, n. [O. Fr. maréchal, from O. Fr. Ger. markgräf, markgräf, from *march, marke, mark, sign, sea, lake, Goth. marci, mirel, mirel, allied to Lat. mare, Russ. more.] An officer of high rank, charged with the arrangements and conduct of operations, and the like; as, specifically, (a) A harbinger; a purveyor. (b.) One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly; a director of the order of processions, and the like. (c.) The chief officer of an army, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. (d.) (Fr.) The highest military officer. (e.) (Am. Law.) A ministerial officer, whose duty it is to execute the process of the courts of the United States. His duties are similar to those of a sheriff. The name is also sometimes applied to certain police officers of a city.

Mar'shal, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TALLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TALLING.] To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner, as troops or an army. 2. To lead as a harbinger.

Mar'shal-er, n. One who marshals.

Mar'shal-ship, n. The office of a marshal.

Mar'shär'ri-cr, n. (Ornith.) A bird of prey, of the Falcon family, found in most of the countries of Europe, and not uncommon in the British Isles.

Mar'shär-loyd, n. [Bot.] A plant common in marshes near the sea-shore.

Mär'shär'y, a. 1. Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny. 2. Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes.

Mar-sü'pil-al, a. [From Lat. marsupium, Gr. μαρσύπιον, a pouch, bag, purse.] (Zool.) Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pertaining to the group of mammals characterized by a pouch or marsupium. (b.) Pertaining to the pouch of the marsupials.

Mar-sü'pil-at-e, a. (Zool.) One of the marsupial animals.

Mar-sü'pil-ate, n. Related to the marsupial animals; marsupial.

Mär't, n. [Contracted from marlet, q. v.] A place of sale or traffic; a market.

Mar'tó Polo'Tower. [It. martello, hammer, from Lat. martēlis, hammer, hammer, (Part.) A round tower of masonry, erected on the coast, with a gun on the summit capable of being fired in any direction.

Mär'ton (56), n. See MARTIN.

Mär'ton (56), n. [A. & Eng., allied to Lat. martes.] A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel. Its fur is used in making hats and muffns.

Mär'tel, n. A blundering or ignorant person.

Mär'tial (mär'tshal), a. [Lat. martialis, from Mars, the god of war.] 1. Pertaining or suitable to war; military. 2. Given to war; brave. 3. Belonging to war or to an army and navy; -- opposed to civil.

Syn. -- Warlike, -- martial (from Mars, the god of war) refers more to war in action, its array, its attendants, &c., as, martial, martiallike, or, in general terms, martial, martiallike, &c. Warlike describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts connected with it, as, a warlike nation, warlike, warlikelike, &c. Martial describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts connected with it, as, a warlike nation, warlike, warlikelike, &c. The two words thus approach each other very nearly, and are often interchangeable.

Mär'tin, n. [Fr. martinet, Sp. martínete, a little white heron.] (Ornith.) A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest above buildings.

Mär'tin, n. [Called from an officer of the name in the French army under Louis XIV.] (Naut.) A strict disciplinarian.

Mär'tin-nét', n. (Naut.) A small line fastened to the leach of a sail, to bring it close to the yard when the sail is furled.

Mär'tin-gal, n. [Fr. martingle, It. martingale, a grieve, curb, or, a neck piece, a grieve, curb, or, a neck piece, a grieve, curb, or, a neck piece, a grieve, curb, or, a neck piece.

Mär'tin-mas, n. (Eccl.) The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

Mär'tlet, n. [Fr. martinet. See MARTIN.] A kind of swallow; a martin.

Mär'ty, n. [Lat. martyr, Gr. μάρτυς, a witness who testifies with his blood, from μαρτύς, a witness.] 1. One who by his faith bears his testimony to religious truth; a martyr. 2. One who sacrifices his life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any principle or cause.

Mär'ty, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MARTYRED; p. pr. & vb. n. MARTYRING.] 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession. 2. To persecute as a martyr; to torture; to flog; to scold; to curse.

Mär'ty-döm, n. The condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr.

Mär'ty-o-logie, n. Pertaining to martyrology.


Mär'ty-o-logist, n. An historian of martyrs.

Mär'ty-o-loggy, n. [Gr. μάρτυς, martyr, and λόγος, discourse.] An account of facts or acts of martyrs, with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

Mär'tel, n. [From Lat. mirabilia, wonderful things, pl. of mirabilis, wonderful, from mirari, to wonder or marvel at. That which arrests the attention, and causing admiration or surprise; a wonder; a prodigy; a miracle.

Syn. -- Wonder; admiration; astonishment; miracle; prodigy.

Mär'tel, v. i. [imp. & p. p. MARVELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MARVELLING.] To be struck with surprise, astonishment, admiration, or admiration; to wonder; to marvel at.

Mär'tel-ous, a. 1. Exciting wonder or surprise; prodigious. 2. Surpassing belief; pertaining to the character of miracle.

Syn. -- Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; strange; improbable; incredible. -- We speak of a thing as wonderful when it awakens our surprise and admiration; as marvelous when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to seem nearly or quite incredible. The victories of Napoleon were wonderful; the insights of man which are sometimes exhibited are often such as they would appear incredible if not publicly performed.

Mär'tel-ous-ly, adv. In a marvelous manner.

Mär'tel-ous-ness, n. Quality of being marvelous.

Mas'cu-line, n. [Lat. masculus, manly, dim. of mānus, manus, a male.] 1. Of the male sex; not female. 2. Having the qualities of a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate. 3. (Greek.) Having infectious qualities; with chamois, containing qualities that are contagious to male beings, as distinguished from feminine and neuter.

Mas'cu-line-ly, adv. In a masculine manner; like a man.

Mas'cu-line-ness (109), n. The quality or state of being masculine; resemblance to man in qualities.

Mash, n. [imp. & p. p. MASHED (misht); p. pr. & vb. n. MASHING.] [Ger. mäscchen, maaschen, to mash, mix.] 1. To crush by beating or pressure; to bruise. 2. Hence, specifically, to mix malt and water together in making.

Mash, n. A mixture or mass of ingredients, beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner. 2. (Brewing.) A mixture of ground malt and warm water.

Mash'y, a. Produced by crushing or bruising; resembling, or consisting of, or containing grist or malt.

Mäsk, n. [From Ar. maskhat, buffoon, fool, pleasanter, any thing ridiculous or mirthful, from sakhira, to ridicule, to laugh at.] A visage, a cover for the eyes; a visor. 2. Hence, that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge. 3. A festive entertainment in which the company all wears masks; a masque; a dance; a revel; a masquerade; a kind of dramatic performance written in a tragic style, introducing such characters that the actors must be masked.

Mäsk, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MASKED (misket); p. pr. & vb. n. MASKING.] To hide one's face; to disguise; to make invisible; to mask. 
MASK 451  MAT

Mask, n. [Lat. *másc*, dim. of *mas*; a mask.] 1. To conceal with a mask or visor. 2. To disguise; to cover; to hide.

Masker, n. 1. A person who masquerades. 2. To disguise in any way.

Máš'lin, n. [O. Eng. *másl*, *máslin*, from *misclane*; see *miscellaneous*.] A mixture of different sorts of grains.

Máš'lin, a. Composed of different sorts; as, máš'lin bread, which is composed of wheat and rye.

Má'son (má'son), n. [L. *macereus*, from *macer*, to lay bricks and stones in walls or structures of any kind. 2. A member of the fraternity of Freemasons.

Má'somé-n, a. Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Má'son-ry, n. 1. Art or occupation of a mason. 2. Work or performance of a mason. 3. The craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Máss-a-rí, a. Related to the Masons, or to its mysteries. 1. One who were the inventors of the Hebrew vowel-points and accents.

Máss'que (má'sk), n. A mask; a masquerade.

Máss'quer-á-dé (má'skér-á-dé), n. [See *Mask.*] 1. An assembly of persons, who clothe themselves with dressing, conversation, &c. 2. Intentional or elaborate hiding of what is real or true under a false show; disguise.


Máss'er-á-dé (má'skér-á-dé), n. One who masquerades; a person who are in disguise; one disguised.

Máss, n. [L. *massa*; Ger. *masse*, allured to Gr. *μάς*, a barley-cake, from *μακκε*, to knead.] 1. A body of matter assembled or formed into a lump; a great quantity of matter; an amass; an agglomeration; a mass; magnitude; size. 2. Chief component portion; principal part; main body. 4. (Physics.) The quantity of matter, which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume.

The masses, the people in general; the populace.

Máss, n. [A. S. *masse*, messe, I. L. *massa*, from Lat. *mittere*, missum, to send, dismiss. In ancient churches, the public service at which the eucharist was administered to the faithful was called *masa* euchænæcum; at the close of their proclamation was made thus: lit. *missa est*, ec. Then followed the communion service, which was called *missa fidelium.*] The only of persons wearing masses, and assuring and obligation of the host, in the Roman Catholic churches.

Máss, v. t. 1. To form into a mass; to form into a collective body; to assemble.

Máss-a-cere (má'ss-a-cere), n. [From Prov. Ger. *metz-gern*, *metz-gen*, to kill cattle.] The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life.

Máss-a-cere, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MÁSS'ACERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MÁSS'ACERING.] To murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter.

Máss-sá-tér, n. [Gr. *μασσάτος*, *μασσάτηρ*, a chewer, from *μασσά*, to chew, to chew, to chew, to chew, to chew.] A muscle which raises the under jaw, and assists in chewing.

Máss-sá-tor, n. [Fr. *massicot*, Eng. *massicot* is a corruption.] (Chem.) Procatacide of lead, or yellow oxide of bismuth, which is a soft, yellow, glassy, lead-like compound.

Máss-ví-ness, n. State of being massy; ponderousness.

Máss-ví, a. 1. Forming, or consisting of, a mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy. 2. (Mus.) Having a massy form, but not being a mass form.

Máss-ví-ness, n. State or quality of being massive.

Máss-meeting, n. A large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion. (Amer.)

Máss-meeting, a. See MÁSS'MEETING.

Máss, n. [A. S. *mass*, messe; akin to O. H. Ger. *mass*; see *mass.*] A pole set up in a boat or vessel, to sustain the sails, yards, rigging, &c.

Máss, n. [A. S. *mást*, from Goth. *mātan*, 0. H. Ger. *ma*...}
Mātr-′on′al, Mā′tron-′al. a. Pertaining or suitable to a mother.
Mā′tron-′ly, a. Advanced in years; elderly. 2. Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate.
Mät′ter, n. [Lat. materia, from Lat. mater, mother.] 1. That which is composed of or made of bodies; substance. 2. That of which any thing is composed; material; hence, material or substantial part of any thing. 3. That with regard to which anything is to be done. 4. That which one has to treat, or has to do; concern; affair; business. 5. Thing of consequence; importance; significance; moment. 6. Inducing cause or occasion. 7. Inducing sense of duty, or of honor. 8. Punishable substance. 9. (Metaph.) That which is permanent, or is supposed to be given, and in or upon which changes are effected by psychological or logical processes and relations are supposed to be present. 10. Matter of fact, a real occurrence or existence, as distinguished from any thing fancied or supposed; a reality; a fact.
Mät′ter, v.i. [imp. & p. p. MATTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MATTERING.] 1. To be of importance; to import; to signify. 2. To form purs or matter; to maturate.
Mät′ter-of-′fet′c, a. Adhering to facts; not fanciful or imaginative; dry.
Mät′ting, n. 1. Muts in general, or collectively; mutton. 2. Materials for masts.
Mät′tock, n. [A.S. mætic, W. matg.] A kind of plow, having the plow's end broad, instead of pointed.
Mät′tress, n. [From Ar. mistras, a place where any things are thrown or thrown up, and that is thrown underneath, from tirara, to throw.] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or otherwise soft material, and quilted. [promotes suppuration.] 1. Medication, or an application, which will promote suppuration; an application to promote the perfect suppurating of the wound.
Mät′ur-′ate, v.i. To suppurate perfectly.
Mät′urban, n. (Med.) A medicine, or an application, which will promote suppuration; an application to promote the perfect suppurating of the wound. [Lat. maturare, maturation to make ripe, from maturus, ripe, mature.] 1. To bring to ripeness or maturity. 2. To promote the perfect suppurating of the wound.
Mät′ur-′ative, a. 1. Conducing to ripeness or ripening. 2. Conducting to perfect suppuration.
Mät′ure′, a. [compar. MATURER; superl. MATUREST.] 1. Brought by natural process to complete ripeness or perfect perfection of growth or development. 2. Completely worked out; fully digested. 3. Come to suppuration.
Mät′ure′, v.i. 1. To bring or hasten to perfection or ripeness; to perfect; to ripen. 2. To make fit or ready for a special use.
Mät′ure′, v. i. 1. To become ripe or perfect. 2. Hence, specifically, to become due, as a note.
Mät′ur′ity adv. In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely. [maturity.
Mät′ur′ness, n. State of being ripe or mature.
Mät′ur′res′cen′t, a. (Lat. maturescens, maturatum. See MATURE.] Approaching to maturity. 
Mät′uri′ty, n. State of being ripe or mature. 2. Termination of the period a note has to run.
Mät′u′tine, n. [Lat. matutinis, matutinus, from Mát′u′tine, matutine,] morning; morning going. Pertaining to the morning; early.
Mät′lin, n. [From Maulin, contr. from Magdalen, which was the name given to a vessel sailed with eyes sealed and red with weeping. 1. Drunk; fuddled; stupid. 2. Weak or silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental.
Mä′nger, prep. [O. Fr. mainger, N. Fr. malager, Lat. maginare; so, as not agreeable, used as an adv. and prep., the prep. a, equiv. to Lat. ad, being suppressed.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.
Mä′ul, n. [See MAUL.] A heavy wooden hammer.
Mä′ul, n. [imp. & p. v. MAUL; p. pr. & vb. n. MAULING.] To beat andbruise with a heavy stick or cudgel.
Mä′ul′st′ick, n. [From Ger. maulesstock, from mauler, a painter, and stick, stock.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.
Mänu′nd, Mänu′n, or Mäna′nd. [t. i. [Fr. mandier, to beg.]
Mänu′nder, or Mända′er, or See MENDICATE.] 1. To meet the mendicant; to beg. 2. To talk incoherently or snidily.
Mända′er, or Mända′er, n. A grumbler.
Mänu′nd-′Th′-sday, n. [O. Eng. munday, a basket, because on Monday the King's basket, from which the weekly allowance is paid, contains an ass's stomach full of money: it is said to the present day.] The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday.
Mänu′so′le′um, n. Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.
Mänu′so′le′um (124), n. [Lat. Mausoleum (sec. sep Wi111um), from Mausolus; Gr. Mau′souleos, from Mauso′lou, king of Caria, to whom Artemis, his wife, erected a stately monument.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.
Mävis, n. [Fr. maueis, Gorn. melhnezz.] (Ornith.) The thrush or song-thrush.
Mäw, n. [A.S. mæga, Icel. magi, O. H. Ger. mago, N. H. Ger. magen.] A stomach of one of the lower animals, in connection with a man, as in birds, the gizzard. [hanging the gizzard, to lose; losing; nauseous; disgusting.
Mäw′ worm (wär müm), n. [Med.] An intestinal worm. 1. [Lat. malvina, a medicinal plant, from Malva, a jack.]
Mäx′li′ny, n. [pl. MÄX′LI′NIA.] Bone, jaw, rim of mala, cheek-bone, jaw, from mandere, to chew. (Anat.) Pertaining to the jaw; properly, restricted to the upper jaw.
Mäx′in, n. [From Lat. maxima (sec. sententia), the greatest, or the most important, in opposition of the lesser; of weighty.] An established principle or proposition; a condensed proposition of important practical truth.
Mäx′n, n. [pl. MÄX′NI′.] [Syn.-Axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb; saying, etc. See AXIOM.
Mäx′völ′män, n. [From Lat. maximum, the greatest, superlative of magnum, great.] (Math. & Physics.) The greatest or the most value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by which first increases and then begins to decrease.
Mäy, v. [imp. MIGHT.] [A.S. mugan, to be able, pres. mug, past. meate, mhte; Goth. & O. H. Ger. megan.] An auxiliary verb qualifying the meaning of another verb, by expressing either, (a) Ability or competency, (b) Moral power, liberty, permission, allowance, (c) Contingence of a liability, (d) Moral, court of, censure, or the desire to soften a question or remark. (e) Desire or wish.
Mäy, n. [A.S. mæg, Icel. mey, Goth. maun.] 1. The early part of May. 2. Five or six of May. Rozenmaars of the hornbeam; so called because they bloom in the last of May, old style. [Collog. Eng.]
Mäy, n. [So named in honor of the goddess-maid, daughter of Atla, a Titan, and another of the goddesses of the moon, by whom the moon maidens the moon. The fifth month of the year.
Mäy, v. i. To gather flowers on May morning.
Mäy′Apple, n. [Bot.] The fruit of an American plant, the mayapple. The leaves and root are dangerously drastical.
Mäy′-big, n. [Etym.] A kind of beetle; a dor, dryfly, or cockchafier.
Mäy′-day, n. The first day of May.
Mäy′Flower, n. [Bot.] A flower that appears in May; in England, the Hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.
Mäy′Heem, n. [Low.] The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for defense or protection.
Mäy′or (collog. mär), n. [Lat. major, greater, higher, nobler, containing many, or great.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. (mayor.
Mäy′oratty (collog. mär atta t), n. The office of a mayor.
Mäy′ress (collog. mär ess), n. The wife of a mayor.
Mäy′-pole, n. A pole to dance round in May.
Mäy′-queen, n. A young woman crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May-day.
Mäy′ward, n. [Fr. maizer, qu. v., the head being compared to a large goblet.] The head or skull. [Obs.] 2. [Fr. merise, a wild cherry.] A kind of small black cherry. (Written also mazzard.)
Mechan'ic, a. [Lat. mechanicus, Gr. μηχανής.] 1. Pertaining to, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; depending upon mechanism or machinery. 2. Hence, done as if by a mechanical agency, or by means of instruments. 3. Belonging or relating to those who live by hand labor. 4. Made by mechanical means, and not by chemical action.

Mech'anic-al-ly, adv. In a mechanical manner.

Mech'anic-al-ness, n. The state of being mechanical, or governed by mechanism.

Mech'a-nist (m-ish'ə-nist), n. One skilled in mechanics; a mechanic.

Mech'a-nics, n. sing. [Gr. μηχανικός, pl. mechna, from μηχάνην. See MECHANIC.] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies.

Mech'an-ism, n. The construction of a machine; the parts of a machine taken collectively.

Mech'an-ist (mek'-ə-nist), n. A maker of machines; one versed in mechanics.

Mech'a-nism, n. A species of jailap, of very feeble properties; — so called from Mechoacan, in Mexico.

Medi-cal, a. [Lat.; Gr. μεθηραῖος, fr. μεθήρα, poppy.] 1. (Med.) The inspissated juice of the poppy. 2. The first fins of infants.

Medi-cal, a. [From Lat. metalum, metal; L. metalicus, metalicus, metalat.] A coin struck with a device intended as a memento of any event or person.

Medi-cal-ist, n. 1. One skilled or curious in medicine. 2. One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

Medi-cal-men, n. A coin gained by a veteran to a medal.

Med'al-ion, n. [See MEDICAL.] 1. A large antique medal or memorial coin. 2. Any thing resembling in form such a coin.

Medi-ate, v. i. [imp. & p. p. mediated; p. pr. & vb. n. MEDITATING.] To mediate, to mediate from, mediate, means, medium, mean.] To mix one's self in an unnecessary, impertinent, or improper manner; to interpose officiously.

Syn. — To interfere; to interfere; intermediated.

Med'dler, n. One who meddles; a busybody.

Med'dle-some, a. Given to meddling; officiously intrusive.

Medi-son-ness, n. Quality of being meddlesome.

Med'i-val (110), a. [Lat. medius, middle, and evum, age.] Of, or relating to, the middle ages.

Med'i-ae (110), a. [Lat. mediæs, from medius, middle.] Running through the middle.

Med'i-ant, n. [From Lat. medicae, to have, from medicum, a medicine.] The third above the key-note; — so called because it divides the interval between the tonic and dominant into two thirds.

Med'i-ate, a. [Lat. meditaris, from meditari, to think.] 1. Running on the two extremes; middle; intervening. 2. Acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.

Med'i-ate, v. i. [imp. & p. p. meditated; p. pr. & vb. n. MEDITATING.] To meditate, to mediate from, mediate, means, medium, mean.] To mix one's self in an unnecessary, impertinent, or improper manner; to interpose officiously.

Syn. — To contemplate; to intend; to muse; to think; to recollect; to ruminate; to cogitate; to study. See CONTEMPLATE.

Med'i-tate, n. t. To plan; to contrive; to intend.

Med'i-ta-tion, n. Act of meditating; close or continued thought; contemplation; reflection; musing.

Med'i-ta-tive, a. Addicted to meditation.

Med'i-ter-râ-nê-an (124), a. [Lat. mediterraneus, from medius, middle, and terra, land.] Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land.

Med'i-dum, n.; Lat. pl. MÉ'DI-ùm, Eng. pl. MÉ'DI-IM. [Lat. medium, the middle, from medius, middle.] 1. That which lies in the middle; intervening body or quantity; base, specification (a.), Middle, Middle Place, or degree; mean (b.) (Math.) See MEAN. (c.) (Logic.) The mean or middle term of a syllogism. 2. An intervening or mediatory body, between two extremes, or middle; the agency of communication; agency of transmission; specifically, in animal magnetism, spiritualism, &c., a person through whom the action of another being is said to be mediated and transmitted. 3. A kind of printing paper of middle size.

Med'lar, n. [A.-S. mûld, O. Fr. mûle, mûle, Lat. mes'pilum, mespilus, Gr. μησπίλος, μεσπίλος.] A kind of tree and its fruit, which is eaten only when in a state of decay.

Med'ley, n. [O. Fr. meslée, meslée, mûlée, N. Fr. mêlée, from Low Lat. miscelare, from miscere, to mix.] 1. A mixture; a jumble; a hedge-podge. 2. (Mus.) The composition which consists of detached passages from several different compositions.

Med'dlar, a. [Lat. medularis, from medulla, marrow. Med'dlar-ly, adv. From medulla, middle.] 1. Pertaining to marrow; consisting of, or resembling, marrow.

Sock, a. [Compar. MEEKER; superl. MEKESTE.] To teel. milder, mild, soft, Goth. midus.] 1. Not easily provoked or excited. 2. Specifically, submissive to the divine will.

Syn. — Gentle; mild; soft; yielding; pacific; unsubmissive; humble. See GENTLE.

Mock'ly, adv. In a meek manner; mildly; gently; food, foot; ã, r, y, u, ã, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ãm, ãt; ãs; exist; linger, link; this.
MEEKNESS

n. Quality of being meek; forbearance; gentleness.

MEER'SHAMM [meer'sham], n. [Ger., lit. sea-sand, but it seems orig. rather to be a corruption of the Tartar name myrsen]. 1. (Min.) A fine white clay, containing much iron oxide, and used in making hard water-colors. When first taken out it is soft, and makes rather, like soap. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes. 2. A tobacco-pipe made of this material.

MEET, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MET; p. pr. & vb. n. MEETING.] 1. To come together from an opposite direction; to fall in with. 2. To come upon with a hostile object; to encounter. 3. To have befallen one; to light on; to find; to receive.

MEET, v. i. 1. To come together by mutual approach; hence, to converge; to join. 2. To come together with hostile object, or to assemble to congregate; to collect. 3. To agree; to harmonize.

MEET, a. [A.-S. gemæt, with the prefix ge, from gemæt, gemæt, to meet, find, that is, to come to.] Adapted, as a use or purpose; fit; suitable; proper; convenient.

MEETING, n. 1. A coming together; an interview. 2. A congregation; a collection of people; a conglomeration of dissenters.

Syn. — Conference; company; auditory; junction; confederation; union.

MEETING-HOUSE, n. A place of worship; a church; in England, a place of worship for dissenters.

MEETLY, adv. Fitly; suitably; properly.

MEETNESS, n. Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

MEG'NA-lo-sour, n. [Gr. μεγάλος, μεγάλοι, great, and εὔς, τός, sour, sweet.] The principal variety of a gigantic saxifrage or lizard, now extinct, whose fossil remains have been found in various places.

MEG'-THAL-IM, n. [L. Nov., from Gr. μεγάλος, great, and θάλας, a sea.] The former extinct mammiferous quadruped allied to the anteaters and sloths.

MEGRIM, n. [Fr. micranie, for hemmoraine, Lat. hemorrhaie, Gr. ἕμμαρθμα, ἑμμαρθμός, swelling, skull.] 1. A hemorrhea, i.e., to grow to one side of the head, sometimes to the forehead. 2. A whin; a freak; a humor.

MEGRIM, n. [Gr. μεγαρίς, from μεγαρί, to make smaller, to lessen, to lessen.] A rhetorical figure, representing a thing less than it is.

MEGAN-CHLîTE, a. Given to melancholy; depressed; melancholy.

MEGAN-CHLîNESS, n. State of being melancholy.

MEGAN-CHLî-CHLî, n. [Gr. μεγαλυκία, τό μεγαλυκός, μεγαλύτριο, μεγαλύτριον, black, and χάλας, χάλας, gall, bile.] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, and habitual; depression of spirits.

MEGAN-CHLî-CHLî, a. 1. Depressed in spirits. 2. Causing dejection.

Syn. — Gloomy; sad; dispirited; low-spirited; unhappy; melancholy; disconsolate; heavy; doleful; dismal; calamitous; afflicting.

MEILAGE (ma-lông'gá), n. [Fr., from mèler, L. Lat. miscere, to mix.] A mixture; a medley.

MEILAGE, n. [Fr. from mèler, to mix, see MEILL.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict.

MEILOR-STE (meilör-stë), v. [imp. & p. p. MEILOR-ATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MEILOR-ATING.] [Lat. meliorare, melioratum, from melior, better, compar. of bonus, good.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.

MET, n. [Meis, from mel, to mix. See INTRA.] Production of honey.

MEILOR-STE, n. Act or operation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; improvement.

MEILL'ER-OUS, a. [Lat. melliferus, from mel, mellis, mel.] Producing honey, and, if.shown, to bear. See infra.

MEIL'IS, a. Producing honey.

MEIL'FI-ÈT-NÉ, n. [Lat. melliferae, to make honey, from mel, mellis, honey, and facere, to make.] Production of honey.

MEIL'FI-ÈT-NÉ, n. A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

MEIL'FI-ÈT-NÉ, n. Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweet-flowing.

MEIL'FI-ÈT-NÉ, a. Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweet-flowing.

MEILFÖW, a. [comp. MELLOW; superl. MELLEST; p. pa. MELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MELLED; p. p. MELLED, mel-ly, w. mel.] Soft; not hard, harsh, hoarse, or unyielding; as. (a.) Soft with ripeness; ripe. (b.) Well broken and lying lightly, as soil. (c.) Not hard, coarse, or rough to the senses; soft; rich; delicate; — said of sound, color, flavor, and the like. 2. Well matured; good. 3. Jovial with liquor; slightly intoxicated; jaded.

MELÖW, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MELLOWED; p. pr. & vb. n. MELLOWING.] 1. To make mellow; to ripen; to mature; to make more mellow; to subject to mellowing; to pulverize.

MELÖW, v. i. To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

MELÖWNESS, n. 1. The quality of yielding easily to pressure; mellowness, as of fruit or fruitiness. 2. Maturity; smoothness from age, as of wine.

MEOL'CO-TOON' [ma-'lou-ton'], n. [Sp. melocoton, a peach.

MEOL'CO-TOON' [ma-'lou-ton'], n. A tree grafted into a quince-tree, or the fruit of such a tree. Lat. melotum conifera, or cotonum, or Cydonium, a quince or quince-apple, from Cydonia, a town in Crete, whence it came; a quince; also, a large kind of peach.

MEOLÖ'DE-OF, n. A song, and dēcōr, dēcōn.] 1. (Mus.) A kind of reed instrument, furnished with a key-board, and bellows moved by pedals worked by the feet. 2. A music-hall.

MEOLÖD'Or, n. a. Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds. [ally.

MEOLÖÖ'Or-Or, n. In a melodious manner; music.

MEOLÖÖ'Or-Or, n. Quality of being melodious.

MEOLÖÖ'Or-Or, n. A melody.

MEOLÖÖ'Or-Or, n. From Gr. μελός, song, and οἶδα, οἶδα, drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation.

MEOLÖÖ'OR-Or, n. Pertains to the use of the nature of melodrama; done for effect merely; overstrained.

MEOLÖÖ-Or, n. The same as MELODRIA.

MEOLÖÖ-Or, n. [Lat. melodia, Gr. μελοδία, a singing, a tune to which the lines of poetry are set; a chorale; song, from μελός, song, tune, and ός, ός, contracted from ὁδός, song.] 1. (Mus.) A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole. The air or tune of a musical piece.

Syn. — See HARMONY.

MEÖLÖÖN, n. [Lat. melo, for melopepo, an apple-shaped melon, Gr. μελός, from μέλα, apple, and πέπο, a species of large melon.] (Bot.) The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, which is eaten raw. The plant is also called.

MEÖLÖÖ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MELOIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. MELOIZING.] A-3. melotum, melius, felius, melius, allied to Gr. μελίς, meli, honey. 1. A sweet or aromatic spirit, used only as an adjective. 1. To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat. 2. Hence, to soften, as by a warming or kindly influence.

Syn. — Tasty; dissolve; fuse; thaw; relax; mollify; soften; subdue.

MEÖLÖÖ, v. i. 1. To become liquid; to dissolve. 2. Hence, to be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like. 3. To become dissipated or weak.

MEÖLÖÖ, n. One who melts.

MEMBER, n. [Lat. membrum.] 1. A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ. 2. A limb (7). Hence, a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body; as. (a.) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause. (b.) (Arch.) A subordinate part of a building, as a frieze, cornice, or molding. (c.) One of the persons composing a society, community, or the like. (d.) (Math.) Either of the two parts of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality.

Syn. — See LINN.

MEMBER-MEMBER, n. 1. State of being a member. The collective body of members.

MEMBRANE, n. [Lat. membrana, the skin that covers the members of the body, from Lat. membrum, member.] 1. A skin, or the extended portion of transparent tissue, serving to cover some part of the body.

MEMBRANA-ECIOUS, a. Belonging to, or resembling.

MEM-Brîne-ECIOUS, a.; a membrane; consisting of membranes.

MEMBRANA-MER-Or, a. [Lat. membrana, membrane, and fere, to bear.] Having or producing membranes.

MEMBRANA-NOLE-Or, n. [Lat. membrana, membranes, and Gr. οἷος, a likeness.] The science which relates to membranes.

MEMBRANA-NOUS, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling membrane; membraneous.
METAPHOR

460

METROPOLIS

[lat. metamorphosis, Gr. μεταμορφώσῃς, from μετά, beyond, over, and μορφή, form, shape.] 1. Change of form or substance; to alter or transform, as earth into stones, or that which, metes or measures; specifically, (a.) An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas. (b.) An instrument for measuring the consumption of water. (c.) A licensed dealer or manufacturer of short or false weights or measures; a word expressing simililitude without the signs of comparison.

METÁ-phor, n. [Gr. μετάφορα, from μεταφέρειν, to carry over, to transfer, from μετά, beyond, over, and φέρειν, to bring, carry, import; a metaphor, a translation, in the function of a living body, by a normal process of growth.

METÁ-phó-ríć, a. Pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; figurative; tropical.

METÁ-phó-ríć-al, n. In a metaphorical manner; not literally; tropically.

METÁ-phríga, n. [Gr. μετάφρασις, from μετά, beyond, over, and φράσις, a speaking, phrase.] 1. A literal or verbal translation. 2. A phrase answering to, or in reply to, another phrase; a repartee.

METÁ-phrí-sís, n. [Gr. μεταφρασία, from μετά, beyond, and φράσις, a speaking, phrase.] A person who translates from one language into another, word for word.

METÁ-phrí-stíć, a. Close, or literal, in translation.

METÁ-phí-sís, n. [Gr. μεταφύσις, from μετά, beyond, and φύσις, nature.] 1. A change made in a word by the augmentation, diminution, or imputation, of a syllable or letter.

ME-THÁ-tá-sís, n.; pl. ME-THÁ-tá-SÉg. [Gr. μετατάσεις, from μετά, beyond, over, and τάση, a state, condition, quality, to place.] A sudden and complete removal of a disease from one part to another.

ME-THÁ-sal, n. Belonging to the metamersus.

ME-THÁ-sus, n. [From Gr. μέτα, beyond, after, and σάς, a brevis, a short, flat surface, the flat of the foot.] (Anat.) The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

ME-THÉ-tá-sís, n.; pl. ME-THÉ-tá-SÉg. [Gr. μετάθεσις, from μετά, beyond, and θέσις, a state, condition, position, to place.] A figure by which the letters or syllables of a word are transposed.

ME-t, e. t. i. [Imp. p. & p. ME-TED; p. pr. & vb. n. ME-TING.] [A. S. mætan, Goth. mitan, Icel. meta, allied to Lat. metiri, Skr. m.] To ascertain the quantity, dimension, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure.

METÉ, n. Measure; limit; boundary; — used chiefly in Me-tém-psy-chó-sís, n. [Gr. μετέψυχος, from μετέπειθον, to make the soul pass from one body into another, from μετά, beyond, over, in, and ψυχή, breath, life, soul.] The passing of the soul of a man at death into the body of another animal body; transmigration.

METÉ-ôr, n.; pl. METÉ-ôr-SÉg. [Gr. μετέωρος, high in air, from μέτα, beyond, and οἶχος, a being, being suspended in the air, from αἰρεῖν, to lift, from αἷρα, the air.] An heavenly body; a meteor, or cometary body. (Rhet.) A metaphor. 2. Specifically, a transparent or translucent body seen in the atmosphere: as, clouds, rain, snow, &c. 2. Specifically, a transparent or translucent body seen in the atmosphere: as, clouds, rain, snow, &c.

METÉ-ôr-íśtis, n. A person skilled in meteorology.

METÉ-ôr-íy, n. [Gr. μετεωρολογία, from μετέωρος, meteor, and ὁδός, a way.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly its relation to heat and moisture.

MÉTRÉ, a. One who measures, or that which, metes or measures; specifically, (a.) An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas or water. (b.) An instrument for measuring the consumption of gas. (c.) A licensed dealer or manufacturer of short or false weights or measures.

MÉTRÉ, n. [A.-S. metr, Fr. mètre, Lat. metrum, Gr. μέτρη. mieros, from the Lat. root met in metri, to measure, Saec. 600 B.C.] Measuring. An arithmetical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse. 2. [Fr. pron. māct.] A French measure of length, equal to 39.370 inches, or 39.370 American inches. 3. A imperial measure of linear dimensions: as, standard, &c.

ME-thé-glin, n. [W. meddsglyn, from medd, mead, and llyn, liquor, juice.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented; mead.

MÉTHINKS, adv. [See MOUTH.] It seems to me; it appears to me; I think. [Rare, except in poetry.]

MÉTH-od, n. [Lat. methodus, Gr. μέθοδος, from μέτρα, after, and ἀδιάφορος, way.] 1. An orderly procedure or process; regular mode or manner of doing anything. 2. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification.

MÉTH-od, n. (Nat. Hist.) Arrangement of natural objects according to their common characteristics.

MÉTH, mode; manner. — Method implies arrangement; mode, mere action or existence. Method is a way of reaching a given end, or a series of acts which tend to secure its end; relates to a single section, to the form or mode of existence; it assumes in performance. Manner is literally the handling of a thing, and means a wider idea than method. — Mode. An instructor may adopt a good method of teaching; the scholar may acquire a bad mode of holding his pen. The manner in which he is corrected will greatly affect his success or failure.

MÉTHODIC, a. Arranged in convenient order; disposed in an orderly manner.

MÉTHODIC-AL, adv. In a methodical manner.

MÉTHODISM, n. The doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

MÉTHOD-IST, n. 1. One of an ancient school of physicians. 2. (Theol.) One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley; — so called from the exact regularity of their lives. 3. A person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

MÉTHOD-IST, a. Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.


MÉTHODIZER, n. One who methodizes.

MÉTHOUGHT, n. (me-tho-th)'; imp. of minks to think.] See MINKS.

MÉTON, a. Pertaining to, or discovered by, Meton, an Athenian.

Metonic cycle, or Metonic year (Astron.), the cycle of the moon, or periods of nearly nineteen years, corresponding with the phases of the moon. The seven revolutions of the moon return to the same days of the month.

MÉTÔM-ným, t. n. [Gr. μετομήνω, from μετά, indicating change, and οἶχος, name.] A trope in which one word is put for another; a change of names which have some relation to each other.

MÉTÔM, n. [Gr. μετώπα, from μετά, with, between, and ὄπε, opening, hole, the hole in the bough between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze, which, among the ancients, was often adorned with carved work.] 1. A projecting front or head, from μετώπα, the forehead, and σκευῖν, to view.] The study of physiognomy.

MÉTRE, n. ME-TRE.

MÉTRÉ, a. Noting a measurement of volumes.

MÉTRÉ-AL, n. [Lat. metriceus, Gr. μετρικός, from μετρούς, measure.] 1. Pertaining to the measurement or combination of long and short syllables. 2. Consisting of verses; poetically measured. 3. Employed in, or obtained by, measurement; especially, having the meter of the French meter.

MÉTRÉ-AL, adv. In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

MÉTRO-POLIS, n. [Gr. μετρόπολις, from μέτρον, mother,
MILITIANT, a. [Lat. militans, p. pr. of militare, to be a soldier.] Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier.

MILITARY, adj. In a military manner.

MILITARY, a. [Lat. militaris, and militari, from milit-, mille, a thousand.] Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war. Engaged in the service of soldiers or arms. Warlike; becoming a soldier.

MILITARY, a. The whole body of soldiers; soldiers; military.

MILITIA, n. [Fr. mine.] External appearance; carriage.

MILK, n. [Fr. miel.] A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. Also, the white juice of certain plants. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.


MILK, n. [milk.] A. [A-S. meal, mil, Goth. mielis, Icel. mjol.] 1. A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. 2. The white juice of certain plants. 3. Emulsion made by bruising seeds.

MILK, n. [milk.] A woman that milks or is employed in milking.

MILK'Sáp, n. A piece of bread soaked in milk; hence, more usually, soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

MILK'Tooth, n.; p. pl. MILK'TEETH. I. (Far.) The fore tooth of a fowl, which is cut off at three years. 2. One of the deciduous or first set of teeth of a child.

MILK'Tree, n.; p. pl. MILK'TREES. I. (Bot.) A tree yielding a milky juice; especially, one in which this juice is fit for food, as the cow-plant of South America.

MILK'weed, n.; p. pl. MILK'WEEDS. I. (Bot.) A plant of several species, abounding in a milky juice, and having its seeds attached to a long, silken, silkworm-like filament. 2. Resembling milk. 3. Yielding milk. Soft; mild; gentle; innocuous.

MILKWAY (Astron.), a. A broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars, not distinguishable with ordinary telescopes; the Milky Way.

MILL, n. [Lat. mille, a thousand.] An imaginary money of account of the United States, having the value of the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

MILL, n. [A-S. mynlæ, Icel. mynna, allied to Lat. mola, molenda, Gr. melas, black, and G. Milch, milk.] A power or engine for grinding any substance, as grain, &c.

MILLING, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MILLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MILLING.] 1. To reduce to fine particles; to grind; to comminate. 2. To pass through a machine or engine; to shape or finish by passing through a machine. 3. To make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of; also, to stamp in a coining press; to coin. 4. To full, as cloth. 5. To beat severely with the fists, as in a fulling-mill. [Cont.]

MILL, n. A set-to; a pugilistic encounter. [Cont.]

MILL-DAM, n. A dam to obstruct a water-course and produce a natural mill, or to furnish water to a mill-wheel.

MILK'-N'I'RTY, a. Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium.

MILK'-N'I'RTY, n. One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years.

MILK'-N'-ME, a. [Lat. millennia, containing a thousand; from milleni, a thousand each, from milli, a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand years.

MILK'-NE, a. The space of a thousand years.

MILK'-NI', n. Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years.

MILK'-OF, a. One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years.

R, &c., long; Æ, &c., short; cære, far, ask, all, what; ere, veil, term; pique, firm; són, or, dq. wolf.
Millennium

Millennium, n. [L. millenium, a thousand, and annum, a year.] A thousand years; a period of time that may be used in a metaphorical way. The idea of a thousand years as a period of time was popularized in Revelation, xx., during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world.

Millenium, n. [Lat. millenium, from miller, a thousand, and pe, pedis, foot.] An insect having many feet; one of the myriapods.

Millenium, n. [From Lat. a thousand, and po, poe, of coral, referring to the smooth, and perfumed with very minute punctures or bristles. A fossil millipede.

Millenial, a. [Lat. millenarius, from miller, a thousand.] Consisting of a thousand parts.

Millenarian, n. [Lat. millenarius, A.-S. mille.] Bot. An endogenous plant, and its propagating mechanism. It is native of the East Indies, where it is largely used for food. A hardy grass of several species.

Millenarius, n. [Fr. milligramme, milligravissima, fr. milli, of millimeter, thousand, and gramme, the unit of the measure of weight. See gramme.] A French measure of capacity, containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to .000154 English cubic inch.

Millenium, n. Same as MILLENARIUM.

Millimeter, n. [Fr. millimetre, from milli, of millimeter, thousand, and metre, a measure of length. See METRE.] A French linear measure, containing the thousandth part of a meter, equal to .003937 of an inch.

Millimeter, n. Same as MILLIMETER.

Millimeter, n. [From Miliar, an inhabitant of Milian, in Italy; hence, a man from Milan who imported fine linen.] A person, usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for women.

Millimeter, n. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, &c.

Million, n. [L. milliL, from milli, of millimeter, thousand, and thous, a thousand.] The number of ten hundred thousand, or ten times the number ten thousand. See note under NUMERATION. 2. An indefinitely large number.

Million, n. One of whose wealth is counted by millions; a very rich person.

Million, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, millions.

Million, a. Being the last one of a million units; constituting one of a million.

Million, a. One of a million equal parts.

Million, a. A correct weight of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

Million, n. [Pg. mil, i.e., one thousand reed, fr. mill. thousand, and rees, pl. of real, a coin.] A coin of Portugal, commonly estimated at 6s. sterling, or about 108 cents.

Millstone, n. A stone used for grinding grain.

Millstone, n. The current of water flowing from a water-wheel. The water taken off by a water-wheel is called the draw-off.

Mill, n. [A.-S. mile, milr, O. H. Ger. milch.] 1. (Anat.) The spleen: an organ situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm. 2. (Bot.) [Ger. mic. See MLINE.] The tests or excretory glands of the male fish; -- often called soft roe. (femal. The sperm of the male fish.

Milk, n. a. To impregnate, as the doe or spawn of the frog. [Lat. minium, Gr. μίλα, alluded to millum, to imitate, to mimic.] 1. A kind of face in which real characters were depicted. 2. An actor in such representations.

Mimetic, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, imitations. 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, imitating. 2. Impregnated with minerals.

Mimetic, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, imitating. 2. Impregnated with minerals. 3. A substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore.

Mimetic, a. Pertaining to mineralogy.

food, food; ûrn, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist, linger; l nk; this
Min’er-á-vó’gist, n. One who is versed in the science of minerology.

Min’er-al-gy, n. [From mineral, and Gr. λέγειν, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties. See MINERALOGY. An animal having a fine white fur; the ermine; also, the fur itself.

Min’egle (min’g’l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MINGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINGLING.] A-S. mængelan, mængla. 3. To unite, mix, or amalgamate; to blend; to mix. 2. To mix confusedly, irregularly, or promiscuously. 3. To unite in society or by ties of relationship. 4. To deprive of purity by mixture; to contaminate.

Min’egle, v. t. To be mixed; to be united.

Min’egler, n. One who mingles.

Min’i-late, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MINIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINIATING, MINIATION, from minium, q. v.] To paint or mingle with red lead or vermilion.

Min’i-lä-tu’re (min’i-lä-yr’, or min’i-lär’-yr’), n. [From Lat. miniatuara. See supra.] A painting in colors; especially, and now exclusively, a painting or other representation on a reduced scale; hence, reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form.

Min’i-lä-tu’re, or Min’i-lä-tu’rë, n. On a small scale.

Min’i-län, n. [Dim. of minium, q. v.] 1. A small sort of pin. 2. A darling; a favorite. See MINION.

Min’i-mum, n. [Lat. minimum, the least, smallest.] Any thing that is least. 1. A single smallest part. A half note, equal in time to two quarter notes, or crochets.


Min’i-mu’num, n.; pl. MIN’I-MI’NUM [Lat. from minimum. See supra.] The least quantity assignable in a given case; hence, a thing of small consequence; a trifle.

Min’is’ter, n. [Lat., from minus, less, like magister, fr. magis, more.] 1. A servant; a subordinate; an assistant of inferior rank. 2. One to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of affairs of state. 3. The representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court. 4. One who serves at the altar; the pastor of a church.

Syn.-Delegate; official; ambassador; clergyman; parson; preacher.

Min’is’ter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MINISTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINISTERING.] To furnish; to afford; to supply; to administer.

Min’is’tor, n. 1. To act as a servant, attendant, or agent. 2. To afford supplies; to give things needful.

Syn.-To attend; serve; officiate; administer; contribute.

Min’is-t’é-ri-al (s9), a. 1. Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executive office; attendant. 2. Pertaining to the office of a minister; executive, ambassadorial, or sacerdotal.

Syn.-Official; clerical; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

Min’is-t’é-ri-al’ly, adv. In a ministerial manner or character.

Min’is-trant, a. [Lat. ministrius, ministriatius, p. pr. of ministrare, to minister.] Performing service as a minister; commanded.

Min’is-tra’tion, n. 1. Act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agency. 2. Office of a minister; ecclesiastical function.

Min’is-té-ri-al’ism, n. See MINISTRATION. See MINISTER, n., 1. Act of ministering; ministry; agency; instrumentality. 2. The office, duties, or functions of a minister. 3. The body of ministers; the clergy; the ministry.

Min’i-tum, a. [Lat. minimum, a Spanish word.] A pigment of a beautiful red color; red lead.

Min’i-ver, n. The same as MINIVER.

Min’i-ver, a. A crowd of small birds, quadrupled of the weasell tribe, that burrows in the earth on the side of a river or pond.

Min’i-ver, n. [O. H. Ger. minits, love, and singen, to sing.] A love-singer; specifically, one of a class of German poets and musicians who flourished between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Min’now (min’n), n. Probably from Fr. menu, little, small, from Lat. minutius, little, small, minute.] (Lit.) A very small fresh-water fish, of several species.

Min’no’r, a. [Lat. compar. degree of a word in that language, but existing in other Indo-European dialects, A-S. mins, Goth. mins, W. main, etc. In degree, importance; &c.; less; smaller. 2. (Mus.) Less or lower by a semitone.

Min’no’r, n. 1. A person of either sex under age; in England and the United States, one not yet twenty-one years of age. 2. (Logic) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise, that is, that premise which contains the minor term; in hypothetical syllogisms, the categorical premise. 3. A Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Min’no’rite, n. A Franciscan friar.

Mi-nör’i-ty, n. 1. State of being a minor, or under age. 2. The smaller number.

Min’ot’aur, n. [Gr. Mí-nóto’rus, from Mínos, the husband of Pasiphaë, and rápios, a bull, the monster being the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull.] (Antig.) A fabbed monster, half man and half bull.

Min’ster, n. [A-S. mynster, minister, from Lat. monasterium. See MONASTERY.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral. A member of the clergy of a diocese.

Min’strel, n. [O. Eng. ministrel, from L. ministerialis, servant, workman, ministrellus, harpist, from Lat. ministerium, service. See MINISTRY.] One of an order of men, in the Middle Ages, who sang to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper.

Min’strelsy, n. 1. The arts and occupation of minstrels. 2. A collective body of minstrels; a number of musicians. 3. A collective body of songs.

Min’strel, n. [A-S. mynster, money, coin, from Lat. moneta, the mint, coined money from moneta, name of Juno, in whose temple the Roman money was coined.] 1. The place where money is coined. 2. A place of invention, fabrication, or production; hence, unlimited supply.

Min’t’ét, n. [imp. & p. p. MINETED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINETING.] 1. To make by stamping; to coin; to coin. 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion.

Min’u’scle, n. [A-S. mistel, from L. lentha, L. lentu, Gr. μέτσα, μεθύ.] (Bot.) An aromatic plant of various species, producing a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil.

Min’tágé, n. 1. That which is minted or coined. 2. Duty paid to the mint for the act of coining.

Min’ter, n. 1. One who mints; a coiner. 2. An in’ter-man, n.; pl. IN’TÉR-MAN. One skilled in coinage; in coins; a coiner.

Min’tis’mas, n. 1. Superintendent of a mint.

Min’té-n, n. [Lat. minuta, to be diminished; from minus, less. dim., on account of the small steps of this dance.] 1. A slow, graceful dance. 2. A tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance so called.

Min’sus, a. [Lat.] (Maths.) Less; also, requiring to be subtracted; negative.

Mi-nu’té, a. [Lat. minuere, p. p. of minure, to lessen.] 1. Very small, little, or slender; slight. 2. Attentive to small things or commands.

Syn.-Little; diminutive; fine; critical; exact; circumstantial; particular; detailed; a circumstantial account embraces all the leading events; a particular account goes further, and includes all the minor events and movement, though of but little importance; a minute account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, &c.

Min’u’té (min’û-të), n. [From Lat. minutum, l. c., a small portion; from minuta, small, minute.] 1. The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds. 2. (Geom.) The sixthtieth part of a degree. 3. A note in writing to preserve the memory of any thing.

Min’u’té (mi’nû-të), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MINUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MINUTING.] To make a note of; to jot down.


Min’u’té-glass (mi’nû-tës), n. A glass, the sand of which measures a minute in writing.

Min’u’té-gu’n (mi’nû-të-gûn), n. A gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.

...
MINUTE-HAND (mnīt-'t), n. The hand that points to the hour on a clock or watch.

MINUETTE-ÉD, adv. In a manner minute; exactly.

MINUTE-ÉD (mnīt-'t), adv. Every minute; with little time intervening.

MINUTÉ (mnūtē), n.; pl. MINUTÉ-MÉN. A man enlisted for service wherever required, and ready to march at a moment's notice.

MINUÈTENESS, n. 1. The quality of being minute; exactness of detail; small things; critical accuracy.

MINUTÉ-ÉT (mnūtē-'t), n.; pl. MINUTÉ-ÉT, n. [Lat. minūtus, small, minute, q. v.]

1. A minute part; smallest detail.

MINY, a. Abounding with mines; subterraneous.

MYO-CÉNÉ, a. [Gr. μύς, muscle, less, and κόνις, new, fresh; less recent; old.]

MYK, n. [Distributio personalis; form applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

MIR-A-CÉLLE (mir-'a-kl), n. [Lat. miraculum, from mirari, to wonder.] 1. A wonder or wonderful thing. 2. Speculative, an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things; a supernatural event.

3. A spectacle or dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. [OBS.]

MIR-A-CÉL-LOUS, a. 1. Of the nature of a miracle; performed supernaturally.

2. Extraordinarily wonderful.

MIR-A-CÉL-LOUSÉ, adv. 1. In a miraculous manner; supernaturally.

2. By extraordinary means; wonderfully.

3. Miraculously; by miracle; fr. mirare, to look at carefully; so, mirer, to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected. See MIROR.

An optical illusion arising from an unequal refraction in the lower strata of the atmosphere by causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

MIRE, n. [A.-S. myre, Icel. myrð.] Earth so wet and soft that it can be walked upon without pressure; deep mud.


MIRESS, n. State or quality of being mirey.

MIRK, a. [A.-S. myre, Icel. myrdr.] Dark; murky.

MIRKY, a. Dark; obscure. See MIRKY.

MIRRAIRE, v. t. [Fr. mirir, as if from a Lat. word mirariorum, from mirari, to wonder.] 1. A looking-glass.

2. That in which a true image may be seen; a pattern; an exemplar.


MIRTH, n. [A.-S. mirða. See MERRY.] High excitement of pleasing feelings in company; noisy gayety.

MIRTH.---Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; freile glee; hilarity; mirth; merriment. See Glee.

Mirthful, a. Full of mirth; merry; jovial; festive.

Mirthfully, adv. In a mirthful manner.

Mirthful-ness, n. State or quality of being mirthful.

Mirthless, a. Without mirth or hilarity.

MIRTHY, a. Abounding with deep mire; full of mire.

2. Consisting of mire.

MIRZÁ, n. [Pers. mirzā, abbrev. fr. mirzābad, son of the prince; Pers. mirz, head, or, in a poet., zadeh, son.] The common style of honor in Persia. When appended to a name, it signifies prince.

MIS-É-CÉPT-I-TION, n. Wrong acceptance; understanding in a wrong sense.


MISHAN, a. Mischance; mishap; misfortune; infelicity; disaster; calamity.

MISAL-LÉGA (mis-al-'lē-ga), v. t. To state erroneously.

MISS-É-VANCE, n. Improper assertion; especially, a connecting sentence by marriage with a person of inferior social station.

MISAN-THROPÉ, n. [Gr. μισθoμέ, from μισθo, to hate, and θρo, a man.]

1. A hater of mankind.

MISAN-THROPY, n. 1. Hating, or having a dislike.


MIS-É-PHY, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISAPPLIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISAPPLYING.] To apply wrongly or to a wrong sense; to misapply.


MIS-É-PRE-BÉN-SION, n. A mistaking; wrong appreciation of a thing or meaning.


MIS-É-PRE-SHION, n. Wrong appropriation.

MIS-É-SCRIBE, v. t. To ascribe erroneously.

MIS-É-SCREWT, n. [adh.-v. of MISCREEW.] To assign erroneously, to befall, or befall.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. To befall improperly.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill-behavior.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, v. t. To bestow improperly.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISCALCULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISCALCULATING.] To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to abuse.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISCARVED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISCARVING.] 1. To fail of the intended effect. 2. To fail to reach its destination. 3. To bring forth young before the proper time.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, v. t. To assign erroneously.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, v. t. [Lat. misire, to mix, and gener, to beget.] Amaugmentation of races.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. [Lat. miscellanea, pl. neut. of miscellaneus.] 1. A mass or mixture of various kinds; a medley. Especially, a collection of compositions on various subjects.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Ill luck; ill fortune.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Calamity; misfortune; misadventure; mishap; infelicity; disaster.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. A mistake in charging, as an account.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. [O. Fr. meschef, from Fr. mes, equivalent to Lat. minus, less, and chef, head, end, from Lat. caput; properly, ill end.] 1. Evil produced or effected, whether will or without intention; often, trivial evil or vexation; caused by thoughtlessness, or in sport. 2. Cause of trouble or vexation.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Damage; harm. --- Damage is the injury which diminishes the value of a thing; harm is an injury which causes trouble or inconvenience; mischief is an injury which disturbs the order and consistency of things. We often suffer damage or harm from accident, or from the course of Providence, but mischief always springs from the perversity or folly of man. Now, we can tell the mischief which result to a community from a taxing disposition.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. One who makes mischief.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, a. Causing harm or mischief.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Harmful; hurtful; injurious; detrimental; noxious; pernicious; destructive.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. In a miscellaneous manner.

MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Quality of being miscellaneous.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. Erroneous or inappropriate quotation.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, n. A mistake or error.


MIS-É-SCREW'T, v. t. or i. [imp. & p. p. MISCON-
MISMATCH 467


Mish-"na", [Ar. mısca, mısqa, from mısqa, to misapprehend, to make a mistake, to be mistaken.] 1. A codification of the true name of a person; a misnaming. 2. A wrong or illegible name or title.

Mis'-ob-serve', v. t. To observe inaccurately.

Mis'-on-mak'er, n. [Gr. μειστός, μειστών, from μείσω, to mislead, to lead astray.] A maker of mistakes.

Miss'-in'-og, n. [Ar. myṣṣ, myṣṣa, from myṣṣ, to mislead, to be false.] A feminine female name.

Miss'-is'-ky, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISPLACED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISPLACING.] To put in a wrong place.

Miss'-place', n. The act of putting in the wrong place; the state of being misplaced.


Miss'-print', v. n. A mistake or error in printing.

Miss'-pris'ion (mis-prish'un), n. [L. lat. misprisus, contr. of misprisco, error.] A neglect, negligence, or contempt; as, misprision of treason, or felony, a neglect being made upon treason or felony, by not revealing it when one has a legal knowledge of it. (b.) Neglect, oversight, or mistake, as of a clerk in writing or keeping a record.

Miss'-prize', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISPRIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISPRIZING.] To strike or wound inaccurately.

Miss'-noun', n. A proper noun.

Miss'-nouns', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISNOUNCED (mis-noun't); p. pr. & vb. n. MISPRONOUNCING.] To pronounce inaccurately.

Miss'-pronun'-ci-a-tion (mis-pruh-nish'un), n. Wrong or improper pronunciation.

Miss'-pron-ounce', v. t. To pronounce incorrectly.

Miss'-pronun'-ci-a-tion (mis-pruh-nish'un), n. Wrong or improper pronunciation.

Miss'-qua-tion, n. An erroneous quotation.


Mis'-réck-on, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISRECONUNED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISRECONUNING.] To reckon or compute wrongly.

Mis'-rèck-on-ing, n. An erroneous computation.

Mis'-ré-late', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISRELATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISRELATING.] To relate falsely or inaccurately.

Mis'-ré-lion, n. Erroneous relation or narration.


Mis'-re-mém'ber, v. i. To make a mistake in remembering.


Mis'-rep'-orts', v. i. To make an incorrect report.

Mis'-rep'-re-sent', v. t. An erroneous representation; a false or incorrect account; an error or mistake; an error or mistake in writing or reading.

Mis'-rep'-re-sent-a-tion, n. 1. The act of giving a false or erroneous representation. 2. A false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice.

Mis'-rule', n. Disorder; confusion; turmoil from misunderstanding.

Mis'-stak'er, n. One who makes a mistake.

Mis'-stak'er, v. t. To make an incorrect report.

Mis'-tile', v. t. To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistle'-toe, n. Eng. mist. See Mistletoe and Mistle-Zyle. To fall in very fine drops, as rain.
Mistletoe

Mis(tle-toe) (mis'tle-to), n. [A.-S. mistelot, D. mistelboom.] (Bot.) A parasitic evergreen plant, bearing a glutinous fruit. From the oak, where it is rare, it was an object of superstitious regard among the Druids.

Mis-tran-slat'-ion, n. An erroneous translation.


Mis-trust', n. An erroneous translation.

Mis-trust', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISTRUSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISTRUSTING.] 1. To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to doubt. 2. To anticipate or likely to occur; to suspect.

Mis-trust', ful, a. Suspicious; wanting confidence; distrustful.

Mis-trust', ful-ly, adv. With suspicion or doubt.

Mis-true, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISTRED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISTRADING.] To tune wrong or erroneously.

Mis-tor, v. t. To instruct amiss.

Mist, n. [A.S. mistere; superl. MISTIEST.] 1. Overspread with mist; attended by mist. 2. Obscured as if by mist.

Mis-under-stan'd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISUNDERTOODE; p. pr. & vb. n. MISUNDERSTANDING.] To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Mis-under-stan'ding, n. 1. Mistake of meaning; error; misconception. 2. Disagreement; difference; slight variance.

Mis-use (mis-yus'), n. Ill usage; abuse.

Mis-use', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MISUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. MISUSING.] 1. To treat or use improperly. 2. To treat ill.

Syn.—To maltreat; abuse; misemploy; misapply.

Mis-use', n. 1. Wrong or incorrect application or use; misapplication. 2. Morally wrong use; abuse.


Mis-worship-er (mis-worship-jer), n. One who worships wrongly.


Mite, n. [A.-S. mid, L. miniscus.] 1. Anything very small; a minute object. 2. Hence, specifically, (a.) (Zool.) A minute spider, having jaws, which distinguishes it from the other orders of which it is a part. (b.) A very small piece of money; especially, the smallest coin known to the Hebrews, a little more than one fourth of an English farthing, or less than two mills of our currency.

M'ter, n. [Lat. mitra, Gr. μύτρα, head-band, turban.] 1. A covering for the head, worn by bishops and other clerics. &c. 2. (Arch.) The joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of molding, cut off at an angle of 45°, and matching together so as to form a right angle. The term is also applied to pieces meeting at any other angle.

Miter, n. [Lat. mitra, Gr. μύτρα.] 1. A cope of purple, or purple and gold, for bishops and other clerics, and used in the Roman Catholic Church. 2. (Arch.) To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, particularly when at a right angle. 3. To surround with a cope.

M'ter, v. t. 1. To adorn with a miter. 2. To unite

M'ter', at an angle of 45°.

Mitt-iga-ble, a. Capable of being alleviated.


Mitt-i-gate', v. t. [imp. & p. p. MITTIGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. MITTIGATING.] To reduce in amount or severity, as a penalty.

Syn.—To assuage.—He who mitigates relieves in respect to harshness; he who assuages actively lessens the pain of others. We mitigate by being less severe; we assuage by being positively kind. A judge mitigates a sentence; friends persuade us to mitigate our injury.

Mitt.'ga-tion, n. Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated.

Syn.—Abolition; abatement; relief.

Mit-tig-a'tive, a. Tending to mitigate; alleviating; relieving; lessening.

Mit-tig-a'tor, n. One who, or that, mitigates.

Mitt, n. [Abbrev. from mitten.] A mitten; also, a thin, bag-like glove, without fingers for the winter.

Mit'en (mit'en), n. [Ir. & Gael. muatan, mitinagh, from math, the hand; Armor. mitain.] A cover for the hand, without fingers.

Mit'ten-wris, n. A warrant of commitment to the majesty, or to the assize court; to dismiss a lesser; to reject the suit of. [Colloq.] To handle without bitterness, to treat roughly; to handle unceremoniously. [Colloq.]

Mit'tle-mis, n. [Lat., we send, from mitture, to send.] (Laws.) A warrant of commitment to the majesty.

Mit'y, a. Having, or abounding with, mites.

Mite, n. [imp. & p. p. MIXED (less properly MIXIT); p. pr. & vb. n. MIXING.] A.-S. micean, allied to Lat. miscere, mixtum, Gr. µίκτης.] 1. To cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of; to unite; to blend. 2. To unite with in company; to join; to associate. 3. To produce by the stirring together of ingredients; to mingle.

Mite, v. t. 1. To become united or blended promiscuously. 2. To be joined; to associate.

Mit'cer, n. One who mixes or mingles.

Mit'tin-bin', a. [Lat. miticinum, mixed, p. p. of mixere; mixit'rin-e-ar, to mix, to mix, and Eng. lineal, linear.] Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like.

Mit'tre, n. [Lat. mitra, from miscere, mixtum, to mix.] 1. Art of mixing, or state of being mixed. 2. That which is mixed or mingled. 3. An ingredient entering into a mixed mass.

Syn.—Union; association; admixture; intermixture.

Miz'zen (miz'men), n. [It. mezzana, from mezzana, middle, from mezzo, middle, half. See MEZZO.] (Naut.) A mast; mast next the stern.

Miz'zen, n. (Naut.) The mizzenmast of the fore and aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail.

Miz'le, v. i. [imp. & p. p. MIZZLED; p. pr. & vb. n. MIZZLING.] [See Mistle and Mistle.] To rain in very small drops.

Miz'zen, n. Mist; fine rain. [fine drops.]

Mn-môn'tle (menn-om'n-lit'), a. [Gr. μυημόνη, memory.] Assisting the memory.

Mn-môn'tles (menn-om'n-lis), n. A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory.

Mo'an, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MOANED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOANING.] [A.-S. maenan, to moan and to mean.] To bewail with an audible voice; to lament; to deplore.

Mo'an, v. i. 1. To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain. 2. To make a dull, low, mournful sound of sorrow or suffering; lamentation. 2. A low, dull sound, like that of a person lamenting.

Moat, n. [O.Fr. mote, hole, dike, bank; L. Lat. moat, mota, a hill on which a fort is built, an eminence, a dike; Prov. Ger. mot, bog-earth heaped up.] (Fort.) A deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place; a ditch.

Moat, v. t. To surround with a ditch for defense.

Möh, n. [Lat. mobiles, the movable common people. See MOBILE.] A disorderly crowd; a collection of people for some riotous and unlawful purpose.

Syn.—Disorder.—Populous signifies the lower orders of the people taken collectively; a mob is a riotous assembly of persons. A mob may be gathered and dispersed in an hour; the most paltry, the most precarious, is the most disordered.


Möb'bish, a. Like a mob; tumultuous; mean; vulgar.

Möb'cäp, n. [D. mopp, a cap, of mopp, from mop, a dog, and mopp, a cap; O.Dan. morpe, a cap. A mob cap, formerly, being worn, especially by sailors, nurse, aroused, or excited.

Möb'lit-e, n. 1. Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being moved, aroused, excited, &c. 2. Activity; readiness to move. 3. Quality of being inconstant; fickleness.

——- á, è, ë, æ, &c.; long; å, ö, ò, &c., short; ç, ër, ër, å, ë, ò, ë, all, what; ëre, ëgl, ërm, ëphere, ërm, ët, wòlft.
Möhl'cast, n. A little elevation of earth made by a mole.
Möhl'cant, a. Belonging to, consisting of, or made by, moles.
Möhl'cible, n. [Dim of Lat. moles, a mass.] One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter of any kind.
Möhl'hill, n. A little elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.
Möhl'skin, n. A kind of silk fabric, having a thick, soft shag, like the fur of a mole; also, a kind of shaggy cotton fabric.
Mölst', v. t. [Imp. & p. p. MOLESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOLING. [From Lat. molestus, easily movable, plant, mild, fit for power, to move.] To dash; to make dirty; to soil; to defile.
Mölst, a. [Lat. molestus, easily movable, plant, mild; hence, fit for power, to move.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.
Mölst'en (mōlst'n), v. i. [Imp. & p. p. MOISTENED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOISTENING.] To make damp; to wet slightly.
Mölst'ness, n. State or quality of being moist; moisture.
Mölst'ure, n. 1. A moderate degree of wetness.
2. That which moistens or makes damp or wet.
Mölt'ar, a. A grinding tooth; a double tooth.
Mölt'ary, n. [Lat. molaris, from mola, mill, from mo-lum, grain.] To grind in a mill.
Mölt'seg, n. sing. [Fr. moiselle, from Lat. mallea, honey-like, from mel, mellis, honey.] The viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from sugar in the process of crystallization.
2. Matter; material; body. Hence, the earthly material, or the matter of which any thing is formed.
3. A substance like down, which forms on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air.
Möld'ing, n. [From Lat. moldus. See Module and Mould.] 1. The matrix, in which any thing is cast. Hence, any thing which serves to regulate the size, form, &c. 3. Cast; form; shape; character.
Möld'er, n. [Lat. mollerus, MOLLERED, or MOULD'ERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOLING, or MOLDING.] 1. To cause to contract mold. 2. To cover with mold or soil.
Möld', v. i. To contract or gather mold; to become molded.
Möld', v. t. To form into a particular shape; to shape;
Möld', v. t. To model; to fashion.
Möld'able, a. Capable of being molded or formed.
Möld'er, n. One who, or that which, molds or forms.
Möld'er, v. t. [Eng. mold, fine, soft earth.] 1. To turn to dust by natural decay; to crumble; to perish.
2. To waste away gradually.
Möld'er, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. MOL'LED, or MOLD'ERED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOLDERING, or MOULDERING.] To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.
Möld'ness, n. The state of being moldy, or covered with mold.
Möld'n'sess, n. With mold; covered with mold.
Möld'ing, v. n. Any thing cast in a mold, or which Moulding, appears to be so. 2. (Arch.) A projection beyond the wall, column, wingscot, &c.
Möld'er, v. t. (Arch.) To mold, or to mold a shape.
Möld'y, super. MIOLDIEST, or MOULDIEST.] Overgrown or filled with mold.
Möle, n. [A.-S. mōle, mel.] A spot, mark, or small percussion mark on the skin.
Möle, n. [Lat. mola.] A mass of fl eshy matter generated in the uterus.
Möle, n. [Lat. mole.] A mound or massive work formed by the mole laid in the sea, extended before a port, to defend it from the violence of the waves; also, sometimes, the harbor itself.
Möle, n. [D. mol, molkeurop.] A spot, mark, insect-encrusted, whose minute eyes and very soft fur. From its burrowing habits it is called a molepaw, or mole-turner.
Möle, n. [Lat. mole.] A kind of small mammal, having minute eyes and very soft fur.
Mole. From form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate;
Syn. — Insanity; madness; alienation; aberration; dementia; mania.

Mön-o-mání-će, n. A person affected by monomania.

Mön-o-mání-će, a. Affected with monomania.

Mön-o-mí-nil, a. [From Gr. μόρος, alone, and νοητικός, distinguished.] (Agr.) A single algebraic equation; that is, an equation of the first order, without any other symbols than itself and the sign of equality.

Mön-pá-thy, n. [Gr. μονοπόθης, leaf, flower-leaf.] (Bot.) Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a tube.


Mön-pá-thy-gal, n. (mön'of-thỳng'gal). A consisting of, or pertaining to, a monophthong.

Mön-páth'y-stythe, n. [Gr. μονοφθογγος, from μόνος, alone, and σύν, together, and φόνος, nature.] (Ecc. Hist.) One of an ancient sect who maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature.

Mön-pó-o-list, a. One who monopolizes.

Mön-pó-o-lize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MONOPOLIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. MONOPOLIZING.] 1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of, as a commodity, with the view of appropriating to the seller the sale of. To engross. 2. To obtain by any means the exclusive right of, especially of the right of trading to any place, or with any country or district. 3. Hence, to engross or obtain the whole of.

Mön-pó-o-ly, n. [Lat. monopolium, Gr. μονοπόλιον, μονοπολίον, from μόνος, alone, and πόλις, to sell.] The sole permission or power of dealing in any species of goods, or of dealing with a country or market. A monopolist. 2. A monopolist.

Mön-pó-ster-al, a. [Gr. μονόπτερος, with but one wing, with a row of pillars only, from μόνος, alone, only, and πτερός, feather, wing.] (Arch.) With but one wing; applied to a temple or circular inclosure of columns without a cell.

Mön-pó-tôte, or Mön-pó'tôte, n. [Gr. μονόπτως, from μόνος, single, and πτερός, apt to fall, fallen, from πτερός, feather.] A noun in which the natural affix is only on one God. A one-winged creature. [Arch.]

Mön-pó-si-léble, n. [Gr. μονόσυλλαβος, from μόνος, single, and συλλαβή, syllable.] A word of one syllable.

Mön-pó-thé-ism, n. [Gr. μόνος, alone, only, and θέω, to think.] The belief that there is but one God. Monotheism.

Mön-pó-thé-ist, n. One who believes that there is but one God. Monotheism.

Mön-pó-thé-ist, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of, Mön-pó-therapy, n. [Gr. μονόθελος, from μόνος, alone, only, and θέλειν, to will, to be willing.] (Ecc. Hist.) One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will in his two natures.

Mön-pó-o-tán, n. [See MONOTONY.] 1. (Mus.) A single unvaried tone or sound. 2. (Rhet.) The utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

Mön-pó-o-nois, a. [Gr. μονόνοιος, from μόνος, alone, only, and νοικια, to have, to own, to possess.] A noun in which the natural affix is only on one root, and topos, tone.] 1. Absence of variety, as in speaking or singing. 2. An irksome sameness or want of variety.

Mön-seigneur (mön-sè̄n-yu'), n. pl. MONSEIGNEURS. A title or dignity of the French nobility. [Fr. monsieur, from mon, my, and seigneur, lord.] My lord; your grace or highness; — a title of a person of high birth or rank.

Mön-seigneur (món-sē̄r or mō̄̄s-ē̄r'), n. pl. MONSEIGNEURS. A French nobleman, or gentleman of the highest rank. [Fr. monsieur, from mon, my, and seigneur, lord.] Sir, or master; — a title of civility to persons addressed in speech or writing. It is used specifically of the princes of the French blood-royal. 2. In general, a high mechanic or engineer; a court or a college, and so in the plural.

Mön-sön, n. [Malay, māsā, Hind. māsāv, māsān, from Ar. masʿan, a time, a season. A wind in the Indian Ocean blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite.

Mön-stre, a. [Lat. monstrum, orig. a divine omen, indicating misfortune, from monstrare, to show, point out, indicate.] 1. Something of unnatural size, shape or quality; a prodigy; an enormity; a marvel. 2. Hence, specifically, a prodigy, or a prodigious fact, differing from the usual type. 3. Any thing horrible from ugliness, deformity, or wickedness.

Mön-strânce, n. [Of Fr. monstrance, demonstration, proof; Lat. monstrum, from Lat. monstrare, to show.] (Rom. Cath. Church.) A transparent pyx, in which the consecrated wafer or host is held up to view before the congregation.

Mön-strânc-e's, n. pl. 1. State of being monstrous. 2. An unnatural production; that which is monstrous.

Mön-strâns, a. [Lat. monstruosus, monstrousus, from monstrum. See MONSTER.] 1. Having the qualities of a monster; deceitful; guileful, from Lat. monstrare, to show. 2. Enormous; extraordinary; wonderful; marvellous. 3. Shocking to the sight or other senses; horrible; dreadful.

Mön-strâns, adv. Exceedingly; very much.

Mön-strâns-ly, adv. 1. In a monstrous manner; shockingly; terribly; horribly. 2. To a great degree; enormously.

Mön-strâns-ness, n. State of being monstrous.

Mön-tâ-nist, n. (Ecc. Hist.) A follower of Montesquieu, a Persianian champion of the 20th plank between that the Holy Spirit dwelt in him, and employed him to purify and guide men in the Christian life.

Mont de Pâïlé (mō̄̄n de pā'āl') [Fr., from it monte di pietà, mount of pity.] One of the great embarking establishments, the object of which is to lead money to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

Mön-tâ'- or Mön-tēth', n. A vessel in which glasses were washed and called from the inventor.

Mön-thâl, n. [mōn-thâl, mōn-thâl, mōn-thâl, mōn-thâl, from mēna, the moon.] One of the twelve porcins into which the year is divided.

Mön-thî'ly (mōn-thî'-li), a. 1. Continued a month, or performed in a month. 2. Done or happening once in a month, or every month.

Mön-thî'ly (mōn-thî'-li), n. A publication which appears regularly once a month. [month.]

Mön-thî'ly (mōn-thî'-li), adv. Once a month; in every Mön-toir (mōn-tôir or mōn-tôv), n. [ir. from, mon, to mount.] A stone used for aiding to mount a horse; a horse-block.

Mön-tê-ment, n. [Lat. monumentum, from monere, to remind, admonish.] 1. Any thing intended to remind or give notice. 2. He, or its image, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.

Syn. — Memorial; remembrance; tomb; cenotaph.

Mön-tê-mental, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for, a monument. 2. Serving as a monument or memorial.


Māo, t. i. [An onomatopoeic word, being an imitation of the sound made by a cow. To make the noise of a cow; to low; — a child's word.

Mōōd, n. [Lat. modus. See MODE.] Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; grammatical form; manner of life; or being.

Mōōd, n. [A.-S. mōōd, mind, disposition, mood, passion, Goth. mōōds.] Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling.

Mōōd-ily, adv. [From Mōōd, a mood; in a moody manner.

Mōōd-ness, n. The quality of being moody.

Mōōd-ly, a. [compar. MOODIER; superl. MOODIEST.] Indulging moods, or varying and capricious frames of mind. 2. Hence, out of humor; peevish; angry; — also, abstracted and pensive.

Syn. — Gloomy; pensive; sad; fearful; capricious; varying. — Moodly agrees with gloomy in being an unhappy state, but differs from it in expressing a range of fateful emotions, such as discontent, litl humor, peevishness, anger, &c.

Mōōn, n. [A.-S. mōōn, ied. mani, Gōth. mōōna, allied to Gr. μήν, Skr. māt, from mā, to measure.] 1. The satellite which revolves round the earth in the secondary planet, or satellite. 3. A month; a complete revolution of the moon. 4. (Fort.) A crescent-formed outwork.
MORE

substance which serves to give fixity to dyes. 2. (Gilding.) Any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made fast to the surface. 2. (Gilding.) A writer who contributes to a newspaper.

Möre, n. 1. Greater quantity, amount, or number. 2. Something other and further.

Möre, n. [From. Möre, a comp. of G. möre, mör; L. moro, to compete, to dispute.] A. S. moræ, moræs, moræs, moræs, or moræs. [L. magis.] Greater in any way, as in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like; superior; increased.

Möre, adv. 1. In a greater quantity, extent, or degree; more. 2. In addition; further; besides; again.

Mo-no, n. [From. mona, a comp. of G. mon, mon, mone, mone, mone, or mon.] 1. A kind of cherry.

Mo-re-li-yo, n. A variety of juicy cherry of an acid taste.

Mo-re-o-ver, adv. Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise.

Syn. — Besides. — Besides (by the side of) denotes simply that a connection exists between what has been said and what is now to be said. — Moreover (more than all that) marks the addition of something particularly important to be considered.

Mo-re-na (mo-re-na), a. [Fr., from It. moreno, from Morea, a Moor.] Done after the manner of the Moors; — the same as ARABIZING.

Mo-re-ré-que (mo-re-ré), n. A species of ornamentation used to enrich flat surfaces by the Moors, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief; arabesque.

Mo-remia, n. [Fr. remi, from Lat. remire, to sink, a morning gift, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after the marriage, corrupt. from O. H. Ger. morgangeba, A. S. morgengifu, from morgen, morning, and gifu, gift.] Pertaining to, or in the manner of, a kind of marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband.

Mo-ril, n. [Fr. morille, O. H. Ger. morilbia.] A mushroom of the genus Agaric, with little hollow stalk.

Mo-ri-on (mo-ri-ion), n. [Fr. morion, Sp. morion, It. morione. Cf. Sp. morra, the upper part of the head, morro, any thing bound.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver.

Mo-ri-o-ca (mo-ri-o-ca), n. The same as MONESQUE.

Mo-ri-o-que (mo-ri-o-que), n. [Sp. morisco, from Moro, a Moor.] A Moor, as of Moorish origin; as, (a.) The Moorish language. (b.) A Moorish dance, now called morisco-dance, for which dances the Moorish dance.

Mo-ril-ling, n. [Fr. moril, Mart. murtius, from morr, to die.] Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

Mo-rmon, n. [Ecl. One of a sect in the United States, founded by Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the Book of Mormon.

Mo-rmon-ism, n. The doctrine of the Mormons.

Mo-rn, n. [A-S. morn, morgen, morgen, Ecl. morgen, Goth. mogins.] 1. The first part of the day; the morning. 2. The following day; morrow.

Mo-rning, n. [See MORN.] The early part of the day, usually understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, or from daybreak till noon. 2. The first or early part.

Mo-rning-glory, n. [Bot.] A climbing plant, having large, showy, blue flowers, and a green, hairy, leafy plant. 2. A morning glory.

Mo-rning-star, n. The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

Mo-re-de-o, n. A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly only by good skin, and tanned with sennit; — said to so called because first prepared by the Moors.

Mo-rose', n. [Lat. Morosus, prop. excessively addicted to any particular way or habit, from Mos, Morus, man, habit, way of life.] Of a sour temper.

Syn. Sour; acrimonious; scolding; spleenish; crabbed; crusty; churlish; early; ill-humored; ill-natured.

Mo-re-sly, adv. Sourly; with sullen austerity.

Mo-re-sness, n. Sourness of temper; sullenness.

Mör-phe'-gy, n. [Gr. μορφή, form, and λόγος, discourse.] The science which treats of the ideal forms of living parts or organs in the human, plants and animals.

Mör-pré (mör-pré), n. The same as MORRIS, q. v.

Mör-ris, n. [From. morse, morser, morseren, A-S. morgen, MBE. morser.] 1. A dance in imitation of the Moors, usually performed with castanets, and cotton bands held by the hands, by a single person. 2. A dance formerly common in England, usually joined with the May-day pageants and processions. 3. A game played on a board by two persons, with nine pieces each, and a point, as morris.

Mör-tow, n. [O. Eng. morowe, morowening, A-S. morgen, E. morrow. See MORN.] 1. Morning; as, good morrow. 2. The next following day. 3. The day following the present; to-morrow.

Mör-rse, n. [Russ. mori, Lapp. morski.] (Zoöl.) The sea-horse, or walrus. See WALRUS.

Mör-sel, n. [Fr. morse; morsel. See MORGEOU.] 1. A bite; a morsel. 2. A small quantity of any thing; a little piece; a fragment.

Mör-t, n. [Fr. mort, death, from Lat. mors, mortis.] A note or tune sounded at the death of game.

Mór-tal, a. [Fr. mortel, mortal, death, from mori, to die.] 1. Subject to death. 2. Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death. 3. Admitting death; accessible to death. 4. Hence, affecting as if with power to destroy; extensive. 5. Human, belonging to man, who is mortal.

Mortal, n. or e. ou, an inveterate, or implacable enemy.

Mór-tal, n. A being subject to death; man.

Mór-tal-ty, n. 1. Condition or quality of being mortal. 2. Death; dying; the number of deaths in a given time or a given community.

Mór-tan, n. [Lat. mortuarius, A.-S. mor-thorius.] A wide-mouthed vessel, in which substances are pounded with a pestle. 2. (Med.) A short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs, shells, &c., at high angles of elevation.

Mór-tar, n. [Lat. mortarium.] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mór-tgäge (mör-tgæ), n. [Fr. mort-gage, from mort, Lat. mortuus, dead, and gage, pledge.] 1. (Law.) A conveyance of property, on condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void on the non-payment of the debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute, subject, however, to the right of redemption. 2. Hence, to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt or expenditure.

Mór-tgæ-lee (mör-tgæ-lee), n. (Law.) One to whom a mortgage is given or given.

Mór-tgæ-ør (mör-tge-ør), n. (Law.) The person who conveys property as security for debt, as above specified.

Mór-tif'-er, n. [A. S. morn, morges, morst, morst, and ferre, to bring.] Producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

Mört-fi'-ci-tion, n. 1. Act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; especially, (a.) (Med.) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live. (b.) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (c.) Rugby; humiliation; chastisement; vexation. 2. That which mortifies.

Mört-fi'-er, n. One who, or that which, mortifies.

Mört-fi'-cy, t. (imp. & p. p. MORTIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MORTIFYING.) To grant or give, a mortgage; in accordance with, or at the request of, death, and ferre, to bring.] Producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

Môr-tif'-ic, n. The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; especially, (a.) (Med.) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live. (b.) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (c.) Rugby; humiliation; chastisement; vexation. 2. That which mortifies.

Mör-tif'-er, n. One who, or that which, mortifies.

Mör-tif'-ic, n. The act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified; especially, (a.) (Med.) The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live. (b.) Subjection of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. (c.) Rugby; humiliation; chastisement; vexation. 2. That which mortifies.
MÖTHERLY (möt’thér-lé), n. [A.-S. mötér, Icel. möttir, O. H. Ger. mutot, mutzer, allled to Lat. muter, Gr. ἡ μητέρ, Skr. mātī, Pers. māṭer, O. Slav. mäti, Ir. máthair.] 1. A female parent; especially, a female parent of the human race. 2. That which has produced anything; source of birth or origin.

Mother Carey’s chicken (Ornith.), a small oceanic bird; the stormy petrel. See PETREL.

MÖTHER, a. Received by birth or from ancestors; native; also, acting the part, or having the place of a mother.

MÖTHER, v. i. To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors.

MÖTHER, n. (D. moolder, moer, N. H. Ger. mutter, allied to modd.) A thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.

MÖTHERHOOD, n. The state of being a mother.

MÖTHER-IN-LAW, n. The mother of one’s husband or wife.

MÖTHERLAND, n. The land of one’s mother or parents.

MÖTHERLESS, a. Destitute of a mother.

MÖTHERLY (möt’ther-lé), a. Pertaining to a mother. 2. Becoming a mother; tender; parental.

SYN.—Maternal.—Motherly, being Saxon, is the more familiar word of the two when both have the same meaning. Besides this, maternal is confined to the feelings of a mother toward her own children, whereas motherly (mother-like) has a secondary sense, as in the expression motherly care, devoting a care like that of a mother for her offspring. There is, perhaps, a growing tendency thus to separate the two, confining motherly to the latter significance.

MÖTHERLY, adv. In the manner of a mother.

MÖTHER-OF-PÉARL, n. The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters; nacre.

MÖTHER-TONGUE (the ñng’), n. A language from which another language has had its origin. 2. One’s native language.

MÖTHER-WATER, n. The impure residue of a liquor from which crystals have been obtained.

MÖTHER-WIT, n. Native wit; common sense.

MÖTHER-WORT (möt’ther-wört’), n. (Bot.) An herb of a bitter taste, used popularly in medicine.

MÖTHER-YARD (möt’ther-yàrd’), n. A muumbling or partaking of the nature of mother; concreted.

MÖTHY, a. [comp. MOTHER; superl. MOTHERIEST.] 1. From moot; full of moans eaten by moths.

MÖTILE, a. [See Motive.] Having powers of self-motion, though unconscious.

MÖTION, n. [Lat. motio, from movere, motum, to move.] 1. Act or process of changing place; movement. 2. Appropriate movement; manner of moving; port; gait; air. 3. Power of, or capacity for, moving. 4. Movement of the mind, will, desires or passions. 5. Proposition offered, especially a proposition made in a deliberative assembly.

MÖTION, v. i. [imp. & p. p. MOTIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOTIONING.] 1. To make a significant movement or gesture. 2. To make proposals; to offer a proposition.

MÖTIONLESS, a. Wanting motion; being at rest.

MÖTION, n. [Lat. movere, motum, to move.] Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.

MÖTIVE, n. 1. That which incites to action; any thing moving the will. 2. (Mts.) The theme or subject.

SYN.—Incentive; incitement; inducement; reason; spur; stimulant; cause. Motive is the word ordinarily used in speaking of the cause that motivates behavior. It is an immediate cause in the form when it is immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

MO-TIVI-LITY, n. Power of producing motion. 2. Quality of being inducement.

MÖTLEY, a. [W. muilloth, a changing color, fr. mudde, to move, change, and lie, low, color.] 1. Variegated in color; dappled. 2. Heterogeneously made or mixed up.

MÖTTER, n. [Lat. mouere, motum, to move.] One or which, or that, imports motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, &c.


MÖTTLJE (möt’tlé), n. [imp. & p. p. MOTTLJE ; p. pr. & vb. n. MOTTLING.] To mark with spots of different color; to spot.

MÖTO, n. [pl. MÖTOES. [It. moto. See MOT.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, and apposite to the subject of it.
Mould, Moulder, Mouldy, &c. See MOLD, MOLDER, MOLDS, &c.
Moulit, v. & n. See MOLT.

Mound, n. [A.S. mund, defense, protection, hand; allied to Lat. manus, hand.] An artificial hill or elevation of earth or stones, as a hill or bank; a rampart; also, a regular and isolated hill, hillock, or knoll.

Mound, n. [Lat. mundus, Fr. monde, the world.] (Her.) A ball or globe forming part of the regalia of an emperor or sovereign.


Mound, n. [A.S. mon, mound, Lat. mons, montis.] 1. A mass of earth, earth and stone, earth and wood, resembling considerably the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain. 2. (Méd.) Means or opportunity for mounting; especially, a horse, and the equipment necessary for mounting on a mounted horse.

Mound, v. i. [imp. & p. p. MOUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOUNTING.] [From Lat. mons, montis, mountain.] 1. To rise on high; to go up; to ascend. 2. To get on a horseback; to leap upon any thing. 3. To amount; to count up.

Mount, v. t. 1. To get upon; to ascend; to climb. 2. To bestride. 3. Hence, to put on horseback; to furnish with horses. 4. Hence, to put on anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on carriages, a map on cloth or paper; hence, to prepare for being worn, or otherwise used, as a diamond by setting, &c.

Mount, v. t. [From guard (Mid.), to take the station, and do the duty of, a sentinel.

Mountable, a. Capable of being mounted.

Mountaineer, n. An inhabitant of a mountain.

Mountaineous, a. 1. Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains, as a mountain flower. 2. Of mountains generally; vast.

Mountaineer, n. An inhabitant of a mountain.

Mountaintop, n. [It. montibanco, from montare, to mount, in, in upon, and banc, bench. 1. A quack-doctor who vends his nostrums from a bench or stage in some public place. 2. Hence, any boastful and false pretender, a charlatan.

Mounting, a. 1. Of a mountain; as a mountain breeze; as high as a mountain.

Mount, v. t. 1. To prepare for use, or embelishing. 2. That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off to advantage; embellishment.

Mourn, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MOURNED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOURNING.] [A.S. murnan, meormian, Goth. meanjan.] 1. To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to lament. 2. To weep in customary hour of sorrow.

Mourn, v. t. 1. To grieve for. 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

Syn. — To deplore; lament; bewail; bemoan. See DEPICT.

Mournful, a. 1. One who mourns. 2. One who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.

Mournful, a. 1. Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow. 2. Causing sorrow.

Mournful, a. — Sorrowful: lugubrious; sad; sorrowful; heavy; afflicting; grieved; calamitous.

Mournfully, adv. In a manner express of sorrow.

Mournfulness, n. Sorrow; grief. Appearance or expression of grief.

Mourning, a. — Act of sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow. 2. The dress or customary habit worn by mourners.


Mouse (mous, mous), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MOUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOUSED.] [From mouse (Mid.), to wear.] 1. To catch for and catch mice. 2. To watch for or pursue any thing in a sly manner.

Mouse-hole, n. A hole which mice enter or pass; a small hole or entrance.

Mouse-ender, n. One that mouses; a cat that catches mice.

Mouse-trap, n. A trap for catching mice.

Mousetrap, n. See MUSTRAPS.

Mouth, n. [A.S. mbθh, Teut. mundh, Goth. mundas.] 1. The aperture between the lips; also, the cavity within the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue. 2. Hence, any similar aperture as (q.v.). 3. A body of water which is filled or emptied, charged or discharged. (b.) Of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or den. (c.) The opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another. 3. A principal speaker; a mouth-piece. 4. A wyre face; a grimace.

Mouth, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MOUTHED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOUTHING.] 1. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to bellow.

Mouthful, n. pl. MOUTHFULS. 1. As much as the mouth contains at once. 2. Hence, a small quantity or amount.

Mouth-piece, n. 1. The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. 2. One who delivers the opinions of others.

Moveable, a. Capable of being moved; susceptible of motion; not fixed. 2. Changing from one place to another.

Moveable, n. pl. MOVEABLES. An article of wares or goods; generally, in the plural, goods; wares; furniture.

Moveability, n. State or quality of being movable.

Moveably, adv. In a movable manner or condition.

Move (môv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOVING.] [Lat. movere.] 1. To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to alter the position of; to set in motion. 2. To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to affect, as the mind, will, or passions. 3. To arouse the feelings or emotions of a person especially to excite to tenderness or compassion. 4. To offer formally for consideration and determination, in a public assembly.

Move, v. i. 1. To change place; to go, in any manner, from one place to another, whether by vital or mechanical force. 2. To act mentally or spiritually. 3. To change residence. 4. To bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal.

Moveth, a. n. 1. Act of moving; a movement. 2. Specifically, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing a game, as chess.

Movement, n. Act of moving; change of place or posture. 2. Mental action; emotion. 3. The act or power of moving. 4. That which moves or imparts motion.

Movment, a. (Lat.) Rhythm. (b) Any single strain, or part, having the same measure or time.

Mure of Motion. Motion expresses the general idea of something being at rest; movement points more especially to the agent or thing that moves, or the commencement of movement; as, the movement of an army, a movement in society, &c.

Mover, n. 1. A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place. 2. A motor; motive power. 3. Specifically, one who offers a proposition, or recommends anything for consideration or adoption.

Moving, p. a. 1. Changing place or posture; causing motion or action. 2. Exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic, affecting.

Mow (môw), v. t. [A.S. mæw, myd, Low Lat. mæva, maga.] 1. A heap or pile of hay or sheaves of grain in a barn. 2. The place in a barn where hay or grain is stored.

Mow (mou), v. t. To plow and sow away in a barn, as hay or sheaves of grain.

Mów (môw), v. t. [imp. MOVED; p. p. MOVED or MOWED; p. pr. & vb. n. MOVING.] [A.S. mygian, al- lied to Lat. movere.] 1. To cut down with a scythe, as grass. 2. To cut the grass from. 3. To cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

Mów (mou), v. t. 1. To cut grass. 2. To perform the function of a mowing machine.

Mow (mou), v. n. [Fr. mout, pouting, a wry face; O. D. mow, mowe, solid flesh, pulp, H. Ger. maure, not from mouth.] A face.

Mower (môr), n. One who mows.

Mox, a. [Probably an Oriental word.] A woody, soft substance prepared from the young leaves of certain plants, and used on the skin of an ulcer; hence, any substance used in a like manner.

Mr. An abbreviation of master. See MISTER.

Mrs. An abbreviation of mistress, but pronounced differently from MISTER.

Müche, a. [comp. & superl. wanting, but supplied by MORE and MOST from another root.] (O. Eng. moche, A.-S. mocel, mycel, michel. See MICKLE.) Great in quantity or amount; long in duration; abundant; plentiful.
many, and findere, to cleave, divide.] (Bot.) Divided into several parts by linear slumes and straight margins. 3. Multi-flores, or Multi-flores-ous. [Lat. multus, much, many, and flor, flower, flower.] Having many flowers.

Mūltī-flōd, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and Eng. fold.] Many times doubled; manifold.

Mūltī-form, n. [Lat. multiformis, fr. multus, much, many, and forma, shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

Mūltī-form′-ty, n. Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

Mūltī-lāt′-er-al, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and latere, side, from, among many sides. Divided into many parts.

Mūltī-lin′-eal, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and linea, line.] Having many lines.

Mūltī-lō-cu′-lar, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and locus, a little place, a cell.] Having many cells or compartments.

Mūltī-loc′-u-rence, n. [Lat. multus, much, many, and teqns, p. pr. of tequere, to speak.] Use of many words; verbosity.

Mūltī-loc′-u-quent, a. Speaking much; very talkative.

Mūltī-lō-quo′-sūs, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and quos, whom, to whom, to be addressed. Producing many at a birth.

Mūltī-lōp′-ar-it′-e, a. [Lat. multipartitus, from multus, much, many, and paritas, divided, p. p. of partire, to divide, from pars, part.] Divided into many parts.

Mūltī-lōp′-it′-i-plēs, a. [Lat. multipepis, fr. multus, much, many, and pes, pedis, foot.] An insect having Mūltī-lōp′-ed, a. Having many feet. [many feet.]

Mūltī-lōp′-i-plē, m. (L. multus, many, and ple, plebeus, plebeian.] Containing more than one, or more than once manifold.

Mūltū′-i-plē, n. (Math.) A quantity containing another certain number of times without a remainder.

Mūltū′-i-pli-ble, a. Capable of being multiplied.

Mūltū′-i-pli-ca′-ble, a. [Lat. multiplicandus, to be multiplied.] (Arith.) The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.

Mūltū′-i-pli-cat, or Mūltū′-i-pli-ca′-tor, n. [Lat. multiplicare, p. p. of to multiply. See MULTIPLY.] Consisting of many, or more than one; multiply; multifold.

Mūltū′-i-pli-cat′-ion, n. 1. Act of multiplying, or of increasing number of. 2. (Math.) A rule or operation by which one number may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

Mūltū′-i-pli-cat′-ive, a. Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.

Mūltū′-i-pli-cat′-o-ny, n. The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Mūltū′-i-pli-ty′-ny, n. 1. A state of being multiplied, manifold, or various. 2. A collection of many objects.

Mūltū′-i-pli-ty′, n. 1. Those who, or that which, multiplies. 2. The number in an arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

Mūltū′-i-plē (5), v. t. [imp. & p. p. MULTIPLIED; p. pr. & vb. plural, MULTIPLYING.] [From Lat. multiplicare, from multus, much, many, and pleb, plebeian.] 1. To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to. 2. (Math.) To repeat or add to itself any given number of times as many times as there are units in any other given number.

Mūltū′-i-plē, v. t. 1. To become numerous. 2. To increase in extent and importance.

Mūltū′-i-plē (5), a. [Lat. multitudine, from multus, much, many.] The state of being many; numerousness. 2. A great number of individuals.

Syn. - Throng; crowd; assembly; congregation; commonalty; swarm; multitudes; vulgus.

Mūltū′-i-di-ner′-y, a. Multitudinous; manifold.

Mūltū′-i-di-no′-sās, a. Consisting of, or having, the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

Mūltū′-i-val′-ve, n. (Zool.) A mollusk which has a shell divided into many valves.

Mūltū′-i-val′-vula′r, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and valva, leaf or valve of a door.] Having many valves.

Mūltū′-i-val′-lā-r, a. [Lat. multus, much, many, and valvula, a leaf or valve.] Having many leaves.

Mūm, a. [Cf. MUMB, MUMM.] Silent; not speaking.

Mūm, inter. Be silent; hush.

Mūm, n. [From Chr. Mumme, who first brewed it in 1423.] A strong brown beer, originally introduced from Munich in Germany.

Mūm′-ble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUMBLED; p. pr. & vb. mumbled.] [D. mompelien, mommelen, lecl. mullin. Cf. MUM, and MUMP, c. 1. To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed; to mutter. 2. To eat with the lips close.

Mūm′-ble, v. t. 1. To utter with a low, inarticulate voice. 2. To eat with a muttering sound. 3. To suppress, or utter imperfectly.

Mūm′-bler, n. One who mumbles.

Mūm′-mum, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUMMING.] To make; mask; mark; mask from multus, from mask, or muzzle. To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask.

Mūm′-mer, n. One who mummifies; a masher; a buffer. Mūm′-mer′-y, n. 1. Masking; sport; diversion; buffoonery. 2. Farcical show.

Mūm′-mì-ti-ca′-tiōn, n. Act of making into a mummy.

Mūm′-mì-fōrm, a. Resembling a mummy in form.

Mūm′-ni-ti-va′-ri, v. t. [imp. & p. m. MUMMIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. MUMMIFYING.] [Eng. mummy and Lat. facere, to make.] To embalm and dry as a mummy.

Mūm′-nì, n. [Pers. mimm, from mm, mum, wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved, by any means, in a dry state.

Mūm′-p, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUMPED; p. pr. & vb. p. m. MUMPING.] To take into the mouth, fr. mump, curiously shaped. 1. To work over with the mouth; to nibble. 2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

Mūm′-p, v. i. 1. To move with the lips closed; to mumble. 2. To talk imperfectly, brokenly, or feebly.

Mūm′-pér, n. A beggar. [or feebly.

Mūm′-pish, a. Dust; heavy; sulen; soft.

Mūm′-piss, n. Eng. mummis, mummis, to be sulen. [Cf. MUMP, MUMBLE, and MUM.] (Med.) A peculiar and specific unsuppressive inflammation of the parotid glands.

Mūm′-pich, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MUNCHED (munchet); p. pr. & vb. n. MUNCHING.] [Fr. mangeur, to eat, from Lat. mordere, to chew.] To nibble; to chew without opening the mouth.

Mūm′-vich, v. i. To chew with closed lips; to masticate.

Mūn′-cher, n. One who munches.

Mūn′-dane, a. [Lat. mundanus, from mundus, the world.] Belonging to the world; worldly, earthly, terrestrial.

Mūn′-di-ca′-tiōn, n. From Lat. mundicare, to make clean, from mendus, clean, and facere, to make. The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

Mūn′-dif′-fi-ca′-tive, a. Having the power to cleanse.

Mūn′-dif′-fi-ca′-tive, m. A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

Mūn′-di-ca′-gus, n. [Cf. Sp. mondongo, paunch, tripe, black pudding.] Tobacco. [Cont.]

Mūn′-go, n. A fibrous material obtained by deviling the rags or remnant of fine woolen goods, as broadcloths, &c. &c. [Sp. mungo, to free a town, from munda, official duties, and corpe, to take.] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city. 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Mūn′-ni-pāl′-ty, n. A municipal district.

Mūn′-ni-fic′-en′ce, n. Quality of being munificent.

Syn. - Benevolence; beneficence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness.

Mūn′-ni-fi-cent, a. [Lat. munificus, from munus, munis, present, gift, and facere, to make.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing.

Syn. - Beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

Mūn′-ni-fi-cent′-ly, adv. In a munificent manner.

Mūn′-ni ment, n. [Lat. munimentum, from munire, to fortify:] 1. Act of supporting or defending. 2. A stronghold; a place or means of defence. 3. (Law.) A record; title deeds and papers.

Mūn′-ni-tio′n, n. [Lat. munition, from munire, to arm, to fortify.] Whatever materials are used in war for defense, or for annoying an enemy; military stores of all kinds.

Mūn′-ji′t, n. [Hind. maanjit, maajit.] The root of a plant brought from India, and used for dyeing, in the place of madder.

Mūn′, n. [Ger. mund, Goth. munus. See MOUTH.] The mouth and chaps. [Vulgar.]
MURAL 479 MUSLIN

Mūr'ral, a. [Lat. murals, from murus, wall.] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. Resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.

Mural circle (Astron.), a graduated circle, in the plane of the meridian, attached permanently to a perpendicular wall: used for setting the time at a given meridian.

Mūr'der, n. [A.-S. mordan, murder, from mordh, id., Goth. marrth, allied to Lat. moris, moris, death, mori, to die, Skr. mriti.] The act of killing a human being, or the taking of a life by violence or other means.

Mūr'der, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MURDERED; p. r. & vb. m. MURDERING.] 1. To kill with premeditated malice. 2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Mūr'der-ess, n. A woman who commits murder.


Mūr'der-ously, adv. In a murderous manner.

Mūr'rite, n. [Fr. Lat. muraria.] (Chem.) A compound formed by the union of muratic acid with a base.

Mūr'rit-us, a. [Lat. muricus, fr. mus, mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse, or to mice; mouse-colored.

Mū'rky, a. [compar. MURKIER; superl. MURKIEST.] [A.-S. myre, feel. myrkar.] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Mū'rnic, a. A low, confined, and indistinct sound, like that of running water. 2. A half suppressed complaint.

Mūr'mur, v. t. [imp. & p. p. MURMURED; p. r. & vb. m. MURRELING.] 1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or the wind in a forest. 2. To utter complaints in a low, half-intoned voice; to grumble.

Mūr'mur-er, n. One who murmurs.

Mūr'muring-ly, adv. With a low sound; with murmurs.

Mūr'muring-ous, a. Attended with murmurs; murmurings.

Mūr'rain (42), n. [From Lat. mori, mori, to die.] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Mū'rchine (-ēn), a. [Fr. murcine, as if through murmur, a kind of stone of which cordy vessels were made.] Pertaining to, or made of, a kind of stone called murmura by the ancients; — said of certain vessels of great beauty used by the Romans that had a reputation of curing the cough if powdered with the liquor they contained.

Mū'rza, n. The hereditary nobility among the Tatars.

MYRIAGRAMME

Myriagramme (μυριartonm), n. [Fr.] Same as MYRIAGRAM.

Myri-a-lïer, or Myrï-a-lïer, n. [Fr. myriallïer, from Gr. μυριαντος, ten thousand, and λιτερ, a certain coin and weight. See LIITER.] A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 liters, — equal to 2641.4 American gallons.

Myriallite, or Myrïallite, n. [Fr.] The same as MYK-

Myri-lâme-er, or Myrï-lâme-er, n. [Fr. myriallâme, from Gr. μυριαντος, ten thousand, and μετρ, measure. A French measure of weight, being 10,000 meters, equal to 6213.7 American miles, or 6213.7 English miles. 

Myriamètre. 

Myriamètre (μυριαμετρ), n. [Fr.] The same as MYR-

Myri-a-pôd, n. [Gr. μυριαπως, ten thousand, and πος, step, foot. (Zool.) An air-breathing, verniform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard external skeleton.

Myriarâne (μυριαρανε), n. [Gr. μυριαρανες, numberless, and οια, a sight, from οια, to see.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures, which admit of combination in many different ways, thus producing a great variety of scenes.

Myrmi-don (μυρμιδων), n. [Lat. Myrmidonem, Gr. Μυρμιδως, p.] One of a tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles in the war against Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough or desperate character.

Myr-Rôb'a-lân, n. [Gr. μυρμιδωκας, from μυρμίδως, any soldier, any slavish or mean person, any shrewd fruit.] A dried fruit much resembling a prune, obtained from the East Indies and South America.

Myrrh (μουρρος), n. [Lat. myrrha, Gr. μουρως, Heb. מ médica, Ar. ممر, fr. Heb. מֵר; intrans. fasting, church, to be bitter.] A transparent gum-resin, usually of an amber color, of an aromatic odor, and a bitter, slightly-pungent taste.

Myrrhine, a. [Lat. myrrhinus, for myrrhinus.] Made of the murchine resin, or flour-spar.

Myrti-fôrm (μυρτι-φορμ), a. [Lat. myrtus, myrtle, and for-ma, shape. Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.

Myrtle (μυρτλ), n. [Lat. myrtus, Gr. μυρτλες, from Μυρτλ, a genus of plants of several species. A French measure of length.

Myrtle tree, a tree of the genus Myrtus; or, a tree with small reddish berries.

Myrtus, n. [L. myrtus, Gr. μυρτος, from μυρτλ, one of the sweet-scented trees, and μυρτλ, a leaf, fr. μερτλ, to lead.] 1. One who interprets mysteries.

Myrtle, pron. I or me; — used for emphasis, my own self or person; — used also instead of me, as the object of the first person of a reflexive verb, without emphasis.

Mythes, n. [Gr. mythos, from μυρτως, one infallible, and μυρτλ, a leaf, fr. μερτλ, to lead.] 1. One who interprets mysteries.

Myth, n. [Gr. μυθος, a. Related to myths; described in a myth; Mythic, a. Of the nature of a myth. Syn. — Fabulous; imaginary; fanciful.

Mythical, a. In a mythical way or manner.

Mythographer, n. [Gr. μυθογραφος, from μυρος, and γραφη. A composer of fables.

Mythology, n. [imp. & p. p. MYSTIFYED; p. pr. & vb. n. MYSTIFYING.] [Gr. μυθηστ, and Lat. facere, to make.] To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex pure.

Myth, n. [Gr. μυθος; a fabulous story or narrative, conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature.

Mythical, a. Relating to myths; described in a myth; Mythical, a. Of the nature of a myth. Syn. — Fabulous; imaginary; fanciful.

Mythology, n. A science treating of myths; a treatise on myths. 2. A collective body of myths.

N.

N (en), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the elevent consonant, is a semi-vowel and a nasal. See Principles of Pronunciation, §§ 81–83.


Nâbôb, n. [Hind. nābūb, from Ar. niswāb, plural of nābūb, a viceroy, governor, from nābā, to take one's turn.] 1. A viceroy, governor, or governor in India. 2. One who returns to Europe from the East with unknown weight; and generally, a very rich man.

Nâc-a-râk, n. [Fr. from Sp. nacer, mother of pearl, fr. Ar. naka, dug, hauled, nacer, a small hollow.] 1. A pale red color, with a cast of orange. 2. Fine or crape of that color.

Nâcere (nēsér), v. i. [See supr.] A beautiful ridgedosse, shell which line the interior of some shells; mother-of-pearl.

Nâcreux, ois. Consisting of, or resembling, nacre.

Nâdir, n. [From Ar. nādir, nāzir, opposite from nāzir, to be like, opposite, to look toward.] 1. That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith. 2. Hence, the lowest point.

Nâg, n. [D. negge, allied to M. H. Ger. nêgen, A.S. hnegan, to neigh.] A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.

Naid (nâyd), n. [Lat. naus, naeis, Gr. ναυς, ναυ, from νέω, to flow.] (Myth.) A female deity, fabled to derive from the earth and springs.

Nai, n. [L. div. natis, natis, NELIGI, allied to Skr. naktâ, nakhara, Gr. νας, gen. νασιος, Lat. naves.] 1. The horse scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes. 2. The claw or talon of a bird or other animal. 3. A kind of metal pin to fasten boards, timbers, &c., together, and for other purposes. 4. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter.

Nail, n. [imp. & p. p. NAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. NAILING.] 1. To fasten with a nail or nails. 2. To fasten, as with a nail; to fix; to catch; to trap.

Nailer, n. One whose occupation is to make nails.

Nail-yard, n. A manufactory where nails are made.

Nain-sokt', n. A thick sort of jacquet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India.

Naive (nāvē), a. [Fr. naïf, naïf, fr. Lat. naivus, innate, natural, from natus, natûris, to be born.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenious.

Nativé (nātvēt), n. [Fr. See supra.] Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.

food, foot; arm, rye, pull; shell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
NATURAL

nætural, n. 1. An idiot. 2. (Mus.) A character [thus _X_] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, sharp or flat, which has previously been put.

Nætural-ism, n. 1. Mere state of nature. 2. (Theol.) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles, revelations, and grace of God, &c.; also, that theory by which the universe was made within all its phenomena into blind or intelligent forces acting according to fixed laws.

Nætural-ist, n. 1. One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics. 2. One who maintains the doctrines of naturalism.

Nætural-isation, n. 1. Act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen. 2. State of being thus invested with all its privileges.

Nætural-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. NATURALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. NATURALIZING.] 1. To make natural or easy and familiar by custom and habit. 2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on.

Nætural-ly, adv. 1. According to nature. 2. According to the usual course of things. 3. Without art or cultivation; spontaneously. 4. Without affectation.

Nætural-ness, n. 1. State of being natural, or being produced by nature. 2. Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality.

Næture (næ'tūr), n. [Lat. natura, from natura, born, produced, p. p. naturae, to be born.] 1. Native character; created or essential quality. 2. Hence, kind; sort; character; species. 3. Established or regular course of things. 4. The existing system of things; the creation; the universe. 5. The province of science. Hence, the science of causes and effects; the agencies which carry on the processes of the creation. 6. Natural affection or reverence. 7. Adherence to what is natural, normal, usual, or person of intelligence and character.

Nætur-al, a. [E. natural.] 1. Of or belonging to nature; natural; not artificial.

Naught (nought), n. [Written also nought.] [A.-S. naught, nauth, from, ne, not, and auht, auth, aught.] Nothing.

Naughtily, adv. In no degree.

Naughtly (nought-ly), a. 1. Of no value or account; worthless; bad. 2. Hence, vile; naughty.

Naughtn'ish (nought'ish), adv. In a naughty manner; wickedly; corruptly.

Naught'n'ish-ness (nought'n'ish-ness), n. 1. The quality of being naughty; badness; wickedness. [Obs.] 2. Slight wickedness; impropriety; rudeness.


Naive, n. (nā-ve-), a. [Lat. gr. naivus, from naivus, ship.] Seascience; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm.

Naive-Skeptic (naive-skep-tic), n. [Lat. nauseare, nauseum, from nausea, q. v.] To become nauseous; to feel disgust.

Naive-Skepticism (naive-skep-ticism), n. [imp. & p. p. NAUSEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. NAUSEATING.] 1. To affect with nausea; to sicken. 2. To reject with disgust; to loathe.

Naive-Action (naive-action), n. Act of nauseating, or the quality of being nauseated.

Naus'coous (noush'us), a. Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea.

Naus'coous-ly, adv. In a leathernsome manner; loathely; disagreeably.

Naus'coous-ness, n. Quality of being nauseous; loathesomeness.

Nautic-al, a. [Lat. nauticus, Gr. nauctikos, from nauphe, Lat. nave, naute, a seaman, sailor, from Gr. naus, Lat. nauta, ship.] Pertaining to seamen or navigators, or to the art of navigation.

Syn. - Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

Naut'i-lus, n. [Lat. nautillus, from Gr. naui'tieos, a seaman, a kind of shell-fish, from naus, ship, nautis, sailor.] A genus of marine cephalopods, all of whose opophod mollusks, having the mouth surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups. (See THE.) This name is also loosely applied, in popular language, to the shells of several different genera of mollusces.
Neurbôr'holding, n. 1. Quality or condition of being a neighbor. 2. Vicinity; adjoining district; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors. 3. Inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other. -vicinity. - These words differ in degree. Vicinity does not denote so close a connection as neighborhood. A neighborhood is a more immediate vicinity.


Ne'èth'er (në-thér or në-thër) In England, nether is now more common than in America, but the best speakers in both countries say nëther; pron. or pro-nominal adjective. [A.-S. nûther, nûtherwe, from ne, not, a, ever, and wæther, whether, or from Eng. ne, not, and weather and other relations, the use of the old or the other.

Ne'èth'er (në-thër or në-thër), conj. Not either.

Ne'lo-gîk-èal, a. Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

Ne'lo-gîm-n. [See infras.] 1. The introduction of new words or new doctrines. 2. A new word, expression, or doctrine.

Ne'lo-gîst, a. One who introduces or holds doctrines advocated by supernatural or revealed religion.

Ne'lo-gîst'ic, a. Pertaining to neology; neologistic.

Ne'lo-gîst'i-cal, a. 1. Of, or relating to, neology; special; discursive. 2. Introduction of a new word, or of new words, into a language. 2. New doctrines, especially in theology.

Ne'lo-phûk'the, [n. (Lat. neophytus, Gr. νεοφύτον, prop. newly-born, and φυτόν, a plant, from φύειν, to grow,) a. [Gr. νέωρρακός, νέωρρατα, from νέων, recent, new.] The brother of a son or sister.

Ne'er (në-èr), adv. The English pronounce this word nèr. - Phrlist., a. [Gr. νέωρρακός, νέωρρατα (sc. νέων), from νέω, new, young, new, fresh, from νέω, to grow.] A new or recent; or new and growing.

Ne'er-pèn'the, [n. (Fr. népenthe, from Gr. νεμένθης, νεμένης. - Phrlist., a. Removing all sorrow; ε-π waits, and καί, and, and ε-π καί, and. 3. Relieving disorders of the kidneys.

Ne'er-tûn'nist, a. (A.-E. Neptunus, Neptunus; a medical term adopted to relieve or cure the diseases of the kidneys.

Ne'pô-tîs'm (110), n. [From Lat. nepos, nepotis, nephew. - Phrlist., a. 1. Bondness for nephews. 2. Favoritism shown to nephews.

Ne'pô-tîst, a. One who practices nepotism.

Neptûn'ne (30), n. 1. (Rom. Myth.) The god of the sea, fountains, and rivers. 2. (Astron.) A large planet beyond Uranus. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,500,000,000 miles.

Neptûn-an, a. 1. Pertaining to the ocean or sea. 2. Formed by water or aqueous solution.

Neptûn-i'st, n. One who holds that the substances of life are formed from aqueous solution.

Ne'ré-id, n. (Myth.) A sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Neptûn'ne.

Neur'vî'sîn, n. The arrangement of nerves, especially those of leaves.

Ner'vë (14), n. [Lat. nervus, Gr. νέρβον, repa.] 1. Physical force or steadiness; also, steadiness and firmness of mind; self-command. 2. (Anat.) One of the bundles of fibers which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body, and the brain and spinal cord, or the central ganglia. 3. (Bot.) One of the fibers extending from the stem of a leaf, or its surface, when simple and parallel.


Nervë'less, a. Destitute of strength; wanting vigor.

Nervë'ine, a. (Med.) Quieting nervous excitement.
Neuter, n. 1. A person who takes no part in a contest; a neutral. 2. The working bee, which is really an unisex, sterile female, 3. (Bot.) A plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral, a. 1. Not engaged on either side; neutral; indifferent; Indiscreet. 2. Neither very good nor bad; of mean quality. 3. (Bot.) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral-nal, a. A person or nation that takes no part in a conflict between nations.

Neutral-ity, n. 1. State of being neutral; indifference. 2. A combination of neutral powers or states.

Neutral-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. NEUTRALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. NEUTRALIZING.] To render neutral. 2. (Chem.) To destroy the effect of. 3. To destroy the properties of an acid by neutralizing opposite properties.

Neutral-izer, n. One who, or that which, neutralizes.

Neutral-ize, adv. In a neutral manner; indifferently.

Never, adv. [A.-S. nefer, nefre, from ne, not, and nefere, ever, ever.] 1. Not ever; not at any time. 2. In no degree; not in the least. 3. Not.

Never so, as never before; especially; particularly;—now usually expressed or replaced by ever so.

Never-the-less, adv. Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

Syn. — However; at least; yet.

New (nū), a. [compar. NEWER; superl. NEWEST.] [A.-S. newe, newe, Goth. niujaz, allied to Lat. novus, Gr. νέος νέος, having existed, or having been made, but a short time; of late origin. 2. Lately manifested; recently invented, discovered, or established as true; strange. 3. Starting anew; recommencing. 4. Not ancient; modern. 5. Not worn out, defaced by use, or the like; in condition as at first. 6. Unaccustomed; unfamiliar. 7. Fresh from anything.

Syn. — Nov.; recent; fresh; modern. See Novel.

Newel, n. [From Lat. nucleus, like a nut, from nux, nudis, nudis.] (Arch.) The upright post about which the steps of a circular stair-case wind;—also the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase.

New-fangled (nū-fang'gld), a. New-made; formed of the new.

New-fash'ioned (nū-fash'ond), a. Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

Newish, a. Somewhat new; nearly new.

Newly, adv. 1. Lately; freshly; recently. 2. In a manner not existing before. 3. With a new form.

New-mō'del, v. t. To give a new form to.

New'ness, n. 1. State or quality of being new; recentness. 2. Novelty; freshness. 3. Innovation; recent change. 4. Want of practice or familiarity. 5. Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

Newsted, n. This word is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the sing. Recent account; fresh information.

Syn. — Tidings; intelligence; information; advice. See Tragic.

News'mō'ger (nūz'mog'gr), n. One who deals in news.

News'pī-per (nūz′pur), n. A public print that circulates news, advertisements, and the like.

Newt (nūt), n. [O. Eng. newt, newt, A.-S. eft, with n prefixed. See EFT.] A small lizard; an eft.

Next, a. superl. of niqué. [A.-S. nécsta, nýzca, nyžca, on the same place; hence next in order; next in time. 2. Second; 3. Adjoining in a series. 4. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation.

Next, a. To the time or turn nearest or immediately near; next.

Nib, n. [See NEB, the same word differently written.] 1. Something small and pointed; a prong. 2. Specifically, (a.) The bill or beak of a bird. (b.) The point of a pen.

Nibble, v. t. To furnish with a nib; to point. 2. To cut off the point of.


Nibbler, n. One that nibbles little at a time.

Niece, a. [comp. NICKER; superl. NIECDEST.] [From Lat. nēces, nēce, niece, niece. 2. Called niece or neice; hence neice, neice, niece, nickname, foolish; but then A.-S. nēces, nēce, niece, niece, Ό. Eng. nöce, soft, tender, seems to have been confounded with it.]...
Nichification, n. Act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young.

Nidification, n. [op. & p. pr. NIDILATING; p. pr. & vb. n. NIDILATING.] [See NIDS.] To make a nest; to nidificate.

Nid’l-life, n. The time of remaining in the nest, as of a bird.

Nidus, n. [L.] A repository for the eggs of birds, insects, and the like; a nest.

Niece, n. [From Lat. nepita, a granddaughter.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

Nigger, n. [Icel. knöggir, economical. Cf. Ger. knöcker, a niggard.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. (miserly)

Niggard, n. Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious

Niggardish, a. Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

Niggardliness, n. State of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.

Nig-nog, n. Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others; sordidly parsimonious. 2. Caustically avoiding profusion.

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious, wretched. — See Avaricious.

Nigger, n. A negro; {in derision or depreciation.

Nigh (nī), adv. [compar. NIGHER; superl. NIGHEST, or NEXT.] [O. Eng. nigh, A-S. neah, nēb. Cf. infra.] 1. Not distant in place or time; near. 2. Not remote in degree of resemblance, &c.; closely allied. 3. Near. Syn. — Close; adjacent; contiguous; proximate; present; intimate.

Nigh (nī), prep. Near to; not distant from.

Nightingale (nī’g-l), n. [A-S. naht, not, Goth. nēht. Icel. nītt, for nītt, allied to Lat. notus, noxius, Gr. νῆτρος, νῆτρος, W. nē.] The time from sunset to sunrise. Hence, in figurative uses, (a.) Darkness; obscurity. (b.) Ignorance. (c.) A state of affliction or distress; adversity. (d.) Death. (e.) The time of the absence of life from nature.

Nightcap (nī’t-cāp), n. 1. A cap worn in bed or in undress. 2. A glass of warm liquor before going to bed.

Night-gale (nī’t-gāl), n. Close of the day; evening.

Nightfire (nī’t-fīr), n. 1. Ignis fatua; will-with-a-wisp; jack-with-a-lantern. 2. Fire burning in the night.

Night-gown (nī’t-gōn), n. A loose gown used for undress.

Night-hawk (nī’t-hōk), n. [O. Rh. Night-hawk. A bird allied to the goshawk; a native of the United States. It hunts its prey in the daytime.]

Night-lark (nī’t-lārk), n. (Ornith.) A bird allied to the goshawk; a native of the United States. It hunts its prey in the daytime.

Nightingale (nī’t-ing-gāl), n. A songbird; a nightingale.

Night-light (nī’t-līt), a. Done by means of night-light; done by the light of a night-light.

Nightly (nī’t-lē), adv. 1. By night; in the night. 2. Every night.

Nightmare (nī’t-mār), n. [See MARE.] A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach; nightmare. 2. Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupifying influence.

Night-piece (nī’t-pēs), n. A piece of painting representing some night-scene, or so colored as to be exhibited to the best advantage by artificial light.

Nightshade (nī’t-shād), n. (Bot.) A long, branching annual plant, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries.

Night-soil (nī’t-sōl), n. The contents of privies; so-called because carried away, as a manure, by night.

Night-walk (nī’t-wālk), n. 1. One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. 2. One who roves about in search of evil purposes.

Night-walking (nī’t-wāl’kîng), n. Walking in one’s sleep; somnambulism. 2. A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

Night-watch (nī’t-wāth), n. 1. A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. 2. A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night.

Nightcap, n. [Lat. nigescentia, p. pr. of nigescrevo, to grow black, from niger, black.] Growing black, changing to black color.

Niger (nī’g-rə), n. [Lat. niger, from niger, black, and facere, to make.] The act of making black.

Nihil-ism, n. [From Lat. nihil, nihilitus, nothing; from ne, not, and nihilum, a little thing, trifling.] 1. Nothingness; nihilism. 2. The doctrine that nothing can be known. [nothing.

Nihil-istic, a. [See supra.] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

Nimonister, n. [Gr. Νίμωνιστερ, from Νίμων, the Nile, and μεσπόρ, measure.] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

Nile-otic, a. Pertaining to the River Nile, in Egypt.


Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt; expert; prompt.

Nimbleness, n. The quality of being nimble; quickness, celerity; speed; swiftness.

Nimbly, adv. In a nimble manner; with agility.

Nimbus, n. [Lat.] 1. (Fine Arts.) A circle, or disk, of rays of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, &c.; a halo. 2. (Meteor.) A rain-cloud.

Nimble-footed, a. [Corruption of Lat. non compos. See NON COMPOS MENTIS.] A silly fool; a blockhead. [Love.]

Nin-a, n. [A-S. nīgōn, nīgon, Goth. nīna, allied to Lat. novem, Skr. navam, Gr. ἐννέα.] One more than eight, or one less than ten.

Nine, n. 1. The sum of five and four. 2. A symbol representing nine units, as IX, or IX.

The Nine, the Nine Muses.

Ninefold, a. Nine times repeated.

Nine-hole, n. A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nineteen, n. 1. PL. NINTEN-CES. A silver coin of the value of nine pence.

Nippering, n. A play, originally with nine pins or pieces of wood set end on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down.

Nineteen, n. Nine and ten.

Nineteen, n. 1. The sum of ten and nine. 2. A symbol representing nineteen units, as XIX, or XIX.

Nineteenth, a. 1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth. 2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Nineteenth, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts. 2. The next in order after the eighteenth.

Ninetieth, a. Next in order after the eighty-ninth. 2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Ninetieth, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts. 2. The next in order after the eightyninth.

Ninety, a. Nine times ten; one more than eighty-nine.

Ninety, n. 1. The sum of nine times ten. 2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Ninny, n. [Of. En. ninna, a baby, Sp. niña, niña, child, infant, Gr. νην, foolish, silly.] A fool; a simpleton; a doll.

Ninth, a. [Formed directly from nine.] 1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth. 2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

Ninth, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts. 2. (Mus.) (n.) An interval containing an octave and a second. (b.) A chord consisting of the common chord, with the eighth advanced one step.

Note. In the ninth place.

Nip, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nipped (nipt), less properly NIPT; p. pr. & vb. n. NIPPING.] A snap, or bit, to bend or cast down; Icl. knypa, to strike against, sharp, to bend, press, Goth. hine, to break. 1. To incline and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges brought together; to pinch. 2. To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of any thing. 3. To bend, to twist, to twist; to destroy. 4. To bite; to vex.

Nip, n. 1. A seizing or closing in upon. 2. A pinch, or bite, on the ears or teeth.

Nip, n. 1. A small cut or a scratch cut off the end. 2. A blast; destruction by frost. 3. A biting sarcasm; a taunt.

Nipper, n. A fore tooth of a horse. 2. A small draught; a sip; a nip.

[Vulgar.]
Nip'pers, n. pl. 1. Small pinchers for holding, breaking, or cutting. 2. (Naut.) A number of yarns of marline twisted together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nip'tle, n. [Allied to nibble, q. v. 1. The protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a teat; a pap. 2. Any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes.

Nip'tum, n. (Heb. al-) A month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

Nit'si, conj. [Lat.] Unless; if not.

Nítti prívus [Lean], unless before a — phrase applied to terms of address by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of jury causes.

Nit, n. [A.S. knitt, Teut. nitt, for knit, O. H. Ger. nitz, for knitt, ancient Gr. χάντας, W. Widdow.] The egg of a fly. 1. A species of hair of the human scalp. 2. A number of other small insect.

Nit'en-cy, n. [Lat. nitenus, p. pr. of nitero, to shine.] 1. Brightness; luster. 2. [From Lat. nitenus, p. pr. of niteo, to shine.] Eclipses; effect.


Nit're, n. (Chem.) A white, crystalline salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste. It is largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder; — called also saltpetre.

Nit'id, a. [Lat. nitidus, fr. nitero, to shine.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. 2. Gay; spruce; fine.

Nit'rous, n. (Chem.) A gas formed by the union of nitric acid with a base. Nitrate of silver, lunar caustic.

Nit're (nit'er), n. See NIT TER.

Nit'rec, a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or containing, nitro compound.

Nit'rico-ac'dic, a. Pertaining to, or containing, nitric acid.

Nit'rous, n. [Lat. nitrosum, Gr. πέρον. Cf. Nitric.] A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifth of common air, and incapable of supporting life.


Nit'rous-o'dous, a. Pertaining to, or containing, nitrous oxide.

Nit'rous-mûrück'tle, a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid; — said of an acid formed by mixing nitric and muriatic (or hydrochloric) acid.

Nit'trous, a. Pertaining to, or containing, niter; partaking of the qualities of niter, or resembling it.

Nit'try, a. Nitrous; pertaining to niter; producing niter.

Nit'ty, a. Full grown; abound with nits.

Nit'ty, a. [Lat. nitidus, shining.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

Nit'tous, a. [Lat. nitivus, from nitr, nivos, snow, snow.]帝国; resembling snow, or partaking of its qualities.


Nó, a. [O. Eng. non, abbrev. from none, q. v.] Not any; not one.

Nó, n. pl. Nóes. 1. A refusal by use of the word no; a denial. 2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

Nó-a-chi-an (10a), a. Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time.

Nó-bil'i-tý, a. [Lat. nobilitas. See Noble.] 1. The quality of being noble; excellence; greatness; excellence: superiority of mind or quality; eminence. 2. Noble birth; patrician dignity; distinction by rank, station, and title. 3. The aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage.

Nó-ble, a. [compar. NOBLER; superl. NOBLEST.] [Lat. nobilitis, from nosere, no to know.] 1. Possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, or the like; above whatever is inferior in the same way; distinguished, piercing; 2. Grand; magnificent; splendid. 3. Specifically, of exalted rank; of aristocratic or patrician family.

Syn. — Honourable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exalted; of great station; illustrious; distinguished; renowned; stately; grand; magnificent; generous; liberal; free.

Nó-ble, n. 1. A nobleman; a peer. 2. A money of account, and, formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 8s. sterling, or about $1.10. Nób-le-man, n.; pl. Nób-le-men. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

Nób-le-ness, n. 1. Quality of being noble; elevation of mind or of station; nobility. 2. Grandeur; stateliness.

Nób-le'ss, or Nób-le's, a. [See Noble.] The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively.

Nó-bly, adv. 1. Of noble extraction. 2. With greatness of soul; with magnanimity. 3. Magnificently.

Syn. — Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; grandly; splendidly.

Nó-bóod-y, n. 1. No person; no one; not any body. 2. Hence, a person of no influence or importance. [Colloq.]

Nób-le-tke, m. Corrupted from Indian nookšik, meal. Nokshik, Indian corn parched, beaten to powder, and made into a paste with water.

Nó-cent, a. [Lat. noceo, p. pr. of nocere, to hurt.] Doing harm; or having a tendency to hurt; hurtful; mischievous.

Noc-tán'b-húlist, n. [From Lat. nox, nocitis, night, and annumare, to walk.] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Nóc-tiv'a-gant, a. [Lat. noctis, night, and vagans, p. pr. of vagari, to wander about.] Wandering in the night, as animals for prey.

Nóe-to-gríph, n. [Gr. νύξ, νυκτός, night, darkness, and γρύς, to write.] A kind of writing frame for the blind.

Nóc'tur'n, n. [From Lat. nocturnus, belonging to the night.] 1. An act of religious service by night. 2. One of the songs into which the Psalmer was divided, designed to be used at such a night-service.

Nóc-túr'nal, a. [Lat. nocturnalis and nocturnus, from nox, night, noctis, by night.] 1. Pertaining to, done, or occurring at night. 2. Having a habit of seeking food at night.

Nóed, v. i. [ Probably alluded to Lat. autaret. Cf. W. nodl, to mark, to note, nód, token, mark.] 1. To bend or curving of the upper part or top of anything. 2. A quick, downward or forward motion of the head, in assimilation, in slowness, or as a signal.

Nód'dal, a. Of the nature of, or relating to, a node.

Nódd'er, n. One who nods; a drowsy person.

Nód'dle, n. [Prob. from nod, because it is the nodding part of the body. The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Nódd'ly, n. [Probably from nod, because a person who is frequently nodding, as in assent, may be easily looked upon as a fool.] 1. A simpleton; a fool. 2. (Ornith.) A sea-fowl, easily taken; ruddy turnstone.

Nóde, n. [Lat. nodus.] 1. A knot; a knob; a protuberance. 2. Specifically, (a) (Astron.) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary. (b) (Bot.) The joint of a stem. (c) (Geom.) The oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.

Nó-do'se, a. [Lat. nodosus, from nodus, knot.] Having knot or swelling joints; knotted.


Nód-ú-lar, a. Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.

Nód'ule (77), n. [Lat. nodulus, dim. of nodus, knot.] A rounded or knob-like or irregular shank.

Nóg, n. [An abbrev. of noggin.] 1. A little pot; a noggin. 2. A kind of strong ale. 3. A wooden pin.

Nóggin, n. [Ir. noinn, Gael. noigen.]} A small mug or wooden ladle.

Nóg'ging, n. [From Prov. Eng. jog, to fill up the interstices in a wooden building with brick-work.] A portion of a building filled with bricks.

Nois', n. [Gr. nosis, strife, quarrel; noise; from Lat. noxia, hurt, injury, from nocere, to hurt.] 1. Sound of any kind. 2. Especially, over-loud, empty, confused, censurable sound. 3. A rude sound.

Syn. — Cry; outcry; clamor; din; clatter; tumult; uproar.

Noise, v. i. To sound loud.
food, foot; drum, rude, pull; cell, chaise, eau, echo; gem, get; ag; exselt;linger, link; this.
1 A systematic classification of diseases. 2 That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Dans-tali-gi-a, n. [Gr. νόστος, return, especially home, and ἄγριος, pain, grief.] A species of melancholy resulting in an individual's home-loving melancholia.

Dans-tali-gie, a. Pertaining to nostalgia.

Nöstri-l, n. [OE. nosetirli, A.-S. nostyrly, from noste, nose, and tyhr, tyhril, hole; thyrlan, to make a hole, dig a passage through the nose, which give passage to the air we breathe, and to the secretions of the nose.

Nösstrum, n. [Lat., ours, our own, from nos, we.] A medicine.

Nöt, adv. [Constr. from naught; A.-S. nöt. See NAUGHT.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

Nöt-bli-tty, n. 1 Quality of being notable. 2 A notable person or thing, or of notable personal dignity.

Nöt-bli-tty, n. [Lat. notabilis, from notare, to mark, from nota, mark, note.] 1 Noticeable; plain; evident. 2 Worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished.

Nöt-bli-tty, n. A person, or thing, of note or distinction.

Nöt-bli-tty, n. Distinguished for good management; actively industrious; smart.

Nöt-bli-tty, adv. In a notable manner; memorably; remarkably; endearingly.

Nöt-bli-tty, adv. With bustling activity; industriously.

Not-ta-nil-al, a. 1 Pertaining to a notary. 2 Done, or taken, by a notary.

Nöt-le, n. [Lat. notarius, from nota, mark, letter, character.] A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic in another country; generally called a notary public.

Nöt-le, n. [Lat. nota, from notare, to mark, from nota, a mark.] Act, practice, or method, of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; especially, in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figurate signs.

Nötch, n. [From O. Eng. nock, a notch.] 1 A nick; an indentation. 2 A deep, close pass or defile.

Nötch, n. [From O. Eng. nock, a notch.] 1 A nick; an indentation. 2 A deep, close pass or defile.


Nötch, n. Place to cut a notch.

Nöt-e, n. [Lat. nota, from noscere, notum, to know.] 1 A mark or token; a visible sign; a symbol. 2 A mark, or sign, to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like. 3 A memorandum; a minute. 4 A writing intended to be spoken from; being either a synopsis, or a full text of what is to be said. 5 A brief remark; an annotation; a comment. 6 A short letter; a billet; also, a diplomatic paper. 7 A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. 8 A message characteristically formed, to convey a continuous series of marks which present the length of a tone. 9 A musical sound; a tone. 10 Observation; notice. 11 Reputation; distinction.

Nöt-e, n. [Imp. & p. p. Noted (nötéd); p. p. & v. Noting.] 1 To take notice. 2 To record in writing. 3 To denote; to stand for; to designate.

Nöt-e-book, n. A book in which memorandums are written. 2 A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Nöt-ed, a. Well known by reputation or report.

Syn. — Eminent; celebrated; distinguished; remarkable; illustrious; conspicuous; famous.

Nöt-ed-ly, adv. With observation or notice.

Nöt-ed-ness, n. Conspicuousness; eminence; celebrity.

Nöt-er, n. 1 One who takes notice. 2 An annotator.

Nöt-er-worth-ty (wör-thi), a. Of worth or notice.

Nothing (nöthing or nóthing), n. [From no and thing.] 1 Not any thing; no thing. 2 Non-existence; nonentity; nilility; nothingness. 3 Not any thing of account; not worth; of no value.

Nothing (nöthing or nóthing), n. In no degree; not at all.

Nöthing (nöthing or nóthing), n. 1 Nilility; nonexistence. 2 Nothing; a thing of no value.

Nöthing (nöthing or nóthing), n. 1 Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognition. 2 Intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation, notification, or communication, either oral, written, or presented information.

Syn. — Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news.

Nöt-e-rice, n. [Imp. & p. p. Noticed (nöt-risit); p. p. & v. n. Noticing.] 1 To take note of; to pay attention to. 2 To take public note of; to remark upon; to make observations on. 3 To treat with attention and civilities.

Syn. — To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See REMARK.

Nötice-a-ble, a. Capable of being observed; worthy of observation; likely to be the object of personal curiosity.

Nöt-i-cation, n. 1 Act of notifying, or giving notice; the act of making known. 2 Notice given in words or writing, or by signs. 3 The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, and the like.

Nöt-i-fy, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. Notified; p. p. & v. n. Notifying.] [Lat. notificare, from notis, known, p. p. of notasse, to know, and afferre, to make. 1 To make known; to declare; to publish. 2 To give notice to.

Nöt-ion, n. [Lat. notio, from noscere, notum, to know.] 1 Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception. 2 Judgment; opinion; belief. 3 A small article; a trifling thing; used chiefly in the plural. (Colloq.)

Nöt-i-on-al, a. 1 Consisting of, or conveying, notions or ideas. 2 Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary. 3 Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful.

Nöt-i-on-al-ly, adv. In conception; not in reality.

Nöt-i-on-ist, n. One who holds to an ungrounded opinion.

Nöt-to-re-ty, n. 1 Condition or quality of being notorious. 2 Knowledge by the community in general.

Nöt-to-re-ty, n. [Lat. notoriety, from notare, to mark, indicate, designate. See NOTE.] Generally known and talked of by the public; usually, known to disadvantage.

Syn. — Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; famous; renowned.

Nöt-to-re-ty, adv. In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.

Nöt-to-re-ty-ness, n. The state of being notorious, or open or known beyond doubt.

Nöt-with-standing, prep. Without opposition, prevention, or obstruction from; in spite of; despite.

Nöt-with-standing, commonally clasped as an adv. or conj., but the participial of withstand, with not prefixed. This not obstructing or preventing; nevertheless; however.

Nought (nawt), n. The same as NAUGHT.

No-nim, n. [From O. Eng. nom, name.] (Gram.) A word used as the designation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought.

No-nish (nönish), n. [Imp. & p. p. Nourished; p. p. & v. n. Nourishing.] 1 To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with nutriment. 2 To supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage. 3 To comfort. 4 To educate; to instruct.

Syn. — To nurture; cherish; feed; provide; supply. See NURTURE.

No-nish (nönish), v. t. To promote growth.

No-nish-a-ble, a. Capable of receiving nourishment.

No-nish-er (nönish-er), n. One who, or that which, nourishes.

No-nish-ment (nönish-ment), n. 1 Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished; nutrition. 2 That which serves to nourish, or to repair waste and promote growth.

Syn. — Nutriment; food; sustenance.

No-vel, a. [Lat. novellus, dim. of novus, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; hence, especially, of a kind not before known; unusual; strange.

Syn. — New. Every thing at its first occurrence is new; a new is novel when it is so to the public course of things as to strike us with surprise. We have daily new inventions, but a new is novel when one supposes peculiar means of attaining its end. Novel theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound.

No-vel, n. 1 A fictitious narrative, intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love.

2. (Law.) A new or supplemental constitution.

No-vel-ette', n. [Fr.] A small novel.

No-vel-est, n. A writer of a novel, or of novels.

No-vel-ty, n. 1 Quality of being novel; newness; re- centness. 2 A new or strange thing.

No-vember, n. [Lat. November, or November (se, mensis), the ninth month of the Old Roman year, which begins with the tenth, from the eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

No-vé-am-ry [110], a. [Lat. novemarius, from novem, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.

No-vé-ní-al, a. [Lat. novem-nums, of nine years, from a, å, e, &, c, & long; ä, ä, &c; short; é, é, &c; tär; é, ask, all, what; ére, vgl, térma, pique, firm, són, or, d, wolf,
numen, nine, and annus, year.) Done every ninth year.

Novécałal, a. [Lat. novécalis, from novéca, a stepmother.] Pertaining, or suitable, to a stepmother; in the manner of a stepmother.

Novévece, n. [From Lat. novévivis, novévivus, new, from novus, new; also, Post. novus, new; novus, new;oles.] 1. One who is new in any business; a beginner. 2. One newly received into the church. 3. (Ecol.) One that has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunery, as, has not taken the vow.

Novélis (nóvélis), n. 1. State or condition of being a novice; hence, time of probation in a religious house, before taking the vows. 2. A probationer; a novice.

Novévece, adv. [A-S. & T. wic, Goth. vew, allied to Gr. wiv, wiv; Lat. wivum.] 1. At the present time; at this moment. 2. In present circumstances; things being as they are. Now and then, at one time and another, indefinitely; occasionally; at intervals.

Novélis, adj. In this age; at the present period.

Novélis, adv. In no manner or degree; not at all; nowhere.

Novélis, n. [state.]

Novévece, adj. Not anywhere; not in any place or room; nowhere; not at any manner or degree.

Novélis, n. [Lat. novus, from Noves, harm, from Acure, to harm, hurt.] Productive of injury or evil consequences; corrupting to morals.

Novélé-s, adj. Notorious; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; corrupting; baneful; unequable; insidious. See Nosóme.

Novélis, n. [nóvélis,]-ly. Harmfully; perniciously.

Novélis, n. [nóvélis,]-ness. Perniciousness, or state of being pernicious.

Novélé-u, n. [pl. NUCLEUS-ES, -US. Lat. növélus, from nué, nuéus, root of a fruit; from nué, like a fruit, from nué, nuéus, nuéus, nuéus; a corrodial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone.]

Novézole (nóvézole), n. [from Nosc. The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of any thing.

Novélé-é, éte, v. t. [Lat. nucleare, nucleatum.] To gather, and form a nucleus, or center.

Nucléá, n. [Lat. nucleus, forma, form.] Formed like a kernel.

Nucléo-us, n. [Eng. pl. NUCLEUS-ES, -US. Lat. növélus, from nué, nuéus, root of a fruit; from nué, like a fruit, from nué, nuéus, nuéus; a corrodial flavored with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone.]

Nucléo-tes, n. [from Nosc. The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of any thing.

Nucléo-óti, n. [Lat. nucleus, forma, form.] Formed like a kernel.

Nucléo-óti, éte, v. t. [From Prov. Gen. knitschen, to squeeze, pinch.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey information.

Nucléo-úl, éia, as with the elbow.

Nucléo-úl, éti, n. Quality or condition of being nude; nakedness. 2. Naked part; undraped or unclotted portion.

Nucléo-tro-ry (nóvélís-tro-ry), n. [Lat. nugatorium, from nugari, to trille, from nugari, jussus, trifles.] Trilling; vain; futile; insignificant. 2. Inoperative; ineffectual.

Nucléo-get, n. A lump; a mass, especially of a precious metal.

Nusé (nusé-sis), n. [O. Eng. nusance, O. Fr. nusance, nusance, from O. Fr. nusier, nusier, to hurt; Lat. nusus, nusus; nusus; a disease which afflicts the kidneys or causes trouble.

Nucléo-á-tion (nóvélis-á-tion), n. Something that produces inconvenience or damage.

Nu, a. [Lat. nullus, not any, none, from nus, not, and mous, a noun or adjective; of no account or consideration.]

Nući-li-fi-á-tion, n. Act of nullifying; a rendering void of all effect, or of no legal effect.

Nući-li-fi-á-tion, v. t. [from Nullus, null.]

Nući-li-fi-á-tion, n. [Lat. nullus, none, nothing; from Nullus, nullus; a noun or adjective; null; to make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Syn. — To abolish; abrogate; revoke; annul; repeal. See AbOLish.

Nú HLITI-tí, n. 1. Condition or quality of being null or void; nothingness. 2. Any thing void, invalid, or of no value.

Núlb (núlb), n. a. [O. Eng. numd, dull, stupid, benumbed, from A.-S. numdn, niemn, to take, seize, p. p. numen.] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; torpid.

Syn. — Tors; paralyzed; benumbed; chilli; motionless.

Númb (númb), n. t. [Imp. & p. p. NuMBED, p. p. & vb. NUMbing.] To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to benumb.

Númbér, n. [Lat. numerus, allied to Gr. nóúmos, that which is dealt out, measured off, from nóous, to deal out.] 1. A single unit, considered as part of a series, or two or more of such units. 2. A collection of many individuals; a multitude. 3. Numberousness. 4. Quantity regarded as the number of a thing. 5. Which is regulated by count, as divisions of time or number of syllables; hence, poetry, verse. 6. (Gram.) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one, expressed by a difference of the form of a word. 7. (Math.) Numerical value.

NúMBér, c. t. [Imp. & p. p. NuMBED; p. p. & vb. NuMBING.] To reckon; to ascertain the units of. 2. To give or assign the number of. 3. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. 4. To amount to; to consist of.

Syn. — To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Númbér-en, n. One who numbers.

Númbér-less, a. Not admitting of being counted; innumerable.

Númbér-s, n. The fourth book of the Pentateuch; — the asa; the containing the laws of Moses. 2. The commandment number of the Hebrews.

Númbén-s, n. pl. Estrails of a deer. See Numble.

Númbénness (númbén-í), n. Condition of being numb.

Númbér-able, a. Capable of being numbered or counted.

Númber-al, a. 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, number. 2. Expressing or representing number.

Númber-al, n. 1. A figure or character used to express a number. 2. (Gram.) A word expressing a number.

Númber-al-ly, adv. According to number; in number.

Númber-ry, a. Belonging to a certain number.


See NUMBER.] (Arith.) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

Númber-á-tion, n. 1. Act or art of numbering. 2. (Arith.) Act or art of reading numbers, especially as written in the scale of ten, by the Arabic method.

— There are two systems of numeration in use at the present day; commonly called the English and the French systems. In the former, the billion is a million of millions, a trilion a million of billions, and each denomination is a million times the one preceding; the trillion (or billon) in the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

— In decimal fractions, the numerator is the number following next to the denominator not being written; thus, 5 is five tenths.

— Numerie (númér-í), a. Belonging to, or denoting, numerial or numerical.
Nüm'skull, n. [From num and skull.] A dunce; a fool; a stupid fellow. [Collog.]

Nüm'skull, a. [O. H. Ger. nüm'sch, from Lat. nonna, nun, nonus, numx, later Gr. νόμον, νοέω, from Coptic or Egyptian nana, man, good, beautiful.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister or monastery. 2. A kind of small pigeon.

Nün'chion (nūn'shun), n. [Prob. a corrupt of luncheons, q. v.] A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between meals; a luncheon.

Nün'ti-o (nūn'ti-ō), n. [From Lat. nuncius, nuncius, messenger, from nucus, new, nova, new things, and cire or cire, to make, to go, to put in motion.] 1. A messenger. 2. An emissary from the pope to an emperor.

Nün'cu-pa'e, v. t. [Lat. nuncupare, nuncupatum, from nomine capere, to call by name, from nomen, name, and capere, to take.] To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe. Nün-cu-pa'tion, n. Nün-cu-pa'tory, v. n. Nün-cu-pa-to-ry, adj. Nün-cu-pa-to-ry, n. Lively or solemnly declaratory. 2. Nominal; existing only in name. 3. Oral; not written.

Nün'di-nal, v. a. [Lat. nudinialis, nudinaries, from nǔdī, naked, nakedness, from nǔdus, naked, nakedness.] Nuden, market-day, profit, the hundred day, from novem, nine, and die, dies, day.] Pertaining to a fair, or to a market day.

Nün'er-y, n. A cloister or house in which nuns reside.

Syn. — See Cloister.

Nüpt'ial, a. [Lat. nuptialis, from nuptia, marriage, from nobro, nuptum, to marry.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; wedding; marriageable. 2. Concerning marriage.

Nüpt'ial, a. Marriage; wedding; — almost only in the plural.

Nürse, n. [A.S. norce, from Lat. nucr, nucr, to nourish, to nourish, nurse.] 1. One who tends a child or the sick; especially, one who suckles an infant not her own. 2. One who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, or the like.

Wet nurse, a woman who suckles an infant not her own.

Nürse or Nürs'er, n. [imp. & p. p. NURSED (nursed); p. pr. & vb. n. NURSING.] 1. To nourish; to cherish; to foster; as, (a.) To nourish at the breast; to suckle. (b.) To tend, as a sick person. 2. Hence, to bring up; to raise; to educate in a wholesome and upright manner. 3. To nurture; to treat with care. 4. To nourish; to cherish; to foster.

Nürs'er-y, n. 1. Act of nursing. 2. The apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. 3. A place, as of young trees. 4. The place where anything is fostered and growth promoted. 5. That which forms and educates.

Nürs'er-y'min', n.; pl. NÜRS'ERY-MEJN. One who bears the charge of a nursery.

Nürs'ling, n. [From nurse and termination ling.] One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant.

Nür'türe (nūr'tūr, nūr'tūr), n. [O. Eng. nourture. See NURISH.] 1. The act of nursing; the act of nourishing; nursing; instruction; instruction. 2. That which nourishes; food; diet.


Syn. — To nourish; nurse; cherish; educate; tend. — Nourish denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; as, to nourish a plant, to nourish one's body. To nurture is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother; as, to nurture into strength, to nurture in sound principles. To cherish is to hold or treat as dears; as, to cherish hopes or affections.

Nüt, n. [A.S. knute, hnut, nct, knht, hnut. O. H. Ger. hnut, hus.] 1. Fruit consisting of a hard shell enclosing a kernel. 2. A small bird; a young crow, gull, or thrush, used for retaining or tightening a bolt, and the like.


Nü'tant, a. [Lat. nutans, p. pr. of nutare, to nod, intensive form of nuerre, id.] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

Nüt'a-tion, n. [Lat. nutatio, a nodding, from nutare, to nod.] (Astron.) A vibratory motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

Nüt'bown, a. Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

Nüt'er-ack'er, n. 1. An instrument for cracking nuts. 2. (Ornith.) A European bird, belonging to the crow family, having many of the habits of the woodpecker. It feeds on nuts, insects, &c.

Nüt'gall, a. An excrescence of the oak. See Gall.

Nüt'hook, n. A pole with a hook at the end, for gathering nuts.

Nüt'meg, n. [O. Eng. natomuge, from Lat. nuc muscata, from Lat. muscatus, musk.] (Bot.) The kernel of the fruit of a tree, a native of the Molucca islands, but cultivated in many other parts of the East Indies. It is aromatic, and is much used in cookery.

Nüt'tra, n. [Sp. nutria, nutra, lutra, lutra, an otter; from Lat. lutra, ursa.] (Com.) The fur of a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver, found along the streams of Brazil.

Nüt'triment, n. [Lat. nutrimentum, from nutrire, to nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment. 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

Nüt'trimen'tal, a. Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Nüt'trion (-tr'shun), n. [Lat. nutrītio, from nutrire, to nourish.] 1. Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life. 2. That which nourishes; nourishment.

Nüt'tri'tious (-tr'shūs), a. Nourishing; promoting growth, or repairing waste.

Nüt'trive, a. Having the quality of nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

Nüt'trive-ness, n. Quality of being nutritive; nutritiousness.

Nüt'shell, n. 1. The shell in which the kernel of a nut is enclosed. 2. Hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

To be or lie in a nutshell, to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement.

Nüt'tree, n. A tree that bears nuts.

Nüt'tree, n. [L. nuta, nuc, and romanus, fr. romanus, to visit.] The seed of a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies. From this seed the deadly poison known as strychnine and muscom is extracted.

Nüz'zle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. NZZZLED; p. pr. & vb. n. NZZLING.] [Probably a corruption of nestle, q. v.] To nestle; to house, as in a nest.

Nüz'zle, v. t. [From nestle, q. v.] 1. To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud. 2. To go with the nose thrust out and down, like a swine. 3. To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

Nüzž, v. t. [O. H. Ger. nüzžan, properly a blue cow, fr. süch, blue, and gäss, bull, bullock, cow.] (Zool.) A large, short-horned antelope, found in Northern India. The males are of a salty blue.

Nymph, n. [Lat. nympha, Gr. νήμφη. 1. (Myth.) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. 2. Hence, a lovely young girl; a maiden.

Nymph, n. [Lat. nympha, Gr. νήμφη. See supra.] Nymph's, a. [Estem.] An insect in the pupa state; a chrysalis.

Nymph'al, a. Of, or pertaining to, a nymph or nymphs; nymphic.

Nymph'fan, a. [Gr. νήμφας. See supra. Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

Nymph'om'ni'ā, n. [Gr. νημφωνία, a bride, and παιδί, madness.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women.
OAK

Oak, n. [A.-S. ac, Icel. ekh, eih, O. H. Ger. eih.] (Bot.) A valuable and well-known tree, or its wood.

Oak-leaved, a. [A.-S. aculan; akin to Eric aly, coruscant. See Aculeate, and Aculeation.] A species of oak that has acute excre- cence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.

Oak'en (ök'n), a. Made of oak, or consisting of oak or oak-trees.

Oaky, n. [A.-S. acu, a young oak.

Oak'un, n. [A.-S. acumum, acumma, cemma, cemma, cemma, tow, cumbum, a joint, juncture.] Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships.

Oak'y, a. Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

Oar, n. [A.-S. & Icel. au, perhaps from Goth. orjan, Euro, orian, to row.] An instrument for rowing boats.

Oar. v. t. To impel by rowing. [Corr. Oar'yan, n. p. pl. Oars'men, One who rows at the oar.]

Oar'y, a. Having the form or use of an oar.

Oast, n. A name for a kiln for drying hops. [Lat. oasis, Gr. οα, Copet. ouate, ouakat, Ar. wak.] A fire-place in a sandy or barren desert.

Oast, n. [Fr. Gaïl. ath, atha, Ir. ath.] A kiln to dry malt.

Oat, n.; chiefly used in the pl. [A.-S. ata, ate, ati.] (Bot.) A well-known plant, and more usually the seed of the plant.

Oat'cake, n. A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oat'en (a'ten), a. 1. Consisting of an oat straw or stem. 2. Made of oat-meal.

Oat'meal, n. Made of oats.

Ov'durate or Ov'dur'tate, v. t. [Lat. obduratus, p. p. of obdurare, to harden.] See Note under Con- TEMPLATE. 1. Rendered hard; harsh; rugged; rough. 2. Hardened in feelings, especially against moral influences; stubbornly and unfeeling wicked.

Syn.—Hard; firm; unyielding; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impudent; calumny; unfeeling; insensi- ble; unbecoming. Colloq. denotes a deadening of the sensibilities to moral influences; it has the idea of a moral sense hardened to the point of insensibility to moral influences; it has the idea of a moral sense hardened to the point of insensibility to moral influences; it has the idea of a moral sense hardened to the point of insensibility.

Ov'dur'ate-ly, or Ob'-dur'ate-ly, adv. With obstinate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly.

Ov'dur'ate-ness, or Ob'-dur'ate-ness, n. Inflexi- bility; stubbornness.

Ov-be'a, n. A species of witchcraft practiced among the West Indian negroes, and supposed to have been introduced from Africa.

Ov-be'Tee, n. State of being obedient; compliance with what is required by authority.

Ov'-be'di'-ent, a. [Lat. obedientia, p. v. of obedire. See OBEY.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey.

Syn.—Dutiful; respectful; compliant; observant; regard- ful; servient; submissive; obedient.

Ov'-be'di'-ent-ly, adv. In an obedient manner.

Ov-be'di'-ent-ness, n. [Fr. obéissance, obedient, from obéir, obedient. See supra.] A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

Ov-be'sant, or Ov-be'sant, a. [Fr. obéissant, p. v. of obéir, to obey.] Showing a willingness to obey; rever- ent; submissive.

Ov-be'sisk, n. [Lat. obesissus, Gr. ὀβεσισσον, dim. of ὀβεσσος, a pointed pillar.] 1. A four-sided pil- ar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. 2. (Averb. 1.) Also a dagger, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, as a note of censure, or to indicate that a word is obsolete.

Ov-be'is', a. [Lat. obesus, eaten away, lean, that has eaten itself fat, stout, from prefex ob, and edere, esum, to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

O-bise'ness, n. State of being obese; excessive fat.

O-bi'-sy, n. [imp. & p. p. O-BYED; p. v. & vb. O-BYING.] [From Lat. obedire, from prefix ob and audire, to hear.] 1. To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of. 2. To submit to the government of. To yield to the influence, power, or operation of.

O-be'yer, n. One who yields obedience.

O-bi'-sate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. OBSUCATED; p. v. & vb. O-BISCATING.] [Lat. obiscare, obiscatum, from prefix ob, and the root iscere, to rise, from iscere, dark.] 1. To dark; to obscure. 2. Hence, to be- wilder or confuse.

O-bist-ca'tion, n. Act of darkening or confusing; state of being darkened.

O'bi, n. The same as OBIEH.

O-bit, or O-bit, n. [Lat. obitus, from obire, to die; to die; from prefix ob and ire, to go.] 1. Death; demise. 2. Cause of death; source of death. An anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

O-bit-u-al, a. [Lat. obitus, death.] Pertaining to obits, or to the observances when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

O-bit'u-ary, a. [Of. supra.] Relating to the decease of a person or persons.

O-bit'u-ation, n. A notice of the death of a person, as- companied by a brief biographical sketch of his character.

O-bject, n. [Lat. objectus, objectum. See the verb.] 1. That with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing, or in which external or formal reality is made or perceived by it.

Syn.—Object, v. t. & vb. OBJECTILE; p. v. & vb. OBJECTING.] [Lat. objexer, objectione, from prefix ob and jacere, to throw.] 1. To set before; to bring in- to opposition. 2. To present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be true, or to things or wrong.

O-bject', v. i. To make objection in words or argument.

O-bjec'tion, n. 1. Act of objecting. 2. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument.

Syn.—Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.

O-bjec'tion-a-ble, a. Justly liable to objections.

O-bjec'tive, a. 1. Pertaining to an object. 2. (Metaph.) Pertaining to, contained in, or being in the nature or position of, an object; outward; external; extrinsic.

Syn.—Object, v. t. & vb. OBJECTILE; p. v. & vb. OBJECTING.] [Lat. objectus, objectum, from prefix ob and jacere, to throw.] 1. To set before; to bring in- to opposition. 2. To present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be true, or to things or wrong.

O-bje'c-tive, n. 1. (Gram.) The objective case.

O-bje'c-tive-ly, adv. 1. In an objective manner.

O-bje'c-tive-ness, n. State or relation of being objective.

O-bje'c-tiv-ty, n. State of being objective.

O-bje'c-tless, a. Having no object; purposeless.

O-bje'ctor, n. One who objects; one who takes exception.

O-bju'-ra-tion, n. [From Lat. obijureare, to bind by oath, from prefex ob and jurare, to swear, from jure, right.] A binding by oath.

O-bjur'-gate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. O BjURGATED; p. v. & vb. O BjURGATING.] [Lat. obijurare, objuratum, from prefex ob and jurare, to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend.

O-bjur'-gate-ment, n. Act of objurating; reproof; repre- hension; chiding.

O-bjur'-ga-to-ry, a. Designed to chide; Culminating.

O-bjute, a. [Lat. obactus, p. v. of offerre, to bring forward, offer from prefix ob, or from offerre, to hear, bring.] (Gram.) Flattened or depressed at the poles.

O-bju'-tion, n. [Lat. obiatio, from offerre, obactus, to offer.] Any thing offered in worship or sacred service; an offering or sacrifice.

O-bju'-gat, v. t. [imp. & p. p. O BJURGATED; p. v. & vb. O BJURGATING.] [Lat. obijurare, objuratum, from prefex ob and ligare, to bind.] 1. To bring under obli-
Obser-vation, n. 1. Act or power of observing or taking notice. 2. The act or process of making a passage at. A remark. 4. Performance of what is prescribed; observation. 5. The act of recognizing and noting some fact or condition of an object. 6. Observation; notice; attention; remark; comment; note. See OBSERVANCE.

Obser-vator, n. 1. One who observes or takes notice. 2. A remark.

Obser-va-tory (50). n. 1. A place from which a view may be observed. 2. Especially, a place or building for making observations on the heavenly bodies. 3. Hence, a building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class of natural phenomena.

Ob-ser-ve (ob-ser've), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OBSERVED; p. pr. & vb. ger. OBSERVED.] 1. To look upon; to observe, heed, keep, know. 2. To pay attention to; to notice care. 2. To treat with obsequious attention. 3. To regard with religious care; to pay religious reverence to. 4. To make a remark; to make a remark to any in a casual way.

Ob-serve, v. i. 1. To take notice; to attend. 2. To make a remark; to comment.

Ob-serve, n. 1. One who observes, or pays careful attention to any thing.

Ob-ser-ver, a. Giving particular attention; attentive to what passes.

Ob-sess-ion (-e'sh'un), n. [Lat. obsessio, from obserber, obsessum, obsessor, from prefix ob and sbere, to sit.] Act of besieging, or state of being besieged.

Ob-sid-i-an, n. [So named, according to Pliny, after one Obsidius, a citizen of Rome.] A kind of glass produced by volcanoes.

Ob-sid-i-ol-e-nal, a. [Lat. obsidionalis, from obsidio, a siege, from obsidere, to besiege.] Pertaining to a siege.

Ob-stacle, n. An object thrown upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place.

Ob-sid-ion, n. State of being besieged.

Ob-sid-ion-ant, a. [Lat. obsidionantis, of obsidio, the besieging, or state of being besieged.]

Ob-sid-ion-ate, a. [Lat. obsidionatus, p. pr. of obsidior. See supra.] 1. Not long; commonly, neglected; neglected. 2. (Nat. Hist.) Not very distinct; obscure.

Ob-sid-ion-ist, n. Ancient; antiquated; old-fashioned; antique; old. See Ancient.

Ob-sole-cence, n. State of being obsolete.

Ob-sole-cence, a. [Lat. obsolescens, p. pr. of obsoleri.] Becoming decayed; falling into disuse; to lose force or value; to become obsolete; to use, be wont. Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

Ob-solete, a. [Lat. obsolus, p. pr. of obsolvere. See supra.] 1. Not long; commonly, neglected; neglected. 2. (Nat. Hist.) Not very distinct; obscure.

Ob-solete, n. Ancient; antiquated; old-fashioned; antique; old. See Ancient.

Ob-stacle, n. State of being obsolete.

Ob-stacle, n. [Lat. obstaculum, from obstare, to stand before or against, to withstand, from prefix ob and stare, to stand.] Any thing that hinders progress; obstruction; hindrance.

Ob-stacle, n. Impediment; hindrance; difficulty. See IMPEDIMENT.

Ob-stacle-trick (ob-stakl'trik), a. [Lat. obstaclicr, from obstatr, to stand before, to obstruct to stand before. See supra.] Pertaining to midwife, or the delivery of women in childbed.

Ob-stacle-trick (ob-stakl'trik), n. One skilled in obstetrics.

Ob-stia-trics, n. Science of midwifery; art of assisting women in parturition.

Ob-sti-na-cy, n. 1. Unyielding fixness in opinion or resolution. 2. Fixedness that will not yield to application, yields with difficulty.

Syn. — Perseverance; firmness; resolution; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness; perversity; consecution; perseverance; obstinacy.

Ob-sti-nate, a. [Lat. obstinatus, p. pr. of obstinari, to persist in, a lengthened form of obstare, to stand before.] Pertaining to an opinion or purpose. 2. Not easily subdued or removed.

Syn. — Stubborn; inflexible; immovable; firm; resolute; pernicious; headstrong; hothead; opinionated; refractory; persevering; obstinate; intractable.

Ob-sti-nate-ly, adv. In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; perniciously.

Ob-sti-nat-ion, n. [From Lat. obstinare, to learn to one side, from obstinatus, bent or inclined to one side, from prefix ob and stipe, a log, stock; or from prefix ob and stipeare, to crowd or press together.] Act of stopping up, that which is obstructed or resisted.

Ob-stru-er-ous (ob-stru'ar-as), a. [Lat. obstructerus, from obstructere, to make a noise at.] Attended by, or making a tumultuous noise; loud; clamorous; noisy.

Ob-stru-er-ous, a. With tumultuous noise.

Ob-stru-e-osity, n. Loudness; clamor.

Ob-struc-tion, n. [From Lat. obstructir, obstruirum, to bind to or about, from prefix ob, to bind, and struire, to pile up.] The state of being constrained or obliged; obligation; bond.

Ob-struc-tion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. OBSTRUCTED; p. pr. & vb. ger. OBSTRUCTING.] 1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage. 2. To hinder from passing. 3. To render slow.

Syn. — To bar; baracade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; slog; plug; tie up; stop up; retard; embarrass; oppose.

Ob-struc-tor, n. One who obstructs or hinders.

Ob-struc-tion, n. 1. Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed. 2. That which obstructs or impedes.

Ob-ject, n. 1. Obstacle stronger than obstruction; the latter serves to impede or hinder; the former acts with direct resistance. We remove obstructions; we surmount obstacles.

Ob-struc-tive, a. Tending to obstruct; hindering; causip impediment.

Ob-struc-tive-ly, adv. Blockying up; hindering.

Obstruc-tive, a. [Lat. obstruere, p. pr. of obstruire. See OBSTRUCT.] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially one of the natural passages in the body.

Ob-tru-bin (ob-trub'in), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OBTAINED; p. pr. & vb. o. OBTAINING.] [Lat. obtinere, from prefix ob and tenere, to hold.] To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to acquire.

Syn. — To attain; gain; procure; acquire; win; earn.

Ob-trude, v. i. To have a firm footing; to become prevalent or general.

Ob-tru-a-ble, a. Capable of being obtained.

Ob-tru-er, n. One who obtains.

Ob-trude, v. i. [imp. & p. pr. OBTAINED; p. pr. & vb. a. OBTAINING.] [O. Fr. obester, obester, from prefix ob and testari, to witness, from testis, a witness.] 1. To call to witness. 2. To beseech; to supplicate.

Ob-tru-e-tion, n. 1. Act of supplicating; entreaty. 2. Act of obstructing or protesting; earnest declaration.

Ob-tru-der, a. [imp. & p. p. OBTURATED; p. pr. & vb. o. OBTURATING.] [Lat. obtrudere, from prefix ob and trudere, to thrust.] To thrust or thrust upon. 2. To offer with unreasonable importunity.

Syn. — To intrude. — To intrude is to thrust one's self into a place, society, etc., without right, or uninvitedly, for a foregone conclusion, with an intent to humble or to baffle persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

Ob-tru-der, v. i. To enter without right; to make an offensive or importunate offer.

Ob-tru-der, n. One who intrudes.

Ob-tru-sion (zhon), n. Act of obstructing; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

Ob-tru-sive, a. Disposed to obstruct; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others.

Ob-tru-sive-ly, adv. In an obstructive manner.

Ob-tund, v. t. [imp. & p. p. OBTUNDED; p. pr. & vb. o. OBTUNDING.] [Lat. obtundere, obtusum, from prefix ob and tundere, to strike or beat with repeated strokes.] To dull; to blunt; to deaden.

Ob-tu-se, a. [compar. Ob-tu-ser; superl. Ob-tu-se.st.] [Lat. obtusus, from prefix ob and tundere, to strike or beat with repeated strokes.] 1. Not pointed or acute; applied to angles greater than a right angle. 2. Not having acute sensibility; dull. 3. Not sharp or shrill; obscure.

Ob-tu-se, a. Having an obtuse angle.

Ob-tu-se.ly, adv. In an obtuse manner; daily.

Ob-tu-se-ness, n. State or quality of being obtuse.

Ob-tu-son (zhon), n. [Lat. obtusus, from obtundere, to blunt. See OBTUND.] Act of making obtuse or blunt.

Ob-u-ter (14), a. [Lat. obversus, p. pr. of obvertere. See OBSERVE.] [Bot.] Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf. See STRIPE.

Ob-vise, a. The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it.

Ob-vise-ly, adv. In an obverse form or manner.

Ob-vi-o-ity, v. i. [imp. & p. p. OBVERTED; p. pr. & vb. o. OBVERTING.]
OFFENSIVELY 500 OLDISH

OFF-SEN'-ly, adv. In an offensive manner.

OFF-SEN'-vess, n. Quality or condition of being offensive.

OFF'er, v. t. [imp. & pp. OFFERED; p. pr. & vb. n. OFFERING.] [Lat. offerre, from prefex ob and ferre, to bear, bring.] 1. To extend or give; to present for acceptance or rejection. 2. To make a proposal to. Hence, to attempt; to undertake. 4. To present in prayer or devotion. 5. To bid, as a price, reward, or wager. 8. To manage in an offensive way.

SYN.—To exhibit; propose; propose; move; offer; tender; sacrifice; immolate.

OFF'er, v. i. 1. To present itself. 2. To declare a willingness. 3. To make an attempt.

OFF'er, n. 1. Act of offering or bringing forward. 2. That which is brought forward; a proposal.

OFF'er-a-ble, a. Capable of being offered.

OFF'er-er, n. One who offers.

OFF'er-ing, n. That which is offered, especially in divine service. Used in a shop bearing to it. 2. Having a character or composition established or approved by the college of medicine.

OFF'i-cial (of'-shal), a. [Lat. officialis. See OFFICE.] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper officer or officer, or from the proper authority.

OFF'i-cer, n. & vb. With authority to.

OFF'i-cial-(of-shal), a. [Lat. officialis. See OFFICE.] 1. Pertaining to an office or public trust. 2. Derived from the proper officer or officer, or from the proper authority.

OFF'i-cial-ly (of'-shal-ly), adv. By the proper officer; by authority. See OFFICIAL.

OFF'i-ciate, i. [imp. & p. p. OFFICIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OFFICIATING.] [L. Lat. officiare. See OFFICE.] 1. To act as an officer in his office. 2. To officiate at the service of another. 3. To officiate at the service of another. 4. To officiate at the service of another. 5. To officiate at the service of another. 6. To officiate at the service of another. 7. To officiate at the service of another. 8. To officiate at the service of another. 9. To officiate at the service of another. 10. To officiate at the service of another. 11. To officiate at the service of another. 12. To officiate at the service of another. 13. To officiate at the service of another. 14. To officiate at the service of another. 15. To officiate at the service of another.

OFF'i-cial, n. From officina, a workshop, contr. from officinum, from opferinum, a workman, from opus, work, and facere, to make or do.) 1. Used in a shop bearing to it. 2. Having a character or composition established or approved by the college of medicine.

OFF'i-cios'-ly (of'-shus-ly), adv. In an officious manner.

OFF'i-cious', n. OFF'i-cious'-ness, n. The quality of being officious or solicitous; an officious act or proceeding.

OFF'n, n. [from off'.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot.


& vb. n. OFFSETTING.] To set off; to place over against; to balance.
OLDNESS

Oldness, n. 1. State of being old; antiquity. 2. An advanced state of life; old age. 3. [Orig. from olenus, belonging to the olive; from olea, olive.] Having the qualities of olive; oily; unctuous.

Olég'gnoi-ses-sis, n. Oiliness.

Oldenammon, L. Lat. lorum, corrupt. from Lat. ro dolorum, Gr. ὁδόν, from ὁδός, the rose, and διάφων tree. (Bot.) A beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant red or white crowns.

Oldenammon tree. (Bot.) A shrub or tree much resembling the olive.

Olé-fánt, a. [Lat. oleum, oil, and facere, to make.] (Chem.) Forming or producing oil — applied to a gas composed of four equivalents of carbon and four of hydrogen.

Olé-om'ét-er, n. [From Lat. oleum, oil, and Gr. μετρω, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the weight and quality of oil.

Ol'é-fá-cé-tive, 1. (From Lat. oleicar, olefactum, from Olea-fac-tor, a. oleic, to smell, and facere, to make.) Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling.

Ole-fá-cé-tor, n. An organ of smelling; also, the sense of smell.

O-líb’a-nim, n. 1. [Lat., from Gr. λιβανος, λαβαννατος, Heb. ליבון, Ar. libân, frankincense, with the Art. article ὁ, the, changed into ὁ, a.] An insipid sap, having a bitterish and aromatic taste. It burns for a long time, with an agreeable odor, and a steady, clear light.

O-le-o-choch, n. One of those who constitute an oligarchy.

O-li'-gá-rh'al, a. Pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few.

O-li'gá-rh'te, n. [Gr. ὀλιγάρχειον, from ὀλίγος, few, little, and ἀρχεῖον, to rule, govern.] Government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons.

Ol'ra or Ol'ra, a. (Sp. or O. Fr.) A kind of fish with a bony covering, a dish of boiled or stewed meat; olla podrida, a dish of different sorts of meat boiled together, lit. a rotten pot, from Lat. olla, a pot, dish.] 1. A dish of stewed meat. 2. [Med.] A mixture; a medley. 3. (Mus.) A collection of various pieces.

O-li'-vá-ceous, a. Of the color of the olive; olive-green.

O-liv'e, n. [Lat. oliva, Gr. οἶλουα.] 1. (Bot.) A plant or tree much cultivated, in the south of Europe, for its fruit. It is the emblem of peace. (b.) The fruit of the tree from which olive oil is expressed. (c.) The color of the olive; a color composed of violet and green.

O-li-vá-dri’dá, n. [Sp. See OIL-] 1. A mixture of all kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables. [Spain.] 2. Hence, any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collection.

O-lýmp’pi-ád, n. [From Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia.] A period of four years, reckoned from one celebration to another, to another.

O-lýmp’pi-an, a. Pertaining to Olympus; also to the games there celebrated.

O-lýmp’pi-e, n. [Olympia, a town in Greece, and to the games there celebrated.]

O-man, n. [Fr. homme, Sp. hombre, from Sp. hombre, man; Lat. homo.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

O-bró'mé-tar, n. [Gr. μέτροι, bone, and μέτρω, a measure.] An instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls; a rain-gauge.

O-méz’gá, or O-méz’gà, n. [Gr. Μεζγια, i.e., the great or long a.] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha is the first. It is a tie letter.

O-me’let (collq. omlet), n. [Fr. omelette, from vulg. méles, mixed eggs.] A kind of fritter made chiefly of eggs.

O-men, n. [Lat. According to Varro, it was originally omen, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow. It is, perhaps, for omen, from the Gr. verb φωνή, to see, to occur.] Sign or indication of some future event; a presage; an augury.

O-men, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. Omen'ded; p. pr. & vb. n. Omen'ning.] 1. To indicate as likely to occur; to augur.

2. Hence, to predict, as by omens; to foretell.

O-men, v. n. [From the Omen. The] A menumnaeous covering of the bowels, attached to the stomach.

O-mer, n. [Cf. Ómer.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

On, n. (A.N. on.) 1. Forward; in progression; onward.

2. Forward, in succession. 3. In continuance; without interrupation or cessation.

4. Adhering. 5. Attached to the body.
Operate, n. i. [imp. & p. p. OPERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. OPERATING.] [Lat. operari, operatus, from opus, work.] 1. To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. 2. To produce an appropriate physical effect; especially (Med.), to take appropriate effect on the human system. 3. To exert moral power over, or upon, the human mind; to move or persuade physically or morally. 2. Method of working. 3. An effect brought about by a definite plan. 4. (Math.) Some transformation to be made upon quantities. 5. (Surg.) Any method of excising the hand, or of the hand with Instruments, on the human body.

Syn. — Agency; work; process; effort; action.

Operative, n. 1. Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force, physical or moral. 2. Efficient in work; efficacious.

Operative, a. A laboring man; an artisan, or workman in manufactories.

Operate, n. 1. One who, or that which, operates. 2. (Surg.) One who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

Operate (123), a. [Lat. operosus, from opera, work, puinas, labor, from opus, work, labor.] Wrought with labor; laborious; hence, tedious; tiresome.

Operative, n. State of being operative.

Ophioplexide, n. [From Gr. φίδας, a serpent, and κλης, κλεός, a key.] A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

Ophiophagus, n. [From Gr. φίδας, serpent, and ὄξος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the opisthoderms or serpents.

Ophiophagus, a. [From Gr. φίδας, serpent, and παρείς, divination.] Art of divining or predicting events by serpents.

Ophiophagus (of- or o-), n. See Ophiophasmy.

Ophiophagus (of-thal'mik or of-thal'mik), a. Pertaining to the eye.

Ophiophagus (of-thal'mik or of-thal'mik), n. [Gr. φίδας, a serpent, from φίδας, the eye, from the root φέρει, to see, future φερεῖν. ] An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball.

Opiate, n. [See Opium.] 1. Any medicine that contains opium, or sleep or sleep; a narcotic; a narcotic. 2. That which induces rest or inaction.

Opiate, a. 1. Inducing sleep. 2. Hence, causing rest or inaction.

Syn. — Sophoric; narcotic; sonorific; soporific; lunatic; sedative; quietative.

Opiate (203), a. [Imp. & p. p. OPINATE; p. pr. & vb. n. OPINATING.] [Lat. opinari. To think; to suppose.

Opiate (203), a. 1. Very stiff in adherence to one's opinion. 2. Founded on mere opinion; fancied. 3. Optional (from the Latin, opinion). To suppose that.

Opiate (203), a. A mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on a low degree of probable evidence. 2. The judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; especially, a favorable judgment, from good conduct. 3. The formal decision of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, &c.

Syn. — Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See ESTIMATE.

Opiate (203), a. Stiff or obstinate in opinion.

Opiate (of the), n. A. Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

Opiate (of the)-ly, adv. With undue fondness for one's own opinions or opinions formed by others.

Opiate (of the)-ness, n. Obstinate in opinion.

Opinion, n. [Lat.; Gr. ὅραμα, poppy, juice, diminutive of ὄφρος, ὄφρα, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy.

Opinion, n. [An unmeaning word coined by the Papæ.] A saponaceous emulsified liniment.

Opium, n. [Oriq. opium, in the language of the Indians of Virginia.] (Zol.) A name of several species of musical quadrupeds found in America.

Opionic, n. B. Proposition of or referring to a thing.

Opinion, a. [Lat. opinveres, p. pr. of opinere; to set or place against, to oppose.] 1. Inclined to oppose; disposed to oppose; antagonistic. 2. Situated in front; opposite.

Opinion, n. One who opposes. 2. Especially, one who opposes in a dispute, or other verbal controversy. 3. (Med.) One who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the respondent, or defendant, who maintains it.

Syn. — Adversary; antagonist; opponent.

Opposite (60), a. [Lat. opponere, literally at or before the port, from prefex ob and portus, the port, harbor.] Present at a proper time; recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion.

Syn. — Timely; seasonable; convenient; fit; well-timed; proper.

Oppositeness (100), a. Quality or condition of being opposite or timely.

Opposite (100), n. Flit or convenient time.

Syn. — Occasion; convenience; occurrence. — An occasion is that which, or all that, in our way, or at our own will, or in the course of events; an opportunity is a convenience or fitness of time, place, &c., for the doing of a thing. Hence, opportunities often spring out of situations. We are never sure to meet a person frequently without getting an opportunity to converse with him (as we desire) on a given subject. We act as the occasion may require, or may chance to have an opportunity.

Opposite (100), a. [Imp. & p. p. OPPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. OPPOSING.] [From Lat. opponere, oppositum, to oppose.] 1. To set opposite. 2. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or counteract, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect. 3. To resist, either by physical means, by arguments, or other means. 4. To cope with; to strive against. 5. To resist effectually.

Syn. — To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; oppugn; contraven; check; obstruct.

Oppose (90), a. 1. To; in an adverse manner; with against. [Rare] 2. To make objection or opposition in controversy. [antagonist; an adversary.

Oppose (90), n. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist.

Oppose (90), a. [Lat. oppositum, p. p. of opponere, see supra.] 1. Standing or situated in front; facing. 2. Contrasted with; hostile; adverse. 3. Mutually antagonistic; inconsistent.

Oppose (90), a. One who opposes. 2. That which is opposed or contrary.

Oppose (90), adv. 1. In a situation to face each other. 2. Adversely.

Opposition (100), n. State of being opposed, or placed over against; situation so as to front something else; repugnance; contrariety. 2. Act of opposing: attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; resistance. 3. That which opposes; an obstacle. 4. The collective body of opposers; the party that opposes the collective administration. 5. (Astron.) The situation of two heavily bodies 180° apart.

Syn. — Hostility; obstacle; repugnance; contradiction; inconsistency, &c.

Opposition (100), n. 1. Act of opposing. 2. State of being opposed or overburdened. 3. That which opposes. 4. A sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the head and body.

Syn. — Hardship; cruelty; severity; misery; calominy; deprecation; burden.

Oppress (90), a. 1. Unreasonably burdensome; unreasonably severe. 2. Proceeding from a design to oppress. 3. Overwhelming.

Syn. — Cruel; severe; unjust; tyrannical; heavy; overpowering.
2. Hence, also, a band of instrumental musicians.

Orchestr-al (örk’əstr-əl), a. Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra.

Orch’es-tre (ter), n. The same as ORCHESTRA.

Or-chil, n. The same as archil. See Archil.

Or-chis (ör’kis). [Lat. orchis, Gr. ὄρχις, a plant, with roots in the shape of testicles, from ὄρχος, a testicle.] (Bot.) An endogenous plant, bearing flowers of great beauty in the form of testicles, all over the world. Among familiar species are the lady’s slipper and the sage.

Or-da’i-n, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ORDAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. ORDAINING. (Law.) a. An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (b.) (English Law.) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (c.) (Am. Law.) A judicial officer charged with the conduct of the courts and the administration of justice; a judge of a probate or surrogate. 2. A dining-room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room. 3. (Nautical) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. 4. (Her.) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

Or-da’i-n-a-ry (sometimes colloq. ord’i-n’r-ē), n. 1. (Law.) a. (Civil Law.) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (b.) (English Law.) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (c.) (Am. Law.) A judicial officer charged with the conduct of the courts and the administration of justice; a judge of a probate or surrogate. 2. A dining-room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room. 3. (Nautical) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. 4. (Her.) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

Or-da’i-n-a-ry (sometimes colloq. ord’i-n’r-ē), n. 1. (Law.) a. (Civil Law.) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (b.) (English Law.) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (c.) (Am. Law.) A judicial officer charged with the conduct of the courts and the administration of justice; a judge of a probate or surrogate. 2. A dining-room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room. 3. (Nautical) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. 4. (Her.) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

Or-da’i-n-a-ry (sometimes colloq. ord’i-n’r-ē), n. 1. (Law.) a. (Civil Law.) An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (b.) (English Law.) One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge. (c.) (Am. Law.) A judicial officer charged with the conduct of the courts and the administration of justice; a judge of a probate or surrogate. 2. A dining-room or eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room. 3. (Nautical) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. 4. (Her.) A portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.
fine texture, twisted like a rope with different strands, so as to increase its strength.

Örgasm (Gr. ὀργασμός, therm. from ὀργαστάναι, to swell, especially with lust, to feel an ardent desire.) Immediate excitement or action.

Örgate (Gr. ὀργάτη), n. [Fr. orge, barley.] A grain liquor, extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

Örgý, n. [pl. Örgýs (Gr. ὀργύς); — usually in the pl. [Lat. argia, pl. Gr. ὀργώς, either from ὀργῶς work, or more probably from ὄργος, fury, ὀργία, to swell with lust.] The ceremonies observed by the Greeks and Romans in the worship of Bacchus, which were characterized by wild and frantic revelry; hence, in general, drunken revelry; orgies, orgiastic festivals.

Ör'chálch, n. [Lat. orchilacum, aurichalcum, Gr. ὀρχίλαχος, from ὀρχή, mountain, and κλαίω, brassy. A metallic substance, resembling gold in color, but inferior in lustre.

Ör'tel, n. [L. Lat. oritum, portico, hall, prob. diminutive of Lat. area, a vacant or open space.] (Arch.) A large bay or recessed window, as in a hall, a chapel, or other apartment.

Ör'ient, a. [Lat. oriens, p. pr. of oriíre, to rise.] 1. Rising, as the sun. 2. Oriental. 3. Bright; shining; hence, of superior quality; perfect.

Ör'ient al, a. The eastern horizon; the East. 2. Hence of or situated in the Orient.

Ör'ient al, n. A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world. [orientals.]

Ör'ient al ism, n. Any system or doctrine peculiar to or oriental.

Ör'ient al ist, n. 1. An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; an oriental. 2. One versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Örä' se, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ORIENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ORIENTATING.] To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction, or to veer toward the east.

Ör'ient a' tion, n. 1. The process of determining the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings. 2. The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth’s axis. 3. An aspect or fronting to the east.

Ör'ific n. [Lat. orifício, from os, oris, a mouth, and facere, to make. The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

Ör'iflamb (Flam.), n. [Fr. oriflame, oriflam, L. oriflameum, Gr. ὄρφλαμα, fr. Gr. ὀρφλαμος, and ὀρφλαμός, gold, and ἀλαμς, a little hair.] So called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points and borne on a gilded lance. The ancient royal standard of the Franks.

Öri'gin, n. [Lat. origo, originis, from orií, to rise, to become visible.] 1. First existence or beginning of any thing. 2. That from which any thing primarily proceeds.

Syn. — Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation. — Origin denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; source presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences. The origin of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can deny that it is the source of most of the calamities of our race.

Ör'ginal, n. Origin; commencement; source. 2. That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; hence, the parent stock of art, manuscript, text, &c. 3. The precise language employed by a writer. 4. A person of marked peculiarity. [Colloq. 5. (Nat. Hist.) The stock of a series of living forms, in which a variety is considered to have originated. 6. One who has new and striking ideas."

Ör'ginal, a. Pertaining to the origin or being. 2. Preceding all others; first in order. 3. Not translated; employment of the native tongue to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought. Original sin (Theol.), the first sin of Adam, namely, his eating of the forbidden fruit (Gen. iii.) which, other than the imputation of Adam’s sin to his posterity, or a natural corruption and tendency to sin inherited from him. Syn. — First; primitive; pristine; inventive; peculiar.

O'ri-gi-nal' ity, n. Quality or state of being original.

O'ri-gi-nal' ly, adv. 1. Primarily; from the beginning. 2. At first. 3. By the first author; at the time of formation.

O'ri-gi-nate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ORIGINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. ORIGINATING.] To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence. 2. To have origin; to begin to exist or originate.

O'ri-gi-nation, n. Act of bringing or coming into existence. 2. Mode of production or bringing into being.

O'ri-gi-ni-tor, n. One who originates.

Öri-öle, n. [O. Fr. oriel, corner, for loral, with the article, from l'or, aureole, aureole, aureus, dim. of aureus, i.e., from aurum, gold.] (Ornith.) A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow, mixed with black.

Or'iel, n. [Originally a celebratory hunter in the Greek mythology, after whom this constellation was named.] (Astron.) A large and bright constellation, crossed by the equatorial line.

Or'ión, n. [O. Fr. from Lat. orare, to pray.] A prayer or supplication. [Poet.]

Or'lop, n. [D. overloup, the upper deck, lit. a running over or overflowing, from overlopen, to run over.] (Naut.) The upper deck or forecastle of a ship; or that, in all vessels, on which the cabin is placed.

Or'moluy, n. [Fr. or moulus, from, or gold, Lat. aurum, and moulin, p. p. of mouler, to grind, to mill, Lat. molere.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains.

Or'ment, n. [Lat. ornamentum, from ornaere, to adorn.] That which embellishes; embellishment; decoration.

Or'ment, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ORNAMENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ORNAMENTING.] To make beautiful or furnish with embellishments.

Syn. — To adorn; embellish; deck; decorate; beautify. See ABORD.

Or'men'tal, a. Serving to orna; embellishing.

Or'men-men'tation, n. 1. Act or art of ornamentation; or state of being ornamented. 2. That which ornament; ornamentation.

Or'mate, n. [Lat. ornatus, p. p. of ornare, to adorn.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

Or'mate-ly, adv. In an ornamental manner.

Or'mate-ness, n. The state of being ornate.

Or'mith'ic-ni'te, n. [Gr. ὄρθις, ὄρθος, bird, and νυξ, night. (Palaen.) The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone.

Or'nith-log'i-cal, a. Pertaining to ornithology.

Or'nith-logy, n. The science or description of birds. See ORNITHOLOGY.

Or'nith-o'hy'naüs (Orl'k'us), n. [Gr. ὄρθις, ὄρθος, bird, and ὄψως, sneet, beak, from ὠψ, to growl, snaro.] (Zool.) A mammal of the shape and size of the otter, with a horned beak resembling that of a duck, with four webs and formed for swimming. It is only found in Australia.

Or'graph'ic-al, a. Of, or pertaining to, orography.

Or'graph-phy, n. [Gr. γραφή, a mountain, and γράφειν, to describe.] An account of mountains.

Or'no'gry'cal, a. [See ORONOLOGY.] Pertaining to a description of mountains.

Or'ro-go'gy, n. [Gr. ὄρος, mountain, and γράφειν, to describe.] The science or description of mountains.

Öro-tänd, a. Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical.

Öro'phän, n. [Gr. ὀρφής, allied to Lat. orbis, Gr. ὀρβις.] A child who is becaused of both father and
mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Orphan, n. Bequeathed of parents.

Orphan-age, n. State of being an orphan.

Orphaned, a. Bereft of parents or friends.

Orphan-ism, n. The state of having an orphan.

Orpheus, a. Pertain to Orpheus, a poet who is represented as having had the power of moving inanimate bodies by the music of his lyra. [Gr. ορφέας, from ορφή, a lyre; a kind of monochord, from ορφίν, gold, and πιγμένιον, pigment.] The trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow color, and having a resinous lustre. It is used in dyeing.

Or'ton, v. a. [So named by Sir Richard Steele, in compliment to the Earl of Orrery, for whom one of the first machines was made.] A piece of apparatus designed to fill a vessel to a variable size, positions, orbits, &c., of the bodies of the solar system.

Or'tris, n. [Probably corrupted from Iris.] 1. (Bot.) A plant; flower-de-luce, or fluer-de-lis. Its root has an agreeable odor, resembling that of violets. 2. (Cont.) From obs. offray, gold fringe, from Fr. or (Lat. aurum), gold, and frasse (from Friesland), fringe, stuff. A sort of gold or silver lace. 3. A peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

Or'th'o-dox, a. [Gr. ὁ δόξα, from δόξα, right, true, and δέκτη, opinion.] 1. Sound in the Christian faith; — opposed to heretical. 2. According with the doctrines of (Greeks) 500 B.C. [Ger.].

Or'th'o-doxly, adv. In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith.

Or'th'o-doxness, n. State of being sound in the faith.

Or'th'o-graph, a. 1. Soundness of faith; A belief in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. 2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines.

Or'th'o-dromies, n. sing. [Gr. ὁ δρόμος, running straight, right, and ὁ δρόμος, a straight way; to run.] The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle.

Or'th'o-drony, n. Art or act of sailing on a great circle.

Or'th'o-epic, a. Pertaining to orthoepy, or the ortho-epيط-al, right pronunciation of words.

Or'th'o-ep'i-cal, adv. In an orthoepical manner.

Or'th'o-epist, n. One who is skilled in orthoepy.

Or'th'o-epy, n. [Gr. ὁ δρόμος, from δόξα, right, and ὁ δρόμος, a straight way; to run.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

Or'th'o-gon'al, a. [Gr. ὁδός, right, and γωνία, angle; ὁδόγωνον, ὁδόγωνος, rectangular.] Right-angled; rectangular; at right angles.

Or'th'o-graph-pher, n. One who spells words correctly and, in general, to common usage.

Or'th'o-graph'ic, a. Pertaining to orthography, or the ortho-graph'ical, phy. 2. (Geom.) Pertaining to orthography, or the ortho-graph'ical-ly, adv. In an orthographical ortho-graph'phy, n. [Gr. ὁδογραφία, from ὁδός, right, and γράφειν, to write.] 1. Art or practice of writing words; the science of letters, according to common usage; spelling. 2. The part of grammar which treats of this subject. (Geom.) Delineation of an object by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object; an elevation, showing all the parts in their proper proportions.

Or'th'o-ped'y, n. [Gr. ὁδός, straight, and ὄπτης, a foot.] Med. The art or practice of curing the deformities of the foot.

Or'th'o-pter-ous, a. [Gr. ὁδός, straight, and πτέρων, feather, wing, from πτέρωσις, πτέρωσις, to fly.] (Entom.) Having wings covers of a uniform texture throughout, through the whole wing, not at the tip, where sub, under which are the true wings, which fold longitudinally, like a fan.

Or'tive, a. [Lat. ortus, from oriis, oris, to rise.] Of, or relating to, the time or act of rising, as of a star; the ter-race, n. (Zool.) A variety of South American antelope.

Os'cil-lät, v. i. [imp. & p. p. os'cil-lat-ed; p. pr. & vb. n. os'cil-lat-ing.] [Lat. oscil·lare, oscillatum, from oscilam, a swing.] To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway.

Os'cil-la-tion, n. Act of oscillating; vibration.

Os'cil-la-tory, a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.

Os'cil-tan-pap, a. 1. Act of gaping. 2. Unusual sleepiness; drowsiness.

Os'cil-tant, a. [Lat. oscil·lans, p. pr. of oscil·lare. See Os·cil-late.] Act of gaping; gaping.

Os'cil-late, v. i. [Lat. oscil·lare, oscillatum, from os, the mouth, and citare, to put into quick motion, intensive form of cerre, to put in motion.] To gaze with sleepiness; to yawn.

Os'cil-lat·ion, n. [Lat. oscilatio.] Act of yawning or gaping from sleeplessness.

Os'cul·lant, a. [Lat. osculas, p. pr. of oscul·lare, to kiss.] 1. Adhesive; clinging; adhering. 2. Of, pertaining to, kissing. 3. Interchangeable in character, or on the border between two groups.

Os'cul·late, v. t. [imp. & p. p. oscu·lated; p. pr. & vb. n. oscu·lating.] [Lat. oscula·ri, osculatum, to kiss; from oscularium, a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of os, mouth.] 1. To kiss. (Geom.) To touch, as one curve another, or as two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact.

Os'cul·late, v. i. 1. To kiss. (Geom.) To touch.

Os·cu·la·tion, n. 1. Act of kissing. 2. (Geom.) Contact of one curve with another.

Os·cu·la·to·ry (ō sku·la·to·re) (Goth.) a. Of, or pertaining to, kissing. 2. (Geom.) Capable of osculating.

Os'ier (ō'zher), n. [Armor. oszil, oszil, Gr. ὀσιός, ὀσίος, ὀσία, ὀσία, ὀσία, which is last, dim. of os, mouth; a species of willow, or the twig of willow, used for making baskets.] A species of willow, or the twig of willow, used for making baskets.

Os·min·li, n.; pl. os'min·li. A Turkish official, — so called from Osman, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia; also, less properly, a native Turk.

Os·na·bürg, n. A small town in the Rhine, imported originally from Osnabrug in Germany.

Os·pry, n. [Corrupted from ossifraga, q. v.] (Omith.) A long-winged eagle of a yellow-brown, or brown color, with a white face and neck. It lives on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water.

Os·se·l·lum, n. [Fr. ossetz, lit. a little bone, dim. of os, bone, ossis, a bone.] A small bone growing on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

Os·se·ous (ō se·ous), a. [Lat. osseus, from os, bone.] Composed of bone; resembling bone; bony.

Os·síc·le (ō'sık·l), n. [Lat. ossículum, dim. of os, ossis, bone.] A small bone.

Os·si·fer·ous, a. [Lat. os, ossis, a bone, and ferre, to bear.] Containing or yielding bone; bone-bearing, bone, and facere, to make. Having power to ossify or change carious and membranous substances to bone.

Os·si·fix·a·tion, n. (Med.) The change, or process of changing, into a bony substance. 2. The state of being changed into a bony substance.

Os·sif·ra·ge, n. [Lat. ossífraga, ossífrages, from ossífragus, bone-cleaving, bone-cleaving, from os, ossis, a bone, and frama, gera, fraction, to break. Of Ospray.] The young of the sea-eagle or baid eagle; — formerly so called.

Os·si·fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ossified; p. pr. & vb. n. ossifying.] [From Lat. os, ossis, bone, and facere, to make.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone.

Os·si·fy, v. t. To become bone or bony.

Os·siv·o·ral, a. [Lat. os, ossis, bone, and vorare, to devour.] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

Os·su·ary (ō sū·re·re), n. [Lat. ossuárium, from os, ossis, bone.] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a burial vault.

Os·tén·si·ble, a. [See ÖSTENT.] Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest; apparent.

Os·tén·si·bly, adv. In an ostensible manner.

Os·ten·sion, n. Shown, exhibiting, ostentation, ostentation.

Os·tén·t, or Os·tén·t, n. [Lat. ostentium, ostentum, from ostendere, to show.] 1. Appearance; air; manner. 2. Show; manifestation; token. 3. A portent.

Os·ten·tató·ous, a. 1. Act of making an ambitious display; pretentious parade.

Syn. — Parade; pageantry; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting. See PARADE.

Os·ten·tató·ous, a. 1. Fond of excessive or ostentatious display. 2. Pretentious.
OUT-BUILDING. n. A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house or dwelling; an out-house.

OUT-BURST, n. A breaking or bursting out.

OUTCAST, n. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; hence, a degraded person; a vagabond.

OUTER, a. Beyond, or at a distance from the main body or design; remote. 2. Being on the exterior or front.

OUT-MARCH, v. t. To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

OUT-MEASURE (out-mézh'-ur), v. t. To exceed in measure.

OUT-NUMBER, v. t. To exceed in number.

OUT-OF-DOORS, a. Being out of the house; in the open air; out-doors.

OUT-OF-DOORS, adv. Out of the house; out-doors.

OUT-OF-THE-WAY, a. Different from the ordinary way or fashion; uncommon; unusual; singular.

OUTPORT, n. A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade.

OUTPOST, n. (Mil.) a. A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of the troops at a sacrifice.

OUT-POUR, v. t. To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.


OUT-RAGE, n. [L. lat. ultimum, from Lat. ulta, beyond.) Injurious violence offered to persons or things; gross injury.

OUT. — Affront; insult; abuse.

OUT-RI'GEOUS, a. Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding the limits of reason or of decency.

SYN. — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious; enormous.

OUT-RI'GEOUS-ly, adv. In an outrageous manner.

OUT-RI'GEOUS-NESS, n. Quality of being outrageous.

OUT-RANK, v. t. To take the precedence of, or be superior to, in rank; to rank above.

OUTRE (Ou'tra), a. [Fr. p. p. of outrer, to exaggerate, from Lat. outrare, Fr. outre, beyond.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

OUT-RIDE, v. t. To race or extend beyond.

OUT-RI'DE, v. t. To ride faster than; [vehicle.

OUT-RI'DER, v. t. To travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.

OUT-RI'DER, n. A servant on horseback who attends a gentleman.

OUT-RI'GHER, n. (Naut.) Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, &c.

OUT-RIGHT (ou'-right), adv. 1. Immediately; without delay; at once; instantly. 2. Completely; utterly.


OUT-SPAN, n. The space between or distance of things sold. 3. To bring, or be sold for, a higher price.

OUT-SPAN, v. t. To exceed in amount of sales. 2. To exceed in the sale of things sold.

OUT-SPAN, a. On the outside; exterior; external.

OUT-SPAN, n. One not belonging to the concern, party, &c., spoken of. [Recent.]

OUT-SPAN, n. A border; a post; a suburb.

OUT-SPAN, v. t. To extend; to spread.

OUT-SPAN, v. t. To project outward from the main body.

OUT-SPAN, v. t. To stretch or spread out; to extend; to leave behind.

OUT-SPAN, v. t. To outrun; to advance beyond; to out-talk (j awk'), v. t. To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

OUT-SKILL, n. A border; a post; a suburb.

OUT-SKILL, v. t. To extend; to spread.

OUT-SKILL, v. t. To project outward from the main body.

OUT-SKILL, v. t. To stretch or spread out; to extend; to leave behind.

OUT-SKILL, v. t. To outrun; to advance beyond; to out-talk (j awk'), v. t. To overpower by talking; to exceed in talking.

OUT-VAL-UATE, v. t. To exceed in price or value.

OUT-VAL-UATE, v. t. To exceed in price or value.

OUT-VAL-UATE, v. t. To exceed in number of votes given; to vote for;

OUT-VAL-UATE, v. t. To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

OUT-VAL-UATE, n. The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

OUTWARD, a. [Eng. out and ward.] 1. Forming the

food, fôd; firm, rûde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as, exist, linger; link; this
fasten, make, compose.] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Paág, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PAÁGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PÁNNING.] To mark or number the pages of.

Páag'cnt (páaj'ont or páaj'ant), n. [Prob. fr. A.-S. peceode, p. p. of peccan, to poise, to deceive, as by false appearances or representation.] 1. Something showy, without stability or duration. 2. A spectacle or exhibition for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public. 3. In general, an exhibition, a spectacle.

Syn. - Display; show; pomp; finery.

Páag'cnt-ry (páaj'ont-ry or páaj'ant-ry), n. Pompous exhibition or spectacle; show.

Páág'nal, a. [See Pág.] Consisting of pages.

Páai-náthi, n. Act of paging a book; figures, or other signs, used to indicate the number of the pages.


Pa-go-da, n. [Hind. & Per. bhal-kodah, a house of idols, or abode of God, from Per. bhal, an idol, and kadih, a house, a temple.] 1. A temple in the East Indies and China, in which idols are worshipped. 2. A gold or silver coin, formerly current in Hindostan, varying in value from 7s. 4d. sterling, or about 62½d., to 1s., or 32½d.

Pál, n. [L. Ger. balie, balje, D. balje.] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for water, milk, or other liquids.

Pálfül, n.; pl. PÁLFÜLÜS. The quantity that a pail will hold.

Pálín, n. [Lat. poena, penalty, punishment, torment, pain, tribulation ; Gr. poíené, a punishment, or denounced.] 1. An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree; bodily distress; suffering; specifically, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth. 2. Uneasiness of mind; mental distress. 3. Labor; toil; toilful effort; task; chiefly in the plural form.

Pálm, n.; pl. PÁLUMS. As used in this sense, although really in the plural, commonly used as a singular noun.

Pámm, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAÁMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAÁMING.] To affect with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity. 2. To afflict or render uneasy in mind.

Syn. - To disquiet; to trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

Pámlén, n. 1. Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental. 2. Requiring labor or toil; difficult.

Syn. - Disquieting; troublesome; afflicting; distressing; grievous; laborious; toilsome; difficult; arduous.

Pámlén-ly, adv. In a painful manner; with suffering, affliction, uneasiness, or distress.

Pámlén-xess, n. The quality or condition of being pained; discomfort or distress.

Pálném (pálném), n. [Norm. Fr. payném, from Lat. pagánus. See PÁGNAN.] A pagan; an infidel.

Pállness, n. Free from pain; relieved from pain or trouble.

Páung, n. Care; trouble. See PÁIN, n. 4.

Páin-ték-or, n. One who takes pains; a laborious person.

Páin-tik-ing, a. Carefully laborious; sparing no pains.

Páin-tik-ing, n. Careful and conscientious exertion; labor.

Páint, n. 1. A composition of coloring matter used in painting; pigment. 2. A cosmetic for improving the complexion.

Páint, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAÁTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAÁTING.] 1. To apply paint to; to represent by means of colors or hues. 2. To describe by means of colors or hues. 3. Hence, to describe vividly; to delineate; to image.

Syn. - To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; delineate; draw; describe.

Páint, v. i. 1. To practice the art of painting. 2. To color one's face by way of beautifying it.

Páin' ter, n. One whose occupation is to paint.

Páint'er, n. [Fr. peintre, p. p. of peindre, to paint, net, gun, a net, with which holds, painte, a lace, cord.] (Neut.) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any thing.

Páint'ing, n. 1. Act or employment of laying on colors. 2. Art of representing natural objects on a plane surface, by means of colors; also, vivid description in words. 3. That which is painted; a picture.

Syn. - See Picture.

Páir (pár), n. [Lat. par, from par, a., equal.] Two things
PAIR

of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; a couple; a bower.

Syn.—Flight, sight. — Originally, pair was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of pairs, or equal or similar things together. Between the 14th and 15th centuries, Johnson speaks of a pair (set) of chess-men; also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a pair (pack) of cards. A "pair of stairs" was, in like manner, the original expression, as given by earlier lexicographers, by Howel, &c., and is still in popular use, though flight was also introduced at a later period.

PAIR, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAIRED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAIRING.] 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. 2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

PAIR, v. t. To unite in couples; to form a pair of.

To pair off, to go off in a pair or in pairs; hence, to make an agreement with or above an opposite opinion by which, etc., of both are withheld.

Pâlance, n. [Lat. palatum, from Palatium, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage, resides.

Pâl-din, n. [From L. palatinus, from palatium, palace, q. v.] A distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

Pâr-lis-trà, n. See PÆLESTRÀ.


Pâl-ta-blo, a. Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.

Pâl-tal, a. Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of the palate.

Pâl-tal, n. A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

Pâl-âte, n. [Lat. palatium.] 1. (Anat.) The roof of the mouth. Its fixed portion is called the hard palate, and the movable, mucous, curian continuous with its posterior margin, is called the soft palate. 2. The seat or paper of gustation; relish; taste. 3. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

Pâl-lâtial, a. Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

Pâl-lâtîc (158), n. [From palatc.] Belonging to the palace.

Pâl-lâtâte, n. The province or seigniory of a patrician.

Pâl-lâtine, a. [Lat. palatinus, from palatium. See PÆLESTRÀ.] Pertaining to, or to a high officer of a palace.

Count palatine, a count possessing royal jurisdiction.—County palatine, a county to which the proprietor possessed royal rights and jurisdiction.

Pâl-lâtine, n. A count palatine.

Pâl-lîne, a. Of, or pertaining to, the palate.

Pâl-lîn, n. [Sp. paladar, a word, Fr. paléter, a talk, from Lat. parabola, Gr. παραβολή, a comparison, a parable, in Low Lat. a sentence, a word.] 1. Idle talk; blurriness. 2. A conference or deliberation.

Pâl-lâ-ver, n. or v. t. [imp. & p. p. PÂL-LÂVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PÂL-LÂVERING.] To hold a palaver; to use idle, deceitful talk; to flatter.

Pâl-lâ-ver-er, n. One who palavers.

Pâl, a. [compar. PALE; superl. PALEST.] [Fr. pâle, Lat. pallidus, from pallire, to be or look pale.] 1. Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white. 2. Of a faint luster.

Syn. —White; whitish; wan; pallid; dim; faint.


Pâl, n. [A.-S., from Lat. pallus.] 1. A pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket. 2. An inclosing boundary; a limit; a fence. 3. Space inclosed; an inclosure; a limited territory. 4. (Her.) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad, perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the centre and the superimposed or subordinate ordinaries, and occupying one third of the field.

Pâl, v. t. To inclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.

Pâl-le-çœòus, a. [Lat. palaes, chaff.] (Bot.) Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it.

Pâl-nâs, n. The quality or condition of being pale; defect of color; waggish;

Pâl-le-gâ-rê-phâr, n. One skilled in paleography.

Pâl-le-o-graph'î-cal, a. Of, or pertaining to, paleography.

Pâl-le-o-graph'î-cally, adv. In a paleographic manner.

Pâl-le-o-grâph'ô, n. [From Gr. παλαῖς, ancient, and γράφειν, to write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing. 2. Art or science of deciphering ancient documents.

Pâl-le-o-Âl-gîc, n. One conversant with paleology.

Pâl-le-o-gî-ón, n. [Gr. παλαιογιόν, from paleo- and -gion.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; archæology.

Pâl-le-on-tâ-Âl-gî-ôn, n. [Gr. παλαιονταλγείών, ancient, and οτά, the things which exist, beings, and Αγές, discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

Pâl-êts-trâ, n. [Lat. palatia, Gr. παλάτστρα, from palæa, a shelter, from παλέειν, to wrestle.] (Antiq.) 1. A wrestling. 2. The place of wrestling.

Pâl-êts-tri-an-an, a. Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

Pâl-êts-tri-âl, a. Pertaining to a palæum, or place of wrestling.

Pâlêttë, n. [Fr. a battledoor, pattle,] (Paint.) A thin oval-shaped board, or tablet, with a thumbhole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.

Pâl-le-Ârê, n. [Lat. parare, from Lat. paravere, from Lat. paraveri, a horse for extraordinary occasions, from Gr. παρά, along, beside, and Lat. veres, a partner.] 1. A saddle-horse for the road or other ordinary purposes. 2. A small horse suitable for ladies.

Pâl-êrô-gû, n. [Gr. παλαιογοι, from παλαῖς, again, and ὁς, speech, discourse.] A manuscript which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Pâl-lêm-sêôst (84), n. [From Gr. παλαιομεταστός, scratched or scraped again, παλαιομεταστός, a palimpsest, from παλαῖς, again, and ὁς, speech, discourse.] To rub, to rub out; to expunge or make void of a word or part of a sentence for the sake of greater energy.

Pâl-le-pass-sëôrd (94), n. [From Gr. παλαιοπασσὸρι, a forerunner of the term, a new and a new, a new, to run.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, madam.

Pâl-lëng, n. Pales in general; a fence formed with pales; an inclosure.

Pâl-lê-nödë, n. [Gr. παλαιόποδα, from παλαῖς, again, and ὀδός, a road, p. r. v. n. PAILLANTING.] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with stakes or posts.

Pâl-ë-sha, n. A pole, a stake, or a small pole or way.

Pall (pâl), n. [From Lat. pallium, cover, cloak, mantle.] 1. A cloak; a mantle. 2. A consecrated vestment in the form of a scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crime. 3. A large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

Pâl (pâl), n. [See PÂL.] A dent or click; a pall.

Pâl (pâl), n. 1. To cloak; to cover or invest.

Pâl (pâl), n. [imp. & p. p. PAI LÂTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PÂLÂTED.] —O. Fr. pale, palle, pale, wan, sallow. See PALE. To become pale; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid.

Pâl, v. t. To make pale or insipid. 2. To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress. 3. To sate; to clove.

Pâl-lëld-i-tëm, n. [Lat.; Gr. Παλαλλάκτων, from Παλλάκτης, Pallāktēs, Pallāktēs.] (Antiq.) A statue of the goddess Pallace, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy. 2. Something that affords effectual defense, protection, and safety. 3. (Chem.) A metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, of a steel-gray color and fibrous structure [a furnace.]

Pâl-lë-rër, n. One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

Pâllet (pâl'ët), n. [Dim. of Lat. palla, a shovelful, spade.] 1. (Paint.) A little oval board. See PALETTE.] 2. A wooden implement of various forms, and used for crucible-makers, &c.

Pâl-le-ver, n. 1. A lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receives the immediate impulse of the escape-wheel, or balance-wheel.

Pâl-le-zët (pâl'ët), n. From Lat. palleae, chaf.] A small and poor or rude bed.

cover, from pallium, a cloak, mantle.] 1. To cover with excuse to soften by favorable representations. 2. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate.

Sym. — To cover; cloak; hide; extenuate; conceal. — Extenuate and cloak, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense to indicate the denying or lessening of the disgraceful circumstances of an offense. 2. Mitigation or abatement, as of a disease.

Pall-i-a-tive, a. 1. Serves to palliate; palliating.

Pall-i-a-ti-ve, a. 1. That which extenuates. 2. That which abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Pall-id, a. [Lat. pallidus, from pallere, to be or look pale.] Pale in color; pale; wan.

Pall-Id-ness, n. Paleliness; wansness.

Pall-mall (pél-mèl), n. [O. Fr. palmaill, It. palla-maglia, from palla, a ball, and maglio, Fr. mail, Eng. mail, from Lat. maila, a hammer, maillet, mallet.] An old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch. The name was also applied to the mallet used, and to the place where the game occurred.

Pallor, n. [Lat. pallere, to be or look pale.] Paleleness; pallidity.

Pall (pál), n. [Lat. palma, Gr. paláma.] 1. The inner part of the hand. 2. A linear measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a measure of length equal to four inches or sometimes to three inches. 3. The broad, triangular, bristly edge of an animal's arm at the end of the arms. 4. The broad part of the horns of a full-grown deer. 5. An instrument used by sail-makers to force a needle through canvas. [Bot.] A perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud. 7. A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing. 8. Hence, a token of success or triumph.


Pál'má Christí. [Lat. palm of Christ.] (Bot.) The castor-oil plant; so called from its hand-shaped leaves.

Pál'mar, a. [Lat. palmares, from palma, palm of the palm-leaf; or hand.] 1. Belonging to the palm or to the interior of the hand. 2. Having the breadth of a palm.

Pál'ma-ry, a. Worthy of the palm; pre-eminent; superior; palm; chief.

Pál'mán, a. [Lat. palmatus, from palma, the palm.] Pál'mán-fed, of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.

Pál'mer (pál'mér), n. 1. One who palms or cheats. 2. One who visits the Holy Land and leaves his sacred places after he has bore a branch of palm in token thereof; an incessant pilgrim.

Pál'mer-worm (pál'mér-wúrm), a. A kind of hairy worm; a name loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which travel or wander, as if on the palm, and devour leaves and herbage.

Pál-mé-to, n. [Dim. of Lat. palma, a palm.] A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States. (f.) A kind of palm called also the cabbage-tree.

Pál-mif-fer-ous, a. [Lat. palmifer, from palma, a palm, and firr, to bear.] Bearing palms.

Pál-mí-ferèd, a. [Lat. palmipes, palmí-pedís, broad-footed, from palma, palm of the hand, and pes, pedís, a foot.] Having the top connected by a membrane with a foot or digit, as a water-dove.

Pál-mí-péd, n. (Ornith.) A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

Pál'mis-ter, n. [Lat. palma, the palm of the hand.] One who professed to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

Pál-mi-try, n. [See supra.] The pretended art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

Pálm-Súnday (pálm-súndá), n. (Ecd.) The Sunday next before Easter; so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Pál'my (pál'mi), a. 1. Bearing palms. 2. Worthy of the palm; deserving of great honor.

Pálp, n. [From Lat. palpare, to stroke, palpus, palpum, a stroking.] (Anat.) A jointed, sensorial organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects; a feeler.

Pál'pa-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being palpable.

Pál'pa-bles, a. [Lat. palpabilis. See supra.] 1. Perceptible by and capable of being felt. 2. Easily perceptible; plain; obvious.

Pál-pa-ble-ness, n. Quality of being palpable.

Pál'pa-bly, adv. In a palpable manner; plainly.

Pál-pi-ta-tion, n. [Lat. palpitatione, from palpere. See PALPE.] The act of touching or feeling.

Pál'pe-bral, a. [Lat. palpebralis, from palpebra, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eye-brow.

Pál'pe-bros, a. Having large eye-brows.

Pál'pe-tâte, c. i. [imp. & p. p. PALPIPPITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PALPIPPITATING.] [Lat. palpissera, palpitationem, intensive form of palpere. See PALPE.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throbb; to pulsate violently; to flutter.

Pál'pi-tâ-tion, n. A beating of the heart; especially a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

Pál'grá-vih, n. [Lfr. pálgrá-f, fr. Gr. pálgrá-fos, from pál, palm, fr. pal, palm, fr. Ol. plaim, Gk. pláge, a count.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's count; a count palatine.

Pál-grá-vic, n. [Lfr. pálgrá-f, fr. Gr. pálgrá-fos, from pál, palm, fr. pal, palm, fr. Ol. plaim, Gk. pláge, a count.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's count; a count palatine.

Pál'grá-vic, n. [Lfr. pálgrá-f, fr. Gr. pálgrá-fos, from pál, palm, fr. pal, palm, fr. Ol. plaim, Gk. pláge, a count.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's count; a count palatine.

Pál-sce-al, a. Affected with palsy; paralytic.

Pál'sied (pál'sid), a. Palsied with. Affected with palsy.

Pál'sy, n. [Contr. from Lat. paroysis, Gr. pará-optos, from par, besides, from palaio, palaio, palaio, to loosen, from palaio, palaio, a tangle. See PARALYSIS.] (Med.) A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, of sensation, and of voluntary motion; paralysis.


Pál'ter, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PALTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PALTERING.] [See PALTRY.] To act in an insincere or false manner; to trifl; to fool.

Pál'ter-er, n. One who pails, falls, or short.

Pál'try, adv. Despiciably; meanly.

Pál'tri-ness, n. State of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

Pál'try, a. [Scimper, PALTRIER; superl. PALTRIEST.] [L. Ger. paltrig, paltrig, niggard, from palte, pitte, a rag, a tatter.] Destitute of worth; characterized by meanness.

Sym. — Contemptible; despicable; pitiful; worthless; mean; vile. See CONTUMIBLE.

Pá-lú'dal, a. [From Lat. palus, paludis, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

Pál'y, a. [From pale, a.] Pale; wanting color. [Poet.]

Pál'mpóng, pl. [Peruv. pál’s-pál, field, plain.] Vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Pál'm-pér, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PAMPERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAMPERING.] 0. Fr. pampérer, to furnish, or cover with wine-leaves; hence, to train or nurse into luxuriant growth, from Fr. pample, a vine-branch, vine with its leaves, from Lat. pampinus, a vine-leaf. — To feed to the full; to gratify unduly or inordinately; to glut.

Pál'mphlet, n. [From Of. Fr. pample, palm of the hand, and fœuillet, N. fr. feuillet, a leaf, dim. of feu, m., N. fr. feuille, f., from Lat. folium, pl. folia; or from Lat. folium, pl. folia, a thread, is the sliced page, stitched together with a thread. See Ol. fr. folio, consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets of paper, stitched together, but not bound.

Pál'mphlet-er, n. A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pál'mo, n. [A.-S. panne, D. pén, Icel. & L. lanum, O. H. Ger. panna, panna.] 1. A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for various domestic purposes; also, any similar vessel. — 2. The part of a flint-lock which holds the primer. 3. The skull; the brain-pan; the cranium. 4. The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water.

Pál’m-cô-çã [pál’m-kô-çã], n. [Lat., from Gr. pál’m-kô-çã, from pál’m-kô-çã, all-healing, from pál’m-kô-çã, pál’m-kô-çã, all, and êkô-çã, to heal.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Pál’s-dá, n. [Lat. palus, pén, bread.] Bread boiled

Pál’s-do, n. [water and sweetened.

ät, é, ê, &c.; long; ä, å, å, short; çäre, fär, åsk, åll, what; èrè, vgl, térn; plique, fur; söm, ö, dgl, wglf,
Pan’čelke, n. A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an open fire; scone. (Ecol.)

Pan’čere-as, or Pan’čere-as, n. [Gr. πάρισσα, from παρά, all, and σέσχω, flesh, meet.] (Anat.) A gland in the abdomen, beneath the stomach. It pours its secretion into the alimentary duct, which is called also the pancreas. (Ecol.)

Pan’čere-átie, a. Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pan’de-án, a. [From Pan.] Of, or relating to, Pan.

Pan’deect, n. [From Gr. πανδέκτης, all-receiving, all-accepting, all-taking, and δέκτης, a receiver.] 1. A treatise which contains the whole of any science. 2. pl. The digested code of Roman civil law of Justinian.

Pan’déntie, a. [Gr. πάντες, πάντα, all, and δέντος, the people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pan-de-móni-óm, n. [From Gr. πάντα, πᾶς, all, and δέντρα, a demon.] The great hall or council-chamber of democracy, in which the multitude of the people, called the demos, has the right of take, and of deciding the laws of the state.

Pan’dér, n. [From Pandarus, a leader in the Trojan war, who procured for Troilus the love of Chryseis.]

Pan’dér, v. i. [From pan-der, to procure.]

Pan’dér, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. pan-dere’d; p. pr. & vb. n. pan-dering.] To procure the gratification of the lust of.

Pan’dér, v. t. To act as agent for the lusts of others; hence, to minister to the evil designs or passions of others.

Pan’dór, or Pan’dóre, n. [See BANDOR.] An ancient instrument of music of the lute kind; a bandoneon.

Pan’dôrin, n. Any piece, place, piece, place, or com- partment. Especially, a square plate of glass. A piece of square silic or other cloth in a garment for ornament.

Pan’e-gýr, n. [Lat. pancycranti”c, Gr. παντογράφος, κ. λόγος.] An oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; eulogy.

Pan’e-gýr, n. a. Containing praise or eulogy; en-

Pan’e-gýr-al, n. Complimentary.

Pan’e-gýríst, n. [Gr. παντογράφος, from παντογράφαι, to celebrate or attend a public festival, to make a set public of, acknowledge, especially a panegyrist; an orator; an eulogist; or an orator, by either writing or speaking.


Pan’e-gyrist, n. To bestow praise.

Pan’él, n. [O. Fr., dimin. of pane, shirt, lappet, part of a wall, side. See Pane.] 1. (Arch.) A compartment, usually with raised margins, as in wainscoting, doors, &c. 2. (Mason.) One of the faces of a hewn stone. 3. (Painting.) A thin board on which a picture is painted. 4. (Law.) A schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as juries by the sheriff; hence, the whole jury.

Pan’él, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. paneled; p. pr. & vb. n. paneeling.] To form with panels.

Pan’g, n. [Cf. A-S. pynge, to prick. See Pain.] A muscle on the side of the body, and subject to violent pain; a pain.

Syn.—Agyne; anguis; distress. See Agony.

Pan’é, n. [See infra.] A sudden fright; especially, one without real cause, or inspired by a trilling cause.

Pan’é, n. [Lat. panicum.] To cause, or be the cause, of a sudden fright ascribed to Pan.] Extreme or sudden, imaginary, and causeless; said of fear or fright.

Pan’é, n. [Lat. panicum.] (Bot.) Panic-grass; also, the grain of the panicus.

Pan’é-grass, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Panicum; Pan’e-grass, n. [Gr. πανθέρας, from παν, πᾶς, all, and ὁμαλός, equal, even, regulated, in a branched race, as in oats.

Pan’néde’, n. [O. Fr. from panader, to prance or curvet, as a horse.] The curvet of a horse.

Pan’a’ner (or pan’ni’er), n. [From Lat. panierun, a basket, from panis, bread.] A wicker-basket for carrying fruit, &c., on a horse.

Pan’a’ner, n. (Bot.) Panic-grass.

Pan’o-ply, n. [Gr. παντελία, from παν, πᾶς, all, and ὁμαλός, tool, implement of war, arms, harness.] Armament: a full suit of defensive armor.

Pan’o-rám’ic, a. Pertaining to, or like, a pan-o-ram’ic view or view.

Pan’o-sy, n. [Fr. pensée, thought, pensive, from penser, to think, Lat. pensare, to weigh, examine, fr. pendere, pensum, to weigh.] A plant and flower; the garden violet;

Pan’t, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. panted; p. pr. & vb. n. panting.] (Cf. W. pantu, to depress, pant, a depression, down: O. Fr. pantier, to gasp for breath.) 1. To breathe quickly; or to labor in a labored manner; to gasp. 2. To be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing. 3. To palpitate, or throb, as the heart, in terror, &c.

Pan’t, v. t. To breathe quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp; [pantilation of the heart.

Pan’t, n. 1. A quick breathing; a gasp. 2. A violent

Pan’ta-gráph, n. See PANTOGRAPH.

Pan’ta-le’n, n. [Dim. of pantalone, inf. &.] One of the pair of loose trousers worn by both men and women; more generally, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece; chiefly in the plural.

Pan’ta-loon, n. [From It. pantalone, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all one piece, from Pantalone, a Valet of Venice, and hence a baptismal name very frequent among the Venetians, and applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, from Gr. παντάλων, i. e., all or entirely lion, a Greek personal name.] 1. A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimus. 2. One of the loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel; used in the plural; trousers.

Syn.—See TROUSERS.

Pan’the-ism, n. [Gr. πάν, πᾶς, all, and δέος, god.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God.

Pan’the-ist, n. One who holds pantheism.

Pan’the-ist, a. Pertaining to, founded in, or Pan’the-ist-ic, a. Leading to, pantheism.

Pan’tch’on, or Pan’tches’on, n. [Gr. πάντοκρατόρ, see ipokos], also πάνθος, from πάνθος, of all gods, from πᾶς, πᾶς, all, and δέος, a god.] 1. A temple or magnificent edifice, dedicated to all the gods. 2. A work in which all the divine worships of many people are treated of. 3. The whole body of deities worshipped by a people.

Pan’tner, n. [Lat. panther, pan- ther, Gr. πάνθρος, Cf. Skr. pandara- rika, a leopard.] (Zool.) 1. A fierce, dark-colored variety of the leopard, found in Asia and Africa.

2. The American tiger, a ferocious feline mammal of several species, such as the catamount, cougar, and jaguar.

Pan’tle, n. [From pan and tile, q. v.] A tile, or a smooth or hollow surface.

Pan’tler, n. [From Lat. panis, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry.

Pan’to-foot (4-foot), n. [Ger. pantoffel, pantoffel, from Up. pantoftel, a wooden sole (tofel) with a leather string (band) to put it on foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

Pan’to-gráph, n. [See infra.] An instrument for copying the same, or the reduced, or enlarged, scale.

Pan’to-gráph’ic, a. Pertaining to a pantograph; performed by a pantograph.

Pan’to-gráph’-y, n. (Bot.) The study of plants; to write.] General description; entire view of an object.

Pan’to’-o-gy, n. [Gr. πάντα, πάντα, all, and λόγος, a speech, a word, a talk.] A work of universal information.

Pan’to-mime, n. [Lat. pantominimus, Gr. παντομιμός, prop. all-imitating, from πᾶς, πᾶς, all, and μιμητής, to imitate.] One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking. 2. A theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

Pan’to-mime’-le, n. See Panto-mime.

Pan’to-mime’-le, n. [See Panto-mime.] Representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pan’try, n. [From Lat. mantis, bread.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pan’y, n. [See Pain.] 1. See Pain.

Pan’py, n. [Cf. Lat. papilla.] A nipple of the breast; a teet.

Pan’py, n. [D. pop, Ger. poppe, Lat. papilla.] A soft food for infants, made with bread softened with water; hence, nourishment, support.
Pára-mount (110), a. [O. Fr. paramunt, above, from par, through, thoroughly, exceedingly (Lat. per), and mont, mountain, from *par-gon]. Superlative of pára, in reference to, or constituting a pára-gól·ge·al (n.) paragoge.

Pára-gón, m. [Sp. paragon, from para con. in comparison with.] A model or pattern by way of distinction, imitating excellence or excellence in person, place, or thing, or by merely simple imitation of some one of its properties; of highest rank, dignity, consideration, or value.

Syn. — Superior; principal; pre-eminent; chief.

Pára-mount, n. The highest in rank or order; the chief.

Pára-mpúr, n. [Fr. par amour, i. e., by or with love.] A lover of either sex; a wooer or a mistress; — formerly in a good sense, a person who gave or promised love to one; hence, a kept mistress; a concubine; a mistress.

Pára-nýmph, n. [Gr. paránymphos, from pára, beside, near, and νύμφη, a bride.] 1. (Antiq.) A bride or bridesmaid of marriage. 2. Hence, one who countenances and supports another.

Pára-pét, n. [It. parapetto, fr. porrare, to ward off, guard, fr. Lat. paratus, prepared, opposite, and et, pote, Lat. pretus, the breast.] 1. A wall, rampart, etc., of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy’s attack from the front; a breastwork. 2. A breast-wall, on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

Párap, n. [Contracted from paragraph.] The flourish made by a pen under one’s signature, formerly used to prevent against forgery.

Pára-phér·nal, n. Pertaining to, or consisting in, pará phrasing.

Pára-pher·nál-á, n. pl. From Gr. paráphiros, pl., that which a bride brings over and above her dowry, from pára, beside, dowry, dowry, from φίλαριω, to bring.] 1. The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage; goods of a wife beyond her dowry. 2. Hence, appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Pára-phrás·i·te, n. [Gr. paráphrása, to add to another’s words, from pára, beside, and φράσεως, to speak.] A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free version of the same or a different language.


Pára-phrás·tic, a. To interpret or explain amply.

Pára-phrás·tik, n. One who paraphrases.

Pára-phrás·tic·al, a. Explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the original author; not verbal or literal; diffuse.

Pára-phrás·tic·al·ly, adv. In a paraphrastic manner.

Pára-plé·qú·dá, n. [Gk. τὰ παραπλήξεις, to add to another’s words, from pára, beside, and φίλαριως, to speak.] A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free version of the same or a different language.

Pára-plé·qú·y, n. [πάραπληξία, to strike beside, near, at the side.] (Med.) Tally of the lower half of the bc`y on both sides.

Pára-quet (kéeto), n. A small species of parr t. See Pará-quiv (keto), PARRAKEET.

Pára-síng, v. t. [Gr. παράσυνε, fr. παρά, beside, and σύνε, a line.] (Antiq.) A Persian measure of length, nearly equal to four English miles.

Pára-se·lé·né, n. pl. PÁRA-SE·LÉ·NÉ. [Gr. πάρα, beside, and εἶναι, to be, to be, the moon.] (Astron.) A mock moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon.

Pára-site, n. [Gr. παράσιτος, lit. eating beside, or at the table of another, fr. πάρα, beside, and σιτίω, to feed, fr. σιτος, wheat, food.] 1. A tanner friend; a hanger on; a dependent companion and flatterer; a toady. 2. (Bot.) A plant that grows and lives on another. 3. (Zool.) An animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, &c.

Pára-sít·i·c, a. 1. Of the nature of a parasite, parasitism, or behavior of a parasite.

Pára-sít·i·cal, a. Fawning; wheedling. 2. Living on, or deriving nourishment from, some other living thing.

Pára-sít·i·cal·ly, adv. The state, condition, minister, or behavior of a parasite.

Pára-sol (110), n. [Fr. from parer, to ward off, parry, and Lat. sol, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun’s rays.

Pára-sol·é·tê, n. A small parasol or sunshade.


Párbück·le, n. (Naut.) A purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lifted or held tight.


Párfel (coll. pa·rel), n. [Fr. parcele, dim. of part, part, a part.] 1. Any mass or quantity; a collection; a lot. 2. A bundle; a package; a packet. 3. (Late) A part; a portion; a piece.

food, foot; urrect, rude, pull; cell, chaise, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this.
food, flot; ãrm, rogue, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; qz; exist; linger, link; this;
Pár'ti-påt'tive, a. Capable of participating.

Pár'ti-påt'tor, n. One who partakes with another.

Pár'ti-cip-á'tion, n. [L. participium, from participare, to take part in. See PARTICI-

Pár'ti-cip-á'tive, adj. Having the nature and use of a participle; from a participle.

Pár'ti-cip-á'tive ñ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PARTICIPIAL-

Pár'ti-cip-á'tion-iz', n. & v. b. n. PARTICIPALIZING. To put in the form of a participle.

Pár'ti-cip-á'tly, adv. In the sense or manner of a participle.

Pár'ti-cli-pe, n. [Lat. participium, from particeps, sharing, participant, from pars, partis, a part, and capere, to take.] (Gram.) A word having the nature of an adjecti-

Pár'ti-cla, n. [Lat. particula, dim. of pars, partis, a part.] 1. A minute part or portion of matter; an atom; a jot or the smallest part. 3. (Gram.) A word that is never inflected.

Pár'ti-cla-r, a. 1. Relating to a part or portion of anything, or to a single person or thing. 2. Clearly discernible. 3. Fit which divides and separates.

Pár'ti-cla-ra, n. See some eminent or extraordinary quality; worth of special attention or regard. 4. Entering into details. 5. Hard to suit; precise; difficult. 6. (Law.) Containing a part only. (b) Holding a part. (c) Estate. (Logie & Metaph.) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension.

Syn. — Minute; individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; special; exact; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial. See Minute.

Pár'ti-cla-r, n. A single point, or circumstance; a distinct or minute part; a detail; a specialty.

Pár'ti-cla-rity, n. 1. Quality of being particular; distinctness; specificity; minuteness in detail. 2. That which is particular; as, (a.) Individual characteristic; peculiarity. (b.) Special circumstance; minute detail; particular. (c.) Something of special or private concern.

Pár'ti-cla-riz', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PARTICI-


Pár'ti-cla-ri-zed, p. p. & vb. n. PARTICIALIZING. To give attention to particulars.

Pár'ti-cla-ry, a. In a particular manner; distinctly; singly; especially; with a specific reference, importance, or influence. In a special way.

Pár'ting, n. Act of dividing; a division or separation made by such an act; any thing divided.

Pár'ti-sán (110), n. [Fr., from parti, a party.] 1. An adherent of one of the parties; a factious person. 2. (Mil.) A commander of a corps of light troops designed to surprise the enemy, and carry on a desultory warfare. 3. Any member of such a corps.

Pár'ti-sán, n. [Fr. partisan, from O. Fr. partisier, to partake, share.] A kind of halberd; a truncheon; a staff.

Pár'ti-sán, a. 1. Adherent to a party or faction. 2. (Mil.) Engaged in irregular warfare on outposts.

Pár'ti-sán-ship, n. State of being a partisan; adherence to a party.


Pár'ti-tion, n. To divide into distinct parts by walls.

Pár'ti-tive, a. [Lat. partitivus, from partire, to divide.] (Gram.) Denoting a part or portion of anything divided; distributive.

Pár'ti-tive, adv. (Gram.) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part; a distributive.

Pár'ti-tive-ly, adv. In a participle manner; distributively.

Pár'ty, n. In some measure or degree.

Pár'tner, n. [From part. 1.] A partner; an associate.

Pár'tner, n. [From part. 2. (Law.) An associate in any business or occupation; a membership; a share; a right to dance with another. 4. A husband or wife; a consort.

Syn. — Colleague; coadjutor; confederate; sharer; spouse; associate.

Pár'tner-ship, n. 1. State of being a partner; participation with another. 2. Association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business; a firm or house.

Pár'trid'ge, n. [O. Eng. partrich Lat. perdix, perdix, Gr. περδίκας (Ornith.) A kind of pigeon found in the foot bare. It is of a gray color, mottled with brown. It is found in Europe, Siberia, and North America. No kind of this genus is found in America, but the name is applied to the American quail and the ruffed grouse. — Partidge.

Pass-ti-co, adj. [Lat. partitivus, p. pr. of partire, to desire to bring forth; desiring to bring forth, to part.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth young.

Pass-ti-va'tion, n. (fish'ôn), n. Act of bringing forth, or being delivered of young; delivery.

Pár'ty, n. [Fr. parti, and partie, from O. Fr. partir, Lat. partire, partiri, to divide.] 1. A number of persons, united for a common object, and opposed to others; as, (a.) A number of persons opposed in opinion, and aiming to influence or control the general action; a faction. (b.) An assembly; especially, a social assembly; a company. (c.) A part of a larger company sent together on some duty; especially, (Mil.) A small number of troops dispatched upon some special service. 2. One who takes part with others; a partaker or participator.

Pár'ty-col'or-ed, a. Colored, part by part, with different tints; variegated.

Pár'ty-júr'ry, n. (Law.) A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners.

Pár'ren'wenn (pár'ren'w'j), n. [Fr. prop. p. p. de parvenir, to attain to, to succeed.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Pás'chál, a. [Lat. paschalis, from pascha, Gr. πάσχω, he passeth, from páschomai, to pass over.] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Pás'chá, or Páshá, n. A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw.

Pás'chá'li, n. The jurisdiction of a bashaw.

Pás'šah, n. See PASHA.

Pás'sí-grá-phy, n. [Gr. πάσις, for all, dat. pl. of πᾶς, all, and γράφω, to write.] A system of writing that may be understood and used by all nations. Hence, a lampoon, a jibe, or a real writing.

Pás'sí-á'dé (pás'w'kín-ad'ón), n. A lampoon or satiri-

Pás-so, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PASSED (past); p. pr. & vb. n. PASSING.] (Lat. passus, a step.) See PACE. 1. To go; to move; to be transferred in any way from one point to another. 2. To be transferred from one state or condition to another; to undergo transition. 3. To circulate; hence, to be current; to gain reception. 4. To have current value or reputation; to be regarded. 5. In a more specific sense, to go by; to move thenceforward; to cross one's path, one’s observation, &c. 6. To elapse; to be spent. 7. To happen; to take place. 8. To disappear; to vanish; hence, also, to depart from life; to die. 9. To be ratified or accepted; specifically, to receive legislative sanction, or to be enacted. 10. To bear inspection; to do well enough; to answer. 11. To go unheard or neglected; to proceed without hindrance. 12. To go beyond bounds; to overreach; to be in excess. 13. To make a lunge or pass, as in fencing; to thrust.

To pass on or upon, to determine; to give judgment or sentence.

Pás's, v. t. 1. In simple, proper, transitive senses, (a.) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like. (b.) To spend; to go through; to suffer; to suffer. (c.) To omit; to make no note of; to disregard. (d.) To transcend; to surpass; to excel; to exceed. (e.) To be carried through, as a body having power to accept or reject, to be received or rejected by; specifically, to receive the legislative or official sanction of. 2. In causative senses, (a.) To cause to move or go; to send; to transfer or transmit; to deliver; to make over. (b.) To utter; to pronounce; to make orally; (c.) To accomplish; to
PASS 523 PASTURAGE

achieve. (d.) To carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; specifically, to give legal or official validity to; to give currency to. (f.) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance. 3. To pay regard to; to take notice of; to care for.

Pass. [From Lat. passus, step. See PACE.] 1. A passage; a way; especially, a narrow and difficult way. 2. A document entitling one to pass, or to go and come; a passport; a ticket of free transit or free admission. 3. (f.) A moment of the hand or over against any thing. 5. State of things; condition; conjunction.

Passable, a. 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, or the like. 2. Such as may be suffered to pass; tolerable; admissible; moderate.

Passable, adv. In a passable manner; tolerably.

Pass-tide (pass-tide), n. [See PACE, tides.] (Fencing.) A pass-tide.

Passage, n. [L. passagium. See PASS.] 1. Act of passing; motion of any kind from point to point; a going by, over, or through; hence, specifically, (a.) journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like; traveler. (b.) Hence, fare. (c.) Conscience; death. 2. Way or course through or by which one passes; road. 3. Hence, specifically, a going giving access to other apartments in a building; a hall. 4. Event; any thing which has happened; incident; occurrence. 5. Separate part or portion of something continuous; especially, part of a book or text of a longer work. 6. Act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; enactment. 7. A pass or encounter.

Syn.—Passing. In America, we speak of the passage of a bill through a legible body; in England, they always say the passing of a bill or act.

Passant, a. [See PASS, v.] (Her.) Walking:—a term applied to any animal on a shield, which appears to walk looking forward.

Pass-book, n. A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser for his information.

Passenger, n. [O. Eng. passager, G. Messenger.] A passenger; or traveler, especially by some established conveyance.

Pass-por-tout (pas-par-tout). [Fr., fr. passer, to pass, and port, everyplace.] 1. That which carries all persons. 2. Specifically, a master-key; a latch-key. 3. A light picture-frame of card-board serving for several pictures.

Passenger, n. One who passes; a passenger.

Passerine, a. [Lat. passerius, from passer, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong.

Passerine-ity, n. Quality of being passable.

Passible, a. [Lat. passibilis, from passus, to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

Passion, n. [L. passio.] 1. Here and there; everywhere. 2. Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly.

Passing-bell, n. The bell that rings at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul; also, the bell that rings immediately after death, or while the body of the deceased person is being carried to the place of internment.

Passion (pas’sun), n. [Lat. passio, from passus, to suffer.] 1. A suffering or enduring. 2. Specifically, the suffering or crucifixion and death of the Savior. 3. Any condition of the soul in which it is conceived to be passive under the influence of the object; also, the effect of such suffering. 3. The outward grief or mourning over some event; to action; specifically, (a.) Anger; wrath. (b.) Love; ardent affection; fondness. (c.) Eager desire; controlling inclination. 5. Hence, the object of love, fondness, ardor, inclination, or the like.

Syn.—Passion: feeling; emotion. —When any feeling or emotion completely masters the mind, we call it a passion; as, a passion to read. (c.) Especially, anger (when the extreme) called passion. The mind, in such cases, is consid ered as being out of control; and becomes the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

Passion-ate (pas’sun-ate), a. 1. Easily moved to anger. 2. Showing or expressing passion; moved to strong feeling, love, desire, or the like.

Passion-ate, n. State of being passionate.

Passion-flower, n. (Bot.) A flower and plant; so named from a fancied resemblance between its parts and the instruments of our Savior’s crucifixion.

Passion-less, a. Void of passion; of a calm temper.

Passion-week, n. (Ecl.) The week immediately preceding the Easter festival in the East; so called because in that week our Savior’s passion took place.

Passe-partout, a. [Lat. passus, from pate, to pass, suffer.] 1. Not active, but acted upon; receiving impressions or influences. 2. Inept of the excitement or emotion which is appropriate.

Passive obedience, the doctrine that it is the duty of the subject or citizen to submit, in lifelong, to the existing government. —Passive verb (Gram.), a verb which expresses passion, or the effect of an action of some agent.

Syn.—Inert; inert; quiescent; unsuffering; enduring; submissive; passive.

Passive-ly, adv. In a passive manner; unremittingly.

Pasive-ness, n. The quality of being passive.

Pass-less, a. Having no pass or passport.

Pass-over, n. [From pass over (n.)] (Jewish Antiq.) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the time when God smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelis. (b.) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover.

Passport, n. [Fr. passeport, orig. a permission to leave a port or to sail into it, from passer, to pass, and port, a port, harbor.] 1. A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from belligerents; also, a document given by the competent officer of a state, which permits the person named to pass from one place to be placed by land or water. 2. A safe-conduct. 3. A license for importing or exporting contraband goods or movables without paying the usual duties. 4. Hence, that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

Pass-word (pas’wurd), n. A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

Past (past), p. a. Not present or future; gone by; elapsed; accomplished.

Past, prep. 1. Further than; beyond the reach or influence of. 2. Beyond in time; after.

Passo, n. [From Lat. passus, pastis, food, from passee, to feed.] A small composition of, or flour moistened with water or milk. 2. Dough prepared for pies, and the like. 3. A fine kind of glass, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems.


Paste-board, n. A stiff, thick kind of paper board, used for a great variety of purposes.

Pasta, n. [Fr. See supra.] A colored crayon. (Sometimes incorrectly written pastel.) A small cake, or the coloring matter obtained from it.

Pastern, n. [O. Fr. pasteron.] The part of a horse’s leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

Pastoral, adj. [L. pasto, a little loaf, a loafage. See PAST.] Relating to, or the care of, shepherds.

Pastoral, n. [L. pastoralis.] A small cake made of aromatic substances to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room. 2. An aromatic or medicated drop or lozenge of sugar confectionery. See 3.

Pass-time, n. [From pass and time.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably.

Syn.—Entertainment; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

Pastor (pastor), n. [Lat., from passee, pastus, to pasture, to feed.] 1. A shepherd. 2. A minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.

Pastoral, n. [Pasture.] 1. Pertaining to the life of shepherds. 2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.

Pastoral, adj. [L. pastoralis.] Describing the life and manners of shepherds; an ideal; a bucolic.

Pastoral, n. [L. (Mus.)] A composition in a rural, gentle style, as its name indicates. (b.) A kind of dance.

Pastoral-ly, adv. In the manner of a pastor.

Pastorate (past-or’s), n. Office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor.

Pastoral-shipping (pash’tor-shipping), n. Office or rank of pastor; pastorate.

Pاست (pاست), n. [See PASTE.] Articles of food in general which are made, either wholly or chiefly, of paste, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

Pasture, n. [O. Eng. pasturage.] An occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste.

Pasturage, n. 1. The business of feeding or grazing cattle. 2. Land appropriated to grazing. 3. Grass for feed.
Patrol 525 Pay

Pause, n. [Lat. pauca, Gr. παύειν, from παῦειν, to make to cease, to cease.] 1. A temporary stop or rest; cessation. 2. Suspension. 3. A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point. 4. (Mus.) A character, thus ( ), placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time; a hold.

Syn. — See CESSATION.

Pause, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAUSING.] 1. To make a short stop; to cease for a time. 2. To be interrupted.

Syn. — To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

Pauce, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAVED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAVING.] [Low Lat. pavae, paviere, from Lat. paviere, to beat, run, or tread down.] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick. 2. To prepare the way for; to facilitate the introduction of.

Pavement, n. A floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage.

Paver, n. One who lays stones for a pavement.

Pavier (păv'ĕr), n. A paver. See PAYER.

Pavilion (păv'il-yon), n. [From Lat. papilio, a butterfly and a tent.] 1. A temporary movable habitation; a tent. 2. (Arch.) A kind of building or tower, usually insulated and having a roof which is sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. 3. (Mil.) A tent raised on posts.

Pavilioned, p. a. [imp. & p. p. PAVILIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAVILIONING.] To furnish or cover with tents or pavilions.

Paving, n. Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks.

Pavior (păv'iör), n. One who paves; a paver.

Pavonine, a. [Lat. pavoninus, from pavon, peacock; belonging to the peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

Paw, n. [Pawen, allied to O. Fr. paeon, L. Ger. pote, poot, N. G. Ger. pöte.] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws. 2. The hand; — in contempt.

Paw, v. t. To scamper with the fore foot.

Paw, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PAWED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAWING.] 1. To handle with the paws; hence, to handle awkwardly or coarsely. 2. To scamper with the fore foot.

Pawl, n. [W. pawel, a hole, a socket.] A short movable bar, to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.; a catch, click, dent, or ratchet.

Pawm, n. [O. Fr. paon, pander, assurance, icel. pandur, O. H. Ger. paffen, N. G. Ger. póden.] 1. Goods, chattels, or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed. 2. A pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

Pawnee, n. [O. Fr. peon, a walker, from Lat. pes, pedis, foot.] A common man, or piece of the lowest rank, in chiefs.

Pawning, n. [imp. & p. p. PAWNED; p. pr. & vb. n. PAWNING.] 1. To deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed. 2. To execute for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake; to wager.

Pawnee-ker, n. One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods.

Pawneecy, n. One to whom a pawm is delivered as security.

Pawner, n. One who pawns or deposits a pledge for Pawn-er', the payment of borrowed money.

Pawpaw, n. See PAPAW.

Pax, n. [Lat. pace. A small plate of gold, silver, &c., with the image of Christ on the cross on it, which people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service, the ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace.

Pax-wax', n. [Dutch pajes, wax, ex. Paxwy-wax', treimony of the muscles.] A strong, stiff, cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse.

Pax-wax', v. i. [imp. & p. p. PAXWING; p. pr. & vb. n. PAXWING.] From Lat. pacare, to pacify, appease, from pacx, paix, peace. 1. To discharge one's obligations to; to make due return to; to compensate; to requite. 2. Hence, to effect a change upon, or to alter one who had fixed his slave, and retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself. 2. Hence, one who countersues his opponents. 3. An advocate of the defendant. 3. (Canon or Common Law.) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice.

Patriarch, n. 1. Special countenance or support. 2. Lordship, as of a saint. 3. (Canon Law.) Right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson. 4. (favoring.)

Patriarchal, a. Doing the office of a patriarch; protecting; preserving.

Patriarchess, n. A female patriarch.

Patriarchate, c. t. [imp. & p. p. PATRONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PATRONIZING.] 1. To act as patriarch toward; to protect; to favor. 2. To assume the air of a superior or protector toward; — in an unfavorable sense.

Patriarch-ize, v. t. Derived from that of a parent or ancestor; a modification of the father's name borne by the son.

Patriarchate, n. Derived from ancestors, as a Pastro-nymical, name; expressing the name of ancestors.

Patriarch, n. 1. A D. patriarch, a patron, protector. See Patrons. 2. One of the first proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Patriarch, n. [Fr. patin, a high-heeled shoe.] 1. A clod of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet. 2. (Arch.) The base or foot of a column.

Patriarch, a. A quick succession of small sounds.

Patreon, n. [Fr. patron, patron and patron. See PATRON.] 1. An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; an exemplar. 2. A specimen; a sample; an instance; an example. 3. A quantity of cloth sufficient to make a robe or of ornamental execution. 4. (Founding.) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal.

Patron, n. [imp. & p. p. PATRIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. PATRONIZING.] 1. To make in imitation of some model; to copy. 2. To serve as an example to be followed.

Patronize, v. t. To pattern after; to imitate; to follow.

Patronize, v. t. To befriend, or be friendly to; to befriend; to be friendly to; to befriend.
PAY
Pây, n. An equivalent given for money due, goods pur- chaseable, or services rendered; compensation; recompense; reward.
Pây'â-ble, a. Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.
Pây-er, n. The day on which wages or money is stip- idated to be paid; hence, a day of reckoning or retribu- tion.
Pây-eer', n. The person named in a bill or note, to whom, or in whose favor, the order is promised or directed to be paid.
Pây-er (4), n. One who pays; the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.
Pây-mâスター, n. An officer whose duty it is to pay wages, as in an army or navy, and who is entrusted with money for this purpose.
Pây-or, n. 1. A unit of paying. 2. That which is paid; reward; recompense; requital; sometimes, deserved chastisement.
Pây-nim, n. & a. PAIN.
Pây-nil, n. & a. PAIN.

PA-E
Pâa, n.; pi. PÉA or PEÁE. [A.-S. písa, píasa, Lat. Pisum, pisca, Gr. πίσιμον.] (Bot.) A plant and its fruit, of many varieties, much cultivated for food.
Dr. When a definite number is referred to, the plural is written pees; as, two peas, five peas; but when an indefinite quan- tity of peas is spoken of, the term is written pea.
Pêace, n. [Lat. pacis, A.-S. pæcas.] 1. A state of quiet or tranquility; calm; repose. 2. Freedom from war; exemption from, or cessation of hostilities. 3. Ab- sence of civil disturbance; public tranquility; quietness. 4. Qui- escent mind; free from trouble; tranquillity; calmness. 5. A state of reconciliation; harmony; concord.
Pêace-able, a. 1. Free from war, tumult, public com- motion, or private feud or quarrel. 2. Disposed to peace; favorable to tranquillity or excitement.
Pêace-âble-ly, adv. In a peaceful manner; quietly.
Pêace-âble-ness, n. The state of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.
Pêace-ableness, n. The quality of being peaceable; quiet.
Pêace-âble-mâcher, n. One who makes peace by recollec- tion; mediator; peacemaker. [See PEACEMAKER.]
Pêace-öff-ering, n. An offering to procure peace or to express thanks.
Pêace-âcher, v. t. 1. To make peace; to achieve truce or agreement. [Inform against.
Pêach, n. [From Lat. Persicum (sc. mulum), a Persian apple, an apple.] (Bot.) A tree and its fruit, of many varieties, growing in warm or temperate climates, and highly esteemed.
Pêach, v. t. 1. To impale. 2. To accuse of crime; to accuse of wrongdoing.
Pêach, v. i. To turn informing; to betray one's accomplices.
Pêachchick, n. The chicken or young of the peacock.
Pêacock, n. [Pica, in this word, is a derivative from A.-S. píça, Lat. Pavo.] (Ornith.) A great long-tailed, grace- ous fowl, about the size of the turkey. The rump feathers are long and capable of being erected, and each is marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colors are arranged.
Pêahen, n. The hen or female of the peacock.
Pêack, n. [A.-S. pec, W. pig. Cf. Fr. poire.] A large fruit, point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point; specifically, (a.) the sharp top of a hill or mountain. (b.) (Naut.) The upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.
Pêak, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. pêaked (peeked); p. pr. & vb. pêaking (peeking).] (Naut.) To raise to a position perpendicular, or nearly so.

PAÉ
Pêak-çed (pêked or peek'd), a. Pointed; ending in a
Pêal, n. [An abbrev. of Fr. appel, a call, appeal, raile of a drum, freeholder's Rape, a call. Cf. A.-S. RáEL.] 1. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, &c. 2. A set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung upon a set of bells.
Pêal, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. pêaled (peeked); p. pr. & vb. pêaling (peeking).] To utter loud and solemn sounds.
Pêâ-nuit, n. [Bohot.] A plant; the earth-nut. See EARTH-
NUT.
Pêár (pâr), n. [A.-S. peru, pirinn.] (Bot.) A tree of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruit.
Pêarl (pârl), n. [A.-S. perel, pearl, L. perla, pernis, as if from a L. personal præf., dim. of præna, a grain, or from beryllus, beryl.] 1. A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of mollusks, particularly the pearl oyster. 2. Hence, something very precious; jewel; thing round and clear, as a drop of water or dew. (Post.) 4. (Print.) A variety of printing-type, in size between agate and diamond.
Pêân, n. A plant of the kind in the type called pearl.
Pêarlâsh, n. A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining pears.
Pêarl-øyst' er, n. The oyster which yields pearls.
Pêarl-white, n. A white color produced by the nitrate of bismuth, and used as a cosmetic.
Pêarl-y, a. 1. Containing pearls; abounding with pearls. 2. Resembling pearls.
Pêarn, n. A vegetable of the apple kind.
Pêarn, n. [Off. fr. Paris, from Lat. pācus, the country.] One whose business is rural labor; especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.
Pêarn-ry, n. Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.
Pêarn-ry, n. The lowest class of tillers of the soil; laborers; peasants; rustics.
Pêars, n. pl. Peas collectively, or used as food. See PEA.
Pêat, n. [Alluded to A.-S. pīt, pytt, Eng. pitch.] A sub- stance consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition. When dried, it is often used for fuel.
Pêaty, a. Composed of peat; resembling peat.
Pêat, n. A kind of-arm, found in various parts of South America.
Pêat, n. [A.-S. pābel, C. Joc. pābel, a basin.] 1. A small, round, stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water. 2. Transparent and colorless rock- crystal.
Pêbly, a. Full of pebbles; abounding with pebbles.
Pêcan (pê-kān' or pe-kwān'), n. [Fr. pêcane, Sp. pa- quin.] A tree of New Mexico, bearing small nuts, clear- cious of Hickory, and its fruit, growing in North America.
Pêca-ry, n. See PECKARY.
Pêca-bîl'îty, n. State or quality of being peccable; liability to sin.
Pêca-ble, a. [From Lat. peccare, to sin.] Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.
Pêca-dîllo, n. [Sp. pecadillo, dim. of pecado, Lat. peccatum, so.] The mistake or sin. 2. A slight trespass or offense; a petty crime or fault. [Tul. 2. Offense.
Pêcâa, n. The quality of being peccant or sin- ners.
Pêcânt, n. [Lat. peccare, p. pr. of peccare, to sin.] Sinning; criminal. 2. Morbid; corrupt; not healthy.
Pêca-ry, n. [The South American name.] A pach- yderm about the size and shape of a small elephant but having a white ring around the neck. They are found from Arkansas to Brazil.
Pêeck, n. [Prob. a modification of PEEK. 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts. 2. Hence, a great deal; as, to be in a peck of troubles. [Coll.]

É, â, è, â, long; è, é, è, &c., short; cár, fär, âsk, all, what; ère, vëll, târm; plique, fîrm; sôn, òr, dç, wîlf,
Péck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PECKED (pekt); pr. & vb. n. PECKING.] 1. A modification of pick, q. v. 2. To strike, peck, or peck at with sharp-pointed beak, as with a pick-axe. 3. To pick up with the beak. 4. To strike with small and repeated blows. *Pék,* v. i. To make strokes with the beak, or something like a beak. *Pék'er,* n. One who, or that which, pecks. *Pék-ti-nal,* a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a comb. *Pék-ti-nal,* n. [Lat. peten, petinum, a comb, from petro-, petes, rock. Gr. πτέρων, ptéron, the breast.] (Ichth.) A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb. *Pék-ti-nate,* a. [Lat. pectinatus, p. p. of pectinare, to comb.] (Nat. Hist.) To resemble to the teeth of a comb. *Peék-to-ral,* a. [Lat. pectoralis, from pectus, pectoris, the breast.] 1. Pertaining to the breast. 2. Relating to diseases of the chest. *Peék-tri-nal,* n. 1. A breastplate; especially, a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high priest. 2. (Ichth.) A pectoral fin. 3. A medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs. *Peék-tú-late,* v. i. [imp. & p. p. PECUTULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PECUTULATING.] [Lat. pecularis, peculum, from peculium, private property.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle. *Peék-tú-lúsh-ón,* n. The act or practice of peculating; embezzlement of public money or goods. [public. *Peék-tú-lúsh-ón-ér,* n. One who peculates or defrauds the public. *Peék-ú-lár,* (pe-kú-lár), adj. [peck-ú-lár, peck-ú-lár, peck-ú-lár.] 1. Belonging solely or essentially to an individual; not general; appropriate. 2. Particular; individual. *Syn.*—Special; especial. —Peculiar is from the Roman peculiare, pecuillum, which was a thing exclusively and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear. The former sense always belongs to peculiar; as, a peculiar style, peculiar manners, &c. and usually as much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest; as, peculiar care, watchfulness, satisfaction, &c. Nothing of the kind is involved in the special belong to a peculium. They mark simply the relation of species to genus, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary; as, a special act of Congress; special pains, &c.


Peé-cú-lár-ly, (pe-kú-lár-lé), adv. In a peculiar manner; particularly; singly; unusually; especially.

Peé-cú-n'la-ry, (pe-kú-n'y-a-rí), n. [Lat. pecuniarius, from pecunia, money, originally property in cattle, from pecus, cattle. Gr. προκειμένος, prōkεimeνος, to, over, or wealth or property. 2. Consisting of money. *Péd-a-góg-íče,* a. Suiting or belonging to a teacher.

Péd-a-góg-ícle, n. [Gr. παιδεύς, παιδεύτης, from παι, παιδί, a boy, and ἔγγεις, to lead, guide.] 1. A teacher of children; a schoolmaster. 2. One who has by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits; a pedant. *Péd-al,* a. [Lat. pedalis, from pes, pedes, foot.] Pertaining to the foot; a foot or a leg.

Péd'al, n. (Mus.) A lever, acted on by the foot, as in the piano-fores to raise a damper, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes.

Péd'ant, n. [NL. pedans, orig. a pedagogue, contr. from pedagogante, Lat. pedagogans, p. r. of pedagogare, to teach children.] One who makes a display of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge.

Péd'ánt, a. Suiting, belonging to, or resembling.

Péd'ánt-le-æ, a. A pedant; ostentatious of learning.

Péd'ánt-le-æ-lý, adv. In a pedantical manner.

Péd'ánt-ry, n. Valuableostentation of learning or of character. A change to humbug. *Peddle, v. i. [A modification of paddle, dim. of pad, to go.] 1. To go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods; to hawk. 2. To be busy about trade. *Peddle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PEDDLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PEDDLING.] To retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk.

Péd'dler, n. One who peddles; a traveling trader.

Péd'dler-y, n. The trade or the goods of a peddler; the goods sold by peddlers.

Péd'es-tal, n. [From Lat. pes, pedis, foot, and O. H. Ger. stel, stan, station, place, from stālan, stātan, to stand, to place. (Arch.) The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like. *Péd-es-tri-an,* n. Going on foot; performed on foot. *Péd-es-tri-an,* n. One who walks or journeys on foot.

Péd-es-tri-án-ism, n. The act or practice of a pedestrian; walking; going on foot.


Péd't-cel, n. [Lat. pediculus, pediculus, dim. of pes, pedis, a foot.] (Bot.) The stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle. *Péd't-gree, n. [Contr. from Fr. par degrés, by degrees; for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

Péel't, n. [From Lat. pes, pedis, a foot.] (Arch.) The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, or a similar decorative over doors, windows, gates, &c.

Péll'lar,* n. See PEDDLER.

Pé-ló-bap-tísm, n. [From Gr. παιδεύς, παιδί, a child, and βαπτισμός, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children. *Pé-ló-bap-tísm,* n. One who holds to infant baptism.

Pé-dóm'é-ter,* n. [From Lat. pes, pedis, a foot, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] (Mech.) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over.

Pé-dú'nal, n. [Lat. pedunculus, dim. of pes, pedis, a foot.] (Bot.) The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

Pé-dú'nu-lar, a. Pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle.

Péek, v. a. To peep; to look slyly, or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PEELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PEELING.] 1. To strip off the skin, hair, or rind; to strip or to decorate. Peduncle. 2. To strip or tear, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, &c. 3. Hence, to plunder; to pilage.

Peel, v. i. To come off, as the skin, bark, or rind.

Peel, n. The skin or rind of any thing.

Peel, n. [Lat. pala.] A kind of wooden shovel, used by bakers; hence, any large fire-shovel.

Peeler, n. One who, or that which, peels, strips, or extracts a peel; a peeler.

Peep, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PEEPED (peep); p. pr. & vb. n. PEEPING.] [D. piepen, Ger. pipen, Lat. pipire, to peep, pip, chirp; hence, to begin to appear, the sound which chaffinch or thrush make upon the first breaking of the shell being transferred to the look accompanying it.] 1. To cry, as a chicken hatchling or newly hatched; to chirp. 2. To begin to appear; to look out slyly, through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peep, n. 1. The cry of a young chicken; chirp. 2. First outlook or appearance; a sly look.

Peep'er, n. 1. A chicken just breaking the shell; a young bird. 2. One who peers or looks out slyly; a spy.

Peer, n. [From Lat. par, equal.] 1. One of the same rank, quality, endowments, &c.; an equal; a match. 2. A judge; an umpire; a companion; an associate. 3. A nobleman.

Peer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PEERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PEERING.] [Norm. Fr. perer, equiv. to Fr. parer, Lat. parere.]
Syn. — Discrimination; exactness; sagacity; sharpness; discrimination. See DISCRIMINATION.

Pénè-trative, a. Tending to penetrate; piercing.

Pénè-tration, n. Quality of being penetrative.

Pénguin (pén-'gwin), n. [From Lat. pinguis, fat.] (Ornith.) A web-footed marine bird. It is unable to fly, but it can swim and dive as well as walk. It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions.

Pe'nu-sua-là (-sul- or -shul-), n. [Lat. penisula, peninsula, from penis, almost, nearly, and insula, island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the larger body of land by a narrow neck or isthmus.

Pe'nu-sul'ar (-sul- or -shul-), a. In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a state of money.

Pén'sis, n. [Lat.] The male organ of generation. [penis].

Pén'tence, n. Condition of being
Penguin.
Pén'tent, a. [Lat. pensiun, p. pr. of pensare, to regard, consider; hence, to be affected by, to settle.] From a sense of guilt, and resolving on amendment of life.

Pén'tent, n. 1. One who repents of sin. 2. One under church censure, but admitted to penance.

Pén'tent, a. Concerning a court of a court; pertaining to the state of money.

Pén'tent'ial, a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.

Pén'tent'ii-ny (-shu-ri-), a. Relating to penance, or to that which is done for the performance of penance.

Pén'tent'ii-ny, n. 1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. 2. One who does penance.

3. A house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labor. [tense.

Pén'tent-ly, adv. In a penitent manner; with penitent tenderness.

Pén'knife (pén'kif), n. pl. PÉN'KNIVES. A small knife used for cutting and marking paper.

Pén'man, n.; pl. PÉN'MEN. One who uses the pen. (a.) One who writes a good hand. (b.) An author; a composer.

Pén'man-ship, n. 1. Use of the pen in writing; the art of writing. 2. Manner of writing; calligraphy.

Pén'mant, n. [Either fr. Lat. pen- na, feather, fr. pendere, to hang down, or from panis, a cloth.] (Naut.) (a.) A small flag; a banner; a long narrow piece of bunting, with spars or battens, or vessels of war. (b.) A rope or strap to which a purchase is hooked.

Pén'mit, a. [Lat. penmic, penica, winged, from penna, feather, wing.] Winged; plume-shaped.

Pén'nile, a. [From penney.] Most properly denoting a

Pén'nion, n. 1. A wing; pinion.

2. A pennant; a flag or streamer.

Pén'ny, n.; pl. PÉN'NIES, or PÉN'CE. Pennies denotes the number of cents; peace, the amount of pence in value. [A-S. pen, penge, pene, pining, pending, O. H. G. pendis, penden, teol. penning, cattle, money.] 1. The twelfth part of a shilling, equal in value to four farthings, or to 19, 11, 17. 2. A great; — also money in general, in certain phrases.

Pén'ny, a. [Prob. a corrupt of pound, vulgarly pron. pan.] Containing a thousand in every pound's weight; — said of nails, and wood chisels in composition; as, ten-penny nails, of which a thousand weighed ten pounds.

Pén'ny-n-'lin'er, n. One who furnishes matter to a public journal at so much a line; a writer for pay.

Pén'nyweight, (wáit), n. A Troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce. It was the weight of a silver penny.

Pén'ny-worth (pén'ni-wôrth, coloq. pén'ni-wurth), n. 1. As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Good or ad-

vantageous bargain; purchase made. 3. A small quan-

tity; a bit.

Péntile, a. [Lat. pensilis, from pendere, to hang.] Hanging; pendant; pendulous.

Pén'sile-ness, n. The state of being pensile.

Pénsion, n. [Lat. pensio, a paying, payment, from pendere, to hang, to weigh, to behold, but also, to bestow upon a person to a person in consideration of past services; especially, a yearly stipend paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, needy authors, &c.

Pén'sion, n. [p. pr. & p. of pension.][Fr. p. pr. et v. n. PENDING.] To grant a pension to.

Pénsion-a-ry, a. 1. Maintained by, or receiving, a pension. 2. Consisting of a pension.

Pénsion-a-ry, n. 1. A place where a person receives a pension for past services. 2. One of the chief municipal magistrate
tes of the towns in Holland and Zeeland.

Pénsion-er, n. 1. One who receives an annual allowance for service; a pensioner; a dependent; a pensioner, who pays for his board.] A student of the second rank, in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.), and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support.

Pénsive, a. [It. pensare; to think or reflect, fr. pensare, to weigh, ponder, consider, intens. form of pendere, to weigh.] 1. Thoughtful, sober, or sad. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

Pén'sive-ly, adv. In a pensive manner.

Pén'sive-ness, n. The state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy.

Pén-stick, n. [Prob. Spec. pen, that is, quill, and stock, being discharged through a quill or other small pipe.] A close trough or tube of planks for conducting water, as to a water-wheel.

2. The barrel of a wooden pump. 3. The handle of a pen.

Pén'ta ('pènta), n. pl. PÉN'TA. From [It. pentâ, from [Fr. pentacontag], from [Lat. pentaconta-], a compound: from [Gr. pentâka, from [Gr. pentâ], five, and [Gr. kato, small box.] (Bot.) Having five capsules.

Pén'ta-chord, n. [Gr. pentaokhos, five-stung, from pente, five, and kós, string, chord.] An instrument of music with five strings. 2. An order or system of five sounds.

Pén'ta-gon, n. [Gr. pentâgon, from pente, five, and gôn, angle.] (Geom.) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides.

Pén-tág-nal, a. Having five corners or angles.

Pénta-graph, n. The same as PÁN-

tograph, q. v.

Pén'ta-hé'dral, a. Having five equal faces.

Pén'ta-he'dron, n. [Gr. pente, five, and wédron, seat, base.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pén-tamé-ter, n. [Gr. pentaméter, from pente, five, and méter, measure.] (Liter.) A line of verse composed of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondees, the third is always a spondee, and the last two anapests.

Pén-tá-glu-lar, a. [Gr. pente, five, and Lat. angulus, angle.] Having five corners or angles.

Péntapótë, n. [Gr. pente, five, and pótës, fallen, declined, from pòte, to fall.] (Gram.) A noun having five

Pénta-spást, a. [Gr. pentaspástos, from pente, five, and spáw, to draw, to pull.] An engine with five pulleys.

Pénta-stich (-stik), n. [Gr. pentastikh, of five lines or verses, from pente, five, and stichos, line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pénta-stylé, n. [Gr. pente, five, and stylós, pillar.] (Arch.) An edifice with five columns in front.

Pénta-tec'hal, a. [Gr. pentà, five, and tekhne, a tool, implement, a book.] The first five books of the Old Testament.

Pénta-tec'hé, a. Pertaining to the Pentateuch.

Pénta-éco'stal, a. From [Gr. pentà, five, and écos, an island, olive tree.] (Arch.) A festival at the Jews, on the fifth day after the Passover. It was instituted in commemoration of the gift of the law on the fifth day after the departure from Egypt. In a Christian view, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles. (Acts, ii.)

Pénta-éco'stal, a. Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whit-

Pénta-house, n. [Fr. pentre, inclination, for pendre, from Lat. pendere, to hang down, and Eng. house.] A shed standing alongside from the main wall or building; a lean-to.

Péntile, n. See PENTILE.

Pént'roof, n. [Fr. pentre, inclination, slope, and Eng. roof.] A roof with a slope on one side only.

food, foot: ârn, rude, pull; cell, chase, call, echo; ãm, ãt; as: exist; ligur, link; this;
Pé-ré-grin-a-tion. n. A traveling from one country to another; abide in foreign countries.

Pé-ré-grin. n. A traveler into foreign countries.

Pé-ré-gri-na-tion, n. Quality of being peripetous; purposeful decision.

Pé-ré-gri-na-riness, n. Quality of being peripetous; purposeful decision.

Pé-remp-to-ri-ly, adv. In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

Pé-remp-to-ri-ness, n. Quality of being peremptory; purposeful decision.

Pé-remp-to-ry, a. [Lat. peremptorium, destructive, decisive, final, from peremere, peremptum, to take away entirely, to destroy, from prefix per, thoroughly, and, 0 or c] exterminate, to destroy. 1. Precluding debate or ex-postulation. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment.

Syn. — Decisive; express; absolute; authoritative; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Pér-i-ní-al, a. [Lat. perinnis, from the prefix per, thorough, and noster, our, yonder.] 1. Lasting throughout the year. 2. Hence, continuing without stop or intermission. 3. (Bot.) Continuing more than two years.

Syn. — Perpetual; unceasing; never-falling; unfulfilling; ceaseless; constant; enduring; permanent; uninterrupted; continual.

Pér-i-ní-al, n. (Bot.) A plant which lives or continues more than two years.

Pér-i-ní-age, n. Generally; without ceasing.

Pér-i-ní-age, n. Quality of being perinial; lasting continuance.

Pé-rí-fect (14, 155), a. [Lat. perfectus, p. p. of perfecte, to make perfect, to make perfect; from prefix per, thorough, and, 0 or c, to make, do.] 1. Carried through; completed; filled up. 2. Especially, not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind. 3. Hence, specially, (a) Exceed in normal excellence; (b.) (Bot.) Having both stamens and pistils.

Syn. — Finished; consummate; complete; faultless; blameless; unfailing; unfailing.

Pé-rí-fect, or Pé-rí-fec-tum (155), n. (Imp. & p. p. PERFECTED; p. & vb. n. PERFECTIONING) To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting.

Pé-rí-fec-tor, or Pé-rí-fec-tor, n. One who makes perfect.

Pé-rí-fec-tion, n. Quality of being perfected.

Pé-rí-fec-tible, a. Capable of becoming or of being made perfect.

Pé-rí-fec-tion, n. 1. State of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite to it is wanting; perfectness. 2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement, completely excellent, or of great worth.

Pé-rí-fec-tion-ist, n. One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life.

Pé-rí-fec-tive, a. 1. Calculated or tending to perfect.

2. (Gram.) Expressing completed or momentary action; — said of some forms of the verb.

Pé-rí-fec-tive, a. Having a perfect manner or degree; completely; totally; exactly; accurately; perfectly.

Pé-rí-fec-tness, n. State or quality of being perfect.

Pé-rí-fec-tion (or perfec-tion), n. [Lat. perfectus, p. r. of per- imperare, to perfect.] (Imp. & p. p. PERFECTIONED; p. & vb. n. PERFECTIONATING) A person who performs a work; especially, one who endows a charity.

Pé-rí-fé-tox, a. 1. Guilty of, or involving a perjurer; false to trust or confidence reposed. 2. Proceeding from treachery or consorting in breach of faith. 3. Guilty of violated allegiance.

Syn. — Treacherous; faithless; unfaithful; false-hearted; disloyal; traitorous.

Pé-rí-fé-toxic, adv. In a perjurious manner.

Pé-rí-fé-toxious, n. Quality of being perjurious.

Pé-rí-fix, n. [Lat. perficis, from perficere, to effect, from prefix per, thorough, and facere, to effect.] Act of causing to be done; a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

Pér-fo-la-tate, a. [From Lat. perficis, through, and folium, leaf.] (Bot.) Surrounding the stem at the base.

Pér-fo-la-tum, n. [Imp. & p. p. PERFECTED; p. & vb. n. PERFECTIONATING] (Bot.) Perfusing, perfumage, from prefix per, thorough, and forare, to bore. To bore through to pierce; to penetrate.

Pér-fon-tion, n. 1. Act of perfusing. 2. A hole or aperture passing through or into the interior of any thing.

Pér-fon-tive, n. Having power to perfuse. Rates.

Pér-fon-tion, n. An instrument that bores or perforates.

Pér-fon-tive, adv. [Lat. per, thorough, by, and Eng. force.] By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Pér-fon-tum, n. [Imp. & p. p. PERFUSED; p. & vb. n. PERFUSING] (Bot.) Perfusing, perfumage, from prefix per, thorough, and forare, to bore; To bore through to pierce; to penetrate.

Pér-fus-tion, n. 1. Act of perfusing. 2. A hole or aperture passing through or into the interior of anything.

Pér-fus-tive, n. Having power to perfuse. Rates.

Pé-ri-ceps, a. [Gr. peri-kepse, a head; a nut, fiber; d, a strobe of pine; c, a capsule of poppy, c, capsule of Aristolochia.

Pé-ri-črēnium-n, n. From Gr. peri, around, and keroun, the skull. (Anat.) The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull.

Pé-ri-cephal, n. [Gr. peri-kephal, about, near, and γενεω, to engender.] In or about the head. (Astron.) That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth.

Pé-ri-graph, n. [Gr. peri-kephal, from peri, round about, and γεων, a writing.] A careless or inaccurate delineation of any thing.

Pé-ri-helion (or -hel-lion), n. [Gr. peri, about, near, and ηλ-αυ, the sun; N. food, foot; árn, rude, pull; cell, phase, call, echo; γem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
peril, n. [imp. & p. p. perilled; p. pr. & vb. n. periling.] To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; to jeopardize.

perilous, a. Full of, attended with, or involving peril; dangerous; hazardous.

perilously, adv. Dangerously; with hazard.

perilousness, n. Quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.

perimeter, n. [Gr. περίμετρος, from περί, around, and μέτρον, measure.] The boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

period, n. [Lat. perioles, from περίος, a going round, a way round, a period of time, from περί, round, about, and οἶδε, a way.] A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies. Hence, specifically, a stated and recurring interval of time; a cycle. More generally, an interval of time, specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days or the like. A. Termination of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act, or a complete sentence from one to another; hence, sentence; clause. B. (Print.) The point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop (\.)

perennial, a. [Gr. περιβολης, from περί, round about, and βολη, a bone.] (Anat.) A fibrous membrane investing the bones.

periodical, a. [Gr. περιπτωτικς, from περιπτωτικς, to walk about, from περι, about, and πτωτικς, to walk.] Pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, which gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

periodical, n. 1. An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle. 2. One who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.

periodicity, n. The philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

peripherally, a. 1. Pertaining to, or constituting a circumference.

peripherical, a. Pertaining, or constituting a circumference.

periphery, n. Around the outside of an organ.

periphery, n. [Gr. περιφερεια, from περιφερεια, around, and φερεια, to bear.] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure.

periphery, n. [Gr. περιφερεια, from περιφερεια, to think about, to be expressed peripherically, from περιφερεια, about, and φερεια, to speak.] (Rhet.) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution.

periphrasis, n. t. [imp. & p. p. periphrased; p. pr. & vb. n. periphrasing.] To express by circumlocution.

periphrasis, n. The same as PERIPHRASE. [cution.]

periphrastic, a. Expressing or expressed in periphrastic, circumlocution; more words than are necessary; circumlocution.

periphrastic, a. [Gr. περιεργον, from περιεργαζομαι, to look around, to view.] A general view.

periphrastic, a. [Gr. περιεργατος, from περιεργας, around, and ωρίματα, σωρεις, to look around, to view.] A general view.

perish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. perished (perished); p. pr. & vb. n. perishing.] To go to destruction; to come to nothing; to be ruined or lost. 2. To die; to decease.

perishable, a. LIABLE TO DECOMPOSITION, DECOMPOSABLE. [Heb. מת, mēt, laid up; מועש, mōʿāsh, work.] The nature of a substance.

perishable, a. 1. [Gr. περιφερεικς, from περιφερεικς, around, and σφάλμα, seed.] The nature of a substance.

peristyle, n. [Gr. περιστυλος, περιστυλως, from περιστύλω, around, and στυλος, a column.] (Arch.) A range of columns running a building or square, or a building encompassed with columns.

pertinent, a. [Lat. pertinens et pertinentes, from περιτός, to surround, wrap up.] (Anat.) Contracting in successive circles; a term applied to the vermicular motion of the alimentary canal, and similar functions.

pertinent, a. [Gr. περιτόλων, περιτόλων, from περιτύλω, to turn round.] 1. Rotatory; circular. 2. (Bot.) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

perturb, v. t. [imp. & p. p. perturbed; p. pr. & vb. n. perturbation.] To dress with a perturb, or with false hair.

perturb, v. t. [pertur-b"] (pertur-b") ]n. (Said to be a corruption of petticoat, and A.S. winke, a shell-fish.) (Zool.) A gastrozoic mollusk, having a turbinate shell.

perturbative, a. [O. Eng. perturbave, corrupt from Fr. perturber, and abbreviated into wig. See PEERKE.] A small wig; a periwig; a sort of wig.

perturb, v. t. [imp. & p. p. perturbed; p. pr. & vb. n. perturbation.] To dress with a perturb, or with false hair.

perturb, a. Guilty of perjury; having perjured oneself; being sworn falsely.

perturbation, a. One who willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

perturbation, n. An oath administered to a person to swear to, by perjury.

perturbation, a. [Lat. perjurare, to swear.] False swearing; an act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered.

perturb, a. Pert; upblish; smart; trim; vain.

perturb, a. [Fr. peru, a sort of wig; made smart.] To hold up the head with affected smartness.

perturb, a. To dress up; to make trim; to prank.

perturb, n. a. Condition or quality of being perjured.

perturb, a. [Lat. pernas, p. pr. of pernare, to stay or remain to the end, last from prex per, through, and morae, to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character.

perturb, a. Lasting; durable. See LASTING.

perturbation, n. In a permanent manner.

perturb, a. Quality or state of being peculiar.

perturb, a. [See PERMETE.] Admitting of being perturbed, or passed through; penetrable; used especially of the passage of fluids.

perturb, a. [imp. & p. p. permed; p. pr. & vb. n. permitting.] [Lat. permeare, permeation, from prex per, through, and morae, to pass.] To pass through pores or interstices of; applied especially to fluids.

perturbation, n. Act of permeating, or passing through the pores or interstices of a body.
PERSONABLE 534 PERVERSE

6. (Gram.) One of the three relations which a noun or pronoun may hold to the verb of which either is the subject, and pertaining to, compass, and verb. — Artificial persons. (Law.) A corporation or body politic. — A person, by one's self; with bodily presence.

PERSONABLE (per'son-a-b'l), a. Having a well-formed body or person; graceful. [Law.] Enabled to maintain a proper place in conversation.

PERSONAGE (per'son-a-j), n. 1. Character assumed or represented. 2. An individual distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation. 3. Exterior appearance, stature, an imposing air, and the like; or an individual attracting attention by the possession of such characteristics.

PERSONAL, a. Pertaining to a person; as, (c.) Belonging to men or women and not to things. (d.) Relating to an individual or individuals; peculiar to private concerns. (e.) Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance. (f.) Done without the intervention of another. (g.) Applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner. (j.) (Gram.) Denoting the person.

PERSONALITY, n. 1. That which constitutes, or pertains to, a person. 2. Something said or written which refers, especially in a disparaging way, to the conduct of some person.

PERSONALITY, adv. 1. In a personal or direct manner. 2. With respect to an individual; individually. PERSONAGE, n. Character assumed or represented; as, (p.) Person in a suit. PERSONAGE, n. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATOR, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION (per'son-a-shun), n. [From Lat. perspicere, perspectum, to look through.] Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

PERSPECTIVE, a. [From Lat. perspicere, perspectum, to look through.] The art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature.

PERSPECTIVE, a. [From Lat. perspicere, perspectum, to look through.] 1. Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. 2. Of acute discernment; keen.

PERSPECTIVE, n. State of being perspicuous; clearness of sight.

PERSPECTIVITY, n. State of being perspicuous; or clearness, especially of statement.

PERSONNEL (per'son-nal), n. [Fr. See PERSONAL.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, &c.

PERSONIFICATION, n. [From Lat. perspicere, perspectum, to look through.] Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

PERSONA, n. A view; a vista. 2. The art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature.

PERSONAGE, n. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONA, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. [From Lat. perspicere, perspectum, to look through.] Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

PERSONATION, n. 1. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. A figure, in which an inanimate object is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; personification.

PERSONATION, n. 1. A figure, in which an inanimate object is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; personification.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.

PERSONATION, n. 1. To imagine, to feign; counterfeit; to feign. 2. To disguise; to mask. 3. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another.

PERSONATION, n. One who personates.
way, p. p. of perverter, to turn around, to overturn; 1. To turn from right to wrong; to frustrate; to impair; 2. Obstruct the wrong. Disposed to cross and vex. Syn.—Foward; untoward; stubborn; untractable; ungovernable; cross; petulant; peevish; vexatious. —One who is perverse is a person who is stubborn, capricious, and stubborn to obey. One who is perverse has a settled obstinacy of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

Perverse-ness. n. The state of being perverse.

Perver-sive. a. Tending to pervert or corrupt. Perturbing.

Perver-t' (t), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PERVERS-D; p. pr. & vb. p. PERVERSING.] To pervert; to turn from the right; to corrupt. Syn.—To convert; prostrate.

Perver't, n. One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong.

Perver't'er, n. One who perverts or distorts.

Perver'tible. a. Capable of being perverted.

Pervious. a. [Lat. pervius, from prefix per, through, and via, a way.] 1. Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable. 2. Capable of being understood or comprehended. Syn.—Through; perviousness.

Perspicuity, n. State of being perversive; perverseness.

Pers'k'y, a. Great; mischievous; troublesome. [Colloq.]

Perso'ny. n. [Lat. persaum, i. e. possessus, possess, Gr. μεταχείμασθαι, metachemasthai, to change, exchange; meta, between, and choror, ¢., and introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.

Pest, n. [Lat. pestis.] 1. A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence. 2. Hence, any thing which resembles a pest. Pestilential, a. Pestiferous, a. [Lat. pestiferous, from pestis, pest, and ferre, to bear.] 1. Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious. 2. Mischievous; destructive; troublesome; vexatious. Pestiferous-ly, adv. In a pestiferous manner.

Pestilence, n. 1. That which is pestilential. Especially, the disease known as the plague; hence, any contagious disease that is epidemic. That which breeds disturbance or vice.

Pestilential, a. [Lat. pestilenstis, from pestis, pest.] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous.

Pestilential, a. Producing or tending to produce the pest, the plague, or other infectious disease. Hence, noxious; seriously troublesome.


Pestilence. n. In a pestilential manner.

Pestle (pess'le), n. 1. [Lat. pestillum, Lat. pistillum, a pestle, from pistillum, to pound, crush.] An instrument for grinding and crushing substances, in a mortar or calyx.

Pestle (pess'le), n. 1. [imp. & p. p. PESTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PESTLING.] To pound, break, or pulverize, with a pestle, or as with a pestle.

Pest. n. [Mod. partial from pet, a.] A slight fit of pet., v. t. [imp. & p. p. PETTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PETTING.] To treat as a pet; to fiddle with indulgently.

Pe'tal, or Pe'tal, n. [Gr. πέ- 

Peta
tal, n. [See Peta. (Ant.)] A form of banished among the ancient Syracusans, by writing on a leaf the name of the person proposed to be banished.

Pet'tal-oid, a. [Gr. πέταλος, a leaf, and ὔδος, shape.] Having the form of a petal.

Pet'tal-oils, a. Oils containing petal oils; —opposed to apetalous.

Pet-tard', n. [Fr. petard, from Peter, to crack, to explode.] (Mil.) An engine of war, formerly used to break gates, barricades, &c., by explosion.

Pet-e-chi-al. Pe't-al-e-cia. a. [N. Lat. petechialis, petechia, from peta, a, a bruise, an eruption.] Having, or accompanied by, livid spots; spotted.

Pet'-ter-ence, n. An annual tax, formerly paid by the English to the pope, being paid for every house.

Pet'-ter-lar, a. [Bot.] Pertaining to a petal, or petals.

Pet'-ter-la-ry, a. Proceeding from it; growing or supported on a petal.

Pet'-ter-o-late, a. [Bot.] Having a petal.

Pet'-ter-stone, n. [Lat. petalolius, a little foot, stem, or stalk of fruits, dim. of pes, pedis, a foot.] (Bot.) The foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem.

Pet'tit (pet't), Fr. pron. pt', a. [Fr. petit, small.] Small, little, mean; —same as PETTY.

Pett-itoe, n. A jury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar of a court;—so called in distinction from the grand jury. —Petit jury, the stealing of goods of a certain specified small value or under.

Petition (pet'sh'un), n. [Lat. petitor, Fr. petic, petitum, to beg, ask.] A prayer; a begging; a request; an entreaty; a supplication. —Petitioning. [imp. & p. p. PETITIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. PETITIONING.] To make a request to; to solicit; especially, to supplicate for some favor or right.

Petition-a-ry (pet'sh-un), a. 1. Coming with a petition. 2. Containing a petition.

Petition-er, n. [peti-sh'un-er.] One who presents a petition.

Petit-maître (petit-ma-tra), n. [Fr., a little master.] A burgoo fellow that dangles about ladies; a topsy; a coxcomb.

Pet'un-an, n. [Lat. petrunas, from petra, Gr. πέτρα, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone.

Pet'ruel, n. A diminutive of petra, a rock; probably so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea. [Or. petruel, long-winged, footed-sea-fowl. The stormy petrel is called also Mother Carey's chicken.


Petroleum. n. [Lat. petra, from petra, a rock.] Converting into stone, or into stony hardness.

Petri-f'ic (petri-fik), a. 1. Having power to convert to carbonate or animal substances into stone. 2. Pertaining to petrifaction.

Petri-f'ic, a. Having power to convert into stone.

Petri-fica-tion, n. Same as PETRIFICATION. 2. Obscurity.

Petri-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PETRIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. PETRIFYING.] From Lat. petra, Gr. πέτρα, rock, stone, and facio, facère, to make.] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance. 2. To make calciferous or calcareous.

Petri-fy, v. i. To become stone, or of a stony hardness.

Petrole-um (petrole-am), n. [N. Lat., from Lat. petra, rock, and oleum, oil-drum.] Rock oil; petroleum; a bluish liquid oxidizing from the earth in various parts of the world.

Petroleum, n. [O. Fr. pétrifial, from petrie, the breast, because it was placed against the breast in order to fire.] A large kind of horseman's pistol.

Pet-rous, a. [Lat. petrosus, from petra, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.

Pet-ri-fac'at, n. From petty, small, little, and coat:] A loose undergarment worn by females.

Pet'-fog, v. i. [From petty, small, and fog, to have power, to practice.] To do small business as a lawyer. [Collid.

Pet'-fog-ger, a. A lawyer who deals in petty cases.

Pet'-fog-ger-y, n. The practice, or the acts of a petty-fogger; disputable tricks; quibbles.

Pet'tly, adv. In a petty manner; trivially.
This line is printed in pica.

This line is printed in small pica.

Pica-dor', n. [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who accompanies the exercises of a bull-fight.

Pica-roon', n. [Sp. picarón, augm. of picar, rogue, a rogue. See PICKER.] One who pickers; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate.

Pie, n. [Fr. pique, to pierce the language of the Caribs.] A small coin of the value of 6½ cents.

Piec'e-a-Ill/i, n. An East Indian pique of various vegetables with pungent spices.

Piece, n. [imp. p. picked (plkt); p. pr. & vb. n. picking.] [A.-S. pycean, pycecan, feel. pieca, W. pigaw, to pick, pierce. Cf. PICK.] 1. To peck at, like birds with their bills; to strike at with any thing pointed; to pick at any thing, to be particular; to make a small hole in, to cut, etc. 2. To pluck. 3. To clean, by removing, with a pointed instrument, that which is objectionable, or to take away by a quick, unexpected movement; to take up suddenly. 5. To choose; to select; to cull; hence, to seek or desire. 6. To collect; to bring together.

Sym. To sort; to choose; to emboss; to thin.

Pick, v. i. 1. To eat slowly or by morsels. 2. To do any thing nicely. 3. To steal; to pilfer.

Pick, n. [See supra, and cf. PIKE.] 1. A sharp-pointed tool for piercing or cutting, as an iron tool fastening a point from a heavy mass or head, used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, &c. 2. Choice; rig of selection.

Pick-a-nin'ny, n. [Probably from Sp. picado niño.] A small child; especially, a negro or mulatto infant. [Southern States.]

Pick-a-pick', adv. In manner of a pucker.

Pick'a-axe, n. [From pick and az.] A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick.

Pick'a-back, adv. On the back.

Picket, adj. [picket (plkt), ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different color.

Picket, n. The state of being picketed.

Picketeer, v. t. [imp. & p. picked; p. pr. & vb. n. picketing.] 1. To go to steal cattle, from Lat. pecus, pecoris, cattle. 2. To pilage; to pirate. 2. To skirmish, as soldiers.

Pike, n. One who picks or pulls. (Mech.) A machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

Pike'er-el, n. Diminutive of pike. [Lath.] A freshwater fish of several species, found especially in North America.

Pike, n. [Fr. pigeot, prop. dim. of pigue, spare, pike.] 1. A stake sharpened, used in fortification and encampments. 2. A narrow board pointed, used in making fences, etc. 3. A go-between or spy, esp. before an army, and so disposed as to form a chain of outposts.

Picket, v. t. [imp. & p. picketed; p. pr. & vb. n. picketing.] 1. To fortify, inclose, or fence with pickets. 2. To fasten to. 3. To hang on.

Picket-guard, n. (Mil.) A guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Picking, n. 1. Act of pickling, selecting, or gathering. 2. That which is picked. 3. Act of stealing or pilfering; also, that which is stolen.

Pickle, n. [D. pekel, H. Ger. pikel; according to some etymologists, so called after William Pickel, who is said to have invented the art in the 14th century.] 1. A solution of salt and water, in which fish and meat may be preserved or corned; brine. 2. Vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, &c., may be preserved. 3. Any article of food preserved in vinegar. 4. A troublesome child.

To be a picket, to be in a disagreeable position. To put a rod in pickles, to get ready a punishment which will cause smarting.

Pickle, n. [imp. & p. pickled; p. pr. & vb. n. pickling.] 1. To preserve in brine or pickle. 2. To season in pickle. 3. To imbue highly with any quality or spirit; to infuse with; to permeate; to render genuine. 5. To subject, as pins and needles, to the action of certain chemical agents.

Picklock, n. An instrument for opening locks without the key. 2. A person who picks locks.

Pickpocket, n. One who steals from the pocket of another. [A pick of a lamp.]

Picking, n. A pointed instrument for picking up the Pleiné, n. [Fr. piquetique, from pique, to pick, to stick, to card, and nique, a small coin.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table, without use, an entertainment carried by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country; also the party itself.

Pleinie, v. i. To go on a picnic.

Piet, n. [Prob. from Plutus, Pluton, Plathet, Plathus; said by some to be from Lat. pictus, p. p. of pingere, to paint.] One of a tribe of Scythians, or of Germans, who settled in Scotland.

Pietish, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the Picts.

Pie'-r'i-al (98), a. Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures; forming pictures.

Pie'-r'i-al-ly, adv. In a pictorial manner.

Pictorial, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or represented in, pictures.

Pictorial (58), n. [Lat. pictura, from pingere, pictum, to paint.] That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colors; hence, any graphic representation, or form of representation by painting. 3. That which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing.

Syn.-Painting. Every kind of drawing is a picture, whether in pencil, crayon, or ink, &c., a painting by representation by means of color. This holds good in a figurative sense; the historian draws a lively picture, the poet paints in glowing color.

Pictorial, v. t. [imp. & p. pictured; p. pr. & vb. n. picturing.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent; to recall distinctly or vividly.

Pictor (98), a. Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial.

Pictorial, n. [Written also peccoal and pescal.] [Jav. & Malay. pictul, from pescal, to canvass, to cover, to cover with a canvas, to hang a man's burden.] A weight of 133 lbs. [China.]

Piddle, n. [A different spelling of peddle, or from the same source.] 1. To deal in truffles; to spend too much in trifling objects. 2. To eat or drink squably, or without relish. 3. To urinate; to make water;—a piddler, n. One who piddles. [childish word.

Pie (58), n. [Contr. from D. pastei, G. Ger. pastel, Eng. pasteste, pastix, pasto, pasty, pastaty, pastoy, having something in it or under it, as apple, mixed meat, &c.]


Pied-bald, a. For pie-balded, from pie, the party-colored bird, and ball. Of various colors; diversified in color.

Pie, n. [Fr. pièce, L. picea, pecia, petia, petium, of Celtic origin; W. peth, a thing, a part, portion, a
Pīce, n. [Comp. & p. p. PİCED (peerst, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. PICERING.] [Fr. parsec, contracted from parsec, from παράσηκα, of the side, from παρά, besides, + σῆκα, I see.] A measure of distance for measuring an arc or the timbers of a bridge, &c. 6. A part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors. 2. A mass of stone-work, projecting into the sea, to break the force of the waves. 3. A projecting wharf or landing-place.

Pīćer, n. [From Fr. pierre, a stone, from Lat. petra, Gr. σέλη.] 1. A mass of stone, held by stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge, &c. 6. A part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors. 2. A mass of stone-work, projecting into the sea, to break the force of the waves. 3. A projecting wharf or landing-place.

Pīcér, n. One who, or that which, pierces or perforates. [windows]

Pīcker, n. A mirror or glass hanging between the sides of a coach.

Pīcum (80), a. [From Mount Petros, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Pertaining to the Muses.

Pīcker-ta-bile, a. A table standing between windows.

Pīc’t, n. Aelian, a. An instrument for sharpening the point of a pencil. [Ecl. Hist.] One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who have sought to restore piety to the Protestant churches.

Pīc’tic, a. Pertaining to the Platonists; hence, Pīc’tis-ical, in contempt, affectingly religious.

Pīc’tyn, n. [Lat. piacis, piety, fr. pius, pius.] 1. Affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country. 2. Obdurate love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service.

Pīc’y, n. [Comp. & p. p. PIGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PIGGING.] To bring forth pigs. To lie together like pigs.

Pīg, n. [pīg, pīg] A small, unripe, pippin, or gooseberry, that is put to peep, or to be seen. [Oriental.] A gallinaceous bird of several species; the most common of which is the ring-dove, the turtledove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America.

Pīg’son, n. ['gīson, 'gīson] A little opening or division in a case for papers.

Pīg’son-lı́ve, n. Mild in temper; soft; gentle.

Pīg’son-ry, n. A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecote.

Pīg’sy, n. A place where swine are kept.

Pīgin, n. [Gael. pígian, dim. of pigiúin, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot.] 1. A species of pigeon. 2. A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a pitcher.

Pig’s—iron (—urn), n. Iron in pigs, or oblong bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace.

Pīg’sment, n. 1. [Lat. pigmentum, from the root of pīgēre, to paint.] A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart color to bodies: pigments. 2. Pigment, n. A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart color to bodies: pigments.

Pīgn’-na-tion, n. [Lat. pignoratio, from pignoraere, to pledge.] A act of pledging or pawning. 6. [Civ. Law.] The taking of cattle doing damno, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made.

Pīgn’-na-tive, a. Pledging; pawning.

Pig-sty, n. A sty or pen for pigs.

Pig’s-tail, n. The tail of a pig. The head of the head tied in the fold of a pig’s tail; a snout. 3. A roll of twisted tobacco, having a peculiar color and flavor.

Pike, n. [Fr. pique, H Ger. pike.] 6. A kind of pike; a long wooden staff or staff, with a point, ending in a steel. 2. A head; a spear. 3. A voracious fish, so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout. It is a fresh-water fish, living in deep water. 3. A turnip.

Pikeed (60), a. Furnished with a pike; ending in a Pike’man, n.; pl. Pike’men. A soldier armed with a pike.

Pie’s-taff, n. 1. The staff or shaft of a pike. 2. A staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom, to guard against slipping.

Pil’-is’ter, n. [Lat. pilustram, fr. Lat. pilus, a pillar.] A column, usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

Pil’chard, n. [Gk. pilax.] A fish resembling the herring, but larger; to be divided into three parts or portions.

Pile, n. [Fr. pile, Lat. pilis, a ball, globe, pila, a pillar or pole of stone; Gr. στήλος, a ball, globe.] 1. A roundish or elevated mass or collection of things; a heap. 2. A mass regularly formed by rows or layers and designed for a special use. 3. A large building, or mass of buildings. 4. (Elec.) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, with disks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water, for producing a current of electricity.

Pile, n. [A.-S. pile, stake. Lat. pilis, a pillar.] A piece of timber, planted and driven into the earth, for the support of a building, a bridge, or the like.

Pile, n. [Lat. pilus, hair.] The fiber of wool, cotton, flax, &c.; the like; hence, the nap.

Pill, n. [Fr. pilles, fr. p. pilé; p. pr. & vb. n. PILING.] 1. To lay or throw into a pile or heap. 2. To fill above the brim or top.

Pill, n. A pill; a small, unripe, pippin, or gooseberry, that is put to peep, or to be seen. [Oriental.] A gallinaceous bird of several species; the most common of which is the ring-dove, the turtledove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America.

Pill, n. [Pill, p. piling; p. pr. & vb. n. PILING.] To steal or gain by petty theft; to file.

Pil’er, n. One who piles.

Pil’er-er, n. One who piles.

Pil’e-rice, n. [See PIL, to rob, and PELL, v.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch. See PILDER; PILCH.

Pil’grim, n. [O. Ger. pīgrim, O. H. Ger. pilgrīm, N. Ger. pilger, D. pelger, It. pellegrino, peregrino, from Lat. peregrinus, a forgeriner.] 1. A wanderer; a traveler. 2. A person, one who has a distance from his own country to visit a holy place.

Pil’grim-age, n. The journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

Pill, n. [Lat. pilis, a ball, pilula, a little ball, a pill.] 1. A pill; a small, unripe, pippin, or gooseberry, that is put to peep, or to be seen. [Oriental.] A gallinaceous bird of several species; the most common of which is the ring-dove, the turtledove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America.
A medicine in the form of a little ball. 2. Hence, any thing nauseous.

Pill, n. [imp. & p. p. PILLED; p. pr. & vb. n. PILLING.] [Fr. piler, to plunder. See PILL.] To rob; to plunder.

Pillage (45), n. [Fr., from piller, to plunder. See supra.] 1. The act of robbing. 2. That which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

Syn. — Plunder; rapine; spoil; depletion. — Plunder. Pillage. — Plunder, to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while plunder refers to the removal of the things thus taken. Under these aspects the words are freely interchanged.

Pillage, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PILLAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PILLAGING.] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder procure; to pillage.

Pillar, n. [Low Lat. pilare, pilarium, from Lat. pilis, a pillar and a mortar.] 1. A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like. 2. Hence, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, or in stability and strength.

Syn. — Column; foundation; prop; support.

Pillion (pill'yon), n. [Eng. pyle, Lat. pilus, hair. Cf. PILLOW.] The pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, as a second seat.

Pillow, n. [OE. pile, pilowe, polowe, A.-S. pyle, D. pilet, O. H. Ger. pilwite, from Lat. pilum, a pillar.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of those who slept were formerly put, to punish him.

Pillowin, v. t. To punish with the pillow; to set in the pillow.

Pillowow, n. [Sp. pilorium, pilorion, from Lat. pilis, a pillar.] A frame of wood erected on posts, movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of those asleep were formerly put, to punish them.


Pillowow-bier, n. [L. Ger. bier oder baibier, a pillow-case, prob. from O. H. Ger. bur, burian, burian, to erect.] The movable case or sack which is drawn over a pillow or a pillow-case.

Pillowow-blöck, n. (Mech.) A block, or standard, for supporting a shaft.

Pillowow-eise, n. A covering for a pillow.

Pil-ease', a. [Lat. pilosis, from pilus, hair.] 1. Hairy. 2. (Bot.) Covered with long, distinct hairs.

Pin: a state of being pinched; a pander.

Pin't, n. [Prob. from L. Ger. pilen, pilien, to measure, gauge, sound, and Ger. loth, plummet. The pin, then, is the lead-man, he who throws the lead.] 1. One whose office, and particularity where navigation is dangerous. 2. Hence, a guide. (Colloq.)

Pin't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PILOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PILOTING.] 1. To direct the course of, as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous. 2. To guide through dangers or difficulties.

Pilotin (45), n. 1. Compensation to one who directs the course of a ship. 2. The guidance of a pilot.

Pin', n. A long, slender piece of stiff stuff; a pointed one; as, a pencil, a pin, a needle.

Pin', n. [From Lat. pigmentum, a paint, pigment, juice of plants, hence, something spicy and aromatic.] (Bot.) a. The fruit of a tree having an aromatic flavor, and containing a juice that is both a spice and an astringent. b. The tree which produces this spice.

Pimp, n. [Of Fr. pimpante, smart, sparkish; Provencal pimpant, apimpant, to cheer up.] One who provides gratification of other people, or of himself.

Pimp, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PIMPED; print, S4; p. pr. & vb. n. PIMPING.] To procure lustful women for the gratification of others; to pand.
leaves or teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel [or a toothed arbor.
Pimp [pim] n. [imp. & p. p. PINIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. PINIONING.] 1. To bind or confine the wings of. 2. To cripple by cutting off the first joint of the wing. 3. To restrain by binding the arm or arms to the side of the body; to confine; to imprison.

Pink, n. [From D. pinnen, pinkoogen, to twinkle with the eyes. Cf. Fr. oeillet, an eyelet and a pink, dim. of aill, eye.] 1. An eye, or a small eye. 2. (Bot.) A plant, and the flower, common in gardens in small colorful oranges. 3. A color resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white; — so called from the common color of the flower. 4. That which is supremely excellent. 5. [D. pinnent, pinnent, pink-stemmed.] A ship with a very narrow stern.

Pinky, n. t. [imp. & p. p. PINKED [pink't]] p. pr. & vb. n. PINKING.] 1. To work in eyelets; to pierce with eyelets or with small colorful gorges. 2. To stab; to pierce. 3. To dye of a pink color.

Pinky-eye (-i), n. A little eye. [as a ship.]

Pink'ed, a. (Naut.) Having a very narrow stern, Pink'mony, n. A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

Pinna'ce, n. [From Lat. pinus, a pine-tree, any thing made of pine, e.g. a ship. (Naut.) (a.) A small vessel navigated with canoes and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner. (b.) A boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Pinna'cle, n. [Lat. pinnastrum, fr. pinna, feather, slender turn, or part of a building elevated above the main building. 2. A high, spring point.

Pin'ate, n. [Lat. pinneatus, feathered, adorned with feathers.] (Bot.) Shaped like a feather. 2. Furnished with fins.

Pin'na'ti-fid, or Pin'na-ti-fi'd, a. [Lat. pinnastrum, fr. pinna, feather, & fide, to split.] (Bot.) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pin'nate, or Pin'na-ted, a. [Lat. pinnastrum, fr. pinna, feather, & pedis, foot.] Having the toes bordered by membranes.

Pin'ner, n. One who pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle, or the pound-keeper. 2. A pin-maker. 3. The lapet of a head-dress, which ties loose.

Pin't, n. [A.-S. pyt, Ger. & c. pinta, from Sp. pinta, spot, mark, pint from pintar, to paint.] Half a quart, or four gills. In medicine, twelve ounces.

Pin'tle (pi'ntl), n. [A dim. of pin.] 1. (Artif.) A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. 2. (Naut.) A hook or knob in the side of a vessel to hang to. 3. A contrivance, usually of cast iron, consisting of two thick, circular plates, connected by a solid, cylindrical support from upright posts, between the floors of stoke, and the like.

Pin'tworm (-wurm), n. A thread-like intestinal worm.

Pin'ty, a. Abounding with pins.

P'ione'er, n. [imp. & p. p. PIONEERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PIONEERING.] To go before and prepare a way for.

P'ioneer, n. [Fr. pionnier, orig. a foot-soldier, from O. Fr. peon, pion, from Lat. pes, pes, foot, bot.] 1. (Mil.) One who marches with or before an army, to repel the road or clear it of obstructions, &c. 2. One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another; hence, a backwoodsman; a first settler.

P'ionner, n. [Lat. pinnatus.] 1. Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior. 2. Having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being. 3. Dictated by reverence for God, or any religious feeling. 4. Practiced under the pretense of religion.

Syn. — Godly; devout; religious; holy; righteous.

P'ios-ly, adv. In a pious manner; religiously.

Pip, n. [O. D. pip, O. H. Ger. phipsis, phipsis, It. L. Lat. pippita, from Lat. pinuitt, slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, in the pipes.] 1. A disease of fowls, in which a horrid pustule is produced on the face of the fowl. 2. [Fr. pepsis, It. pipita.] The seed of an apple, or similar fruit.

Pip, v. i. To blow. 1. To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

Pipe, n. [A.-S. p(e)ab, D. pijp, feol, pipo; O. H. Ger. pfla, W. pib. Cf. F. FIFF.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal. 2. Any long tube or hollow body. 3. A tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco. 4. A roll in the exchequer, a roll to be sold or let for renting assigned to a pipe; also, the exchequer itself. [Eng.] 5. A cask, usually containing 220 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains.

Pipe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PIPED [pipt]; p. pr. & vb. n. PIPING.] 1. To play on a flute, pipe, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music. 2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

Pipee'cly, n. A species of white clay, used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthen ware.

Piping, n. a. [From pipe.] 1. A kind of broad trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses. 2. (Bot.) A piece cut off to be planted; a cutting.

Pipe'kin, n. [Diminutive of pipe.] A small earthen boiler.

Pip't, n. [Prob. from pip, a spot, because of the spots on its skin.] A kind of tart apple. [picyant.

Piqu'ant, n. [Fr. piquant.] A. [Fr. p. pr. of piquer, to prick or sting. See piquer.] 1. Stinging to the tongue. 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Piqu'ant-ly (pi'kant-lij), adv. In a piquant manner.

Pique [pesk], n. [Fr., from piquer. See supra.] A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury.

Syn. — Displeasure; irritation; grudge; spite. — Spite, petulance, spitefulness. — Piques are a sense of resentiment for some supposed neglect or injury, but the feeling is of a less permanent, or marked by malice. Spite is a stronger term, denoting settled ill-will or malice, with a desire, as the result of extreme irritation. Grudge goes still further, denoting cherished and secret enmity, with an unfeigned spirit.

Pique (pesk), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PIQUED (pesk); p. pr. & vb. n. PIQUING.] 1. To excite to anger. 2. To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy. 3. To pride or value; — used reductively.

Syn. — To offend; displeasure; irritate; provoke; fret; nettler; sting; goad; stimulate.

Pl'quat' (pi-kwit), n. [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons, with only thirty-two cards.

P'ity, n. [L. Lat. pietatis, Gr. pauronpia.] 1. Act or crime of a pirate; robbery. 2. (Late.) The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas. 3. Infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission.

Pirate (pirat), n. [Lat. pirata, Gr. pauronpia, from pauron, to attempt, from making attempts or attacks on ships.] 1. A robber on the high seas; a freebooter. 2. An armed vessel which commits other vessels with the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. 3. One who publishes the writings of other men without permission.

Pirate, v. t. To take by theft, without right or permission, as books or writings. — [practicing, piracy.

P'irate-al, a. Pertaining to a pirate; acquired by piracy.

P'irate-al-ly, adv. In a piratical manner.

Pl'igue' (pi-lg), n. [Originally an Indian word.] 1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree. 2. A narrow ferry-boat carrying two masts and a keelboard. [Amer.]

P'iron'ette, n. [Fr. prop. a turning wheel, from pield, foot, and roue, wheel, hence roue a little wheel, because it turns on its axle or pivot, as on a foot.] A whirling about on the toes in dancing.

P'iron'ette, v. i. To whirl, or turn about on the toes, as in dancing.

Pis'e-ry, n. [Lat. piscarius, relating to fishes or to fishing, from piscis, a fish.] (Law.) Right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.

Pis'en-3'tral, n. [Lat. piscarius, from piscarius, a fish] a. (Fish.) Fisherman. Relating to fishes or to fishing.

Pis'en-to-ry, n. [Lat. piscarius, from piscarius, a fish] a. (Fish.) Fisherman. Relating to fishes or to fishing.

Pis'es, v. pl. [Lat. piscis, a fish.] (Astron.) The Fishes, the eighth sign of the zodiac, representing the fish as the symbol of culture, of the artificial method of promoting the propagation and nurture of fish.

Pis'err, n. [Fish. Int. Fiserv — an exclamation of contempt.

Pis'er, v. i. To impress or control.

Pis'e-ry, n. [Eng. piss and mire: so called because it discharges a kind of moisture, which, by the vulgar, is...
tractated from pievoot, dim. of pieu, a stake.) 1. A pin or short axis fixed only at one end, and on which a wheel or other movable part revolves. 2. Hence, a turning point; that on which important results depend. 3. (Mil.) The one on which the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill.

Plateau, n. (pl. PLYs, q. v.) [peasable.

Pla-cal-lity, n. Quality of being placable, or applicable.

Pla-cal-bly, a. [Lat. placabilis, from placare, to quiet, pacify, from placare, to please.] Capable of being appeased or pacified.

Pla-cal-bless, n. The quality of being placable.

Pla-çard, n. [Fr., fr. plaquer, to lay or clap on, plaque, plate, tablet; Low Lat. placare, to please; on B. plakken, to paste, post up, plak, a flat piece of wood; Gr. πλακή, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

Pla-çard, v. t. (imp. & p. p. PLACARED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLACATING.) To post or put up in a public place. 2. To post as a writing or libel, in a public place. 2. To notify publicly.

Pla-cate, v. t. (imp. & p. p. PLACATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLACATING.) [Lat. placare, placatum, from placere, to please.] To appease or pacify; to conciliate.

Place, n. [From Lat. placere, a street, area, court-yard, from Gr. πλατεία, πλατείω, flat, broad.] 1. A broad way in a city; an open space; an area. 2. Any portion of space regarded as distinct from all other space, as related to any other portion, or as appropriated to some definite object or use. 3. Rank; degree; especially, social rank or position; condition; sometimes, official station or office. 4. A position occupied and held as a consequence; as, (a.) A stately or elegant dwelling; a mansion. (b.) A collection of dwellings; a village, town, or city. (c.) A country; the seat of a nation. (d.) A fortified town or city of existence or access. (e.) An opportunity. 5. A definite portion of a written or printed document. 6. Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead.

Take a place, to come to; to occur.

Syn. — Situation; seat; abode; position; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust.

Pla-ce-ment, n. (pl. PLA-CMENTs.) [Lat. placare, placatum; from placere, to please.] To assign a person to a position, or to fix; to settle.

To put in a particular rank or office; to surround with particular circumstances. 3. To put out at interest; to invest.

Syn. — See Judg.

Pla-ce-men, n. or pl. PLA-CME-N. One who has an office under a government.

Pla-cé-NA-ta, n.; pl. PLA-CÉ-NA-TUS. [Lat., a cake, Gr. πλατέος, a flat cake, from πλατύς, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] The cake used of the mother who connects the mother with the fetus. 2. (Bot.) The part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Pla-chér (pla-thér', by Mexicans and Californians plasár), n. [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold is found, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent.

Pla-cid, a. [Lat. placidus, orig. pleasing, mild, from pla-ceare, to please.] Pleased; contented; unruffled; serene; tranquil; quiet.

Pla-cid-i-ty, n. Quality of being placid; placidness.

Pla-cid-i-ly, adv. In a placid manner; calmly.

Pla-cid-i-ness, n. State of being placid; placeness.

Pla-ck-et, v. t. (Fr. plaquer, to lay or clap on. See Pla-çard.) To slip or fasten on; to affix a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on. 2. A woman's pocket.

Pla-gal, a. [From Gr. πλάγιος, slanting, slanting.] Having the principal tones lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth; — said of certain melodies or tunes.

Pla-gi-a-rism, n. Act or practice of plagiarizing.

Pla-gi-ar, n. One who plagiarizes; plagiarist.

Pla-gi-a-ri-ze, v. t. (imp. & p. p. PLAGIARIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAGIARIZING.) To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

Pla-gi-a-ry, n. To be guilty of literary theft.

Pla-gi-a-rize, n. [Lat. plagiaris, from plagium, kidnapping; a thief. In literature; one who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own.

Plagiarize, v. t. To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

Pla-gue (plág), n. [From Lat. plaga, a blow, stroke; Gr. πλαγή, from πλάγω, to strike.] 1. Any afflicting evil or calamity. 2. (Med.) An acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in the East, and has at times rung in the large cities of Europe. 3. Hence, any pestilence.


To infect with disease; to annoy severely; — applied to persons, lines, or the like.

Syn. — To torment; distress; affliet; harass; annoy; taint; disgrace; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex.

Pla-gu-eur (plág-yor), n. One who plagues or annoy; a pestiferous person.

Pla-gu-il-ly (plág-ly), adv. In a plaguing manner; vexatiously; extremely; horribly. [Colloq. and low.]

Pla-gu-y (plág-y), a. Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting. [Colloq. and low.]

Pla-cé, n. [Lat. placéa.] [Ichth. A fish, alluded to the flounder. It swims on its side, and has both its eyes on the same side.

Plaid (pláid), n. [Gael. plaide, contr. fr. pealaid, a sheep skin, fr. peal, a skin or hide.] A striped or variegated cloth, worn as an over-garment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

Pla-id Pronounced plaid by the Scotch.

Pla-id (pláid), n. Having a pattern which resembles a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another.

Pla-in, a. [compar. PLAINER; superl. PLAINEST.] [Lat. planus.] 1. Without elevations or depressions; — the same as PLANE. 2. Open; clear; unencumbered. 3. Not intricate; difficult. 4. Well-ordered; systematic. Void of extraneous beauty or ornament; sometimes, homely. (b.) Not highly cultivated; unsophisticated; common. (c.) Void of affectation or disguise. (d.) Free from ostentation; not rich. (e.) Not ornamented with colors or figures. (f.) Not much varied by modulations.

Syn. — Manifest; even; level; flat; smooth; artless; unaffected; undecorated; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unvarnished; unembellished; downright; unreserved; distinct; obvious; apparent.

Pla-in, adv. In a plain manner.

Pla-ince, v. t. (imp. & p. p. PLAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAINING.) To level; to make even. 2. To lament; to complain of. [Obs. or poet.]

Plain-deal'er, n. One who speaks out his views with great plainness.

Pla-in-deal'ing, a. Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open.

Pla-in-deal'ing, n. A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity.

Pla-in-hear'ted, a. Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy.

Pla-inly, adv. In a plain manner.

Pla-inness (plán), n. The quality or state of being plain, as contrasted with any of the opposite.

Pla-in-spák' (plán-spák), a. Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

Pla-int, n. [Lat. planctus, from planctum, placetum. See PLAN, v. t., supra.] 1. A complaint of sorrow; lamentation; complaint. 2. A sad or serious song.

Pla-int'iff, n. [Fr. plaintif, making complaint, plaintive. See PLAINT, v. t.] (Late.) The person who complains a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to defendant.

Pla-intive, a. 1. Containing a plaint, or expression of sorrow; lamenting; complaining. 2. Hence, indicating grief; serious; sad.

Pla-intive-ly, adv. In a plaintive manner.

Pla-in-vi'tousness, n. Quality or state of being plaintive.

Pla-int, n. [L. lat. plautus, Gr. πλατύς, a twisted rope, string, from πλάτεω, plaited, twisted, from πλέω, to twist, braid.] 1. A fold; a doubling, as of cloth. 2. A braid, as of hair or straw.

 Plan Pronounced pleat.
Syn. — Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design. See Specimen, for device or scheme.

Plan, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLANNED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLANNING.] 1. To form a draught or representation of. 2. To scheme; to devise; to form in design.

Syn. — To sketch; model; scheme; contrive.

Planché, n. [Fr. planche, a board, plank, from Lat. planica, lea.] To cover with planks or boards; to plank.

Planchette, n. [Fr. planchette, a small board, dim. of planche. See PLANCH.] A flat piece of metal; especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planching, n. The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor or planks or boards to form a floor.

Planes, a. [Lat. planus. See PLAN, a.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; pertaining to, lying in, or constituting a plane.

Plane, n. a. (Geom.) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface. 2. (Joinery.) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, metal, or glass, and for forming and finishing the surface.


Plank, n. (Print.) A wooden block used for making the surface of type even.

Planétier, n. [Lat. planetes, Gr. πλανήτης, and πλάνος, πλανός, a planet; prop. wandering, from πλανάω, to wander.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity.

Planétarium, n. An astronomical machine which represents the motions and orbits of the planets; an orrery.

Planétrarium, a. [See PLANET.] 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of planets.

Planétarium, a. [Astro.] Under the dominion or influence of a planet. 2. Produced by planets.

Plante-tree, n. [Lat. plantusus, Gr. πλανήταις, in honor of its broad leaves and spreading form. Cf. PLANTAN.] [Bot.] A tree of the genus Plantusus.

Plante-strick-en, a. Affected by the influence of the plantain.

Planté, n. a. [Lat. plantus, flat, and folium, leaf.] [Bot.] Flat-leaved.

Planété-ville, a. Pertaining to the mensuration of planets.

Plante-ville, n. [Lat. plantus, plant, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plantes-try, n. [From Lat. plantusus, plant, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plante-ville, n. [Lat. plantus, flat, and Eng. street, street.] Streets of flat buildings.

Plante, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLANTED (planted); p. pr. & vb. n. PLANTING.] 1. To plant. 2. To cover or lay upon a plank, or as upon a plank; to produce, as a wager, or cash. [Amer.]

Planter, n. One who plants or plants a thing.

Plante-qnece, a. Flat on one side, and concave on the other.

Planche-nove, a. Plane or level on one side, and concave on the other.

Plant, n. [Lat. planta; A-S. plant.] 1. A vegetable; an organic body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, and having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves. 2. The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.

Plant, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLANTING.] 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth. 2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree. 3. To furnish with plants. 4. To engender. 5. To settle; to establish; to introduce. 6. To set and direct, or point.

Plant, v. t. To perform the act of planting.

Plantain (42, n. [Fr. plantain, Lat. plantergo.] [Bot.] A genus of plants of many species. It is found near the borders of the ocean, and man in all parts of the world.

Plantain (42, n. [Bot.] An endogenous tropical tree, which bears a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high, and the fruit is a substitute for bread.

Plantation, n. 1. Act of planting. [Rare.] 2. The place planted; especially, in America, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes, under the control of the proprietor or master. 3. A colony.

Planteur, n. 1. One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes. 2. One who engages in colonizing in a new territory. 3. One who owns a plantation.

Plantée-à-le, n. [planteà-tl, n. [A dim. of plant.] A young plant, or plant in embryo.

Planté-grêse, n. [From Lat. planta, the sole of the foot, and grese, to walk, (Zool.) An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as the bear.

Planté-grêse, a. Walking on the sole of the foot, as some animals.

Planté-house, n. pl. PLANTÉ-LIGE. An insect that infests plants.

Plantule (58), n. [Dim. of plant.] The embryo of a plant.

Plâse, n. [See infra.] 1. A paddle. 2. A dash of water; a splash. 3. [See FLASH, v. t.] The branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches.

Plâsh, v. t. [L. Ger. plaschen, D. plassen, H. Ger. platschen, plasschen.] To dabble in water; to splash.

Plâsh, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLASHED (plashed); p. pr. & vb. n. PLASHING.] [O Fr. plaisier, plaisir, from Lat. placere, p. p. of placere, to please, to please, twist.] 1. To loose off. 2. To bind, or cut, and intertwine the branches of.

Plâshy, n. Wet; abounding with puddles.

Plumb, n. (Gr. πλάμβανος, to draw, to form, mold.) A mold or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape.

Plumet, n. [From Lat. plumatum, Gr. πλαματως, to draw, to form, mold.] A flower or plant, which is composed of a column, a cluster of stamens, and a style, forming the head of a flower, as a dandelion or sunflower.

Plum, n. [From Lat. plumatum, Gr. πλαματως, to draw, to form, mold.] A piece of leather stuffed — used by feares to defend the body.

Plié, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLATTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLATING.] From plat, q. v. To form by interlaying or interweaving; to weave. [Amer.]

Plât, n. Work done by plaiting or interweaving.

Plâve, n. [See infra, and cf. PLAT, the same word differently written.] A small piece of ground (usually flat) called gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

Plâter, a. [imp. & p. p. PLASTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLASTERING.] 1. To cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house. 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound. 3. To smooth over; to conceal the defects or irregularities of a surface.

Plâtrier, n. One who plasters.

Plâtering, n. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

Plâte, n. [Fr. p. p. PLATÉ, from planus, to form, mold.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter. 2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled. 3. Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling.

Plâtric, n. State or quality of being plastic.

Plâtron, n. [Fr., from L. plantus, a thin plate of metal. See PLATSTER.] A piece of leather staffed — used by feares to defend the body.

Plât, n. [imp. & p. p. PLATTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLATING.] From plat, q. v. To form by interlaying or interweaving; to weave.
laid or marked out with some design, or for a distinct use.

Plátan.] The plane-tree. See Plane-tree.


Plát, n. [Fr. plát, a plate of metal, a cuirass, Fr. plát, a plate, a plate; allied to Gr. πλάτη, a flat, broad. See FLAT.] A piece of metal flattened. 2. Metallic armor composed of broad pieces. 3. Dishes were made of this metal. 4. Metallic plating. 5. A small, shallow vessel, from which provisions are eaten at table. 6. (Arch.) The piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters. 7. A plate or piece of metal on which any thing is engraven; hence, an impression from an engraved piece of metal. 8. A page of stereotype for printing from.

Platé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLATÉD; p. pr. & vb. n. PLATÉING.] 1. To cover or plate any thing with plate, as gold, silver, or other metals. 2. To arm with plate or metal for defense. 3. To adorn with plate. 4. To bestow into, flat pieces.

Plát-en, n. [From its flatness. See PLATE.] (Print.)

Plát-form, n. [Eng. plat (obs.), flat, and form.] 1. A framework or platform, which may be joined, so as to form aconspicuous or elevated standing-place. 2. A declaration of principles to which any body of men declare their adhesion.

Plát-for-mné, n. See PLATINUM.

Plát-ing, n. 1. Art or operation of covering a base metal with a thin plate of silver or other metal. 2. A thin coating of metal.

Plát-in, n. [Sp. plata, plate, plata, silver.] (Chem.) A very ductile metal of the color of silver, but less bright. It is the heaviest and least expansive of the metals.

Plát-no, n. [Fr. plat, flat.] 1. Flatness; dullness; insipidity. 2. A weak or empty remark.

Plát-onic, a. Pertaining to Plato, the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his influence.

Platonic love, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixt with carnal desires.

Plát-o-nism, n. 1. The doctrines of Plato and his followers. 2. An elevated rational and ethical conception of the laws and forces of the universe.

Plát-o-nist, n. One who professes to be a follower of Plato.

Plát-o-nize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PLATONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLATONIZING.] To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school.

Plát-onize, v. t. To explain on the principles of the Platonic system, so as to accommodate the principles.

Plát-ónión, n. [Fr. plétónion, a ball formed of things wound round, from Lat. pila, a ball.] (Mil.) Half of a company of soldiers.

Plát-ter, n. [Prob. from O. Fr. platel, N. Fr. platet.] See PLATEAU. A large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table.

Plaúdít, n. [From Lat. plaudí, to clap, to applaud, to praise.] A mark or expression of applause.

Syn. — Acclamation; shouting; applause; encomium; commendation; approbation.

Plaúd, a. — Applauding; commending.

Plaúd-bly, adv. State of being plausible, pretentious; speciousness.

Plaúd-ble, a. [Lat. plausible, from plaudere, plausum, to applaud.] 1. Fitted to gain favor or approbation; false, specious, overweening.

2. Using specious arguments or discourse.

Syn. — Specious. — Both these words have a bad sense. Plausible denotes that which seems to satisfy the ear, and yet leaves the mind in a doubtful state. Persuasiveness, on the other hand, is overweening; it is a personal appeal. Plausibiliy is a mixed quality; it carries a fair appearance to the eye, and yet may cover something false. Many plausible arguments and specious pretenses have been brought forward to defend the cause of wickedness.

Plaúdibleness, n. The state of being plausible.

PlaúdBly, adv. In a plausible manner.

Plaúdive, a. Applauding; manifesting praise.

Plaúd, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PLAÚDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAÚDING.] 1. To engage in speech or song; to frolic. 2. To act with levity; to trifle. 3. To contend in a game; hence, sometimes, to gambol. 4. To perform on an instrument of music. 5. To move with alternate dilatation and contraction; to breathe; to respire. 6. To move irregularly; to wanton. 7. To act a part upon the stage; to act in any particular character.

Plaúd, v. t. 1. To put in action or motion. 2. To perform upon; to bring into operation; to work upon; to act or perform by representing a character. 3. To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize.

Syn. — To sport; to frolic; to play.

Plaúd, n. 1. Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; game. 2. Act of contending in a game, or any other sport, for playing at dice, cards, or other games; gaming. 3. Practice in any contest. 4. Action; use; employment; manner of action. 5. A dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy. 6. Representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy. 7. Performance on an instrument of music. 8. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. 9. Liberty of acting, room for enlargement or display; freedom.

Plaúd of colors, an appearance of several prismatic colors in rapid succession upon turning an object.

Syn. — Sport; frolic; amusement; game; gambols; employment.

PlaúdBill, n. A printed advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.

Plaúd-día, n. A day given to play or diversion.

PlaúdB, n. One who plays; as, (a.) A dramatic actor. (b.) A mimic or comedian. (c.) One who performs on an instrument of music. (d.) A gammer.

PlaúdBfélów, n. A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate.

PlaúdBfǔl, n. 1. Sportive. 2. Indulging a sportive

PlaúdBfǔliness, n. The state of being playful.

PlaúdBhouse, n. A house for the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theater.

PlaúdBfoil, n. A playfellow; a companion in play.

PlaúdBthing, n. Any thing that serves to amuse; a toy.


Plaúd, n. [Lat. plattum, placitum, from plauditum, that which is praised, an opinion or declaration.] (Law.) An allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a more limited and usual sense, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. 2. A cause in court; a lawsuit. 3. An excuse; an apology. 4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.

PlaúdB, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PLEÁDBD; PLEÁDE, or PLEÁD, is sometimes improperly used]; p. pr. & vb. n. PLEÁDING.] 1. To appeal in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another. 2. (Law.) To present an answer, by alleging fact or declaration of a plaintiff; in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea.

PlaúdB, v. t. 1. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or verification; to offer in evidence. 2. To assert; and attempt to maintain by arguments offered to a tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue. 3. To allege and offer in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law.

PlaúdB, n. One who pleads; especially, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.

PlaúdBant, a. [See PLEÁBE.] 1. Fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; enlivening; gay; lively; sportive; giving pleasure; gratifying.

PlaúdBantly, adv. In a pleasant manner.

PlaúdBantiness, n. State or quality of being pleasant.

PlaúdBant, n. 1. State of being gracious, amiable, ruddy, vivacity; liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk.

PlaúdB, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLEÁDE; p. pr. & vb. n. PLEÁDING.] (Lat. plácere.) To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify.

PlaúdB, v. t. To be pleased; to like; to choose; to prefer; to comply.

PlaúdB, n. One who pleases or gratifies.
extent of ground. 2. (Surv.) A draught of a field, piece of land, &c., drawn to a scale.

Plot, v. i. (imp. & p. p. PLOTTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLOTTING.) 1. To plan; to devise; to contrive. 2. To delineate; to draw plans of, or in spite of obstacles.

Plotter, n. One who plots or contrives; a conspirator.

Plough (plow), n. See PLOW.

Plůvér (plüver), n. [Fr. & Pr. Plüver, pr. v. of Plüvë, to plow, L. plüvëre, to plow; from pluvia, rain, from plœvere, to rain; (Ornith.) A bird of several species frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea-shore. The flesh is excellent food.

Plow, pl. n. [Icel. plögr, D. pleeg, Ang. pleeg, pleeg. Plouger, O. H. Ger. plöhen, probably from Slav. plou, Russ. Plofer, Pol. plóg, Bohem. plúh, Lith. plugus.] 1. (Agric.) A well-known implement for turning up the soil. 2. Hence, agriculture; tillage. 3. A joiner's instrument for cutting aenuke or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper-makers.

Plow (plou), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLOWED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLAWING, or PLAWING.] 1. To turn through in sALLING. 2. To turn up and devas-
tate. 4. To cut or trim, as paper, with a knife or press.

Plow, v. i. 1. To labor with a plow. 2. To ad-
dress, as a prayer, to God, or to heaven.

Plowable (plou-wa-bl), a. Capable of being plowed.

Ploughable (plou·gha·ble), a. Arable.

Plowboy (plou·boy), n. A boy that drives or guides a Plow; a man in a plowing; a rustic boy.

Plow'er (plou·er), n. One who plows land; a cul-
tivator; a Plowman.

Plow'her (plou·her), a. Vator.

Plow'man (plou·man), n.; pl. Plow'men or Plow'fers. One who plows; a husbandman.

Plow'sh Área (plou·shá·re·Á), n. [See SHARE.] The part of a Plow'Area which is a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

Plück, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLUCKED (plükkt); p. pr. & vb. n. PLUCKING.] 1. To pull with sudden force; to tear, or to pull out, or at from, with a twitch.

Pluck, v. t. 1. To strip by plucking.

Pluck, n. [Icel. & Fr. pluck, a lump, a knot, a bunch.] 1. The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. 2. Spirit; indomitable resolution; courage.

Pluck'er (plük·er), n. One who plucks.

Pluck'y (plük·ká·lé), a. [compar. PLUCKIER; superl. PLUCKIEST.] Having resolute and endure courage; spirited.

Plug, n. [D. plug, L. ger. pluggé, plucké.] 1. Any thing used to stop a hole; a stop. 2. A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [Amer.]


Plug, n. [A.-S. plüm, Icel. plöma, plöma, plöma, D. pruim, Lat. prunum, Gr. prûma, pruma.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus Prunus; also, the tree itself, usually called plum-tree. 2. A raisin. 3. A hand-
some fortune or property; the sum of £1,000,000 sterling.

Plúma¿gear, n. [Icel. pluma, a feather. The col-
lection of plumes or feathers which cover a bird.

Plumb (plûm), n. [Lat. plumbum, lead.] A weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indi-
cate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c.; a plumb bob; a plumb line.

Plumb (plûm), a. Perpendicular, that is, according to a plumb-line.

Plumb (plûm), adv. In a plumb direction; perpendicu-
larly.

Plumb (plûm), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PLUMBED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLUMBING.] 1. To adjust by a plumb-line. 2. To find the center of, as a ceiling, &c., by means of a plumb-line.

Plum-bälg-i·nóus, a. Resembling plumbago; consist-
 ing of, or containing, plumbago.

Plum-bärgo, n. [Lat., from plumbo, lead.] (Min.) A mineral consisting of carbon. It is popularly called black-lead.

Plúmbo-an, a. [Lat. plumbus, fr. plumbum, lead.] Plúmbo·oús, a. Consisting of, or resembling lead; lead-colored. 2. Dull; heavy; stupid.

Plümber (plümber), n. [See PLUMB.] One who ad-
justs lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water.

Plümber·y (plüm·er·é), n. 1. The business of a plumber. 2. The place where plumbing is carried on.

Plum-bring (plüm·bring), n. (pl. -brings.) The art of casting and working in lead. 2. The business of arranging pipes for conducting water. 3. The lead pipes and other apparatus for con-
veying water in a building.

Plum·bý-line (plum·bí·lín), n. 1. A plumb. 2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Plüm·cäske, n. Cake containing raisins, currants, &c.

Plümé, n. [Lat. plúma, a feather.] 1. The feather of a bird; especially, the inner or outer part of a feather. 2. A large or handsome feather worn as an ornament. 3. A token of honor, prowess, stateliness, or the like.

Plümé·vít, a. [imp. & p. p. PLUMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PLUMING.] 1. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of. 2. To strip of feathers. 3. To pride; to value; to boast.

Plümé·vít, n. [Lat. plumiger, from plum, a plum, and vitori, to bear.] Having feathers.

Plümé·vít, a. [plumipes, plumipeda, from plum, a feather, and pes, foot.] (Ornith.) Having feet covered with feathers.

Plümé·vít, n. (Ornith.) A bird that has feathers on its feet.
PLUNGING. [Fr. plonger, as if from a Lat. word plumbe- care, from plumbum, lead.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mud, earth, or a horse.

Plunge, v. i. 1. To thrust or drive one's self into a fluid, or a fluid; to dive, or to rush in. 2. To fall or rush, as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which the person is involved is regarded as wrapped or overwhelmed. 3. To pitch or throw one's self headlong, as a horse.

Plunge, n. 1. Act of thrusting into water or any penetrable liquid. 2. Act of plunging or throwing one's self headlong, as an unruly horse.

Plunge, n. 1. One who plunges; a diver. 2. Long, solid cylinder, used as a forerunner in pumps.

Plunge, v. i. To plunge, plunge more, and perfect, perfect. More than perfect; — said of that sense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

Plūr-alism, n. (Eccl.) The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. [Eng.]

Plūral-ist, n. A cleric or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.

Plūr-al-ty, n. 1. State of being plural, or consisting of more than one. 2. A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.

Plūr-al-ity, adv. In a sense implying more than one.

Plūs, n. [Lat., more.] (Math.) A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

Plūs, adj. [Gr. + plus, from Lat. plus, more.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvets nap or shag on one side.

Plū-tōn-ian, n. Plutonic. See PLUTONIC.

Plū-va, v. a. Pertaining to Pluto; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth. 2. Pertaining to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

Plū-to-ni-st, n. One who adopts the theory of the formation of the earth or state from igneous fusion.

Plū-va-tial, a. [Lat. pluvialis, from pluvia, rain, pluere, to rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy.

Plū-vi-ām-ter, n. The same as PLUVIOMETRER.

Plū-vi-lo, a. [From Lat. pluvia, rain, and termen, Gr. τέρμος, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls, at any place, in a given time.

Plū-vius, v. t. (imp. & p. pl. PLUVIUM; p. pr. & vb. n. PLUVIUM.) [Lat. pluvia, rain, and veerium, Gr. μέτρον, measure.] To feed or cover over; to put to or on with force and repetition. 2. To urge; to solicit importunately. 3. To employ with diligence; to keep busy. 4. To practice or perform with diligence.

Syn. — To urge; press; strain; force.

Plū, v. i. 1. To work steadily. 2. To go with diligence or pertinacity. 3. To busy one's self; to be steadily employed. 4. (Nat.) To endeavor to make way against the wind. 5. To make regular trips. 6. (Naut.) To sail. 7. To bend; turn; direction.

Pneū-māt-ic (nu.-a), (Gr. πνευματικός, from πνεύμα.) A fluid; air, wind, from πνεύμα, to blow, breathing, restimulating, air; 2. Pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties. 3. Moved or played by means of air. 4. Adapted to, or used for, experiments with gases. 5. Fitted to contain air or gases.

Pneū-māt-ics (nu.-a), n. sing. That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū-mā-ti-kos (nu.-a), (Gr. πνευματικός, air, spirit, and ἄποικος, discourse.) 1. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, other elastic fluids. 2. (Philos. & Theol.) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

Pneū-ma-tos (nu.-a), (Gr. πνεῦμα, air, πνεύμω, to air, and μέτρον, measure.) A gasometer for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air taken into the lungs, and again given out, at each inspiration and expiration.

Pneū-mā-ti-kos (nu.-a), (Gr. πνευματικός, from πνευματικός, lung, from πνεύμα, air, breath.) (Med.) An inflammation of the lungs.

Pneū-mā-ti-kos (nu.-a), (Gr. πνευματικός, pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.

Pneū-mā-ti-kos (nu.-a), (Gr. πνευματικός, a medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pneū-mā-ti-kos (nu.-a), (Gr. πνευματικός, a mixture of p. pr. POACHDIC (pöht); p. pr. & vb. n. POACHING.) [Fr. pocher, to poach eggs, empocher, to put in one's pocket, from poche, pocket, poch, Eng. poke, q. v. 1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. 2. To rob of game; hence, to plunder.

Poch, v. i. [See supra.] To steal or poach pocket, or to steal, as if from pocket, pocket, pocket, Eng. poke, q. v. 1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. 2. To rob of game; hence, to plunder.

Pocher, n. One who poaches, or steals game.

Poch'ty, n. Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to a greater depth.

Pock, n. [A.S. poec, poe, D. pok, Ger. poche.] (Med.) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases.

Pock, n. Dim. of poke, a pocket. See POKE, and cf. POACH, v. t., and, POUCH. 1. Any small bag, especially one inserted in a garment. 2. A large bag for holding various articles.

Pock, n. [Gr. πόκες, from Lat. pilus, hair.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvets nap or shag on one side.

Pock, n. A small book, or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pock, n. A portable looking-glass.

Pock, n. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket.

Pock, n. Mark or scar made by the small-pox.

Pock, n. [compared POCKER; superl. POCKIEST.] 1. Full of poxes, infected with the small-pox. 2. Vile; rascally; contemptible.

Poo-co-er-tant-ism, n. [It. poco, little, and curante, caring, careful, from curare, to care.] The state of having little enough of the interest or indulgence.

Pood, n. [Cf. Prov. Eng. pod, a protuberant belly, and Eng. cod, a husk, a pod.] (Bot.) A capsule of a plant, especially, a legume; a dry delish fruit.

Poo-dri'ge, a. [Gr. μπόριγιος, from μπόριος, gout.

Poo-dri'ge-al, in the feet, from μπόριος, μπόριος, foot, and अङ्क, a catching.] 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty. 2. Afflicted with the gout.

Poo-s, n. [Gr. πούς, from πούς, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse.] A metrical composition; a composition in verse; — opposed to prose.

Poo-sy, n. [Gr. πούς, from πούς, to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse.] A poet; a poet or writer.

Poet laureate, a poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince, or other special occasion. See Laureate.

Poo-ess, n. A female poet.

Poo-ette, n. 1. Pertaining, or suitable, to poetry.

Poo-ette-al, adj. 1. Expessed in poetry, or measure. 2. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry.

Poo-ette-al-ly, adv. In a poetic manner.

Poo-ette-e, n. [Gr. ποετής (sc. τραγού), the doctrine of poetry.

Poo-ette-ize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. POETIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. POETIZING.] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

Poo-ette-ry, n. [See POET.] 1. Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated. 2. Metrical composition; verse. 3. Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse.

Poo, interj. Psh! phaw! — an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Poo-Γnan-ey (poin-ey), n. State of being poignant.

Poo-Γnan-eynt, n. [Fr. poignant, p. pr. of O. Fr. poindre, to prick, from L. priscus, to prick, stinging.] 1. Stimulating to the organs of taste. 2. Acutely painful; piercing; irritating.

Syn. — Sharp; severe; keen; satirical; bitter.

Poo-Γnan-eynt, n. [poin-eynt.] In a poignant manner.

Point, n. [Lat. puncta, punctum, from pungere, to prick.] food, foot; arm, rudder, pull; cell, chaise, cell, echo; gem, got; as; exist; lugger, link; this.
POLEMIC

1. That which pricks or pierces; especially, the sharp end of a piercing instrument.
2. Hence, a sort of needle, such as needles, etchers, laces, etc.
3. The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument.
4. Hence, an indefinitely small space; a mere spot.
5. A small promontory, or cape.
6. A moment; an instant.
7. An instrument to mark progress, or to indicate transition; degree; condition; rank.
8. A salient trait of character; a characteristic; a peculiarity.
9. A distinct position, thesis, or passage, in a narrative, or discourse; the pin or gist of an expression or discussion.
10. Hence, a lively turn of thought.
11. (Geom.) That which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness.
12. A character used to mark the divisions of a sentence.
13. Any thing aimed at or intended; object; end.
14. A small affair; a trivial concern; a punctilio.
15. (a.) (Mss.) A dot or mark to designate certain tones or time.
(b.) (Mod. Mss.) A dot at the right-hand side of a note to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half.
16. (Anc. Costumes.) A tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress.
17. (Naut.) A flat, tapering piece of braided cordage, used in rigging sails.
18. Pl. (Railways.) Switch of a railway track.

SYN.—Apex; tip; summit.

POINT, v. t. 1. To give a point to; to sharpen. 2. To direct; to aim; to strike. 3. To fix upon.
4. To mark, as a sentence, with marks of punctuation; to punctuate. 5. To indicate the point, aim, or purpose of.
6. To indicate or discover by a fixed look, or manner of look.
7. To fit the joints of, or mortise, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.

POINT, v. i. 1. To direct the finger for designating an object. 2. To indicate the presence of an object.
3. To point directly at any object. 4. To fit the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

POINT-BLANK, n. [Fr. point-blanc, white point. (Mil.) The point at which a projectile is supposed to move directly, without a curve.

POINT-BLANK, a. 1. Aimed directly toward the mark.
2. Hence, direct; plain; express.

POINTED, p. a. 1. Sharp; having a sharp point.
2. Characterized by distinctness of meaning and pithiness of expression.

SYN.—Sharp; keen; severe;stitial; epigrammatic; direct.

POINTED-LEY, a. 1. With lively turns of thought or expression.
2. With direct assertion or explicitness.

POINTER, n. Any thing that points; as, (a.) The hand of a time-piece. (b.) A variety of dog, trained to stop and, with his nose, point out the game. (c.) A sign or mark.
1. Which one of the two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the North Star.
2. A dog that points to a rabbit.

POINTLESS, a. Having no point; wanting keenness.

SYN.—Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

POISE, n. [O. Fr. poises, pes, from Lat. pensum, a portion weighed out, from pendere, to weigh, weight, outweigh; N. Fr. poids, from Lat. pes, a weight.] 1. Weight; gravity.
2. The mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards.
3. Equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

2. To hold with weight for balancing.

POISON (pəzən), n. [From Lat. poison, from pote, to drink, to destruction; what is noxious to life or health.
1. Hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.

SYN.—Venom; bane; pest; ruin; malignity; —Venom. Poisonous; —To produce something received into the system by the mouth, breath, etc. Venom is something applied externally, or discharged from animals, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, etc. Venom is more active and malignant in its operation than poison, and hence is a stronger poison.

2. To attack, injure, or kill, by poison.
3. To taint or corrupt.

POISONER (pəzən-er), n. One who poisons or corrupts.

POISONOUS, a. Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing moral purity.

2. A long, wide sleeve, formerly much worn.

2. To thrust against; to push against.
3. To thrust or stick something pointed; hence, to feel for with a long instrument.

To poke fun, to make fun; to joke; to jest. [Collog. Amer.]

POLE, v. i. To grope, as in the dark.

To poke at, to thrust the horns at.

POLE, n. 1. Act of poking; a thrust.
2. A lazy person; a scanger, a stupid person. [Amer.]
3. A machine to produce uneatable beasts from keeping or breaking through fences. [Amer.]

POLE, n. (Bot.) A North American plant, bearing dark-purple, juicy berries.

POLE, n. One who pokes.
1. That which is used in poking, especially, an iron bar, used in stirring or opening a fire of coals.

POLE, n. A game of cards. [Amer.]

POLE, n. [Dan. pokeër, the devil, led, pokék, a bugbear, hobgoblin.] Any frightful object, especially, one dimly seen in the dark; a bugbear. [Low.]

POLE-WEED, n. A plant. See POKE.

POLÁ'Č-E, (It. polacca.) A black, glossy vessel. (Naut.) A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

POLÁ'Č-E, n. See POLACCA.

POLAR, a. Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from one of the poles of the earth, or the poles of artificial globes situated near one of the poles.
2. Pertaining to the magnetic pole.
3. (Geom.) Pertaining to, rock- ened from, or having a common radiating point.
4. Polar bears are inhabitants of the arctic regions. The fur is of a silvery white tinged with yellow.

POLÁR-CHY, n. [See POLARCHY.] Government by a number of persons.

POLÁR-GE, n. [Eng. polar and Gr. στρογγύλος, round, to view.] (Opt.) An instrument used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

POLÁRITY, n. (Phys.) That quality or condition of a body in which it exhibits opposite or contrasting properties or powers, in opposite or contrasting parts or directions.

POLÁR-IZ-Á-TION, n. The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized, or of having polarity.


POLE (pōl), n. [A.-S. pol, pal, D. pael, Cf. PALSE.] 1. A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches;—often used in composition.
2. A measure of length of 8 or yards, or a square measure of 30 square yards; a rod; a perch.

Under bare poles (Naut.), having all the sails furled.

POLE, n. [Lat. polis, from Gr. πόλις, from πόλεω, πόλεω, to turn.] 1. One of the two extremities of an axis, on which a sphere revolves.
2. Especially, one of the extremities of the earth’s axis.
3. A point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle. (4.) The point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity.
4. The heavens, the skies. [Post.]

2. To bear on poles.
3. To push forward by the use of poles.

POLE-ÁX, n. A sort of aq or Pole-áx, a batchet fixed to a pole or handle.

POLE-ÁLT, n. Either for Polish coat, or for poultry-coat, because it feels on your poles. (Zool.) A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odor; the starch or batchet.

POLE-MÁRCHE, n. [Gr. πόλεμαρχος, from πόλεμος, war, and ἀρχής, leader, fr. ἀρχή, to lead; root of Lat. legere, to lead.] (Gr. Antiqu.) An Athenian magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city.

POLEMÉ, n. A controversialist; a disputant.
POPPULOSLY

POPPULOSLY, adv. With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

POPR'CE-lain, n. [Orig. a kind of shell, fr. Lat. porcellus, the private parts of a female, because the opening of this shell resembles the vulva.] A kind of used after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it.] A fine, translucent kind of earthenware.

POPR'sal, n. [Lat. porcarius, from porcus, a swine.] Pertaining to swine.

POPR'CE-PAINE, n. [From Lat. porcus, swine, and spinia, thorn, spine.] A kind of quadruped furnished with spines or sharp prickles, which are capable of being erected at pleasure. When attacked, he rolls his body into a round form, in which position the prickles are presented in every direction to the enemy.

POPR, n. [Lat. porcus,格. πῷος, a passage, a pore.] 1. (Anat.) A minute orifice in an animal membrane. 2. An interstice between the constituent particles or moleciules of a body. 3. A useable pore.

POPR, e. t. [imp. & p. p. PORED; p. p. & vb. n. PORING.] [Prob. a modification of bore, to pierce or enter by boring.] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over.

POPR'er, n. One who pores or studies diligently.

POPR'GEE, n. [Abbrev. from mishkeuppatog, pl. of mishkeuppatog, to read.] A species of small birds found in the vicinity of human habitations.

POPR'GY, n. [Esk., or the Indian name of the fish, from mishkeuppatog, large, thick-skinned.] A salt-water fish much sought for food.

POPR'ISMO, n. [Gr. πῶρεμα, something deduced from a previous demonstration, fr. πῶρ, a pivot, to turn, provide, supply a proposition having for its object to find the condition that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.

PORK, n. [Lat. porcus, swine, hog, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

PO'PEE, n. A hog.

PO'P'FLE'Y, n. Quality or state of having pores or interstices.

PO'POU'IS, [Syr.,] a. [See POR.] Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body.

PO'PH'PyTIE, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, pharynx.

POPH'RY, n. [Lat. pophryites, fr. Popophrya, large, purple.] A species of fish, common in the Baltic Sea. They are remarkable for their bright color, which is red, purple, and green varieties.

POPH'PODA, n. [G. Eng. porphyra, porpessa, porpessa, Lat. porcus piscis, i. e., hog-fish.] A cecatecian mammal about six feet in length, of a bluish-black color on the back, and white beneath. It preys on fish, and seeks food not only by swimming, but by rooting like a hog in the sand and mud. The flesh resembles that of the hog.

POPH'IDGE, n. Either corrupted from postegage, or from porpus, leek, a kind of food made by boiling vegetables with water and salt, without meat; — often made in America, by boiling meat or flour in water, or in milk and water, to the consistence of thin paste.

POPH'Ge, n. [Lat. porcarius, from porcus, a porcupine.] A corruption of fr. [Fr. porc, from porcus, a swine.] A small metal vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed.

PORT, n. 1. [Lat. portus, A.-S. port.] A place where ships may come from storms. 2. [Lat. portus, A.-S. port.] (a.) A passage-way; a gate; a door. (b.) (Naut.) An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon may be discharged; also, the lid which closes such aperture. (Math.) A vector leading to a steam-way. 3. [From Lat. portare, to carry.] Manner in which one bears himself. 4. [From Oporto, in Portugal.] A dark-purple astrin gente wine, made in Portugal. 5. Typically uncertain. (Naut.) The larboard or left side of a ship.

SYN. — Harbor; haven; air; mien; bearing; carriage; demeanor; behavior; deportment.

PORT, v. t. [Lat. portare, to carry.] 1. (Mil.) To hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body. 2. (Naut.) To bear, as to bear to the left or larboard side of a ship; — said of the helm.

PORT'ABLE, n. The state of being portable.

PORT'ABLE, adj. [Lat. portabilis, from portare, to carry.] Capable of being borne or carried; conveyed without difficulty.

PORT'ABLEness, n. The quality of being portable.

PORTAGE, n. [Dialect. See PORT.] 1. The act of carrying. 2. The price of carriage. 3. A narrow tract of water over which merchandise, &c., is carried between two bodies of navigable water.

PORTAL, n. [Fr. portal, a gate.] 1. A small door or gate; hence, sometimes, any passage-way. 2. (Arch.) (a.) The arch over a door or gate. (b.) The frame-work of the gate.

PORT'GULIS, n. [Fr. porte couillie, from porte, a gate, and couill, couilles, from couler, to flow, to glide, from Lat. colare, to filter, to drain.] A framework of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

PORT, n. [Fr. a gate, Lat. porta.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the Sublime Porte, from the gate (port) of the sultan’s palace, where justice was administered.

PORTE-MONNAIE (pót'mun-nâ'), n. [Fr. from, porter, to carry, and monnaie, money, q. v.] A small pocket-book or wallet for carrying money.

PORT'END', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PORTENDED; p. p. & vb. n. PORTENDING.] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over.

SYN. — To foreshow; to foretell; to foreshadow; to augur; to presage; to threaten.

PORT'ENT', n. [See supra.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, that which portends evil; an omen ill.

PORT'ENT'OU'S, a. [See supra.] Serving to portend; containing portents; foreshadowing ill; ominous.

PORT'ENT'OU'SLY, adv. Ominously.

PORTER, n. [Lat. portarius, from porta, a gate, door.] A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a door-keeper.

PORT'ER, n. [O. Eng. port, to carry, from Lat. portare.] 1. A person who carries or conveys burdens for hire. 2. A malt liquor, of a dark brown color; — said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London brewers.

PORT'ER-ÂGE, n. Money paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. 2. The business of a porter.

PORTFOLIO (port-fol’yo) or PORT'FO-LI-O, n. [Lat. portare, to bear, carry, and folium, pl. foilia.] 1. A portable case, for loose papers. 2. He, a collection of prints, designs, &c. 3. Office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet.

PORT'hole, n. The embrasure of a ship of war.

PORT'CO', n. or pl. PORT'COLES. [It. & Sp. portico. See PORCH.] (Arch.) A covered space, inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

PORT'ION, n. [Lat. portio, part.] 1. A part of any thing separated from it. 2. A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself. 3. A part assigned; an allotment. 4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law. 5. A wife’s fortune.

SYN. — Division; share; parcel; quantity; dividend; part. Portion is the more inclusive term, and applies to a thing detached from a whole, usually with a view to its being allotted to some object as, a portion of one’s time; a portion of the day; a portion of scionage.

PORT'ION, n. [imp. & p. p. PORTIONED; p. p. & vb. n. PORTIONING.] 1. To separate into portions or shares; to divide; to parcel. 2. To furnish or supply with a portion; to supply.

PORT'ION-ER, n. One who divides or apportions.

PORT'ION-LESS, a. Having no portion.

PORTIL'NESS, n. [From portily.] Dignity of mien, or of...
PORTLY, a. [From port. 1. Having a dignified or serious countenance. 2. Hence, bully; corpulent.

Portly, a. Port-mântau (-māntau), n. pl. PORT-MÂNTAUS (-māntās), m. a boat or porter, to carry, and mantee, a cloak, mantle, &c. A bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

Portrait, n. [Fr., from portrait, to portray. See PORTRAY, to portray. See PORTRAY, n. person of a face or person; hence, any exact likeness of a living being.

Portrait-draw (58), n. 1. A portrait. 2. Hence, that which is drawn from some example or model. 3. The drawing of portraits.

Port-ri’ery, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PORTRAYERED; p. pr. & vb. n. PORTRAYERING.] 1. To portray, to draw; to draw forth, from port, forward, forth, and trabere, to draw. 1. To paint or draw the likeness of. 2. Hence, to describe in words.

Portrize, n. The act of portraying.

Port-ri’er, n. One who portrays, paints, or describes.

Portreeve, n. [-S. portierge, from port, a harbor, and gerefa, a reeve or sheriff.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town. [Obs.]

Portress, n. A female porter.

Port-wyrd-en, n. The officer in charge of a port; a harbor-master.

Posse, [See POSSE, v. t.] An attitude assumed formally for the sake of effect.

Posse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POSED; p. pr. & vb. n. POSING.] 1. To pose, to put, to put a question, to state, to express, to express a thought, from Lat. posse, to put. 1. To bring to a stand; to puzzle. 2. To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny.

Poser, n. 1. One who puzzles by asking difficult questions. 2. A question, statement, or the like, which puzzles or puzzles.

Pos’-sion (-sish’un), n. [Lat. possessio, from poner, to put, to place. In which any thing is placed. 2. The spot where a person or thing is placed. 3. Hence, the place where one plants himself; the ground which any one takes in an argument, can be drawn to by the defense or reasoned out; a thesis. 5. Relative place or standing in society; social rank. 6. (Gram.) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, or before a double consonant. 7. (Arch.) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

Pos-sion, n. Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; pos-ses; proposition; assertion; these.

Pos’sit (positivus, See supra.) 1. Having a real position, existence, or energy; real; actual. 2. Not dependent on changing circumstances or relations; absolute. 3. Definitely laid down; explicitly stated. 4. Not subject to condition or qualification; discretion; indisputable; decisive. 5. Prescribed by express enactment or institution. 6. Fully assured; confident; sometimes, dogmatic or even overbearing.

Pos’sit-ive, n. Reality. 3. That which is absolute or arbitrary appointment. 2. (Gram.) A word that affirms or asserts existence.

(Photog.) A picture corresponding in its lights and shades to those of the original from which taken.

Pos’sit-ive-ness, n. 1. Reality of existence; actualness. 2. Undoubtedly assurance; peremptoriness.

Pos-sion, n. A state or system of things which excludes everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of co-existence and succession, as occurring in nature.

Pos-o’dó-ny, n. [Gr. πόσος, how much, and λόγος, discourse.] (Med.) The science or doctrine of doses.

Pos-se Cōn’ti-tût’us. [Lat. posse, to be able, to have power; Coniutur, to combine, a country. (V.) (Laws.) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.

Pos-ses, v. t. [imp. & p. p. POSSESSED; p. pr. & vb. n. POSSESING.] To have, hold in one’s own keeping. 2. To have the legal title to; to have a just right to. 3. To assume the control of; to be the master of. 4. To obtain possession of.

Pos-ses-sion, n. Food, foot; arm, rudge, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; aq; exist; linger, link; this...
p. pr. & vb. n. PRECIPITATING. [Lat. precipitare, from praecepere, from praecipium, headlong.] 1. To throw, or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten. 2. To throw down or to the bottom of a vessel. 3. To hasten without preparation. 4. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment. 5. To cause to precipitate, or to form crystals. 6. To precipitate, or to form crystals. 7. To throw, or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten.

Syn. — Steep; headlong; rash; headstrong; violent.

Pre-cip-i-ta-te, a. [Lat. precipitatus, p. p. of precipitare. 1. Having no delay or hesitation; precipitate. 2. Rashly, hastily. 3. Lack of due deliberation; hurried; rash; rapid. 4. Terminating speedily in death; violent.

Syn. — For runner; harbinger; messenger; predecessor; on; sign.

Pre-cri-Î-sor, a. Forerunning; indicating something to follow.

Pre-di-cé-sus, a. [Lat. prædictus, p. p. of predictare.] Living by prediction; foretelling.


Preé-cé-sor, n. [Lat. prædecessor, from præcursus, præcursus, to run before, from præ, before, and curre, to run.] One who precedes; one who whom another follows or comes after.

Pre-de-si-nâti-an, n. One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Pre-de-sî-ti-nâti-on, n. A pertaining to predestination.

Pre-de-si-nâti-nâte, a. Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

Pre-de-sî-ti-nâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. predestinated; p. r. & vb. n. predestinating.] [Lat. prædestinare, prædestinatum, from præ, before, and destinare, to determine.] To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Syn. — To predetermine; forerun; preceed; decree; predynastic; premonition.

Pre-de-si-ti-nâti-on, n. 1. Act of predestinating, or of fore-ordaining events. 2. (Theol.) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events.

Pre-de-ti-nâtor, n. 1. One who predestinates, or who preordains. 2. A predestinarian.

Pre-de-ti-nâti-on, n. Act of previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Pre-de-ti-nâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. predestinated; p. r. & vb. n. predestinating.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain; to determine.

Pre-de-ti-nâte, a. Determined beforehand.

Pre-de-ti-nâti-nâte, n. Act of previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Pre-de-ti-nâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. predestinated; p. r. & vb. n. predestinating.] 1. To determine beforehand. 2. To doom by previous decree.

Pre-di-at, a. [Lat. prædixum, a farm, estate. 1. Consisting of, or attached to, land or farms. 2. Growing or issuing from land.

Pre-di-é-tâ-li-ty, n. Quality of being predictable.

Pre-di-é-tâ-be, a. [See PREDICTABLE.] Capable of being predicted.

Pre-di-é-tâble, n. 1. A general attribute or notion as amenable of many individuals; a general abstract notion. 2. (Logic.) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements; namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-de-la-mânt, a. [See PREDICATE.] Class or kind determined by any definite mark; hence, condition; especially, an unfortunate or trying position or condition.

Syn. — Category; condition; state; plight. See Category.

Pre-di-é-tâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. predicat.] 1. To predicate of, to predicate, to predicate in public, to proclaim. See PREDICT. To assert to belong to anything.

Pre-dé-Some able men among our lawyers and statesmen use predicate for found or base; as, to predicate an argument on certain principles; to predicate a statement on information received. This is wholly opposed to good usage. Predicate is a word in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing of another.

Syn. — To affirm; declare; assert.

Pre-di-é-tâte (45), n. (Logic.) The thing or quality affirmed of the subject in grammar, the word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject.

Pre-di-é-tâte, n. Act of predicating, or of affirning one thing of another; assertion.

Pre-di-é-tâble, a. Adjacent; applicable; positive.

Pre-di-é-tâte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. predicating; p. r. & vb. n. predicting.] [Lat. predicere, predictum, from præ, before, and dicere, to say, tell.] To tell beforehand.
Prejudicialness, n. State of being prejudicial.

Pre่า-čy (č), n. [See infra.] 1. Office or dignity of a prelate; consecrated by prelates. 2. The order of prelates taken collectively.

Preát, n. [L. Lat. preátus, from preáre, preátem, to preer.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop or a bishop, dignified &c., in the sixth century.

Preát-ship, n. The office of a prelate.

Preá-lité, n. Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

Preá-lité-al, a. Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

Preá-litést, n. An advocate for prelacy; a high churchman.

Pre-ćeć-ton, n. [Lat. precético, from prælēgera, præleć- tum, from præ, before, and legere, to read.] A lecture or discourse in an introduction in public or to a select company.

Pre-ćeć-tor, n. A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Pre-ćeć-tión, n. [Lat. prælectio, fr. prælećere, to taste beforehand, from præ, before, and legere, to taste.] A taste of the food or drink or of an object; a sample; a pre-experience; a pre-discovery; a foretaste.

Pre-ćen-mar, a. From Lat. præ, before, and limi- maris, belonging to a threshold, from limen, liminus, threshold, entrance. Preceding the main discourse or business.

Syn. — Introductory; preparatory; préocial; previous; prior; precedent.

Pre-ćen-ner, n. Something previous or preparatory.

Syn. — Introduction; précede; précede.

Pre-már, a. or Pre-ćúde, n. [L. prælúdium, from Lat. præ, before, and lúd, to play.] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; especially, a musical strain, introducing the theme or chief subject.

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; forewarning; harbinger.

Pre-ćúde', v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PRELUDED; prep. & prep. v. p. PRELUDING.] 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play before. 2. To proceed, as an introductory.

Pre-ćúde', v. i. [Lat. præludere, prælúdem, from præ, before, and lúd, to play.] To serve as an introduction; to play an introduction.

Pre-ćuíve, a. Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

Pre-ćuíso-ry, a. [See PRELUDE.] Previous; introductory.

Pre-ćuí're (ćühr), a. [Lat. præcúraturum, from præ, before, and curaturum, to care.] 1. Ripe before the natural or proper time. 2. Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; too early. 3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence.

Pre-ćuí're-lly, adv. In a premature manner; too soon; in part; before the proper time. Without due evidence or authentication.

Pre-ćuí're-ness, n. 1. The quality of being prema- ture; an event or thing before the natural time.


Pre-ćuí'ti-tión, n. To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.

Pre-ćuí-tá-tión, n. 1. Act of mediating beforehand; previous deliberation. 2. Previous contrivance or design.

Preći-ar, a. [Fr., from Lat. primarius, of the first rank, from primus, the first.] First; chief; principal.

Preći-ar, or Prémő-čer (prümći'ér), n. The first minister of the state.

Preći-ar-ship, or Prémő-čer-ship, n. The office or dignity of the first minister of the state.

Preći-mé-šé, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. PREMISED; prep. & prep. v. p. PREMIERING.] 1. To send, to send from, from before, from, and indirectly, to send. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down premises, on which the rest of the subsequent reasoning.

Preći-mé, v. t. To make or state antecedent propositions.

Preićme, n. pl. PREMÍE-EŠ. 1. A proposition antecedently supposed or proved. 2. (Logic.) Each of the first propositions in any syllogism, which the subse- quence or conclusion is drawn. 3. Pl. (Lat.) The land or thing demised or granted by deed; hence applied to a building and its adjuncts.

Prefix, n. [Pré-fix, from prefix.] An attached prefix.

Pre-ćón-dar'čy, n. Quality or state of being preponderating; superiority of weight, influence, or power.
from pender, to weigh.] 1. To outweigh; to have greater weight than. 2. To overpower by stronger influence or power.

Pre-pön'dér-âte, n. i. 1. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balancer. 2. To exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side.

Pre-pön'dér-âtion, n. Act or state of preponderating, of outweighing any thing, or of inclining to one side.

Prép'o-si'cion (prép'ə-si'shon), n. [Lat. proposition, from proponere, propound, to put before, from pra, before, and ponere, posîtum, to put, but influenced by Lat. pons, a bridge, to pass. See sign.] (Gram.) A particle governing a subordinate substantive or a pronoun, which is put in an oblique case (in English, in the objective), and of which it expresses the relation to some other word.

Prép'o-si'tion-âl (prép'ə-si'shən-əl), a. Pertaining to, or having the nature or office of, a preposition.

Pré-pôt'îe, a. Put before; prefixed.

Pré-pôt'îte, n. A word, or particle, put before another word.

Pré'pos-sës' (prép'sës' or poz'sës'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PREPORIZED (PRÊS'ÎTE); p. pr. & vb. n. PREPÒSÉSSING.] 1. To take previous possession of. 2. To occupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice.

Pré'pos-sës'sion (prép'sës'shən or poz'sës'shən), n. Tending or proceeding to fastening power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love.

Pré'pos-sës'sion (prép'sës'shən or poz'sës'shən), n. 1. Preoccupation; prior possession. 2. Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion.

Syn. — Bent: bias; inclination; preoccupation: prejudgment. See BENT.

Pré'pos-sës'sor (prép'sës'or - or poz'sës'or), n. One who possesses.

Pre-ps'tôr-öüs, a. [Lat. praeposterus, from pra, before, and posterus, coming after, latter.] 1. Having that first which is last. 2. Contrary to nature or reason; utterly and glaringly foolish.

Syn. — Absurd; perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous.

Pre-ps'tôr-öüs-ly, adv. In a preposterous manner; absurdly; foolishly.

Pre-ps'tôr-öüs-ness, n. The quality or state of being preposterous; absurdity.

Pre'sâg'e, n. [Lat. praesagium, from pra, before, and sagire, to see before, from sagire, before, and regon, to ask.] (Anat.) A foreskin.

Pre-réqué'âte (pré'kwest-vât), a. Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end.

Pre-réqué'âte-ly, adv. In a previously required or necessary to an end proposed.

Pre-rôg'âte, n. [Lat. praerogativa, preceedençy in voting, preference, privilege, from praerogare, to ask for; before, from, before, and regare, to ask.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

Syn. — Privilege; right. See PRIVILEGE.

Pré-sâge', or Pré-sâg'e, n. [See infra.] 1. Something which forebodes a future event. 2. Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power.

Syn. — Prognostic; omen; token; sign; foreknowledge; presiment.

Pré-sâg'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRESAGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRESAGING.] [Lat. praesagire, from pra, before, and sagire, to perceive acutely and sharply.] 1. To have a presiment of; to forebode. 2. To foretell.

Syn. — To foreshow; predict; prophesy.

Pré-sâg'er, n. One who presages: a foreteller.

Pré-sâg'er, a. [Lat. presagius, an elder, from Gr. πρεσβύτερος, compar. of πρεσβύς, old. Cf. PRIEST.] (Anc. Church.) An elder having authority to instruct and guide the church. (Church of Eng.) One ordained to the second order of the ministry, also called a substantive or sagacious clergyman, to perceive acutely and sharply. 1. To have a presiment of; to forebode. 2. To foretell.

Syn. — To foreshow; predict; prophesy.

Pré-sâg'er, n. One who presages: a foreteller.

Pré-sâg'er, a. [Lat. presagius, an elder; from Gr. πρεσβύτερος, compar. of πρεσβύς, old. Cf. PRIEST.] (Anc. Church.) An elder having authority to instruct and guide the church. (Church of Eng.) One ordained to the second order of the ministry, also called a substantive or sagacious clergyman, to perceive acutely and sharply. 1. To have a presiment of; to forebode. 2. To foretell.

Syn. — To foreshow; predict; prophesy.

Pré-sâge'âl, a. Pertaining to a presbyter, or the prebendary clergymen by subscription.

Pré-sâge'ân, a. Relating to, or proceeding from, a presbytery.

Pré-sâge'ân, n. That form of church government consisting of presbyters, who exercise all spiritual power, and admit no prelates over them.

Pré-sâg'er-y, n. [See PRESBYTER.] 1. A body of elders in the Christian church. 2. (Presbyterian Church.)

As a judicature consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each, preeked, or church.

Pré-sâc-en'ce (pré'səkən's), n. [See infra.] Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

Pré-sâc-en't (pré'səkən't), a. [Lat. prescirent, p. pr. of prescire, to foresee, from prescire, to foresay, and sce, to know.] Having knowledge of events before they take place.

Pré-scrib'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRESCRIBED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRESCRIBING.] [Lat. prescribere, from præ, before, and scribere, to write.] 1. To lay down authoritatively for direction. 2. (Med.) To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient.

Syn. — To appoint; order; command; dictate; ordain; institute; establish.

Pré-scrib'ër, n. One who prescribes.

Pré-scrip't, a. [See supra.] Directed; prescribed.

Pré-scrip'tâble, a. Depending or derived from prescription.

Pré-scrip'tiôn, n. Act of prescribing or directing, or that which is prescribed; especially, the direction of remedies for diseases, and the manner of using them.

2. (Late.) The claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

Pré-scrip'tiôn, a. Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use and enjoyment.

Pré-sën'ç, n. [See PRESENT.] 1. State or condition of being present. 2. The region in which one is present; approach face to face; nearness. 3. (Specif.) neighborhood or vicinity; one of several claims to the property of a person of a superior. 4. A number assembled before a great person. 6. Port; men; air; personal appearance.

Presence of mind, a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control.

Pré-sënt, a. [Lat. presens, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of praesidere.] Co- 1. Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits, or the like. 2. Now existing, or in process. 3. Being now in view, or under consideration. 4. Immediate; instant; 5. Peacefully attentive; propitious.

Syn. — At hand; on hand. — We speak of a person being at hand, i.e., near by, and thus virtually present. We speak also, of a merchant having goods on hand. Some persons confound the two, and speak of being “on hand,” at a given time or place, meaning present. This especially the confusion of things so entirely dissimilar "smells of the shop.”

Present tense (Gram.), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action being in the present time.

Pré-sënt, n. Present time. 2. pl. (Law.) Present letters or instrument; a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, &c.

Pré-sënt', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRESENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRESENT. 1. To bestow, give; to bestow; to give; to bestow; to grant; to confer. 2. (In specific uses, a.) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice. (b.) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry. (c.) To Indict. (d.) To point or direct, as a weapon.

To present arms (Milt.), to hold them out in token of respect, as if ready to deliver them up.

Pré-sënt, n. That which is presented or given.

Syn. — Gift; donation; donative; benefaction. See DONATE.

Pré-sëntâble, a. Capable or admitting of being presented; properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to go into society.

Pré-sëntâble, n. 1. Act of presenting, or state of being presented; a setting forth; an offering; bestowal. 2. Hence, exhibition; representation. 3. (Ecl. Law.) Act of offering a clergymen to the bishop or ordinary for consecration or benefit.

Pré-sëntâtive, n. 1. (Ecl.) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergymen to the bishop for institution. Admitting to be by, or of any benefit to, a clergymen.

Pré-sëntâtive, a. Capable of being directly presented by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; — applied to objects: capable of apprehending; — applied to faculties.

Pré-sëntâte, n. One presented to a benefice.
1. To practice; to plot; to intend. [Obs.] 2. To simulate in words or actions. 3. To hold out falsely; to show something or give the idea of, as the case, by some deceitful or fraudulent art; by making a pretense of deceiving; to feign. 4. To allege a title to; to pretend to.

Syn. — To feign; counterfeit; assume; claim.

Pre-tend', v. i. To put in a claim, truly or falsely; to lay claim; to strive after something.

Pre-tend-ed-ly, adv. By false appearance or representation.

Pre-tend'er, n. One who pretends, simulates, or feigns; one who lays claim.

Pre-tense', n. [L. pretensio, for Lat. praetentio.] 1. The act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; simulation. 2. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show. 3. Act of pretending or laying claim to.

—Word used to be regularly spelled with an -e- like expense and others of the same class, being derived, like them, from a participle in -scere, and having its derivatives in -s, in actus, pretense, assumptions.

Syn. — Pretext. A pretext is something held out as real when it is not, thus falsifying the truth; a pretext is something supposed to exist in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or ends of action. The plety of the Pharisees was a true pretext, and their long prayer was a pretext to conceal their hypocrisy.

Pre-tension' n. [See PRETEND.] 1. Act of pretending or laying claim. 2. Claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

Pre-tentious, a. Full of pretension; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

Pre-té-rhu-man, a. More than human; superhuman.

Pre-tin-perfect, a. [Gr.] Not absolutely or only perfectly.

Pre-tér-it, or Pré-tér-it, a. [Lat. praterit, p. p. of praeterire, to go or pass by, from, praeter, beyond, by, and ire, to go.] Past;—applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, and which is called also the perfect tense.

Pre-té-rile, or Pré-té-rile, a. Same as PRETERIT.

Pre-té-rition' (-ih'sun), n. [L. praetertitio.] 1. Act of going past; state of being past. 2. (Rhet.) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, a summary mention of it is made.

Pre-tér-mít', v. t. [imp. & p. p. pretermitted; p. r. & vb. n. pretermitting.] [Lat. pratemittere, from, praeter, beyond, by, and mittere, to send.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard.

Pre-té-rné-ral, a. Beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular or natural course of things.

Syn. — See Supernatural.

Pre-té-rné-ral-ly, adv. In a pretuternatural manner, or to a pretuternatural degree.

Pre-té-r-perfect, a. (Gram.) Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

Pre-té-r-perfect, a. [Lat. praeter, beyond, plus, more, and perfectus, perfect.] (Gram.) Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.

Pre-text' (114), n. [Lat. praetextum, from pretex, p. p. of pretexere, to weave before, from, praer, before, and tessere, to weave.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive.

Syn. — Pretense; semblance; disguise; appearance.

Pre-tor, n. [Lat. pretor, from pretex, from pretexere, to go before, or to weave, and, prie, to go.] A civil officer among the ancient Romans. [Cil.

Pre-tó-ri-an, a. Pertaining to a pretor or judge; judicial.

Pre-tó-ri-an, a. Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial;

Pre-tiy' (pré-ti'), adv. In a pretty manner; pleasantly; with neatness and taste.

Pre-tiy-ness (pré-ti'-nés), n. 1. Quality of being pretty; affected grace; sometimes foppishness; fineness.

Pre-ti' (pré-ti'), a. [compar. Pretiër; superl. Pretiést.] [A-S. įbre, pretie, pritie, pritiæ.] 1. Pleading by delicacy or grace; having slight or diminutive beauty. 2. Affectionate nice; foppish; petty. 3. Mean; despisable; contemptible.

Syn. — Handsome; elegant; neat; fine.

Pre-téry (pré-ti'-r), adv. In some degree; tolerably; moderately; quite.

Pre-vál' (vé-l'), adj. [imp. & p. p. prevailed; p. r. & vb. n. prevailing.] [Lat. prevalever, from, prz, before, and valere, to be strong, able, or worth.] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed. 2. To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence. 3. To persuade or induce.

Syn. — Prevailing; predominant; over-ruling; effectual; successful.

Pre-vá'-lence', n. 1. Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, influence, or efficacy. 2. Most general reception or practice; predominance. 3. Most general existing or extent. Pre-vá-lent, a. [Lat. praevalens, p. r. of prevaleere.] See PREVALENT.

—Gain advantage or superiority.

Syn. — Prevailing; predominant; successful; effectual; powerful.

Pre-vá'ri-cation, v. i. [imp. & p. p. prevaricated; p. r. & vb. n. prevaricating.] [Lat. prevaricari, prevaricatus, to walk crookedly, to collide, from, prz, before, and variare, to straddle.] 1. To evade telling the truth. To evade, to dodge, and there an agent or former collides with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution, with the purpose of deceiving or destroying it.

Syn. — To evade; equivocate; quibble; shuffle. —One who evades a question, or answers it only partially, with the design of leading to some other point. He who equivocates uses words which have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and intends to do so. He who prevaricates talks all round the question, tending to "make it" and dodge nothing.

Pre-vá'ri-cation, n. 1. Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth, or the disclosure of truth. 2. (Law.) (a.) (Civil Law.) Collusion of an instructor with the defendant, for the purpose of making a sham prosecution. (b.) (Commercial Law.) A seeming to undertake a thing falsely or deceitfully, for the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Pre-vá'-ri-cator, n. 1. One who prevaricates; a quibbler. 2. (Civil Law.) One who collides with a defendant in a sham prosecution.

Pre-vény'-ent, a. [Latt. prevener, p. r. of prevener. See infrn.] 1. Going before; preceding. 2. Hence, preventive.

Pre-vény', v. t. [imp. & p. p. prevented; p. r. & vb. n. preventing.] [Lat. prevent, preventum, fr. prz, before, and cedere, to cease.] 1. To be beforehand with; to get the start of. 2. To intercept and stop; to thwart.

Syn. — To hinder; impede; preclude; debar; obstruct; anticipate.

Pre-vény'-able, a. Capable of being prevented.

Pre-vény'-er, n. One who, or that which, prevents or hinders; a hinderer.

Pre-vény'-ing, a. Act of preventing or hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach.

Pre-vény'-ive, a. Tending to prevent; hindering the access of.

Pre-vény'-ive, n. 1. That which prevents; that which intercepts approach. 2. (Med.) An antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.

Pre-vión'-ous, a. [Lat. previa, going before, leading the way, from, prz, before, and via, the way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else.

Syn. — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

Pre-vió'-ly, adv. In time preceding; antecedently.

Pre-vió'-ness, n. Antecedence; priority in time.

Pre-vision' (-vish'un), n. [From Lat. praevidere, praevidit, to foresee; from, prz, before, and videre, to see.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.
Prey, n. [Norm. Fr. preye, prêc, Lat. praedita.] 1. Any thing, as goods, &c., taken by force in war. 2. That which is seized, or may be seized, by violence, to be devoured. Syn. — Spoil; booty; plunder.

Prey, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PREYED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREYING.] To take booty; to collect spoil; to take anything. Preyer' (prêr), n. One who or that which preys. Price, n. [Lat. pretium.] 1. The amount of money at which a thing is valued; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale. 2. Value; estimation. 3. Reward; recompense. Price-current, or price-list, a statement or list published statically or occasionally, specifying the prevailing prices of merchandise, (as of paper, bills of exchange, rate of exchange, &c.)


Priceless, a. Too valuable to admit of being prized or valued of insubstantial worth. Syn. — Invaluable; inestimable.

Prick, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRICKED (prîkt); p. pr. & vb. n. PRICKING.] See PRICK, n. 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. 2. To fix by the point; to hang or put on by puncturing. 3. To mark or designate by a puncture. 4. To trace by pricking; to form or make by pricking. 5. To spur; to goad; to incite. 6. To affect with sharp pain. 7. To erect; to raise, as something rising up; said especially of the ears of an animal; — hence, to prick up the ears, to listen sharply.

Prick, n. 1. To be pricked or punctured; to suffer or be penetrated by a point or sharp pain. 2. To spur onward.

Prick, n. [A.-S. prica, prica, price, D. prik.] 1. That which pricks, penetrates, or punctures; a pointed instrument. 2. Sharp, stinging pain. 3. A mark made by a point; a puncture.

Prick, v. i. To dress one's self for show; to dress one's self out.

Prick et, n. [Perh. so called from the state of his horn.] A buck in his second year.

Prickling, n. 1. Act of piercing with a sharp point. 2. A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked. 3. The mark or trace left by a hare's foot.

Prickle (prîkl), n. [Dim. of prick, q. v.] A little prick; a small, sharp-pointed projection.

Prickly, v. t. To pierce with a prickle, or with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly.

Prickliness, n. State of being pricking, or of having many such pricks.

Prickly, a. Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

Prickly-pear, n. (Bot.) A species of Cactus, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish, edible fruit.

Prickly, adj. 1. Great; important; prolix. — See pry-di, honor, ornament, W. prydis.] 1. State of being great and proud; inordinate self-esteem. 2. Noble self-esteem; elevation of self. 3. Insolence or arrogance of demeanor. 4. That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting; as, (a.) Decoration; ornament. (b.) Show; ostentation; honor. (c.) Preeminence.

Syn. — Self-exaltation; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness. — Pride is an over-valuing of one's self for some object, real or imaginary, as rank, wealth, talents, &c. Vanity is the love of being admired (not merely approved), so that he who is vain has a secret feeling of pleasure at being praised for excellence which he believes perfectly conscious of not possessing. Pride denotes an inflamed spirit of self-importance, with affectation, and contempt for others. Vanity is, etymologically, "emptiness," and the term was transferred to the feeling in question, because nothing can be more empty or delusive than an appetite of enjoyment. If the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible.


Prever, n. [From pry.] One who searches and scrutinizes.

Prevest, n. [A.-S. prest, Icel. prestr, D. & Ger. priester, from Lat. presbyter. See PRESBYTER.] 1. One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice. 2. (Christian Church.) A presbyter or elder; a minister. Protestant Episcopal Church.] One who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon.

Priest'crąte, n. The staple objects of priests: fraud or imposition in religious concerns.

Priestess, n. A female priest.

Priest'hood, n. 1. Office or character of a priest. 2. Priests taken collectively; a corporation; a religious order.

Priestliness, n. Appearance and manner of a priest.

Pristinely, a. Pertaining to, or becoming a priest or priests; sacerdotal.

Prist'narr (priz'nâr), n. [A.-S. priznan.] Managed or governed by priests.


Pricing, v. t. [A modification of pric, q. v.] To haggle about the price of commodity. [Spa. Log.]

Pric, v. t. To flinch or steal. (Cnt.)

Priste'ghish, a. Affected; excoxenial; concealed.

Prim, a. [From Lat. primus, the first. See PRIME.] Formal; primary; affectedly nice.


Prim-a-rý, n. [L. Lat. primuma, from Lat. primus, primarius, principal, chief, from primus, first.] Condition or quality of being a prince; office or dignity of an archbishop.

Prima-dónná, n. [It. prima, prima, the first, and donnà, lady, mistress. See DONNA.] The first female singer in an opera.

Prýmage, n. (Com.) A charge in addition to the freight belonging usually to the owners or freighters of the vessel.

Pry'mal, a. [Low Lat. primalis, from primus, the first. See PRIME.] First. [place; originally.

Pry'mal-ity, adv. In a primary manner; in the first place.

Pry'marist, n. State of being first in time, in act, or intention.

Pry'mar, a. [Lat. primarius, from primus, the first.] 1. First in order of time or development. 2. Preparatory to something higher. 3. First in dignity or importance.

Syn. — Original; chief; principal; lowest; primitive; elemental.

Pry'mar, n. 1. That which stands highest in rank or importance. 2. pl. (Ornith.) One of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

Pry'mate, n. [Lat. primas, primatis, from primus, the first.] The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop.

Pry'mate-ship, n. Office or dignity of a prince.

Prime, n. [Lat. primus, first. Cf. PRIM.] 1. Primitive; primary. 2. First in rank, degree, dignity, or importance. 3. First in excellence; of highest quality. 4. Early; blooming.

Prime meridian (Astron.), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned. — Prime minister, the responsible head of the ministry in England. — Prime mover, (Mech.) (a.) A natural force applied to the work of running. (b.) An engine, or piece of mechanism, the object of which is to receive and convert into mechanical work supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines. — Prime number (Arith.), a number which is divisible only by itself or unity, as 5, 7, 11, &c. — The vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon.

Syn. Original; early; principal; excellent.

Prime, n. 1. The first part; beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, &c.; hence, the dawn; the spring.

Prim, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRIMING.] To charge with powder, percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge. — To lay a first, finest color in painting. — To make a perfect, one of enjoyment. If the former is more hateful, the latter is more contemptible.

Primeness, n. State of being first. 2. Supreme

Prim'er, n. An instrument or device for priming.

Primeval, n. [Contr. from L. lat. primus, liber, i. e., the book read aloud, i.e., the first book in an elementary book for teaching children to read. 2. (Print.) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, called long-primer (See LONG-PRIME); the other, called short-primer; a type larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books.

Great-primer type.
PRIMING

Priming, n. 1. The powder, percussion cap, or other device used to communicate fire to the charge in a fire-arm. 2. (Print.) The first color laid on canvas, or on a portion of a page to be printed, before the printing process begins. 3. The act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder.

Prin'tive, a. [Lat. primitivus, from primum, the first.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; or, to the first affectedly solemn; prim. 2. Original; primary; radical.

Syn.—First; pristine; ancient; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prin'tive, a. An original word; a word not derived from another.

Prin'tive-ly, adv. 1. Originally; at first. 2. Primarily. 3. According to the original rule or ancient practice.

Prin'tive-ness, n. The state of being primitive.

Prin'ty, adv. In a prim or precise manner; neatly.

Prin'tness, n. Affected formality or niceness.

Prin't-gé'nal, a. [Lat. primigenius, from primus, first, and gener,_generate, to begat.] First born, male, or generated.

Syn.—Original; primary; constituent; elemental.

Prin't-gé'nial-tùre (58), n. 1. Seniority by birth among children. 2. (Eng. Law.) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

Prin't-gé'nial-tùre-ship, n. The state or privileges of one who is the first born.

Prin'mórd-i-al, a. [Lat. primordialis, from primordium, the first beginning; fr. primus, first, and ordi, to begin.] 1. In the state of a being or thing that has just begun. 2. New and growing; fr. primus, first, and ordi, to begin.

Syn.—First in order; at first; originally; existing from the beginning; of earliest origin.

Prin'mórd-i-al, n. 1. First principle or element; origin.

Prin'mórd, a. [Lat. primus, first, and ord, or ordi, to begin.] 1. The first; the first or an early rose in spring, from primus, first, and rosa, rose. (Bot.) An early flowering plant closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties, as the white, the red, &c.

Prin'mórd, n. 1. [Lat. princeps, prince, the first, chief, from primus, first, and capere, to take, or captare, capitis, the head.] 1. A person possessing highest place and authority; or a sovereign; a monarch. 2. The son of a king or queen; the head of a royal family. 3. A person of rank next to the sovereign.

Prin’démm, n. The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

Prin’déllness, n. Quality of being princely; state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prin’dély, a. Of, or relating to, a prince; regal; of highest rank or authority. 2. Resembling or becoming a prince.

Syn.—Royally; grandly; nobly; stately; magnificently.

Prin’dély, adv. In a prince-like manner.

Prin’ce’s-mét’ál [mé’tál or mé’tal], n. An alloy composed of ninety parts of copper and twenty-five of tin, in imitation of gold.

Prin’cess, n. 1. A female prince. 2. The daughter of a king. 3. The consort of a prince.

Prin’cip’, n. [Lat. principis, prince.] Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief.

Prin’cip-al, a. 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead; especially, a chief by virtue of office; a chief by right of authority. (b) [Lase.] The chiefactor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, as distinguished from an accessory; or the chief abettor, or principal, or, as distinguished from other abettors, the one who, by his own act, or the act of another, gives effect to the crime; or another who, by his own act, gives effect to the crime. 2. A thing of chief or prime consequence. 3. Capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund.

Prin’cip-al, n. 1. Sovereignty; supreme power; authority. 2. A person; one invested with sovereignty. 3. The territory of a prince.

Prin’cip-al-ly, adv. In a principal manner.

Syn.—Chiefly; mainly; essentially; especially; particularly.

Prin’cip-i-ta-ti-v, a. pl. [Lat. principium. See PRINCIPLE.] First principles; fundamental beginnings; elements.

Prin’cip-i-ta-tion, n. One who possesses or exercises chief authority. (b) [Lase.] The chiefactor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it, as distinguished from an accessory; or the chief abettor, or principal, or, as distinguished from other abettors, the one who, by his own act, or the act of another, gives effect to the crime; or another who, by his own act, gives effect to the crime. 2. A thing of chief or prime consequence. 3. Capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund.

Prin’cip-i-ta-tion, n. A source, or origin; that from which any thing proceeds. 2. An original faculty or endowment of the soul. 3. A fundamental truth or fundamental law of the universe. 4. A right rule of conduct; usually, a right rule of conduct. (Chem.) An original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by analysis.

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get, as; exist, linger; lick; this.
PRISON-HOUSE, n. A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.

Prize, v.t. [Lat. prīxīnum, from obs. privus, whence also prior.] Belonging to the beginning or earliest time. Syn.—Original; first; primitive; old; former.

Prith‘ee. A corruption of pray thee:—generally used without the pronoun.

Priva‘cy, n. [Fr. privacité, properly, p.p. priv. of priver, to rob.] 1. A state of being in retirement. 2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; retirement. 3. Concealment of what is said or done; secrecy.

Privater, s. [L. privatus, prop. p. p. of privare, to deprive; from privus, single, private.] 1. Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self. 2. Sequestered from common use. 3. Not the concern of, or public with, office or employment. 4. Not publicly known; not open.

Syn.—Secret; secluded; retired; separate; solitary.

Privy, n. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in an army.

Privy-Coor‘r, n. An armed private vessel bearing the commission of a state to cruise during war against the commerce of its enemy.


Privy-Corner, adj. 1. In a secret manner; not openly or publicly. 2. In a manner affecting an individual or company.

Prive‘ness, n. A state of living or being in retirement; privacy.

Privi‘tion, n. Act of depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank. 2. State of being deprived of something; the wanting or losing of something required or desired; destitution; need. 3. Condition of being absent or wanting; absence.

Privi‘tive (1). n. 1. Causing privation; depriving. 2. Characterized by the absence of something; not positive.

Privi‘tive (2). n. That which derives its character from, or of which the essence is, the absence of something.


Privi-le‘ge, n. [Lat. privilegium, a law against or in favor of an individual, from privus, private, and lex, legis, law.] A peculiarity or advantage; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all.

Syn.—Pregressive; immunity; franchise; right; claim; liberty. — Privilege, among the Romans, was something conferred by an individual and, hence, it denotes some peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all.

Privi-le‘ged, adj. 1. Privileged. Among the Romans, the right of speaking first and, hence, it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges. 2. Exempted from a particular exclusion. 3. Exempted from the privilege of a member of Congress not to be called in question on the floor of the chamber of which he is a member and, hence, the privilege of a senator to, in his capacity as a private person, to stand in the same, or in the same capacity, in the same capacity, in the same representative person, to the present of the president against treaties, with the consent of the Senate. It is the privilege of a Christian child to be instructed in the ten commandments, or the privilege of a parent to govern and direct his offspring.

Privi-le‘ged, adj. [imp. & p. p. PRIVILEGED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRIVILEGING.] 1. To grant some particular right or exemption to. 2. To exempt; to deliver.

Privi-le‘ged, adj. Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

Privi‘ly, adv. [From priver. Privately; secretly.

Privy, n. 1. (Law.) A key to a closet. 2. (Law.) A bond of union between parties, as to some particular transaction.

Privy, n. [Lat. privus. See PRIVAT.] 1. Pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private. 2. Not open or public; secret; clandestine. 3. Appropriated to retirement. 4. Secretly communicated.

Privy, n. (Law.) A partner; a person having an interest in any action or thing. 2. A necessary house.

Prize, v.t. [imp. & p. p. PRIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRIZING.] 1. To set or estimate the value of; to rate. 2. To value highly; to esteem. 3. To raise with a lever; to pry. See PRY.

Prize, n. A lever; also, the hold of a lever.

Prize-fight‘er (−fighter), n. One who fights publicly for a reward; an unprofessional or a professional boxer.

Prizer, n. One who estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

Pro and Con‘tr, n. [Lat. pro and contra.] 1. For and against. 2. pl. Things which may be said or urged for or against a thing.

Pro‘a, n. [From Lat. prora, Gr. πρόπαξ. (Naut.) A long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade-winds, with the head of a stern exactly alike, but with the sides differently formed.

Pro‘babil‘ism, n. The doctrine of the probabilists.

Pro‘babil‘ist, n. 1. One of those who maintain that certainty is unattainable, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions. 2. One who maintains that a man may do what is probably right, or is incuclated by teachers of authority, although it may not seem right to himself.

Pro‘babil‘i-ty, n. 1. Quality of being probable. 2. Something probable; any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth. 3. (Math.) The ratio of the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable, to the number of favorable chances.

Syn.—Verisimilitude; likelihood; credibleness; likelihood; plausibility.

Pro‘babil‘is, a. [Lat. probabilis, from probare, to try, approve, prove.] 1. Having more evidence for than against; likely. 2. Rendering probable; giving ground to belief, but not demonstrating.

Pro‘babil‘is, n. 1. In a probable manner; with appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.

Probate, n. [Lat. probatus, p. p. of probare, to prove.] (a.) Official proof; especially, proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act. (b.) Right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Probate, a. Of, or belonging to, a probate or court of probate.

Pro‘bation, n. [Lat. probatio, from probare, to try, examine, prove.] Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like; examination; trial.

Pro‘bation-ary, a. Relating to probation; serving for trial.

Pro‘bation-ary, n. A serving for trial; probational.

Pro‘bation-ary, n. One who is undergoing probation; a novice.

Pro‘bative, a. Serving for trial or proof; probationary.

Pro‘bate’er, n. A person who is a probationary judge.

Pro‘bate’er, n. Pertaining to, or serving for, trial or proof.

Pro‘bate, v.t. [imp. & p. p. PROBATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROBING.] [Lat. probare, to try, examine, Ger. prüben.] 1. To examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. 2. Hence, to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into.

Pro‘bity, n. [Lat. probitas, from probare, good, proper, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence.

Syn.—Rectitude; uprightness; honesty; sincerity; rectitude; integrity. — Probity means, etymologically, virtue which has been approved by proof; it denotes a virtue which is unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of one's duties or one's obligations. (2.) The good of the laws of the state do not reach, and cannot enforce. Integrity denotes a whole-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all idea of a particular or a partial purpose. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

Prob‘lem, n. [Gr. πρόβλημα, from προβάλλειν, to throw or lay before, from πρό, before, forth, forward.] 1. A question proposed for solution; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement. 2. (Math.) Any thing which is required to be done.


Prob‘lem, n. [pl. PROB‘LEM’ES, -EDURE. [Lat. γραμματικα from προβάλλεις, from πρός, before, and βάλλεις, to feed, graze.] An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of

PROCEED', v. i. [imp. & p. PROCEEDED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCEEDING.] [Lat. procedere, fr. pro, forward, and cedere, to go.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward; to move on, pass from one place to another. 2. To pass from a stated point or topic to another. 3. To issue or come forth as from a source. 4. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to act by method. 5. (Law.) To commended or carry on a legal process.

PROCEED', n. pl. That which comes forth or results; yield; issue; product; sum afforded by a sale.

PROCEED', n. [orig.] One who proceeds.

PROCEED', v. a. Action contemplated as in process or with reference to its successive steps; progress or movement from one thing to another.

SYN. — Transaction; procedure; measure; step. See TRANSACTION.

PROCESSION (prō'shōn), n. [Lat. processio. See PROCEED.] 1. Act of proceeding or moving forward; procedure; progressions of armies, nations, or the people in procession. 2. Series of processions; consecrated time. 3. Processions of animals; progresses in a cause, real or pretended, frequent or rare.

PROCESSIONAL, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

PROCESSIONAL, n. a. Book relating to processions of the Roman Catholic church.

PROCESSIONARY', a. Consisting in procession.

PROCESSIONAL, n. [Lat. processus, from procedere, to proceed.] 1. A train of individuals advancing in order; a ceremonial train; a retinue.

PROCLAIM', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROCLAIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCLAIMING.] [Lat. proclame, from pro, forward, and clama, to call or cry out.] To make conspicuously known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to.

SYN. — To announce; publish; promulgate; declare. See ANNONCE.

PROCLAIMER', n. One who proclaims or publishes.

PROCEDURE (prō'shūr), n. 1. Act of publishing abroad; offering a general notice or publication. 2. An official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

PROCEDURE, n. [Lat. procedit, from procedere, sloping, descending, to proceed, forward, and cedere, to fall.] A falling down; a prolapus.

PROCRASTINATE, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. PROCRASTINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCRASTINATING.] [Lat. procrastinare, procrastinatum, from pro, forward, and crassus, of to-morrow, from cras, to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer to a future time.

SYN. — To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; protract; prolong.

PROCRASTINATE', v. i. To delay; to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINATION, n. A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINATOR', n. One who defers the performance of any duty or task to a future time.

PROCRASTINATE', v. t. [imp. & p. pr. PROCRASTINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROCRASTINATING.] [Lat. procrastinare, procrastinatum, from pro, forward, and creare, to create.] To beget; to generate; to enucleate.

PROCESSION-AL (prō'shōn-āl), a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

SYN. — Transaction; procedure; measure; step. See TRANSACTION.

PROCESSIONARY, a. Office or dignity of a preacher.

PROCESSION-BENDET, n. [Lat. proceombens, p. pr. of procedere, to fall, bend, or lean forward, from pro, forward, and cedere, to give or yield.] To lay down or on the face; prostrate.

PROCURABLE, a. Capable of being procured.

PROCURABLE, n. Office or act of a proctor or procurator; vicarious management.

PROCURATOR, n. [Lat. procurato. See PROCURE.] 1. Act of procuring; procurement. 2. Management of another's affairs. 3. The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the business of another in the name of another and at the expense of the latter. 4. A person who has the management of the revenue.

PROCURER, n. 1. (Law.) One who manages another's affairs. [See Procure.] 2. A governor of a province under the emperors; also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue.

PROCURER, n. 1. (Lat. procura, from Lat. pro, for, and curare, to take care, from cura, care.) To bring into possession; to acquire or provide for one's self or another. 2. To contrive and effect; to bring about.

SYN. — Sell; sell; obtain; obtain; acquire; win; earn; attain; effect; cause. See ATTAIN.

PROCURER, n. One who procures or obtains. 2. A pander; a procurer.

PROCURER', n. A female procurer.

PRODIGAL, a. [Lat. prodigus, from prodigere, to drive forth, to squander away from pro, forward, forth, and agere, to drive.] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures; recklessly profuse. 2. Expended to excess, or without necessity.

SYN. — Profuse; lavish; extravagant; free. See PROFUSE.

PRODIGIOUS, a. One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

PRODIGIOUSLY, adv. In an extravagant manner, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

PRODIGIOUS, n. [Lat. prodigiosus, from prodigium, a prodigy.] 1. Of the nature of a prodigy. 2. Enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like.

SYN. — Large; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvellous; astounding; wonderful; extraordinary.

PRODIGIOUSLY, adv. [dījūs'-i'], adj. [Lat. prodigiosus, from prodigium, a prodigy.] 1. Of the nature of a prodigy. 2. Very much; extremely. [Collog.] PRODIGIOUSLY, a. [dījūs'-i'], adj. The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness.

PRODIGY, n. [Lat. prodigium, for prodigium, a prodigy, to foretell, predict, from pro, before, and dicere, to say.] 1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent. 2. Anything wondrous or astonishing, and out of the ordinary course of nature.

SYN. — Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

PRODIGIOUSLY, adv. [dījūs'-i'], adj. To a prodigious degree, manner; prodigious; huge.

PRODIGIOUSNESS, n. [dījūs'-n'], adj. To be prodigious; to be prodigious.

SYN. — To breed; bear; yield; exhibit; give; cause; make.

PRODUCE (prō'dūs), n. [imp. & p. p. PRODUCED; dūs'; p. pr. & vb. n. PRODUCING.] 1. To offer to view or notice; to exhibit. 2. To bring forth; to give birth to; to propagate; to furnish; to produce. 3. To cause to be or to happen. 4. To manufacture; to prepare for a specific use. 5. To yield or furnish. 6. To draw further; to lengthen out; to prolong. 7. (Geom.) To extend; — applied to a line, surface, or solid.

SYN. — To breed; bear; yield; exhibit; give; cause; make.

food, fo' ot; ūrn, ryde, pull; cêll, chaise, call, echo; ěm, ĝet; as; exist; lîger, ɫuk; this.
PRODUCE

Produce, n. That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; result of labor, especially of agricultural labor; products. See PRODUCE. 1. That which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual. 2. (Math.) The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.


Product, n. [Lat. productum, from productus, p. p. of producere. See PRODUCE.] 1. That which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labor, either physical or intellectual. 2. (Math.) The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

Productive, a. Capable of being extended or pro- longed; extensible, ductile.

Production, n. 1. Act or process of producing. 2. That which is produced or made; product; fruit of labor. 3. A lengthening out; a prolongation.

Syn. — Product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

Productive, a. 1. Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results. 2. Bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient. 3. Producing good crops.

Productiveness, n. Quality of being productive.

Productive, a. [Lat. productivus, Gr. proễmatikos, from προεῖν, before, and οἷος, way, road, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; prologue.

Pro-eminent, a. Introductory; prefatory. [Rare.]

Prohibit, v. t. [See PROHIBITION, v. t.] 1. Act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt, disrespect, reverence, or undue familiarity; hence, specifically, taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing.

Syn. — Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unheldly; unbiblically; unbiblically; ungodly; impious.

Pro-fane, a. [Lat. profanus, without the temple, unholy, from pro, before, and faneum, temple.] 1. Not sacred or holy; hence, relating to matters other than sacred. 2. Characterized by impurity. 3. Especially, treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, reverence, or undue familiarity; hence, specifically, taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing.

Syn. — SECULAR; TEMPORAL; WORLDLY; UNSACRED; DISREPECTFUL.

Pro-fane, a. [Lat. profanum, without the temple, unholy, from pro, before, and faneum, temple.] 1. To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt. 2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use.

Syn. — To desecrate; pollute; defile; violate; debase; dishonor; defame; disgrace.

Pro-fanely, adv. With irreverence to sacred things or names; with want of due respect.

Pro-fanity, n. 100. Quality or character of being profane; the condition of being profane; the use of profane language; blasphemy. 2. That which is profane; profane language.

Profess, v. t. [imp. & p. p. professed; p. pr. & vb. n. professing.] 1. To teach with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt. 2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use.

Syn. — To desecrate; pollute; defile; violate; debase; dishonor; defame; disgrace.

Professedly, adv. By profession; by avowal.

Profession, n. 1. Act of professing; open declaration; public avowal. 2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a claim. 3. The occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes himself. 4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling.

Syn. — Acknowledgment; avowal; employment; vocation; occupation; office.

Profession-al, a. 1. Pertaining to a profession or to a calling. 2. Professed; being by profession a calling.

Profession-al-ly, adv. By profession; professionally.

Profession-er, n. One who makes open profession of his sentiments or opinions; especially, one who makes a formal profession of religion. 2. A public teacher of any science or branch of learning; especially, a college instructor, who instructs students in a particular branch of learning.

Profession-er-ship, n. Office of a professor or public teacher.

Proffer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. proffered; p. pr. & vb. n. proffering.] [Lat. proferre, to bring forth or forward, to offer, from pro, forward, and ferre, to bring.] To offer for acceptance; to propose to give. Syn. — To offer; tender; propose; essay.

Proffer, n. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another.

Profinity (-fin'ity), n. State or quality of being pro- ficient.

Pro-ficient (-fin'ent), a. Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; well-skilled; versed.

Pro-ficient (-fin'ent), n. [Lat. proficiens, p. r. of proficere, to go forward, make progress, from pro, forward, and facere, to make.] One who has made considerable advance in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept.

Profiteering, n. [From Lat. pro, on, and fitum, a thread, an outline, shape.] 1. An outline or contour. 2. (Paint. & Sculpt.) A head or portrait represented sideways or in a side view.


Proflig-ist, n. One who takes profile.

Profiteer, n. [Lat. proficiens, p. r. of proficere, to go forward, make progress, from pro, forward, and facere, to make.] A person who makes considerable advance in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept.

Profiting, n. 1. Gain by trade; increase by trade. 2. Valueable results; useful consequences.

Syn. — Benefit; service; improvement; advancement; gain; enloument.

Profiteer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. profited; p. pr. & vb. n. profiting.] To be of service to; to be good to; to help on; to benefit.

Syn. — Benefit; service; improvement; advancement; gain; enloument.

Profiter, v. i. 1. To gain advantage; to make improve- ment. 2. To be of use or advantage; to be good.

Profita-ble, a. Yielding; producing profit or gain.

Syn. — Gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous; productive; serviceable; improving.

Profitable, a. Yielding; producing profit or gain.

Syn. — Gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous; productive; serviceable; improving.

Profit-less, a. Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profit-ga-ny, n. Condition or quality of being profit- able; a very vigorous course of life.

Syn. — Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance; overabundance; exuberance.

Profitable, a. [Lat. profitissimus, p. r. of profitigare, to strike or delve to the ground, from pro, forward, and figuris, to strike, to strike God's name in vain.]

Syn. — Abandoned; corrupt; dilapidated; depraved; vicious; wicked. See Abandoned.

Profiteer, n. An abandoned man; a vicious person.

Profit-gate, lord. A promising or profitable man.

Syn. — Deep; lowly; humble; learned; thorough; penetrant.

Profitable, a. 1. The deep; the abyss. 2. Especially, the deep sea; the ocean.

Syn. — Deep; deep-seated.

Profitably, adv. In a profitable manner; gainfully; successfully; advantageously.

Profit-less, a. Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profit-gate, lord. A promising or profitable man.

Syn. — Deep; lowly; humble; learned; thorough; penetrant.

Profitable, a. 1. The deep; the abyss. 2. Especially, the deep sea; the ocean.

Syn. — Deep; deep-seated.

Profitably, adv. In a profitable manner; gainfully; successfully; advantageously.

Profitless, a. Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profit-gate, lord. A promising or profitable man.

Syn. — Deep; lowly; humble; learned; thorough; penetrant.
PROXIMITY, n. State or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail.

Pro-li'x'ty, adj. Of, in a prolix manner; at great length.

Pro-lix'ly, adv. In a prolix manner.

Pro-li'xum, n. Quality of being prolix; prolixity.

Pro-o-c'é-ter, or Pro-i'é-ter-n, n. [Lat., from pro-locus, prolocutor, from pro, before, and locutus, to speak.] One who speaks for another. 2. The speaker or chairman of a conversation.

Pro-o-c'é-ter-ship, or Pro-i'é-ter-ship, n. The office or station of a proctor.

Pro-ló-gue (pró-lōg), [Gr. prólogue, from prólego, to say beforehand, from pró, before, and légo, to say.] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; especially, the poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play.

Pro-long', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROLONGED; p. p. & vb. PROLONGING.] [Low Lat. prolongare, from Lat. pro, before, forth, and longus, long.] 1. To lengthen in time. 2. To lengthen by addition of time. 3. To put off to a distant time. 3. To extend in space or length.

Syn. — To delay; protract; procrastinate; defer; postpone.

Pro-lon-ga'tion, n. 1. Act of lengthening in time or space. 2. Extension of time by delay or postponement. 3. Benefit.

Pro-lú'sion, n. [Lat. prolusio, from proludere, to prelude; pro, before, and ludere, to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, trial, essay.

Pró'me-né'ndé, or Pro-mé'né'ndé, n. [Fr. promener, to lead, take for a walk, se promener, to walk, from Lat. prominere, to drive forward or along, from pro, forward, and minere, to drive animals.] 1. A walk for exercise. 2. A place for walking.

Pró'me-né'ndé, or Pro-mé'né'ndé, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PROMENADEN; p. p. & vb. PROMENADING.] To walk for amusement or exercise.

Pró'mi-ren, n. Of, or pertaining to, Prometheus, fabled by the poets to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven.

Pró'mi-ren-gy, n. Surface of something; conspicuousness. 2. That which stands out or is conspicuous; a promiscuous.

Pró'mi-ren-ty, a. [Lat. prominus, p. r. of prominere, to jut out, to project, from pro, before, forward, and minere, to jut, project.] 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something. 2. Hence, likely to attract attention from size or position. 3. Eminent; distinguished above others.

Syn. — Prominent; full; large; conspicuous; chief.

Pró'mi-ren-ty-ly, adv. In a prominent manner; eminently; conspicuously.

Pro-mis'ce-uús, a. [Lat. promiscus, from pro, before, forward, forth, and miscere, to mix.] 1. Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order. 2. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common.

Syn. — Mixed; common; indiscriminate; confused.

Pro-mis'ce-uús-ly, adv. In a promiscuous manner; without order; indiscriminately.

Pró-mo'ter, n. 1. A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a specified act. 2. A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. 3. Ground or basis of hope. 4. Bestowal or fulfillment of what is promised.

Pró-mise, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROMISED (pró-míst); p. p. & vb. n. PROMISING.] [Lat. promitère, promissum, from pro, before, mittere, to send.] 1. To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like. 2. To afford reason to expect; to promise.

Syn. — To pledge or engage to bestow.

Pró-mis'ce-e', n. One to whom a promise is made.

Pró-mis'ce-us, n. One who promises.

Pró-mis'or (127), n. [Lat.] One who engages or undertakes; a promise.

Pró-mis-so-ry (90), a. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forbear.

Pró-mis'so-ry, v. t. [pronounced (pron-ì-st)] A promise; a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events.

Pró-nú'ni-um, n. [Lat. pronuncoarium, from pro, before, and mons, montis, mountain.] [Geom.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

Pró-mö-te', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROMOTED; p. p. & vb. n. PROMOTING.] [Lat. promovere, promotum, from pro, before, and movere, to move.] 1. To contribute to the growth or improvement of, or excelling or of, as any thing valuable; to forward; to advance. 2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor.

Syn. — To forward; advance; encourage; excite; elevate; prefer.

Pro-mót'er, n. One who, or that which, promotes.

Pro-mó'tion, n. 1. Act of promoting, advancing, or encouraging; the act of exalting. 2. Condition of being advanced, encouraged, or exalted in honor.

Syn. — Advancement; encouragement; assistance; elevation.

Pro-mó'tive, a. Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

Pro-mpt (94), n. [comp. PROMPTER; superl. PROMPT-EST.] [Lat. promptus, prop, brought to light, exposed to view; hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, p. p. of prompte, to take or bring forth, from pro, forth, and emere, to take.] 1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity. 2. Quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed.

Syn. — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — One who is ready is prepared at the moment. One who is prompt is prepared beforehand, so as to start at the moment of decision. Either one who is expeditious carries out an undertaking with a steady, rapid progress.

Pró-mpt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROMPTED; p. p. & vb. n. PROMPTING.] 1. To move or excite to action or exertion. 2. To urge to effort, especially, to assist, as a speaker or a learner when at a loss.

Syn. — To incite; instigate; remind; dictate.

Pró-mpt'er, n. One who prompts; especially, one who assists speakers, or actors in a play, when at a loss.

Pró-mpt'i-fé (99), n. 1. Quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. 2. Cheerful alacrity.

Pró-mpt'ly, adv. Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

Pró-mpt'ne'ce, n. 1. Promptitude; readiness. 2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Pró-mú'lá-gate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROMULGATED; p. p. & vb. n. PROMULGATING.] [Lat. promulgare, promulgation.] To promulgate; make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings.

Syn. — To announce; publish; declare; proclaim. See Annonce.

Pró-mul-ga'tion, n. Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

Pró-mul-gá-tor, n. One who promulgates, proclaims, or publishes.

Pró-mul-gá'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROMULGATED; p. p. & vb. n. PROMULGATING.] [See PROMULGATE.] To promulgate. [Rare.]

Pró-mull'ger, n. One who promulgates or promulgates.


Pró-noun, n. [Lat. pronominis. See Pron.'nominal.] Belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a pronoun.

Prónoun, n. [Lat. pronomen, from pro, for, and no- men, a name, noun.] [Ger.] A word used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of the same.

Pró-nou'nce', v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRONOUNCED (pró-nou'nd); p. p. & vb. n. PRONOUNCING.] [Lat. pronunciare, from pro, before, and nunciare, to announce.] 1. To utter articulately; to speak distinctly.

2. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. 3. To speak or utter rhetorically.

4. To declare or affirm.

Syn. — To deliver; utter; speak. See Deliver.

Pró-nou'nce'a-ble, a. Capable of being pronounced or pronounced.

Pró-nou'nce'ed (pró-nou'nd), a. [Fr. pronounced.] Strongly marked; decided. [A Gallicism.]

Prónoun'cer, n. One who utters or declares.

Prónoun'cing, p. a. Teaching or indicating pronunciation.

Pró-nú'n-ča-mén'to, n. [See infra.] A proclamation; a manifesto. See Pronunciamento.
PRONUNCIATION

Pro-nun-ci-â-ë-më-të-to (pro-nun-si-â-ë-më-të-to), n. [Sp. See PRONOUNCE.] A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement.

Pro-nun-ci-a-ti-o (pro-nun-si-a-ti-o), n. [Lat. pronunciatio. See PRONOUNCE.] 1. Act of uttering with articulation; utterance. 2. Mode of uttering words or sentences; way of speaking; manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and graceful ness.

Pro-nun-ci-a-tif (pro-nun-si-a-tif), a. Of, or pertaining to, pronunciation.

Prove, v. t. [Lat. proba, from probare, to prove. See PROVE.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; test; trial. 2. That degree of evidence which produces belief. 3. Impenetrability to physical bodies; firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken. 4. Act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; also, the degree of strength. 6. [Print.] A trial impression from type, an engravd plate, taken for correction.

Syn. — Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration.

Proo-f, a. Firm or successful in resisting.

Proo-fless, a. Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief.


Proo-p, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPEP (proep); p. pr. & vb. n. PROPING.] To cram, stuff, thrust into, stop. 1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against. 2. Hence, to sustain; to support.

Syn. — To support; uphold.

Proo-p, n. That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support.

Syn. — Support; sustain; staff; pillar.

Proo'p-ga'ble, a. Capable of being propagated.

Proo'p-gâ'ndâ, n. [See PROPAGATE.] A society in Rome, popularly so called, charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions.

Proo'p-gâ'ndism, n. Art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

Proo'p-gâ'ndist, n. One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Proo'p-gâ'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPAGATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPAGATING.] [Lat. propagare, to spread, to continue or multiply by generation or successive production. 2. To cause to spread or extend. 3. To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of.

Syn. — To multiply; continue; increase; spread; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

Proo'p-gâ'te, v. i. To have young or issue; to produce or multiplied by generation.

Proo-pide, n. 1. Act of propagating. 2. The spreading or extension of any thing.

Syn. — Production; generation; extension; spread; increase.

Proo'p-gâ'tor, n. One who propagates.

Proo-pel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPELED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPELLING.] [Lat. propellere, from pro, forward, and pelere, to drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.

Proo-pel'er, n. 1. One who, or that which, propels. 2. A contrivance for propelling a steamboat, consisting of a revolving screw placed in the stern. 3. A steamboat thus propelled.

Proo-pênd-en'gy, n. A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

Proo-pense', a. [Lat. propensity, p. p. of propensere, fr. pro, forth, and pensere, to think; pen, a mind, and pensa, to think.] Inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.

Proo-pense'nness, n. Quality of being propensè; propensity; inclination.

Proo-pens'ion, n. 1. State of being propensè or inclined; predilection.

Proo-pens'i-ty, n. natural inclination.

Syn. — Disposition; bias; proclivity; openness.

Pröp'er, a. [Lat. proprius.] 1. Belonging to as one's own; own. 2. Belonging to the natural or essential condition. Especially, belonging to one's nature; property, &c. 4. Adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, and the like. 5. Precise; formal; according to usage. 6. Well formed; handsome; well made. 7. Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative.

Syn. — Peculiar; fit; adapted; just; right; accurate, &c.

Pröp'er-ly, adv. 1. In a proper manner; suitably; fitly. 2. In a strict sense; strictly.

Pröp'er-ness, n. The quality of being proper.

Pröp'er-ty, n. [Lat. proprietas. See supra.] 1. That which is proper to any thing; a peculiar quality of any thing. 2. An acquired or artificial quality. 3. That which is peculiar to any person; to that which a person has a legal title; thing owned. 4. Exclusive right of possessing; ownership. 5. Possession held in one's own right. 6. An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money. 7. Nearness or right. 8. A piece of land with the appurtenant buildings.

Syn. — Attributes; quality; goods; possessions; riches; wealth.

Pröp'he-é-y, n. [Lat. propheta, Gr. Ë?� Trafford, from prophètizó, to prophesy, from prophètis, prophet, q. v.] 1. A declension of religious doctrine; the inspired preaching; — especially, an inspired foretelling. 2. (Script.) A book of prophecies; a history. 3. Public Interpretation of Scripture; preaching.

Syn. — A foretelling; prediction; prophesying; exhortation; instruction.

Pröp'he-sèr, n. One who prophesies or predicts events.

Pröp'he-sèy, p. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPOSING.] To forecast, as future; to predict.

Pröp'he-sè-y, e. i. 1. To utter predictions. 2. (Script.) To construct, in religious doctrine; to preach; to exhort.

Pröp'he-t, n. [Lat. prophet, Gr. Ë?� Trafford, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. for a god, and interprets his will to man, fr. prophètis, to speak, or to speak for, from Ë?� Erot, for, and Ë?�s, speech.] One who prophesies; or to speak.

Pröp'he-tic, a. Capable of being prophetic; pertaining to, or relating to, prophecy.

Pröp'he-tical, a. Having to do with prophecy; pertaining to, or relating to, prophecy.

Pröp'he-tic-al-ly, adv. In a prophetical manner.

Pröp'he-tic-al-ness, n. The quality of being prophetic; power or capacity to forecast.

Pröp'hy-làé-tie, n. [Med.] A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventative.

Pröp'hy-làé-tic, a. Proprietary; or pertaining to, or relating to, medicine; preventive.


Pröp'kë'-quï'-ty (-kë'-kë'-kë'), n. [Lat. propinquus, from propinquus, near, neighboring, fr. prope, near.] Nearness in place, or relationship; neighborhood; proximity.

Pröp'lia'-ble (-pë'-pë'-pë'), a. Capable of being prophetic.

Pröp'lit-ite (-pë'-lit-ë'-të), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPITIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPITIATING.] [Lat. propitiare, to appease, or render favorable; to make propitious.

Pröp'lit-i-on (-pë'-lit-ë'-në'), n. 1. Act of propitiating or making propitious. 2. (Theol.) The abatement or allaying of a sin.

Pröp'lit-i-ë'-tor (-pë'-lit-ë'-të), n. One who propitiates.

Pröp'lit-i-to'-ry (-pë'-lit-ë'-rë'), a. Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; explanatory.

Pröp'lit-i-to'-ry (-pë'-lit-ë'-rë'), n. (Jewish Antiq.) The mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant; the symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

Pröp'lit-iös'-ly (-pë'-lit-ë'-së'), adv. In a propitiatory manner.

Pröp'po-li'-s, n. [Lat.; Gr. πόρφυρα, from Ë?� Erot, before, and πόρος, part. or share. See PORTION.] 1. Arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude, quantity, or quality; — as, proportions, parts, or just share; lot. 2. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment. 4. (Math.) (a) Equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios. (b)
The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

In proportion, according as: to the degree that.

Sum to Syn. — The idea of adaptation is common to both these words, but symmetry denotes beautiful adaptation, an idea not always embodied in the word proportion.

Proportional; pro. p. & n. PROPORTIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPORTIONING. 1. To adjust in a suitable proportion. 2. To form with symmetry or suitableness.

Proportion-a-bale, a. 1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional. 2. Proportional.

Proportion-a-bly, adv. According to proportion or comparative relation.

Proportion-al, a. 1. Having a due proportion or comparative relation. 2. Reverting to, or securing, proportion. 3. (Math.) Having the same or a constant ratio.

Syn. — Proportionate; corresponding; symmetrical; suitable.

Proportion-al, n. 1. (Math.) Any number or quantity in a proportion. 2. (Chem.) The same as equivalent. See EQUIVALENT.

Proportion-al-ity, n. Quality of being in proportion.

Proportion-ate, adj. In proportion; in due degree.

Proportion-ate, a. Adjusted to something else, according to a proportion.

Syn. — Proportional; equal; symmetrical; corresponding.

Proportion-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPORTIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPORTIONING] To make proportional; to proportion.

Proportion-ate-ly, adv. In a proportionate manner.

Proportion-ate-ness, n. Suitableness of proportions.

Proportion, n. 1. That which is proportioned, or proportioned for consideration or acceptance.

Syn. — Proportion; offer; proffer; tender; overture. See PROPOSE.

Pro-pose, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROPOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPOSING.] [Lat. proponere, proposition, to put forth, to set or lay out, from pro, before, forth, and ponere, to put, but influenced by Lat. ponere, to put, and pone, v. o. to put, form, or be formed, by consideration, acceptance, or adoption. 2. To purpose; to intend. [Lit. cent.]

Pro-pose, v. t. 1. To lay schemes. 2. To offer one's self to marriage.

Pro-pose, n. One who makes a proposition.

Pro-po-si-tion (proh/suhn), n. 1. That which is proposed; that which is offered, as for consideration, acceptance, or adoption. 2. (Gram. & Logic.) A complete sentence; a subject and predicate united by a copula. 3. (Math.) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated or of an operation to be performed.

Syn. — Proposal. — Proposition and proposal mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A proposition is something proposed for discussion or consideration; a proposal is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. The former is presented, the latter is put forth; hence, it is generally followed by proposals which complete the arrangement.

Pro-po-si-tion-al (proh/suhn-uhl), a. Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition.

Pro-po-nent, n. [imp. & p. p. PROPOUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPOUNDING.] [Lat. proponere. See PROPOSE.] 1. To lay before; to offer for consideration; to propose. 2. (Congregational Churches.) To propose or name a candidate for admission to communion with a church.

Pro-poun-d, v. t. Body of proprietors taking collectively.


Pro-prou-ta-ry, a. Pertaining to a proprietor.

Pro-pritor, n. One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; an owner.

Pro-pritor-ship, n. State of being proprietor.

Pro-pritor-ess, n. A female proprietor.

Syn. — Proprietary. See PROPERTY.

Pro-priser, n. [Imp. & p. p. PROPRISED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROPRISING.] Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or usage.

Syn. — Fitness; suitablenss; decorum; justness; accuracy.

Pro-prigner (proh-prihn-er), n. A defender; a vindicator.

Pro-prinson, n. [See PROPUL.] The act of driving forward.

Pro-prisive, a. Tending or having power to propel.

Pro-rog-ation, n. Continuance of Parliament from one session to another; adjournment. [Eng.]

Pro-rogue, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROROYED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROROYING.] [Lat. prorogare, from Lat. pro, forward, and rogare, to ask one for his opinion, vote, or about a law.] 1. To prolong; to prolong; to defer; to delay. 2. To continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time; — applied to the English Parliament.

Syn. — To adjourn; postpone; defer. See ADJOUR.

Pro-ro-pition, n. [Lat. proponere, from pro, before, forth.] Act of bringing forth.

Pro-sa-ic, a. [Lat. prosaicus, from prosa, prose.] 1. Prosaic-al. Pertaining to, or resembling, prose. 2. Hence, dull; uninteresting; prosy.

Pro-sa-ic-al-ly, adv. In a dull or prosy manner.

Pro-sa-ism (proh-suh-izm), n. That which is in the form of prose writing.

Pro-sa-ist, n. A writer of prose.

Pro-sé-nim-um, n. [Lat.; fr. prosenion, from pró, before, and eikón, a tent, a wooden stage, the stage.] 1. (Anc. Theater.) The stage. 2. (Modern Theater.) The part of the stage in front of the footlights.

Proscrib-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROSCRIBED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROSCRIBING.] [Lat. scripturé, scriptum, from pro, before, and scribere, to write.] 1. To doom to destruction or extermination; to name and condemn as dangerous and not worthy of reception.

Syn. — To denounce; outlaw; doom.

Pro-scrib-e, n. One who, or that which, proscribes.

Pro-scrip-tion, n. [See supra.] 1. Act of proscribing or deeming to be death, exile, or outlawry. 2. State of being proscribed.

Syn. — Outlawry; banishment; condemnation; denunciation.

Pro-scrip-tive, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription; proscribing.

Prose, n. [Lat. prosa, equiv. to Lat. prosa (sc. oratio), from prorus, straight forward, straight on, from prorus, from pro, before, forth, and or, the or, e. v. or, to turn, the natural language of man; language not in verse.

Prose, v. i. 1. To write prose. 2. To talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

Prose, a. 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, prose. 2. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics.

Pro-se-cu-t/a-ble, a. Capable of being prosecuted.

Pro-se-cute, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROSECUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROSECUTING.] 1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish. 2. To seek to obtain by legal process. 3. (Law.) To accuse of some crime, or to decide on law, or to proceed for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal.

Syn. — To continue; pursue; persist; follow; carry on; criminate.

Pro-se-cute, v. i. To carry on a legal prosecution.

Pro-se-cu-tion, n. 1. Act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something. 2. (Law.) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law.

Pro-se-cu-tor, n. One who prosecutes.

Pro-se-lit, n. [Lat. proselit-us, Gr. prosélitos, a new comer, esp. one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, from pro, before, and eis, in, v. e. v. into, to turn, to enter.] A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

Syn. — See CONVEXT.

Pro-se-lit, n. [imp. & p. p. PROSELOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROSELYTING.] To cause to be converted to some religion, opinion, or system.

Pro-se-lit, n. Act of proselyting; the making of converts.

Pro-se-litise, v. i. To make converts or proselytes.

Pro-se, n. 1. A writer of prose. 2. A tedious writer or speaker.

Pro-se, n. adj. In a prosy manner; tediously.

Pro-se-li-na-nes, n. The quality or state of being prosy.

Pro-slave-ry, a. In favor of slavery.

Pro-sdi-ad, a. [Lat. prosodiicus, Gr. prosoédikos.] Pronouncing.

Pro-sod-i-cal, a. Pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody.

Pro-sdi-an, n. One skilled in prosody; a prosodist.

Pro-so-dist, n. One who understands prosody.
Pró-skö-dy, n. [Lat. prosodia, Gr. προσῳδία, a song sung to or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation, from πρό, to, and ὁδή, song, ode. The suffix -δια, which treats of the quantity of syllables of accent, of accent and of the laws of versification, is not without significance.]

Pró-só-po-sa (pró-só-pa), n. [Lat.; Gr. πρόσωπα, from χρώματι, a person and color, to make.] (Rhet.) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or an absent person is introduced as speaking.

Pró-spect, n. [Lat. prospectus, from prospeire, prospectum, to look forward, from pro, before, forward, and speire, spire, to look, to see.] 1. That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view. 2. Especially, a picturesque or widely extended view; a landscape. 3. A position or station, a fine view, position on the front of a building. 5. Anticipation; ground or reason for hoping. 6. Expectation.


Pró-spect, v. i. To make a search; to seek. [Amer.]

Pró-spéctive, a. 1. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight. 2. Respecting or relating to the future.

Pró-spéctus, n. [Lat.; prospect, sight, view.] Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, &c.


Pró-sper, v. i. To be successful; to make gain.

Syn. — To succeed; flourish; thrive; advance.

Pró-spér-i-ty, n. Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise.

Syn. — Success; good fortune; thrift; prosperousness; wealth; welfare; well-being; happiness.

Pró-spé-rous, n. [Lat. prosperus or prosper, orig. answering to hope, from pro, according to, and, spere, to hope.] 1. Tending or permitted to prosper; succeeding in the pursuit of any thing desirable. 2. Favoring success.

Syn. — Fortunate; successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See FORTUNATE.

Pró-spé-rus-ly, adv. In a prosperous manner.


Pró-the-sta, n. [Lat.: Gr. πρόθεσις, from προθέσω, to put to, to add, from πρό, to, and ἔπειτα, to put, place.] 1. (Surge.) The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body. 2. (Graff.) A figure showing a 4-leaf clover or square to the beginning of a word. 3. (Arts.) Letters or figures formed by one or more letters written in one line.

Pró-sti-túte (30), n. [imp. & p. p. PROSTITUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROSTITUTING.] [Lat. prostituere, prostitutum, from pro, before, before, and sterne, to stretch out, to put, place.] To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use. 2. Hence, to devote to base or unworthy purposes.

Pró-sti-túte, a. Openly devoted to lewdness; devoted & base or infamous purposes.

Pró-sti-túte, n. 1. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. 2. Hence, a base harlot.

Pró-sti-tú-tion, n. 1. Act or practice of prostituting; common lewdness of a female. 2. Hence, the act of setting one’s self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one’s power.

Pró-sti-tú-tor, n. One who prostitutes.

Pró-the-sy, n. [Lat. prothesia, from προθέσω, to put to, length, or with the body stretched out. 2. Occupying a humble, lowly or suppliant position.

Pró-stráte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROSTRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROSTRATING.] [Lat. prostrare, prostratum, from pro, before, forward, and sternere, to stretch out, to throw down.] 1. To lay on flat; to throw down. 2. To cause to sink totally; to reduce.

Pró-stráte, n. 1. Act of prostrating; act of throwing or falling down, or laying flat. 2. Condition of being prostrate; great depression. 3. (Med.) Great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

Pró-stráte, n. [Lat. prostratus, from pro, before, and στρατός, pillar, column.] (Arch.) A portico in which the columns stand in advance of the building to which they belong.

Pro-a, a. [comp. PROSER; superl. PROSERIUS.] Like prose.

Pro, n. [Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

Pro-syl-lo-gísm, n. (Logic.) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism; the conclusion of such a syllogism.

Pró-ta-sís, n. [Lat.; Gr. προτάσεις, from προτάσσει, to stretch forward, from πρό, before, forward, and τάσσει, to stretch.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. 2. (Gram.) The subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence.

Pró-tean, a. Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, ready changing the form or appearance.

Pró-téct, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROTECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROTECTING.] [Lat. protegere, protectum, from pro, before, and tegere, to cover.] To cover or shield from danger or injury.

Syn. — To defend; guard; shield; preserve; save; secure.

Pró-téction, n. 1. Act of protecting; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance. 2. State of being protected. 3. That which protects or preserves from injury. 4. A writing selecting that protects.

Syn. — Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

Pró-téction-ist, n. One who favors the protection of home industries. 

Pró-téctive, a. Affording protection; sheltering.

Pró-téctor, n. One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression.

Syn. — A guardian; preserver; defender; savior; supporter.

Pró-téctorate, n. 1. Government by a protector. 2. The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one.

Pró-téctor-ship, n. The office of a protector or regent.

Pró-téctress, n. A woman who protects.

Pró-tégy (pro-tégy), n. [Fr. p. p. of protéger. See PROTECT.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protégée (pro-té-zye), n. [Fr.] A woman or girl under the protection of another.

Pró-téct (116), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROTECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROTESTING.] [Lat. protestari, from pro, before, and testari, to testify.] 1. To affirm in a public or formal manner. 2. To make a solenn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition.

Syn. — To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; protest. See AFFIRM.

Pró-téct, v. t. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of.

To protest a bill or note (Law), to make a solemn written declaration, on behalf of the holder, of all the parties liable, for any loss or damage to be sustained by the non-acceptance or the non-payment of the bill or note.

Pró-test, n. 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against the existing religion, formed by writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body. 2. (Law.) A solemn declaration in writing, made by a notary public, on behalf of the holder of a bond or note, notarizing the same, and making the holder liable for any loss or damage by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill, or by the non-payment of the note.

Pró-test-ant, n. 1. Making a protest. 2. Pertaining to the faith, practice, or manner of some one who protest the religion of the Church. of some person constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.

Pró-test-ant, n. One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Protestant church.

Pró-testation, n. The Protestant religion.

Pró-test-tion, n. Act of making a protest or public avowal; a solemn declaration, especially of dissent.

Pró-tester, n. One who protests or makes a protest.

Pró-the-sy, n. [Lat. proteus, and Lat. notarius, a short-hand writer, scribe, notary.] 1. A chief notary or clerk. 2. A register or chief clerk of a court, in particular States. 3. An officer of the Church. One of twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.

Pró-the-sy, n. [Low Lat. proteosyn, from Late Gr. προτασεις, the first hand or a roll of the papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written, from προτάσεις, the first, and κόλλα, glue.] 1. Original copy of any writing, as of a treaty. 2. Rough draft.

Pró-the-tors, n. [Gr. προτασμα, from προτάσεως, first, and μάρτυρας, martyr.] The first martyr, Stephen.

Pró-the-pla-cy, n. [Gr. μηθάπλασας, from προτάσεως, first, and πλασισις, formed.] The thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated; an original.

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this
to excite or stimulate to action. 2. Especially, to arouse to anger or passion; to incense; to offend.

Sir. To irritate; to provoke; to stir up; to awaken; to excite; to incite; to anger. See irritate.

Pro-vókér, n. One who, or that which, provokes.

Pro-vóst (převůst), m. [From Lat. praepositus, placed before; from prepositio, to place before, to place before, to place before, to place before, to place before. A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; a head of a college.

Pro-vost-ship, n. The office of a provost.

Prow (prow), n. [Fr. proie, Lat. proa, Gr. πρόα.] The fore part of a ship.

Prow'es-sor, n. [O. Fr. proezer, professor; L. professor, fr. Lat. professus, good, excellent.] Distinctly distinguished bravery; valor; especially, military bravery; gallantry.

Prowl (proul), t. [Imp. & p. pr. prowled; p. pr. & vb. n. prowling.] [O. Eng. proyle, prole, fr. a. hypoth. O. Fr. proeler, dim. of proier, Lat. proexcri, to plunder, from proie, prey.] To rove over, through, or about.

Syn. - Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Pro-vóst-i-mate, adv. In a proximate position or manner.

Pro-xím'i-ty, n. State of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, &c.

Pro-xím-i-ty, n. [L. proximitas, p. p. proximis, to draw near, next, or nearest, next. Super. of proxier, nearer, and the obs. proxier, near.] Next immediately preceding or following.

Syn. - Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Próxý-mate-ly, adv. In a proximate position or manner.

Psalm-ist (salm-ist), n. A writer of sacred songs; — a title particularly applied to David.

Psálm-o-dist, n. One who sings sacred songs.

Psálm-o-di (salm-oth-i), n. [G. ψαλμοδία, from ψαλ-μος, psalm, and όδος, a song, an ode.] 1. Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs. 2. Psalms, considered collectively.

Psálm-o-gra-phy (sal-mo-grá-fy), n. Act or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs and hymns.

Psán (swan), n. The Book of Psalms; especially, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Psán-ter (salm-ter-er), n. [Lat. psalterium. See PSALM and PSALTER.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Pseú-do-ným (sud-o-ným), n. [G. ψευδόνυμος, false, and νύμφη, nymph, woman.] A fictitious name assumed for the time as an author.

Pseú-do-nýmó-us (sud-o-nýmó-us), n. — Bearing a false or fictitious name.

Pseú-do-scópe (sud-o-skóp), n. [G. ψευδός, false, and σκόπεος, to view. (Opt.) An instrument which exhibits the objects with their proper self-reversed.

Pséhav (shaw), interj. Pish! pooh! — an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

Pséhov (sud-o-v), n. (Lating, fr. Sacra, to see, to learn.) (Med.) A cutaneous disease; especially, the itch.

Pséhie (sud-klik), n. [Lat. psychiens, Gr. ψυχεικός, fr. ψυχή, soul.] A psychic principle. See in the soul, mind. Of, or pertaining to, the human soul; relating to the living principle in man.

Pséhio-lgé (sud-klik), n. Pertaining to psycholog

Pséhio-lgé-te-al (sud-klik), n. (Psychological.) A treatise on the nature and properties of the soul; or, who writes on the subject.

Pséhio-logó-s (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, mind, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on the human soul; the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

Pséhio-mé-tric (sud-klik), n. [G. ψυχή, the soul, and μέτρον, division.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.
PUKE

Ptyialism (tī′-ə-lizm), n. [Gr. ptuialismos, fr. ptuia, saliva, to spit much, from ptuio, spit, spittle.] [Med.] A morbid and excessive secretion of saliva; salivation.

P'ther-ty, n. [Lat. rubertas, from ruber, rubes, adult.] The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, being, in temperate climates, about fourteen years in males and twelve in females; puberty; adolescence; the leaves of plants.

Pub-es-cence, n. [Lat. puberescentia, from pubere, to grow hairy, from pubes, hair.] 1. State of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty. 2. (Bot.) The soft, short hairs on plants.

Pub-es-cent, a. [Lat. puberecent, p. r. of puberecre, to reach the age of puberty, to grow hairy or mossy, from pubes, hair.] 1. Arriving at puberty. 2. (Bot.) Covered with pubescence, as the leaves of plants.

Pub-lic, n. [Lat. publicus, publicus, publicum, from populicus, from populus, people.] 1. Pertaining to the people; relating to a nation, state or community. 2. Hence, open to the knowledge of all.

Syn. — Common, general; notorious.

Pub-lic, n. The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely.

In public, in open view; before the people at large.

Pub-lic-an, n. [Lat. publicanus. See supra.] 1. (Rom. Antiqu.) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of tribute. 2. The keeper of an inn or public house.

Pub-lic-at-ion, n. [Lat. publicatio. See Publish.] 1. Act of publishing or making known. 2. Act of offering a publication to the public by the sale or gratuitous distribution. 3. Any pamphlet or book offered for sale or for public notice.

Pub-lic-an-ism, n. — Annunciation; disclosure; revelation.

Pub-lic-ist, n. A writer on the laws of nature and nations.

Pub-lic-ity, n. State of being public or open to the knowledge of the public; notoriety; public conference.

Pub-lic-ly, adv. 1. Without concealment. 2. In the name of the community.

Pub-lis-h, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Published (publizh); p. pr. & vb. n. Publishing.] 1. To make public; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict. 2. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church. 3. To put forth, as a book or other literary work. 4. To utter or put into circulation.

Syn. — To announce, proclaim; advertise; declare; promulgate; disclose; divulge; reveal. See Annouuce.

Pub-lis-h'er, n. One who publishes or makes known. 2. One who prints, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.


Pu-ces, n. [Fr. puces, a flea, from puque, puce, puquier.] 1. A kind of playing card; a chancer, a gambler. 2. Of a dark brown or brownish-purple color.

Pu-te-rus, n. [Fr. from puce, a flea. See Puce.] (Eston.) The Aphis, vine-frost, or plant-louse.

Pu-ke'er, v. t. [Fr. puquerer; p. pr. & vb. n. PUKERING.] 1. To make foul or muddy. 2. To make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water. 3. To subject to the process of puddling, as iron, to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of wrought iron.

Pudd'ling, a. 1. Act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal. 2. (Met.) Decarboxylation of cast iron; the process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.

Pud'dly, a. 1. Consisting of, or resembling, puddles; muddy; foul; dirty.

Pu-di-cly, n. [Lat. prudicitia, from pudere, to be ashamed.] Modesty; chastely.

Pu-er'rie, n. [Fr. purrie, from purer, a boy, a child.] Boyish; trifling; childish.

Syn. — Youthful; juvenile; —Puerile is always used in a bad sense, or at least in the sense of what is suitable to a boy only, as puerile object, as puerile amusements, &c. Juvenile is sometimes taken in a bad sense (though less strong than puerile), as when speaking of youth in contact with mankind, as juvenile tricks, a juvenile performance. Youth, as a general word, is employed in a good sense, as youthful aspirations, or at least by way of extenuating, as youthful indiscretions.

Pu'er-il-ly, a. 1. Quality of being puerile; childishness. 2. That which is puerile; especially, an expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.

Pu'er-per-al, a. [From Lat. puerpera, a lying-in woman, from puer, child, boy, and parere, to bear.] Pertaining to childbed.

Puff, n. [Ger. puff, D. poff, baf, a puff, blow, thump.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a blast. 2. Anything light and quick with air; a puff. 3. A dry, flaky ball containing dust. (b.) A certain kind of light pastry. (c.) A substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin. 3. Hence, an exaggerated expression of praise, especially one in a public journal.

Puff, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Puffed (puff); p. pr. & vb. n. puffing.] 1. To blow with short and sudden whiffs. 2. To blow on; to express or exhibit in a loud or pretentious manner. 3. To breathe with vehemence. 4. To swell with air. 5. To breathe in a swelling or pomposous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Puff, v. t. 1. To drive with a puff. 2. To drive away in scorn or contempt. 3. To dilate with air, or puff up. 4. To inflate with pride, flattery, or self-esteem, or the like. 5. To praise with exaggeration.

Puff-ball, n. A fungus or muscariun full of dust.

Puffer, n. One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation.

Puffin, n. [Fr. puffin, W. puffen, N. alde, allied to puff.] (Ornith.) A marine diving bird, allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like that of the parrot, with which the nose is prolonged.

Puff-less, n. The state or quality of being puffy.

Puffy, a. 1. Swelled with air or any other matter; bumptious; inflated; India gum, argis, &c. 2. Swelled, as a sapling, to an abortive bud.


Pug (poo) [Fr. pug; O. Fr. puch, Pehaw! pisc — a Puffin word used in contempt or disdain;

Pugil, n. [Lat. pugilis, pugilum, a hand, dim. of pugna, battle.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers; of quarrelsome, sullen.

Pug-nacious, n. A short, thick nose; a snub nose.

Puiss'ne (pu'ne), n. [O. Fr. puisne, N. Fr. guise, fr. Fr. guisz, since, afterward, Lat. post, and Fr. ne, born, Lat. natus.] (Anglo-Saxon) Younger or inferior in rank; as, a puisne justice.

Puis'sance, or Puiss'ance, n. [See infra.] Power; strength; might.

Puissant, Puiss-ant, Puiss-ant, a. [Fr.; Lat. potens, from posse, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty; formidable.

Puiss-ant, Puiss-ant, Puiss-ant, adv. Powerfully.


Pike, v. t. To eject from the stomach; to vomit; to throw up.
Pyrrhic

Pyrrhism, n. The doctrines of Pythagoras.

Pyrrh't-an, a. [Lat. Pyrrhus, Gr. Ὄρος, belonging to Pyrrhus, the older name of Delphi and its environs. Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles.]

Pyrrho'ni-an, a. [Gr. πυρρός, belonging to the πυρρός, a kind of war-dance, so called from Ἱλαῖος, the inventor, from πυρρός, red.] 1. (Pros.) Pertain
ting to, or containing, pyrrhides. 2. Of, or pertaining to,
an ancient military dance.

Pyrrho'nu'm, p. p. n. [From Pyrrho, the founder of the school of the skeptics.] Skepticism; universal doubt. [thing.

Pyrrho'nis't, n. A skeptic; one who doubts of every Pyth'a-gō'ri-an, or Pyth'hi-gō'ri-an, a. A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Ionic school of philosophers.

Pyth-a-go'ré-an, or Py-thi-gō'ré-an, a. Of, or pertaining to, Pythagoras or his philosophy.

Pyth-a-go'ri-an, n. The doctrines of Pythagoras.

Quadrado'tire, n. [See QUADRATE, a.] The finding of any space having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle. 2. A quadrate; a square.

Quadrant, n. (Astron.) The position of one heavenly body in re
spect to another, when distant from it ninety degrees.

Quadr'an'al, a. [Lat. quadrilaterus, from quatuor, four, and lateris, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadr'a-ture, n. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
cquently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadril'iteral, a. [Lat. quadrilaterus, from quatuor, four, and lateris, a side.] Consisting of four letters.

Quadrilat'eral, n. Consisting of four letters.

Quadrilat'er-al, n. [Fr., from lat. quadratum, a square, from quatuor, four.] 1. A game played by four persons with forty cards.
2. A kind of dance made up of sets of dances, four couples of dancers being in each set.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. [Lat. quadrilaterus, from quatuor, four, and lateris, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilat'er-al, n. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. [Lat. quadrilaterus, from quatuor, four, and lateris, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. [Lat. quadrilaterus, from quatuor, four, and lateris, a side.] Consisting of four letters.

Quadrilat'er-al, n. Consisting of four letters.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. [Lat. quadrilaterus, from quatuor, four, and lateris, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilat'er-al, a. A plane figure having four sides, and conse
quently four angles; a quadrangular figure.
Quadrupli-cation, n. Act of quadrupling, or making fourfold.
Quadrupli-ty, n. i. (Lat.) Inquiry; question; query; — used as a memorandum signifying doubt or the desirableness of an investigation.
Quaff, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUAFFED (kwafft); p. pr. & vb. of quaff; to cap or hood, to coif, to intoxicate, make tipsy; from coif, a hood. See COIF.] To drink down; to drink copiously of.
Quaff, v. i. To drink largely or luxuriously.
Quaffs, n. Plural of QUAFF.
Quage-y, a. [See QUAGMIRE.] Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.
Quag-tmire, n. [From O. Eng. guage, or guaitig, to quagmire, to quagmire, to guage (mire, marsh).] Soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet.
Quah-gang (kwaw'gang), n. [Abbr. from Narragansett luid, popginnobieck.] [Zool.] A species of clam having the inside of the shell of a bright purple.
Quail, v. i. [imp. & p. p. QUAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. QUAILING.] a. [A-S. cuelan, to die, perish. Cf. QUELL.] To become quelled; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit; to shrink; to cover.
Quail, n. O. Fr. quaille, It. quaglia, O. I. Ger. wachtel, N. H. Ger. wachtel; (Ornith.) A gallinaceous bird mostly allied to the partridge of Europe.

In the United States the name is loosely used for ruffed grouse.
Quaint, a. O. Fr. conte, cultivated, amiable, agreeable; from Lat. contentus, partly from comptus, comptus, adorned, elegant, polished; art. Characterized by ingenuity or originality; subtle; artistically elegant; a fine succession of art. 3. Odd and antique; curious and fanciful.

Syn. — Ingenious; artful; far-fetched; affected; odd; whimsical; singular; unusual. — Quaint, in our early writers, meant strange, queer, and even insipid. In this sense it often occurs in Shakespeare as, a quaint device, quaintly written, etc. and occasionally is used now. Grades, however, have sprung up a perverted ingenuity in such writers as Quarles, and many among the Puritans, to which we now give the name of quaintness. A strange, queer and affected, but not foolish. The quaint writers have usually strong thought, but a strange and whimsical way of expressing it. Their wit is odd as well as sly; their images are often far-fetched or unnatural, and there is a strong contrast between the gravity of their thoughts and the fanciful or whimsical garb in which they are presented. Hence, the word became a term of disapproving derision, which Johnson declared to be its meaning in his day. At present (perhaps from a deference to the old writers mentioned) it has received the extended use of quaint and odd.
Quaintly, adv. In a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly; fancifully.
Quaintness, n. Quality of being quaint; ingenuity; fiction; strangeness.
Quackle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. QUACKED (kwakked); p. pr. & vb. n. QUAKING.] [A-S. ecwancian.] 1. To tremble; to shake from cold, fear, or emotion. 2. To shake or tremble, either from being cold, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind.
Syn. — To shake; vibrate; tremble; quiver; shudder.
Quack, n. A tumultuous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.
Quacker, a. 1. One who quacks. 2. One of the religious sects of the members of which are called also FRIENDS. Their early preachers were thrown by their violent enthusiasm into quackings or convulsions and distortions of the limbs.

Quack, a noun, an imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrazure of a port, in order to deceive the enemy;—so called from its insinuous character. [Amer.]
Quacker-ish, a. Like, or pertaining to, a Quaker.
Quackery, n. The pseudo character, manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.
Quaff-able, a. Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.
Quaff-able, a. 1. Act of qualifying, or condition of being qualified. 2. Any endowment or acquisition which fits a person for a place, or enables him to sustain any character with success. 3. Act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted; hence, abatement, diminution.
Quaff-ed, p. a. Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited;
Quar'ty, n. [Low Lat. quatra, quastra, a quarry, whence squared (quadroi) stones are dug, from quastra, p. pr. & vb. of quastra, to quarry, super. A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.]

Quar'ty, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUARRIED; p. r. & vb. of QUARRYING.] To dig or take from a quarry.

Quart, n. [Lat. quartus, the fourth, from quantus, how much.] 1. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

Quartan, n. [Lat. quartarius, from quartus, the fourth, from quantus, how much.] Of, or pertaining to, the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

Quartan, adj. (Mod.) An intermitting ague that recurs every fourth day.

Quarter, n. [Lat. quartarius, a fourth part, from quantus, how much, from quantus, how much.] 1. One of four equal parts of any thing, whole or divided; - hence, in specific uses, (a.) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 25 1/2 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 pounds. (b.) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; also, the fourth part of a child of Norman. (a.) (Astron.) The fourth part of the moon’s period or monthly revolution. (d.) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. (e.) That part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (f.) (Far.) That part of a horse’s foot between the toe and heel. (g.) A term of study in a seminary, college, etc., properly, a fourth part of a year, or the longer of the four terms of the period. (a.) Part of a ship’s side between the aftmost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern. (i.) A region; a territory. (j.) A division of a town, county, or other such locality. (k.) A proper estate or specific place; assigned position. Hence, specifically, (a.) (Naut.) Pl. A station at which officers and men are posted in battle. (b.) Pl. Place of lodging or temporary residence, etc. (l.) Pl. A state of being occupied by troops. (d.) Hence, merciful treatment shown to an enemy.


Quarter, n. 2. To furnish with shelter or entertainment. 3. (Her.) To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

Quarter, v. i. To quarter an arm, to place the arms of other families in the compartments of a shield, which is divided into four or more parts, the family arms being placed in the first.

Quarter, n. A temporary residence.

Quarter-day, n. A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which rent becomes due.

Quarter-deck, n. (Naut.) That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.

Quarterfoil, n. [Eng. quarter and foile.] (Arch.) An ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, usually occurring in combination with the quatrefoil.

Quartering, n. 1. Assignment of quarters for soldiers. 2. (Her.) Division of a shield containing many coats. 3. (Arch.) A series of small upright posts.

Quarter-staff, n. 1. A staff containing a quarter part. 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.

Quarterly, n. A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or four times during a year. (year. quarterly, adj. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year.

Quarter-master, n. [Mil.] An officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, etc., for the soldiers under his command.

Quarterly, n. 1. Of, pertaining to, a quarter.

Quarter-round, n. (Arch.) A molding, the section of which is exactly or approximately a quadrant, or the fourth part of a circle.

Quarter-session, sions (sish-unz), n. pl. (Eng. Law.) A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of each county of England.

Quarter-staff, n. A stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defense; - so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other hand near the upper end of it.

Quarté Médité, n. [It. quartetto, dim. of quarto, fourth, quartetto] A fourth part, fr. Lat. quartus, the fourth, from quantus, four.] (Mus.) (n.) A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument. (b.) The set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts.

Quartile, n. [Lat. quartus, the fourth, from quantus, how much.] (Astr.) An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other a quarter of the circle, or ninety degrees.

Quarto, n. pl. QUARTOS. [Lat., from quartus, the fourth, from quantus, how much.] Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a foolscap sheet of paper; in present usage, a book of a squarish form, corresponding that formerly made by folding a sheet twice.

Quar’to, a. Having the form or size of a quarto.

Quartzo, n. (M. Fr. quartz.) (Min.) Pure silice, occurring crystalized, and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque.

Quartz-Gneiss (Gneise), n. Containing quartz; partaking of the nature of quartz; resembling quartz-zoisite.

Quartz, n. (Fr. quartz.) (Min.) Pure silice, occurring crystalized, and also in masses of various colors, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque.

Quassia, n. [imp. & p. q. QUASHEDE (kwóit) ; p. r. & vb. of QUASSING.] (Lat. quassare, to shake, shatter, shiver, intensive form of quater, quassare, to shake, shatter.) 1. To beat down or beat in pieces. 2. Hence, to crush; to subdue; to put down summarily and completely. 3. [O. Fr. quaser, N. Fr. casser, from Lat. cassare, to annulate, annul, from cassus, empty, vain.] [Law.] To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void.

Quasi, Lat. As if in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; - used as a prefix or first member of a compound.

Quassas, n. [Russ., Pol., & Bohem. kassas.] A thin, sour beer, much used by the Russians, made by pouring warm water over malted barley.

Quassation, n. [Lat. quassatio, from quassare, to shake.] Act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

Quassil, n. (kwásil-t or kwásil-t'a). From the name of a negro, Quassy, or Quash, who presided over this as a specific. A bitter wood obtained from various trees, all of which are natives of tropical America. The wood of the Quassil is used in medicine.

Quater-ner-y, n. [Lat. quartarius, consisting of four each, containing four, from quaterni, four each, from quater, four.] The number four.

Quater-ner-ism, n. Consisting of four; by fours.

Quater-ner-ion, n. [Lat. quaternio, from quaterni, four each, from quantus, how much.] 1. The number four. 2. A set of four parts, objects, or individuals. 3. [Math.] The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadratical form.

Quater-ner-ion, n. See QUADROON.

Quater-ner (42), n. [Fr., from quatre, Lat. quantus, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Quater-ner-ize, n. To express in quaternions.

Quater-ner-ize, n. [imp. & p. q. QUATERING, n. (Her.) Division of a shield containing many coats. [Eng. quarte, to shackle, to tremble, allied to L. Gerard, quabbel, to shake, to be soft, from quaddel, quabbe, a fat lump of flesh, a dowlap. Cf. QUARTER.] 1. To contain a shaking of; to shake; to shake. 2. To shake the voice; to sing with turbulent modulations of voice; also, to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

Quaver, n. 1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music. 2. (Music.) An eighth note. See EIGHTH.

Quay (ké), n. [See KEY.] A mole or bank formed toward the sea or ocean.

Quack, a. [From quack, a modif. of quick.] Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

Quack, n. [A.-S. cwean, woman, harlot. Greek, geun, a horning; rnov, a fat lump of flesh, a dowlap. Cf. QUATER.] 1. A woman; a girl. 2. Especially, a low woman; a wench; a slut.

Quack-ness, n. State of being quack; nauseous.

Quack, n. [A.-S. cwean, woman, harlot. Greek, geun, a horning; rnov, a fat lump of flesh, a dowlap. Cf. QUATER.] 1. A woman; a girl. 2. Especially, a low woman; a wench; a slut.
Queen, v. i. To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.

Queen's, n. (Arch.) One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.

Queen, a. [compar. QUEENER; superl. QUEEREST.] [N. H. Ger. queren, to be queer, question what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.

Queenly, adv. In an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically.

Queenness, n. Oddity; singularity; peculiarity.

Quelch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. QUELLING.] [A.-S. cuuætan, cuuætan, icel. cuuæta, cuuæta. See KILL.] 1. To subdue; to put down. 2. To reduce to peace; to cause to cease.

Syn. — To crush; overpower; quiet; alay; calm.

Quelver, n. One who quelles; one who crushes.

Quench, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUENCHED (kuuquend)] 1. To extinguish; to put out, as fire. 2. Hence, to put an end to, as something wanting, or the like.

Syn. — To extinguish; still; stuff; alle: cool; check; destroy.

Quench'n-ble, a. Admitting of being quenched.

Quenchless, a. Incapable of being quenched.

Syn. — Incincturable; unquenchable; irrepressible.

Querc'tron, n. [Fr., fr. Lat. quercus, an oak, and citrus, the citron-tree.] 1. The bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak, which grows from Canada to Georgia, and west to the Missouri. 2. The inner bark of this tree, used in tanning and in dyeing yellow.

Quer'i-mónois, a. [Lat. querimonia, a complaint, from queri, to complain.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Quérist (89), n. [Lat. querere, to search for, to inquire.] One who inquires or asks questions.


Quér'gloüs, a. [Lat. querulus and querulosus, from queri, to complain.] 1. apt to repine, or habitually complain, or being complaining, or the like.

Syn. — Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; wailing; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.

Quér'glous-ly, adv. In a querulous manner.

Quér'glous-ness, n. State of being querulous; disposition to complain.

Quéréy, v. t. To ask questions; to make inquiry.

Quéréy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUERED; p. pr. & vb. n. QUEERING.] 1. To seek by questioning; to inquire into. 2. To doubt of. 3. Act of seeking, or looking after any thing; attempt to find or obtain; search.

Quéstion (ku'zéyshun), n. [Lat. quaerere, to seek, for, ask, inquire.] 1. Act of asking; interrogation. 2. Discussion; debate; hence, verbal contest. 3. Investigation; specifically, formal investigation as before a tribunal. 4. That which is asked or inquired into. 5. Hence, a subject of investigation or examination.

In question, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; discussion. Leading question, a question which suggests the answer desired; leading question, in the course of investigation, not worthy of, or requiring, consideration; quite impossible. — Previous question, the question last considered, as generally the previous one, before the putting of the principal question; namely, "Shall the main question be now put?" Calling for the previous question cuts off further debate.

Syn. — Interrogatory; inquiry; examination; trial; dispute; doubt.

Quéstion (ku'zéyshun), v. t. 1. To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories. 2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of. 3. To treat as not entitled to confidence; to hold in question.

Syn. — To ask interrogatively; catechize; doubt; interrogate; dispute; inquire. — We inquire for the sake of information; so, to inquire in any way. — We question with closeness in order to gain the whole truth; as, to question a messenger as to all the particulars. We interrogate by asking questions repeatedly and often; we interrogate an authority.

Quéstion-a-ble (ku'zéyshun-a-bel), a. 1. Inviting, or seemingly to invite, inquiry. [Rare.] 2. liable to be doubted or called in question.

Syn. — Disputable; controvertible; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; suspicious; dubious.

Quéstion-er (ku'zéyshun-er), n. One who asks questions; an inquirer.

Quéstion-less (ku'zéyshun-lless), adv. Beyond a question or doubt; certainly; beyond all question.

Quéstior, n. [Lat. quaesitor. contr. from quaesitior, quaerere, quaestus, to seek for, ask.] [Rom. Antiq.] A public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

Quillé (ku'el), a. [Fr.] 1. quilted; soiled.

Quib, n. [Prob. an abbrev. of quible, q. v. Cf. W. guib, a quick course, a wandering, strolling. See QUIP.] A scaramuc; a biter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

Quible (ku'bel), n. [From Lat. quilibet, whatsoever you please.] 1. An evasion; a cavil; a pretense. 2. A pun; a low conceit.

Quible, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUIBBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. QUIBBLING.] 1. To speak the point in question with artifice, play upon words, cavilling, or any conceit. 2. To pun; to practice punning.

Quibbler, n. One who quibbles; a punster.

Quick (ku'k), a. [Sc. Quicker, quicker; superl. QUICKER. — See LING. 1. (Chem.) Any carbonate of lime, as chalk, limestone, oyster-shells, &c., deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous matter, by exposure to intense heat.

Quickly, adv. Speedily; soon; without delay.

Quickness, n. 1. Rapidity of motion. 2. Activity; swiftness. 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 4. Sharpness; pungency of taste.

Quickly, adv. Speedily; soon; without delay.

Quickness, n. 1. Rapidity of motion. 2. Activity; swiftness. 3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility. 4. Sharpness; pungency of taste.

Quick'sand, n. Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, loose or moving sand mixed with water, and in such a manner as to render it dangerous, from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

Quick'set, v. t. To plant with living shrubs or trees for fence, or for any purpose.

Quick'set, a. Made of quickset.

Quick'sight/ed (si't-it), a. Having quick sight or acute discernment.

Quick'sight/edness (si't-it-ness), n. Quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

Quick'silver, n. [Eng. quick and silver; so called from its fluidity. See QUICK.] [Min.] Mercury. See MER. CURY.
Quicke-stop, n. (Musk.) A lively, spirited march.

Quick-witted, a. Having ready wit.

Quid, n. A portion suitable to be consumed; a cud.

Quiddity, n. [L. quidditas, from Lat. quid, what.] 1. The essence or nature of a thing. 2. A trifling nicely; a trifle. 3. A trilling nicely; a trilling of the tongue.

Quiddle (kwiddl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. QUIDDLED; pr. p. & vb. n. QUIDDLING.] [Lat. quidda, what.] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to dawdle.

Quiddler, n. One who spends time in trifling niceties.

Quidnunc, n. [L., what now?] One who is curious to know every thing that passes.

Quidnuncial, a. [imp. & p. p. QUIENCED & vb. n. QUIENCING.] [Lat. quidnunc, from quies, rest, quiet.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound. (Gnom.)

Quiescence, n. 1. State or quality of being quiescent. 2. Rest; a state of rest or quietness of the mind. (Gram.) Silence; the having no sound, as of a letter.

Quiescent, a. [Lat. quiescens, p. r. of quiescere. See QUIET.] 1. Being in a state of repose; still; not moving. 2. Not ruffled with passion; quiet; dormant.

Quiescent, n. [composit.] QUIET; superl. QUIETEST.

[Lat. quietus, p. r. of quiescere, to rest, keep quiet.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not moving. 2. Free from alarm or disturbance. 3. Not giving offense or trouble; unobjectionable.

Syn. — Still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; smooth; un molested; undisturbed; placid; peaceful; mild; peaceable; meek; courteous.

Quiet, n. [Lat. quietus, quietitas.] 1. State of a thing not in motion; rest; repose. 2. Freedom from disturbance or alarm; tranquillity.

Quiet, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUIETED; pr. p. & vb. n. QUIETING.] 1. To stop motion in; to reduce to a state of rest. 2. To calm; to appease; to pacify.

Quiet, n. One who, or that which, quiets. 

Quietism, n. Peace or tranquillity of mind. 

Quietist, n. One of those who hold that religion consists in a secret and internal rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

Quiet, n. (Rom. Hist.) One of a sect of mystics, who maintained the principles of Quietism. 

Quietistic, t. a. Pertaining to a Quietist, or to Quietism. 

Quiet-ly, adv. In a quiet state or manner; with quietness.

Quietness, n. State of being quiet; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement.

Syn. — Stillness; tranquillity; calmness.

Quietude (39), n. [Lat. quietudo, quietudinis. See QUIET, a.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

Quietus, n. [Lat. quietus. See QUIET, a.] Rest; repose; quiescence; acquittance.

Quill, n. [M. H. Ger. kéil, allied to Lat. caulis, a stalk, a quill, influenced perhaps by Fr. quille, keel.] 1. A large, strong feather; — used for writing-pens, &c. 2. Hence, a quill pen, or pen; a quill pen. A small piece of a quill stick, as of a porcupine. A piece of small reed, on which weavers wind thread. 5. The tube of a musical instrument. 6. Something having the form of a quill.

Quill, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUIILLED; pr. p. & vb. n. QUILLING.] 1. To plait, or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds. 2. To wind on a quill, as thread or thread-like substance.

Quilling, n. A narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

Quilt, n. [U. S. Fr. coulisse, a bed, cushion, mattress. Fr. couler, to couler, to bed-tick.] A cover or garnment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together.

Quilt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUILTERED; pr. p. & vb. n. QUITLING.] To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between, or in the interior of. 2. To sew with the stitch used in a quilt.

Quilt, n. A blanket or a cover made of muslin or cotton, quilted, or made up in the shape of a quilt.

Quilting, n. 1. Act of forming a quilt. 2. Act or process of making a quilt or quilts by a party of ladies, especially for some charitable purpose. [Am.]} 

Quince, n. [Bot.] The fruit of a small tree, or large shrub, named from Cydonia, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit. It has an acid taste and pleasant flavor, and is much used in making pies, tarts, and marmalade.

Quin-cunx, a. Having the form of a quinques.
Răbid, a. [Lat. rabidus, from rabies, rage, from robere, to rave.] 1. Furious; raging; mad. 2. Pertaining to hylophobia; mad. 3. Rabid-ness, n. Condition of being rabid; madness.

Răbi-net, a. [Perh. from Fr. râbian, a kind of pear, a high-grown wood.] A kind of smaller ordnance.

Răch, n. [Ger. râck, ràck, prob. a dimin. of ràch, ràch.] (Zool.) A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bears, but much smaller than the size of a common dog.

Râce, n. [From O. H. Ger. râiz, line; not from the Lat. râceus, a root, but a Bacchic word.] 1. The descendants of a common ancestor or family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock. 2. Peculiar flavor, taste, or style of wine, hence, characteristic flavor; smack. 3. Having the mental taste or quality or disposition. 4. A root.

Syn. — Lineage; line; family; house; breed; offspring; progeny; race.

Râce, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RACED (râst); p. pr. & vb. n. RACING.] To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.

Râce, v. i. To cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race.

Râce-brone, n. A horse bred or kept for running in contests.

Râce-mântion, n. [Lat. racematio, from racemari, to glean, from racemosus, a cluster of grapes.] A cluster or bunch of grapes.

Râ-âmeâne, n. [Lat. racemus, the stalk of a cluster of grapes, &c., a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes, allied to Gr. race, fr. Ker. Bas, a berry, especially a grape.] (Bot.) A flower-cluster with short and equal lateral florescences, as in the currant.

Râce-mifer-ous, a. [Lat. racemifer, from racemosus, racemose, and, ferre, to bear.] Bearing racemes, as the currant.

Râ'âcker, n. One who races, or contends in a race.

Râ-chât-île (ra-châlt-kîl), a. [From Fr. râçer, the spine. (Med.) Portaining to, or affected by, rachitis; ricketty.

Râ-chir-gràp (ra-chir-gràp), a. [Fr. greville, from grive, the spine. (Med.) Inflammation of the spine; a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed; — piquant flavor.

Râcli-nâss, n. Quality of being racy; peculiar and Râck, v. t. [See RACK, n., infra.] 1. To stretch or strain; hence, to subject to violent treatment; to wrench. 2. Specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel. 3. To torment; to torture. 4. To harass by exaction; to extort. 5. To draw off from the lees, as wine or other liquor; to cause to flow off, as pure wine, &c., from its levigated, bunged, and encased state. 6. (Bot.) A wood, from work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle. (c.) A frame-work on which articles are arranged and deposited. (d.) (Naut.) A strong frame of wood, having several shelves, through which passages are running. 7. A peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on one side are moved together. 3. (Mech.) A straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or plow which is to be moved. 

Râck, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RACKED (râkt); p. pr. & vb. n. RACKING.] [See Supra.] To move or travel with a quick ambie, as a horse.

Râck, v. i. [See infra.] To steam; to rise, or fly as vapor or broken clouds.

Râck, n. [L. racca, ruin, ice, rak, molarite, rak, damness. Of Râck.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the sky.

Râck, n. The same as arrack. See ARRACK.

Râck'er, n. A horse that rakes, or moves with a racking pace.

Râck'et, n. [It. racchetta, for richietta, from Lat. reta, a net, dim. retcella.] 1. A sort of elliptical hoop, from a sicle to a hook, of which a network of meshed stuff is strung, and furnished with a handle. It is used in tennis and similar games. 2. A snow-shoe. See CANADA. 3. A broad wooden shoe for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy ground or soft ground. 4. A confused, clattering noise; clamor; din.

Râck'et, v. i. To make a confused noise or clamor.

Râck'ing, a. Tormending; excruciating.


Râck-rent'er, n. One who is subjected to pay rack-rent.

Râ’dy, a. [compar. R AcER; superl. RACIEST.] From râct, râct; having a strong smell or odor; exciting; taking of the soil; hence, fresh, rich. 2. Exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language.

Syn. — Spicy; pungent; piquant; scented. — Rokey refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil; and hence, we call a style or production of wines which it is evident how they get this common degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language; rich, which cannot be correctly applied to reference to that pungency which belongs to the aromatics of the East.

Râ’d’le (râ’d’l), v. t. [From Eng. reed. See REED.] To interweave; to twist together.

Râ’d’l’if, n. A long stick used in hedging.

Râ’d’l’age, n. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. 3. An instrument employed by domestic weavers. See NEW ENGLAND.

Râ’d’l, a. [From Lat. râcere, to break.] The sound made by a wheel, beam, or ray. See RADIUS.] 1. Pertaining to a radius. 2. Pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the fore-arm of the human body.

Râ’d’l-val’i, n. The quality of being radiant; vivid.

Râ’d’l’an-ey, a. — brightness.

Syn. — Lustrous; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter.

Râ’d’l-an’t, a. [Lat. radius, p. pr. of radiare, to emit rays or beams, from radius, from ray.] 1. Emitting or proceeding from a center; radiating; radiate. 2. Especially, emitting or darting rays of heat or light; emitting a vivid light or splendor.

Râ’d’l-al’ly, adv. With glittering splendor.

Râ’d’l-e re, a. (Zool.) An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body.

Râ’d’l-e, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RADIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RADIATING.] [Lat. radiare, radiatum, from radius, ray.] 1. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light. 2. To issue in rays, as the sun. 3. To emit heat or light. 4. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

Râ’d’l-e, a. Formed of rays diverging from a center; having the parts of a structure arranged radiately about a center.

Râ’d’l-a’tion, n. 1. Act of radiating, or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light. 2. The divergence of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

Râ’d’l-a-ter, a. That which radiates or emits rays; especially, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to produce heat here.

Râ’d’l-e, a. [From Lat. radiare, radiatus, a root.] Portaining to, or proceeding directly from, the root. 2. Pertaining to the root or origin; hence, relating to the principles; hereditary; hereditary. 3. (Bot.) Proceeding from the stem at or below the surface of the ground. 4. (Gram.) Relating to a root, or ultimate source of derivation.

Radical quantity (Alg.), a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed. — Radical sign (Math.), the sign √ (originally the letter r, the initial of radix, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that the root is to be extracted. 

Syn. — Primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental; entire. — Radical and entire are frequently interchanged in weighing some marked alteration in the condition of things. There is, however, an obvious difference between them. A radical cure, refers to the destruction of the root of the thing in question; entire would imply that it extended to every part of the system referred to.
to procure to be produced, bred, or propagated. (d) To bring into being; to produce. (e) To give vent or utterance to; to utter. (f) To cause to rise, as by the effect of heat; to make light and spongy, as bread. (5) Naut. To cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it. 6. (Law.) To create or constitute.

To raise, v.i. 1. S to remount a blockade. 2. To raise a purchase (Naut.), to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. —To raise the stakes, to take a place of being a stake, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; exalt; exalt; elate; elevate; exalt; excite; elate; rise. — The English never speak, as we do of, raising wheat, etc., but for the growth or production of it. It is a peculiarity of the Southern States to apply the word rise to the stirring or raising up of the whole. I was raised in Kentucky. In England, as well as in the North, rise in that sense is applied only to animals; though we do speak of raising a sick horse or cow. Raising reference, however, is to the weakness of his animal frame.

Rais'er, n. One who, or that which, raises.

Rais'gin, n. [From Lat. racemosus, see RACECE.] A grape vine, or, as it may be, by artificial culture.

Rais'ion, n. 1. Act of rising, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life. 2. Operation of setting up the frame of a building, or any structure of timber. [Amer.]

Rais'sonnér [ra-'zahn-ner], a. [Fr. raisonné, p. p. of raisonner, to reason, q. v.] Having proofs, illustrations, or reasons; valid or systematically.

Raid'j, or Raid'jah, n. [Hind. réjá, Skr. rājān, nom. réjā, from réj, to shine, to rule.] A native prince or king. [India.]

Rak'ke, n. [A.S. rac, Jeek. reka, O.H. Ger. reha, from Icel. reka, to scrape, collect.] An instrument for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

Rak'ke, n. [Cf. Ger. rack, a cur, villal, rassel, rakelt, rakel, rakel, rackel, a cur, a clums fellow.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man.

Rak'ke, n. [Cf. A.S. racian, to reach, extend.] (Naut.) a. The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the height of the stern and stem, beyond the extremities of the keel. (b.) The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

Rak'ke, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. raked; rak'd] p. pr. & vb. n. raking. [See RAKE.] 1. To smooth, to clear, to gather, &c., with a rake. 2. Hence, to collect or draw together with laborious industry; to scrape together. 3. To scour; to ramseke. 4. To pass over with violence or rapacity. 5. (Mil.) To entwine; to fire in a direction with the length of.

Rak'ke, v. i. 1. To use a rake for searching or collecting; to sweep with violence or rapacity. 2. To incline from a perpendicular direction.

Rak'ke-rer, n. One who, or that which, rakes.

Rak'kin', n. Act of using a rake. 1. The space of ground worked at once; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by using a rake once.

Rak'ish, a. Given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched. 2. (Naut.) Having a great rake, or backward inclination of the mast.

Rak'ish-ness, n. Dissolute practices.

Rak'ily, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. railed; p. pr. & vb. n. railing.] [Fr. railler, as if from a Lat. word re-ligare, to tie together, as a cur, or collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite.]

Rak'ly, v. i. [See RAIL.] To attack with railing.

Rak'ly, n. — To banter; joke; ridicule; satirize; deride; mock. See RANTEE.

Rak'ly, v. i. To come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; to unite. 2. Hence, to renew wasted force or power; to recuperate.

Rak'ly, v. i. To use pianosity or satirical merriment.

Rak'ly, n. 1. Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. 2. Exercise of good humor or satirical merriment; as a Act or process of amusing or making laugh or smile.

Rak'm, n. [A.S. rammen, ram, O. H. Ger. & D. ram, perhaps allied to Ice. Ice. jen, a. The horn of the sheep and allied animals. 2. (Astron.) a. Aries, the sign of the zodiac, because the sun enters about the 21st of March. b. The sun's station Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name. 3. An engine of war, used for battering or battering; a battering-ram; a vessel, armed with a heavy beam for piercing and destroying other vessels.

Ram, v. i. [Of rám, p. p. rammed; p. pr. & vb. n. ramming.] 1. To butt or strike again against a thing; to thrust or drive with violence. 2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Ram'adán [110], n. [Ar. ramadân or râmadân, prop. the hot month, in which rainada or ramada, to be very hot from the influence of the sun.] 1. The ninth Mohammedan month. 2. The great annual fast, or Lent, of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month.

Ram'ble (ch. & p. p. rambled; p. pr. & vb. n. rambling.) [Cf. Ger. rammen, to tumble; to roam; or Lat. ramare, ambulate, Eng. as if from ramble, or it may be a dim. of ram.] 1. To walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any determinate object in view. 2. To go out, expand, or grow without constraint or direction.

Ram'n, v. t. — To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Ram'ble, n. A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object.

Ram'bler, n. One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Ram'fil-e-ción, n. [See RAMFY.] 1. Process of branching, or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of their arrangement. 2. A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch. 3. A division into principal and subordinate classes or branches. 4. (Bot.) The name which produces its branches. 5. Production of figures resembling branches.

Ram'fy, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. ramified; p. pr. & vb. n. ramifying.] [Lat. ramus, a branch, and facere, to make.] To divide into branches or parts. (divided or subdivided.

Ram'fy, v. i. 1. To shoot into branches. 2. To be ramified. One who, or thing, which branches or drives.

Ram'mish, a. [From ram; prop. like a ram, especially in odor.] Ram-like; rank; strong-scented.

Ram-mose' [125], a. [Lat. ramosus, from rama, a branch.] Having branches, as a stem or root; consisting of branches; branchy.

Ramp, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. ramped (ramped, ramped); p. pr. & vb. n. ramping.] [Fr. ramper, to creep, O. Fr., to climb, H. Fran., to see, to creep, to crease, to crawl, a paw.] 1. To climb, as a plant to creep up. 2. To spring; to leap; to bound; to prance; to frolic; to romp.

Ramp, n. A leap; a spring; a bound.

Ramp'age, n. Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion. [Prov. Eng.]

Ramp'nan-cy, n. Quality or state of being rampant; state of progressive or prominent; a rising; high spirit; rage; frenzy.

Ramp'ant, a. [Fr. rampant, p. pr. of rampier, to creep, to be servile or mean; A-S. ramped, headlong, rash.] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; overgrowing the usual bounds; overgrown; exuberant; rampant. 2. (Herd.) Standing upright on his hind legs, as if attacking a person.

Rampant arch, an arch whose abutments or springings are not on the same level. — Rampant gardant (Herm.), standing upright on the hinder legs, with the face turned to the front. — Rampant cast, standing upright and looking backward.

Ran't, n. Wanton: frisky; exuberant; unrestrained.

Ram'piär, n. [Fr. rampart, O. Fr. rampir, from remparer, to fortify, L. amparare, to protect, occupy, as if from a Lat. word impinare, adimpinare, from pare, to cover, prepare, defend, equipped, as a trunk defends against root.] 1. A line of earth or stone, elevated or fortified, with which the rampart is raised. 2. (Fort.) An elevation or mound of earth round a place, upon which the rampart is raised.

Ran't, n. Bald. — See RAMP.

Ran't, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. ramparted; p. pr. & vb. n. ramparting.] To fortify with ramparts.

Ran'tōd, a. The rod used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, or gun. [Musk.]

Ran'shāk-le (shalk-lē), a. Loose; old; falling to pieces. [Prov. Eng.]

Ran't, imv. of run. See Run.

Ran'tēs'cēr, a. [Lat. rancescens, p. pr. of rancere, to grow rancid, inchoative form of rancere, to be rancid.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ran'ch, n. The same as RANCE.
Ranchero 592

Ranchero (ran-ch'ē-ro), n. [Sp.] A herdsmen; a peasant employed on a rancho. [Mexican.]

Ranchhouse, n. A house which is built on a ranch. [Mexican and California.]

Rancid, a. [Lat. rancidus, fr. rancere, to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell; strong-scented; sour; putrid. [See Rancor.]

Rancidity, n. Quality of being rancid; rancidity.

Rancor (rān′kur), n. [Lat. rancor, rancidity, rankness, a tropical old grudge, rancor, from rancere, to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity or spite; inveterate hatred.

Syn. — Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite; grudge; animosity; malignity. — Enmity and rancor both describe hostile feelings; but enmity may be generous and open, while rancor is deep-seated and malignant. It implies personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature, and is the strongest word in our language to express hostile feelings.

Rancor-ous (rān′kor-ūs), a. Full of rancor; evincing rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious.

Syn. — Malignant; malicious; bitter; spiteful; malevolent; vindictive.

Rancor-ously, adv. With deep malignity.

Rándón, n. [O. Eng. rãndon, A.-S. rãndun, force, violence, rapidity, from Ger. & Eng. rand, boister, edge; first element, a diminutive of rand, rank, action; course without definite direction; hazard; chance. 2. Distance to which a missile is thrown; range; reach.

Ránsac (rān′säk), a. [Imp. & p. p. ransacked; p. pr. & vb. n. ransacking.] [Icel. ransaka, to explore, examine, from rann, run, an oblivion house, Goth. rãhan, vault, house, and sakka, to seek.] 1. To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of. 2. To plunder; to pillage completely.

Ránsom, n. [Fr. rançon, O. Fr. rancon, raçon, from Lat. redemption. See REdemption.] 1. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy. 2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy.

Ránsom-er, n. One who ransoms or redeems.

Rânt, n. v. t. & p. p. rânted; p. pr. & vb. n. Rânting. [South Ger. rant, noise, noisy mirth. Cf. Gnd. & Ir. ran, a loud cry, shriek, roar, to cry out, to roar, make a noise.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagantly language.

Rânt, n. Boisterous, empty declamation.

Rânter, n. A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

Rânti-pôle, n. [Eng. rant, to make a great noise, and Prov. Eng. raunt, pr. part. of raunt, to be present in the childish game of see-saw.] A wild, romping child.

Rânti-pôle, a. Wild; roaring; rakish. [Low.]

Rânti-ceu-lûs, n. [Eng. pl. ra-NûN-ceu-LUS-es; Lat. pl. RâNTI-ceu-LUS-i.] [Bot.] A genus of plants, embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants, diversified with many rich colors; comprising the genus or family called by Flinny, because the aquatic species grow where frogs abound.

Rang-des-vaches (rang′du-vâsh). [Fr., the ranks or rows of the cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move toward him in a row, proceeded by those wearing bells.] A simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the Alp horn.

Râp, v. t. [Sw. rappu, to strike, L. Ger. & D. rapen, to snatch up, A.-S. rapeen, haguean, to touch, H. Ger. rapen, to seize up. See Rap, n.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock.

Râp, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. rapped; usually written RAPT; p. pr. & vb. n. RAPPING.] To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

Râp, v. t. To rap out, to utter with sudden violence.

Râp, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. rapped, usually written RAPT; p. pr. & vb. n. RAPPING.] [See supra.] 1. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off. 2. To transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture.


Râp-véi-ôi-aus, a. [Lat. rapace, rapacies, from rapere, to seize and carry off, to snatch away.] 1. Given to plunder; seizing by force. 2. Substituting on prey or animals seized by violence.

Syn. — Greedy; ravenous; voracious.

Râp-véi-ôi-âly, adv. In a rapacious manner; by rapine.

Râp-véi-ôi-aus-ness, n. Quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder; or exact by oppression.

Râp-âci-ty, n. Quality of being rapacious; rapaciously; ravenousness. 2. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

Râpe, n. [L. Ger. & D. rapen, to snatch away, allied to Lat. rapere. See Rap, v. t.] Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will.

Râpe, n. [Lat. rapae, rapaces, Gr. râpa, fógos.] [Bot.] A plant of the grasses, belonging to the cabbage tribe, two of which are much cultivated for their roots, and also for their seeds, from which oil is extracted.
off, to hurry. 1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity. 2. Advancing with haste or speed; in a hurry. Of quick sensation. 3. Swiftness in action. Syn. —Swift; quick; violent; fast; expeditious; hurried.

Rapid, n. A sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.

Rapid'ity, n. 1. The quality or state of being rapid. 2. Swiftness of motion or advance.

Syn. —Rapidity; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; agility.

Rapid'ly, adv. With great speed, celerity, or velocity.

Rapid'ness, n. The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; speed; celerity; rapidity.

Rap'ier, n. [Fr. rapière, from L. ger. rapier, rappan, Ger. raften, raften, to snatch away, to pluck, to fight.] A light sword with a very narrow blade, and formerly worn by European soldiers in full dress, to cut off the head and the body. [See RASCALION.] Act of flouting; spoliation; pillage; outrage of forces.

Rap'pa-roa'. See RAPIER.] A wild Irish plunger; —so called from his carrying a half-pike, called a rapery.

Rap'per, n. [Fr. râpé, from raper, to pluck, to rasp. See RASP.] A kind of stuff, of either a brown or black color.

Rap'per, n. One who, or that which, raps, or knocks; a rapping sound; a knocking at the knocker of a door; rapping.

Rap-scallion (-skäl'yən), n. [See RASCAL.] A low villain; a rascal; a wretch.

Râp't, imp. of Rap. See RAP.

Râp't, v. t. [Rap't, Rap't, from raper, to carry off, to carry to ravish.] Rapsaculous; living upon prey; —said especially of certain birds.

Râp'ture (râp'tyr), n. 1. [Lat. rapere, rapam, to carry away force, to carry away the state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement, extreme joy or pleasure.

Syn. —Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

Râp'tur-o'-ous, a. Electric; transporting; ravishing.

Râp'tur-er (râp'tyr-ər), n. [Lat. rarus, thin, rare.] 1. Of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin. 2. Thinly scattered; dispersed. 3. Not frequent; seldom met with; unusual. 4. Unusual; not easily separable to a degree seldom found.

Syn. —Scarce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. —We call a thing rare when but few of the kind are ever to be met with. We speak of a thing as scarce, which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities. A bad harvest makes corn scarce.


Râr'e-show, n. [Contrasted from rarity-show.] A show carried about in a box by a showman.

Râr'e-fac'tion, n. [See RAREFY.] Act or process of making rare, or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts.

Râr'e-fa'bli, a. Capable of being rarefied.


Râr'e-fy, v. t. To become thin and porous.

Râr'e-ly, adv. 1. In a rare manner or degree; seldom; little. 2. Fare so likely.

Râr'e-ness, n. 1. State of being rare; thinness; tenacity. 2. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Râr'e-ripe, a. [From rare and ripe, or from râte-ripe, q. v.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Râr'e-ripe, n. An early fruit; especially, a kind of peach, which ripens early.

Râr'ty, n. [Lat. raritas. See RARE.] 1. Quality or state of being rare; raresne; tenacity. 2. Uncommonness; infrequency. 3. A rare or uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

Râs'call (râs'kəl), n. 1. Infamy; uncommonness; thinness; subtlety.

Râs'call (râs'kəl), n. [A-S. rascal, a lean, worthless deer. Cf. Fr. racele, the rabble.] A miscreant; a rascal; a rascal; a worthless fellow; a trickish, dishonest person; a rogue.

Râs-câl'ly, n. Quality of being rascal, or a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty. [est.]

Râs-câl'ly, adv. Only trickish or dissipated.

Râs'e, r. v. [imp. & p. p. Rased; p. pr. & vb. n. Ras'ing.] [L. Lat. rasare, to scrape off, frequently of formative of radere, rasum, to scrape, shave.] 1. To graze. [Rav.] 2. To cancel; to erase. 3. To level with the ground; to raze.

Râsh, a. [compar. Rasher; superl. RASHEST.] [D. & N. H. Ger. rasch, O. H. Ger. rauch, Icel. rösker.] 1. Hasty; quick; suddenly. 2. Extremely rapid, hasty in action or action; entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution. 3. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection.

Syn. —Preludite; haste; hasty; headstrong; foolhardy; haste; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; incon siderate; careless; incautious; unwary; adventurous. —A man is ad ven turous who is rash or hasty in action or action; one who takes risks and acts on the spur of the moment and the mood. A man is rash who does it from the mere impulse of his fancy, without counting the cost. A man is foolhardy who throws himself into danger in disregard of or defiance of the consequences.

Râsh, n. [From a hypeth. Lat. rasacere, from radere, rasum, to scrape, scratch.] (Med.) An eruption or exfoliation on the body, with little or no elevation.

Râsh'er, n. A thin slice of bacon; a thin cut.

Râsh'ly, adv. In a rash or hasty manner; hastily.

Râsh'ness, n. The quality of being rash; rashness; over-haste in resolving on, or undertaking, a measure.

Syn. —Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hasty; rashness; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness. See TEMERITY.

Râsp, n. [See infra.] A species of coarse fife, on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by the oblique stroke and a sharp point.

Râsp (râs), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rased; râpped; p. pr. & vb. n. Ras'ping.] 1. To rub or file with a rasp or a rough file.

2. Hence, to grate harshly upon.

Râs'p-a'-to-ry, n. A surgeon's rasp.

Râsp'er-ry (râs-pér'-ri), n. [From Eng. rasp, so named from the roughness of the fruit.] (Bot.) The fruit of a species of Rubus. (B.) The shrub itself.

Râs'que (râς'ky), n. [Lat. rasura, from radere, rasum, to scrape, to shave.] 1. Act of scraping, shaving, or graining; obliteration. 2. An erasure.

Rât, n. [A-S. rat, O. H. Ger. rath, tr. & Gael. radhun.] 1. (Zool.) One of several species of small, rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships.

2. One who deserts his party or associates; hence, among printers, one who works at less than the established prices.

To swell a rat, to be suspicious; to be on the watch from suspicion; so as to keep the scent of a rat.

Rât, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Ratted; p. pr. & vb. n. RATTING.] (Eng. Polit.) To Desert one's former party or associates from interested motives. 2. To work at less than the established prices; —a term used among printers.

Rât'a-bli, a. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value. 2. LIABLE or subjected by law to taxation.

Rât-a-bal'y, by. Rate or proportion; proportionally.

Rât'a-ry (râť-a'-ri), n. [From Malay. aruk, arrek, and titka, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweeter. See RATTAN.

Râ-tân', n. See RATTAN.

Râch, n. A ratchet. See RATCHET.

Râch'et, n. [Fr. racchet, it. rocchetto, a spindle, from racchio, a distaff; it. roceccia, a rochet; O. Ger. rocke, rock.] A bar or piece of mechanical turning which, when placed upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; a piece to which a toothed wheel is attached.

Râch'et-wheel, n. (Mack.) A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch, or pawl, into which a pawl may engage to prevent how the wheel may revolve. A wheel which is turned by a rack, movement, as fast or slow, or the like. 3. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use.

Râ'te, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RATED; p. pr. & vb. n. RÂT.'ING.] 1. To make or estimate; to give a value; to charge at a certain price or degree. 2. To settle the relative scale, rank, or position of.

Syn. —To value: appraise; estimate; compute; reckon.
Ravener, n. [Raven-er], n. One who, or that which, ravens. [plurals. Raveners] Ravening (rav-’ning), n. Easiness for plunder.

Ravenous (rav-’n-us), a. [From raven, prey, rapine.]
1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage. 2. Eager for gratification.

Syn. — Voracious; rapacious; greedy.

Ravenous-ly (rav-’n-us), adv. In a ravenous manner; voraciously.

Ravenous-ness, n. Extreme voracity; rage for prey.

Raven, n. A bird of prey; a raven is far superior to the crow.

Raven, n. [See RAVEN.] Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

Ravin (rav-in), n. [Raven.] Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

Ravine (rav-in’), n. [Fr., from ravin, Lat. rapere, to snatch or tear away.] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gorg[e.

Ravish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ravished (ravished); p. pr. & vb. n. Ravishing.] [Fr. ravir, Lat. rapere, to snatch or tear away, to ravish.] 1. To seize and carry away with joy or delight. 3. To carry away with joy or delight.

Syn. — To enthrall; to charm; to ravish; to delight; to dazzle.

Ravisher, n. 1. One who ravishes or takes by violence. 2. One who transports with delight. 3. One who forces a woman to her carnal embrace.

Ravisher, n. [Ravish-er, Ravisher, Ravisher.] 1. Act of carrying away by force or against consent; abduction. 2. State of being ravished; rapture; transport; state of delight; ecstasy.

3. Forcible violation of chastity; rape.

Ravishing, n. [Ravish-ing. ] [imp. & p. Ravished; p. pr. & vb. Ravishing.] [Fr. ravi, Lat. rapere, to snatch or tear away.] 1. Act of ravishing, rapine, or violence; forcible violation of chastity; rape.

Syn. — Cruel; sore; unseasoned; inexperienced; new; silly; blameless.

Ravine, n. A ravine, a gorg[e, or galled place. [ground.

Ravined, a. Having little flesh on the bones; hide.

Ravished, a. Having a beautiful manner; artless.

Ravishing, n. [Ravish-ing.] [imp. & p. Ravished; p. pr. & vb. Ravishing.] To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out.

Syn. — Glimmer; beam; gleam; light; luster.

Ravine, n. [Lat. raiu, a beam or ray.] 1. One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point, as the rays of the sun. 2. (Bot.) A radiating part of a flower or plant. 3. (Ichth.) One of the radiating bony spines forming the framework of the fins of fishes. 4. (Physic.) A line of light or heat produced from a luminous body. 5. (Eng.) A ray of light or heat produced from a luminous body. 6. (Chem.) A ray of light or heat produced from a luminous body.

Raving, n. [Raving.] [imp. & p. Raved; p. pr. & vb. n. Raying.] To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out.

Syn. — Glimmer; beam; gleam; light; luster.

Ravine, n. [Lat. raiu, a beam or ray.] (Ichth.) A genus of fishes including the skate, the thornback, and the torpedo.

Raving, n. [Raving.] [imp. & p. Raved; p. pr. & vb. n. Raying.] 1. To emit; to effuse; to obliterate; to expel; to expel. 2. To lay low with the ground.

Syn. — To demolish; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; exterminate; root out. See Demolish.

Razee, a. [From Fr. razer, to raze, to cut down ships. See RAZER.] An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate.

Razee, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Razee’d; p. pr. & vb. n. Razee-ing.] To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or reducing.

Razor, n. [Lat. rasorium. See RAZOR.] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

Razors of a bow, a bow’s tasks.

Razor-like, a. Like a razor; razor-sharp.

Razor-like; zorn, n. [Lat. zorn. See RAZOR.] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

Razors of a bow, a bow’s tasks.

Read, a. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned.

Read-a-ble, a. Capable of being read; fit, legible, or suitable to be read; worth reading.

Reader, n. 1. One who reads; specifically, (a.) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (b.) (University of Oxford) One on scientific subjects. (c.) A proof-reader; a corrector of the press. 2. A book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book. [Anmer.


Reading, n. 1. One who reads; specifically, (a.) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (b.) (University of Oxford) One on scientific subjects. (c.) A proof-reader; a corrector of the press. 2. A book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book. [Anmer.

Reading-room, n. A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

food, foist; arm, yude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
RE-ASSEMBLE, v. t. To assemble or convery again.

RE-as-serr', v. t. [imp. & p. p. re-asserted; p. pr. & vb. n. re-asserting.] To assert again. [thing.]

RE-a-ser-tion, n. A second assertion or the same.

RE-as-serr' (as-are'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. re-asserted; p. pr. & vb. n. re-asserting.] To assign or transfer back or again.

RE-at-turn', v. t. To return; to take again.

RE-as-syr'ance (-say-ance), n. 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated. 2. (Late.) A contract by which an insurer of property obtains indemnity against loss by his insurance from another insurer.

RE-as-syr' (es-syr'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. re-assured; p. pr. & vb. n. re-Assuring.] To assure anew; to free from fear orerror. 2. To obtain indemnity against loss by one's already insured.

RE-at-tach'ment, n. A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

RE-ave, v. t. [A.-S. æfiana, D. ruoven. See ROB.] To rob; to deprive; to bereave. [Rare.]


RE-bite', v. t. [Fr. rebatter, from re, again, against, back, and battre; Latt. battare, to beat, strike.] 1. To beat to obtuseness; to blunt. 2. To make a discount from for prompt payment. 3. To cut a rebate in; to rabat.

RE-bite', n. A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a box or piece of timber; a rabat.

RE-bite', n. [Cf. supra and ABATE.] 1. Diminution; abatement. 2. (Com.) Deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., on account of prompt payment; abatement.

RE-beec, n. [From Ar. rabib, a musical instrument of a round form. (Mus.)] An instrument formerly used, having caged strings, and played with a bow.

RE-bel, n. [From Lat. rebellis, making war again, rebellious. See Rebel, s. i.] One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance.

RE-bel, v. i. [imp. & p. p. rebelled; p. pr. & vb. n. rebellling.] [Lat. rebellare, to make war again, from re, again, and bellare, to make war, bellum, war.] To revolt; to take up arms for another against the state or government.

RE-bel'ion, n. [Lat. rebellio. See supra. Among the Jews, and generally, the original sin of which God had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.] 1. Act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; to turn against his country.

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; conformity. See Insurrection.

RE-bel'lo'ss, a. Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion; violently resisting government or lawful authority.

RE-bel'lo'ss-ly, adv. In a rebellious manner.

RE-bound', v. t. [imp. & p. p. rebounded; p. pr. & vb. n. rebounding.] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated.

RE-bound', v. t. To drive back; to reverberate.

RE-bound', n. Act of flying back upon collision with another body; resilience.


Syn. — Repression; repulse; defeat; refusal.

RE-buff', v. t. [imp. & p. p. rebuffed (re-buff); p. pr. & vb. n. rebuffing.] [Prefix re and buff, q. v.] To take back; to check; to repel violently, harshly, or unceremoniously.

RE-build' (-bild'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. rebuilt; p. pr. & vb. n. rebuilding.] To build or construct, as something has been demolished.

RE-buck'a-ble, a. Worthy of rebuke or reprehension.

RE-buck'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. rebuked (re-buck); p. pr. & vb. n. rebuking.] [Norm. Fr. rebueque, O. Fr. rebouqué, to rebuke, to scold, to chide, to blame, to reprehend, to murmur, kiss or embrace by force, partly from O. Fr. bougue, N. Fr. bouche, the mouth, and partly from feel. backa, to subdue.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily.

SYN. — To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain; scold. See Correct.

RE-büke', n. A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment.

RE-luk'er, n. One who rebukes; a chider.

RE-lur'y (re-lur'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. re-lurred; p. pr. & vb. n. re-lurring.] To make silent or inactive.

RE-lus', n. pl. RE-lus'-es. [From Lat., relus, by things, abl. pl. of res, a thing.] Etymological representation of words by figures; hence, a peculiar form of riddle made in the shape of a riddle.

RE-bü't', v. t. [imp. & p. p. rebutted; p. pr. & vb. n. rebutting.] (See BUTT.) 1. To drive back; to repel by force. 2. (Law.) To oppose by argument, plea, or in any other manner.

RE-bü't', v. i. (Law.) To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

RE-bü't'er, n. (Law.) The answer of a defendant in opposition to the matter of the issue already insured.

RE-cal'ci-trant, a. Kicking back; hence, showing repugnance or opposition.

RE-cal'ci-trate, v. t. [Lat. recalcitrare, recalcitratum; re and calcitrare, to kick; caele, heel.] To kick back; to kick against any thing; hence, to express repugnance.

RE-cal'ci-tration, n. A kicking back again; opposition; repugnance.

RE-call', v. t. To call back; to summon to return. 2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act.

RE-call', n. A calling back; a recall.

RE-cant', v. t. [imp. & p. p. recanted; p. pr. & vb. n. recanting.] [Lat. recantare, to recall, recant, from re, again, back, and cantare, to sing, to sound.] To contradict, as a former declaration; to take back by one's self.

Syn. — To retract; recall; revoke; adjure; disown; disavow.

RE-cant', v. i. To revoke a declaration or proposition,

RE-cantation, n. Act of recanting; retraction.

RE-cap'itu-late, v. t. [imp. & p. p. recapitulated; p. pr. & vb. n. recapitulating.] [Lat. recapitulare, recapitulatum; from re again, and capitum, a small head; hence, to make a summary.] To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief.

Syn. — To reiterate; repeat; rehearse; recite.

RE-cap'itu-la'te, v. i. To sum up what has been previously said or defined.

RE-cap'itu-la'tion, n. Act of recapitulating; a summary.

RE-cate'nu-lar-y, a. Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

RE-capt'ion, n. Act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's goods or chattels by, or on behalf of, one's wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them.

RE-capture (53), n. 1. Act of retaking; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. 2. A prize retaken.

RE-capture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. recaptured; p. pr. & vb. n. recapturing.] To retake; especially, to take a prize which has been previously taken.

RE-casi', v. t. [imp. & p. p. recast; p. pr. & vb. n. recasting.] 1. To throw again. 2. To mold anew; to throw into a new form or shape. 3. To compute a second time.

RE-cede', v. i. [imp. & p. p. receded; p. pr. & vb. n. receding.] [Lat. recedere, from re, again, back, and cedere, to go, to go along.] 1. To move back; to retreat. 2. Specifically, to withdraw a claim or pretension.

Syn. — To retire; return; retrograde; withdraw; desist.

RE-cede', v. t. To cede back; to yield to a former possessor.

RE-cépt' (re-scept'), n. [From Lat. recipere, to receive.] 1. Act of receiving; reception. 2. Power of receiving or containing; capacity. 3. Place of receiving. 4. A plan or formulary according to the directions of which things are to be combined; a recipe. 5. A written acknowledgment of payment. 6. That which is received.

RE-cépt' (re-scept'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. received; p. pr. & vb. n. receiving.] To give a receipt for.

RE-cépt' (re-scept'), v. i. To give a receipt.

RE-cíva-ble, a. Capable of being received.

RE-cíve', v. t. [imp. & p. p. received; p. pr. & vb. n. receiving.] [Fr. recevoir, Lat. recipere, from re,
RECEIVER

again, and caper, to take, seize.] 1. To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like. To deduce from appeal, supposition, and the like. To determine the character of appeal, and the like. To adhere to, and the like. To give credence or acceptance to. 4. To give admittance to, in an official capacity, as an ambassador, or as a associate, a guest, or the like. 5. To hold; to contain. 6. To bear; to suffer. 7. To take, as goods, from a thief, knowing them to be dishonestly obtained.

Syn. — To accept. To receive describes simply the act of taking; to accept or concurcordedly or for the purpose for which a thing is offered. A lady may receive the proposal of a suitor without accepting his suit.

RE-céIVER, n. One who, or that which, takes or receives in any manner.

REČEN-cy, n. State or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

RE-céNSION, n. [Lat. recensia, recensere, from recens, again, and cernere, to value, estimate.] 1. Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration. 2. Especially, the review of a text by an editor or editors. 3. Hence, a text established by critical revision.

REČENT, a. [Lat. recent, recentiss. ] 1. Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, &c. 2. (Geol.) Of a date subsequent to the creation of man.

Syn. — Recent; Modern; new; novel; fresh; late. See Modern.

RE-céNt-ly, adv. Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.

REčEN-NESS, n. Quality of being recent or new; newness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

RE-céPSILE (113), n. [Lat. receptaculum, from recipere, to receive.] 1. That which receives, or into which anything is received and held; a receiver or holder; a reservoir. 2. (Bot.) The apex of the flower-stalk from which the organs of the flower grow or into which they are inserted.

REÇEP-ČEť-ul-AR (110), a. (Bot.) Pertaining to the receptacle, or growing on it, as the nectary.

RE-CÉP-TI-BIL-ÝTY, n. Quality of being receivable; receivability; capacity of receiving.

RE-céPTI-BI-LI-TY, n. Quality of being receivable; receivability; capacity of receiving.


RE-ČÉP-TI-ON, n. [Lat. receptio, from recipere, receptum.] 1. Act of receiving; admission. 2. State of being received; received or on file with the court; accepted; taken in; enjoyed; entertained; entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests. 4. Admission, as an opinion or doctrine.

RE-cePTIVE, a. Having the quality of receiving, able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain.

RE-CÉSS, n. [Lat. recessus, from reddere, recessum. See Recede.] 1. A withdrawing or retiring; retirement; retreat. 2. A business or public business or notice. 3. State of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy. 4. Remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school. 5. Part of a room furnished for the reception of persons. See Recede. 6. Place of retirement or seclusion. 7. Secret or abstruse part.

RE-ČÉSSION, n. (řãš-šún), n. [Lat. recessio, from reddere, recessus. See Recede.] 1. Act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand. 2. Act of ceding back; restoration.

RE-ČŁARGE, v. t. 1. To charge or accuse in return. 2. To charge against.

RE-ČŁAR-TER, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. RECHAR-TERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECHAR-TERING.] To charter again; to charter for.

REčérkčér (řih-šér-šáz), a. [Fr.] Sought out with care; hence, rare or attractive; of studied elegance.

RE-ČŁO-ȘE, v. t. To choose a second time.

RE-CŁO-ȘE, v. t. To choose a second time. 2. To choose from, in place of; to substitute for; to take back, to take in, to receive. A prescription for making some combination; especially, a prescription for medicine.

RE-ČŁO-ȘI-ON, n. State or quality of being receiving.

RE-CŁI-ENT, n. Receiving.

RE-CŁI-ENT, n. [Lat. recipiens, receiving, p. pr. of recipere, to receive.] A receiver; the person or thing that receives.

Syn. — Mutual alternate. — The distinctive idea of mutual is that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; as, a reciprocity, or the affectionate intercourse of reciprocal is that one party acts by way of return or response to something previously done by the other party; as, a reciprocal kindness, reciprocal reproaches, &c. Love is reciprocal re-experiencings; previously the love of the other party; as, a reciprocal kindness, reciprocal reproaches, &c. Love is reciprocal to another thing. (Arith. & Alg.) The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

RE-ČŁI-PO-CAI, n. That which is reciprocal to another thing.

RE-ČŁI-PO-CAI-LOT-Ý, n. State or quality of being reciprocal.

RE-ČŁI-PO-CAI-LY, adv. In a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually. In the manner of reciprocals.

RE-ČŁI-PO-CAI-NESS, n. The quality of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.


RE-ČŁI-PO-CAI-CATE, v. t. To give and return mutually; to make return full; to requite; to interchanged.


Syn. — Reciprocity; treatment; exchange; perturbations; mutuality.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝ, n. (řiš-šún), n. [Lat. recipcio, from recidere, to cut off, from re and cadeo, to cut.] The act of cutting off.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝAL, n. 1. Act of reciting; repetition of the words of another, or of a writing. 2. Narration. 3. That which is recited; a story; a narration. 4. (Law.) The formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing.

Syn. — Accurate; rehearse; recite; narration; description; explanation; detail; narrative. See Account.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝ-LOT-Ý, n. 1. Act of reciting; rehearsal. A public reading or reproduction, especially as an elec
torion exhibition, or the like.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝ-LOT-Ý, n. The rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝ-LOT-Ý, n. A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary reciting, being either a recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝE, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. RECIPO-CITED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECIPO-CITING.] (Lat. recitare, from re, again, and citare, to call or name, to cite.) 1. To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like. 2. To tell over; to go over in particulars.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝE, v. t. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

Syn. — To rehearse; recite; relate; describe; recapitulate; detail; numbers; count.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝE, v. i. To repeat; pronounce, or rehearse something prepared or committed to memory.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝE, v. t. To repeat; pronounce, or rehearse.

REČŁI-PO-ČÝLESS, a. Rashly or indifferently negligent.

Syn. — Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; inattentive; re
ciprocal.

REČŁI-PO-ČÝLESS, n. State or quality of being reciprocal; reciprocility.

REČŁI-PO-ČÝON (řek-ôn), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. RECKNONED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECKNONING.] (A.S. rican, ricen, Goth. rakjan, Icel. rekana.) To make account; to take heed; to care.

REČŁI-PO-ČÝLESS, n. One who reckons or computes.

REČŁI-PO-ČÝON (řek-ôn), n. 1. Act of one who reckons, counts, or calculates; an account.

Syn. — Adjustments; accounts; adjustments.

REČŁI-PO-ČÝON (řek-ôn), n. Adjustments; accounts; adjustments.

RE-ČŁI-PO-ČÝM, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. RECLAIMED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECLAIMING.] (Lat. reclamare, from re, again,
back, and clamor, to call or cry aloud.] 1. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline. 2. To labor, toil, grapple, to make matter or the like, to a desired state. 3. To call back from moral wandering or transgression to rectitude. 4. To claim back; to demand as a right the return of.

Re-claim'a-ble, a. Capable of being reclaimed. [Horn.]
Re-clai'ma-toon, n. [Lat. reclamation. See RECLAIM.]
1. Recovery. 2. Demand of something to be restored.
3. Exception taken; [lit.]
4. Real, the c. (Bot.) Reclined, or bent downward, as a
7. To recline, by leaning back, and turning the head to the left, to lean, incline, Gr. σκέπασμα.
8. To lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise.
9. Re-cline', v. i. To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position.
Re-clóose', v. i. [imp. & p. pr. RECLOSED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECLOSING.] To close or shut again.
Re-clúsé, a. [Lat. reclusus, from recludere, reclusion, to unclose, open, but with a signification directly opposite.
10. Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.
Re-clús'e, n. A person who lives in retirement or seclusion.
Re-clús'ly, adv. In retirement or seclusion.
Re-clús'ness, n. Retirement; seclusion from society.
Re-clús'ion, n. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.
Re-clú'sive, a. Affording retirement from society.
Re-coc'tion, n. [Lat. recocitus, p. of recocere, to cook or boil over again, from re, again, and cocere, to cook and concoct or percolate.
Re-cog'ni-tion, n. [re'kog-ní-tish'n, n.] Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal approval; knowledge confessed or avowed.
Re-cog'ni-zance (re'kog-ní-zánс, re'kó-ní-zánс), n. [See in/n'ta, and cf. COGNIZANCE.]
1. Acknowledgment of a person, thing, or fact; avowal; recognition.
2. (Law.) (a) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act. (b) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.
Re-cog'ni-za'tion, n. Act of recognizing.
Re-cog'ni-zant, a. Of recognizing.
Re-cog'ni-za'tion, n. [Lat. recognoscere, from re, again, and cognoscere, to know.] 1. To know again; to recover or recall knowledge of. 2. To avow knowledge of: to allow one knows; to admit with a formal acknowledgment.
Syn. — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow; concede; own; acknowledge.
Re-cog'ni-ze, v. i. (Law.) To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal.
Re-cog'ni-ze', v. i. (re'kog-ní-zo, re'kó-ní-zo), n. (Law.) The person to whom a recognizance is made.
Re-cog'ni-za'tion, n. [imp. & p. p. RECOILED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOLLECTING.] [From Lat. re, again, and caulis, the point or extremity.] 1. To start, roll, bound, or fall back. 2. To draw back as from any thing repugnant, disgusting, alarming, and the like; to shrink.
Re-coil', v. n. 1. A starting or falling back. 2. Specifically, to draw fire-arm when discharged.
Re-coil'er, n. One who recoils.
Re-coin', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOIN; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOINING.]
Re-coil'let', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOLLECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOLLECTING.]
1. To recoil, to gather; to gather what has been scattered.
2. To be recoiled, n. 1. Act of recoiling, or recalling, to the memory.
3. Power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recalled; remembrance; memory.
4. That which is recalled; remembrance.
Re-com'men'd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOMMENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMMENDING.] 1. To commend to the favor or notice of another; to bestow commendation on. 2. To make acceptable. 3. To commit; to give in charge. 4. To advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c.
Re-com'men-da-ble, a. Worthy of recommendation or commendation.
Re-com-men-dat'i-on, n. 1. Act of recommending or of commending. 2. That which recommends, or commends to favor.
Re-com-men-da-to-ry (50), a. Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory.
Re-com'mend'er, n. One who recommends.
Re-com'mit', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOMMITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMMITTING.] To commit again; specifically, to refer again to a committee.
Re-com'mit'ment, n. A second or renewed commitment; recommitment; a renewed reference to a committee.
Re-com'pense, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOMPENSE (rēk'omp-nēs); p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMPENSING.] [Lat. recompensare, from re, again, and compensare, to compensate.] 1. To make a return to; to render an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c. 2. To make up to any one; to pay for.
Re-com'pen'sing, a. An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered.
Re-compensate, v. t. [from the same stem; with reference to a reward or remuneration.
Re-com'pense', v. t. (imp. & p. p. RECOMPENSED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMPENSING.)
1. To compose again; to form anew.
2. To ascertain the value of.
Re-com'min'da-ble (110), a. 1. Capable of being recommended. 2. Capable of being made agree or be consistent.
Re-com'min'dable, n. The quality of being reconcilable; consistency. 2. Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony.
Re-com'min'dation, n. (110), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECONCILED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECONCILING.] [Lat. reconcilire, from re, again, and conciliare, to come to, to unite.] 1. To reconcile anew; to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement. 2. To bring to acquiescence, consent, or quiet submission. 3. To make consistent or congruous. 4. To adjust; to settle.
Re-com'min'dation, n. (110), a. The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.
Re-com'min'dant, n. 1. One who is reconciled; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.
2. One who discovers the consistencies of propositions seemingly contradictory.
Re-com'min'dation, n. 1. Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony. 2. Reduction to congruence or consistency.
Re-com'min'dation, n. (110), v. t. Reconciliation; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; explanation.
Re-com'min'dation, n. (110), a. The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconciliating, or Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.
Re-com'min'dation, n. [F. Le act of reconcile.

Reconnexion, n. Act of reconnecting, or state of being reconnectable.


Re-connected, n. Act of constructing again.

Recovery, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOVERING.] 1. To convey back or to the former place. 2. To transfer to a former owner.

Recovery of property, Act of recovering or transferring title to a former proprietor.

Re-after, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECORDED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECORDING.] [Lat. recordari, to remember, from re, again, back, and car, cordis, the heart or mind.] To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of.

Record, n. A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings, entered in a book for preservation.

Re-corder, n. 1. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions. 2. The judicial officer of a county, city, or borough.

Re-cording, n. [Obs.] A kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet.

Re-cording-ship, n. The office of a recorder.

Re-coupled, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOUPED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOUPLING.] [Fr. reconcer, to relate again or over again, racconter, to relate, to recount. See COUNT, v.] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of.

Syn. — To relate; narrate; rehearse; enumerate; describe; relate.

Re-coursé, n. [Lat. recursus, from recurrere, recursum, to run back, from re, back, and currere, current, to run.] 1. Return; recurrence. 2. Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; a going for help; resort.

Re-couvrir, v. t. [klover, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOVERING.] [O. Fr. recouvrir, N. Fr. recouvrir, Lat. recipere, from re, back, and capere, to take, seize.] 1. To get or obtain again; to win back.

Re-cover, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOVERING.] To bring back to life or health. 4. (Law.) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt.

Syn. — To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recall; recuperate.

Re-cover, v. i. 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well. 2. To regain a former state or condition after misfortune. 3. (Law.) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit.

Re-covérable (klover-a-bll), a. Capable of being recovered or restored.

Re-covér (klover), n. 1. Act of recovering, regaining, retrieving, or obtaining possession. 2. Restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like.

3. The obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

Syn. — Restoration. Restoration is active, restoration is passive. I myself be instrumental in the recovery of my property that is stolen; not so in restoration, for which I am wholly dependent on the act of another.

Re-couuer, v. n. Quality of being recreant.

Re-couuer, a. [Norm. & O. Fr. recouuer, cowardly; L. Lat. recedere se, to decline one's self conquered in combat; hence those who have retreated are considered recreants, from Lat. re, again, back, and credere, to be of opinion; hence, orig. to disavow one's opinion.]

1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven.

2. Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Re-couuer, n. One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

Re-couuer (klover), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECOVERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOVERING.] [Lat. recedere, reciduum, to create anew, to refresh, from re, again, and creare, to create.] To give fresh life to; to re-animate; to revive; especially, to restore the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness.

Syn. — To enliven; animate; gratify; amuse; entertain; divert; cheer.

Re-couuer, v. i. To take recreation.

Récure-té, n. To create or form anew.

Récure-ation, n. Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil.

Syn. — Amusement; diversion; entertainment; pastime; sport.

Récure-ataire, a. Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; amusing; diverting.

Récure-ment, n. [Lat. recreationem, from re, again, and cernere, to separate, siff.] Superfused matter separated from that which is useful; dross.

Récure-mental, a. Consisting of recreations.

Récure-mens(m)al, a. Permeated with recreations.

Récure-mént(e)ant, a. Recomposing; recomposing, in order to separate others from the one's self conquered.

Récure-mént(e)ative, a. Retorting accusation; retorting.

Récure-mént(e)ator, n. One who recreates.

Récure-mént(e)atoy (50), a. Recreating; retorting.

Récure-sévant, a. [Lat. recusaees, p. pr. of recreusere, to become raw again, from re, again, and crusere, to become hard or raw.] Growing raw, sore, or unhealthy.

Récure, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECRUITED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECRUITING.] [Fr. recruter, from recruele, p. recrue, to grow again, fr. re, again, and cruele, to grow; Lat. crescere, to grow; Gr. kursein, to grow.] To prepare and supply the armed forces, as any thing wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in. 2. Hence, to renew in strength or health; to re-invigorate. 3. To supply with new men, as an army.

Syn. — To repair; recover; regain; retrieve.

Récure, v. i. 1. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like. 2. To gain new supplies of men for military or other service.

Récure, n. Supply of any thing wasted. 2. Specifically, a newly-enlisted soldier.

Récureting, v. i. One who recruits.

Récurement, n. Act or business of recruiting.

Récuretage, n. [Lat. rectus, right, and angulus, angle.] A four-sided figure, having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram.

Récuretge-lar, a. Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

Récuretge-lar-ly, adv. In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.

Récuretge-Wave, n. Capable of being recreated; recreative.

Récuretge-ation, n. 1. Act or operation of rectifying; or of correcting, amending, or setting right. 2. (Chem.) Process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation or sublimation. 3. (Geom.) The line of contact of a straight line, whose length is equal to a portion of a curve.

Récuretge-er, n. One who, or that which, rectifies.

Récuretge, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RECRUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECRUTING.] [Lat. rectificare, fr. Lat. rectus, right, and facere, to make.] 1. To make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state. 2. (Chem.) To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation.

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem.

Syn. — To amend; mend; correct; better; mend; reform; redress; adjust; regulate; improve. See AMEND.

Récuretge-lneal, a. [Lat. rectus, right, and linea, line.]

Récuretge-lner, n. Right-lined; consisting of a right line, or of right-lines; bounded by right lines.

Récuretge-trang, n. [Lat. rectangul, from rectus, right, and angulus, angle.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty.

Syn. — Justice. — Rectitude, in its widest sense, is one of the most comprehensive words known in the English language, comprehending almost every rule of right in principle and practice. Justice refers more especially to the carrying out of law, and has been considered by moralists of three kinds: (1) Commutative justice, which gives every man his own property, including things pledged, by the law, which gives every man his exact deserts. (2) General justice, which carries completely out all the ends of law, though not in every case to the letter of the law. (3) The principle of distributive or distributive justice, as we see often done by a parent or a ruler in his dealings with those who are subjected to his control.

ā, ę, è, &c., long; à, ë, ë, short; care, far, ask, all, what: ère, vegl, term, pique, firm; són, ór, do, wól,
Rector, n. [Lat., from regere, rectum, to lead straight, to rule.] 1. (Episcopal Church.) A clergyman who has the charge of a parish. 2. A head master of a public school. 3. The chief elective officer of some universities. 4. The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house.

Rectory, n. 1. A parish church, monasary, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. 2. A rector's house or parsonage-house.

Recto-, n. [Lat. (se integam], fr. rectus, straight, as, by the old anatomists, it was thought to be so.] (Anat.) The terminal part of the large intestines.

Re-cumn-berne, n. The state of being recumbent; the act of lying or being flat.

Recum-bent, a. [Lat. recumbens, p. pr. of recumbere, from re-, back, and cubere, to lie down.] Leaning; reclining. 2. Reposing; inactive; idle. 3. Inactive. See RECOVER.] To recover health.

Recuper-ate, v. i. [Lat. recuperare, recuperatum. See RECOVER.] To recover health.

Recuper-a-tive, a. Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

Recu'rate', v. i. [imp. & p. p. Recurred; p. pr. & vb. n. Recurring.] To recurr; to recur from, again, back, and come; to come back; to return again or repeatedly. 2. To occur at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule. 3. To resort; to have recourse.

Recurrence, n. Act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort.

Recurrent, a. Returning from time to time; recurring.

Recur'vate, v. t. [Lat. recurvare, recurreare, from re-, again, back, and curvare, to bend.] To bend or curve back; to recurve. [outward]

Recur'vate, a. (Bot.) Bent or curved backward or backwardly.

Recurvature, n. Act of recurring, or state of being recurved; a bending or flexure backward.

Recurve', v. i. [see RECURVATE.] To bend back.

Recurvi-ty, n. Recurvature.

Recurs, a. [Lat. recussus, p. pr. of recussare, to refuse, to object to, from re, again, against, and causa, a cause, pretext.] Obstinately in refusal; specifically, (Eng. Hist.) refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church.

Recusant, n. One obstinate in refusal. 2. (Eng. Hist.) Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion. 3. A non-conformist.

Red, a. [ compr. REDDER; superl. REDDEST.] [A-S. reð, reðd, read, readis, readis, Goeth. roth, roth; Skr. rothā, Gr. ῥοθῶς, Lat. rufus.] The color of blood, or of a tint resembling that color;—a general term, including many different shades of hue, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange, red and the like.

Red, n. The color of blood, or a tint resembling this.

Red-ace'ion, n. [Lat. redigere, redactum, from red, re, again, and gera, to put in motion, to drive.] 1. The act of digesting, or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials. 2. A digest.

Red-ain', n. [Fr., for O. Fr. redone, a double redewing, as in the teeth of a saw, from Lat. re, against, back, and dens, a tooth.] (Fort.) A waving of the flag, or a facing, uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

Red-bock, n. A book containing the names of all the physicians in the state. 2. Badly written. 3. Redraw.

Red-breast, n. A bird so called from the color of its breast; the robin. See ROBIN.


Red'den (red'dun), v. i. To grow or become red; hence, to blush.

Red'dish, a. Somewhat red; moderately red.

Red'dish, a. or adj. A reddish or brownish color, a reddish brown.

Red'dish-ness (red'dish-nes), n. [Lat. reditio, from reditare, to give back, to return.] A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender.

Red-deem', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REDEEMED; p. pr. & vb. n. REDEEMING.] [Lat. redimere, from re, again, back, and emere, to buy.] 1. To purchase back; to repurchase. 2. Hence, specifically, (a.) (Law.) To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying what may be due. (b.) (Comm.) To receive back by paying the obligation, with any specified promise, bond, or other evidence of debt. 3. To ransom or rescue from captivity, bondage, or the like, by paying an equivalent. 4. (Theol.) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties. 5. To discharge, as a penalty or obligation; to make good by performance, as a promise.

Syn. — To rescue; ransom; free; deliver; save.

Red-deem'a-ble, a. Capable of being redeemed.

Red-em'er, n. 1. One who redeems or ransoms. 2. One who specifically delivers the Savior of mankind from suffering.


Red'mand, n. v. t. To demand again.

Red'em'p'tion (red'em-p'shun), n. (Lat. redempstio. See REDEEM.) Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; specifically, (a.) (Law.) The liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged. (b.) (Comm.) Repurchase by the issuer, with interest, of notes, bills, or promissory instruments, or making payment to the holder. (c.) (Theol.) The deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's justified law.

Red'mpt'or, n. One who redeems himself.

Red'iv'ive, a. Serving or tending to redeem.

Red'mpt'ory, a. Paid for ransom; serving to redeem.

Red'gum, n. 1. (Med.) An eruption of red pimples in early infancy; tooth-mash. 2. A disease of grain, a kind of blight.

Red'hot, a. Red with heat; heated to redness.

Red'in'gerate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REDINTEGRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. INTEGRATING.] To re-integrate, fr. red, re, again, and integrare, to make whole, to renew, from integer, whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state.

Red'in'gri'tion, n. Restoration to a whole or sound state; renovation.

Red'lead, n. (Chem.) A preparation of lead of a fine red color, used in painting, and for various purposes in the arts.

Red'let'er day. One that is a fortunate or auspicious day;—so called because the holy days, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

Redness, n. The state of being red; the quality of being red; sweetness of the lips.

Red'o-len'se, n. [quality of being redolent; sweetness of the lips.] Of scent.

Red'o-let'ton, a. [Lat. redolens, p. pr. of redolere, to emit; a scent; from red, re, again, and oleo, to emit a smell.] Diffusing color or fragrance; scented; odorous.

Red'doub'le (-du'b'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REDDOUBLEd; p. pr. & vb. n. REDDOUBLEDING.] To make red again or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply.

Red'doul'ble, v. i. To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied.

Red'doub't (re-dou'b't), n. [L. Lat. Reductus, lit. a retreat, from Lat. Reducere, to lead back; the present, p. p. of reducere, to lead or draw back, fr. re, again, back, and ducere, to lead.] (Fort.) (a.) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles. (b.) An outwork placed within another outwork.

Red'doub't-able (-du'b'l-a), a. [From Lat. re, again, and dubitare, to doubt.] Formidable; terrible to foes; hence, formidable.

Red'dound, v. i. [imp. & p. p. REDOUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REDOUNDDING.] [Lat. Redundare, from red, re, again, back, and undare, to rise in waves or surges, from unda, a wave.] 1. To rise or swell again. 2. To come back as a consequence or result; to have effect. 3. To be in excess; to be redundant.

Red'ow'-a, n. A slow and graceful dance in triple time.

Red'ress', v. t. (imp. REDRESSED (re-dress'd); p. pr. & vb. n. REDRESSING.) To put in order again. [Rare.] 2. To set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy. 3. To make amends or compensation to.

Red'ress'ed, a. Reforming the wrong; to remedy.

Syn. — Relief; reparation; indemnification; amendment; remedy.

Red'dress'er, n. One who gives redress.
Re-fashion (fash’un), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFASHIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFASHIONING.] To fashion, form, or mold into a shape a second time.

Re-fect, n. [Lat. refectio, from refecere, refectum, from re, again, and facere, to make.] Renewal after the officium conclusum; a simple repast; a lunch.

Re-fective, a. That which refreshes.

Re-flect-ory, n. [Low Lat. reflectorium. See supra.] A room of refreshment; originally, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.

Re-fect (fekt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFERRED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFERRING.] To refer, to carry away or forward; to give in charge. 2. Hence, specifically, to pass over to another tribunal or authority for decision. 3. To assign to as a class, a cause, a motive, reason, or ground of.

Syn.--To allude; advert; suggest; appeal.

Re-ferr’, v. i. 1. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self. 2. To have reference or relation; to relate. 3. To make reference or allusion; to direct attention. 4. To direct to apply for information or a guarantee of any kind.

Re-ferr-a-ble, a. Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable; imputable.

Re-ferr’d, n. or a. One upon whom a thing is referred; a person to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it.

Syn.--Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See Judge.

Re-fere-ence, n. 1. Act of referring, or state of being referred; the sending direct or by delivery, making or sending, as for treatment, decision, information, and the like. 2. Respect; heed; concern taken. 3. Allusion; intimation. 4. One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another. 5. A passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

Re-ferr’-i-ble, a. Admitting of being referred; referable.

Re-ferr’d, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFERRED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFERRING.] 1. To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities. 2. (Met.) To reduce, as metals, from the ore. 3. To purify from what is gross, base, vulgar, mean, low, and the like.

Syn.--To purify; clarify; defeat; polish.

Re-fine’, v. i. 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter. 2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind. 3. To affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.

Re-fin-ed-ly, adv. In a refined manner; also, with affected nicety or elegance.

Re-fin-ed-ness, n. State of being refined; purity; refinement; polished purity.

Re-finement, n. 1. Act of refining, or state of being refined. 2. High cultivation; culture; elegance. 3. An over-nicety; an affected subtlety.

Syn.--Clarification; clarification; polish; politeness; gentility; cultivation; cultivation; villification.

Re-fin’er, n. One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin’er-y, n. The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

Re-fit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFITED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFITTING.] 1. To fit or prepare again; to repair. 2. To fit out or provide a second time.

Re-fit’, v. t. To repair damages.

Refitted, n. A second fitting out.

Re-flec’t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFLECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFLECTING.] [Lat. reflectere, refection, from re, again, and facere, to make.] To bend or throw back; especially, to cause to return after striking upon any surface. 2. To give back an image of; to reflect.

Re-flec’-tive, v. i. 1. To throw back light, heat, or the like. 2. To rebound as from a surface. 3. To turn back the thoughts upon any thing; specifically, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in and over rules. 4. To cast reproach.

Syn.--To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; contemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-flec’tion, n. [Written also reflection.] [Lat. reflexio. See REFLECT.] 1. Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected. 2. Return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. (b.) The reversing of the mind to the thing that has already occupied it; hence, the capacity for judging reflectively, especially in view of a moral rule or standard. 2. That which is produced by reflection; as (a) An image given back from a reflecting surface. (b) Results of reflection; especially, thoughts suggested by truth. 3. Censure; reproach cast.

Syn.--Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Re-flec’tive, a. Throwing back images. 2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment. 3. (Gram.) Reflexive; reciprocal.

Re-flex’-or, n. 1. One who reflects. 2. Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, and the like.

Re-flex, a. [Lat. reflexus, p. p. of reflectere. See REFLECT.] 1. Directed back; retroactive; retrospective. 2. Produced in, or in return. 3. (Bot.) Bent back; reflected: 4. (Physiol.) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness. 5. (Paint.) Illuminated by light reflected from another object of the same color.

Re-flex-i-ble, a. Quality of being reflecible, or capable of being reflected.

Re-flex-i-ble, a. Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Re-flex-ive, a. Bending or turned backward; reflexive. 2. (Gram.) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent;—said of certain verbs.

Re-form, n. [From reform.] A flowing back.

Re-form’-er, n. [Lat. refrenuers, p. pr. of refrenue, to flow back, from re, back, and fluere, to flow.] Flowing back; flowing back; returning.

Re-form’-a-ble, a. Returning or flowing back; reflex.

Re-form (126), n. A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; obi.

Re-form’-a-tive, a. Returning or turned backward; restorative.

Syn.--To amend; correct; mend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim. See Amend.

Re-form’, v. t. To return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

Re-form’, n. Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved.

Syn.--Reformation; amendment; rectification; correction.

Re-form’-a-ry, n. A house or place for reforming.

Re-form’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFORMED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFORMING.] To form anew or a second time; to give a new form to.

Syn.--To transform; to change.

Re-forma’tion, n. 1. Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better. 2. (Eccl. Hist.) The religious movement at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant Church from the Catholic Church.

Syn.--Reform; amendment; correction; rectification. --Reformation is a more thorough and comprehensive change than reform. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and refer more to the inner man. Reformation involves and is followed by many particular reforms.

Re-forma’tion, n. Act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Re-form’-a-tor, a. Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

Re-form’-a-to-ry (60), a. Tending to produce reformations.

Re-form’-er, n. 1. One who effects a reform or reformations. 2. (Eccl. Hist.) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

Syn.--Reformer; reformator; reformer; reformationists.

Re-form’ist, n. 1. One who is of the reformed religion. 2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.

Re-frac’t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFRACED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFRACTING.] [Lat. refringere, refractum, from re, again, back, and frangere, to break.] 1. To bend sharply and abruptly back. 2. (Opt.) To cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light.

Re-frac’tion, n. 1. Act of refracting, or state of being refracted. 2. The change in the direction of a ray of light; heat, like light, when it enters or leaves a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

Re-frac’tive, a. Serving or having power to refract or bend, or throw back, especially in a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

Re-frac’tor-i-ness, n. 1. Quality or condition of being refracting; perverse or stubborn obstinacy; unmanageableness. 2. Difficulty of fusion;—said of metals.

Re-frac’tor-y, a. [Lat. refracticus, from refrigere, freeze, freeze on.]
Refrangible. [See Refract.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobe
disobedience. 2. Not readily yielding to heat, or to the hammer, as metals; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.
Syn. — Perverse; contentious; unruly; stubborn; obsti
nate; ungovernmentable.

Réfraga-ble, a. [Low Lat. refragabilis, from Lat. re
frangere, to oppose, to resist, from re, again, and frangere, to break; Caes. Cit. 2. to correct; to reform; to refute; to
refrain; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern.

Réfrain', t. i. To keep from action or interference.

Syn. — To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold.

Réfrain', n. The burden of a song or a phrase or verse recurring at the end of each of the separate divisions of a
lyric poem.

Réfrain', t. c. [imp. & p. p. REFRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFRAINING.]
[Low Lat. refrangere, for Lat. re
fringere, from re, again, back, and frangere, to break.]
To frame again.

Réfrain'-Ger-Plit', n. Quality of being refrangible; dis
disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

Réfractive, a. [See Refrain, n., and Refract.] Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light.

Réfrash', c. t. [imp. & p. p. REFRESHED (-freshed); p. pr. & vb. n. REFRESHING.]
To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to.

Syn. — To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; rejuvenate; invigorate; enliven; cheer.

Réfréscher', n. One who, or that which, refreshes.

Réfréchissement, n. 1. Act of refreshing, or state of being
refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness. 2. That which refreshes; especially, food taken for the sake of fresh strength or vigor.

Syn. — Food; rest; repose; quiet; peace; comfort; sympa
thity, &c.

Réfrigérant, a. [See Refrigerate.] Cooling.

Réfrigérant', n. That which abates heat, or cools.

Réfrigérateur, a. t. [imp. & p. p. REFRIGERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFRIGERATING.]
[Lat. refrigerare, refrigerare, to make cool, from frigus, frigoria, coolness.] To allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh.

Réfrigération, n. Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

Réfrigérat', a. Allaying heat; cooling.

Réfrigérat', n. A cooling medicine.

Réfrigérat', or, n. That which refrigerates, or keeps cool;
for keeping articles cool in summer by means of lee. (b.) An apparatus for rapid cool
cooling, connected with a still, &c.

Réfrigération, n. [Lat. refrigerium, from refrigerare, to flee back, from re, back, and fugere, to flee.] 1. Shelter or pro
tection from danger or distress. 2. That which shelters or protects; a place inaccessible to an enemy. 3. An expedient to secure protection or defense.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Réfrigére', n. 1. One who flies to a shelter or place of safety. 2. Especially, one who flies to a foreign power or country for safety.

Réfrigére', n. Quality of being refrigerant; brill
issant. — Liancy; splendor; radiance.

Réfrigérent', a. [Lat. refrigerens, p. pr. of refrigerare, to flash back, to shine bright, from re, again, back, and ful
gere, to be bright; from fulgere, to shine bright; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid.

Réfrigérent', adv. With great brightness.

Réfrigéré', t. [imp. & p. p. REFRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFRAINING.]
[Lat. refringere, fr. re, again, back, and frangere, to break.] To return in payment or com
pensation for what has been taken; to repay; to restore.

Réfrigéable, a. Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

Réfrigéral, n. 1. Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance. 2. The right of taking preference in others.

Syn. — Denial; rejection; option; preference; pre-emption.

Réfrigére', t. [imp. & p. p. REFRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFRAINING.]
[Corrupted partly from Lat. refutare, to

rive back, to repel, refute, partly from resurcere, to de
cline, refuse.] 1. To deny, as a request, demand, invita
tion, or offer, to receive. 2. To decline to accept something offered.

Réfuge', v. t. To decline to accept something offered.

Réfuge', a. Rejected; rejected; hence, of no value; worthless.

Réfugi', n. That which is refused or rejected as useless; waste matter.

Syn. — Dregs; sediment; scum; remembrance; dust; trash.

Réfusé', r. One who refuses or rejects.

Réfuséable, a. Admitting of being refused or dis
proved.

Réfutation, n. Act or process of refuting or disproving, or state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error.

Réfut'-a-ry, a. Tending to refute; refuting.

Réfute', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFUTATION.]
[Lat. refutare, from re, again, back, and futare, obs., to argue.] To prove to be false or erro
neous.

Syn. — To confute; disprove; repel. See Confute.

Réfuter', n. One who, or that which, refutes.

Réfutation, n. Act or process of refuting or disproving, or state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error.

Réfut'-a-ry, a. Tending to refute; refuting.

Réfut'-a-te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REFUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REFUTATION.]
[Lat. refutare, from re, again, back, and futare, obs., to argue.] To prove to be false or erro
neous.

Syn. — To confute; disprove; repel. See Confute.

Régal', a. [Lat. regalis, from regis, a king.] Pertaining
to a king; regally; royal.

Syn. — See Kings.

Régale', n. [See infras.] A royal or princely enter
tainment; a magnificent repast.

Régal', t. [imp. & p. p. REGALED; p. pr. & vb. n. REGALING.
[Lat. regaleo, from re, again, back, and /future, obs., to argue.] To entertain in a royal, princely, or sumptuous manner; hence to gratify; to de
fresh.

Régal'ment, n. Entertainment; repast; grand

Régal'-a, n. pl. [L. Lat., from Lat. regalis, regal.] 1. Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalias.

2. Honour, distinction or insignia of an office or order.

Régal'-ty, n. [L. Lat. regalitas, from Lat. regalis, regal, royal. Cf. REALTY.] Royalty; sovereignty; sover
eign jurisdiction.

Régal'-ly, adv. In a regal or royal manner.

Régard', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REGARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REGARDING.
[Fr. regarder, from re, and garder, to guard, q. v.] 1. To observe; to notice or remark particularly. 2. To pay respect to; to treat as of pecul
iar importance. 3. To hold and treat; to look upon.

Syn. — To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; re
spect; esteem; estimate; value.

Régard', n. 1. Look; aspect; view; gaze. 2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest. 3. That view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration. 4. Re
spect; value; esteem; estimation.

Régard, v. t. To regard, as a mark of respect or favor. [fr. regarder, from re, again, back, and garder, to guard, q. v.]
Syn. — Consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment; reverence.

Régard'ant, a. 1. Looking behind. 2. (Her.) Looking behind or backward.

Régard'er, n. One who regards or observes.

Régard'ful, a. Taking notice; observing with care.

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Régard'ful-ly, adv. Attentively; heedfully.

Régard'less, a. Not looking or attending.

Syn. — Heedless; negligent; careless; indifferent; uncon
cerned; inactive; unobservant; neglectful.

Régard'less-ly, adv. In a regardless manner; heedle
ssly; carelessly; negligently.

Régard'less-ness, n. State or quality of being regarded
less; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

Syn. — Negligence; inattention; carelessness; heedless
ness.

Ré-gatt'a, n. pl. RE-GATT'AS. [It. regatta, rigatta, from riga, a line, row, O. H. G. riga, rige, N. H. G. regie.] A rowing race or regatta in which a number of boats are rowed for a prize.

Ré-gen-cy, n. [Lat. regencia. See REGENT, c.]
1. The office of a regent or ruler; authority, government.
2. Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a vicarous ruler.
3. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government.
Reha-bi-lik-ta-tion, n. Act of re-in-stating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

Re-hear-er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REHEARD; p. pr. & vb. re-heard] To re-hear; to try a second auditory; to rehearse; to state of being rehearsed; recital; narration. 2. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it. 3. To rehearse in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.

Syn. To recite; recitativo; detail; describe; tell.

Re-hears-al, n. One who rehearses or narrates.

Re-hear (re-hear), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REHEARD; p. pr. & vb. re-hearing; -he'rst; -he'rd] 1. Act of rehearsing, or state of being rehearsed; recital; narration. 2. The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it. 3. To rehearse in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation.

Syn. To recite; recitativo; detail; describe; tell.

Rehearsal (re-heer'sal), n. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything.

Reign (reign), n. [Lat. regnum, from rex, reiga, a king, fr. regere, to guide, rule.] 1. Royal authority; supreme power. 2. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor, possesses the supreme authority.

Syn. Royal; emperor; dominion; kingdom; power; influence; prevalence.

Reign (reign), v. i. [imp. & p. p. REIGNED; p. pr. & vb. re-igning] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power. 2. To be the ruling or dominating time; to prevail. 3. To have superior or uncontrolled domination.

Syn. To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

Re-im-burse (re-im'bourse), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RE-IMBURSED (re'-'imbursed'!) ; p. pr. & vb. n. RE-IMBURSING.] 1. To replace in business or trade, or pay back to. 2. To pay back to; to indemnify.

Syn. Refund; repay; make up; restore.

Re-imbursement, n. Act of repaying or refunding; payment.

Re-im-burses'er, n. One who re-imbuys or refunds.

Rejoin (re-join'), v. n. [Lat. retinax, Lat. reticinum, from re- joinere, to hold back. 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, &c. 2. An instrument of curbing, restraining, or governing.

Rejoiner (re-join'er), n. [imp. & p. p. RE-JOINED; p. pr. & vb. n. REJOINING; -join'er.] 1. One who joins together. 2. To join again; to unite after separation.

Syn. To answer to a reply; to join.

Re-joi'der (re-jo'id'er), n. 1. An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer. 2. (Law.) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Syn. See Reply.

Re-joi'nt', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RE-JOINTED (re-join'ted; re-joinin'g); p. pr. & vb. n. RE-JOINTING.] 1. To re-unite the joints of; 2. Specifically, to fill up the joints of, as stones in building.

Re-judge (re-judge), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RE-JUDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. RE-JUDGING.] To judge again; to re-examine; to review.

Re-ju-ve-nate, v. t. [Lat. re, again, and juvenis, young, youthful.] To render young again.

Re-ju-ve-nate, v. n. To make young again; to rejuvenate.

Re-ju-ve-na'tion, n. A becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated; rejuvenating.

Re-lapse (re-lapse), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RE-LAPSED; -lapse'd; p. pr. & vb. n. RE-LAPSEING.] 1. To kindle again; to set on fire anew. 2. To excite or arouse anew.


Re-lapse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RE-LAPSED (re-laps'd; re-laps'in); p. pr. & vb. n. RE-LAPSEING.] 1. To slip or slide back. 2. To fall back; to return to a former state or practice; generally in a bad sense.

Re-lapse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RELAPSED, p. pr. & vb. n. RELAPSEING.] 1. To recant; to retract; to recite; to tell over. 2. To ally by connection or kindred.

Syn. To relate; report; detail; describe.

Re-late (re-lat'), v. t. To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer.

Re-lat'er, n. One who relates, recites, or narrates.

Relate (relate), v. t. 1. Act of relating, also, that which is related; narrative of facts. 2. State of being related or of referring; relative quality or condition. 3. Connection by consanguinity or affinity. 4. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity.

Syn. Recital; rehearse; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; consanguinity; affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.
Re-linquisher, n. One who relinquishes.

Re-linquish-ment, n. The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a c. etc. [See the verb.]

Rél-i-quant, n. [L. Reliquiary, reliquiae, from reliquis. See RELIC and INFRA.] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

Rél-i-sh, v. t. [Fr. relié, to give a pleasing flavor to. To give a pleasing flavor to; to give pleasure; gratification, or satisfaction. 2. To have a flavor.

Rél-i-ship, n. [See the verb.] 1. A pleasing taste. 2. Enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. 3. Savoir; quality; or excellence of taste; or for; fondness. 5. The smallest perceptible quantity; tinge.

Rél-i-sh-ful, adj. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to render it more palatable.

Sén-si, v. t. Taste; savour; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto; liking; delight.

Rél-i-sh-a-b-le, a. Having an agreeable taste; worthy of being relished.

Rél-i-sh-ant, v. t. [R. Relucient, relucutus, from re, again, against, and lucrari, to struggle.] To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance.

Rél-i-tance, n. State or quality of being reluctant; hesitation of mind.

Rél-i-tant, a. [Lat. relucta, p. relucutare. See RELUCTANCE; reluctance against; or reluctance in the heart.

Rél-i-tant, a. [Lat. reluctare, from re, again, and lucrari, to struggle.] Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance.

Rél-i-tate, v. t. [See the verb.] Average; unwilling; loth; disinclined; backward; contrary.

Rél-i-tate-ly, adv. In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

Rél-fume, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RELIFMED; pr. v. & vb. n. RELIFYING.] [Parx. re and le.] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainties of facts.

Rél-ify, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RELIFIED; pr. v. & vb. n. RELIFYING.] [Parx. re and le.] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainties of facts.

Rél, v. t. [tr. & intrans. to stay, to remain, Gr. μένειν.] 1. To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised. 2. To continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity.

Rél-ly, a. To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sojourn; dwell; abide; last.

Rél-in, n. 1. That which is left; relics; remainder; —chiefly in the plural. 2. Specifically, a dead body; a corpse; —only in the plural. 3. The literary works of one who is dead.

Rél-minder, n. 1. Any thing that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part. 2. (Law.) A remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate.

Rél-mind, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMINDED; pr. v. & vb. n. REMINDING.] [Lat. rememorare, from re, again, and meminare, to remind, from memin- eur.] 1. To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised. 2. To continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity.

Rél-mind-ed, a. [Imp. & p. p. REMEMBERED; pr. v. & vb. n. REMINDING.] To apply a remedy or cure to; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like.

Rél-mend, v. t. To help; relieve; aid; help; assistance.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.

Rél-mi-er, n. 1. A在家 who manages. 2. State of being remembered, or held in mind; memory; recollection. 3. A mark, which signifies that a thing is in mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir.
REMISSIBLE, a. Capable of being remitted or forgiven.
REMIS'SION (mish'un), n. [Lat. remissio, fr. remissère, remission.] See REMIT. 1. Act of remitting, surrendering, or giving up. 2. Especially, discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation. 3. (Med.) A temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.
SYN.—Pardon; forgiveness; abatement; release; discharge.
RE-MIS'SLY, adv. In a remiss or negligent manner.
RE-MIS'SNESS, n. State of being remiss; want of ardor or vigor; want of punctuality; slackness; negligence.
REMIT', v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REMITTING.] To remit; to send back, to chide, relax. See REMISE.] 1. To send back; to refer. 2. To give up; to surrender; to resign. 3. To relax in intensity; to abate. 4. To forgive. 5. To transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like.
SYN.—To relax; release; abate; relinquish; pardon; absolve.
RE-MIT', v. i. To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated.
RE-MIT'TAL, n. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.
RE-MIT'TANCE, n. (Com.) Act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place. 2. The sum or thing remitted.
RE-MIT'TENT, a. Having remissions from time to time.
RE-MIT'TER, a. [L. remittere, remitens, p. pr. of remittere, to send back.] One who remits or makes remittances. 2. (Law.) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before.
RE-MIT'TOR, n. [O. Fr. remettant, remettant, p. pr. of remettre, to send back.] One who makes a remittance.
SYN.—Reside; rest; remains; remainder.
RE-MÖÖ'D, v. t. To mold or shape anew; to make over; to remodel.
RE-MÖÖ'R, n. One who remodels.
RE-MÖÖ'NING, n. 1. Act of expostulation. 2. The terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproach.
RE-MÖÖ'RANT, a. Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory.
RE-MÖÖ'NING, n. One who remonstrates.
RE-MÖÖ'NING, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMONSTRATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REMONSTRATING.] [Low Lat. remonstrare, remonstratum, from Lat. re-, again, back, and monstrare, to show.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceeding.
SYN.—To expostulate; reprove.—We expostulate when we unite argument and entreaty to dissuade some one from the course he is pursuing. We remonstrate, we go further, and show or set forth, in the strongest terms, the danger or the guilt of the proceeding. We remonstrate with a person, and against the course he has adopted.
RE-MÖÖ'NING-S'TOR, n. One who remonstrates.
RE-MÖÖ'RSE', n. [L. remusurus, from Lat. remusurus, remusurus, to bite again or back, to torment, from re-, again, back, and mordere, to bite, re-, the keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt.]
SYN.—Compunction; regret; anguish; compassion. See COMPUNCTION and REGRET.
RE-MÖÖ'FU'L, a. Full of remorse or compunction. 2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [Obs.] 3. Pliable. [Obs.]
RE-MÖÖ'RSELESS, a. Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress.
SYN.—Upbiting; pitiless; relentless; unrelenting; implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage.
RE-MÖÖ'RSELESS-LY, adv. Without remorse.
RE-MÖÖ'TE, n. [compar. REMOTER; superl. REMOTEST.] [Lat. remotus, distant. See REMOVED.] 1. Removed to a distance; not near; far away; —said in respect to time or place. 2. Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; —in various figures of speech. 3. SYN.—Far; foreign; alien; primary; abstracted; slight; insignificant.
RE-MÖÖ'TE'LY, adv. In a remote manner; at a distance; in space, time, consanguinity, and the like.
RE-MÖÖ'TE'NESS, n. State of being remote or distant in time, space, or consanguinity; distance.
RE-MÖÖ't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. REMOVING.] To make away. 2. To remove; to re-ascend. 3. SYN.—Abatis; n. The capacity of being removable from an office or station.
RE-MOV'A-ble, a. Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another.
RE-MOV'A-BLY, adv. Act of removing from a place and station; or, &c. 2. Act of remediating or taking away. 3. State of being removed; change of place. 4. Act of putting an end to.
SYN.—Dismission; migration; displacing; departure; death.
RE-MÖÖ'VE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMOVED; p. pr. & vb. n. REMOVING.] [Lat. removere, from re, again, back, and movere, to move.] To cause to change place; to move away from the position occupied. 2. To cause to cease to be; to cause to cease to be, hence, to banish. 3. To carry from one court to another.
SYN.—To displace; dismiss; depose; set aside; banish; emigrate.
RE-MÖÖ'VÉ, v. i. To change place in any manner, or to make such a change in place.
RE-MÖÖ'VE, v. i. State of being removed; removal. 2. State of being removed. 3. That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make way for something else. 4. Distance or space through which any thing is removed; interval. 5. A step in attending to any small duty or service. SYN.—Removal; departure; step; space; distance, &c.
RE-MÖÖ'VÉR, n. One who removes.
RE-MÖÖ'NÉR, a. Capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.
RE-MÖÖ'NÉ-AT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMUNERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REMUNERATING.] [Lat. remuneratum, remuneration, from re, again, back, and munere, to give, present, from munus, munusis, a gift, present.]
RE-MÖÖ'NÉR, v. t. To remunerate; to compensate; to repay; to reimburse.
RE-MÖÖ'NÉ-AT'ION, n. 1. Act of remunerating. 2. That which is given to remunerate. SYN.—Remuneration; compensation; repayment; satisfaction; requital.
RE-MÖÖ'NÉR-A-TIVE, a. Intended or fitted to remunerate; yielding a proper remuneration.
RE-MÖÖ'NÉR-A-TO-RY, a. Affording remuneration. RE-MÖÖ'NÉ, a. [Lat. remunere, from re-, the kidneys or reins.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.
RE-NARD, n. [From H. Ger. Reinhard, 0. H. Rugin- hart, Reinhard, Reinhard, strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a celebrated German epic poem.]
RE-NÄS'CENT, n. The state of being reawakened, or of being brought to life again.
RE-NÄS'CENT, a. [Lat. renascens, p. pr. of renasci, to be born again, from re-, again, and nasco, to be born.]
RE-NÄS'SENCE, n. Springing or rising into being again; reproduced. 2. Able or likely to be re-born, renewed, or reproduced; rejuvenated.
RE-NÖÖ'NÉRE, n. [Fr. rencontrer, Eng. re- and encon- trer.] 1. A meeting of two persons or bodies. 2. Hence, a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement. 3. A sudden contest without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties.
SYN.—Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.
RE-NÖÖ'NÉR, v. i. To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish.
RE-NÖÖ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENT; p. pr. & vb. n. REN- DERING.] A. S. rendan, rendre, to cut, rend, Teol. rendi, rendu, to split, destroy. 1. To separate, divide, or cut up with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder. 2. To part or tear off forcibly. SYN.—To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; fracture; crack; split.
RE-NÖÖ'NÉ, a. One who rends or tears.
RE-NÖÖ'NÉ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RENDERING.] [Low Lat. renderere, from Lat. reddere, with a base,-red-, from re-, again, back, and dare, to give.] 1. To return; to pay back; to restore. 2. To inflict, as a retribution. 3. To give on demand; to surrender. 4. Hence, to furnish, to contribute. 5. To make up; to state; to deliver. 6. To cause to be, or to become. 7. fod, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chase, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, linger; this.
RÉPAYER

To translate from one language into another; to interpret; to explain in another expression; to others, the meaning, spirit, and full effect of. To boil down and clarify.

RÉendant-able, a. Capable of being rendered.

RÉendez-vous, n. [pl. [Rare.] RÉendez-vous-És (rëdy-vu-zÔ-zœ). [Fr. rendez-vous, render yourselves, repair to a place.] 1. A place for meeting. 2. Especially, the appointed place for troops, or for the issue of a fleet, to assemble. 3. A meeting by appointment.

RÉendez-vous (rëdy-vu-z), v. t. [imp. & p. r. RÉENDEZ-VOUSÉ; p. pr. & vb. n. RÉENDEZVOUSING.] To assemble, or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, and the like.

RÉendez-vous (rëdy-vu-z), v. t. To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

Ré-en-gânde, n. [Low Lat. rengatatus, from renagare. See renegare.] See infra.] One faithless to principle or party; especially, (a.) An apostate from a religious faith. (b.) One who deserts from a military or naval post, a deserter. (c.) A common vagabond.

Ré-en-voi-r (rê-en-vO), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RÉENVOIE; p. pr. & vb. n. RÉENVOUING.] To bring back, or recall, out of the air, as fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government. 2. Translation; rendering.

Ré-en-voyé, n. m. [Low Lat. renegatus, from renegare. See renegare.] See infra.] One faithless to principle or party; especially, (a.) An apostate from a religious faith. (b.) One who deserts from a military or naval post, a deserter. (c.) A common vagabond.

Ré-en-voyé (rê-en-vO), v. t. To make over as new; to give new life to. 2. To begin again. 3. To repair, or renew to the last extent of perfection. 4. To furnish again. 5. To teach. To make new spiritually; to implant holy affections in the heart.

Syn. — To renovate; transform; repair; rebuild; re-establish; re-establish, to organize; to repair.

Ré-en-voyé (rê-en-vO), v. i. To be made new; to grow or come alive again.


Ré-en-voyé-ment (rê-en-vO-mMont), n. The act of renewing; act of forming anew. 2. That which is renewed.


Ré-en-voyé-er (rê-en-vO-er), n. One who renews.

Ré-en-voyé-er (rê-en-vO-er), v. t. To renew; to restore, or repair; to make good; to make new; to supply; to form, form. 1. Having the form or shape of a kidney. 2. (Bot.) Having the form of a section of a kidney.

Ré-en-nil-te (rê-en-nil-te), n. State of being resilient; resistance; elasticity.

Ré-en-nil-te (rê-en-nil-te), v. t. To make resilient; to renovate; to reform; to renewed; to renovate; to renew; to repair; to rebuild; to re-establish; to organize.

Ré-en-nil-te-nt, a. Lat. renitens, p. pr. of renitére, to strive or struggle against, to resist. 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it. 2. Persistently opposed.

Ré-en-net, n. [A.-S. geriman, to curdle or coagulate, fr. rıının, rennan, to run.] The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

Ré-en-neté, n. [fr. p. pr. RENOUNCÉ; p. pr. & vb. n. RENOUNCING.] [Lat. renunciare, from ren, again, back, and nunciare, to announce.] 1. To declare against; to resist, or to stifle a claim. 2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to give up.

Syn. — To cast off; disown; dishon; deny; abjure; abandon; forsake; renounce; reject; to renounce a profession; to renounce the world. We abjure when we make it publicly known that we give up a thing finally and forever; as, to abjure one’s claims; to renounce a profession; to renounce the world. We disown when we make it publicly known that we give up a thing finally and forever; as, to disown one’s father; to disown one’s claims; to disown a profession; to disown the world.

Ré-en-nou-cé, n. A state of being known and talked of; fame; celebrity.

Ré-en-nou-cé, adj. Celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur.

Syn. — Famous; famed; distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful. See Famous.

Ré-en-nou-r, n. [From re, again, and Lat. renmen, name.] The state of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity.

Ré-en-nou-ré, adj. Celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur.


Ré-en-nou-ré, n. From rend. 1. An opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force. 2. A schism; a separation

RÉPAY

Syn. — Figure; breach; rupture; tear; dissection; breach of contract.

Rént, n. [From Lat. redditus, p. l. of redire, to give back, to pay; A.-S. rent. See REND.] 1. A certain periodic profit in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in retribution for the use. 2. Capital invested in public funds, stocks, &c. [French usage.]

Rént, t. v. [imp. & p. p. RENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RENTING.] To grant, lease, or lend land or real estate for rent. To be leased or let for rent. To grant, lease, or lend land or real estate for rent. To be leased or let for rent. [sion of.

Rént-a-ble, a. Admitting of being rented.

Rént-al, n. [L. renta, rent. A schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, &c.; a rent-roll.

Rént'er, n. One who rents or leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

Rént'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. RENTING.] From Lat. rent, again, back, and in-renter, to draw into or along, from in, into, in, and here, to draw.] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw.

Rént-é-roll, n. A list of rents; a rental.


Syn. — Renunciation; disownment; disavowal; disavow; disown; quit; resign; renounce; recantation; denial; abandonment; relinquishment.

Ré-ørgan-zi-tion, n. The act of organizing anew.

Ré-ørgan-ze, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RE-ORGANIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. RE-ORGANIZING.] To organize anew; to re-organize; to organize, as a military body; to organize, as a business concern.

Rép, a. [Prob. a corruption of rib.] Formed with a surface closely corded, or of a cord-like appearance.

Rép, n. A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small flecks of silver.


Ré-pâr, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. REPAIRED (re-pår); p. pr. & vb. n. REPAIRING.] To repair; to make good; to make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for.

Syn. — To restore; recover; renew; amend; mend; restore; recruit.

Ré-pâr, n. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation.

Ré-pâr, v. i. [Lat. reparare, to return to one’s country, to go home again, from re, back, and patria, native country.] To go; to take one’s self; to resort.

Ré-pâr-a-bile, a. Capable of being repaired; capable of repaired; repairable; repairable.

Ré-pâr'er, n. One who repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Ré-pâr-a-ble, a. [Lat. reparabilitus.] Capable of being repaired; capable of repaired; repairable; repairable.

Ré-pâr-a-tion, n. 1. Act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state. 2. State of being repaired. 3. That which is done or made in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage.

Syn. — Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends.

Ré-pâr-a-tive, a. Tending to repair; to restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect, or make good.

Ré-pâr-a-tive, n. That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Ré-pâr-a-trade, n. [Fr. repartie, from repartie, to reply, to depart again, to divide from, re, again, and partir, to part, depart, a smart, ready, witty reply.

Syn. — Retort; reply. See RETORT.

Ré-pâr-a-trade, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. REPARATED (re-på-jed); p. pr. & vb. n. REPARTING.] To make smart and witty reply.

Ré-pâs, n. [Fr. repas, from repas; to eat, from re, again, and pas, to move back.]

Ré-pâs, v. t. To pass or travel back; to pass a second time.

Ré-pâs, n. 1. To pass or travel back; to pass a second time.

Ré-pâs, n. [Lat. repastus, from Lat. repassare, to feel again, from re, again, and passare, pastare, to pasture, feed.] 1. Act of taking food. 2. That which is taken as food; a meal; a dinner. 3. In a recomposed manner.

Ré-pây, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. REPAID; p. pr. & vb. n. REPAYING.] To pay back. 2. To make return or requital for. 3. To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt.
Syn. — To refund; restore; return; recompense; compensate; reimburse; repay; refund; remunerate. Re-pay-able, a. That is to be repaid or refunded. Re-pay-ment, n. 1. Act of paying back; re-imbursement. 2. The money or other thing repaid. Re-pé-ny, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REPEINED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPEILING.] [Lat. re and appellare.] To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority. Syn. — To abolish; revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; repeal. n. 1. A law or rule that has been declared void; properly speaking, a law is repealed only by a legislature which has the power to do so. An edict or power of at least similar scope is required to repeal a royal charter or the vesting orders of the Scottish Parliament. 2. A voice of the restoration of the Edict of Nantes, and of the agitation which so long carried on for the repeal of the Irish Union. Re-pé-né, a. Revocation; abrogation. Re-pé-né-ble, a. Capable of being repealed. Syn. — Repevable; abolifiable; voidable; reversible. Re-pé-né-ble-ness, n. Capability of being repealed. Re-pé-rés, n. One who repeals or seeks a repeal; specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union with Great Britain and Ireland. Re-pé-té, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REPEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPEATING.] [Lat. repetere, from re, again, and pere, to fall upon, to attack.] 1. To go over a second time; to do, to make, attempt, or utter again. 2. To do or say what one has already done or said. Syn. — To recite; iterate; renew; recite; relate; rehearse; recount. See REPEATER. Re-pé-té, n. 1. Act of repeating; repetition. 2. That which is repeated. 3. That which is to be repeated. 4. (Miss.) A mark, or series of dots, placed before and after a passage to be repeated in performance. Re-pé-ti-tion, n. Again and again; indefinitely. Re-pé-té-er, n. One who, or which, repeats; specifically, (a) One who recites or rehearse. (b) A watch that strikes the hours at will at the touch of a spring. (c) A figure of speech that may be discharged many times in quick succession. Re-pé-té, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REPELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPELLING.] [Lat. repellere, from re, back, and pelere, to drive back; to shun, to evade.] 1. To encounter or assault with effectual resistance, as an encroachment. Syn. — To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse. Re-pé-léncé, n. Quality or capacity of repelling; resistance; deflection; reflection. Re-pé-lent, a. Driving back; able or tending to repel. Re-pé-lent, n. That which repels or scatters. Re-pé-léer, n. One who, or which, repels. Re-pé, a. [Lat. repens, p. pr. of repere, to creep.] Creeping, as a plant. Re-pé-ré, v. i. [imp. & p. p. REPENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPENTING.] [Lat. repentire, from lat. re, again, and penite, to repent, from penitent, from penitum, punishable. Gr. sunevy.] 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do. 2. To change the mind or course of conduct on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred. Re-pé-té, v. t. To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow. Re-pé-de-nance, n. Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; seen for what one has done or omitted to do; especially, contrition for sin. Syn. — Contrition; repentance; penitence; contriteness; compunction; remorse; contrition and regret. Re-pé-riant, a. Incited or inciting to repent; sorry for sin. 2. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin. Re-pé-riant, n. One who repents; a penitent. Re-pé-né, n. One who repents. Re-pé-re, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REPELED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPEILING.] To people anew; to furnish again with inhabitants. Re-per-eus-sion (-ish'un), n. [Lat. repercussionis, from repercussio, repercussion, rebound, reverberate.] We receive, we receive, we receive, to strike through and through, from per, through, and quater, to shake, heat, strike.] Act of driving back; reverberation. Re-pé-revé, a. 1. Having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. 2. Driven back; reverberated. Re-pé-to-ry, n. [Lat. repertoire, from repere, to find again, and surrender.] A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found. 2. A treasury; a magazine. Re-pé-ténd, a. [Lat. repetundus, from repetere, to re-
RE-produc'tion, n. Act or process of reproducing.

RE-produc'tive, a. Pertaining to, or employed in, reproduction. Reproductive organs, sexual reproduction. See RE-produce,n.

RE-pro'fess, n. [From reprofe.] Expression of blame or censure; censure for a fault.

Syn. — Admonition; reprehension; chiding; reprimand; reproach.

RE-prov'a-ble, a. Worthy of reproving; deserving censure.

Syn. — Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible.

RE-prov'able, n. The act of reproving, or that which is said in reproving; reproof.

RE-pro've, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REPROVED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPROVING.] [Fr. reprovero, Lat. reprovere. See REHIVEY.] To chide as blameworthy to the face; to accuse as guilty.

Syn. — To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure; reprehend. To mislead by a false direction; to cause to be in error.

RE-pri-me, n. A person who reproves another.

RE-pré'tile, a. [Lat. reptilis, from repere, reptum, to creep.] 1. Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs. [Obs. in present day English.] In Lat., the term is used to describe the reptiles.

RE-pri'tile, n. 1. An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs. [Zool.] 2. (Zool.) A vertebrate animal, oviparous, like birds and fishes, cold-blooded, like fishes, and air-breathing, like birds. 3. A groveling or very mean person.

RE-ti-lan, a. Belonging to the reptiles.

RE-pu'blic, n. [Lat. republica, from res, a thing, an affair, and publica, public, public.] A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth.

RE-pu'bliean, a. 1. Pertaining to a republic. 2. Consistent with the principles of a republic.

RE-pu'blie-an, a. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

RE-pu'blie-an-ism, n. 1. A republican form or system of government. 2. Attachment to a republican form of government.


RE-pu'blie-an-ize, v. t. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published; specifically, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

RE-pu'blie-an-plish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REPUBLIEANIZED (re-pu-bli-ized); p. pr. & vb. n. REPUBLIEANIZING.] To publish anew; often specifically applied to the publication in one country of a work first published in another.

RE-pu'blie-an-istic, a. Admitting of republication; fit or proper to be put away.

RE-pu'blie-ate, v. t. (imp. & p. p. REPUBLIEATED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPUBLIEATING.) [Lat. republitate, republiation, from re, again, agnus, a lamb, to be ashamed.] 1. To cast off and disavow. 2. To put away; to divorce. 3. To refuse any longer to acknowledge or to pay.

Syn. — To renounce; discard; reject; disclaim.


RE-pu'blie-ator, n. One who repudiates.

RE-pu'g-nance, a. Act of opposing, or state of being repugnant.

RE-pu'g-nan-cy, n. repugnant; opposition or contrariety, as of mind, passions, principles, &c.

Syn. — Aversion: reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; enmity; hostility; irreconcilability; contrariety; inconsistency. See AVERSION.

RE-pu'g-nant, n. [Lat. repugnans, p. pr. of repugnare, from re, again, against, and pugnare, to fight.] Opposite; contrary; hostil; inconsistent; and also distasteful in a high degree; offensive.

Syn. — Opposed; adverse; irreconcilable; inhated.

RE-pu'g-nant-ly, adv. In a repugnant manner.

RE-pu'lose', n. [Lat. repulse, from repellere, resplitum.] 1. Condition of being repelled or driven back. 2. Act of repelling or driving back. 3. Refusal; denial.
Ré-sâle', n. A sale at second hand; a second sale.

Ré-sând', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESCINED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESCIND.] [Lat. rescindere, from rescindere, to cut, split.] 1. To cut off, to abrogate. 2. Specifically, to vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority.

Syn. — To revoke; repeal; annul; recall; reverse; vacate; revoke.

Ré-sâg-siôn (rez-sun'), n. [Lat. resisiô, from rescindere, to rescind. — See supra.] Act of rescinding, abrogating, annul- ling, or vacating.

Ré-sâg-sy, a. Tending to rescind; having power to cut off or to abrogate.


Ré-sçu-a-tâ-el, a. Capable of being rescued.

Ré-sçu-e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESCUED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESCUING.] From Lat. rescuere, again, back, and executare, to shackle or to drive out, from ex, out, and guaterae, to shake. To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil.

Syn. — To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; save.

Ré-sçu-e, n. Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, captivity, or any peril.

Ré-sçu-e-r, n. One who rescues or rescues.

Ré-sçuâ-le'ri, n. [Lat. rescuarius, rescuare, to rescue.] A place where one rescues.

Ré-sçu'â-le, n. [Lat. rescuarius, rescuare, to rescue.] A place where one rescues.

Ré-sçu-e-nent, m. 1. Act of setting or composing again. 2. State of settling or subsiding again.

Syn. — To settle again; to become new.


Ré-sçu-e'ri, n. A second seizure; act of seizing again.

Ré-sçu'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESERVED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESERVING.] To seize again, or a second time.

Ré-sçu'e-r, v. t. [L. reservare, to reserve, as lands and tenements which have been demised.] To reserve. To retain possession of, as lands and tenements which have been demised.

Ré-sçu'mblance (-szâm'ble), n. [See RESemble.] 1. State of resembling or being like. 2. That which resembles, or is similar.

Syn. — Likeness; similarity; similitude; resemblance; representation; image.

Ré-sçu'mble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESEMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESEMBLING.] [Fr. ressembler, from re, back, and sembler, to seem, to resemble, from Lat. similare, simulare, to imitate.] 1. To be like; — said of one thing as compared with another, to be similar to; — said of two or more objects with respect to one another. 2. To liken; to compare.

Ré-sçu'nt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESENTING.] From Lat. re, again, and sentare, to feel.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at.

Ré-sçu'nter, n. One who resents.

Ré-sçu'ntment, n. 1. Act of resenting. 2. Displeasure; indignation; irritation.

Syn. — Anger.—Resentment, etymologically, is that resen- ting, that is, feeling injured, which is an actual feeling when we think ourselves wronged. Pride and selfishness are apt to ag- gravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity, and dammation is the result of the term. Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be moved, and hence the expressions bitter or insoluable resentment.

Ré-sçu've-tion, n. [Lat. reservatio. — See RESERVE.] 1. Act of reserving, or keeping back. 2. Something withheld. 3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools. [Amer.] 4. (Law.) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not in esse before.

Syn. — To reserve; to set apart; to keep; to put in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose.

Ré-sçu've-r'a-ry, n. A place in which things are reserved or kept.

Ré-sçu've-râ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESERVED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESERVING.] To reserve, set apart, from, re, again, and servare, to keep.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose.

Syn. — To keep; to withhold.

Ré-sçu've-râ', n. Act of reserving or keeping back. 2. That which is reserved. 3. Restraint of freedom in words or actions, A tract of land reserved or set apart for a particular purpose. 5. (Military) A body of troops kept for an exigency.

Syn. — Reservation; retention; limitation; backwardness; obscurity; unlikeness; shyness; coyness; modesty.

Ré-sçu've-râ-ry, p. a. Reserved from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank.

Syn. — Reserved; cautious; backward; cold; shy; coy; reticent.

Ré-sçu've-râ-ly, adv. With reserve; cautiously.

Ré-sçu've-râ-ness, n. The state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom.

Ré-sçu've-râ, One who reserves.

Ré-sçu've-râ'vât (rez-suv-ri'), v. i. [See RESERVE.] A place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted; a cistern; a basin.

Ré-sçu've-râ, v. t. & p. r. & vb. n. RESETTING. 1. (Print.) To set over again, as a page of matter. 2. To furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment.


Ré-sçu'tle, v. i. To settle in the gospel ministry a second time; to install again as a minister.

Ré-sçu'tle-me'n, n. 1. Act of settling or composing again. 2. State of settling or subsiding again.

Syn. — To settle again; to become new.

Ré-sçu'tle, v. t. & p. r. & vb. n. RESIDING.] [Lat. residere, from re, again, back, and sedere, to sit.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one’s dwelling or home. 2. To have a seat or fixed position to be or be as an attribute or element.

Syn. — To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; live; domiciliate; domicile.

Ré-sçû'dence, n. 1. Act of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time. 2. The place where one resides.

Syn. — Domiciliation; inhabitation; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; inludation; habitation; mansion.

Ré-sçû'dent, a. Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continued length of time; fixed, residing.

Ré-sçû'dent, n. One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. 2. A public minister who resides at a place.

Ré-sçû'dent, n. A resident. — [foreign court.]

Ré-sçû'din-ry (-zhûn'ri), n. Having residence.

Ré-sçû'din-ry, n. (-zhûn'ri), n. One who resides.

Ré-sçû'din-ry, n. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Syn. — Inhabitant; inhabit; dweller; sojourner.

Ré-sçû'der, n. One who resides in a particular place.

Ré-sçû'der, v. t. Remaining, remaining in a place.

Ré-sçû'd-ru-ry, a. [See infra.] Pertaining to the residue, or part remaining.

Ré-sçû'du-ry, n. The person to whom the residue of personal estate is becoming.

Ré-sçû'du, n. [Lat. residuum, fr. residuus, that is left behind, remaining, fr. residere, to remain behind.] That which remains after a part is taken. 2. Balance or remainder of a debt or account.

Syn. — Rest; remainder; remain; balance; residue.

Ré-sçû'du-im, n. [Lat. See supra.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue.

Ré-sçû'nu (re-zûn'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESIGNED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESIGNING.] [Lat. resignare, from re, again, back, and signare, to sign.] By a formal act; to yield to another; hence, to yield; to give up. 2. To withdraw, as a claim.

Syn. — To abdicate; surrender; submit: leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce. — To resign is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding it all had secured; hence, it may be formal and deliberate surrender. To resign quit is less formal, but always implies that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired. Resignation may be what we once held as considered by us as an office, employment, &c. We speak of resigning a claim to the advantage that we have sought or enjoyed, or of relinquishing a subject we had been desirous of, or relinquishing some right or privilege, &c.

Ré-sçû'nation, n. 1. Act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, wish, or the like. 2. State of being resigned or submissive.

Ré-sçû'nation, n. Succession; succession of a relinquishment; forsaking; abandoning; abdication; renunciation; submissiveness; acquiescence; endurance. See Patience.
RESIGNED ("kind"), p. a. Submissive; not disposed to murmur.

RESPOND-ER (re-sān'-ər), n. One who responds.

RESPONDENCE, n. Act of springing back, or of re-

RESPOND-EN, n. bounding.

RESPOND-ENT, a. [Lat. resistentis, p. pr. of resistere, to

leap, push back, or go up again, to press, to

spring.] Inclined to leap or spring back; rebounding.

RESPOND-ENT, a. [Lat. resistentis, p. pr. of resistere, to

rebound.]

RESPOND-ER (re-sān'-ər), n. Act of springing back; resilience.

RESPOND-ER, n. [Lat. resista, prob. alluded to Gr. ἀπερίχω, to

push, to flow.] A solid, infallible substance, of

vegetable origin, a non-conductor of electricity, and

soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential of

Essential oil.

RESIGN-ER, a. [Lat. resina, resin, and ferre, to bear.] Yielding resin.

RESIGN-ING, a. Purling the qualities of resin, or rendering itself habitable to, or a vessel, or a kind.

Resinous electricity, electricity which is excited by rubbing

bodies of the resinous kind; — called also negative electricity.

RESIST- (re-sīst'-), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESISTED; p. pr. &

vb. a. RESISTING.] [Lat. resistere, from Lat. re,

again, and sistere, to stand.] 1. To stand against. 2.

To strive against; to act in opposition to. 3. To coun-

teract as a force by inertia or reaction.

RESIST-ANCE, n. 1. Act of resisting. 2. Quality of

not yielding to force or external impression.

SYN.—Opposition; refusal; hindrance; check; thwart;

defeat.

RESIST-ANT, a. One who, or that which, resists.

RESIST-ANCE, n. 1. Opposition or parrying. 2. Qual-

ity of being resistible.

RESIST-BIL-ITY, n. Quality of being resistible.

RESIST-BL-IE, a. Capable of being resisted or of re-

sisting.

RESIST-IBLE, a. Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

RESIST-LESS, a. [Lat. resolubilis. See RESOLVE.] Ad-

mitting of being resolved or melted.

RESIST-LESSLY, adv. In a resolute manner; with fixed

purpose; firmly; steadily; boldly.

RESIST-LESSNESS, n. The state or quality of being resis-

tive; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshakeable firm-

ess.


Act, operation, or process of resisting; as, (a.) Act of

springing back. Had elements into liquid parts or parts. (b.)

The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed

question, or difficult problem. 2. State of being re-

sisted, made clear, or determined. 3. That which is

resistible. (c.) Sometimes, to melt. 2. To dis-

solve and reduce to a different form. 3. To reduce to

simple or intelligible notions; to make clear or certain;

to give form to; to perceive or understand. 4. To form or

constitute by resolution, vote, or determination.

5. (Math.) To solve, as a problem; to find the an-

swer to, or the result of. 6. (Med.) To disper-

se or scatter.

SYN.—To dissolve; analyze; explain; unravel; disentangle.

RESOLVE, v. t. 1. To be separated into its component

parts, or distinct principles. 2. To melt; to dissolve.

3. To form a resolution or purpose.

SYN.—To determine; decide; conclude purpose.

RESOLVE', n. 1. Act of resolving or making clear.

That which has been resolved on or determined; decisive

conviction; final or official determination; legislative

act or declaration.

RESOLVED-NESS, n. Fixedness of purpose; firmness.

RESOLV-ENT, n. 1. That which has the power of re-

solving, or causing solution. 2. (Med.) That which has

power to disperse inflammation.

RESOLVE-VER, n. One who resolves, or forms a firm pur-

pose.

RESO-NANCE, n. State of being resonant; act of re-

sounding.

RESOUN-ANT, a. [Lat. resonans, p. pr. of resonare, to

resound, q. v.] Able to return sound; engaged in re-

sounding; echoing back.

RESO-RBENT, n. [Lat. resorbens, p. pr. of resorbire, from

re, again, and sorbere, to suck or drink in.] Swallowing

up.

RESORT (re-sōr't), v. i. [imp. & p. p. RESORTED; p. pr.

& vb. n. RESORTING.] [Fr. ressortir, to go or come out

again.] 1. To go; to repair; to betake one's self.

2. To have recourse.

RESORT', n. 1. Act of going to, or making application;

a betaking one's self. 2. A place to which one betakes

himself habitually; or to which one returns.

RESORT-ER, n. One who resorts or frequents.


& vb. n. RESOUNDING.] [Lat. resonare, from re, again,

back, and sorbere, to suck or sound.] 1. To sound again,

or repeatedly. 2. To praise or celebrate with the voice

or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

SYN.—To echo; re-echo; reverberate; sound.

RESOUND', v. t. 1. To sound loudly. 2. To be filled with

sound; to ring. 3. To be echoed. 4. To echo or re-

verberate.

RESOUND', v. t. To sound again.

SOURCE, RESOR-CE, n. [Fr. source, from O. Fr.

resor-der, to spring forth or up again, from re, again,

and sourdre, to spring forth. See SOURCE.] 1. That from

which any thing springs forth; hence, that to which one

resorts, or on which one depends for supply or support.

2. pl. Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any prop-

erty that can be converted into supplies; valuable means

or capabilities of any kind.

SYN.—Expedit; resort; means; convenience; device.

RESPÉCT', n. [imp. & p. p. RESPECTED; p. pr. &

vb. n. RESPECTING.] [Lat. respectare, intons. form of

re-spective, respectum, to look back, to respect, from

re, again, back, and specere, speoere, to look, to view.] 1. To look back, or to regard as worthy of particular notice; to regard as worthy of particular notice. 2. To relate to.

SYN.—To regard; esteem; honor; reverence; venerate.

RESPÉCT', n. 1. Act of respecting, or noticing with atten-

tion. 2. Act of holding in high estimation. 3. pi.

An expression of respect or deference. 4. That which

respects or pertains to any person or thing. 5. Relation; reference.

In respect of, in comparison with; in reference to.

SYN.—Difference; respect; consideration; estima-

tion. —Those cases in respect of which, in most or all cases, he interchanged for the sake of variety. Some have endeavors to introduce the word "respect" and particularly, the question of a court, or the vote of an assembly. 4. (Math.) Act or process of solving; solution.

SYN.—Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolutions; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; integrity; boldness; purpose; re-

solve. See DECISION.

RESPÉCT', n. 1. One to two respects.

RESPÉCT-FUL, a. Marked or characterized by respect.

RESPÉCT-IV-ELY, adv. In a respectful manner; in a man-

ner comporting with due estimation.

RESPÉCT-IV-NESS, n. Respectability.

RESPÉCT-IV, a. Marked or characterized by being respectful.

RESPÉCT-IV-PERS, p. pr., but commonly called a preposition.

Having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning.

RESPÉCT'Y, a. [Fr. respectif; L. respectuosus. See

RESPECT.] 1. Noticing with attention; hence, careful;

warily; considerate. 2. Looking toward; having refer-

ence to; relative, not absolute. 3. Relating to partic-

ular persons or things, each to each; particular; own.

4. Fitted to awaken respect. [Obs.] 5. Rendering re-

spect; respectful. [Obs.]

RESPÉCT'-IV-ELY, adv. 1. As relating to each; partic-

ularly; as each belongs to each. 2. Relatively; not abso-

lutely. [Partially.] 3. As relating to each; in respect to private views. [Obs.] 4. With respect. [Obs.]

RESPÉLL', v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESPELLED, or RE-

SPELT; p. pr. & vb. n. RESPELLING.] To spell again.
Rétouché, v. t. (imp. p. & p. p. retroussé (108) ; p. pr. & vb. n. RETOUSSING). To improve by new touches. [Fr. ré-touche (1), ré-touche; L. reticere, to retrace : re-, back, + tectum, a covering, a shield.] -1. To trace back, as a line. 2. To trace back; to carry or conduct back in the same path or course; to reverse. 3. To trace back, as a text, a plot, to its source or original. 4. To trace back, as aFRétouc'tére, or FRét'o-trécte. 1. trot, or FRét'o-troct'ed, tro back, forward, and fr. ac, p. of frangere, to break.] (Bot.) Bentenward, as if it were by force, as if it were in a state of being retrograded; a going backward. Rétro-gréss/son, or Rétro-gréss/sion, n. 1. Tending or serving to move in a backward or contrary direction; contrary. 2. Declining from a better to a worse state. 3. (Astron.) Apparently moving backward, as a planet. Rétro-gréss/ed, or Rétro-gréss/ed, adj. RETROGRADED; p. pr. & vb. n. RETROGRADATION. [Lat. retrogradare, retrogradi, fr. retro, back, and gradi, to step, go.] To go or move backward. Rétro-gréss/son, or Rétro-gréss/sion, n. [Lat. retrogressus, fr. retrogradi. See supra.] The act of going backward, retrogradation. Rétro-gréss/ive, or Rétro-gréss/ive, adj. Going or moving backward. Rétro-spéct, or Rétro-spéct, v. i. [Lat. retrospect·rare, from retuum, back, and specere, to look.] To look back; to affect what is past. Rétro-spéct, or Rétro-spéct, n. View or contemplation of something past.

Syn. — Retrieve; review; re-survey; re-examination.

Rétro-spéct'ion, or Rétro-spéct'ion, n. Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

Rétro-spéct'ive, or Rétro-spéct'ive, adj. 1. Tending or fitted to look back; looking back. 2. Having reference to what is past.

Rétro-spéct'ive-ly, or Rétro-spéct'ive-ly, adv. By way of retrospect, as, for fallen back.

Rétro-vérs'ion, or Rétro-vérs'ion, n. A turning backward.

Rétro-vér't, or Rétro-vér't, v. t. [Lat. retro, back, and versare, to turn.] To turn backward.

Rétro-vér't, or Rétro-vér't, v. t. (imp. & p. p. retracted; p. pr. & vb. n. re-tracting.) 1. To retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to retire. 2. To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position.

Rétro-vér't, v. t. To lead at less expense.

Rétro-vér't, n. 1. Act of retracting or of stopping off; removal of what is superfluous. 2. Act of lessening or abating concern within, or other, to prolong the defense of the latter when the enemy has gained possession of it, or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain a capitulation.

Rétro-vér't, v. t. To bring, carry, or send back. 2. To repay. 3. To requite or compensate. 4. To give back in reply. 5. To report officially. 6. To render back a tribunal, or to an office.

Rétro-vér't, v. t. To restore; requite; recompense; payment; retribution.

Rétro-vér't, a. Tending to retribute; involving, pertaining to, retribution.

Rétro-vér'able, n. Capable of being retrived.

Rétro-vér'e, a. The act of retrieving.

Rétro-vér'e, v. t. (imp. & p. p. retracted; p. pr. & vb. n. re-tracting.) [Fr. retirer, to find again, to recover, fr. re, again, and trouver, to find.] To find gain; to restore from loss or injury. 2. To remedy the evil consequences of.

Rétro-vér'e, v. t. To recall; re-call; recall; restore.

Rétro-act', or Rétro-act', v. i. [Fr. Lat. retro, backward, back, and Eng. act.] To act backward, in re-verse or opposition.

Rétro-action, or Rétro-action, n. 1. Action returned, or action backward. 2. Operation on something past or preceding.

Rétro-act', or Rétro-act', v. t. A fitted or designed to retroact; affecting what is past; retrospective.


Rétro-cédre, or Rétro-cédre, v. i. [Lat. retrocedere, fr. retro, backward, back, and cedere, to go.] To go back.


Rétro-floxe, or Rétro-floxe, v. t. To be bent back, from re, again, back, and fléxe, to bend, to turn.] (Bot.) Suddenly bent backward.
Syn. — To communicate; disclose; divulge; unmask; unseal; uncover. — To show, manifest. — To throw open; to disclose; to reveal; to expose. — To make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be revealed; something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length divulged.

Revel (ré-vel), adj. [Fr. révéler, from révéler, to awake, to arrive, to awaken, and veiller, to awaken, to watch, from L. vigilare, to watch.] (MIL.) The beat of drum about break of day.

Revel in the United States service, commonly pronounced revell.

Revel, v. i. [imp. & p. p. REVELED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVELING.] [Fr. réveiller, to revive, to recover, to wake, from L. vigilare, to watch.] See REVIVE. — To be in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse; to revel.

Revel, n. A riotous feast; a carousal.

Revelation, n. 1. Act of revealing, or disclosing or discovering, to others, what was before unknown to them. 2. The word of God, as revealed. The last book of the New Testament; the Apocalypse.

Reveler, n. One who revels.


Revelry, n. Act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity.

Revenge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVENGED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVENGING.] [Fr. revenger, from re, again, and vindicare, to vindicate.] To revenge. — To inflict punishment in vindication of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury. 2. To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrongful, or malignant spirit.

Revenge; vindicate. See AVENGE.

Revenge, n. 1. Act of revenge; reprisal. — The disposition to revenge.

Revengeful, a. Full of revenge; wreaking revenge.

Syn. — Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; spiteful; malignant.

Revengeful-ly, adv. By way of revenge; vindictively.

Revengeful-ness, n. State of being revengeful.

Revenir, n. One who revenges.

Reville, n. [Fr. fr. from reve, to return, to proceed, from re, again, against, back, and venire, to come.] That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; income; hence, especially, the annual produce of taxes, customs, duties, &c., which a nation or state collects for public use.

Reversible, a. Tending to revealer; resounding.

Reversible, a. t. [imp. & p. p. REVERSEDBED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVERSING.] [Lat. reverberare, reverberation, from re, again, back, and verberare, to lash, whip, from berbar, a lash, whip, rod.] 1. To return or send back, as sound; to echo. 2. To reflect, as light or sound. 3. To return or send back, as sound.

Reversible, a. t. To resound. 2. To be driven back; to be expelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.

Reversible-A-Tion, n. Act of reverberating or sending back, especially the act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound.

Reve-ber-a-to-ry, a. Producing reverberation; actuating by reverberation; returning, or driving back.

Reverberate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVERBERED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVERBERING.] [Lat. reverberare, from re, again, and verberare, to strike.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Revere, v. 1. To venerate; adore; reverence.

Reverence, n. 1. Continued manifestation of fear mingled with respect and esteem. 2. An act or token of respect or reverence. 3. State of being reverent; a disposition to reverence. — A title applied to reverent priests or ministers.

Syn. — Awe; honor; veneration; adoration. See AVEK.


Reverent, a. One who regards with reverence.


Reverend, a. [Lat. reverent, p. pr. of reveri. See REVERE.] 1. Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission. 2. Disposed to reverence; submissive; humble.

Reverential, a. Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

Reverent-ial-ly, adv. In a reverential manner; with reverence, or show of reverence.

Régrett, v. 1. [Fr. régret, from régret, to regret, dream.

Re-green-y, n. [Fr. révérer, to rever, to rave, to turn green, to turn round, a regular train of thoughts, occurring in musing or meditating.

Re-versal, n. [From reverse.] A change or overthrow.

Reversé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVERSED (rev-erst); p. pr. & vb. n. REVERSING.] [Lat. reverters, reversum, from re, again, back, and versare, to turn. Cf. REVERT.] 1. To turn back; to cause to return or depart. 2. To return; to change, totally. 3. To turn end for end, or upside down. 4. Hence, to overthrow; to subvert. 5. (Law.) To make void; to undo or annul for error.

Syn. — To overturn; to invert; to repeal; to revoke.

Reversè, n. 1. That which appears or is presented when any thing is reversed or turned back. 2. That which is directly opposed or contrary to something else.

3. Complete change; especially, a change from better to worse; misfortune. 4. The back side.

Reversè, a. Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.

Reversè-ly, adv. In a reverse manner; on the other

Reversè-er, n. One who reverses.

Reversible, a. Capable of being reversed.

Revert, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVERTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVERTING.] [Lat. reverters, from re, again, back, and versare, to turn.] 1. To turn back, or to the contrary; to reverse. 2. To drive or turn back; to reverberate.

Revert, v. i. 1. To return; to fall back. 2. (Law.) To return to the proprietor, after the determination of a particular estate granted by him.

Revertér, n. One who, or that which, reverts. 2. (Law.) Reversion.

Revertible, a. Capable of being reverted.

Reversion, n. Being reverted; changing; reversing.

Revery, n. See REVERIE.

Reves-t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVESTING.] [Lat. revestire, from re, again, and vestire, to clothe.] To vest again with possession or office.

3. To lay out in something less flattering than money.

Revest, v. t. To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former state.

Revesting, n. [Fr. revêttemment, the lining of a ditch from revêtir, to clothe. See REVEST.] (Fort.) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a slope steeper than the natural slope.

Review (re-vi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVIEWED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVIEWING.] To go over and examine critically or deliberately, as (a.) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover the excellence or defects of. (b.) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, &c.

Review, n. [Fr. revue, from revue, p. p. of reviir, Lat. revidere, to see again, from re, again, and Fr. voir, Lat. videre, to see.] 1. A second or repeated view; a retrospective survey. 2. (Lit.) A critical examination of new publications, with remarks, criticisms, &c.

3. (MIL.) An examination or inspection of troops under arms, by a general or commander, for ascertaining the state of their discipline, equipments, &c. 4. A periodic or periodical containing examinations or analyses of new publications.

Syn. — Re-examination; resurvey; retrospect; review; reconsideration; reissue; reversion; review;

Review, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVIEWED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVILING.] To treat as vile or common; to assail with opprobrious language.

Syn. — To reproach; vilify; upbraid; calumniate.
Re-vil-ler, n. One who reviles another.

Re-vi-sal, n. Act of revising, or re-examining for correction.

Re-vi-sal, n. [imp. & p. p. REVISIT; p. pr. & vb. n. REVISITING.] [Lat. revidere, revisum, to see again, from re-, again, videre, to see.] To look at again; to re-examine; to look over with care for correction. 2. To review, alter, and amend.

Re-vi-sion, n. (Print.) A second proof-sheets; a proof-book, containing the first corrected proofs.

Re-vi-si-on-ist, n. One who revises, or re-examines for correction.

Re-vi-sion-ist (v-ihs'zh'n), n. 1. Act of revising; re-examination that which is revised.

Re-syn.- Examination; revision; review.

Re-syn-ial, adj. Pertaining to revision.

Re-syn-ary, n. Revisory.


Re-viv-al, n. Act of reviving, or state of being revived as, (a.) Renewed attention. (b.) Renewed performance of, or interest. (c.) Renewed interest in religion after indifference and decline. (d.) Re-animation from a state of languor or depression. (e.) Renewed pursuit or cultivation, or flourishing state of. (f.) Renewed prevalence of, as a practice or fashion. (g.) (Law.) Restoration of a thing that has been extinguished or destroyed; to renew.

Re-viv-al-ist, n. A minister of the gospel who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate for religious revivals.

Re-vive, v. i. [imp. & p. p. REVIVED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVIVING.] To come to life; to become re-animated or re-livgurated. 2. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.

Re-vive, v. t. 1. To bring again to life; to re-animate.

2. To recover from a state of neglect or depression. 3. To renew in the mind or memory; to awaken.

Re-vive-re, n. One who, or that, which revives.

Re-viv-i-fication, n. Renewal of life; restoration of life.

Re-viv-i-fi, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVIVIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVIVIFYING.] To cause to revive; to re-animate.

Re-vi-vi-sence, n. State of being revived; renewal of life.

Re-vi-vi-sen-e, n. Of life.

Re-viv-i-ty, n. Quality of being revivable.

Re-vivo, a. Capable of being recalled or revoked.

Re-vivo-ble, a. Quality of being revocable.

Re-vivo-cation, n. [Lat. revocatio, revocare, revocatum, from re-, again, back, and vocare, to call.] Act of calling back. 2. State of being recalled. 3. Recall; reversal.

Re-voko, v. i. [imp. & p. p. REVOKED (re-vökt); p. pr. & vb. n. REVOKING.] To pull by recalling or taking back; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act.

Syn.-Abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; reverse, as a charter. See Abolish.

Re-voko, v. i. (Card-playing.) To fail to follow suit; to renounce.

Re-vok-er, n. (Card-playing.) Act of revoking, or of neglecting to follow suit.

Re-völ, v. t. [Lat. revolvere, revolutum, to roll back. See REVOLVE.] 1. To turn away. 2. Hence, to renounce allegiance or submission.

Re-völ, v. t. [Lat. revolvere, revolutum, to roll back. See REVOLVE.] 1. To turn away. 2. To renounce allegiance or submission.

Re-völ, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVOLVED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVOLTING.] To put to flight; to overturn. 2. To do violence to; to shock.

Re-völ, v. t. Act of revolving; especially, a renunciation of allegiance and submission to one's prince or government.

Syn.-Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See Insurrection.

Re-völ-er, or Re-völ-er, n. One who revolts.

Re-völ-ition, n. [Lat. revolution. See REVOLVE.] 1. Act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; rotation. 2. Return to a point before occupied. 3. Space measured by the regular return of a revolving body over the period made by the regular recurrence of a measure of time, or by a succession of similar events. 4. A total or radical change. 5. (Astron.) The motion of any body or planet on a satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again. 6. (Geom.) The motion of a point, line, or surface, about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line a surface, and a moving surface a solid. 7. (Politics.) A revolt successfully or completely undertaken and accomplished.

Re-völ-ution-ai-ry, a. Tending or pertaining to a revolution in government.

Re-völ-ution-ist, n. One engaged in effecting a change of government.


Re-vól-ve, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVOLVED; p. pr. & vb. n. REVOLVING.] [Lat. revolvere, revolutum, from re-, again, back, and volvere, to roll, turn round.] 1. To turn or roll round on an axis. 2. To move round a center.

Re-vól-ve, v. t. 1. To cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate. 2. Hence, to turn over and over; to reflect repetitively.

Re-vól-ver-en-ty, n. State, act, or principle of revolving.

Re-vól-ver, n. One who, or that which, revolves; specifically, a fire-arm with several loading chambers or barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis and be discharged in succession by the same lock.

Re-vól-lusion, n. [Lat. revolusio, from revellere, revolutum, to pluck or pull away, from re-, again, back, and volvere, to roll, pull.] Act of holding or drawing back; marked repugnance or hostility.

Re-vól-vive, v. A. Tending to revulsion; repugnant.

Re-war'd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. REWARDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REWARDING.] [Fr. rewarde, rewarerrer. Norm. Fr. regarder.] See GENDRON.] 1. To give in return, whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense. 2. Hence, to repay; to reimburse; to compensate.

Re-war'd, n. 1. That which is given in return for good or evil received; especially, that which comes in return for some good; a token of regard. 2. (Law.) Compensation or services.

Syn.-Remuneration; remuneration; pay; requital; retribution; punishment.

Re-war-dable, a. Capable or worthy of being rewarded.

Re-war'der, n. One who rewards or recompenses.

Re-yard, or Réy-nard, n. [See RENARD.] A fox.

Rhab-do-logy (rhab'-lo-), n. Same as RABDOLOGY, q. v.

Rhab-do-man-ey, n. Same as RABDOMANCY, q. v.

Rhap-so-dic, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, Rhap-sody.

Rhap-sod-ical, a. [Synonym of Rhap-sody.] Rhap-sod-ical, Rhap-sody; unconnected.

Rhap-sod-sis, n. 1. (Antiq.) One who recites or composes a rhapsody; especially, one of whose profession was to recite the works of Homer and other Hellenic epic poets. One who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner, with great excitement or affection of feeling.

Rhap-so-dy (rähp'sö-), n. [Gr. ῥαπασδία, from ῥάπασδος, to speak siltly or stammerly, as in a fit of violence, or with the porportion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time, as a book of Homer was rehearsed by a rhapsodist. 2. A wild, rambling composition or discourse.

Rhine, Rhine (rähn'), a. (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, or along the river Rhine.

Rhine, Rhine, n. Wine made from the vineyards along the Rhéth-o-rie (rêth'o-rik), n. [Gr. ῥήθορια (sc. τεχνή), from ῥήθορον, a rhetorical, and τέχνη, a craft.] 1. Art of elegant and accurate composition, especially in prose. 2. Science of oratory; art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force. 3. Artificial eloquence, as opposed to that which is real. 4. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

Rhe-to-ric-al (rê-thö-rïk'-l), a. Of, pertaining to, or involving rhetoric; rhetorical.

Rhe-to-ric-al-ly (rê-thö-rü-") adv. In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric.

Rhe-to-ro-clah (rê-thö-ro-lë-ch.), n. One who applies one of the rules of rhetoric, or who is conversant with the principles of rhetoric.

Rhe-to-ro-clah, n. One who teaches the art of rhetoric. 2. An artificial orator, as opposed to one who is genuine.

Rhegm (rëhm), n. [Gr. ῥῆγμα, from ῥῆειν, to flow.] 1. A thin liquid, usually secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh.

Rhegm-a-tic (rëgm'-a-tik), n. [Gr. ῥήγματικός, from ῥῆγματικός, to have or suffer from a flux, from ῥῆγμα. A, Æ, &c., long; ä, é, ë &c., short; care, far, äsk, all, what; ère, vgl, ërm, pique, firm; sön, or, dö, wolf,
RHEUMY. [Med.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body.

Rheugy (rhi-gi), n. Pertaining to, abounding in, or causing, rheum.

Rhin’no (rin-no), n. [Scot. rinse, W. arian.] Gold and silver, or money. - [Can.]

Rhinoceros (rhi-no-ker’os), n. A large, shaggy, horned, and nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., and characterized by having sharp horns, stronger (sometimes two) on the nose.

Rhin’no-plas’tie, a. [Gr. πίς, πύς, the nose, and πλαστός, fit for molding, from πλάσω, to mold, form.] Forming to the nose.

Rhin’no-plas’tic, y, n. [See supra.] (Surg.) The process of forming an artificial nose, by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

Rhit-zō’mā (ri-tō’mā), n. [Gr. ῥίζωμα, that has taken root, from ῥίζω, to make to take root, pass. to take root, from ῥίζα, a root.] (Bot.) A creeping stem or branch, forming an extensive growth, beneath the surface of the soil and partly covered by it.

Rhi’di-ām, n. [From Gr. ῥίδω, the rose; so called from the rose-colored substance of its stalk.] (Chem.) A metal of a white or yellow color, resembling the common luster, and very hard and brittle. It is used for forming the nibs of gold pens.

Rho’dō-se’drōn, n. [Gr. ρόδόσεδρον, i.e., rose-tree, from ρόδος, rose, and σέδρος, tree.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs or small trees, having stramineous evergreen leaves, and beautiful rose-colored or purple flowers.

Rhō’do-mon-tāt’è, n. The same as Rhodomontade.

Rhōmb (ro’mb), n. [Lat. rhombus, Gr. ῥόμβος, from ῥέμβω, to turn.] (Geom.) A figure of four equal sides but unequal angles.

Rhōmb’ic (ro’mb’ik), a. Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhōmb’oid (ro’mb’oid), a. Having the shape of a rhomb.

Rhōb’os (ro’bos), n. [Gr. ῥόβος, rhomb, and ἐλος, shape;] (Geom.) An oblique-angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

Rhōmb’oid (ro’mb’oid), a. Having the shape of a rhomboid.

Rhōmb’ous (ro’mb’us), n. The same as Rhomb.

Rhōmb’bār’b (ro’mb ‘bār’b), n. [Gr. ῥόμβαρβ, and ἱψαρθος, foreign, strange, Per. & Ar. rūswān, Syr. rūsārin.] A plant of several species of the borage family. All the species of this common species are much used in cookery: the roots of several other species furnish a valuable cathartic medicine.

Rhōmb’o-ri’x (ro’mbo ri’k); (Naut.) Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian; a rhumb-line.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail continuously on one course.

Rhōmb’-line, n. (Naut.) The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

Rhyme (rim), n. [O. Eng. rhyme, rime, ryn, from O. H. Ger. hrim, rim, series, number, A.-S. rim, id.] 1. Poetry. 2. (Pict.) Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses. 3. Verses, usually two, in rhyme, sometimes forming a couplet; or a versicle. A. (Mus.) A word answering in sound to another word.

Female rhyme, agreement in sound of the last two syllables of verses, the final syllable being unaccented, as in cadence, corresponding in sound with the penultimate syllables of verses, as in remain, complain, and the like.

Rhyme or reason, sound or sense.


Rhyme (rim), v. t. 1. To put into rhyme. 2. To influence by rhyme. (fig.) To make rhymes; to influence by rhyme.

Rhym’er (rim’’er), n. One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

Rhym’ster (rim’’ster), n. One who makes rhymes; a poor or mean poet.

Rhyme (rīm) or Rhīm, n. [Gr. ῥήμα, Lat. rhēma, a word, a phrase; of time, to make short portions by a regular succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, dancing, or the like. 2. (Mus.) Movement in musical time, or the periodical recurrence of accent. 3. A division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of passages and recensions of the same word or syllables. 4. The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Rhy’mic, or Rhymi’cal, n. Pertaining to Rhym’ic, or Rhymi’cal, rhythm.

Rhy’al, n. See Rhincus.

Rib, n. [A.-S. ribb, ribb, L. rībus, ribis, rīppa, rippa, ribb, rippa.] 1. (Anat.) One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity. 2. That which resembles a rib in form or structure, as a piece of timber which forms the strengthening of the side of a ship. (b.) (Arch.) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, or a cornice. (c.) (Bot.) A petiole attached to a leaf of a leaf. (d.) A prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth.


Rible’d, a. Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

Rible’d-ry, n. The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; obscenity.

Ribband, n. To adorn with ribbons; to ribbon.

Ribb’and, n. See Ribbon.

Ribbon, n. [Fr. ruban, orig. a red ribbon, from Lat. rubens, red, p. p. rubīns, rubīnus, red, p. p. of rubère, red.] 1. A fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin. 2. A narrow strip or shred. 3. pl. The reins, or laces, by which a horse is guided and held. (Canter or Coloq.)


Ribbon’cast, v. t. To beat soundly; a burlesque word.

Rīga, n. [Ar. ʿarās, arūs, Lat. oryza, Gr. αἰολία, πριτῶν.] (Bot.) A plant cultivated in all warm climates; and its seed, which forms an important article of food.

Rip’-pā’t,” n. A kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is said to be made from the pith of a plant.

Rich, a. [comp. Rich; superl. Richest.] 1. Abounding in material possessions; possessed of an unusually large amount of property. 2. Hence, in general, well supplied. 3. Affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile. 4. Composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; luscious valued. 5. Able to execute or perform with qualities; also, highly seasoned or flavored. 6. Not faint or delicate; vivid; bright. 7. Full of sweet and harmonious sounds. 8. Abounding in beauty.

Richness, n. The state of being rich; the state which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, and the like.

Syn.—Wealthy; affluent; opulent; ample; copious; abundant; fruitful; costly; sumptuous; precious; generous; luxurious.

Rich’es, n. pl. [Fr. richesse.] 1. That which makes one rich; abundant possessions or treasures. 2. That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, and the like.

Syn.—Wealth; opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance.

Rich’ly, adv. In a rich manner; with riches; plentifully; abundantly.

Rich’ness, n. 1. The state of being rich. 2. That which constitutes any thing rich; any good quality existing in abundance.

Rick, n. [A.-S. rīc, a heap, Icel. rāk, li., brykgis, to heap, erect.] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sheltered with a covering of some kind.

Ricken’ts, n. pl. [Prob. fr. A.-S. rīg, rīc, back, spine; C.f. Ger. ricken.] A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, deformed ribs, tubuid abdomen, short stature, feeble bones, and with tooth together with clear and often premature mental faculties.

Ricket’-y, a. 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feebly in the joints; imperfect; weak.
Ricchoet (rik’-shō’-ē, rik’-shō’-ē), n. [Fr.] 1. Be
ing or falling away with a moderate velocity; of a ball, etc. \(^2\) (Gen.) The firing of guns, or howitzers, so as to cause the balls or shells to rebound or roll along the ground on which they fall.

Rid (rīd), v. t. To free; to deliver; to clear; to disen
cumber. To get rid of; to free one’s self from.

Ridance, n. 1. The act of riding or freeing; de
givance; a clearing up or out. 2. The state of being rid or free; freedom; escape.

Ridden, p. p. of ride. See RIDE.

Rid-hall (rīd’-hāl), n. [A.S. rid, rid, es, a slave; A.-S. hriddan, O. H. Ger. rītha, rīvera, a slave; A.-S. hriddan, to sift, winnow.] A slave with coarse meshes, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, &c.

Rid, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIDDEN; p. pr. & vb. n. RIDDING.] 1. To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle. 2. To perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle.

Riddle, n. [A.S. rīdel-, O. H. Ger. rīttal, rītstal, from A.-S. redan, Ger. räten, to counsel or advise, also to guess. Cf. READ.] 1. Something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma. 2. Any thing or person puzzling or puzzling.

Riddle, v. t. To solve; to explain; to unriddle.

Riddle, v. t. To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enig
matically.

Riddler, n. One who speaks in riddles, or ambiguously.

Ride, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIDDEN; p. pr. & vb. n. RIDING.] [A.-S. rīdan, Icel. Rida, Riddha, O. H. Ger. Rittan.] 1. To be carried on the back of any animal; of a horse in a carriage. 2. To be borne on or in the water. 3. To be supported in motion; to rest on something. 4. To manage a horse well. 5. To support a rider, as a horse.

Ride, v. t. 1. To mount on, so as to be carried. 2. To manage insolutely at will. 3. To cause to ride; hence, to carry. [Viaugur.]

Syn. — Drive. — Ride originally meant (and it is so used through the Bible) to be carried either on horse

back or in a vehicle of any kind. At present, in England, drive means to ride in most cases; in motion in a carriage as, a drive round the park, while ride is appropriated to a manner on a horse, so that a ride on horseback would be tautology. This distinction, though gaining ground in America, does not prevail among us to any considerable extent.

Ride, n. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

Rideau (ri’d-yō’), n. [Fr., from ride, wrinkle, fold, curl, rider, to ride, fold, fold, crisp, curl, from O. H. Ger. ridean, garidan, to twist, or A.-S. urdan, Eng. writhie.] A small mound of earth.

Rider, n. 1. One who rides. 2. An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders. [Eng.]

3. An addition to a manuscript or other document, in
erected after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an addition to a bill of lading.

Ridg, n. [A.-S. hryg, hrygg, trice, back, pediment; Icel. hryggr, O. H. Ger. hrück, N. H. Ger. Rücken, allied to Gr. πρόχος, the back, a ridge.] 1. The back, or top of the back. 2. The top or upper part of any elongated elevation, great or small, as of a mountain, house, or the like.

Ridge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIDGING.] 1. To form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges. 2. To wrinkle.

Ridge-pole, n. (Arch.) The timber or board forming the ridge, or upper angle, of a roof.

Ridge, n. 1. A ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

Ridicule (riv’d-i-ku’l), n. [A.-S. rihtirim, from ridicule, laughable, from ridere, to laugh.] 1. The expression of laughter, especially when mingled with contempt. 2. The power of making others laugh, which excites contempt with laughter.

Syn. — Satirical; wit: banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibes; sneer.


Syn. — Sardonic; sarcastic; satirical; satirical.

Ridicul-ous-ly, adv. One who ridicules.

Ridicul-ous-ness, n. Quality of being ridiculous; laughableness.

Riding, n. 1. The set of one who rides.

2. A road made for the diversion of riding. 3. [Corrupted from trudging or trudging, third part of the name jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided.]

Riding-hood, n. A hood used by females when they ride; a kind of cloak with a hood.

Riding-school (rik’-ing-sko’-l), n. A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

Ri-dō-tto, n. [It., from L. Lat. reductus, a retreat.] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing.

Rife, a. [A.-S. rīf, ride, prevalent, Icel. rif, munificent.] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.

Riffly, adj. In a rife manner; prevalently.

Riftless, n. Quality of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Rift, n. [See Riff. It. rufa-ruffa, Prov. It. ruffe-ruffa, scramble.] Sweeps; refuse; the lowest order of society.

Rifle (rif’l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIFLED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIFLING.] [O. H. Ger. rīflan, to pluck, to saw, rifl, rīlla, a sawing deck.] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to carry off. 2. To strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

Rifle, n. (rif’l), n. [Ger. rīflan, rīflen, rīflen, rīflan, to chamber, groove.] 1. A gun, the inside of whose barrel is grooved with spiral grooves or flutes, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion, and great precision.

2. A whetstone for a scythe. [Amer.]

Rift, v. t. 1. To groove; to channel; especially, to groove internally by spiral channels. 2. To groove, as a scythe, with a rifle.

Riffle-man, n.; pl. RIFFLE-MEN. A man armed with a rifle.

Rifer, n. One who riles; arouses.

Rif, n. [From drive, to rout.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleat; a fissure. 2. A foiling place.

Rift, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIFTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIFT.

ing.] To cleave; to rive; to split.

Rift, v. t. To burst open; to split.

Rig, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIG.

ging.] 1. To dress; to clothe; especially, to clothe in an odd or fanciful manner. 2. To furnish with appa
ratus or gear; tackling.

Rig, n. 1. Dress; clothing; especially, odd or fanciful clothing. 2. The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel. 3. A sporting trick; a frolic.

Rig’-a-don, n. [Fr. rigadon, rigaudon, so called from the refrain, ric-din-don, of an old dancing song.] A gay, brisk dance, performed by one couple.

Rig-gation, n. [Lat. rigatio, from rigare, to water.] The washing of linen.

Rig’ger, n. 1. One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of a ship. 2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.

Rigging, n. Dress; tackle; especially, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

Rig (rit), n. [A.-S. rīht, riht, Goth. roths, Icel. retri, Lat. rectus, p. q. of retro, to keep straight; to guide; to rule.] 1. Straight; not crooked; hence, most direct. 2. Upright; erect; not oblique. 3. According with truth and duty; deserving; just; true. 4. Fit; suitable; proper. 5. Characterized by; proper; actual; unquestionable. 6. Passing a true judgment; not mistaken or wrong. 7. Not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous. 8. Being on the same side as the right hand. 9. Well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly. 10. Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the mouth of a river. 11. Designed to be placed or worn outward. 12. (Math.) Upright from the base; having an upright axis.

Right and left, in both or in all directions; on all sides. [Colloq.]

Syn. — Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; equal; proper; becoming.

Right (rit), adj. 1. In a right manner; especially, in a right or straight line; directly. 2. According to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice.

3. According to any rule of art. 4. According to fact or truth. 5. In a great degree; very. 6. Very; extremely; prefixed to titles.
RIGH

Right (rit), n. 1. That which is right or correct; as, (a.) A straight course; adherence to duty. (b.) A true statement; adherence to truth or fact. (c.) A just judgment; justice; uprightness; integrity. 2. That to which one has a claim; as, (a.) That which one has a natural claim to exact. (b.) That which one has a legal or moral claim to do or to exact; legal power; authority. (c.) That which justly belongs to one; title; claim; property; interest. (d.) Privilege or immunity granted by authority. 3. That which is on the right side, or opposite to the left. 4. The outward or most finished surface.

To set to rights, to put to rights, to put into good order; to adjust; to regulate; as, to set to rights out.
Risk, n. [From Lat. resuscere, to cut off.] 1. Hazard; peril; sometimes the degree of danger. 2. (Com.) Liability to loss in property. (b.) That which is liable to loss.

To run a risk, to incur hazard. —To take a risk, to assume danger; hazard; expose. See DANGER.

Risk, n. [Imp. & p. p. RISKED (risked); p. pr. & vb. n. RISKING.] 1. To expose to risk, hazard, or peril.

To hazard; peril endanger; jeopard; venture.

Risk'er, n. One who risks or assumes risk.

Risk'y, a. Attended with danger; hazardous. [Amer.]

Rite, n. [Lat. ritus.] Formal act of religion, or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage.

Syn. —Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

Ri-tor-nel'to, a. [It. ritorno, ritornare, return, from lat. ritornare, return.] (Mus.) (a.) A short introductory or concluding symphony to an air. (b.) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage.

Ri-tu-al, a. [Lat. ritualis, from ritus, a rite.] 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, rites; ceremonial; ceremonial; formal. 2. Prescribing rites.

Ri-tu'al, n. A member of the (presumably) divine service in a particular church or communion. 2. A book containing the rites to be observed.

Ri-tu'al-Ism, n. 1. Prescribed forms of religious worship. 2. Observance of prescribed forms of religion. 3. Confidence in mere rites or external ceremonies.

Ri-tu'al-ist, n. One skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual.

Ri-tu'al-ly, adv. By rites, or by a particular rite.

Riv'al, n. A rival, a competitor, or one of the party having the same brook in common, rivals, from rivalis, to belong to a brook, from rivus, a brook.] One in pursuit of the same object as another.

Syn. —Competitive emulator; antagonist.

Riv'al, v. t. Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.

Riv'al, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. RIVALED; p. pr. & vb. n. RIVALING.] 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain a certain object in opposition to. 2. To strive to equal or exceed; to emulate.

Riv'al-ry, n. Act of rivaling, or state of being a rival; rivalry.

Syn. —Competition; contestation; rivalship; strife. See EMULATION.

Rive, v. t. [Imp. RIVED; p. p. RIVED, or RIVEN; p. pr. & vb. n. RIVING.] 1. To break, split, cleave, rend. (a.) To break (a stone, walls, etc.) (b.) To break (a body) into small pieces.

Rive'ry, n. Act of breaking, or state of being broken.

River, v. t. [Imp. River'd; p. p. River'd, or River'd.] 1. To break, split, cleave, rend. (a.) To break (a stone, walls, etc.) (b.) To break (a body) into small pieces.

Riv'er'd, a. Supplied with rivers.

Riv'er'-hóirse, n. The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

Rivet, v. t. [Fr. rivet, a rivet; rivet, to rivet, 1st. rivadre.] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread.


Riv'er'd, a. Supplied with rivers.

Riv'er'd, a. Supplied with rivers.

Roach, n. [A.-S. róca, a ridgeling, ridge, crest, lane pathway; route; passage course.—Way is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a highway is literally one raised for the sake
of dryness and convenience in traveling; a road (from ride) in way; a street. Via in Latin (via strata) is etymologically a paved way, as early made in towns and cities, and hence the word is distinctively applied to roads of considerable settlements.

Road, n. [Either from A-S. rād, or from Icel. reiða, preparation, equipment, fitting out (of ships).] A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadway.

Roadside, n. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore.

Roadster, n. 1. (Naut.) A vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay. 2. A horse fitted for traveling.

Roady, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROADED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROADING.] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or design.

Roam, v. t. To wander; range; stroll; ramble; stray.

Roam'er, n. To range or wander over.

Roamer, n. One who roams; a wanderer; a rover.

Rōan, n. [Fr. roan, Sp. roano, from Lat. raurus, gray-purple."


Rōar, v. i. [imp. & p. p. ROARED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROARING.] [A-S. rōan, Prov. Ger. rōren, rören, rören, O. H. Ger. rōren, rōren.] 1. To cry with a loud, full, continued noise, or commotion. 2. To cry with a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, and the like. 3. To engage in riotous conduct; to be disorderly. 4. To laugh loudly and continuously.

Rōaring, adj. riotous; riotous; a loud continuous noise, as of billows, a wild beast, or the like.

Rōav'n, v. i. One who, or that which, roars; specifically, a riotous fellow; a roaring boy.

Rōby, n. [From Goth. rōba, rōba, a continuous sound, as of a beast, or of one in distress, anger, mirth, and the like.

Rōast, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROASTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROASTING.] [O. H. Ger. rōstjan, O. Fr. rōster, N. Fr. rōtir, H. armorter, W. rhositer.] 1. To cook, dress, or prepare, as meat for the table, by exposure to heat, before the fire. 2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat. 3. To dry or parch by exposure to heat. 4. Hence, to heat violently, or to expose to unnecessary heat.

Rōast, v. i. To be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire; to be roasted.

Rōast, n. That which is roasted.

To ride the roast, to take the lead; to dominate; a phrase of uncertain origin.

Rōast, a. [For roasted.] Roasted.

Rōast'er, n. 1. One who roasts meat. 2. A contrivance for roasting.

Rōck, n. A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Rōck'sty'bal, n. (Min.) Limpid quartz.

Rōck-a-wāy, n. A low, few-storied, two-storied pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Röck'le, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROCKED (rōkèd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROCKING.] [Icel. rökstað, waving, rocking; A-S. rōken, to wave, rock, shake, etc. O. H. Ger. rökjan, to move, push, pull.] 1. To move backward and forward as a body resting on a support beneath. 2. To put to sleep by rocking; hence, to still; to quiet.

Rōck, v. t. 1. To be moved backward and forward; to rock; to totter.

Röck'le-al'um, n. The purest kind of alum. See ROCKLE-ALUM.

Rōck-a-wāy, n. A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Rōck'sty'bal, n. (Min.) Limpid quartz.

Röck'le, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROCKED (rōkèd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROCKING.] [Icel. rökstað, waving, rocking; A-S. rōken, to wave, rock, shake, etc. O. H. Ger. rökjan, to move, push, pull.] 1. To move backward and forward as a body resting on a support beneath. 2. To put to sleep by rocking; hence, to still; to quiet.

Rōck, v. t. 1. To be moved backward and forward; to rock; to totter.

Röck'le-al'um, n. The purest kind of alum. See ROCKLE-ALUM.

Rōck-a-wāy, n. A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Röck'sty'bal, n. (Min.) Limpid quartz.

Röck'a-wāy, n. A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Röck'sty'bal, n. (Min.) Limpid quartz.

Röck'le, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROCKED (rōkèd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROCKING.] [Icel. rökstað, waving, rocking; A-S. rōken, to wave, rock, shake, etc. O. H. Ger. rökjan, to move, push, pull.] 1. To move backward and forward as a body resting on a support beneath. 2. To put to sleep by rocking; hence, to still; to quiet.

Rōck, v. t. 1. To be moved backward and forward; to rock; to totter.

Röck'le-al'um, n. The purest kind of alum. See ROCKLE-ALUM.

Rōck-a-wāy, n. A low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

Röck'sty'bal, n. (Min.) Limpid quartz.
ROMPISHNESS. n. The quality of being rompish; rudelessness; boisterousness.

ROOST, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROOSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROOSTING.] 1. To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

ROOSTER, n. [D., Fr. from roost, round.] [Written also RODATO.] 1. A species of lyre poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition, which occurs according to a fixed law. 2. (Mus.) A composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

ROÔNION (rû'n-yun), n. [Cf. Fr. rogon, roignon, kidney; from Lat. ren, renis.] From Fr. rogner, itch, mange, sebaceous disease.

ROOD, n. [See ROOD.] The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods.

ROOD, a. [S.-E. rûd, rod, cross. See ROOD.] A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it; or more generally of the Trinity.


ROOTLESS, a. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOTLET, n. A small root, covering, or shelter.

ROOT-TREE, n. The bough or branch of a tree.

ROOTER, n. [From Per. & Az. rokh, or rukh, a fabulous bird of enormous size and strength, and the rock or tower at chess; Skt. ratha, a car, a war-car.] (O. E. Wes.) One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board in the game of chess.

ROOT (27), n. [A.-S. hrôth, O. H. Ger. krôth, ruh, ruhwa, Icel. krôth, hrôth; Gr. O. Sax. roche, clattering, Gr. koph, Lat. cuneus, Eng. wedge, and Goth. wurkan, to crack, Icel. krôthak, crow, krangka, to croak.] (ORNIT.) A gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing in it being chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like.

ROOT, v. t. i. To cheat; to defraud.

ROOT, v. t. To squat or sit close.


ROOMINESS, n. State of being roomy; spaciousness; space.

ROOMY, a. Having ample room; spacious; wide.

ROOMY, a. [A.-S. hrôth, D. roost, root, rooster, to roost.] 1. The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch. 2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

ROOSTING. To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

ROOT, n. [Iceland & Fries., allied to Lat. radiz, Gr. rôza.] 1. (Bot.) The descending axis of a plant, which increases in length by growth at or near its end only, and which usually gives off similar branching parts, called roots. 2. An edible succulent root. 3. That which resembles a root as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; especially, (a.) An ancestor or progenitor; hence, an early race. (b.) A word from which other words are formed; a radical. (c.) The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about. (d.) (Math.) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. 4. That which resembles a root in position; the lowest place, position, or part.

ROOT, v. i. [imp. & p. p. ROOTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROOTING.] 1. To enter the earth, as roots. 2. To be firmly fixed or established.

ROOT, v. t. 1. To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or in the earthy or mealy, to the root deep or radical. 2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extinguish.

ROOT, v. t. [Icel. rôta, A.-S. wôtan, wôtan, to turn up with the mout, to root, wot, a snout, trunk.] 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as a swine. 2. To turn the earth with the snout, as a swine.

ROOT, v. t. To turn up with the snout, as swine.

ROOTER, n. One who, or that which, roots; one that tears up by the roots.

ROOTLET, n. A radicle; a little root.

ROOTY, a. Full of roots.

ROPE, n. [A.-S. & O. Fries. rôp, Icel. rep, Goth. rôp, rope.] 1. A large, stout, twisted cord, of less use, usually, than an inch in circumference. 2. A rope or string consisting of a number of things united.

ROPE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROPED (rôpt); p. pr. & vb. n. ROPEING.] To form into a rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread.

ROPE, v. t. To draw by, or as, by a rope.

ROPE-DRIVER, n. One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air.

ROPE-LEADER, n. A ladder made of ropes.

ROPERY, n. A place where ropes are made.

ROPE-WALK (-wak), n. A long, covered walk, or building where ropes are manufactured.

ROPE-LESSNESS, n. Quality of being ropelike; viscosity.

ROPY, a. [From rope.] Stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

ROPE-MAKER, (rôle-kôr), n. [Fr. rouelleur, from a Duc de Rouelle, who first introduced it.] A surcoat or button from top to bottom in front.

ROOFER-ROOFING, s. [Lat. rosifera, from ros, root, roots, and dext, and fere, to bear.] Generating or producing dew.

ROG, n. [Norw. rorvalus, a whale with folds.] (Zool.) A cetaceous mammal or whale resembling the common whale, but having a more slender body. It is characterized by longitudinal folds on the throat and under parts.

ROG-SEEDS, a. [Lat. rosacea, from rose, rose.] (Bot.) (a) Composed of several roots, arranged like those of the rose. 2. Pertaining to the rose family of plants.

ROGS, n. [Late. rosarium, a place planted with roses, from rosaria, of roses, from rose, a rose.] 1. A bed of roses, or a garden where roses grow. 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A series of prayers, and a string of beads by which they are counted.

ROGUE, n. [Lat. ros, allied to Gr. ῥόδος.] 1. A well-bred man plant and flower of many species and varieties. 2. A roseote. Under the rose (Lat. sub rosa, insecret: privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure—the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy and seclusion at entertainments, as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

ROGUE, v. i. [R. of rise.] See RISE.

ROGUE, n. [Lat. rosaceus, from roseus, prepared from rose, I. Late. rosaceous, ornamented with roses, from roseus, a rose.] 1. Full of roses; rosy. 2. Of a rose color, blooming.

ROGUE-BUG, n. (Entom.) A species of diurnal beetle, food, foût; ôrm, rûde, pull; ël, ëlës, call, echo; ëm, ët; ëg; exist; lîger, lîk; this.
Round, n. 1. That which is round, as a circle, a globe, a sphere. 2. A series of events ending where it began; a cycle. 3. A course of action or conduct, performed by a person in turn, or one after another. 4. A series of duties to be performed in turn, and then repeated. 5. A circular dance. 6. That which goes round a whole circle or company. 7. A rotation, as of an office; rotation. 8. The step of a ladder. 9. (Mus.) A short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of fugue in the unison. 10. (Mil.) A general discharge of fire-arms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once.

Round of beef, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Round, adv. 1. On all sides; around. 2. Circularly. 3. From one side or party to another. 4. By or in a circuit; back to the starting point. 5. Through a circle, as of friends or houses.

Round, prep. 1. On every side of; around. 2. About.

Roundabout, a. [p. p. ROUNDED; p. r. & vb. n. ROUNDING.] 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical. 2. To complete. 3. To make round and protuberant. 4. To move about; to go round.

Round, a. 1. Round and round; or round the whole globe or full.

To round to (Naut.), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

Round-a-bout, a. Indirect; going round; loose.

Roundelay, a. 1. A sort of surrout. 2. An armchair with a rounded back. 3. A jacket worn by boys, sailors, and others. (Amer.)

Roundel, n. [Fr. rondelle, a round, a round shield.] 1. A round form or figure; a circle; specifically, (a) A small circular shield, in the 14th and 15th centuries. (b) A circular spot; an ordinary in the form of a small circle. 2. (Mus.) [See ROUNDELAY.] A roundelay.

Roundelay, n. [O. Fr. rondelot, fr. rond, round.] A sort of ancient poem, in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense.

Roundabout, n. A Puritan; formerly so called from the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair.

Roundhouse, n. 1. A constable's prison. 2. (Naut.) A cabin or apartment in the after part of the quarter-deck. (b) A privy near the head of the vessel.

Roundly, adv. 1. In a round form or manner. 2. Openly; boldly; plainly. 3. briskly; with speed.

Roundness, n. 1. Quality or state of being round; cylindrical form. 2. Smoothness of flow. 3. Plainness; boldness; positiveness.

Round-stubbler, a. Having the shoulders projecting behind; round-backed.

Round, a. [imp. & p. p. ROUSED; p. r. & vb. n. ROUSE, arouse; Arouse.] 1. To wake from sleep or repose. 2. To excite to lively thought or action. 3. To awaken into activity, as the attention, or some passion, emotion, or faculty. 4. To put into motion; to agitate. 5. To startle or surprise.

Round, a. 1. To awake from sleep or repose. 2. To be excited to thought or action.

Round, a. [imp. & p. p. ROUSE; p. r. & vb. rouse; rouse; Arouse.] 1. To wake from sleep; to rouse; to rouse; to disturb; to vex.

Round, a. 1. A fashionably assembled, or large evening party. 2. A tumultuous crowd; a rabble. 3. An uproar; a noise.
things taken together; in the final result.—To let go by the nose; to let fly by the wind; to let escape, as lines, or to let that which they support fall suddenly and completely.

Rīn'a-gāte, n. [See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

Rīn'a-jī, n. One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive.

Rīn'a-why, a. 1. Fleeting from danger or restraint. 2. Accomplished by or during flight.


Rīne, n. [A.-S. rīn, a magical letter, a mystery, Icel. riða, a rook, O. H. Ger., Goth., & Sw. rīna.] One of the letters or characters of a peculiar alphabet in use among the Norsemen.

Rīnt, imp. & p. p. of rīng. See RING.

Rīng, n. [Ger. ringe, short, a thick piece of iron or wood, O. D. ronghe, roemme, a prop, support, Goth. hrugga, a rod.] 1. (Naut.) A floor timber in a ship. 2. One of the rounds of a ladder. 3. One of the stakes of a cart.

Rīn'ne, a. Of, or pertaining to, the Rūnes, or the language and letters of the ancient Norsemen. [brook.

Rūn-leit, n. [Dim. of Rūn.] A little run or stream; a watercourse.

Rūn-nei, n. [From run.] A rivulet or small brook.

Rūn'ner, n. 1. One who, or that which runs, a racer.

2. Hence, one employed to solicit custom, as for a steamboat, &c. [Bot.] A slender tree with running roots along the ground, and forming at its extremity roots and a young plant. 4. One of the curved pieces on which a sied or sledge slides.

Rūn-net, n. Same as RENNET, q. v.

Rūn'dat, n. [Ger. rūndat, an old cow, an old withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree, D. rundt, a bullock, an ox or cow.] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species.

Rūp'pee, n. [Hind. and Pers. ḍārya, ḍārā, silver, a rupee, from Skr. ḍāra, silver, wrought silver or gold, handsome.] A coin and money of account in the East Indies.

—The gold rupee of Bombay and Madras is worth about 47s. The silver rupee, coined by the E. I. Company at Calcutta, is worth nearly 40s.

Rūpt'sion, n. [Lat. ruptio, from ruptum, to break.] A breaking or bursting open; breach.

Rūpt'sion (53.), n. [Lat. ruptura, from Lat. ruptum, ruptum, to break.] 1. Act of breaking or bursting. 2. State of being broken or violently parted. 3. Breach of peace or concord; between nations, open hostility or war.

—(Med.) Hernia.

Syn.—Fracture; breach; break; burst; disruption; dislocation; fissure; rent; wound; breach; fissure; aperture.


Rūp'tale, a. [Lat. rurale, from rus, ruris, the country.] 1. Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town. 2. Pertaining to farming or agriculture.

Syn.—Rural refers to the country itself; as, rural scene, prospects, delights, &c. Rustic refers to the character, condition, taste, &c., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude.

Rūr'al-ist, n. One who leads a rural life.

Rūse (52), n. [Fr., from O. Fr. rûser, rehuser, to turn aside, to shuffle, alluded to refuse, refuser, refuse. See REFUSE.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Rūse, n. [From rice, rice, Lat. rūsum, allied to Goth. rass, red.] 1. (Bot.) A plant of many species, growing in wet ground. 2. The merest trifle; a straw.

Rūsh, v. i. [imp. & p. p. rushed (rushed); p. pr. & vb. n. Rushing.] [A.-S. hrisiæ, to shake, vibrate, hrisian, to push, hit, khrisian, to cast down, to shake, khrēðan, to rush, shake, fall down, Goth. hrisian, to shake, tec. rusca, to disturb.] 1. To move or drive forward with impetus. 2. (Slang.) To insinuate, and tumultuous rapidly. 2. To enter with undue eagerness.

Rūsh, v. t. To push forward with violence.


Rūsh'light, n. [ruff.] A rush-candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

Rūsh'ly, a. Accompanying with, or made of, rushes.

Rūsk, n. [Prob. from L. Ger. rusken, to creek, crackle.] A kind of light, soft cake, or a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

Rū's, or Rūss, n. 1. A Russian. 2. The language of the Russians. [dish color.

Rū'sset, n. [A dim. from Lat. russet, red.] Of a red.

Rū'sset, n. 1. A kind of apple of a russet color and roughish skin.

Rū'sset-y, a. Of a russet color; russet.

Rū'ssian (rū'shian or rū'shian), a. (Geogr.) Of, or pertaining to, Russia.

Rū'ssian (rū'shian or rū'shian), n. 1. (Geogr.) A native or inhabitant of Russia. 2. The language of Russia; Rus.

Rūst, n. [A.-S. rust, Icel. rýd, W. rheid, prob. from its color, and allied to red, ruddy, red.] 1. An oxide of iron which forms a rough, reddish coat on the surface of that metal; hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide. 2. That which resembles rust in appearance or effects; especially, rustlike fungi, like rustie fungi, rustie fungus, rustie growth, which forms on the leaves and stalks of many kinds of grain.


Rūst, v. t. 1. To cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust. 2. To impair by time and inactivity.

—(A.) A slender tree with running roots and young plant; from root to root; the country.

1. Pertaining to the country. 2. Rude; unpolished; coarse; plain; rude; simple; artless.

Syn.—Rural; inelegant; untasteful; awkward; rough; undecorated; homely. See RUD.

Rū'ttle, n. An inhabitant of the country; a clown.

Rū'ttle-ally, adv. In a rustic manner; rudely.


Rū'ttle-rip, v. i. To compel to reside in the country; to banish from a town or college for a time.

Rū'ttle-rip-ction, n. Act of rustieating; or state of being rusticated.

Rū'ttle-rip'ty, n. State of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

Rū'ttle-rip'tly, adv. In a rustic state.

Rū'ttle-rip'tness, n. The state of being rustic.

Rū'ttle (rū'tl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. rustled: p. pr. & vb. n. RUSTLING.] [A.-S. hristian, to rustle, hrēðan, a rustling, E. Ger. rasten, to settle in the throat. Cf. RATTLE.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rustling of silk cloth or dry leaves.

Rū'ttle (rū'tl), n. A quick succession of small sounds made by those moved by rushing, or rustling.

Rū'tty, a. [compar. rustier; superl. RUSTIEST.] 1. Covered or affected with rust. 2. Impaired by inaction or neglect of use. 3. Covered with a substance resembling rust; rustlike.

Rū't, a. [From Lat. rustus, a roaring, from rugire, to roar; so called from the noise made by deer in rutting time.] The population of animals, especially of deer.


Rū't, a. [Lat. rustic, rusta, rustic (se. via, se. rota). See ROUTE.] A furrow or track worn by a wheel.

Rū't, b-hā'g, n. [Bot.] A kind of grass.

Rūth, n. [From rue.] Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness. [Obs., except in poetry.]

Ruthless, a. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless.

Ruthless-ly, adv. In a ruthless manner; capably.

Ruthless-ness, n. The state of being ruthless; want of compassion.

Rū'tty, a. [From rut.] 1. Lustful. 2. Full of rust.

Rū't, n. [A.-S. rēp, rēg, Icel. regr, O. H. Ger. rocco, roocco, W. rēg, Lith. rugger, Russ. roshj.] A hardy plant, closely allied to wheat; also, the grain or fruit of this plant.

Rū't-grä'ss, n. [Bot.] A grass-like plant, sometimes cultivated for cattle in England; the darnel. (b.) A species of barley.

Rū't, n. [Ar. & Hind. rū'tā, a subject, tenant, peasant.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant;—so called in Hindostan.
S. (ess), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is called a consonant, and is often a symbol of a bilateral, from its hissing sound. It has two uses: one to express a mere hissing, as in *sin,* this; the other a vocal hissing or a buzzing, precisely like that of *z,* as in *muse,* wise, pronounced *weth,* as in *hiss,* the hissing sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by analogy, see Pronunciation, §§ 90-94.

Säh-ba’s-th, or Sä-ba’th, n. pl. [Heb. sēḇāth, pl. of sīḇā, an army, from sīḇā, to go forth to war.] Armies; hosts; — used only in the phrase, Lord of Sābāth.

Säbh-a-tir-tan, n. [From Sābēth.] 1. One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the decalogue.

2. A strict observer of the Sabbath.

Säb-hā-tir-tan, a. Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of the Sababtarians.

Säb-bath, a. [Heb. šabbāth, from šabhāth, to rest from labor.] 1. The seventh or last day of the week, the observance of which as day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead.

2. The seventh year, observed among the Jews, every seventh year, and in the modern period.

Sä-bi-n, n. [Ar. sabīn, from sābīn, to keep the Sabbath. See SABIAN.] Intermission of labor upon the Sabbath; rest.

Sä-bē-er, n. [Fr. sabre, Ger. sabel; Hung. szabad, Cz. látka, Gr. καθάρις, crooked, curved, and Ar. sīf, a sword.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.

Sä-bere, [v. t. | [imp. & p. p. SABERED, or SABBED; p. pr. & vb. n. SABBERING, or SABBING.] To strike, cut, or kill with a saber.

Sä-bū-n, a. Relating to the religion of Sābā, in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

Sä-bū-n, n. An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshipper of the heavenly bodies.

Sä-bi-an-ism, n. The doctrine of the Sabians; that species of idolatry which consisted in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars.

Sä-bi-le (-bl), n. [L. Lat. sabellius, sabellium, zebellum, zebelius, zebelius, German. sabel.] 1. [Zool.] A carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in the northern latitudes.

2. Sable.

The fur of the sable, consisting of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair over-topped by another still longer. This upper covering will lie in any direction, backward or forward, so that a skin is valued in proportion as this coat is abundant, black, and glossy. The American sable is the pine marten. 1. A mourning garment; a funeral robe. 4. (Herr.) The tincture or color black; — represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.

Sä-bi-le, a. [From the noun.] Of the color of the sable’s fur; black; chiefly in poetry.

Sä-bi-le, n. [Fr. Bisc. Zapata, shoe, zapata, to tread.] A kind of wooden shoe, worn by the lower classes in Spain.

Sä-bre [sä-bēr], See SABER.
SAGE

SALIVA

hypoth. Lat. sapis, sabius, savius, from sapere, to be wise.] 1. Having nice discernment and powers of judgment. 2. Proceeding from wisdom; well adapted to the purpose.

Sage, n. A wise man; especially, a grave philosopher, venerable for his years.

Sagely, adv. In a sage manner; wisely.

Sagaciousness, n. Quality of being sage; wisdom.

Sagittatul, a. Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow.

Sagittarian, n. [Lat. sagittarius, from Lat. sagitta, an arrow.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22.

Sagittary, n. [See supra.] (Myth.) A centaur, an animal half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

Sagittate, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.

Sagittate, n. (Nat. Hist.) Shaped like an arrow-head.

Sago, n. [Malay & Jav. sagu.] A dry, granulated starch, imported from the East Indies. It is the prepared pith of several different palms.

Sagoln, n. [The indigenous South American name.] A monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail.

Sali, n. [Turk. shaika, Russ. tschaika.] (Naut.) A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant.

Sail, n. A piece of canvas, or of some other substance, spread to the wind to assist the progress of a vessel in the water.

Sailing, n. The act of using a sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a craft.

Sailor, n. A journey or excursion upon the water.


Sail, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. SAILED; p. pr. & vb. n. SAILING.] 1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water. 2. To be conveyed in a vessel on water. 3. To set sail; to begin a voyage. 4. To move smoothly through the air.

Sail, v. p. To pass or move upon or in a ship, by means of sails. 2. To fly through. 3. To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel. [Fig.]

Sailble, n. Admitting of being passed by ships; navigable.

Sailcloth, n. Duck or canvas used in making sails.

Sailer, n. A ship or other vessel;—with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing.

Sailing, n. (Naut.) Act of a person or thing that sails. 2. Art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation. [And made]

Sail loft, n. A loft or apartment where sails are cut out.

Sailroad, n. [Another form of sailor.] One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels.

Syn.—Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sailyard, n. (Naut.) The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

Salt, n. [Fr., from saim, wholesome, and foin, hwy, Lat. salis, from sal, salt, hence, 1. A holy or consecrated person. 2. One of the blessed in heaven. 3. (EccL) One canonized by the church.

Saltine, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. SALTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SALTING.] To make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize.

Salted, a. Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious. 2. Gone to heaven.

Saltly, a. [Compar. saltier; superl. saltiest.] Like a salt; becoming a holy person.

Saltash, n. [The character or qualities of a salt.] Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in good demand.

Saltaceous, n. The state of being salable.

Saltbake, a. In a salable manner.

Saltatorial, n. [Salt, salter, fond of leaping, lustful, from salire, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

Saltlick, n. Lust; lecherousness.

Salted, n. [Fr. salade, from Lat. salis, salt, salt.] Uncooked herbs, dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish. 2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, &c., seasoned with mustard and other condiments.

Saltair, n. [Ar. salam, peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

Saltmarch, n. [Lat. salanae, sandy.] (Zool.) A genus of brachiuran reptiles having some affinities with lizards, but more with frogs.

Salm., n. The popular belief that the salamander is able to endure fire is a mistake.

Saltman, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire.

Saltury, n. [Lat. solarium, orig. salt money, from sal, salt.] Receipts or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person for services.

Syn.—Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

Saltary, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. SALARIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SALARYING.] To fix or pay a salary to one.

Sale, n. [A.-S. sellan, to give, to sell. See SELL.] 1. Act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money. 2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

Syn.—Sales by auction; sales at auction. — In America the more prevalent expression has been "sales of auction," as if referring to a public place where they are made. In England the form has always been "sales by auction," i.e., by an increase of bids. (Lapidary.) The latter form is now coming into use, and is most frequently used in our leading newspapers.

Saltckatus, n. [N. Lat. salarius, See SAL and ARAT] A bi-carbonate of potash, much used in cookery.

Salamander, n.; pL. SALAMANDERS. One whose occupation is to sell goods for merchandise.

Salmon, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. SALVING; p. pr. & vb. n. SALVING.] To save or provide for sale; to save; to preserve.

Salvage, n. —Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

Sale, a. [From the Salian Franks, who in the 5th century formed a body of laws, by the 6th paragraph of which females were excluded from succession to the crown.] Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne.

Salty, a. A Lat. salens, p. pr. of salire, to leap. 1. Moving by leaps. 2. Shooting out or up; projecting; springing. 3. Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous. 4. [Math. & Phys.] Projecting outwardly, as a base by combining it with an acid.

Saliferous, a. [Lat. salis, salt, and ferre, to bear.] Producing or bearing salt.

Salt, n. [See SALIFY.] (Chem.) Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Saltification, n. The act of salifying.

Saltify, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. SALIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SALIFYING.] [Lat. salis, salt, and facere, to make.] To convert into soda as a base by combining it with an acid.

Saline, a. See Sialine, a. [Lat. salinus, from sal, salt.] 1. Consisting of, or containing, salt. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt.

Salt, n. A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Saltino, a. Consisting of, or containing, salt; saline.

Saliva, n. [Lat., allied to Gr. σάλιος.] The transparent, 

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; luger, link; this.
blood. 1. Attended with much bloodshed. 2. Eager to shed blood.

Syn. — Bloody; murderous; bloody-minded; savage; cruel.

Sanguine, a. [Lat. sanguineus, from sanguis, blood.] Blooded; cheerful; florid. — n. 1. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood. 2. Warm; ardent. 4. Anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope.

Syn. — Animated; lively; confident; hopeful.

Sanguine-ly, adv. In a sanguine manner; ardently.

Sanguine-ness (n.) n. Condition or quality of being sanguine.

Sangu-eous, a. [Me. sanguieous, from L. sanguineus, from sanguis, blood.] 1. Containing blood; bloody; eructed; eruction. 2. Of, or pertaining to blood. 3. Constituting blood; blooded; eructus. 4. p. a.设计方案

Sañhe-drím, n. [Heb. sanhedrin, from Gr. σανδέρντας, from σῶν. with, together, and ἔνων, a seat.] The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added. It had jurisdiction of religious matters.

Sañn-čle (sáñn-tk) n. [N. L. satanica, from Lat. satan, to heal.] (Bot.) A plant of several species; black snake-root; — so called from its reputed healing qualities.

Sañn-čg, n. [Lat., prob. a weakened form of sanguis, blood.] Blooded; florid. — v. t. to make blooded; eructus.

Sañn-koi, n. [Lat. sancusias, from saeas.] See supra.

Sañn-ta, n. 1. Thin and serous with a slightly bloody tinge. 2. Exudating, eructus, serous, and serous-infiltrated.

Sañn-ta-y, n. [From Lat. sanitas, health. See infra.] Pertaining to, or designed to secure sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health; hydric.

Sañn-tk, n. [Pers. sanx, from sán, sound, healthy.] Consisting of one quality of being same; soundness or healthiness of body or mind, especially the latter.

Sank, imp. of sink. See SINK.

Sankr, n. The same as SANSKRIT, q. v.

Saans-culotte (sán-s-kul-kút), n. [Fr., without breaches.] 1. A ragged fellow; — a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who resembled an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy. 2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican.

Sanskrit, a. [Skr. sanskrita, the Sanskrit language, i. e., the learned language. See sanskrita, prepared, wrought, made, excellent, perfect.] The ancient language of the Hindoos.

Sap, n. [A-S. sap, O. Fr. ger. saif, L. sapo, sapere, sapum, must or new wine boiled thick.] 1. The juice of plants of any kind. 2. (Bot.) The albumen of a tree; sapwood.

Sap, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sapped (sappt); p. pr. & vb. n. sappt, sapped.] [Sc. sap., from Fr. écaissé, écaissé, to dig.] 1. To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine. 2. (Milk) To pierce with saps.

Sap, v. t. To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

Sap, n. (Mil.) An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

Sap-green, n. A light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buckthorn.

Sap-id, a. [Lat. sapidus, from sapere, to taste.] Possessing some flavor or savory; having a relish; savoury.

Sapid-ity, n. Quality of being sapid; savorness.

Sap-ling, a. Quality of being sapling; wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.

Sap-ling-ent, a. [Lat. sapientes, p. pr. of sapere, to taste, to have wisdom; sapere, to know.] 1. Having wisdom; discerning. 2. Would be wise; supposing one's self sage.

Syn. — Sage; sagacious; knowing; wise; discerning.

Sap-less, a. 1. Destitute of sap; not juicy. 2. Dry; dried; withered.

Sap-ling, n. [From sap.] A young tree.

Sap-o-čil-lá, n. [Mexican cocté-sapote.] (Bot.) A tree, growing in the West Indies, and in some parts of South America.

Sap-o-ceo-si, a. [From Lat. sapo, sapo, soap.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

Sap-o-pánt’-ti-či-átion, n. Act of converting into soap, or state of being converted into soap.

Saponine, n. [L. saponis, sapo, soap.] P. pr. & vb. n. SAPONIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SAPONIFIED. (Chem.) [Lat. sapo, sapo, soap, and facere, to make.] To convert into soap.

Sap-o-núle, n. [From Lat. sapo, sapo, soap.] (Chem.) An imperfect soap, formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

Sap-pó-rif-e, a. [Lat. sapo, taste, and facere, to make.] Having the power to produce taste.

Sap-pó-vo-si, a. [Lat. sapo, taste, from sapere, to taste.] Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Sap-per, n. 1. One who sappe.. 2. (Mill.) One who is employed in making a sap.

Saphíke (sá-fík), a. 1. Pertaining to Sappho, a Grece poetess. 2. (Prose.) In the manner of Sappho; — used of a certain kind of verse (said to have been invented by Sappho).

Saphirine (sá-fír or sá-fúr), n. [Lat. sapphirus, Gr. σάφηρος, Heb. saphir, Ar. safir.] (Min.) Pure, crystalized aluminia, a precious stone used in jewelry. The name is usually restricted to the blue crystals. [amphetamine] Saphirine (sá-fír-in), n. — Resembling sapphire; mimety.

Saph-té-ní, n. [From Lab. sapo, taste, and from sapere, to taste.] State or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Sappy, n. [compar. & superl. SAPPIEST.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent. 2. Hence, young; weak. 3. Weak in intellect.

Sap-ró, n. The dry rot, a disease of timber.

Sap-sá-go, n. (Ger. schneiseiger, from shaken, to shake, to seapage, and zieger, a sort of way or sour milk.) A kind of cheese, made in Switzerland, having a dark-green color.

Sap-vvóód, n. (Bot.) The albumen or exterior part of the wood of a tree, near the bark.

Sá-rá-bánd, n. [From Pers. serbánd, a kind of song; (Mas.) a.] A grand Spanish dance, to an air in triple time. (b.) The air itself.

Sá-rá-čen, n. [From Ar. whiski, pl. whiski, Oriental, Eastern, from whiski, to rise, of the sun.] An Arabunian; a Musulman; an adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia.

Sá-ré-né, v. t. of, or pertaining to, the Saramín.

Sá-ré-čen-tal, n. See infra.

Sá-ré-čen, n. [Gr. σαραγεμος, from σαραγεμος, to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer, from σαραγεμος, flesh.] A satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt.

Syn. — Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

Sá-ré-čal, a. Bit ; Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe.

Sá-ré-čal-tal, a. Taunting.

Sá-ré-či, n. A satirical manner.

Sá-ré-čet, n. [L. Lab. saračeninc, cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

Sá-ré-čo-log-e, a. of, or pertaining to, sarracanic.

Sá-ré-čo-log-e-tal, a. of, or pertaining to, sarracanic.

Sá-ré-čo-ly, n. [Gr. σαραγεμος, σαραγεμος, flesh, and λυγος, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the parts of the flesh.

Sá-ré-čo, n. [Gr. σαραγεμος, from σαραγεμος, flesh.] A tanner of fleshly consistence.

Sá-ré-čo-gás, a. [See SARCOPHAGUS.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.

Sá-ré-čo-gás, n. [Gr. σαραγεμος, eating flesh, from σαραγεμος, σαραγεμος, flesh, and σαραγεμος, to eat.] 1. A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins; — so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. 2. Hence, a coffin, or tomb, of this kind of stone; and, generally, a stone coffin.


Sá-ré-čo, n. [Gr. σαραγεμος, producing flesh, from σαραγεμος, σαραγεμος, flesh.] (Med.) A medicine or application which produces a growth in the gruits of the human body; flesh.

Sá-ré-čo, n. [See supra.] A precious stone, probably a carbuncle, of which one was set in Aaron’s breastplate.

Sá-ré-čo, a. [Lat. sarrioid, sarrioid, Gr. σαρριος, σαρριος, σαρριος, from σαρριος, σαρριος, from σαρριος, σαρριος, from σαρριος, σαρριος, flesh.] (Med.) A medicine or application which produces a growth in the gruits of the human body; flesh.

Sardonic, a. A spasmoid affection of the muscles of the face giving rise to a horrid smile, and said to have been first noticed as the effect of eating the Herba sardonic, a species of Ranunculus, that grows in Sicardina.
tura, fr. satira, sc. lanz, a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a medley, from satir, full of food, from sat, satiis, enough.] 
[Satyr: a composition of songs, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem. 
[Satyr. Keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit. 
[Syn. — Lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; parodiate; invectives; < Latin, to mock. 

Sau-ri-te, n. 1. Belonging to, or conveying, satire; 
2. Of the nature of satire. 2. Censurous; severe in language. 
[Syn. — Cutting; polemic; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive. 

Sau-ri-te-al-y, adv. In a satirical manner. 
[Syn. — Calumniate; vilify; decry; revile; censure; condemn; censurable; censure. See SAVAGE. 

Sau-tis-fac-tion, n. [Lat. satisfactio.] 1. An act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of desire. 
2. Settlement of a claim, due, demand, &c. 3. That which satisfies or gratifies. 
[Syn. — Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amenity; remuneration; indemnification; atonement. 

Sau-tis-fac-to-ri-ly, adv. In a satisfactory manner. 
Sau-tis-fac-to-ri-ness, n. Quality or condition of being satisfied or satisfactory. 
Sau-tis-fac-to-ri-ly, adv. 1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content. 2. Making amends; indemnification, or recompense. 

Sau-tis-fi-er, n. One who gives satisfaction. 
Sau-tis-fi-fy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SATISFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SATISFYING.] [Lat. satisfacere, fr. satiis, satius, enough, and facere, to make.] 1. To gratify fully the desire of; to make content. 
2. To comply with the rightful demands of; to answer all claims, debt, legal demand, or the like. 
3. To free from doubt, suspicion, or uncertainty; to give assurance to. 
[Syn. — Satisfy; content; please; gratify; satiate; recompense; compensate; remunerate; indemnify. See SATISFY. 

Sau-tis-fi-y, v. i. 1. To give satisfaction or content. 2. To feed or supply to the full. 3. To make payment; to atone. 

Sau-trap, or Sæ-trap, n. [Gr. σωτραπ, orig. a Persian word, blasteon, satarne, rule, ruler.] The governor of a province. 
[Ancient Persia. 

Sau-tra-pal, a. Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy. 
Sau-tra-py, n. The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. 
Sau-tra-ble, a. Admitting of being saturated. 
Sau-trant, a. Impregnating to the full; saturating. 
Sau-trant, n. (Med.) A substance which neutralizes the seid in the stomach. 

Sau-trat-ion, n. [Lat. saturatius.] Act of saturating, or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation. 
Sau-tray-day, n. [A.-S. Sætredæg, Sætredæg, Sætrenæs dæg, Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week. 
Sau-trum, n. [Lat. Saturnus.] 1. (Myth.) One of the oldest and principal deities, the son of Cocus and Terra (heaven and earth), and the father of Jupiter. 2. (Artem.) One of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. 

Sau-tur-nal-i-ty, n. pl. [Lat. See supra.] 1. (Rom. Ant.) The festivities of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unstrained license and merriment for all classes. 
2. Hence, a period or occasion of general license or excess. 

Sau-tur-nal-i-an, n. 1. Pertaining to the Saturnalia. 
2. Of unrestricted habit, and intentionality, folly; totally merry. 

Sau-tur-ni-an, n. (Myth.) Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age. 

Sau-tur-nine, a. [From Lat. Saturnine, equiv. to Saturni stella, the planet Saturn.] 1. Under the influence of the planet Saturn. 2. Hence, not readily susceptible of excitation; phlegmatic; dull; heavy; grave. 

Sau-tur-ni-ty, n. [Lat. See supra.] 1. (Myth.) One class of a sylvan deities, represented as monsters, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness. 

Saunt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SATURATED.] 

Saunt, n. From Lat. satia, salt, salted, salted salt, salted salt. A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.
SAUCE

Sauce, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SAUCED (sawt); p. pr. & vb. n. SAUCING.] 1. To accompany with something in- tended to be eaten, or to relish. 2. To give zest, flavor, or interest to. 3. To be impudent or saucy to. [Low.] Saucep'box, n. [See SAUCE and SAUCY.] A saucy, impudent fellow.

Saucer, n. [Fr. saucière, from sauce. See SAUCE.] A small dish, like a deep plate, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

Sauc'i-li, adv. In a saucy manner; impudently.

Sauc'i-ness, n. Quality of being saucy; that which is saucy.

Syn. — Impudence; impertinence; rudeness; insolence. See SERIOUSNESS.

Sauc'y, a. [compar. SAUCIER; superl. SAUCIEST.] [Eng. sauce, from Lat. salacius, salt, sharp. See SAUCE.] 1. Bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum. 2. Expressive of impudence.

Saucier, a. Impudent; impertinent; rude.

Saucer'kraft (sour'kraft), n. [Ger., from sauer, sour, and kraut, herb, cabbage.] Cabbage preserved in brine, and allowed to ferment; — a German dish.

Sau'nter (sän'ter), n. [imp. & p. past. SANGTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SANGTERING.] From Fr. sainte terre, the holy land, from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretense of going à la sainte terre, to the holy land. To wander about idle.

Sau'nterer, n. One who saunters, or wanders about idly.

Sau'ri-an, a. [Gr. σαύρα, σαύρος, a lizard.] (Zool.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling a lizard.

Sau'ri-an, n. (Zool.) An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales, and have four legs, as the lizard.

Sau'sage, n. [Fr. saucisse, L. Lat. salciuns, salciacia, fr. salco. See SAUCE.] An article of food made of meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin.

Sav'able, a. [From save.] Capable of being saved.

Sav'age, a. [O. Eng. salvage, from Lat. salvaticus, belonging to a wood, wild, from salsa, a wood.] 1. Pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvements. 2. Wild; uncultivated; unenlightened. 3. Characterized by cruelty.

Syn. — Feroceous; uncultivated; untought; rude; brutish; brutal; brutishness; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; fierce; pitiless; merciless; unchristian. See FEROCEOUS.

Sav'age, n. 1. A human being in his native state of rudeness. 2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutality cruel; a barbarian.

Sav'age-ly, adv. In a savage manner; cruelly.

Sav'age-ness, n. State or quality of being savage.

Sav'age-ry, n. 1. State or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism. 2. An act of wild cruelty.

Sav'ing-ism, n. State of being savage; savageness.

Sa-vân'nah, n. [Sp. savana, sabana, a sheet for a bed, a large piece of cloth from the savanyon, Gr. σαλόβιαν, a linen cloth.] An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees, and covered with grass.

savant (šá-vánt'), pl. pl. SAVANTS (šá-vants'). [Fr., from savoir, to know, Lat. sapere.] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Sil've, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SAVED; p. pr. & vb. n. SAYING.] [Lat. salvare, from salvus, saved, safe.] 1. To make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind. 2. To keep from being spent or lost; to lay up. 3. To insure against; to spare. 4. To hinder from occurrence; to prevent. 5. To catch; to be in time for.

To save appearances, to preserve a decent outside; to avoid exposure of any thing disgraceful or embarrassing.

Sil've, v. i. To hinder expense; to be economical.

Sil've, prep. Except; excepting; not including.

Sil've-ill, n. [From save and ill.] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss.

Sil've-ry, n. 1. One who saves, preserves, or rescues. 2. One frugal in expenses; an economist.

Sil'ven, n. [Lat. sobina. (Bot.) An evergreen tree or shrub, with dark-colored foliage and producing small brown seeds: a forest; a residence; to protect; reserve.

Sil've, n. 1. To hinder expense; to be economical.

Siph'ing, p. a. 1. Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal; economical. 2. Incurring no loss, though not gainful.

Savin', v. t. [imp. & p. p. SAID (sàd); contr. from saved] 1. To part from, as the Saxons, their country, or their language; Anglo-Saxon. (b) Of, or pertaining to, Saxony or its inhabitants; Saxon-like. (c) To Saxon-like; to resemble a Saxon.

Sív'ing-ism (šív'ing-ism), n. An idiom of the Saxons, linguistics, or Saxonism.

Sil', b., &c., long; å, é, &c., short; care, far, ärk, all, what; åre, vgl. term; plique, firm, sör, or, dog, well,
a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally-mark. 2. An account or reckoning; bill. 3. Commonly, not indeed, a reason; motive; sake. 4. The number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally. 5. (Mus.) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts of the different instruments or voices; -- so-called from the bar, which was formerly drawn through all the parts.

Sceôre, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCORED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCORING. 1. To mark with lines, scratches or notches. 2. Especially, to mark with significant lines or notches, for keeping account of something. 3. To mark or signify by lines or notches; to set down; to charge. 4. To score in, in proper order and arrangement.


Sceôr-lócs, n. Pertaining to dross or the nature of scoria.

Scôr-fi-ca-tion, n. (Metal.) Act of reducing a body Scôr-fi-form, a. [Lat. scoria, dross, and, forma, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

Scôr-fi-ly, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCORIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCORIFYING. [Lat. scoria, dross, and facethe, to make.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

Scôr-n, n. [O. Fr. escorner, to humiliate, outrage, N. Fr. recorder, to break off the horns, to curtail, to diminish, fr. Lat. ex, from, and corum, a horn.] 1. Extreme and passionate contempt. 2. That which is scorned; an object of extreme disdain.

Syn. -- Contempt; disdain; derision; contemptuously; despite; slight; dishonor; contempt.


Syn. -- To estimate; despise; slight; disdain; neglect; disregard. See Contemn.

Scôr-nor, n. 1. One who scorns; a contemptor. 2. A scouter; a derider.

Scôr-nil, a. Full of scorn or scornful.

Syn. -- Contemptuous; disdainful; contemptuous; reproachful; insolent.

Scôr-nil-ly, adv. In a scornful manner; with contempt.

Scôr-pi-on, n. [Lat. scorpion, Gr. σκοπίω, σκοπήω, allied to A.-S. scipan, Eng. sharp.] 1. A sort of spider, having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid. 2. (Script.) A painful scouger. 3. (Astron.) The eighth sign of the zodiac. 4. (Zool.) A certain sea-fish.

Scôr-pion, n. From Lat. scorpion, fr. scorpere, to scorch, from scorpius, a scorpion, from scurtari, to fornicate, from scortumus, a prostitute.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, incination or lewdness.

Scôr-n, a. [A.-S. scoft; N. Ger. sclaus, scoit, from scut-wael, to count money by casts.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mule; a fine.

Scôt, n. (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scôt-ch, a. (Geog.) or pertaining to, Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Scôt-ch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCOTCHED (skocht); p. pr. & vb. n. SCOTCHING.] [Cf. Armor. scouz, the shoul- der, back, and a shoulder, a shouder, scouzil, a shouder, scwouz, a shouder.] To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling.

Scôt-ch, t. [Gaelscoch, to make an incision, to slit.] To chop off a bit of the bark, skin, or surface of; to wound superficially.

Scôt-ch, n. A slight cut; a shallow incision.

Scôt-ch-man, n. pl. [ Scotchmen. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.


Scôt-chman, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCOTCHMEN.] (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

Scôt-ch, n. A slanting or diagonal line. 2. Hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Scôt-go-graph, n. [Gr. σκοτός, darkness, and γραφέω, to write.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without light.

Scôt-oomy, n. [Gr. σκοτεινός, dimness, from σκοτείνην, from σκοτόν, darkness, from σκοτών, darkness.] Dizziness or swimming of the head, with dimness of sight.

Scôts, a. Of, or pertaining to, the Scotch; Scotch; Scottish.

Scôtt-i-cism, n. An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

Scôtt-lish, a. (Geog.) Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

Scour'drel, n. [Corruption of Ger. schandler, a scoundrel, from scheule, disgrace, infamy, and kriel, fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base rascal.

Scour'drel, a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

Scour'drel-ism, n. Baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Scour, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCOURED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCOURING.] 1. To rub hard with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from dust, dirt, etc. 2. To purge violently. 3. To remove by rubbing or cleansing. 4. To pass swiftly over; to range; to traverse thoroughly.

Scour, v. i. 1. To clean any thing by rubbing. 2. To clean; to cleanse. 3. To be purged to excess. 4. To run with celerity.

Scour'er, n. One who, or that which, scours.

Scourge, n. [Fr. escorger, for escurer, from Lat. es- currire (see scutum), from ex and curare, to labor.] 1. A lash; a strap or cord, especially one used to inflict pain or punishment: a whip. 2. Hence, a punishment, or an means of inflicting punishment.

Scourge, n. [Imp. & p. p. SCOURGED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCOURING. [From the n.] 1. To whip severely; to lash. 2. To afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

Scourger, n. One who scourges or punishes.

Scout, n. [O. Fr. escout, spy, from escouter, escolt, N. Fr. escoyder, to listen, to hear, Lat. auscultare, to hear with attention, to listen.] A person sent out to gain and bring in information, especially of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy.

Scout, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCOUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCOURING.] [Cf. Prov. Eng. scout, to pet.] 1. To set out; to march. 2. To pass over on foot; for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoiter. 3. To sneer at; to treat with contempt.

Scout, v. i. To act as a scout.

Scowl (skoull), n. [D. schoof, a. schoone, Ger. schauen, to look, to see, prob. because it was visible by a flag set up.] (Naut.) A large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scowl, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SCOWLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCOWLING.] [II. Ger. schilen, to squint; A.-S. sciled, scolated, scowled, eyed.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure. 2. Hence, to look gloomy, sour, or frowning.

Scowl, n. 1. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning. 2. Hence, gloom; dark; rude or aspect.

Scrub (skrub), n. 

Scrubble (skrub'bl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SCRUBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCRUBBING.] [Cf. Scouer; grace; to scrubb; a. scrupul.] 1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble. [Local and Colloq.] 2. To scratch; to scrawl.

Scrub, n. The act of scrabbling; a scramble.

Scrung, n. [Fr. & G. scrub, scrubbing, scrubb, rough, rugged.] Something thin or lean with roughness, especially, a neck piece of meat.

Scragged, a. 1. Rough with irregular points; scraggy. 2. Lean with roughness.

Scragged-ness, n. State or quality of being scragged.

Scraggy, a. [compar. SCRAGGIER; superl. SCRAGGIEST.] Rough with irregular points; scraggled.

Scram'-ble, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SCRABBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCRAMBLING.] [Dim. of Prov. Eng. scrumb, to make together with the hands, or to scramble, to snatch at. Cf. Scramble.] 1. To make, or squirm, or wriggle, with the hands and knees. 2. To struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground.

Scramble, v. i. To mix and cook in a confused mass.

Scrambling, n. 1. An act of climbing on all-fours, or scrambling. 2. Act of jolting and pushing for something desired.

Scrambler, n. One who struggles.

Scrap, n. [Scrap; graze; to scrape; t. 1. Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment. 2. The shabby skin or peel that remains after trying animal fat.

Scrap-book, n. A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scraper, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCRAPPED (skrap); p. pr. & vb. n. SCRAPPING.] [A.-S. scrapan, scrapan, deal, scrape,
to crack, waver. 1. To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade. 2. To remove by rubbing; to deface. 3. To collect by harsh, coarse, and laborious effort. 4. To express disapprobation of by noisy movements of the feet upon the floor.

To scrape acquaintance, to make one's self acquainted;—a means of getting the present acquaintance of. To scrape in bowing.

Scrape, v. t. 1. To rub over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes it. 2. Hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, &c. 3. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

Scrape, n. [See supra.] 1. A rubbing over with something harsh; hence, the effect produced by rubbing; as, of a scraping instrument, of the foot, &c. 2. An awkwardly offensive bow. 3. A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament.

Scrapper, n. 1. An instrument with which any thing is scraped. 2. One who scrapes.

Scraping, n. Something scraped off.

Scrape, v. t. [imp. & p. p. scratched (skrach't); p. pr. & vb. n. scratching.] [O. Eng. cratch, crachen, O. H. Ger. krausjan, kraszen.] 1. To rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged. 2. To dig or excavate with the claws.

To scrape out, to erase; to rub out; to obliterate.

Scrat, n. v. i. To use the claws in tearing or digging.

Scrat, n. To eat out; in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision. 2. (Pugilistic Matches) A line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage. [Coll. y. pl. See race in leeches consisting of dry small oval carbuncles, between the heel and pastern joint. 4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.

Scrawl, n. [imp. & p. p. scruffled; p. pr. & vb. n. scruffling.] [Cf. D. schravelen, scriffen, to scratch or scrape; Eng. scrawl and cruel.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble.

Scrawny, adj. Unskilful and inelegant.

Scrival, n. 1. Unskilful or inelegant writing; or a piece of hasty, bad writing. 2. A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brush. [Local, Amer.

Screech, n. 1. Who screeches; a nasty or awkward person. 2. To make a creaking, screeching noise; to utter a sudden, sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; to croak, as a do or a door.

Screech, n. A creaking; a screech.

Scree, n. [imp. & p. p. screeched; p. pr. & vb. n. screeching.] [Cf. A. S. hreömen, hreymen, to cry out; Icel. hreyma; lat. fr. histrion. To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

Screech, n. A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a shriek; a screech.

Screecher, n. [imp. & p. p. screeched (skrach't); p. pr. & vb. n. screeching.] [Icel. skrekia, to howl, skrjki, to twitter; W. ysgrech, ysgrech, to scream; to utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or in pain; to scream; to shriek.

Screech, n. 1. A harsh, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright. 2. A harsh, shrill cry, as of a frog; [greenb.] screech-owl, n. An owl that utters a harsh, discordant sound.

Screech, n. [Cf. Prov. Eng. screech, a shred, the border of a cap; A. S. screde, a shred, leaf. See shred.] (Arch.) A wooden rod for ruling moldings.

Screech, n. [N. H. Ger. scirm, schirm.] 1. Any thing that shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, &c. 2. A long, coarse riddle or sieve.

Screech, n. t. [imp. & p. p. screened; p. pr. & vb. n. screening.] 1. To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding; to conceal. 2. To pass through a screen.

Syn.—To cover; shelter; protect; defend; shield; hide.

Screech (skrēch), n. (10 Eng. screech, Icel. skrakka, a screech, a shriek; O. D. schreew, H. Ger. schreine.) 1. A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally;—used for various purposes. 2. It is open, or perforated; an instrument of mechanical power. 2. Any thing shaped or acting like a screw; especially, a form of wheel for propelling steam-vessels.

3. A miseric; a skinflint; a sharp bargainer; also, a harsh, inexorable instructor; a persistent questioner. 4. A small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a paper. 5. A steam-vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels.

Screw (skrēv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. screwed; p. pr. & vb. n. screwing.] 1. To press, fasten or make firm by a screw. 2. To screw in; to tighten. 3. To use violent means toward. 4. To deform by contortions; to distort. 5. To examine minutely, as a student. [Can. Amer. Colleges.]

Screw-driver (skrēv'ar), n. An implement for turning screws, resembling a blunt chisel.

Screw-jack (skrēv'jak), n. A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or more usually a powerful combination of toothed wheels, working in a stock or frame.

Screw-pine (skrēp'yn) (n.) [Bot.] A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pineapple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name. It grows in loose, sandy, or marshy places, and often shoots down aerial roots. There are several species. They abound on tropical islands of the Old World and the Pacific Ocean.

Screw-propeller (skrēp'plēr) (n.) A steam-vessel propelled by a screw; a screw-propeller vessel. A screw-bladed wheel, used in the propulsion of steam-vessels.

Scribble (skrēb'bl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. scribbled; p. pr. & vb. n. scribbling.] [From Lat. scribere, to write.] 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance. 2. To fill or cover with worthless writing.

Scribble, v. i. To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl.

Scribbling, n. Hasty or careless writing.

Scribbler, n. One who scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

Scribo (n.) [Lat. scriba, from Lat. scribere, to write.] 1. One who writes; a writer; especially, an official or public writer. 2. (Jewish & Sacred Hist.) A writer and a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scribe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. scribbled; p. pr. & vb. n. scribbling.] (Carp.) To mark or fit by a rule or compass; to fit, as one edge of a board, &c., to another edge; or to plane or to scrape.

Scribbling, n. [Probably a corruption of skirmish.] A general row or fight.

Scrip, n. [Lat. scriptum, something written, from scribere, to write.] (Print.) A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Script.
SECRECY 660

SECRET

A. [Lat. secretus, p. p. of secerere, to put apart, to separate.] 1. Separate; hence, hid; concealed from general notice or knowledge. 2. Kept from general knowledge or solution; known only to one or a few.

SECRETOR, n. [Lat., a cutter, from se, sectum, to cut.] 1. (Geom.) A part of a circle divided by two radii and the included arc. 2. A mathematical instrument, used for plotting, &c., to any scale. 3. An astronomical instrument, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a microscopic sector.

SECRET-TY, n. [Lat. secretarius, from sectum, a generation, age, the times, the world.] 1. Coming or occurring once in an age or century. 2. Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to a long period of time. 3. Pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly. 4. (Rom. Cath. Church.) Not bound by monastic vows or rules.

SECRET-ARY, n. [Lat. officium, from office, business, care.] An ecclesiastic bound by monastic rules. 2. (Decl.) A church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

SECRET-LT, n. Supreme attention to the things of the present world.

SECRET-LAR, n. [Lat. separatus, from sectum, of the first component; to separate, to divide.] 1. Ordinarily rendered secular, or being rendered secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

SECRET-LAR-I-ZATION, n. [Lat. separatus, t. to separate, to divide.] From regular or monastic into secular. 2. To convert from spiritual to secular or common use. 3. To make worldly or unspecious for the church.

SECRET-LAR-LY, adv. In a secular or worldly manner.

SECRET-LARNESS, n. Quality of being secular; worldlyness.

SECRET-MINE, n. 1. (Bot.) The second coat of an ovule. 2. (Pl. Obstet.) The several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SECRET-ABLE, a. Capable of being secreted.

SECRET-EE, n. [Lat. secretarius, from sectum, care, without, and cura, care.] 1. Free from care or anxiety; easy in mind. 2. Over-confident. 3. Confident in opinion; not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt. 4. Not exposed to danger.

SECRET-LARINESS, n. Condition or quality of being secure; confidence of safety; want of vigilance.

SECRET-LY, adv. In a secret or clandestine manner.

SECRET-NESS, n. State or quality of being secret.

SECRET-ORY, or SECRET-RY, a. Performing the office of secretion.

SECRET-S, n. [Lat. secta, from se, sectum, to cut off, to separate.] A person or group of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common; a school or denomination; especially, a religious denomination.

SECRET-RY, n. Pertaining or peculiar to a sect, or to sects.

SECRET-TY, n. One of a sect; a member or adherent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party.

SYN.—Heretic; partisan; schismatic. See HERETIC.

SECRET-ISM, n. The quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party.

SECRET-TY, n. [See Sect.] A sectarian; a member of or belonging to a sect.

SECRETVIS, n. [Lat. securitas, from securus, sectum, to cut.] 1. Capable of being cut smooth.

SECRET-W, n. [Lat. sectio, from seco, sectum, to cut off.] 1. Act of cutting, or of separation by cutting. 2. A part separated from the rest; a division; a portion; as, specifically, (a) A distinct part of a book or writing; the chapter, section, law, or other writing; hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division. (b) A distinct part of a country or people, community, class, or the like. (c) One of the portions, or sections, of a country into which the public lands of the United States are divided. 3. (Geom.) The intersection of two supericies, or of a supercicies and a solid. 4. Representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile.

SECRETLY, adv. In a sedate manner; soberly.
Sedateness, n. Condition or quality of being sedate; freedom from agitation; composure; seriousness; tranquility.

Sedative, a. [From Lat. sedare. See SEDATE.] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; specifically, allaying irritability and irritation.

Seed, n. [A.S. sēd.] A minute body which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain.

Sedentary, n. State or quality of being sedentary.

Sedentary-ry (44a). [Lat. sedentarius, from sedere, to sit.] 1. Acquiesced to sit much or long. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Passed for the most part in sitting.

Sedge, n. [A-S. sēg, Ir. & Gu. seig; W. hēg.] (Bot.) A grass growing in dense tufts, generally in wet ground.

Seg'gy, a. Overgrown with sedge.

Sentiment, n. [Lat. sentimentum, from sedere, to sit, to settle; a posture which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid.

Syn. — Settling; lees; dregs; seclusion.

Syn'ent'ma-t'ry, a. Pertaining to, formed by, or consisting of matter that has subsided.

Se-dition (dis-ē-shon), n. An inciter or promoter of sedition.

Se-duction (dis-ē-shon), n. A seducer, a seductress, a seducer who discloses separately in water, and, when mixed, form an aerofurrowing drink.


Se-ducc'ry, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SEDUCED (se-dōt); p. pr. & vb. n. SEDUCING.] [Lat. seduere, from se, aside, and ducere, to lead.] A drawing aside from the path of rectitude and duty. 2. To induce to surrender chastity.

Syn. — To allure; entice; tempt; attract; mislead; decoy; deceive. See ALLURE.

Se-duc'tion, n. 1. Act of seducing; seduction.

2. The means employed to seduce.

Se-duc'tor, n. One who seduces; specifically, one who prevails by art and persuasions over the chastity of a woman.

Se-duc'tible, a. Capable of being seduced or led astray.

Se-duc'tion, n. 1. Act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty; specifically, the act or crime of persuading another to commit immorality. 2. That which seduces; means of leading astray.

Se-du'sive, a. Tending to lead astray.

Se-duc'tive, n. [Lat. seductionis. See INFRA.] Quality of being seductive; seducing influence.

Se-dulo'is, n. [Lat. sedulius, from sedere, to sit.] Diligent in application or pursuit; industrious.

Se-dulous, a. [Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitting.

Se-dulo'is-ly, adv. In a sedulous manner; assiduously.

Sedulousness, n. Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence.

See, n. [From Lat. sedes, a seat, from sedere, to sit.] 1. A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop. 2. The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

See, n. The seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman Church; the pope or court of Rome.

See, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SAWN; p. pr. & vb. n. SAWING.] [A-S. seen, for seah, Goth. seihwan, Icel. sáð.] 1. To perceive by the eye. 2. To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea, or conception of. 3. To regard or look to; to take care of; to beware. 4. To have an interview with; especially, to make a call upon; to visit.

5. To fall in with; to meet or associate with. 6. To make a discovery; to find; to discover.

Syn. — To behold; discern; perceive; see.

See, v. i. 1. To have the power of sight. 2. To have intellectual apprehension.

3. To be attentive; to pay regard, give heed.

Seed, n. [A-S. sēd, from Swæn, to sow; Goth. sedis, sēdiza, Icel. sáða.] (Bot.) The embryo, with its envelope or envelops, or the matured ovule, the growth of which gives origin to a new plant.

2. (Physiol.) The generative fluid of the male; semen. 3. That from which any thing springs; first principle. 4. The principle of progeny; offspring; children; descendants. 6. Race; generation; birth.

Seed, v. t. 1. To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed. 2. To shed the seed.

Seed, v. i. [Imp. & p. p. SEENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SEEDING.] To sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow seed.

Se-ed'bud, n. (Bot.) The germ, germin, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the radicle.

Se-ed'cike, n. A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seeding, n. A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

Seedsm'an, n.; pi. SEEDSM'EN. A person who deals in seeds; also, a tower.

Seed-time, n. The season proper for sowing.

Se-ed'v'sel, n. (Bot.) The case which contains the seed.

Seedy, a. [compar. SEDIER; superl. SEDILLIEST.] 1. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds. 2. Old and worn out; poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed. See also: 

See-Wing, p. pr., but commonly regarded as a conj. In view of the fact that; considering; taking into account that; insomuch as; since.

Seek, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sought (saut); p. pr. & vb. n. SEEKING.] [A-S. seocan, seocan, seocan, Goth. saykan, Icel. sayka, from A-S. saen, to contend, strive, Goth. saken, Icel. saka, allied to Lat. sequi, to follow.] 1. To go in search of; to hunt for; to try to find. 2. To endeavor to find or gain by any means.

Seek, v. i. 1. To make search or inquiry. 2. To endeavor; to attempt; to strive.

Seek'er, n. One who seeks; an inquirer. 1. One of a sect who profess no determinate religion.

Seeker, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SEELED; p. pr. & vb. n. SEEING.] [Fr. seller, eilir, from cilt, Lat. citium, an eyelash.] 1. To render incapable of seeing by sowing the eyelids together. 2. Hence, to shut the eyes of; to render blind.

Seek, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SEDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SEEKING.] [Prov. Eng. seem, to think, impute; O. Eng. seem, to become, best; A-S. sēmen, to judge, apperceive; Goth. sawman, to please; Icel. sōma, to become, become.] To have a show or semblance; to present an appearance.

Syn. — To appear; to look. — To appear has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; as, the sun appears; to seem is connected with the idea of semblance, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so; as, a storm seems to be coming. The story appears to be true; literally, that the facts, as presented, go to show its truth; "the story seems to be true" means it has the semblance of being so, and is in that or in the degree that it is true.

Should seem, would seem. — These phrases differ only in strength. We use "should seem" when the case is so strong as to render the fact of occurrence almost certain. "Would seem" to express a prevailing semblance or probability, with perhaps a slight implication that it may be otherwise. Mr. Pickering supposed "would seem" to be a peculiarity of American: it is used, however, by English writers in the sense then given.

Seem'er, n. One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Seem'ing, p. a. Appearing like; having the semblance. See [COLLOQ. — Apparent; specious. See APPEAR.

Seem'ing, n. Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance. See [colloq. — Apparent; specious. See APPEAR.

Seem'ing-ly, adv. In appearance; apparently; ostensibly; seem'ing-ness, n. Fair appearance; plausibility.

Seem'li-ness, n. State or quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency.

Seem'ly, a. [compar. SEEMILLER; superl. SEEMILLIEST.] [From seem, v. t.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

Syn. — Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

See, v. p. of see. See SEE.

See, n. [From see.] A person who forsees events; a prophet.


food, foot: ārō, rude, pull: cell, chaise, call, echo, gem, get; as: exist; linger, link; this.
Sensation, n. [From Lat. sensa, sense.] 1. An impression made upon the mind through the medium of the organs of sense. 2. Any sensation; a state of being sensible; a consciousness of being affected; often occasioned by objects not corporeal or material. 3. A state of excited interest or feeling.

Syn.—Perception. The distinction between sensation and perception is one of the most important in mental philosophy, may be thus stated: If I simply smell a rose, I have a sensation; if I infer that another molecule of ether is excited, I have a perception. Thus the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object; the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object which has excited it.

Sensation-al, a. Pertaining to the sensations. 2. Attended by, or fitted to excite, great interest.

Sensation-al-ism, n. The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed.

Sense, n. [Lat. sensus, fr. sentire, sensum, to perceive, to feel.] 1. Perception by the bodily organs; sensation; feeling; the process of perception through the intellect; appreciation; discernment; appreciation. 2. Perception, or the capacity of gaining a knowledge of the external world by means of the bodily organs;—often used in the pl., especially of the five senses of feeling, sight, hearing, smell, and taste. 4. Sound perception and reasoning.

Sensate, a. Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception.

Sensory, a. Pertaining to, concerning, or relating to the formation of sense, or the indulgence of appetite. 3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous. 4. Pertaining or peculiar to sensuality, as a philosophical or theological opinion. 5. The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations; sensationalism.

Sensational, a. [sish-shal-], n. Quality of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sensational-ity (sensh-ali-ty), n. Quality of being sensual.

Sensational-ized, p. pr. & vb. n. SENSUALIZE, p. pr. & vb. n. Sensualize.] To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensual-al-ly, adv. In a sensual manner.

Sensual-ism (sish-shal-ism), n. 1. Condition or character of one who is sensual; sensuality. 2. (Philos.) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies, or relics of sensations; sensationalism.

Sensual-ist (sish-shal-ist), n. One given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses.

Sensual-ity (sish-shal-ity), n. Quality of being sensual; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sensuality (sish-shal-i-ty), n. Quality of being sensual; quality or peculiarity of the senses; the state or quality of being sensual; sensuality.

Sensuality (sish-shal-i-ty), n. Quality of being sensual.

Sensuality (sish-shal-i-ty), n. Quality of being sensual.

Sensibility, n. [sish-ent-ibl-ty], n. 1. Quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive. 2. The capacity of the soul to exercise, or to be the subject of, emotion or passion, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. 1. Quality or condition of being sensible; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Easiness of the mind or body; easiness of the mind.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Easiness of the mind or body; easiness of the mind.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Sensibility (sish-ent-ibl-ty), n. Capacity of being sensible; sensibility; sensibility.

Se-questr-a-tion, n. 1. (Civil & Common Law.) Act of separating or setting aside a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it, to be held in trust by some independent person. (Ch. 137.)

A prerogative process empowering certain commissioners to take and hold a defendant's property, and receive the rents and profits thereof, till he clears himself of a complaint therein. (Ch. 138.)

A kind of execution for a rent, as in the case of a beneficiar/s disease, of the profits of a benefice, till he shall have satisfied some debt established by decree. (International Law.)

A privilege given by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy. 2. State of being sequestered or set aside; retirement; seclusion from society.

Se-ques-tror, n. [Lat. See supra.] One who sequestrates property. 2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Se-quin, n. [It. zecchino, from zecca, the mint, from Ar. wakab, zakkab, a die, a stamp.] A gold coin of Italy worth about 28½, and of Turkey worth about 3½.

Se-rá-li-o (ri-yo), n. [It. servaggio, an enclosure of paleisades, from latr. servare, to shut, from L. Lat. serva, lat., a bar for fastening doors; afterward used for the Per. serva, a palace.] The palace of the grand signor, or Turkish sultan, in which are confined the female harems. Hence, a harem; and hence, a house of debauchery. See SERAPH.

Seraph, n. [Eng. pl. SERAPHIMS; Heb. pl. SERAH-PHIM. [From Hebrew sérāph, to burn, to be eminent.] An angel of the highest order.

Seraphic, adj.-able, able to; seraphic; angelic; sublime. 2. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal.

Seraphim, n. pl. [See SERAPH.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy;—sometimes improperly bestowed upon servants, as in the common English version of the Bible.

Seraphine, n. [From seraph.] (Miss.) A wind instrument of the organ kind whose sounding parts are metallic reeds.

Será-kier, n. [Per. ser'asker, from ser, head, chief, and As. asker, an army.] A general or commander of land forces among the Turkish empire.

Sère, a. Dry; withered; dead. See SÉAN.

Sèr-e-náde, n. [Fr. from sér,lt, serà, evening, from Lat. serà, late.] (Miss.) Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, especially to a lady.


Sèr-e-nité, n. i. To perform nocturnal music.

Sèr-e-né, a. [Lat. serenus.] Clear and calm; fair; bright. 2. Unruffled; undisturbed.

Sèr-e-nity, n. 1. The quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace. 2. Calmness of mind. See SERF; [11], n. Fr. serv. Lat. servans. A servant or slave employed in husbandry.

Sér-vant.—Slave.—A slave is the absolute property of his master, and he can be sold or loaned in any way a servant is, and can bound to work for some estate, and thus attached to the land, though in some countries serfs may be mere slaves.

Sér-f'dom, n. The state or condition of serfs.

Sér-fage, n. [Lat. seratus, a silken; silkly; originally a silken stuff.] A woolen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woolen.

Sér-géan-t, n. [Fr. ser fant.] One of the office of a sergeant; sergeant.

Sér-jant, n. [From Lat. servis, pr. of servare, to serve.] [Written also serjeant.] 1. Formerly, an officer in England, nearly answering to the modern constable, having the duty of maintaining the peace in his parish. A non-commissioned officer, next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c. 2. A private soldier in the highest rank. [Army.]

Sér-géan-t-at-àrms (sirr' or sirr') n. (Legislative Bodies.) An officer who executes the commands of the body in preserving order and punishing offenses.

Sér-géan-t-míjor (sirr' or sirr'mayor), n. (Mth.) A non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

Sér-géan-t-shíp (sirr'antship or serjant-shíp), n. The office of a sergeant.

Sér'-val, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; applicable to or bearing in any way a relation to a series. 2. A work appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Sér'-vál, n. In regular order.

Sér'e-çuós (sér'chuw's), a. [Lat. sericus, equiv. to sericus, silken; sericami, Seric stuff, silk, from Seric, Gr. Σηρηκος, the Chinese, celebrated for their silk fabrics.] Pertaining to; or bearing a relation to silk; silklike. See SÉAN.

Sér'-lé, n. [Lat. series, fr. seve, servum, to join or bind together.] 1. A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation to one another; a line. 2. (Nat. Hist.) An order or sub-division of some class of natural bodies. 3. (Math.) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more preceding terms by some regular law.

Sér'-lé-có'mi, a. Having a mixture of seriousness.

Sér'-lé-có'mi-al, a. and conically.

Sér'-lé-oús, a. [Lat. serius.] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light; gay; or volatile. 2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest. 3. Important; not trifling. 4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger.

Syne.—Grave; solemn; weighty. See GRAVE.

Sér'-lé-oús-ly, adv. In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in a serious; seriously; with gravity; solemnly.

Sér'-lé-oús-ness, n. Condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnly.

Sércant, n. A sergeant. See SERGEANT.

Sér-mon (sir'men), n. [Lat. sermo, a speaking, discourse, from serère, servum, to join, connect, i. e., serà oratio, a connected speech.] A discourse delivered in public, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture. Hence, a serious address; a set oration or reproof.

Sér'-mó-nize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SERMONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. SERMONIZING.] To compose or write a sermon or oration; to preach.

Sér-mó'zer, n. One who sermonizes.

Sér'-nun (sér'nun), n. [Fr. sermon, Sp. sermon, a hamper, a tureen; pannier, a sack; large panier or basket.] A bag or package of skin or leather for carrying goods for drugs or the like. 2. (Com.) A weight, varying with the substance to which it is applied.

Sér'-nul-ty, n. 1. The property of being liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; serum. 2. A fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

Sér'-nos, a. [Lat. sernum.] Thin; watery; like whey; said of that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the red part; also, of the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane. 2. Pertaining to serum.

Sérpent, n. [Lat. serpentum, from serpere, to twist, fr. serpent, p. pr. of serve, Gr. σαρπέω, to creep.] 1. (Zool.) A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground. 2. Figuratively, a subtle or malicious person. 3. A species of firework having a serpentine motion. 4. (Astron.) A certain constellation. 5. (Miss.) A bass wind instrument;—so called from its bow.

Sér'-pen-tine, a. Resembling a serpent; having the shape or qualities of a serpent; moving like a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral.

Pén-ter-zo, n. [Lat. serpenzoi.] A mineral or rock usually of an obscure green color, with shades and spots, which give it a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin.

Sér'-réite, a. [Lat. serratus, from serum; a saw.] Sér'-ré-ted, a. Notched on the edge, like a saw.

Sér'-ré-ture (sér'ratu), n. Lat. serratura, a sawing, from serrare, to saw.] A notching like that between the teeth of a saw, in wood, etc. (Bot.) A notch.

Sér'-rum, n. [Lat., allied to Gr. σέρρα, &c.] (Physiol.) (a.) The liquid portion of the blood, after the separation of the coagulum or clot. (b.) A fluid of similar nature and consistency, fluid from the blood-vessels.

Sér'-vánt, n. [Lat. serviens, pr. of servire.] One who serves, or does services, voluntarily or involuntarily.

2. One in a state of subjection. 3. A person of base condition or ignoble spirit.
Serving your humble servant, your obedient servant, greetings, \textit{etc.}, are salutations conveying the willingness of the speaker or writer to do service to the person addressed.}

\textbf{Syn.} - Serv.; menial; drudge; slave.

\textbf{Serve} (14), v. t. [imp. & p. p. served; p. pr. & vb. n. serving.] [Lat. servire, from Lat. servus, a servant or slave.] 1. To work for; to labor in behalf of; to act as substitute for, to supply the employment or labor of; to render spiritual obedience and worship to. 2. To be subordinate or subordinate to; to minister to. 3. To attend at meals. 4. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, sell, distribute or otherwise manage any article or food intended for eating. 5. To do the duties required in or for. 6. To contribute or concede to; to be left sufficient for; to satisfy. 7. To treat; to behave to, to serve.

\textit{To serve an attachment, execution, &c. (Law.)} To levy it.

\textit{To serve a process or writ, to write it, so as to give due notice to be served, to fix it on, to copy served on him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. - To serve a warrant to, to seize the person against whom it is issued. - To serve a notice on. - To serve something, as spun yarn, \\textit{etc.}, tight round it, to prevent friction.}

\textbf{Syn.} - Obey; minister to; subserv; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

\textbf{Serve}, v. i. 1. To be a servant or slave. 2. To wait; to attend. 3. To discharge the requirements of an office or employment; specifically, to, as a soldier, servant, or clerk. 4. To be in a social or religious duty or office; to be sufficient for.

\textbf{Serve}, n. 1. Act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labor for the benefit of another; or at another’s command. 2. Labor performed for another; assistance rendered; or service rendered; duties of office. 3. Obedience to religious duty performed. 4. A musical composition for use in churches. 5. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; hence, specifically, military or naval duty. 6. Useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail. 7. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

\textbf{S.} A set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table.

\textbf{S.} A set of ornaments used for serving a rope, as spun yarn, &c. (Bot.) A tree; fruit or the European mountain-ash, or rowan-tree.

\textbf{Serve-a-ble}, a. 1. Doing service; promoting happiness, or any good; beneficial; serviceable.

\textbf{Serve-a-ble-ness}, n. 1. State or quality of being serviceable; beneficence. 2. Readiness to do service; diligence.

\textbf{Serve-a-ble-ly}, adv. In a serviceable manner.

\textbf{Serve-vile}, a. [Lat. servilis, from servire, to serve.] 1. Pertaining to, or befitting, a servant or slave; slavish.

\textbf{Serve-vil-ly}, adv. In a servile manner; slavishly.

\textbf{Serve-vil-ness}, n. State or quality of being servile; the servil-vity condition of a slave or bondman; slave-like character.

\textbf{Syn.} - Slavery; baseness; obsequiousness.

\textbf{Serve-ing-maid}, n. A female servant; a menial.

\textbf{Serve-tor}, n. [Lat. servire, to serve.] 1. A servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent. 2. (University of Oxford.) An undergraduate, who is partly supported by the college funds. They formerly waited at table.

\textbf{Serve-to-ship}, n. Office or condition of a servitor.

\textbf{Servile} (14), n. [Lat. servilis, from servire, to serve; servus, a slave.] 1. State of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master; service; slavery; bondage. 2. (Lat.) A right, whereby one thing is subject to another; this idea is expressed, for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

\textbf{Sess-a-nee}, n. [Lat. sessamum, sesmea, Gr. σεσσαμον, σεσσημον, Gr. σισσαμον, (Lat.) An annual herbaceous plant, of the seeds of which is made the commercial sesame.

\textbf{Ses-giip-e-dal}, a. [Lat. sesquisedalis, from sesquis.] 1. Quoi, one and a half, and pes, linen. 2. Measuring or containing a foot and a half; - sometimes homonymously or derivatively applied to long words.

\textbf{Ses-sile}, a. [Lat. sessilis, low, dwarf, from sedere, sessum, to sit down, without, without projecting support. 2. (Bot.) Issuing directly from the main stem or branch, without a footstalk.

\textbf{Sess-ion}, n. [Lat. sessio, from sedere, sessum, to sit.] 1. Act of sitting, or state of being seated. 2. Actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, \\textit{et c.}, for the transaction of business. 3. Any session of a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business.

\textbf{Sess-ion-a-l}, a. Pertaining to a session, or to sessions.

\textbf{Sess-pool}, n. [From Sess.] A small pool, or to settle, sit. Cf. CESS-POOL. A cavity sunk in the earth to receive the sediment of water conveyed in drains; a cess-pool.

\textbf{Sess-tur}, n. [Lat. sessiturs (sc. nummum), from sessiturs, two and a half, from semis, half, and turius, third.] (Rom. Ant.) A Roman coin, in value originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses; equal to about two pence, or five cents, or four cents.

- The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sestertii, equal to about \\textit{mod.}}

\textbf{Set}, v. t. [imp. & p. p. set; p. pr. & vb. n. setting.] 1. [A.-S. setan, Gosh satjan, rcel. seta. Gr. sit, of which set is prop. to sit.] 1. To cause to sit; to seat; to make to assume a specified position; to place; to put; to fix. 2. To attach to; to put or place on. 3. To put in a situation or state; to cause to be. 4. To make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless. Hence, specifically, (a.) To cause to stop; to obstruct; hence, to embarrass. (b.) To determine; hence, to make unwilling; or oblige; to render stiff or rigid. (c.) To plant. (d.) To fix, as a precious stone in metal; hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off. (e.) To convert into earth. 5. To appoint; to assign. 6. To put into or assign to; to adjust to; to regulate; to adapt. Hence, specifically, (a.) To put in due order, as an instrument. (b.) To extend, as the sail of a ship. (c.) To give a pitch to, as a tune. (d.) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state, as a limb. 7. To cause to take its place; to adapt, as words to notes; to prepare for singing. 9. To variegate with objects placed here and there.

\textbf{Set,-i}, i. To pass beneath the horizon, to go down. 2. To strike root; to begin to germinate. 3. To become fixed or rigid. 4. Hence, to congeal or concretize. 5. To have a certain direction in motion; to move on; to tend. 6. To indicate the progression of a game; - said of a dog. 7. To apply one’s self.

\textbf{Set}, p. a. 1. Fixed; firm; obstinate. 2. Regular; uniform; formal. 3. Established; prescribed.

\textbf{Set}, n. 1. Act of setting; descent below the horizon. 2. That which is set, placed, or fixed; as, (a.) A young plant for growth. (b.) (Mech.) Permanent change of figure, in consequence of pressure. 3. A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used together; an assortment; a suit. 4. A number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, or quality, or the like; a clique. 5. Direction or course.

\textbf{Set}, i. (S政) - Collection; set. - Set.

\textbf{Set-ca-crenctis}, a. [From Lat. seta, a bristle.] 1. Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly. 2. (Nat. Hist.) Having the slender form of a bristle.

\textbf{Set-tor-eus}, a. [Lat. seta, bristle, and gerere, to bear.] Having a hair, bristle, or hair, bristle.

\textbf{Sett}, n. 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset. 2. A decoration; an ornament. 3. (Law.) A counter-claim; a distinct claim filed set off by the defendant against the plaintiff’s demand. 4. (Arch.) The part of a wall, \\textit{et c.}, which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness.

\textbf{Set-tle}. - Offset. - Offset originally denoted "that which branches off projects," as a shoot from a tree, but has long been used in America in the sense of set-off, or equivalent. This use is partly due to the fact that the word is often used to denote that which is thus set-off and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers.

\textbf{Set-tle}, n. A long seat, or bench; a seat, settle, or settle; a seat; a settle; a seat, etc. 1. A long, long seat, or bench; a seat, settle, or settle; a seat, etc.

\textbf{Setttor}, n. (Nat. Hist.) Having the surface set with bristles; bristly.

\textbf{Set-tic}, n. [From set.] A long seat, back against; a kind of arm-chair, for two or more persons to sit in at once.

\textbf{Set-tor}, n. 1. One who, or that which, settles; a man; or a hop, dog of the hound kind, that indicates, by sitting or crowning, the place where game lies hid.

\textbf{Setter} (2).
SETTING

658  SEXENIAL

Sêtting, n. 1. Act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing. 2. The act of sinking, or seeming to sink, below the horizon. (a.) Anything set or set in. (b.) That in which something, as a gem, is set. 4. The direction of a current, sea, or wind.

Sêt'tle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SÉT'TLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SÉT'TLING.] 1. To place or fix in a permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable, hence, specifically, (a.) To establish in business, in situation, and the like, (b.) To establish in the pastoral office. [Am. S. -tall.] 2. To plant. 3. To place or fix in a permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable, hence, specifically, (a.) To clear of dregs and impurities; to render pure or clear. (b.) To restore to a smooth, dry, or passable condition. 3. To cause to sink; to lower; to cut down; to diminish by waving; to make sure, firm, or constant. 5. To adjust, as something in discussion or controversy; to adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance. 6. To plant with inhabitants; to settle; to people.

Syn. — To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

Sêt'tle, v. i. 1. To become fixed or permanent; to establish one’s self; to assume a lasting form or condition. 2. Specifically, to fix one’s place or residence; to take up habitation; also, to be established in an employment or profession. 3. To become quiet or clear; to become settled, as the gold from the dross; to clear and the like; to still; hence, specifically, (a.) To clear of dregs and impurities; to render pure or clear. (b.) To restore to a smooth, dry, or passable condition.

Sêt'tling, n. 1. Act of settling, or state of being settled; as, specifically, (a.) Establishment in business, condition, or the like; ordination or instalation as pastor. 2. Establishment of inhabitants; colonization. (c.) Act or process of adjusting or determining; compositor of doubts or differences; liquidation of accounts. (d.) Bestowal or giving possession under legal sanction. 3. Où. A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees. 4. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed; as, (a.) Matter that subsides; settling matter. (b.) An colony newly established; a place settled. (c.) The sum secured to a person; especially, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage. (Law.) A settled place of abode; residence; legal residence.

Sêt'tler, n. 1. One who settles. 2. Specifically, one who establishes himself in a colony; a colonist.

Sêt'tling, n. 1. Act of making a settlement. 2. Act of subsiding, as less. 3. Adjustment of differences. 4. To settle or instate.

Sêt't- tq, n. A conflict in boxing, argument, or the like.

Sév'en (sév’n), a. [A.-S. seofon, seofan, seofen, Goth. & O. H. Ger. selben, allied to Lat. sepem, Gr. ἑτορ, Skr. स्त्रयु, Sans. स्त्रयु, one more than six. 6. a. The number greater by one than six. 2. A symbol representing seven units; as, 7, or vii.

Sév'en-föld, n. Repeated seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

Sév'en-night (sém’nit, tōl), n. A week; the period of seven days and nights.

Sév'en-teen, a. [A.-S. seofentine, i. e., seven-ten.] One more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

Sév'en-teen, n. 1. The sum of ten and seven. 2. A symbol representing seventeen units, as, 17, or xvii.

Sév'en-teen-th, a. One next in order after the sixteenth. 2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts.

Sév'en-teenth, n. 1. One of seven equal parts. 2. One next in order after the sixteenth. 3. (Mus.) The interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above. (b.) A certain chord.

Sév'enth, n. 1. One next in order after the seventh place. 2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sév'en-ty (sév’n’ty), a. One next in order after the sixtieth. 2. Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts.

Sév'en-ty (sév’n’ty), a. Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.
motion one way and the other: agitation. 2. A fissure or rent in timber. 3. A fissure in rock or earth. 4. (Math.) A configuration of the terms represented on contiguous degrees of a staff; a trill.

Shāk'er, n. 1. A person or thing that shakes or agitates. 2. One of a sect of Christians, popularly so called, who believe in the agitations or movements in dances which characterize their worship.

Shāk'y, a. [compar. Shakri; superl. Shakiest]. 1. Full of shakes, slips, or elefs; unsound; wanting in cohesion; trembling; tenuous.

Shāle, n. [Ger. schale. See SHELL]. 1. A shell or husk; a cod or pod. 2. (Geol.) A fine-grained rock, having a glossy structure.

Shāleaux, n. [imp. & p. shale; superl. SHALEIEST]. 1. A fine-grained rock, having a glossy structure.

Shāl'ez-zillā, a. [imp. shoul'd]. [A-S. seal. seal, I am obliged, imp. scold, scolded, inf. sealan, sealing, Goth. skulan, pres. skol, imp. skulda, Icel. skulur, pres. skoll, imp. skottle, seal; I shall be defective, having no influence. Shal'ez-zillā, a. To partake in, to participate in. Shal'ez-zillā, a. Indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you shall go; he shall go. This it usually expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. It is also employed in the language of prophecy. In shall with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, so, I shall suffer; we shall see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by will. I shall go' implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally, there is a certain degree of plan or intention may be included. In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of course transferred to the person addressed. After a conditional conjunction, as if, when a person expresses an expectation fully securely. Should is everywhere used in the same connection and the same senses as shall, as its imperfect. It also expresses duty or moral obligation. See WILL.]

Shāl'man, n. [Fr. Châtillon, in France, where it was first made. A certain kind of worsted stuff.

Shāl'top, n. [H. Ger. schatupf, schleip, from schleipen, to glide. See SLEEP. C. (fut.) A sort of large boat, with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner.

Shāl-i't, n. [See ESCHALOT and SCALLION. (Bot.) A bulbous plant resembling the garlic; eschalot.

Shāl'li-vā, n. [compar. shal'liwer; superl. shal'li-lowest]. [From the noun. 1. Having little depth; shallow. 2. Slight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound. 3. Simple; ignorant; superficial; emptiness; silliness.]

Shāl'li-wā, n. [From shelf. 2. A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a sand-bank; a shelf.

Shāl'li-wā, n. [From shelf. 2. A man of the state of being shallow; want of depth. 2. Superficialness of intellect; emptiness; silliness.

Shām, n. [See infra.] Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints.

Syn. — Delusion; imposition; deceit; humbug.

Shām, a. [Cf. Icel. skammar. O. H. Ger. skäm, short, sleek, sheen; skammar, skam, skame, sleek. Icel. skamma, skitten, to shorten, corrupt. Cf. also SHAME.]

Shām, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHAMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHAMMING. 1. To make a false expectation; to trick; to cheat. 2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. 3. To imitate; to ape.

Shām, v. i. To make false pretenses to; to deceive.

Shām-ml, n. [From shām & Hind. shām, shām, shām, an idolater. A wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions.

Shā'mān-ign, n. The superstitious religion of the northwestern parts, consisting in belief in evil spirits, and in the influence of magic spells and rites.

Shā'mān-ist, n. A believer in, or adherent to, Shamanism.

Shā'mble, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SHAMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHAMBLING. [Cf. O. D. schampeleuan, to slip, shamble, shambles, to slip away, escape. Cf. SMACKLE.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to totter.

Shām'ble, n. pl. [A-S. scamol, scamol, scamel, scamel, scamel, scamel, a bench, form, stool, from Lat. scamumum, dim. simulbulum, from simulare, to climb, ascend. The plant whose root is this is called Shambles.

Shām, n. [A-S. scavu, scavu, Icel. skvam, skam, O. H. Ger. scavu.] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; hence, decency; decorum. 2. Re- proach incurred or suffered; dishonor. 3. The cause or reason of shame. 4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered.

For shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you.

Syn. — Reproach; ignominy; disgrace.

Shā'me, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHAMING. To make ashamed. 2. To cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonor; to disgrace.

Shā'me-fəc'd, a. Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful.

Shame-fac'd, a. One who is made ashamed, like steadfast, but the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face, have brought it to its present orthography.

Shām'ful, a. Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation. 2. Raising shame in others.

Syn. — Disgraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

Shām-ful, a. Having shame or culpability; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

Shā'mless, a. Destitute of, or indicating an absence of, shame; wanting modesty.

Syn. — Impudent; brazen-faced; unblushing; audacious; immoral; indecent; indecorate.

Shām-lēs-ly, adv. In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

Shām-le'ss-ness, n. Destitution of shame; want of culpability or disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

Shā'mor, n. One who, or that which, makes ashamed.

Shā'my, n. [See CHAMOIS.] A kind of leather prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, and much esteemed for its softness and delicate quality.

Shām-pōo, v. t. [Hind. tshāmāṅ, to press, to squeeze.] To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body, in connection with the hot bath. 2. To wash thoroughly and rub the head, with soap or a soapy preparation.

Shām-rock, n. [Ir. scamrog, scammar. (Bot.) A plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shānk, n. [A-S. scaine, scene. O. H. Ger. scinca, scinkel.] 1. The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; hence, sometimes the bone of the leg; the whole leg. Hence, the part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved.

Shā'nty, n. [Said to be from Ir. sean, old, and tig, a house.] A sort of dwelling, a temporary building; a hut.

Shāp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHAPED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHAPING.] 1. To form or create; to make; to produce. 2. To mold or make into a particular form. 3. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct. 4. To image; to conceive; to beget.

Shāp, a. Character of construction or a thing as determining its external appearance. 2. That which has a form or figure. 3. Form of embodiment, as in words.

Syn. — Make; figure; form; guise.

Shāp-les's, n. a. Destitute of or regular form.

Shāp-les's-ness, n. The state of being shapeless.

Shāp-le's-y, a. [compar. SHAPELIER; superl. SHAPELIEST.] Having a regular shape; symmetrical; well-formed.

Shād, n. [N. see shad, from scarum, sheet, shiue, shire, part.] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance. 2. The hard wing-case of a beetle.

Shād, n. [A-S. scere, scarp, scar. O. H. Ger. scaro, scar.] The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the ground.

Shāre (i), n. [A-S. scaru, scar. 1. A certain portion; a part; a division. 2. Especially, the part allotted or belonging to any person, of any right or interest owned by a number. 3. One of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided.

To go shares, to partake; to be equally concerned.

Shāre, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHARED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHARING.] To divide, to distribute; to circulate; to pay interest from.

See supra. 1. To part among two or more; to divide. 2. To partake or enjoy with others.

Shāre, v. i. To have part; to receive a portion.

Shāv-hi'd, n. One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

Shā'ler, n. One who shares; one who participates in any thing with another; a partner.

Shārk, n. [Lat. carneurus, Gr. καρπον, so called from its Shank.
SHARK—SHAWL 661  SLEEP—COT

SHARK, n. sharp teeth, from kádýeòs, with sharp or jagged teeth.] 1. (Orth.) A cartilaginous fish having a long, rounded body, the head, the surface scale and minute ossuous granules in place of scales, and the gill-openings placed upon the sides of the neck. The mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth. 2. A rapacious sea-fish. [Low.]

Shárk, v. t. To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities. [Low.]

Shárk'er, n. One who lives by shrinking.

Sharp, a. [compare, SHARPENED, SHARPIER, SHARPEST.] 1. Sharp, keen, with a point. 2. Slightly; a trace. 3. Slight; a shade. 4. [Mus.] (a) High in pitch. (b) Raised a semitone in pitch. (c) So high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. 5. Very trying to the feelings. 6. Cutting in language or import. 7. Eager in pursuit; luxuriant for gratification. 8. Violent; impetuous. 9. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; not dull. 10. Keenly attentive to one's own interest. 11. Utterly in a whisper; or with a sharp.

Shárp, n. 1. (Mus.) (a) An acute sound; especially, a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch. (b) The character [ ] which directs that a note be thus raised.

2. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly.

Shárp, v. t. [imp. & pp. SHARPED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHARPING.] 1. To make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like; to sharpen. 2. (Mus.) To raise above the proper pitch; especially, to raise a semitone above the natural tone.

Shárpen (sharp'n), v. t. [imp. & pp. SHARPENED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHARPENING.] [A.-S. sceapen, sceapian.] To sharpen; to make keen, acute, or lucid; to render acute, acute, or lucid. (a) To make keen, acute, or lucid. (b) To render less flat, more shrill or piercing. (c) To make more acute or lucid; to make sour. (d) (Mus.) To make the strings of a violin or the like.

Shárp'er, a. A shrived man in making bargains.

-Syn.—Sword; cleaver; scythe. See SWORD.

Shárpl'y, adv. In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Shárpl'ness, n. The condition or quality of being sharp, in any of its senses.

Shárp'set, a. Eager in appetite or desire of gratification.

Shárp'shot'er, a. One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

Shárp'shút'ted (shút'ted), a. 1. Having quick or acute sight. 2. Of quick or acute understanding.

Shárp'witted (wit'ted), a. Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Sháson, n. A treaty for authoritative instruction and protocol among the Hindoos; especially, a treaty containing religious instructions and precepts.

Shá'tter, v. t. [imp. & pp. SHATTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHATTERING.] [A.-S. scutan.] 1. To break at once into small pieces; to rend; to shatter. 2. To disorder; to range; to render unsound.

Shá'tter, v. t. To be broken into fragments.

Shá'tter, n. A fragment of any thing forcibly rent or divided in pieces. Also, a small piece of a whole.

Shá'ttery, a. Easily breaking and falling into many parts.

Shá'tve, v. t. [imp. SHAVED; p. p. SHAVED, OR SHAVEN; p. pr. & vb. n. SHAVING.] [A.-S. seafan, Icel. skjáða, Ger. scheiden, L. sequare.] 1. To cut or part off from the surface of a body or a razor or other edged instrument. 2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely or by the surface or surface covering of. 3. To cut off thin shreds or slices. 4. To sieve or filter; to filter. 5. To strip; to fleece.

To shave a note, to purchase it at a great discount, or to take interest upon it much beyond the legal rate. [Colloq.]

Sháve, v. t. To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut close in a bargain; to clean. [Low.]

Sháve, n. 1. A thin slice; a shaving. 2. A cutting of the face or the operation of shaving. 3. An exorbitant cutting down or discount on a note, &c., for cash in hand. [Am.]

Sháve'der, n. A tool with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving wood, as hoops, &c.

Sháve'ling, n. A man shaved; hence, a monk, or another person of a religious order.

Shá'ver, n. One who uses or wears shaves. 2. One who is close in bargains; a cheat. 3. One who fesses; a pliagarer. 4. A little fellow. [Colloq.]

Shá'vening, n. Act of paring the surface. 2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

Shávul, n. [Per., Hind., and Turk. šâbû.] A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders; also, a covering for a horse or other animal. [A.-S. Šâd, šâd, Goth. siâ, A.-S. m. se, he. The possessive her or hers, and the objective her, are from a different root. See HER.] 1. This or that female; the woman understood or referred to. 2. A woman; a female;—used humorously as a noun.

Sháf, n.; pl. SHEAVES. [A.-S. mced, from scetan, scetan, to shave.] 1. Stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain, bound together. 2. Any similar bundle or collection.

Sháf, v. t. To collect and bind; to make sheaves.

Sháfär, n. [imp. & p. SHEARED (SHORE, etc.); p. p. SHEARED, SHEARED, SHEARING.] 1. To cut or clip with shears, scissors, or a like instrument. 2. To cut or clip from a surface.

Sháfär, n. [From the verb.] 1. A cutting instrument consisting of a frame with two blades, movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances. 2. Any thing in the form of shears. Especially, an apparatus for raising heavy weights, as, the lower masts of ships. It consists of two or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, and furnished with the necessary tackles.

Sháfar, n. One who shears.

Sháfarín, n. A sheep that has been but once sheared.

Sháfar'steel, n. Steel suitable for shears, scissors, and other cutting instruments.

Sháft, n. [A.-S. scath, scath, O. H. Ger. schatt, Icel. skattir, pl., prob. from Skr. tshid, to cover.] 1. A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. 2. Any thin covering for defense or protection.

Sháfèthe, v. t. [imp. & p. SHEATHERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHEATHING.] 1. To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard. 2. To fit or furnish with a sheath. 3. To case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper. 4. To cover or line.

Sháfèth'er, n. One who sheathes.

Sháfeth'ing, n. That which sheathes; especially, the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering.

Sháf, n. [O. D. schijve, orb, disk, wheel, N. D. szif, H. Ger. scheibe. Cf. SHIVE.] A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which a ship's men works; the wheel of a pulley.

Shéed, v. t. [imp. & p. SHED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHEDDING.] [A.-S. scedan, O. H. Ger. schütten, scütten.] 1. To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow off; to throw off; to give forth; to emit; to diffuse. 2. To throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell, and the like. 3. To cause to flow off without penetrating.

Shéd, v. t. To the parts; to throw off a covering or envelope.

Shèd, n. [Sw. skydd, a defense, skyddan, to protect. Cf. SHADE.] A slight or temporary covering put on to shade one from the sun; something put up, as an out-building; a hut.

Shèdd'er, n. One who sheds or causes to flow out.

Sheen, n. [A.-S. scin, scin, scín, bright, splendid, beautiful; O. G. Ger. sein, scin, scin; L. scintilla, scintilae.] Bright; glittering; showy. [Rare, except in poetry.]

Sheen, n. Brightness; splendor.

Sheep, n. sing. & pl. [A.-S. scop, scap, scéap, O. H. Ger. scap, scap.] 1. A small calf; a sheep. 2. A small sheep. 3. A sheep for its flesh and wool. 2. The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.

Sheep's-cot, n. A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.
SHEEP-HOOK 662 SHEILD

Sheep'hook, n. A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

Sheep's-foot, adj. Ungainly; bashful; timorous to excess.

Sheep'ly, adv. In a sheepish manner: bashfully.

Sheep'ness, n. The quality of being sheepish; ex cessive modesty or diffidence; bashfulness.

Sheep'ish, adj. A modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance. [sheep]

Sheep's'harea'r, n. One who shears the wool from Sheep-shearing, n. 1. Act of shearing sheep. 2. Work of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

Sheep'skin, n. The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.

Sheep-walk (wark), n. Pasture for sheep.

Sheer, a. [A.-S. scēr, sceorl, Icel. skirn, skérn, skår, Goth. skérjan.] 1. Separate from any thing foreign; pure; clear. 2. Adapted to; suited to; fitted to; allergic to; infected with; inured to; accustomed to. 3. Clear; thin. 4. Perpendicu lar; straight up and down. Sheer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SHEERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHEERING.] (See SHEAR, the sense of which is, to separate.) To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside.

Sheer, n. (Naut.) (a.) The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides. (b.) The position in which a ship is sometimes kept at single anchor, to keep her clear of it.

Sheet, n. [A.-S. scētla, scytta, from scētan, to shoot, dart, cast, extend.] In general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse, as the surface of a sea; a large piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture, next to the body. (b.) A broad piece of paper, folded or unfolded. (c.) A blanket, or a pannier, or a part of a pannier. (d.) A broad expanse of water. (e.) A cloth, a thin, expanded portion of metal, or other substance.

Sheet, n. [Ger. scheide. See supra.] (Naut.) A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail, to extend and retain it from sliding or slipping.


Sheets'anchor, n. [O. Eng. sheet-anchor.] (Naut.) The largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore. 2. Hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety.

Sheeting, n. Cloth for sheets.

Sheek (sheek), n. [Ar. shikha, shakhya, a venerable old man, a chief, from shakhs, to grow or be old.] A chief, a lord, a man of eminence; — so called among the Arabs and Moors.

Shék'el (shék'el), n. [Heb., from šakal, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews, equal in weight to about 0.224 of the Roman aswirdus, and in value equal to about 0.627 cent.

Shek'ímeh, n. [Heb., presence of God, from šakôn, to inhabit, to be present.] A plant resembling the Lily. This is the word for the divine presence.

Shek'drake, n. [Prov. Eng. sheild, variegated, and drake.] (Ornith.) A species of duck somewhat resembling the mallard in its shape, and found in Europe. It has a green or greenish-black head, and its body is variegated with white.

Shelf, n.; pl. SHELVES. [A.-S. scel, scylf.] 1. A board, or platform, elevated above the floor, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, books, &c. 2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to navigation.

Shelf'y, a. Abounding in, or composed of, shelves; full of dangerous shallows.

Shell, n. [A.-S. sceld, Icel. skeld. See SCALE.] 1. A hard outer covering, or coat, as of animals, which serves to protect certain fruits and animals; also, the covering or outside layer of an egg. 2. (Zool.) (a) The hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, usually external, but sometimes internal. (b) The hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c. 3. (Mil.) A hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a matchlock, can be discharged when the powder explodes; a bomb. 4. Any frame-work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in. 5. Hence, outward show without inward substance. 6. A cup or horn, as a ramekin, the inside of which is covered with the cocoa-nut, a decoction of which is often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c.

Shell, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shelled; p. pr. & vb. n. SHELLING.] 1. To strip or break off the shell of; or, to take out of the shell. 2. To separate from the ear. 3. To throw off; to dispel; to expose. 4. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat. 2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

Shell'lace, n. The resin lac spread into thin plates, which is the basis of shellac; a varnish.

Shell'like, a. After being shelled and straunched.

Shell'bäirk, n. [Bot.] A species of hickory whose bark is loose and peeling; shag-bark.

Shell'fish, n. An aquatic animal, whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, &c., or crustaceous, as in the lobster.

Shell'work (wirk), n. Work composed of shells, or worked with shells.

Shell'y, a. Abounding with shells. 2. Consisting of shells, or of a shell.

Sheilet'r, n. [See SHEILD. 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance. 2. Hence, one who protects a guardian. 3. State of being covered and protected.

Syn. — Asylum; refuge; retreat; covert; sanctuary; protection.

Sheilet'r-less, a. Destitute of shelter or protection.

Shepit'te, n. A Shetland pony; one of a breed of small horses; — so called from Shetland, where they originated.

Sheivel, v. t. 1. To furnish with shelves. 2. To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside with a view to prevent appearance. Sheivel, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SHELTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHELTERING.] To incline; to be sloping.

Sheivy, a. Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

Shep'herd (shep'erd), n. [From sheep and herd.] 1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep. 2. A rural lover. 3. The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation.

Shep'herd-ess (shep'erdess), n. A woman that tends sheep; hence, a rustic lady.

Shébbet, n. [Ar. shebet, shobat, shobbat, properly one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from sharaba, to drink.] A drink used in the East, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with an infusion of some drops of rose-water or other ingredient, to give it an agreeable taste.

Sheér'd, n. A fragment. See SHARD.

Shee'rif, n. [O. Eng. sherewer, A.-S. sciergerf, scier gerfa, from scir, scire, a shire, and gerf, a rive. See REVUE.] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

Shee'riff-ship, n. See SHERIFFSHIP.

Shee'riff-ship, n. The office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

Shee'riff-al'ty, n. The office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

Shee'riff-ship, n. See SHERIFFSHIP.

Shee'riff, n. A strong wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor; — so called from Xeres, near Cadiz, in Spain, where it is made.

Show (shō), v. t. & i. To show, to exhibit, displayed, or exhibited, regarded as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, &c.

Show, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shown; p. pr. & vb. n. SHOWN.] The use of show for showed or shown, common in some parts of the United States, is a gross vulgarism, which can not be too carefully avoided.

Shib'bo-leth, n. [Heb. shibboleth, an ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] 1. A word which was made the crie by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites. The Ephraimites, not being able to pronounce the sound of the d or t, pronounced it as z,7 and the word Shibboleth. See Judges, xi. and xii. 2. Hence, that which distinguishes one party from another; usually, some peculiarity in things of little importance.

Shied, n. [A.-S. scield, scylf, Goth. skildus, Icel. skildr, from skylja, to cover, to defend.] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm; a buckler. 2. Any thing which prevents or defends; defense; shield. 3. A protecting or defensive when the word stibaldus. See Judges, xi. and xii. 4. (Bot.) A little colored cup or line, with a hard disk, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fruitification of lichens. 5. (Her.) The escutcheon or shield of a family. 6. (Mining.) A framework used to protect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.

à, ë, ë, &c., long; â, ê, ô, &c., short; càrè, fàr, ãsk, all, ãtat; èrè, vgl., ãttèrm, pãcãte, fîrmn; sôñ, ôr, dô, wôlf,
SHIELD

Shild, v. t. [imp. & p. p. shielded; p. pr. & vb. n. shielding.] To cover as with a shield; to cover from injury, danger, or the like. [Shield 2.]

Shift, v. t. [imp. & p. shifted; p. pr. & vb. n. shifting.] [A-S. scīfian, to divide, to order, declare, appoint, to verge, decline, drive away; IceL. skipia, to divide; Gk. σκέπτομαι, to alter.] 1. To transfer from one place or position to another. 3. To put off or out of the way by some expedient. 4. To change, as clothes. 5. To dress in fresh clothes.

Shift, v. i. 1. To change from one point or direction to another; to change about; to move. 2. To change one's occupation or principles. 3. To change one's clothes, especially the under garments. 4. To satisfy one's wants by changing. 5. To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose.

Shift, n. 1. A turning from one thing to another; a change; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty. 2. A temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice; especially, a trick to escape detection or evil. 3. An under garment; especially, a woman's under garment; a chemise.

To make shift, to contrive for the moment; to manage.

Shift'er, n. One who shifts; one who plays tricks or practices artifices; a cozener.

Shiftless, a. Characterized by failure, through negligence or incapacity, to provide for one's self, or to use means requisite for success.

Shiftlessness, n. The state of being shiftless.

Shil'f-al'lia, n. An oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks. [Vizhkh.]

Shilleting, n. [A-S. & O. Sax. scilling, Icel. skilling, Gk. σκέπτομαι, derived probably from A-S. scīfian, to sound.] 1. An English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about 24 cents. 2. In the United States, a denomination of money differing in value, relatively to the dollar, in a recent state, but below that of the English shilling in all; as, in New York, one eighth of a dollar or 12 cents; in New England, one sixth of a dollar, or 10 cents; — a term used in trade, though no corresponding coin exists.

Shil'gh, n. [Heb. silqôth, c. u. quiet, rest from silhâth, to rest.] (Script.) The Messiah: — so called by Jacob on his deathbed. See Ps. xli. 9. 10.

Shift'y, adj. See SHILLY.

Shimer, v. i. [A-S. scirnian, from scirman, scirman, to glitter.] To shine faintly; to gleam; to glisten; to glimmer.

Shimmer, n. A gleaming; a glimmering.

Shin, n. [A-S. scinit, Ger. schiene.] The fore part of the leg, especially of the human leg, between the ankle and knee, &c., or any similar part.

Shin, v. t. To climb by the aid of the hands and legs alone. [Collog. or Low. Amer.] [A riot.]

Shin'dy, n. An uproar or disturbance; a spree; a row; a bust; a riot. [Collog. or Low. Amer.]

Shin'ry, n. A brightness or brilliancy; a bright thing; light; a shining thing. [Imp. & P. p. shined; p. pr. & vb. n. shining.] [A-S. & O. Sax., & O. H. Ger. scinit, Icel. skínum, Icel. skína.] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light. 2. To be lively and animated; to be vigorous; to be radiant, as silk. 4. To be gay, splendid, or beautiful. 5. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished.

Shine, n. 1. Fair weather. 2. State of shining; brightness; splendor; lustre; polish. 3. A liking for a person; a fancy. [Collog.]

Shin'er, n. 1. That which shines; as, a bright piece of money. [Cont. & Lath.] 2. A brilliant, small freshwater fish of the minnow kind.

Shyness, n. See SHYNESS.

Shinge [shingle], n. [OE. shingel, scindel, Lat. scindula, scandula, from scindel, to split.] 1. A piece of wood used for covering the roof with one end thinner than the other, in order to lay lengthwise, used in covering buildings, especially the roof. 2. (Geol.) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, on shore among dunes, or in the beach.

Shingle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. shingled; p. pr. & vb. n. shingling.] 1. To cover with shingles. 2. To cover with a floor, so that one portion overlaps another, like shingles.

Shingling [shingle], n. [From Lat. cinclusum, a girdle, from cingere, to gird.] [Med.] A kind of herpese which spreads round the body like a girdle.

Shinging, p. a. 1. Bright; splendid; radiant. 2. Illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

Sign, n. — Glistening; resplendent; effulgent; lustrous; brilliant; sparkling. — Shining describes the emission of a strong light from a clear or polished surface. Brilliant denotes a shining in a great or perfect degree; especially, on or flashes. Sparkling implies a shining intensely from radiant heat or sunlight, under which the eye is dazzled, with no same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of shining talents is made conspicuous by p-re- ceaving a high position; if they are not such as upon the gird with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them brilliant; if his brilliance is marked by great vivacity and occasionally intensity, he is sparkling.

Shiny, a. [compar. shinier; superl. shiniest.] Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Ship, n. [A-S. scip, IceL. god, Goth. ship, perh. fr. A-S. scipan, a boat, from Gr. καρκαία, to dig, scoop out.] 1. Any large sea-going vessel. 2. Especially, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and topgallant-mast, and is so rigged.

Ship's husband, one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.

Shipboard, adv. Upon or within a ship; aboard.

Ship'-builder (-bld'er), n. A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect.

Ship-carpenter, n. A carpenter who works at ship-building.

Ship-chandler, n. One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

Ship-mast', n. The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

Shipmate', n. One who serves on board the same ship; a fellow sailor.

Shipment', n. 1. Act of putting any thing on board a ship or other vessel; embarkation. 2. That which is shipped.

Ship-money, n. (Eng. Hist.) An imposition formerly charged on all seafaring men of the age, in the shires, counties, and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

Shipper, n. One who ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation.

Shipping, n. The collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage.

Ship-shape, adv. In a seaman-like manner; hence, water-tight; also, well put to.

Shipwreck, n. (sp. & p. p. shipwrecked; sp't). A destruction by ship, or the destruction of a ship or vessel.

Shipwright, n. One whose occupation is to construct ships, a builder of ships, or other vessels.

Shire, or Shire, n. [A-S. seire, scir, a division, province, county, from seiran, seiran, to shear, cut off, divide.] 1. A portion of the kingdom, origin of the counties, &c.; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district. [Eng.] 2. A division of a state, embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [Amer.]

Ground Plan of a Ship.

p. prov.; l. board or port; a. starboard; r. round-house; f. filler; g. rating; w. wheel; s. wheel-chains; b. binnacle; n. main-mast; c. mizzen-mast; o. main-yacht; p. pumps; q. galley or caucob; r. main-hatchway; s. windlass; t. fore-mast; u. fore-hatchway; v. bilts; b. bowsprit; n. main-chains; m. mizen-chains.

Ship, v. t. [imp. & p. p. shipped (ship't); p. pr. & vb. n. shipping.] 1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind for transportation; hence, to dispose of; to get rid of. 2. To engage for service on board of a ship. 3. To receive on board of a ship or vessel. 4. To fix any thing in its place.

Ship', n. I. To engage for service on board of a ship.

Shipboard, adv. Upon or within a ship; aboard.

Ship'-builder (-bld'er), n. A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect.

Ship-carpenter, n. A carpenter who works at ship-building.

Ship-chandler, n. One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

Ship-mast', n. The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

Shipmate', n. One who serves on board the same ship; a fellow sailor.

Shipment', n. 1. Act of putting any thing on board a ship or other vessel; embarkation. 2. That which is shipped.

Ship-money, n. (Eng. Hist.) An imposition formerly charged on all seafaring men of the age, in the shires, counties, and counties of England, for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service.

Shipper, n. One who ships, or places goods on board a ship for transportation.

Shipping, n. The collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage.

Ship-shape, adv. In a seaman-like manner; hence, water-tight; also, well put to.

Shipwreck, n. (sp. & p. p. shipwrecked; sp't). A destruction by ship, or the destruction of a ship or vessel.

Shipwright, n. One whose occupation is to construct ships, a builder of ships, or other vessels.

Shire, or Shire, n. [A-S. seire, scir, a division, province, county, from seiran, seiran, to shear, cut off, divide.] 1. A portion of the kingdom, origin of the counties, &c.; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district. [Eng.] 2. A division of a state, embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [Amer.]

food, foot; ērn, rude, pull; chell, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, get; as; exist; ĝler, ligl; ths;
Shirke-town, or Shirte-town, n. The capital town of the county; a county town.
Shirk (v. t. [Cf. SHARK.] To avoid or get off from; to slink away.
Shirk, n. One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by trickery.
Shirk (shirk), n. An insertion of cord (usually elastic) between two pieces of cloth; also, the cord itself, or the cloth made with it.
Shirred, a. [Cf. O. Ger. schirren, to prepare.]
Shirring, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHIRTED; p. p. & vb. n. SHIRTED.] To put a layer of cloth or cloth as with a shirt. 2. To change the shirt of.
Shir'ting, n. Cloth of the right width for shirts.
Shir'tled, a. [Heb. shithah, pl. shittim.] A sort of Shir't, precious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews. It is supposed to have been the wood of a species of Acacia.
Shiv'er, n. [N. H. Ger. schleier, a splinter, slate. O. H. Ger. schleier, skif, skif, from skif.] Cf. SHIVE.] 1. A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence. 2. A thin slice.
Shiv'erd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHIVERED; p. p. & vb. n. SHIVERED.] To make or become shiver, to shiver; to shake, to shudder; to shiver, to shake.
Shiver, n. [Teel. schleser, H. Ger. schauerun, H. Ger. schauer.] 1. To quake; to tremble; to vibrate. 2. To quiver from cold; to be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness. 3. To fail at once into small pieces or parts.
Shiv'er, n. Act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor.
Shiv'ery, n. 1. Full of, or inclined to, shivers; trembling.
Shiddol, n. [A.-S. scelca, scelca, a school, a band, a company, multitude, crowd.] 1. A crowd; a throng; — said especially of fish. 2. [Cf. SHIELD, SHALLOW, and N. H. Ger. schotele, a clog, glebe, O. H. Ger. scele, scel.] A sand-bank, or bar; a shallow.
Sholdol, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHOALED; p. p. & vb. n. SHOAL.] To make or become a shallow; to shoal; to throb; to throast; 2. To become more shallow.
Sholdol, v. t. To cause to become more shallow; to come to a more shallow part of.
Shoal, n. A shallow; a shoal. See SHORE.
Shoalliness, n. The state of being shoal; shallowness; little depth of water.
Shoal'y, a. Full of shoals or shallow places; shallow.
Shoal'ish, a. Full of shoals; shoalish. See SHORE.
Shock, n. [O. H. Ger. sec, a swing, D. schok, a bounce, jolt, or leap; Fr. choc, a shock, collision; allied to shake.]
Shock, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHOCKED (shokit); p. p. & vb. n. SHOCKING.] 1. To strike against suddenly; to encounter. 2. To strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to astonish. 3. To make or collect into shocks, as sheaves of grain.
Shocking, a. Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.
Shocking-ly, adv. In a manner to shock, or to strike with horror or disgust.
Shodd, imp. & p. v. of shoe. See SHOE.
Shodd'y, a. Fibrous material obtained by deviling or tearing into fibers refuse woolen goods, old stockings, drapery, etc.
Shoe (shoë), n.; pl. SHOES (shoës). [A.-S. sceh, sceh, sce, Goth. skóhs, Icel. skór, O. H. Ger. schoh, N. H. Ger. schuh.] 1. A covering for the foot, usually of leather; also, any thing resembling a shoe, as a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. 3. A plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sled. Something in the form of a shoe, or answering a purpose analogous to that of a shoe.
Shoe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHOD; p. p. & vb. n. SHOING.] 1. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on. 2. To cover at the heel. 3. To shoe.
Shoe'black, n. One who cleans and blacks shoes or shoe'ing-horn, n. A curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the shoe into the foot. 2. Hence, any thing by which a transaction is facilitated.
Shoe'maker, n. One who makes shoes and boots.
Sho'er, n. One who fits shoes to the feet.
Shoe-tie, n. A ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot.
Shone, or Shône, imp. & p. p. of shine. See SHINE.
Shoo, interj. [Cf. N. H. Ger. seheuehen, to sear, drive away.] Begone; away; — used in scaring away fowls and other nuisances.
Shook, imp. of shake. See SHAKE.
Shook, n. [Cf. Prov. Eng. shook, split, as wood is by shrinking, shake, a crack in wood, a fissure in the earth.] (Com.) (a.) A large piece of wood, as a hogshead, cask, barrel, and the like. (b.) A set of boards for a sugar-box.
Shoot, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SHOOTTED; p. p. & vb. n. SHOOTING, SHOOTER, shot, skitea, O. H. Ger. seizon; Skr. tkud, to send.] 1. To let fly or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet. 2. To discharge and cause to be driven with violence. 3. To strike with any thing shot; to hit with a missile. 4. To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to discharge; to emit; to hurl. 5. To push or thrust forward. 6. To pass rapidly through or under. 7. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling.
Shoot, v. i. 1. To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument. 2. To be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along. 3. To be felt, as if darting through one. 4. To germinate; to bud; to sprout. 5. Hence, to make progress; to grow; to advance; to increase. 6. To spread over; to overspread. 8. To be pushed out; to jut; to project.
Shoot, n. 1. Act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; discharge of a thing from a tube; throwing, casting, or dashing out. Act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missile weapon. 3. A young branch. 4. [Fr. chute. See CHUTE.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, cattle, &c., are caused to slide; also, a narrow passage, either natural or artificial, in a river, where the water rushes rapidly. [Amer.]
Shoof'er, n. One who shoots; an archer; a gunner; a shot. 2. That which is shot as a fire-arm. [Amer.]
Shooting-star, n. A star-like, luminous meteor, which, appearing suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky and as suddenly disappears.
Shoofy, n. [A.-S. seor, a storehouse.] 1. A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail. 2. A building in which machines work.
Syn. — Store; warehouse. See STORE.
Shopp'book, n. A book in which a tradesman keeps account for his customers.
Shop'keeper, n. A trader who sells goods in a shop.
Shopp'fitter, n. One who steals any thing in a shop, or takes goods gratuitously from a shop.
Shop'lifting, n. Larceny committed in a shop.
Shop-man, n.; pl. SHOP-MEN. 1. A petty trader; a shopkeeper; a tradesman. 2. One who serves in a shop; a servant.
Shopper, n. One who shops.
Shore, n. [A.-S. score, from searan, seiran, to shear; divide.] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.

Α, Ε, &c.; long; ä, é, ö, Å, short; cäre, fär, åsk, all, what; órc, völ, törn; plique, fîrm, sòn, br, dq, wolp,
Shōre, n. [D. schoen, Ice. skorva.] A prop, or timer, placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or similar structure.

Shōre, v. t. [imp. & p. p. shored; p. pr. & vb. n. shoring.] To support by a post or buttress; to prop up; to brace or support.

Shōrī, n. [See SHORL.] Black tournamé.

Shōrt, n. A short time; a short period; a short space of time; a short period of life; a short span of time.

Shōrt, p. p. of shear. See SHEAR.

Shōrt, a. [compar. SHORTER; superl. SHORTEST.] Less than full length; not long; having brief length. Not extended in time; having very limited duration. Limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty. Insufficiently supplied; lacking. Deficient; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard. Near at hand. Limited in intellectual powers and attainments; not taciturn; as, memory. Important, efficacious, powerful; Lat. curial or equivalent. Less. Abrupt; pellucid. (Cookery) Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp. Brittle, friable. (Stock Exchange) Engaging, to deliver what is not possessed. Pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound: said of vowels, in English, as distinguished from the same sound when having the "long" sound, as, a in bang, e in milk, i in pin, o in nut, u in bit, and the like. Less prolonged, simply, and distinguished from the same sound as of long vowels, whereas in the latter the vowel is of the same sound in any language, and sometimes of vowel sounds in English.

Shōrt, n. 1. A summary account. 2. Pl. The part of ground sifted out which is next finer than the bulk.

In short, in few words, briefly; to sum up or close in a few words. The long and short, the whole.

Shōrt, adv. In a short manner, as briefly, limply, abruptly, suddenly, and the like.

Shōrt-breathed, a. Having short breath, or quick respiration.

Shōrt-com'ing, n. Act of failing or coming short; as, (a.) Failure of a crop, or the like. (b.) Neglect of, or failure to meet, the duties of duty.

Shōrt-en (shōrt'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. shortened; p. pr. & vb. n. shortening.] To make short in measure, extent, or time. To reduce, diminish, or abridge; to make of less quantity, or extent. To make deficient in respect to. To make short or frangible, as pastry, with butter or lard.

Syn. — To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; to restrain; to deprive.

Shōrt-en, n. One who, or that which, shortens.

Shōrt-en'ing, n. A making or becoming short or shorter.

Shōrt-hand, n. A comprehensive method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for words, sentences, or paragraphs.

Shōrt-lived, a. Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

Shōrt-ly, adv. 1. In a short or brief time or manner. 2. In few words; briefly;

Shōrt-ness, n. Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; limited extent; deficiency.

Shōrt-sight'ed, a. Having little wit; not wise.

Shōrt-sight-ed-ness (-sī'tēd-nis), n. 1. Inability to see things at a distance, or at the distance to which the sight ordinarily extends; myopia. 2. Defective or limited intellectual sight.

Shōrt-smith, n. 1. Short from the armpits to the waist; — said of persons. 2. Short from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt, to the part about the waist, or to the narrowest and smallest part; — said of garments.

Shōrt-wind'ed, a. Affected with shortness of breath.

Shōrō, n. A broad sheet containing an advertisement, in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, &c.
show-bread. n. (Jewish Antiqu.) Loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord, on the golden table in the temple.

show'er, n. One who shows or exhibits.

show'er, n. [A-S. sceor, scër, scêr, Idel. & O. H. Ger. sbër, Goth. skêra.] 1. A fall of rain or hail of short duration. 2. A person who is a show in falling through the air copiously and rapidly.

show'v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHOWERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHOWERING.] 1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously; to beat liberally.

show'er. v. i. To rain in showers.

show'er-bath. n. A bath in which water is showered upon the person, by some contrivance, from above; also, a cave or grotto from which water is showered, as in a cascade or falling Spring.

show'er-y. a. 1. Raining in showers. 2. Pertaining to, or produced by, showers.

show'ly. adv. In a showy manner; pompously.

show'erless. adj. Of the quality or state of being showy.

show'y. a. [compar. SHOWIER; superl. SHOWIEST.] Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance.

show'er. v. t. To make showy; to display; to show off.

Shrōnk, imp. of shrink. See SHRINK.

Shrēd. v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHRED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHREDING.] [A-S. shreaden, O. H. Ger. schrēiten, Goth. skreaden.] To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather.

Shred, n. 1. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a shred; a fragment; a piece; a piece.

Shrew (shrēw), n. [Prop. a brailer, from L. Ger. shrünen, to cry harshly and noisily, to bawl, brawl; D. schreuen.] 1. A brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman; a scold.

Shrew (shrēw), n. [originally from M.D. shrew, Schreja, a bawling woman.]

Shrew-d (shrēd), a. [compar. SHREWDER; superl. SHREWDEST.] [Originally the p. p. of shred, v. t.] 1. Disposed to be critical and censorious. 2. Astute; penetrating; discriminative. 3. Involved or displaying an astute or sagacious judgment.

Shrew'dness (shrēd'-), n. Quality or state of being shrew-d; astuteness; sagacity.

Shrew'dly. adv. Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

Shrew'sh (shrēsh), adv. In a shrewish manner; peevishly; petulantly; tyrannically.

Shrew'dish. n. Petulancy; petulance; clamorose.

Shrew'mouse (shrēm-), n. [Zöbl.] An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

Shriek, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHRIEKED (shrekt); p. pr. & vb. n. SHRIEKING.] [See SCREAM and SCHRECK.] 1. To utter a loud, sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish. 2. To mourn with sharp shrill cries.

Shrīek, v. t. To utter sharply and shrilly.

Shriek, n. A sharp shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrill. a. [A-S. shrīl, from North Fr. schrīl, or Fr. shrīl.] 1. Uttered in a distinct, pronounced voice; clear, piercing.

Shrillness. n. The state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice. [Or voice.

Shrilly, a. Somewhat shrill or piercing; sharp. [Post.

Shrimp, n. [Prov. Eng. shrimp, any thing very small; a diminutive of shor, man, to dry, dry up, wither.] 1. (Zol.) A long-tailed, decapod crustacean. There are numerous species, some of which are used for food. 2. A little, wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.

Shrine, n. [See SCRINE.] 1. A shrine. a. Case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which sacred relics are deposited. 2. Hence, any sacred or hallowed place; an altar; a place of worship.

Shrink, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHRINKED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHRINKING.] [Zol.] To become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up. 2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to recede, as from fear, horror, or distress.

Shrink, v. t. To cause to contract.

Shrink, n. Act of shrinking; contraction; recoil.

Shrink-erage, n. 1. Contraction into a less compass. 2. Reduction in the bulk or dimensions of any thing by shrinking.

Shrinking. n. [A-S. shrēken, Idel. skrēkāl, shrunken, clothed, clothed, skreyta, to adorn.] 1. That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment. 2. Especially, a winding-sheath or small sheet; the covers, or sheathing of the mast. 3. Hence, that which clothes, covers, or shelters, like a shroud.

Shroud, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHROODED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHRUDING.] 1. To cover with a shroud; especially, to inclose in a winding-sheet. 2. To cover, as with a shroud; to hide; to veil.

Shrive'tide, n. [From SHEREV TIDE.]

Shrive'ti'day, n. Shrovetide. Shrovetide, to take confession. See TIDE and TUESDAY. The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

Shrub. n. [A-S. scrēb, scrob, sycbe.] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.

Shrub. n. [See SHRUB and SHRIEK.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrubbery, n. 1. A collection of shrubs taken as a whole. 2. A place where shrubs are planted.

Shrub'ish-ness, n. State or quality of being shrubby.


Shrub. v. t. To shrub or to shrubbery. See TIDE and TUESDAY. The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

Shrub. a. [A-S. shrēken, Idel. skrēkāl, shrunken, clothed, clothed, skreyta, to adorn.] 1. That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment. 2. Especially, a winding-sheath or small sheet; the covers, or sheathing of the mast. 3. Hence, that which clothes, covers, or shelters, like a shroud.

Shrub. n. [See SHRUB and SHRIEK.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrubbery, n. 1. A collection of shrubs taken as a whole. 2. A place where shrubs are planted.

Shrub'ish-ness, n. State or quality of being shrubby.

Shrub. n. [See SHRUB and SHRIEK.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrink'en, p. p. of shrink. See SHRINK.

Shrick, a. [Allied to Ger. schotze, a huck, pod, shell.] A shell or covering; a huck or pod; especially, the covering of a nut.

Shudder. v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHUDDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SHUDDERING.] 1. To draw up; to contract, especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

Shrug. v. t. To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like.

Shrug, n. A drawing up of the shoulders — a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

Shrunk. v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHRUNK; p. pr. & vb. n. SHRUNKING.] See TIDE and TUESDAY. The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

Shrick, a. [Allied to Ger. schotze, a huck, pod, shell.] A shell or covering; a huck or pod; especially, the covering of a nut.
SHUFFLE

Referring...
Sing'song, n. A drawing tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song.

Singular, a. Latin, singularis, from singularis, single.]
1. (Logic.) Existing by itself; single. Individual.
2. (Gram.) Denoting one person or thing. Standing out of the ordinary course of things. Distinct. Distinguished.
3. Distinguished as departing from general usage or expectation. Being alone; unique.

Syn. — Unexampled; unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; strange; odd; whimsical; eccentric; fantastic.

Sing'lar-ly, adv. In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly. So as to express one, the singular.

Sinner, a. [Lat. sinester.]
1. On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left. Left-handed. Unleft-handed; uncommon; peculiar; strange; odd; whimiscal; eccentric; fantastic.

Singly, adv. In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly. So as to express one, the singular.

Sink, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sunk (imp. sank, nearly obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. sink.]
1. To fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to subside. To enter deep; to fall or retreat beneath or below the surface.
2. To become or be submerged; to be sunk.
3. To become or be submerged; to be sunk.
4. To be overwhelmed or depressed. To fall in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease. To decrease in volume, as a river.

Sink, v. t. 1. To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid. To depress; to degrade. To plunge into destruction. To make, by digging or delving. To bring low; to reduce in quantity. To cause to decline or fall.
2. To keep out of sight; to suppress. To lower in value or amount. To reduce in amount; to diminish or annihilate by payment.

Sinking fund (Finance), a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

Sink'er, n. A vessel for storing and preserving fish; a fish-boat; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

Sink', v. i. 1. A drain to carry off filthy water. A shallow box, connected with a drain, and used for receiving the excreta of a kitchen.

Sink'er, n. A weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

Sinkless, a. Free from sin; pure; perfect. Inconnate; inoffensive; innocent.

Sinklessly, adv. In a sinless manner; innocently.

Sinklessness, n. State of being sinless; perfect innocence.

Sink'er, n. One who has sinned; especially, one who has sinned without repenting of it; a persistent or repentant transgressor.

Sin'ning, n. [Sinim, China, or the Chinese, and Gr. σκανδ, to climb, copy, set in the Chinese language, literature, history, and the like.]

Sino-pol, n. [Gr. σινώπης, σινωπικός, a red earth or other found in Sinope, a town on the Black Sea. (Mid.) Red earth forming as sand in a kiln, to which is often added.

Sino-ate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sinuated; p. pr. & vb. n. sinuating.]
1. To sinuate, sinuate, from sinus, a bending, a curve. To bend in and out; to wind; to turn.

Sino-ation, n. A winding in and bending in and out.

Sino-osity, n. 1. Quality of being sinuous, or bending in and out. 2. A series of bends and turns in arches or other similar roofs.

Sino-ous, a. [Lat. sinus, from sinus, a bent surface; a curve. Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; undulating; crooked; crooked.

Sino-nus, n. [Lat. sinus and Eng. pl. sinus-ae.]
1. A bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., or a bay. 2. An opening; a hollow. 2. A recess in the shore, or an opening into the land.

Evidently in a bone or other part, wider at the bottom than the entire length.

Sip, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sipped (spt); p. pr. & vb. n. sipping.]
1. [A.S. sipan, alluded to sipan, to sip, suck up, drink, drink to excess.]
2. To drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take a little in the lips; to sip the smallest quantity.
3. To draw into the mouth; to extract. To drink out of.

Sip, v. i. To drink a small quantity.

Sip, n. 1. The taking of a liquor with the lips. 2. A sip, a draught taken with the lips in a continuous flow.

Siphon, n. [Lat. siphon, siphon, Gr. σιφων, a bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transmitted from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere forcing the liquid up the lesser inlet and into the greater, the excess of weight of the liquid in the other branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow.]

Sipper, n. One who sips.

Sir, n. [Of Fr. sire, contr. from serre, from Lat. senior, an elder, elderly person, comp. of senex, senis, an aged person.]
1. A man of social authority and dignity; a master; a gentleman; — applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position. 2. A knight or baronet; — often applied as a prefix to the first or Christian name.
3. A priest or curate. [Obs.] 4. A master of arts in American colleges; — applied also to a bachelor of arts. [Obs.]

Sire, n. [Of Fr. sire, from Lat. senior. See Sir.] 1. A father; a progenitor. 2. One who stands in the relation of a father or as a kind of head of a family; — an ancestor; — an originator. 4. The male parent of a beast; — applied especially to horses.

Sir's, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sired; p. pr. & vb. n. siring.]
1. To sire; to beget; to borrow; to use especially of stallions.

Sirens (82), n. [Lat. siren.]
1. (Myth.) One of three damsels, — said to dwell near the island of Capreus, and to sing with such sweetness that they who fell in love with them could not help their forgetting their country and die in an ecstasy of delight.
2. Hence, an enticing or alluring woman.
3. Something that is insidious or deceptive.

Siren, n. A siren, a one to avarice; the dangerous enchantments of music; bewitching; fascinating; alluring.

Sir'ius, n. [Gr. ξίριος, from ξίριος, σερίος, σερίς, hot, searching.] [Astron.] The large and bright star called the Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major.

Sir-loin, n. [Of Eng. surloine, surloine, surloynge, from Fr. surloing, from sur, upon, super, over, and long, loin, a length. Also sur loin.] A part of beef. [Written also surliin.]

Sir'maine, n. See Surname.

Sir-roco, n. pl. Sir-roco's. [Ar. shuruk, from shurk, the rising of the sun, the east, from shurak, to rise, as the sun.,] A species of shrew with some of the oppossums, of the family Chacoidea, found in desertic, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sir'rah, n. [Of Eng. sirra, from sir, ha, or sir, ho, or from Fr. siree, poor, sorry, mean.] Sir; — a word of contempt and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness.

Sir'up, n. [From Ar. sharab, sharab, sharabat, pl. sharabat, drink, beverage, sparab, from sharab, to drink.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions; also, sweetened liquid of any kind.

Sip'py, a. Like sirup, or parntaking of its qualities.

Sis'kin, n. [Dan. sigen, siken, sine, Sw. siska, Ger. zeisg.] (Orith.) A certain singing bird.

Sis'ser, n. [Lat. sinistrarius, systr, systr, systr, Goth. svistor, O. H. Ger. swistra, Russ. sestr, Skr. swasari, Lat. soror.] A female whose parents are the same as those of another person. 2. A female closely allied to, or associated with, another person, as in the same faith, society, and the like.

Sister-hood, n. 1. A society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order. 2. State of being a sister.

Sister-in-law, n. [pl. claves, pl. law.] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

Sister-ly, a. Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sistral, n. [imp. sat; p. p. sat (sitten, obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. sitting.] [A-S. sittan, for sitian, clc. sitia, Goth. sitan, alluded to Lat. sedere, Gr. καθίζειν, Skr. sdt.] To rest upon the lawns. To perch, as a bird. To remain in a place of residence or abode. To be adjusted; to fit. Hence, to lie, rest, or bear. To incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl. To be officially engaged in public business, as

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag, exist; linger, link; this...
SIT
672
SKEWER

judges, legislators, or officers of any kind. S. To have position, as at the point blazed from.
S. To sit seat upon. 2. To cause to be seated; — used reflexively.
Site, n. [Lat. situs, from sinere, situm, to let, put, lay, or to set down, situs, placed, lying, situate.] 1. Place where one sits or is seated. 2. A place chosen or chosen for an edifice.
Sithce, n. A seeche. See SCYTIE.
Sit'ten, p. p. of sit, for sat. See SIT. [Obs.] [Hates.
Site'ning, n. 1. Posture of being on a seat. 2. Act of placing one's self on a seat. 3. A seat, or the space occupied by a person in a church. 4. Act or time of resting or being seated. — See also sitid. Actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business. 6. A time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit. Situ'ate, a. [L. Lat. situatux, from siturare, to place, fr. Lat. situs, situation, site. See SITE.] 1. Permanently fixed; placed. 2. Placed; residing. 3. Residing.
Situated, a. Having a situation; seated, placed, or permanently fixed; residing.
Situation, n. 1. Location in respect to something else. 2. Position with respect to society or circumstances. 3. The position or position circumstances; temporary state. 4. Permanent position.
Syn. — State; position; seat; site; station; post; place; situation. [Obs.]
Size, n. [A.-S. sic, seo, seæ, Goth. saikis, Icel. & Lat. se, Gr. σικα, Pers. shakl, Lith. sýxas, Russ. сик, Sak, shak, Heb. šāḵā.] Twice three; one more than 
Six, n. 1. The sum of three and three. 2. A symbol representing six units, as ô, or vi.
Six'dfold, a. Six times as much or many.
Six'pence, n. 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence; half a shilling, or about twelve cents. 2. The value of six pence or half a shilling.
Six'teen, a. Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.
Six'teen, n. 1. The sum of ten and six. 2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xxvi.
Six'teenth, a. The one sixteenth part of the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth. 2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.
Six'teenth, n. One of sixteen equal parts. 2. The part into which one sixteenth is divided.
Sixth, a. 1. Next in order after the fifth. 2. Being one of six equal parts into which any thing is divided.
Six'th, a. Six equal parts. One. The next in order after the fifth. 3. (Mus.) An interval comprising two octaves and a second.
Sixth, a. 1. Next in order after the fifth. 2. Being one of six equal parts into which any thing is divided.
Six'th, n. One of six equal parts. 2. The next in order after the fifth.
Six'ty, a. Six times ten; threescore.
Six'ty, n. 1. The sum of six times ten. 2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or LX.
Size'ble, a. Of considerable size or bulk. 2. Being of reasonable or suitable size.
Size'rar, n. [University of Cambridge, Engl.] One of a body of students who surround the representatives of the public at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense.
— They were probably so called from being employed in distributing the sizes, or provisions. [See size.] 1. Extent of superficialities or volume. 2. A settled quantity or allowance. [Obs.] 3. (University of Cambridge, Engl.) An allowance of food and drink from the buttery; aside from the regular diet. 4. A conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, and the like.
Syn. — Dimension; bigness; largeness; greatness; magnificence. Size, n. [W. syth, glue, starch, size, from syth, stiff, rigid.] A kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and the like. Size's, a. SIZED, v. b. n. SIZING. 1. To arrange, considering size or bulk. 2. To cover with size; to prepare with size. 3. (Mining.) To sift, as pieces of ore or metal, through a wire sieve.
Siz'liness, n. State of being sly; glutinussness; viscoseness; — artful, &c.; size.
Sizing, n. A kind of weak glue used in manufactures.
Size'ly, a. Size-like; glutinous; thick and viscous; rosy; having the adhesiveness of size.
Size'zle (siz'zl), v. i. To make a hissing sound, as a piece of hot metal which is dispensed into water to cool.
Size'zle (siz'zl), n. A hissing sound.
Skáld, n. See SCALD.
Skáte, n. [D. scheun(s).] A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe; furnished with a metallic runner or sometimes with small wheels, for moving rapidly on ice, or other smooth surface.
Skáte, n. [Lat. squatus, squatanu, A.-S. sceadu. Cf. SHAD. (shed.) A carangidous fish, being the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad lateral expansions, and give the whole body a ribbon-fold form.
Skáte'r, n. One who skates.
Ske-daddle, v. t. [said to be of Swedish and Danish origin.] To betake one's self to flight; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic. [Colloq., Amer.]
Skápin (skě-pin), n. [Fr. écogre, Ir. éogáin, Fr. égaim, Gu. égaim, égaimnich.] A knot or number of knots, of thread, silk, or yarn; a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel.
Skáte-ten (Gr. σκάτατον), n. A dried body, a mummy, from σκάτατον, dried up, parched, from σκά- 
λαντ, to dry.] 1. (Physiol.) The united system of tissues that give support and protection to the softer parts, and as a protection to an organism, as bones, shells, the woody tissues of leaves, and the like. 2. A very thin or lean person. 3. The general structure or frame of any thing. 4. The heads and outline of a literary performance, especially of a sermon.
Skóptic, n. [Written also skeptical.] [Gr. σκέπτες, thoughtful, reflective, from σκέπτεσθαι, to look carefully or about, to view, consider; Lat. scepticus.] 1. One who is yet undecided as to what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons. 2. (Metaph.) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter. 3. (Theol.) One who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.
Syn. — Inclined; unbeliever; doubter. See INFIDEL.
Skóptic-al, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or being a skeptic.
Skóptic-al-ic, a. Hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles. 2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.
Skóti-clan, n. [Written also sceptical.] 1. An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty. 2. (Metaph.) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; universal doubt. 3. (Theol.) A doubting concerning the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfection, or truth of God.
Sketch, n. [From Lat. scedium, (se. cernem), an extempore poem; scelus, Gr. γραφέω, made suddenly or off-hand, hastily put or thrown together.] A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design.
Syn. — Outline; delineation. — Outline explains itself; a sketch fills in the outline to which an imperfect idea may be conveyed: a delineation goes further, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole.
Sketch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SKETCHED (sketh); p. pr. & vb. n. SKETCHING.] 1. To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of. 2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of.
Syn. — To delineate; design; draught; depict; portrayal; point.
Sketch'ly, a. Containing only an outline or rough form; imperfect; a sketch; of a name of a sketch; incomplete.
Skew'back (skě́bāk), n. (Celt. engin.) The coarse of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or in iron bridges, for the ribs.
Skep-tree, n. [Lat. sceptrum, a staff, but often applied to the root of shave. See ASKEW.] A pointed rod for fastening ascent to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting; formerly used instead of pins.

А, Е, &c., long; å, ö, &c., short; càf, fàr, ask, all, whàt; èc, vèl, tèrm, pìque, firm, sòn, or, dòl, wòlf,
Skewer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. skewered; p. pr. & vb. n. skewering.] To fasten with a skewer, as a composter, A-S. scele, Icel. skifl, from A-S. seclan, to cleave.] 1. (Naut.) A piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it. 2. A fork for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. 3. A piece of timber for supporting any thing, or along which something is rolled or caused to move.


Skiff, v. t. [imp. & p. p. skiffed (skift); p. pr. & vb. n. skiffing.] To carry in a skiff.

Skill, n. [A-S. sciletan, scilesian, to separate, to distinct, Icel. skilia, to discern, understand, Sw. skilja, Dan. skille, D. scheiden; A-S. scile, scyle, a difference, distinction, A-S. skyde, skidel, skield, skiel, skiel, scil, skille, reason, right, Justice.] 1. Knowledge; understanding. 2. Familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform.

Syn. - Dexterity. - Skill is more intelligent; dexterity is more mechanical. Skill involves superior capacity and cultivation of the intellect; dexterity implies a greater talent for imitation, and a quickness of hand obtained by practice.

Skilled, a. Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; expert; skilful.

Skilled, v. t. (nauticul, N. suèla, N. suèla, a porringir, from Lat. suctila, dim. of sectra, a dish.) A small vessel with a handle, used for heating and boiling water, &c.

Skillet, n. Possessed of, or displaying skill.

Skillful, adj. Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever.

Skillful, adj. In a skilful manner; with skill.

Skillful-ness, n. Quality of possessing skill; dexterity; knowledge and ability derived from experience.

Skim, v. t. [A different orthography of skim, q. v.] (imp. & p. p. skimmed; p. pr. & vb. n. Skimming.) 1. To take off or strip from a surface. 2. To take off by skimming. 3. To pass near the surface of.

Skim, v. i. 1. To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface. 2. To hasten along superficially.

Skimmings, n. A useless liquid for making liquors.

Skim milk, n. Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

Skimming, n. Act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as sour, or the like. 2. pl. That which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming.

Skin, n. [A-S. scina, Icel. skinn, O. L. Ger. schen, schine, skien, skin. (Hist.)] The external membranous envelope of animal bodies. 2. Skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt. 3. The exterior coat of fruits and plants.

Skint, n. i. [imp. & p. p. skinned; p. pr. & vb. n. Skinning.] 1. To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel. 2. To cover with skin, or as with skin.

Skin, v. i. To be covered with skin.

Skin, v. t. To squeeze or crush in order to effect a saving. [Prov. Eng. Collig. Amer.]

Skinned, a. Superficial; slight.

Skinny, n. From skin and fin. A very penurious person; a miser, a niggard.

Skinless, a. Having no skin or a very thin skin.

Skinner, n. One who skins. 2. One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

Skinny, a. Consisting of skin, or of skin only; wanton.

Skipt, v. i. [imp. & p. p. skipped (skips); p. pr. & vb. n. Skipping.] [Cf. Icel. skoppa, skoppa, to run.] To leap; to bound; to spring as a goat or lamb.

Skite, v. i. To pass over or by with or to miss; to leap over.

Skip, n. A leap; a bound; a spring. 2. Act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part.

Skip-jack, n. 1. An upset. [Entom.] One of a family of coleopterous insects remarkable for leaping to a considerable height when placed on their backs.

Skipper, n. [D. & L. Ger. schipper. See Skipper and Skip.] 1. (Naut.) The master of a small trading or merchant vessel. 2. [From skip.] A dancer. 3. To skip.

Skipping-rope, n. A small rope used by young persons in skipping, or leaping up and down.

Skirmish, v. i. [imp. & p. p. skirmished (skirmish); p. pr. & vb. n. Skirmishing.] To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish.

Skirmisher, n. One who skirmishes.

Skirt, n. [Contrasted from the Old French, its older name a corruption of the Latin sagum, a garment.] 1. A short skirt, or the part of a skirt which hangs below the waist. 2. A border or trimming around the lower edge of a garment, or the like. 3. A woman's garment like a petticoat.

Skirt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. skirted; p. pr. & vb. n. Skirting.] To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of.

Skirt, v. i. To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

Skittish, a. [From A-S. sectatan, sectian, to shoot, dart, cast, send forth.] 1. Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous; shy. 2. Wanton; volatile; giddy.

Skittishly, adv. In a skittish manner; shyly.

Skittish-ness, n. 1. State of being skittish; timidity; shyness. 2. Fickleness; wantonness.

Skittleg, See Skittle.- [naut.] Ninepins.

Skin, v. [See Skiver, n.] An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheep-skin, tanned by immersion in suace, and dyed.

Skin, v. e. (imp. & p. p. skulked (skilkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Skulking.) [Dan. skulke, to spare or save one's self, to play the truant, alluded to skinke, to hide, conceal, Icel. skyla. To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk.

Skulk, n. A person who skulks; one who avoids detection.

Skulker, e. duty; a lurker; a shirk.


Skull-cap, n. A close-fitting cap cut for the head; a hard hat for the head; a calyx of the flower of a plant, the calyx of whose flower, when inverted, appears like a helmet with the visor raised.

Skunk, n. [Contrasted from the Abenaki segunku.] (Zoöl.) A fetid, carnivorous animal, found over a very wide extent of country in North America. It is called the tailed ferret, or sexual weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other.

Skunk-bush, n. A north American name for an endogeneous plant, so named from its color, which strongly resembles that of the skunk.

Sky, n. [Icel. sky, O. Sax. scio, seco, the region of clouds. Cf. A-S. scie, scwea, shadow.] 1. The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the heavens. 2. The weather; the climate.

Sky-blue, n. The color of the sky; a particular species of blue color; azure.

Sky-boy, a. Like the sky; etherial.

Sky-lark, n. [Ornith.] A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies. It is common in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and is celebrated for its melodious song.

Sky-larking, n. (Naut.) Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking; carousing.

Sky-light, n. (Lit.) A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

Sky-rock, n. A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

Sky-shield, n. (coll.) skiel, skile. (Naut.) The sail set next above the royal.

Skib, n. [Cf. Sw. gislab, Ros, a thin slip.] A thin piece of food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gen, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
of any thing, especially of marble or stone, having a planaroutside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks.

Slabber (colloq. slab'ber), v. i. [imp. & p. p. slabbered; p. pr. & vb. n. slabbering.] [Of Ger. schlappen, to lap.] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drool.

Slack (colloq. slô'ber), v.t. To wet and foul by being carelessly thrown from the mouth, or by liquid spilled. 2. To shed; to spill.

Slabber (colloq. slô'ber), n. Moisture let fall from the mouth in a careless manner; slaver. [An idiom.]

Slack-hand (slâk'hand), One who slabbers.


Syn.—Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactivel; slow; tardy.

Slack, adv. In a slack manner; partially.

Slack, n. The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.

Slack, n. [Cf. SLAG.] Small coal; coal broken into small pieces. [Berg.

Slit, a. [imp. & p. p. slaked (slak't), slitted (slit't).] SLACKENED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLACKENING. [A.-S. scleacian, scleancian, D. slaken, Icel. skáma.] 1. To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid. 2. To be remiss or backward; neglect; neglection, to lose cohesion, or the quality of adhesion. 4. To abate; to become less violent. 5. To become more slow. 6. To languish; to flag. Slacken (slâk'en), or tight. 2. Especially, to render less elegant, violent, energetic, rapid, or decided. 3. To withhold; to use less liberally. 4. To deprive of cohesion by wearing with use; to slake. [See SLAKE.]

5. To repress; to check.

Slackly, adv. In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

Slackness, n. State of being slack; want of tightness or firmness; insufficiency; slowness; tautness; want of tendancy; weakness.

Slag, n. [Sw. slag, L. Ger. schokke, H. Ger. schlacke.] 1. The dress or remnant of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

Slake, v. t. [imp. & p. p. slaked (slâkt), slated (slât).] To make or become slack; to make less tense; slacken.

Slack, n. [Sw. slag, L. Ger. schokke, H. Ger. schlacke.] 1. The dress or remnant of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

The score of a volcano.

Slak'ke, n. [Sw. slang, L. Ger. schlacke, H. Ger. schlacke.] 1. The dress or remnant of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

The score of a volcano.

Slak'en (slâk'en), or tight. 2. Especially, to render less elegant, violent, energetic, rapid, or decided. 3. To withhold; to use less liberally. 4. To deprive of cohesion by wearing with use; to slake. [See SLAKE.]

5. To repress; to check.

Slakely, adv. In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

Slak'ness, n. State of being slack; want of tightness or firmness; insufficiency; slowness; tautness; want of tendancy; weakness.

Slag, n. [Sw. slag, L. Ger. schokke, H. Ger. schlacke.] 1. The dress or remnant of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

The score of a volcano.

Slak'e, v. t. To go out; to become extinct.

Slam, v. t. [imp. & p. p. slammed; p. pr. & vb. n. SLAMMING.] [Cf. O. Eng. leam, to heave, Icel. lema, to heave; S. Ger. lehmen, to throw down.] H. Ger. sleizen, ger. schlagen. See SLAY. To shut with violence.

Slam, v. t. 1. To strike violently and noisily. 2. (Mach.) To strike a piece of metal upon another with great force.

Slam, n. A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door.

Slander, n. [O. Eng. enslaudere, Fr. esclandre, from Lat. scandalum, Gr. eu-slêkôs, see SCANDAL.] A false tale or report; maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another.


Syn.—To asperse; defame; calumniate; vilify; scandalize; reproach. See ASPERSE.

Slender, a. In a slenderer manner; caluminate.

Slenderous, a. Given or disposed to slander. 2. Embodying or containing slander; calumnious.

Slenderously, adv. In a slimmer manner; caluminate.

Slang, n. Said to be of Gypsy origin; but cf. LINGO.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a colloquial mode of expression; especially, such as is in vogue with some particular class or set.

Slant, a. [Prov. Eng. slant, slon, to slope, slide, sw. slinta, to slide, W. sglyntian, to slide.] Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique.

Slant, v. t. [imp. & p. p. slanted; p. pr. & vb. n. SLANTING.] To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.

Slant, i. To be turned or inclined from a right line; to lie obliquely; to slope.
SLAVE-SHIP

Sleeping partner, a dormant partner. See DORMANT.

Sleep'tless, a. 1. Having no sleep; wakeful. 2. Hav ing no rest; perpetually agitated.

Sleep'tlessness, n. Want or destruction of sleep.

Sleep'walk'er (-walk'ær), n. A somnambulist, or noctambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

Sleep'walk'ing (-walk'æŋ), n. Somnambulism; walk ing in one's sleep; noctambulism.

Sleep'y, a. [comp. SLEEPIER; superl. SLEEPIEST.] 1. Drowsy; inclined to, or overcome by, sleep. 2. Tend ing to indulgence in, or soporific; somnolent.

Sleep, n. [A.-S. sloht, from slohtan, to strike.] A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles.

Sledd, v. t. To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

Sleddy'y, a. Consisting of sleets, or of bringing, or sleeting.

Sleev'e, n. [A.-S. slef, slu, sluðe, sluðe, from slfstan, sluon, to put on, to clothe.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. 2. Any thing resembling a sleeve.

Sleev'less, a. Having no sleeves.


Sleight (silt), n. [L. Ger. silet, silt, sile. See SLED.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; — in England commonly called a sledge.

Sleight'ning (sll'ning), n. 1. State of the snow or ice in which winter results of running sleighs. 2. Act of running in a sledge.

Sleet'ing (sllt'ing), a. An artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of perfecting escapes observation. 2. Dexterous practice; dexterity.

Sleight of hand, legierdemain.

Slen'der, a. [compar. SLENNDER; superl. SLENDEST.] 1. [O. D. slinder, thin, slender, slinderen, slenderen, to creep, to draw, thin or narrow, in proportion to circumference or width. 2. Weak; feeble; not strong. 3. Moderate; trivial; incomparable. 4. Small; inadequate; meager. 5. Spare; abominable; simple.

Slen'der-ly'ne, a. In a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; sparely.

Slen'der-ness, n. State or quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; slightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficiency; sparseness.

Slept, imp. & p. p. of sleep. See SLEEP.

Sleey, imp. of sly. See SLAY.

Sley (sle), n. [A.-S. sle.] A weaver's reed.

Sley (sle), v. t. To part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed; — a term used by weavers.

Slic'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLICED (slised); p. pr. & vb. n. SLICING.] [O. D. Ger. silean, silezan, to slit, A.-S. slitlan.] 1. To cut into thin pieces, to cut off a thin, broad piece from. 2. To cut into parts.

Silce, n. 1. A thin, broad piece cut off. 2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice; as, (a) A broad, short-handled fire-pan, for use about fires. (b) A silver, plat er, or tray. (c) A broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish. (d) A spatula. (e) (Ship-building.) A tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

Slick, a. Sleet; smooth. See SLEEK.

Slick, v. t. To make sleek or smooth.

Slid'ed (slid), v. t. To slide; to glide; to slip; to glide. 2. Especially, to move over snow or ice with a glib, uninterrupted motion. 3. To pass inadvertently. 4. To move gently onward without friction or hindrance. 5. To slip; to fall.

Slide, v. t. 1. To move along; or to thrust by slipping. 2. To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip.

Slide, n. 1. A smooth and easy passage. 2. One who, or that which slides; a slider. 3. A slice of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity. 4. (Mus.) A grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjunct degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below.
SLIDER, n. One who, or that which, slides.

SliNCHajuN, a. A mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Sliding, n. A scale for raising or lowering imports in proportion to the fall or rise of prices. 2. A sliding-rule.

Slight (slit), a. [compar. SLIGHTER; superl. SLIGHTEST.] A small, slight, smooth, slight; O. H. G. Gers. slichtig, smooth, simple; Icel. slitther.] 1. Not decidedly marked; insignificant; unimportant; weak; genteel; — applied in a great variety of circumstances. 2. Not stout or heavy; slender. 3. Slight (slit), a. A moderate degree of contempt, manifested chiefly by neglect or oversight.

Syn. — Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn. — To slight is stronger than to neglect. We may neglect a duty or person from inconsideration, or from being over-occupied in other concerns; slight is a term applied to contempt resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt. We ought to put a kind construction on what appears neglect on the part of a friend; but when he slights us, it is obvious that he is our friend no longer.

Slighter (slit'er), a. One who neglects.

Slight'ly (slit'ly), adv. In a slight manner; weakly; negligently; nonsensically.

Slightness (slit'nis), n. Quality or state of being slight; weakness; want of force or strength; superficiality.

SilVY, adj. See SILLY.

SilvY com[par. SILVIER; superl. SILVIEST] [D. & M. H. Ger. silv, Icel. slaun, ill, bad.] 1. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; slender; — used of wood; unsatisfactory.

Slime, n. [A.-S. & Icel. silm, O. H. Ger. silm, silmen.] Soft, moist earth, or clay, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Slime'ness, n. The quality of being slimy.

Slimmer, n. State of being slim; slenderness.

Slie, o. [compar. SLIMER; superl. SLIEST.] 1. Abounding with slime; consisting of slime. 2. Overgrown with slime. 3. Resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Slip'er, n. See SLIPPER.

Slip, n. [O. H. Ger. slingsa, Icel. slonga, slagginga.] 1. An instrument for throwing stones, consisting of a strap and two strings. 2. A throw; a stroke. 3. A kind of hanging bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained. 4. (Naut.) A rope, with a hook or tackle, by which a ship is swung in or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the center of a yard to the mast.

Slings, n. [Cf. L. Ger. slingsa, H. Ger. schlüngen, to swallow; drink composed of equal parts of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.]

Slung, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLUNG; p. pr. & vb. n. SLINGING.] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To throw to hurl; to cast. 3. To hang so as to swing. 4. (Naut.) To put in ropes, or suspend, as a cask, gun, or the like.

Slung'er, n. One who slings, or uses a sling.

Slung, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLUNK (SLANK, obs. or rare); p. pr. & vb. n. SLINKING.] [A.-S. slanca, O. H. Ger. silchkann.] 1. To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. 2. To miscurry, as a beast.

Slung'er, n. One who curries, or is taken in by a beast.

Slipp'd, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLIPPED (slippt); p. pr. & vb. n. SLIPPING.] 1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide. 2. To move or fly out of place. 3. To sneak; to sink; to depart or withdraw secretly. 4. To slip out of one's control. 5. To change or alter unexpectedly or imperceptibly. 6. To center by oversight. 7. To escape insensibly; to be lost. 8. To let slide; to let fall; to let go. 9. To let out; to let slip; to make a slip of one's self from. 10. To suffer abolition of. 11. To slip on, to put on in haste or loosely.

Slip, n. 1. Act of slipping. 2. An unintentional error or fault. 3. A twist separated from the main stock. 4. A leash or string by which a dog is held. 5. An escape; a secret or unexpected desolation. 6. A long, narrow piece. 7. [Print.] A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself. 8. Any thing easily slipped on; as, (a.) A loose garment worn by a female. (b.) A child's pinafore. (c.) An outside covering or case. 9. An opening or space left between whales or in a dock. [Amer.] 10. A long seat or narrow pew in churches. [Amer.]

Split-knot, (nöts), n. A knot which slips along the rope line around which it is made.

Sliper, n. 1. One who, or that which, slips. 2. A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease.

Sliper-y, adj. In a slip manner.

Slippery-ness, n. 1. State or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness. 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

Slippery-y, adj. 1. Allowing or causing any thing to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib. 2. Not affording firm footing or confidence. 3. Liable or apt to slip away. 4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. 5. Unstable; changeable; uncertain.

Slipshod, a. 1. Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters or heels. 2. Hence, careless in manners, style, &c; shuffling.

Slipslop, n. [A duplication of slip.] Bad liquor.

Slit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLIT; p. pr. & vb. n. SLITTING.] [A.-S. slit, to split, cleave.] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips. 2. To cut or make a long fissure in or upon. 3. To rend; to split; to cut.

Slit, n. A long cut; or a narrow opening.

Slitter, n. One who slits.

Slight'ing-mill, n. A mill where iron bars, or plates, are slit into narrow strips, as nail-rods, and the like.

Slit'er, or Slit'er-y, n. [A.-S. slit, to split, cleave; slitter, slit.] A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black-thorn.

Slit'er-y, adj. Gnarled, scraggy, from slaghghairm, i.e., an army-cry. The war-cry, or gathering-word, of a Highland clan in Scotland.

Sloop, n. [L. Ger. slap, slope, D. slop, H. Ger. schleppe, schleppe.] (Naut.) A vessel with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast at the foremost end. See Slope.

Slop, n. [Cf. Ir. & Gael. sláib, mud, dirt.] 1. Water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle. 2. Pl. Dirty water; water in which any thing has been washed or rinsed.

Slopa, n. [A.-S. slop, a frock, from slep, slaepen, to enter secretly, Icel. stopr, syptra, a thin garment, O. H. Ger. slaupf; slyppl, a garment.] 1. A lover garment, as breeches, trowsers, &c.; — chiefly worn in the Prov. Hemes, ready made clothes, bedding, and the like.

Slop, v. t. 1. To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill. 2. To spill liquid upon. 3. To spill over, or to be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it.

Slopa, n. [Allied to A.-S. slopa, a slipping, slyppan, to slip; the name or slip of, or inclining, or inclining, from a horizontal direction. [Rare.]

Slopa, n. 1. A line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downward. 2. Any ground where the surface forms a trough, with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity.

Slippe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLOPED (slippt); p. pr. & vb. n. SLOPING.] To form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.
Sloppy, v. a. Inclining, or inclined, from a horizontal or vertical plane: oblique. [O. E. *sloppig,* slop-pig.] COLUMN. [From slope.] 1. Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; slushy.

Slosh, n. a shop where ready-made clothes are sold. SLUSH. The same as slush. See SLUSH.

Slo't, n. [L. Ger. sloat, sloot, D. sloot, a lock. See SLOT.] A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slat or sloat.

Slo'ty, adj. [L. slothus.] 1. slothful, slack, lax, slovenly. (Late.) A depression or morise in a plate of metal, or a slit or aperture through it, for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt, or movable as a sliding horizontal plate. (Med.) A depression or cut. (Lat.) A depression or morise in a plate of metal, or a slit or aperture in a frame for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed as a key-bolt, or movable as a sliding horizontal plate.

Slo'thly, adv. In a sluggish manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

Slo'thful, or Slo'thful, adj. Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; slow; indolent; idle.

Slo'thfulness, or Slo'thfulness, n. State of being slothful; laziness; slowness.

Slo'gh, v. (See infra). 1. A depression of the head or of some other part of the body. 2. An awkward, heavy, clumsy movement.

Slo'gh, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLUGGED (slought); p. pr. & vb. n. SLUGGING.] [Cf. Eng. slug, slacker, and D. slagen, slagen, loose, loose.] To hang down; to have a downcast, or drooping, manner.

Slo'gh, v. t. To depress; to cause to hang down.

Slog (slough), n. [A-S. slough, a hollow place, W. ysgorch, a slough.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of water.

Slo'gh (slog), n. [M. II. Ger. schlach, the skin of a serpent, O. D. slove.] 1. The cast skin of a serpent. 2. (Med.) A putrid, or sour, matter, that separates from a sore.

Slough (slough), v. t. (Surg.) To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

Slough' (slo'gh), a. Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from flesh.

Slo'ven (slavan or slavon, Sx.), n. [Prov. Ger. schlaf or schlapp, O. D. slaaf, slow, slow, sluggish, negligent.] A man of a slow, sluggish, or indolent disposition.

Slo'ven-I'llness (slaven- or slavon-n), n. State or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness.

Slo'ven-Ily (slaven- or slavon-ly), a. Negligent of dress or appearance. 1. Indifferent or careless. 2. Disregardful.

Slo'ven-Ily (slaven- or slavon-ly), adv. In a slovenly manner.

Slo'er, v. [form. SLOVER; super., SLOWEST.] [A-S. sluor, sluor, O. Ger. slou, slouen, Icel. slaur, slaur, sluor, sluor, allied to Goth. slovan, to be silent.] 1. Not swift; not quick in motion; deliberate. 2. Not happening in a short time; late. 3. Not ready; not prompt. 4. Acting with deliberation. 5. Indecisive a time later than the true time. 6. Not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly. 7. Vapour in it; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome. [Colloq.]

Slo'er, adj. (slo'or). a. laptops. tardy; sluggish; dull; inert. —Sloe is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. Dilator signifies a power to deliver the performances of what we must know to be done. Tardy denotes the habit of being behind in the performance of one's accounts. 1. To render slow to retard.

Slo'w, v. t. To render slow to retard.

Slo'wly, adv. In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

Slo'wness, n. The state or quality of being slow; want of quickness; dullness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.

Slo'w-worn, adj. A harmless reptile, having a very brittle body; the blind-worm.


Slo'dge, n. [Sc. sluge.] 1. Mud; mire; soft mud; slush. 2. Small floating pieces of ice or snow.

Slo'e, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLEED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLUING.] [Prov. Eng. slave, to turn round. Cf. Icel. sula, to turn, bend, etc.] To take a slosh at a fixed point, usually, the center, as a spar or piece of timber. 2. To turn about; to twist.

Slo'e, v. i. To turn about; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course.

Slo'g, n. [Allied to slack.] 1. A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow. 2. (Zool.) A kind of small, very destructive plant.

Slo'g, v. [Prob. from the root of sloy, q. v.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal, used for the charge of a gun.

Slo'gard, n. [From sloy and the termination ard.] A person habitually idle or lazy, idle, indolent; a drone.

Slo'gish, a. 1. Habitually idle and lazy. 2. Having little motion. 3. Having no power to move one's self or itself. 4. Fop; tame; simple.

Slo'gish-ly, adv. In a sluggish manner; lazily.

Slo'gish-ness, n. 1. State of being sluggish; slow; dullness. 2. Inertness; slowness.

Slo'ice, n. [O. Fr. escluse, Low Lat. esclusa, scusa, from Latin exclusus, excluded, shut off.] A passage for water fitted with a sliding valve or gate, for regulating the flow. 2. Hence, any opening: that from which any thing flows. 3. The stream which flows through a sluice gate. 4. Hence, any stream, or any thing conducted as flowing in a stream.

Slo'ice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLUICED (släst); p. pr. & vb. n. SLUICING.] To let copiously, as by opening a sluice; to over-whelm.

Slo'icy, a. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

Sli'm, n. [Said to be a contr. of asylum, as vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; but cf. SLUMP.] A back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population.

Slo'mer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLUMPED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLUMPING.] [Eng. slumber, slumber, A. S. slumenia, to sink] To fall asleep, to nod off, to nod at ease.

Sli'mly, a. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

Sli'm, n. [Said to be a contr. of asylum, as vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; but cf. SLUMP.] A back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population.

Slo'mer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLUMPED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLUMPING.] [Eng. slumber, slumber, A. S. slumenia, to sink] To fall asleep, to nod off, to nod at ease.

Sli'mly, a. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

Sli'mer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLUNK; p. pr. & vb. n. SLUNKING.] To lie covertly, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm.

Sli'mer, a. Light sleep; sleep that is deep and sound; [sound; repose.

Sli'mer-er, n. One who slumbers; a sleeper.

Sli'mer-ous, a. Inviting slumber; soporiferous.

Sli'pp, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLUMPED (slump); p. pr. & vb. n. SLUMPING.] [Scot. slump, a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, swamp. Cf. Icel. slumpaz, slangaz, to be jolted suddenly.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog.

Slo'ng, imp. & p. p. of sling. See SLING.

Sli'ng-shot, n. A metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used for striking.
SLUTTISHNESS

SLUTT'ISH-ness, n. Quality or state of being slutish.

SLY, a. [compar. SLYER; superl. SLYEST.] 1. Deceitful. 2. In performing an action so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing. 2. Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious. 3. Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy.

On the sly, in a sly or secret manner.

SYN. — Cunning; crafty; subtle; sly. See CUNNING.

SLY-boots, n. A sly, cunning, or waggish person.

SLY-ly, adv. In a sly manner; craftily; insidiously.

SLY'ness, n. State or quality of being sly; cunning.

SMACK, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMACKED (smakkt); p. pr. & vb. n. SMACKING.] [A.S. smecan, to taste, Icel. smacka, O. H. Ger. smacken.] 1. To kiss with a loud sound; to box. 2. To make a noise by the separation of the lips after the sound of a word is spoken; as, to smack the lips. 3. To kiss with any particular taste. 4. To have, or exhibit, natural indications of the presence or influence.

SMACK, n. 1. A kiss with a sharp noise; to box. 2. To make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them in the act of kissing or after tasting. 3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack.

SMACK-a-ble, n. A kiss; a kiss. 2. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip. 3. Taste; flavor; savo. 4. A quick, smart blow; a slap.

SMACK-a-bol, n. A smack, H. Ger. schmacke, schmacke, Fr. smaque, A.S. smak, Icel. smak, smækia.] (Naut.) A small floating or fishing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop.

SMACK, a. [compar. SMALLER; superl. SMALLEST.] 1. A little; a small; a small smaal, small, smaal, Goth. smals, Icel. smar, allud. to Slav. smatl.] 1. Not large or extended in dimensions; little in quantity or degree; minute in bulk. 2. Being of slight degree; feeble in judgment or importance. 3. Evincing little worth or ability. 4. Not prolonged in duration. 5. Weak; slender; gentle; not loud. Small beer, a kind of weak beer. — Small talk, light or trifling conversation.

SYN. — Diminutive; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; paltry; mean; short; fine.

SMALL, n. The small or slender part of a thing.

SMALL-IRMS, n. pl. Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., in artillery, from one cannon.

SMALL-NESS, n. The state of being small; littleness; diminutiveness; inconsiderableness.

SMALL-pox, n. [From small, and pox, pox.] (Med.) A disease consisting of a constitutional fibrile affection, and a cutaneous eruption; variola.

SMALT, n. [From O. H. Ger. smaltjan, smaltsjan, for smalt.] (See SMELT.) A species of smelt glass tinged of a fine deep blue, by the proteide of cobalt ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

SMÁ-RA-díne, a. [Gr. σμαράδινος, from σμαράδος, emerald-colored, being to emerald; consisting of, or resembling, emerald.]

SMART, n. [D. smart, smert, O. H. Ger. smerza, allied to Kiss. smrt, Lat. mor, death.] 1. Quick, pungent, burning pain, as from cutting or irritating applications. 2. To feel a pungent pain of mind.

3. To be punished.

SMART, a. [compar. SMARTER; superl. SMARTEST.] 1. Causing a keen, local pain. 2. Severe; poignant.

3. Unpleasant. 4. Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quickly; active; efficient. 5. Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty. 6. Slowly; dully; spruce; bright.

SYN. — Pungent; quick; lively; keen; clever. — Smart has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active; as, a smart young fellow, a smart workman, &c. The meaning coinciding very nearly with the English sense of clever. The nearest approach to this in English is in a smart fellow, as used by Shakespeare in his reply, &c. But smart and smartness, when applied to persons, are more commonly used in reference to dress; as, a smart appearance, &c.

SYN. — Sharp; keen; lively; perceptive.

SMARTLY, adv. In a smart manner; keenly; sharply; actively; Wittily; showily.

SMARK, n. Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation.

SMARTNESS, n. Quality of being smart or pungent.

SYN. — Pungency; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acuteness; keenness; quickness; vigor; liveliness; briskness; vitality; vivacity.

SMASH, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMASHED (smashd); p. pr. & vb. n. SMASHING.] [From the root of smite, q. v.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to destroy.

SMASH, n. A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

SMATTER, v. i. [Ger. schmettern, to dash, crash, to burn, quaver; from the root of smite.] 1. To talk superficially, illogically, incoherently. 2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge.

SMATTER, n. slight, superficial knowledge.

SMATTER-ER, n. One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge.

SMATTER-ING, n. A slight, superficial knowledge.

SMEAR, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smeared, smeltd; p. pr. & vb. n. SMELTING.] [A.S. smearian, smearian, smearian, smyrgian, from smeal, to spread, to smear, to daub.] 1. To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; as, to keemear; to daub. 2. To soil; to pollute.

SMEAR, n. A spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance.

SYN. — Blot; blotch; patch; daub; stain.

SMELL, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMELLED, SMELT; p. pr. & vb. n. SMELLING.] [L. Ger. smellen, smielen, smollen, smelmen, to smoke, to smoke; to reek; D. smulen, to smolder.] 1. To perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of, by means of, the nasal organs. 2. To perceive as if by the smell; to give heed to.

SMELL, n. 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or particular scent. 2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. 3. To exercise the sense of smell.

SMELL, n. 1. Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumental of the olfactory organs; 2. The quality of any thing, or the sensation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs.

SYN. — Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

SMELLY, n. 1. One who smells. 2. The organ of the sense of smell; the nose.

SMELLING, n. The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell.

SMELT, imp. & p. p. of smell. See SMELL.

SMELT, n. (f. perf. p. p. of smell.) A small fish salted to the salmon. It is of a silvery white color, and is highly esteemed as delicate food. It emits a peculiar odor, whence the name.

SMILT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SMIETING.] [M. D. smiletan, Icel. smita, O. H. Ger. smeln, to smoke, to smoke; to reek; to scorch, to smolder.] 1. To smell, or smell of; to have the sense of smell; or the quality of any thing, or sensation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs. 2. To exercise the sense of smell.

SMELLY, a. One who melts ore.

SMELTER, n. A house or place for smelting ore.

SMELTING, n. The act of melting or smelting ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELTER, a. One who melts ore.

SMELTING, n. The act of melting or smelting ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.

SMELTING, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMIATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SMIETING.] 1. To smelt, or smelt of; to smite, or smite with; to smite; to strike; to touch; to hit.

2. To move in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness.

3. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity.

4. To look gay and vivacious; to favor; to countenance.

5. To express a smile.

6. To express by a smile.

SMILE, n. 1. A marking the faces, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness.

2. A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malvolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness.

4. Gay or joyous appearance.

5. A smile or visage.

6. A smile or visage.

SMILES, n. Plural of SMILE.

SMIL'ly, adv. In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

SMITH, v. i. [From the root of smear, q. v.]

To countenance; to favor; to smile.

SMIRK, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SMIRKED (smirkd); p. pr. & vb. n. SMIRKING.] [A.S. smerecan, smereoancan, smereian, smirian, smirian, from smeor, to spread, to daub, to smear, to daub.]

1. To look affected, or to smile, in an affected or conceited manner.

2. To sneer; to smirk.

3. An affected, conceited, or silly smile; a sim-

4. Smirk, p. p. of smile. See SMITE.
SNAP 650  SNOW-BALL

To strike with a sharp sound. 3. To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth. 4. To crack; as, to snap a whip.

To snap one up, to treat with sharp words; to interrupt suddenly or dispassionately.

Snáp, v. i. 1. To break short; to part asunder suddenly. 2. To make an effort to bite. 3. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words.

Snáp, n. 1. A sudden breaking of any substance. 2. A sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth. 3. A sudden snap, a whip, or a similar sound. 4. A sudden and severe check or correction, as of cold weather. [Arst.] 5. A small sound or interval, as of cold weather. [Arst.]

Snáp's-drág-on, n. 1. (Bot.) A plant, the starchy corollas of which resemble the face of an animal or flower. 2. A pair or a kind of gingerbread nut or cake.

Snáp-pish, a. 1. Eager to bite; apt to snap. 2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly.

Snáp-pish-ly, adv. In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

Snáp-pish-ness, n. The quality of being snappish.

Snáre (4), n. [Icel. snara, snare; O. H. Ger. snare, snare, a string, snaredra, an animal; Goth. sunyto, a string.] 1. A cunning or a cunning one, as a form of a chord, by which a bird or other creature may be entangled or trapped; a catch; a wire. 2. Any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble. 3. The gut or string stretched across the lower head of a drum.

Snáre, v. t. [imp. & p. p. snared; p. pr. & vb. n. snaring.] To catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

Snárl, v. i. [From snarled, p. pr. & vb. n. snarling.] [L. Ger. & O. D. snarren.] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to grumble. 2. To speak roughly.

Snárl, v. i. [From snarl, v. t.] 1. To entangle; to trap. 2. To embarrase; to insnare.

Snárl, a. A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which is difficult to disentangle; hence, embarrassing difficulty.

Snárl, n. One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snáte, v. t. [imp. & p. p. snatched (snatch); p. pr. & vb. n. snatching.] [O. & Prov. Eng. snatch, to snatch; cf. OE. snáth.] 1. To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony. 2. To seize and transport away.

Syn. — To twitch; pluck, pull; catch; grasp; grip.

Snáth, n. A hasty catch or seizing. 2. A catching at once; suddenness. 3. A short period, by vigorous action. 4. A small piece, fragment, or quantity.

Snáth blóck, n. (Naut.) A kind of block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

Snáth'ér, n. One who snatches or takes abruptly.

Snáth, n. [A.-S. snat.] The handle of a scythe. [New Eng.]


Snánek, a. Mean, sneaking fellow.

Snáke'ing, p. a. 1. Marked by cowardly concealment; mean; servile; crouching; secretive; nigardly.

Snáke'ing-ly, adv. In a sneaking manner; secretly.

Sneer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sneered; p. pr. & vb. n. sneering.] [Cf. snort, to laugh loudly.] 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance. 2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression.

Syn. — To scoff; jeer; gib. — The verb to sneer implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To jeer is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To sneer is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

Sneer, n. A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule. 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Sneer-er, n. One who sneers.

Sneer-ingly, adv. With a look of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sneezed; p. pr. & vb. n. sneezing.] [Cf. A.-S. snéesan, to sneeze, snedesc, a gale, storm, or squall. 1. To blow air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasoned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

To not to be sneezed at, not to be despised or contemned; not to be treated lightly. [Cf. A.-S. snéesan, to sneeze, to blow air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasoned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.

Sneeze, n. A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

Snick'er' er, v. i. [Prov. Ger. schnickern, from schnicken, to move quickly.] 1. To laugh slyly. 2. To laugh with small, audible catchings of the snot, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snick'er, n. A half-suppressed broken laugh.

Snick, v. t. [See SNUFF.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to sniff.

Snick, n. A perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing.

Snick, v. t. [From sniff, supra.] To sniff; to snout; to cub out of the mouth.

Snick'er' er, v. i. To laugh in a half-suppressed broken manner; to snicker.

Snick'er, n. [See SNICKER.] A half-suppressed broken laugh; a snicker.

Snick, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sniffled (sniffled); p. pr. & vb. n. sniffling.] [D. snippen, Ger. schnippen, schnipsen.] To cut off the nip of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to cut off; to nip.

Snick, n. A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip.

Snick, a. A small shred; a bit cut off.

Sneip, n. [From L. Ger. schnöple, schnöpel, Schnöpel, schnöpfe, schnöpfe, schnöpple, Schnöpple, bill, beak, — so named from its long bill.] (Ornith.) A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of the broad and its distinguishing by its long, slender, straight bill.

Sneip'ner-sneip'ner, n. A small insignificant newt. [Coll.]

Sneiv'll (snivl), n. [A.-S. sniving, sniflet. Cf. Sniff and Snuffle.] Mucus running from the nose; snot.

Sneiv'll, v. t. [imp. & p. p. snivelled; p. pr. & vb. n. snivelling.] To run at the nose. 2. To cry or whine as children.

Sneiv'll'er, n. One who cries with snivelling. 2. One who weeps for slight causes.

Snoob, n. [Prov. Eng. snot, snot, snout, a miserable fellow. See Sniff.] An affected and pretentious person; especially, a vulgar person, who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons; an upstart; a parvenu.

Snoobish, a. Belonging to, or resembling, a snob.

Snoob'ish-ness, n. The quality of being snobbish; the character or qualities of a snob.


Snooze, v. i. To sleep; to doze; to drowse. [Coll.]

Snoore, v. i. [imp. & p. p. snored; p. pr. & vb. n. snoring.] [A.-S. snora, a snoring; M. H. Ger. snären, snären, Ger. scharchen, allied to scarrchen, to rattle; Ice. snarka, to crackle.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep.

Snoore, n. A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

Snoort, v. i. [imp. & p. p. snorted; p. pr. & vb. n. snorting.] [From snore.] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses. 2. To laugh out loudly. [Prov. Eng. Colloq. Amer.]

Snot, n. [A.-S., D., & Dan. snut, Icel. snuta.] Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose.

Snöt'ty, a. Foul with snot; hence, mean; dirty.

Snotn'et, n. [Ger. schnöpfet, CEl. snotter, W. snot.] The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of a swine. 2. The nose of a man; — in contempt. 3. The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

Snot'ter, n. One who furishes with a nozzle or point.

Snoów, n. [A.-S. snów, Goth. snowes, Icel. snö, belong to Ir. & Gael. sneachd, Bohemian snich, Lat. nix, Gr. νιξ, acc. νίχα, W. nwy.] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air, and falling to the earth.

Snoów, v. i. [imp. & p. p. snowed; p. pr. & vb. n. snowing.] To fall in snow; — chiefly used impersonally.

Snoów, v. t. To scatter like snow.

Snoów'ball, n. A round mass of snow, pressed or rolled together.
Sociably (soˈsə-bli), adv. In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversely; familiarly.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society. 2. Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse. 3. Consisting in union or mutual converse. 4. (Bot.) May be taken to mean social.

Syn. — Sociable: companionable; convertible; friendly; communicative; convivial; festive.

Sociability (soˈsə-bliˈe-tē), n. A theory of society which advocates a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed; communalism.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. To advocate socialism.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. Pertaining to, or like, socialism.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. Of or relating to socialism.

Society (soˈsə-tē), n. 1. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent objects; a partnership. 2. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any time; specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences. 3. Company; companionship; fellowship; company.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. To be associated with; connected with; socialistic or religious.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. One of the followers of Socinus.

Sociable (soˈsə-bal), adj. Of or relating to Socinians.

Society (soˈsə-tē), n. 1. The branch of philosophy which treats of human society; social science.

Socci (soˈkoi), n. [Lat. socci, a kind of low-heeled, light shoe.] A covering for the foot; especially, (a) The shoe worn by a merchant or agent of commerce; (b) a garment, in disuse from tradition. (b.) A knitted or wove covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking.

Socchet (soˈkət), n. [From Socchi, supra.] 1. An opening into which water runs off. 2. Especially, the little hollow tub or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

Soccie (soˈkij), n. [Lat. soccice, dim. of soccus. See Socchi.] (a.) A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c. (b.) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Soceman (soˈmən), n.; pl. SOCEMEN. [See SOCEAGE.] (E. Eng.) A plain stone or tetrastyle by socco.

Socra-te, i, a. Pertaining to Socrates, the Grocian Socra-te-ic-al, a. Sage, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing; i.e. by series of questions leading to the discovery.


Soda, n. [D. zout, zoh, O. D. soute, soode.] Earth filled with water; salt; turf; earth which fills; sod; turf.

Soda, n. t. [imp. & p. p. sodded; p. pr. & vb. n. sodding.] To cover with soil; to turf.

Sodana, n. [From Lat. salsa, salted, salted.] The protoplasm of the carabolic salt.

Carbonate of soda, a salt composed of carbonic acid and soda, chiefly obtained by the conversion of sea-water into salt, or from the new salt of soda. It is largely used in arts and manufactures.

Soda-lit-ty, n. [Lat. sodalitias, fr. sodalis, a comrade, companion, fellow; sodalis, sodalitas.] A white-yellowish metallic element, soft like wax, and lighter than water; the metallic state of soda.

Soda-water, n. A very weak solution of soda in water, or more often simple water highly charged with carbonic acid.

Sodden, p. p. of soethe. See SETHIE.

Sody, a. Consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

Sodi-um, n. [N. Lat., from soda, q.v.] (Chem.) A yellowish-white metallic element, soft like wax, and lighter than water; the metallic state of soda.

Sod-om-ite, n. 1. An inhabitant of Sodom. 2. One guilty of sodomy. [narr.

Sod-um-y, n. Causal copulation in an unnatural manner; sodomy; uncleanly compounded of sod and ever; used, composition with who, what, where, when, how, &c., and indicating a selection from all possible or suppressable persons, places, or times. It is sometimes used with the word the.

Soffa, n.; pl. SOFFA. [Ar. sofah, from safah, to dispose in order.] A long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom.

Soffai (soˈfai), n.; pl. SOFFAI. [Pers. sofā, or sofā, prob. from Gr. σωφάς, wise.] One of a certain religious order in Persia; a virtuous, learned, or religious man.

Soffism (soˈfizəm), n. The doctrine or principles of the Soffas.

Soffiti, n. [It. soffitta, soffitata, from Lat. suffixus, p. p. of suffigere, to fasten beneath or below; from subj. under, beneath, and from sufficere, to fasten.] An arch; especially, the underside of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, arches, etc.
SOLIDANISM

or ritual ceremonies and respect, or according to legal forms. 2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; hence, to celebrate; to make famous, serious, and reverential. [This sense is not well authorized.]

Sólém-ni-ly (sólém-nil'-) adv. In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally; truly.


Sólém-ní-atión (sólém-nil'-a-tión), n. Act of solemnizing; celebration.

Sólém-ní-za'tion (sólém-nil'-za-tión), n. Act of solemnizing; celebration.


natural or inanimate of some specified place. 5. The produce of a plant. 6. A sort of fish, the Sauror. 7. At [Lo. Sants, G. Gr. σαυρός].

1. Pertaining to sound; sounding. 2. (Pros.) Uttered with intonation or resonant breath; intonated; vocal, not sibilant; differentiated by articulation of the lips or tongue. [See sounds.]

So-ná-tá, n. [It., from It. and Lat. sonare, to sound. 1. (Mus.) An extended composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements. 2. A man of learning; a distinguished person.


Sony'ster, n. [From Eng. song. 1. One who sings; one skilled in singing; especially, a bird that sings.

Sony'stress, n. A female singer.

Sony's tools, n. [From Lat. sonitus, sound, and ferre, to produce]. Sounding: producing sound.


Sony net, n. [It. sonetto, from It. suono: a sound, a song, from Lat. sonus, a sound. A proverb of fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

Sony net, n. To compose sonnets.

Sony's tools, n. A number of sonnets or small poems; a small poet: usually in contempt.

Sony's-rite, n. [From Lat. sonor, sonorous, and a, and facere, to make]. Producing sound.

Sony's tools (118), a. [Lat. sonus, from sonor, sonorius, a sound, from sonare, to sound. 1. Giving sound when struck. 2. Giving a clear or loud sound. 3. Yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal. 4. High-sounding; not coarse of aspect.

So-nor'ous-ly, adv. In a sonorous manner.

So-nor'ous-ness, n. Quality or state of being sonorous.

Sony's ship, n. The sound of being a ship. The sound of having the relations of a son. 2. Character of a son: filiation.

Sony (28), adv. [A.-S. sana, sanae, Goth. suns. 1. In a short time; shortly after any time specified or mentioned; speedily. 2. Without the usual delay; early. 3. Readily; willingly.

Soot (söt or sót), n. [A.-S. & Icel. sót, Gaal. suihi, Fr suie, suie, W. suie. A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.

Soot (söt or sót), n. [imp. & p. p. booted; p. pr. & vb. n. booting]. To cover or foul with soot.

Sony'skin, n. [Cf. Prov. Gér. sotie, to boil gently.

A kind of false birth, fabricated to be sold by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

Sonyth, n. [A.-S. sóth, for sandal, Icel. sunor, Goth. suns., Thulja, Thulja].

Sony'th, n. [imp. & p. p. soothed; p. pr. & vb. n. soothing]. A [A.-S. ge-sóthian, to soothe, to flatter; Goth. suljan, suljan, to tickle, as the ears]. 1. To please with blandishments, or speech, or flattery. 2. To soothe; to assuage; to calm. 3. To gratify; to please.

Syn. — To allay; compose; mollify; tranquilize; pacify; mitigate.

Sony'th, n. One who, or that which, soothes.

Sony'th, v. t. To soothe; to comfort; to console.

Sony'th, n. One who undertakes to foretell events; a foreteller; a prognosticator.

Sony'th, n. The foretelling of events.

Sony'th, n. [sot or sót, a n. Quality of being sooty, or foul with soot.

Sony'ty (söt'ë or sót'ë), n. [compar. Soother; superl. Soothe-stest]. Producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or involving soot; dusty; dirty; dingy.

Sony (sün), n. [A.-S. syp, a wetting, sop, soup, from A.-S. sphun, to sip, taste, suck; Icel. sjup, sjup, soup]. 1. Any thing steeped, or dipped and soaked, in any liquid, especially in spirits, to be used as food, and intended to be eaten. 2. Any thing given to pacify; — so called from the sop given to Cerberus, as related in mythology.

Sony, v. t. (imp. & p. p. sopped (söp) p. pr. & vb. n. sopping). To soothe; to soothe; to comfort; to console.


Sonyth, n. 1. (Gr. σαυρός). See supra.] 1. One of a class of men who were high in the councils and politics in ancient Greece, and were noted for their fallacious but plausible mode of reasoning. 2. Hence, a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sony'th, n. (See supra.) (Eng. Universities.) A student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence.

Sony-th-e, n. [A.-S. son, sound; ferre, to produce]. Producing sound; producing sound.

Sony-th-e, n. a. Pertaining to a soother, or embodiment.

Sony-th-e-a-l, ing. Soothery; fallaciously subtle.


Syn. — To adulterate; deceive; corrupt; vitiate.

Sony-th-i-e, n. a. Adulterated; not pure; not soothery.


Sony-th-i-e-ca-tion, n. Act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or obscuring the purity of any thing by a foreign admixture.

Sony-th-i-e-tor, n. One who adulterates.

Sony-thry, n. The practice of a soother; fallacious reasoning.

Sony-th-o-more, n. [Proc. from Sonph or Sophister (q. v.) and Gr. μορφή, foolish]. One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.

Sony-th-o-more, n. [A.-S. son, sound; ferre, to produce]. A soother; — resembling.

Sony-th-o-mor'ë-al, n. Sophomore; inflated in style or manner.

Sony-th-o-à-rous, a. [Lat. soporer, from sopor, a heavy sleep, and ferre, to bring]. Causing sleep, or tending to produce it.

Syn. — Sophomoric; sarcastic; satirical.

Sony-th-o-à, a. [Lat. sopor, a heavy sleep, and facere, to make]. Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous.

Sony-th-o-à, a. A medicine, drug, plant, or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Sony-th-o-à, n. [It., from sopran, superlative, highest, from supra, equiv. to Lat. supra, above. A surgeons. The treble; the highest female voice.

Sony-à, n. [Low Lat. sortarius, from Lat. sortis, sortis, a lot, decision by lot, fate, destiny]. A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

Sony-à, a. A female sorceress.

Sony-à-ous, a. Pertaining to sorcery.

Sony-à-ry, n. Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

Sony-d, a. [Lat. sodidus, from sordere, to be filthy or dirty.] 1. Vile; base; mean. 2. Meanly aversive.

Syn. — Filthy; foul; dirty; gross; avaricious; covetous; covetous.

Sony-d, adv. In a sourdine manner; mainly; basely; covetously.

Sony-d, n. The state of being sourd; filthiness; baseness; meanness; niggardliness.

Sony-dine, n. [It. sordine, sordino, from sordus, Lat. sur- dus, deaf, dull-sounding. A small damper in the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin, violoncello, &c., to make the sound fainter.

Sony-d, n. [A.-S. & Icel. sór, Goth. soir.] 1. A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful. 2. An ulcer; a boil. 3. Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty.

Sony-d, a. [compar. Sonyer; superl. Sonyest]. At. & Icel. sór.] 1. Tender; painful; inflamed. 2. Tender, as the mind; easily pleased, grieved, or vexed. 3. Violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing.

Sony, adv. 1. In a sore manner; with pain. 2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

Sony-el, n. [Dim. of sore, a buck.] 1. A buck of the third year. 2. A yellowish or reddish-brown color; sored.

Sony-fy, adv. To do in a sour manner; to make sour.

Sony-ness, n. State of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

Sony-gum (sörg'ëm), n. [Bot.] A genus of tall grasses or cattails, of which some species are used as fodder, and have a sweet juice, which has been used for the manufacture of sugar.

Sony-ë, n. [Greek σωροφόρος (sc. σωροφόρος), properly, heated up; hence, a heap of yewlings, from σωρός, a food; foot; arm; rude, pull; cell; chaise, call, echo; gem; get; as; exist; linger, link; this
South-west', n. The point of the compass equa
distant from the south and west.
South-west-er-i-ly, a. Pertaining to, or proceeding
from the south-west; lying in the direc
tion of the south-west.
South-west'er, n. A storm or gale from the south-west.
South-west'er, a. In the direction of south-west, or
nearly so; in that direction from the central part.
South'wester (so'vthr'er), n. [Fr., from sou'wester, to
remember, from Latin, concessus, concessa, to con
ever give up, to come to mind.] A remembrancer; a keep\nseer.
South'er-lyn (so'ver-lin or so'ver-lin), a. [O. Fr. soc\nrein, sou'ren, as if from a Lat. superannus, from super,
higher; super, over; annus, year.] Superior in power;
superior to all others; chief; possessing, or entitled to,
original authority or jurisdiction. 2. Efficacious in the
highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant.
South-er-ly (so'ver-li), a. 1. In the direction of
south-east; or southerly; having a southerly course.
1. One who exercises supreme control. 2. A gold coin of
England, bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king
and queen, and valued at one pound sterling; or about
$4.84.
South-west, a. [A.-S. sugg, O. H. Ge, icel. suck, allied to Lu
sus; Skr. shuka.] The female of the hog kind, or of the
circle.
Sow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SOURED; p. pr. & vb. n. SOUR-I
g.] 1. To make acid. 2. To make hard, rough, or un\nwholesomely.
Sour, n. A sour or acid substance; an acid.
Sour, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SOURED; p. pr. & vb. n. SOUR-I
g.] 1. To make acid. 2. To make hard, rough, or un\nwholesomely.
Sour'd-crost, n. [Ger. saurer-krost, i. e., soured-cabbage.
Sour'd-krost, n.] Cabbage cut fine, and suffered to fer\nmint till it becomes sour.
Sourdough, a. In a sour manner; acidiy; peculiarly;
acrimoniously; discontentedly.
Sourness, n. The state of being sour; acidity; harshness;
peculiarity; discontent.
Souse, n. [A modification of sauce.] 1. Pickle made with
salt. 2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; es\npecially, the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled. 3. Act of
putting pig\nning between the ears.
SOUSING.] To plunge into water. 2. To steep in\npickle.
Souse, v. i. [Cf. Ger. sausen, to rush, bluster.] To
rush, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly.
South, n. [A.-S. Suth, for sunh, sunneth, from sunne,
the sun; O. H. Ge, icel. Sdlo, sun.] 1. The point of compass directly opposite to the north. Any particular
land considered as opposed to the north.
South, a. Lying toward the south; situated at the
south, or in a southern direction from the point of obser\nation.
South, adv. 1. Toward the south; southward; as, to
go south. 2. From the south.
South, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SOUTHED (southed); p. pr.
& vb. n. SOUTHING (southing).] 1. To turn or move
more toward the south. 2. (Astron.) To come to the meri\dan; to cross the north and south line; said chiefly of
the moon.
South-east, a. The point of the compass equally dis\tant from the south and east.
South-east', a. Pertaining to, or proceeding
from the south-east. South-east'er-ly, a. Pertaining to, or proceeding from
the south-east.
South'er-illness (sith'ur-er), n. The state or quality of
being southerly.
South'er-ly (sith'ur-li), a. Pertaining to, or proceeding
from the south; situated, or proceeding, toward the south.
South'ern (sith'urn), a. An inhabitant or native of
the southern United States.
South'ern-er (sith'urn-er), a. Farthest toward
the south.
South'ern-wood (sith'urn-wood), n. (Bot.) A com\nmon fragrant plant, used in making beer.
South'min, n. The time at which the moon passes the
meridian.
South'ron (sith'ron), n. An inhabitant of the more
southern United States; a southerner.
South'ward (or sith'ur-ard), adv. Toward the south.
South'ward (or sith'ur-ard), n. The southern regions or
countries.

food, foot; turn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this;
SPAN 688 SPATTER

H. Ger. spannem, to span, John.] A pair of horses driven together. Amer.

Span, t. [imp. & p. p. spanned; p. pr. & vb. n. spanning.] 1. To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. 2. To measure, or reach, from one side of the other; to measure; to compass.

Span, imp. of spin, for span. [Obs.] See SPIN.

Span'drel, n. [Eng. span, O. Eng. spice.] (Arch.) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangular inclosing it; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches, and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and below.

Span'gle (spâng'gel), n. [O. Eng. spang, Prov. Ger. spangel, prob. from A.-S. & O. H. Ger. spannem, to span, clap, John.] 1. A small plate or boss of shining metal, used in gold or silver plate, and for inlay with stones, or for inlay with brilliants.

Span'gle (spâng'gel), v. t. [imp. & p. p. spangled; p. pr. & vb. n. spangling.] To set or sprinkle with spangles.

Span'sard (spâ'syard), n. (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Span'tic (-yel), n. [Lat. hispaniolum, from Hispaniola, or West Indies, the first breast of this dog.] A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for its sagacity and obedience.

Span'tish, a. (Geog.) Of, or pertaining to, Spain.

Span'tish, n. The language of Spain.

Span'to, t. [imp. & p. p. spanked (spângkt); p. pr. & vb. n. spanking.] [From span.] To strike on the breach with the open hand; to slap.

Span'ker, n. 1. [From spank.] (Naut.) The after-sail of a ship or bark. 2. One who takes long strides in walking; also, a stout person. [Eng.] 3. Something very large, or larger than common. [Colloq.]

Span'kling, a. & adv. Moving with a quick, lively pace.

Span'nish (spâ'nish), n. Of the length of a span.

Span'ner, n. 1. One who spans. 2. An instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws.

Span'worm (spâ'norm), n. [Eston.] The canker-worm; — so called from the way in which it spans or measures the distance over which it passes.

Span, n. [Prov. & O. Eng. spaad, spat. Cf. M. H. Ger. sparr, a chip, a splinter, and A.-S. sparan, span, chink-stone. (Min.) Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster.

Spâr, n. [D. spar, Icel. sparr, O. H. Ger. sparr, a beam, hound. (Lit.) a beam; — a general form for maat, yard, boom, and gaff.

Spâr, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sparrowed; p. pr. & vb. n. sparrowing.] [Prov. Eng. spar, to inquire. Cf. A.-S. sparian, to inspect, inquire.] (Naut.) Of the Ger. sparen, to question. 1. To contend with the fists for exercise or amusement; to box. 2. To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle.

Spâr, a. 1. A feigned blow. 2. A contest at sparring or boxing.

Spâr'ble, n. [Corrupted from sparrow-bill, q. v.] A small bird used by shoemakers.

Spâr, t. [imp. & p. p. sparrowed; p. pr. & vb. n. sparrowing.] [A.-S. sparan, O. H. Ger. sparrn, sparrin, Icel. spar.] 1. To hold as scarce or valuable; to use sparingly; to save. 2. To part with reluctantly; to allow to be taken away; to give up to others; to give way; to give up without; to dispense with. 4. To omit; to forbear. 5. To save from danger or punishment; hence, to treat tenderly. 6. To withhold from. 7. To save or gain, as from some engaging occupation or pressing necessity.

Spâr, t. 1. To be fragil. 2. To live frugally; to be parsimonious. 3. To forbear; to be scrupulous.

Spâr, a. [compar. sparrier; superl. sparriest; — not used in all the senses of the word.] 1. Not abundant or plentiful. 2. Parsimonious; sparing. 3. Over and above, which is necessary, or which may be dispensed with. 4. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency. 5. Wanting flesh.

Sparâly, a. In a spare manner; sparingly.

Spâr'rice, n. [Eng. sparre, a., and rib.] The piece of a rib taken from the side, consisting of the rib with little flesh on it; or from the breast.

Spâr'ring, a. 1. Scarcely; little. 2. Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. 3. Saving; parsimonious; chary.

Spâr'ling, a. In a sparing manner; not abundant; sparingly; parsimoniously; chary.

Spâr'k, n. [A.-S. spearc, from A.-S. and O. H. Ger. sprangas, to spring, or allied to Lat. sparergere, to scatter.] 1. A small bodily or fine, but ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion. 2. A small, shining body, or transient light. 3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. 4. A brisk, showy, gay man. 5. A lover; a gallant; a beau.

Spâr'k, v. i. To play the spark or lover.

Spâr'kle, a. 1. Like a spark; airy; gay. 2. Showy.

Spâr'kle, v. a. [Diminutive of sparck.] A little spark; a scintillation.

Spâr'kle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. sparrowed; p. pr. & vb. n. sparrowing.] 1. To emit sparks. 2. To appear like sparks. 3. To twinkle. 4. To flash as with sparks. 5. To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors.

Syn. — To shine: glitter; scintillate; radiate; coruscate.

Spâr'kle, v. i. 1. To shine with; to emit, as light or fire.

Spâr'kler, n. One who, or that which, sparkles.

Spâr'ling, p. a. Emitting sparks.

Syn. — Glittering; brilliant shining. See Shining.

Spâr'row, n. [O. Eng. sparwe, A.-S. spatere, spat, spar, spar, sparwe, Icel. sparr. (Ornith.) One of several species of small passerine birds, having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds.

Spâr'row-grass, n. [Corrupt. from sparwagras.] Easragras. [Vulgar.] Syn. SPARROWGRASS.


Spâr'ry, a. Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.


Spâr'seness, n. State of being sparse; thinness.

Spâr'sin, a. [Spârsin, n.] A sparrow, from stârce, stâray, to draw, to cause convulsion. 1. (Med.) An involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers. 2. A sudden, violent, and perhaps fruitless exertion of thoughts.

Spâs-mód'ic, a. 1. Relating to spasms; consisting of spasms.

Spâs-mód'ical, in. In spasms. 2. Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive.

Spâs-mód'y, n. [Med.] A medicine good for removing spasms; an anti-spasmodic.

Spâs'tile, a. [Gr. stârtkës, from stâray, a draw.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.

Spât, n. [Rare. See SPAT.]

Spât, n. [From the root of spât; that which is ejected.] 1. The young of shell-fish. 2. (Cf. Pat.) A slight blow. 3. Hence, a little quarrel or dissonance. [Local, Pat.] Syn. SPUTT.

Spâ-thê'ceous, a. (Bot.) Having or resembling a spathe. n. [Lat. spathe, Gr. stâthû.] (Bot.) A sheath-formed involucre, as in the Indian turpin.

Spâth'tle, n. [From Ger. spat, spar, a spar, like spade; foliated; or lamellar; spathose.

Spâth'til-form, a. [N. Lat. spatillum, spart, and Lat. form, form.] Resembling a spathe or involucre.

Spâth'os, a. [Bot.] Having a spathe; resembling a spathe.

Spâ'the, a. [imp. & p. p. sparrowed; p. pr. & vb. n. sparrowing.] [From the root of spât.] 1. To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like. 2. To injure by aspersions; to deface. [Obs.]

ä, å, è, ö, ä, é, ë, ö, ë, ä, short; çare, fär, ask, gill, what; ère, vell, tém, plique, firm; sôn, or, dg, wolf,
Spectacular

Spatter-dashes, n. pl. [From spatter and dash.] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and dirt.

Spätly-nähr, n. [Late. spätely, spätely, dim. of spätely. U. Spade.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plaster, etc.

Späth, U. [Bot.] Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledore; roundish, with a long, narrow, linear base.

Spävein, n. [From O. H. Ger. späven, a sparrow-hawk, because this bird makes the horse raise the inframarginal, like a sparrow-hawk.] (Far.) A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse, by which lameness is produced.

Spävined, a. Affected with spavin.

Spawm, n. [Of O. H. Ger. spawmen, wielder, A.-S. spawm, spawm, Prov. Eng. spowm, spowm, a test, from O. H. Ger. spawamian, spawmen, spawmen, to milk.] 1. The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected. 2. Any product or offspring; — in commerce, for which no equivalent or substitute exists. (Bot.) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.

Spawp, n. r. [To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs. 2. To bring forth; to generate; — used contemptuously.

Spawners, n. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs. 2. To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

Spawner, n. The female fish.

Spay, v. [imp. & p. p. spayed; p. pr. & vb. spaying.] 1. To shed, to spay. 2. To cut off, to amputate, to excise, to abbreviate, to gild. 3. To use sparingly; to draw out. To extirpate the ovaries of; to castrate; — said only of female animals.

Spaymker, n. [spayke, spayke, spayke, obsolete; p. p. spayken (spoke, colloquial, or rare); p. pr. & vb. spaying.] A.-S. spaymen, spaymen, spawmen, O. H. Ger. spawmihmen.

1. To utter words or articulate sounds, as a horse through any words. 2. To express opinions. 3. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue. 4. To make mention. 5. To give sound; to sound.

Speak, v. t. 1. To tell; talk; converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce.

Speak-able, a. Capable of being spoken.

Speak-er, n. 1. One who speaks. 2. Especially, one who utters or speaks for a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.

Speak-er-ship, n. The office of speaking.

Speak-ling, n. 1. Act of uttering words; discourse.

Public declaration.

Speak, n. A.-S. spere, spere, spiere, fcel. spier, Lat. sperare; point, to watch or conserv. In ward, to hunt, by thrusting or throwing; a lance. A sharp-pointed instrument with bars, used for stabbing fish, etc. 3. A shoot, as of grass; a spire.

Speak, v. t. [imp. & p. p. spreaked; p. pr. & vb. spaying.] To pierce or kill with a spear.

Speak, v. i. To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.

Speakman, n. pl. Speakmen. One who is armed with a spear.

Spær'mint, n. (Bot.) A plant; a species of mint.

Spæral (spæral), a. [Late. specialis, fr. species, a particular sort, kind, or quality. 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a. Differing from others, extraordinary; uncommon. 3. Designed for a particular purpose or person. 4. Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion, or observation.

Spæral, n. [Late. specialis.] 2. A small plant in any thing that is discolored by foreign matter, or is of a color different from that of the main substance.

Syn. — Blemish; flaw; blemish.

Spéck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. specked (speckht); p. pr. & vb. n. specking.] To stain in spots or drops; to spot.

Spéckle (spéckl), n. [Dim. of speck.] A little spot in any thing, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

Spéckle (spéckl), a. t. [imp. & p. p. speckled; p. pr. & vb. n. speckling.] To mark with small spots of a different color; to variegate with spots.

Spécta-celed, a. Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

Spécta-tu-ral, a. 1. Pertaining to shows; of the soap, etc.; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
nature of a show. 2. Of, or pertaining to, spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

Spec’tator, n. One who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition.

Syn. — Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec’t-ter-ress, n. A female beholder or looker-on.

Spec’t-ter-trix, n. [Lat. spectrum, an appearance, image, reflection.] Something made pretentiously natural or real.

Spec’t-ter, n. 1. Pertaining to a specter; ghostly. 2. Pertaining to spectacles.

Spec’t-terum, n.; pl. Spec’t-t-era. [Lat. See SPEC-TER.] 1. A visible form; something seen. 2. (Opt.) The several colored and other rays of light which compose light, separated by the refraction of a prism or other means.

Spec’t-ter-iar, a. [Lat. specularis. See SPECULUM.] Having the qualities of a spector or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface.

Spec’t-ter-lite, n. [imp. & p. p. SPECULATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPECULATING.] [Lat. speculari, speculator, to rap out, observe, from specula, a lookout, from specere, to look.] 1. To consider by turning an object in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate. 2. (Com.) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and in a consequent sale at a profit.

Spec’t-ter-lion, n. [Lat. speculator.] The act of speculating; or, (n.) a mental or abstract view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation. 1. Act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price, and selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade. 2. Conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; conjecture. 3. Act or result of scientific or abstract thinking.

Spec’t-ter-ist, n. A speculator; a theorist.

Spec’t-ter-i-tive, a. 1. Given to, or concerning, speculation; involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical. 2. Pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

Spec’t-ter-i-tive-ly, adv. 1. In a speculative manner; ideally; theoretically. 2. In the way of speculation in lands, goods, and the like.

Spec’t-ter-ist, n. 1. One who speculates or forms theories. 2. (Com.) One who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

Spec’t-ter-ize, v. t. To exercise speculation; speculative. 2. Intended or adapted for viewing or copying.

Spec’t-ter-um, n.; pl. Spec’t-tier-a. [Lat. from specere, to look, behold.] 1. A mirror or looking-glass. 2. A reflecting telescope, especially one used in reflecting telescopes. 3. (Surg.) An instrument for dilating certain passages of the body, and throwing the light within them.

Spéld, n. To read. See SPEED.

Speech, n. [A.-S. spræca, space, O. H. Ger. spräche. See SPEAK.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking. 2. That which is said or done, as expressing idea. 3. A particular language; a tongue; a dialect. 4. Talk; common saying. 5. A formal discourse in public. 6. Any declaration of thoughts.

Spell, n. 1. A magical incantation; address; incantation. See HANSE AND LANGUAGE.

Speech’-ly, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SPEECHIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPEECHIFYING.] [Eng. speech and Lat. facere, to make; a speech; to have: used descriptively or humorously.

Speech’-less, a. 1. Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb. 2. Not speaking for a time; mute; silent.

Speech’-less-ness, n. The state of being speechless; muteness.

Speed, n. [imp. & p. p. SPEED, SPEEDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SPEEDING.] 1. [A.-S. spédan, from spéana, O. H. Ger. spüan, spüden, spüden, to succeed, A.-S. spéll, O. H. Ger. spoten, properly, haste. Cf. Gr. σπενδευω, to make haste.] 1. To make haste. 2. To attain what one endeavors to have or to succeed. 3. To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

Speed, n. t. 1. To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity. 2. To help forward; to cause to succeed.

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to bring to a result. 4. To bring to destruction; to ruin.

Syn. — Rush; dash; race; gallop; hurry.

Speed, n. 1. The moving or causing to move forward with celerity. 2. Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. 3. Start; advance.

Syn. — Haste; swiftness; celerity; quickness; dispatch; velocity; acceleration; See HASTE.

Speed’er, n. One who, or that which, speeds.

Speed’-ily, adv. In a speedy manner; quickly.

Speed’-i-ness, n. The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; dispatch.

Speed’-y, a. Rapid. Spec. — Super. SPEEDEST, n. Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

Spel’ss, n. [Ger. speise, food; mixed metal, for bells, &c.] Cm. Copper nickel, consisting of nickel and arsenic.

Spel, n. [See SPEEL, v. t.] 1. The relief of one person by another in any piece of work. 2. A gratuitous helping forward of another’s work. [Amér.]

Spel’v, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SPELEDD; p. pr. & vb. n. SPELLING.] [A.-S. spélian, to supply another’s place, speiling, speiling, a turn, change.] To supply the place of; to relieve; to help.

Spell, n. [A.-S. spéll, history, tale, speech, a magic charm or song, O. H. Ger. spéll, spéll, 1ccl. spéllen, conversation; Goth. spilth.] A verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; hex; charm.

Spelt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SPELEDD, or SPELFT; p. pr. & vb. n. SPELLING.] [A.-S. spéllan, Goth. spiljan, to relate, narrate.] 1. Spell by characters or marks; to read; — to — gue, ev. 2. To write or print the proper letters of, as a word. 3. To write or print with the proper letters.

Spell, v. i. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing. [Charn.]

Spéll’-boun, n. Arrested or locked up by a spell or its powers.

Spéll’-er, n. 1. One who spells; one skilled in spelling.


Spéll’ing, n. 1. Act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters.

2. Manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

Spéll’-ing-ko, n. [Spéll-ko.] A book for teaching children to spell and read; a spellbook.

Spéll, n. [A.-S. spéll, O. H. Ger. spélls, spélls, spelz, spelt, from O. H. Ger. spilten, to split, on account of the deep splits or cuts of the ears.] (Bot.) A species of grain, much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland.


Spéll’-go, n. A fr. despence, hustler, butty, from despence, to spend, distribute, Lat. dispender, dispensus. See DISPENSE.] A place where provisions are kept; a butty; a larder; a pantry.

Spéll’-er, n. 1. Fr. Léon, Léon, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] A short over-jacket worn by men or women. 2. (Naut.) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a sail carried at the foremast or mainmast.

Spéll’d, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SPEND; p. pr. & vb. n. SPENDING.] [A.-S. spendan, spenden, from Lat. expendere or dispendere, to weigh out, to expend, dispence.] 1. To weigh out; to lay out; to dispose of; to part with. 2. To besow for any purpose. 3. To consume; to waste; to squander. 4. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. 5. To exhaust of force or strength; to waste.

Spéll, v. d. To make or manage; to dispose of money. 2. To be lost or wasted; to be dissipated or consumed.

Spéll’-er, n. One who spends.

Spéll’dhdéff, n. One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.


Spér’m-a-érti, n. [Lat. sperma, sperm, and eurtis, Gr. σεμνή, any large sea-animal, a whale.] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot, or sperm whale.

Spér’m-a-yy, n. [Anat.] The spermatic gland or glands of the male.

Spérm’-at’-ic, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, the semen, or conveying it; seminal.

Spérm’-at’-ó-céle, n. [Gr. σπέρματα, sperm, and κύστης, a tumor.] (Med.) A swelling of the spermatic vessels.
Sperm'oil. n. Oil obtained from the cachalot, or spermwhale.


Sperm, v. i. To discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit.

Sphe'cide-late, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sphe'cided-lated; p. pr. & vb. n. Sphe'cided-lating.] [N. Lat. sphæcidulatam, from Gr. σφαικός, sphækos.] 1. To mortify; to become gorgonous, as flesh. 2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

Sphe'cide-lation, n. (Med.) The process of becoming, or making, gorgonous; mortification.

Sphe'nie, n. [Gr. σφαῖρα, a wedge.] (Min.) A mineral composed of silice, titanic acid, and lime. It is found usually in thin, fibrous, or acicular crystals.

Sphe'nioid, a. [Gr. σφαίνων, σφαῖρα, a wedge, and σφαιος, likeness.] Resembling a wedge.

Sphe'rial, a. [Lat. sphæricalis, Gr. σφαιρικός.] 1. (Geom.) A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within called its center. 2. Any orb or star. 3. (Astron.) (a) The apparent surface of the heavens, which seems to the eye spherical and every where equally distant. (b) One of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried. 4. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence.

5. Rank; order of society.

Syn. — Globe; orb; circle; compass; province; employ. See Great.


Sphe'ric-al, a. 1. Having the form of a sphere; spherical. 2. Pertaining to a sphere. 3. Relating to the heavenly orbs.

Sphe'ric-al-ly, adv. In the form of a sphere.

Sphe'ric-al-ness, n. State or quality of being spherical.

Sphe'ric-ous-ness, adv. Roundness.

Sphe'rics, n. sing. The science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it.

Sphe', a. [Lat. sphæra, Gr. σφαῖρα, sphere, from σφαῖρα, sphere, and εἶχεν, form.] A body nearly spherical; especially, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.


Sphe'ro-clate, n. (Physics, 59.) [Lat. sphæralis.] A little sphere; a small globular body.

Sphe'ru-lis, n. [Lat. sphærum, Gr. σφαῖρα, from σφαῖρα, to bind tight or together, and σφιγγεῖν, to bind.] (Phys.) A monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. It proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them.

Sphera-gi'tics, n. sing. [Gr. σφαραγιτικός, of or for sealing, from σφαραγίς, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, age, and distinctions.

Spie', n. [Lat. species, a particular sort or kind, a species, Lat. spae, drugs, s.e., of the same sort.] 1. A vehicle or carriage, or other garment or ornament to the taste, and pungent to the taste. 2. Hence, that which resembles spice, or enlivens or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; hence, also, a small quantity.

Spie, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spied; p. pr. & vb. n. Spicing.] 1. To season with spice, or that which resembles spice. 2. To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices.

Spie'-nous, a. One who seasons with spices. 2. One who deals in spice. [spices]


Spick and span new, quite new, that is, as new as a spike or nail just made and a chip just split.

Spie'-lur, a. [From Lat. spicularia, a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spie'-lute, n. t. [Lat. spicularia, spicularium, from spiculum, a little point; a dart.] To sharpen to a point.

Spir'cule, n. [Lat. spiculum, dim. of spicium, spicis, a point, a dart.] A minute, slender granule or point.

Spir'gy, a. [corrupt. Spicy; spiced.] 1. Producing, pertaining to, or abounding with spices. 2. Hence, pungent; pointed.

Syn. — Racy; aromatic; fragrant; smart; pungent. See RACED.

Spide', n. [Spinder, from spin, so named from spinning his web.] 1. (Zool.) An animal of the class Arachnida, some of which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation. 2. A flying-pan, somewhat resembling, in form, a bird.

Spide'nel, n. See SPICKNE.

Spide'ot, n. [From spick, for spice.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in a cask of beer.

Spide, n. [D. spijker, Icel. spíkari, a spike, allied to Lat. spica, a point, a dart.] A sort of very large nail. 2. An ear of corn or grain. 3. A shoot. 4. (Bot.) A species of inflorescence, in which sessile flowers are alternate on a common simple peduncle, as lavender, corn, and the like.

Spide, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spided; p. pr. & vb. n. Spiking.] 1. To fasten with spikes, or long and large nails. 2. To set with spikes. 3. To stop the vent of with a spike, nail, or the like.

Spiced (spikel) a. Furnished with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

Spide'let, n. (Bot.) A small spike making a part of a large one.

Spide'nerd (collar, spiknurd), n. [See SPIKE and NARD.] 1. (Bot.) An aromatic plant. The spikerend of the ancients is a species of Valerian. 2. A fragrant essential oil.

Spicy, a. 1. Having a sharp point or points. 2. Furnished or armed with spikes.

Spicer, n. [L. Ger. spilze, D. spil.] 1. A small peg or wooden pin, used to stop a hole. 2. A stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure: a pile.

Spill, n. 1. [imp. & p. p. Spilled; or Spilt; p. pr. & vb. n. Spilling.] [A.-S. spilian, Icel. spilla, O. H. Ger. spilen.] To suffer a full fall of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. 2. To cause to flow out or lose; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter.

Spill, v. t. 1. To spread; to run over; to fall out, be lost, or wasted.


Spin'ach] [spin'ch], n. [Lat. spinacia, spinacina, Spin'age] [spinacea, fr. Lat. spinus, a thorn, prickly, so called from its pointed leaves.] (Bot.) A plant whose leaves are used for greens and other culinary purposes.

Spinal, a. Pertaining to the spine or back-bone of an animal.

Spin'dle, n. [A.-S. spineld, spinil, from spinun, to spin.] 1. The long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound. 2. A slender, pointed rod or pin on which any thing turns; an axis, or arbor. 3. The fusee of a watch.

4. A long, slender stalk.


Spin'dle-legged, a. Having long, slender legs.

Spin'dle-shanked (shangkt), a. Having long, slender legs.

Spin'dle-shanks, n. A tall, slender person; — used humorously or in contempt.

Spin, n. [Lat. spina, a thorn, the spine.] 1. (Bot.) A sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a thorn.

2. (Zool.) A rigid, jointed spine upon any part of an animal. 3. The back-bone or spinal column of an animal.

food, foot; arm, ryde, pull; cell, chase, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, lurk; this;
SPREAD

SPUNG.

SPUNG

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.

SPUNG.
Squash, n. [Mass. Indian esq., pl. esqua shaft, raw, green, immaturation, applied to fruit and vegetables used when green or immature; antiquated; esquash, vine-apple. (Bot.) A plant and its fruit, of the gourd kind. | Squash (skwâsh), n. 1. [imp. & p. p. SQUASHED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUASHING.] From Prov. Eng. squat, to squat down. Cf. It. squart, squat, covering, from Lat. coccyge, p. p. of cocgere, to drive or urge together. 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being. 2. To stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit. 3. To sit cross-legged; to atter; to sit kilt, as a squaw. Squat (skwât), v. a. 1. Sitting on the hams or heels: sitting close to the ground; covering. 2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. Squat (skwât), n. a. The post of one that sits on his hams, or close to the ground. Squatter, n. a. One who squat or sits close. a. One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. Squaw, n. [Massachusetts squa, esquafa, Narragansett squawes.] A woman; in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family. Squaw (skwâw), n. [p. p. & vb. SQUEAKED; skwâk; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUEAKING.] [Sw. sqväka, to cry like a frog. O. Sw. to cry out, H. Ger. quäken, to squeak, squeal.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; usually of short duration; or to make a noise like a pipe or a bell, a wheel, a door, &c. Squawk, n. A shrill, sharp sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument. Squawker, n. One who, or that which, squeaks. Squaenâl, n. [imp. & p. SQUALED; p. pr. & vb. SQUEALING.] [Sw. sqâlta, to cry out. See SQUALL.] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain ants, bees, wasps, dragon-flies, &c. Squânel, n. A shrill, sharp, and somewhat prolonged cry. Squame'sh, a. [From squama. See SQUAMAL.] A sloping surface, being planed over a dish, or Indesit. Adverb. Squamish, a. In a squamish manner. Squame'sh-nas, n. The state of being squamish; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulosity. Squeeze, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SQUEEZED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUEEZING.] [A.S. csiceian, csicen, csygon, to crush, squeeze, O. H. Ger. kzszen.] 1. To press between two bodies; to press to close; to press closely. 2. To press with hardships, burdens, and taxes. 3. To force between close bodies; to compel, or cause to pass. Synam. — To compress; hump; pinch; grips; crowd. Squeeze, v. o. To urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press to crowd. To Squeeze through, to pass through by pressing and urging forward. Squeezed, a. Act of one who squeezes; compression. Squelch (squelch), v. i. [Allied to Prov. Eng. squeel, a blow, and squeel, squeal, to squeal.] To make a noise; to moisten, to squelch, squeal, to squeal. Squib, n. [Cf. Prov. Eng. squib, a child'syringe.] 1. A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder, or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning, and bursting with a crack; a cracker. 2. [Allied to sque.] A sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay. Squid, n. The cuttlefish; — often used as bait by fishermen. Squill, n. [Lat. squilla, scilla, Gr. σκίλλα.] 1. (Bot.) A lily-like plant, having a bulbous root, of scrid and emetic properties. 2. (Zoêl.) A crustacean sea animal, called also squilla minima. 3. (Zool.) An insect having a long body covered with a crust, the head broad and squat. Squint'ancy, n. [Of. Fr. squinence, from Lat. squinanche, Gr. σκίναια, from σκίνειος, with, and σκίνειος, to strangle, throttle, the same as σκύνειος, strictly a dog-throttling; O. Eng. squinec, squince.] The quinsey. (Obs.) Squint, a. [L. squint, a slope, solutia, solvienne, sloping, or suante, squam, perhaps securly, sea-bey.] 1. Looking obliquely. 2. Not having the optic axes coincident; — said of the eyes. 3. Looking with suspicion. Squint, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SQUINTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUINTING.] 1. To see obliquely. 2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident. 3. To run obliquely; to slope. Squirt, v. t. To turn to an oblique position. 2. To cause to look with non-coincident optic axes. Squint, n. 1. Act, or habit, of squinting. 2. A want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. 3. (Arch.) An oblique opening in the wall of a church. Squint'-eye (-i), n. An eye that squints. Squint-eyed, a. Having eyes that squint. Squint-eye'd, a. Indirect; malignant; 3. Looking obliquely, or by side glances. Square, n. The same as square. See ESQUIRE. Square, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SQUARED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUARING.] To level; to level as a square. To attend as a bear, or gallant, for aid and protection. [Color.] Square'een, n. One who is half square and half farmer; used humorously. [Eng.] Square (sqwâr), n. a. [sqwâr, sqwâr, sqwâr.] 1. [imp. & p. p. SQUARED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUARING.] [Allied to Lith. kirm, Skr. krimi, a worm. Cf. Sadvam, v. t., v. n. 1. To move, or cause to move, like a worm or cæl. 2. To climb, by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet, as to a tree. Squir'el (skwâr'el or skwâr'el), n. [L. lat. squirillus, squirrelis, dim of Lat. squirilis, Gr. σκιριλος, from σκελεσ, bone, and őpás, tail. (Zoêl.) A small, rodent mammal, having a bushy tail, and very nimble in running and leaping on trees. Squirt (sqwârt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SQUIRTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SQUIRTERING.] [Cf. L. Ger. squirren, to squirt, O. Sw. sqwâtta, id.; sqwâttro, to scatter.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice, in a stream. Squirt, v. i. To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice, in a rapid stream. Squirt'er, n. One who, or that which, squirts. Stabl', v. t. [imp. & p. p. STABBED; p. pr. & vb. n. STABBING.] [O. D. steven, to fix, fasten, from steven, a stake, and of, a Ger. stäben. To stab a person with a pointed weapon. 2. To kill by the thrust of a
pointed instrument. 3. To injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

Stå, n. 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon. 2. A wound with a pointed weapon. 3. An injury given with a pointed weapon. 4. To give a mortal wound.

Ståbat Mutter. [Lat.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

Ståber, n. One who stabs; a privy murderer.

Ståblik, adj. [Lat. stabilitas], to make firm or stable, from stablum. 1. State of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown. 2. Steadiness or firmness of character, mind, or purpose.

Syn. — Steadiness; stability; constancy; immovability; firmness.

Ståble, adj. [Lat. stabulum, from stare, to stand.] 1. Firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown. 2. Steady in purpose; firm in resolution. 3. Not subject to be overthrown or changed.

Syn. — Fixed; steady; constant; abiding; strong.

Ståb, n. [Lat. stabulum, from stare, to stand.] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in.

Ståbl, n. [imp. & p. ståbled; pl. ståbls. p. & vb. n. ståbling.] To put or keep in a stable.

Stå, v. t. To dwell or lodge in a stable.

Ståbbleness, n. Quality or state of being stable; fixity of one's position or situation; — often indicated by heavy accents written over or under the notes.

Ståck, n. [tcel. stackr, a heap, Prov. Ger. stock, from the root of stuck.] 1. A large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like. 2. A number of fiddles or chimneys standing together. 3. The chimney of a locomotive or steam- vessel.

Ståck of arms (MIL), a number of muskets or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a conical pile.

Ståck, v. t. [imp. & p. ståcked (ståkt); p. & vb. n. ståcking.] To lay, set, or grain in a conical or cylindrical pile; to make into a large pile.

Stådell, n. [A-S. stadholl, stadhul, stadhel, a foundation, firm root, from the root of stead, steady.] 1. A strong support or support for something, especially the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. [Eng.] A small tree of any kind, especially a forest tree.

Stådellum, n. pl. STÅDÆLA. [Lat., from Gr. stédos, a piece of land, hence, fixed state, of length, from stédos, standing, fast and firm, from stédan, to stand.] A Greek measure of length, equal to 900 feet 9 inches English.

Stådholder, n. [D. stadzhouder, from stad, a city, a town, and houder, a holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

Ståff, n. pl. STÅVES or STÅFFS (in the last five senses). STÅFFS (in the last two senses). [A-S. staf, a staff, prop, steb, a stump; feel.] 1. A pole or stick, used for many purposes. 2. A stick carried in the hand for support or defense; hence, a support. 3. [Mus.] The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. 4. A pole or stick borne as an ensign of authority. 5. A pole erected in a ship, or elsewhere, to hold or display a flag. 6. An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army, or to the commander of an army. 7. A corps of executives with some large establishment, who act in carrying out its designs.

Ståg, n. [Icel. stögr, the male of several animals.] 1. The male red deer; the male of the hind; a hart. 2. The male ostrich or the ostrich genis, or any other bird of such an age that he never gains the full size of an ox.

Stågrø, n. [O. Fr. estgrø, estagrø, N. Fr. estgrø, as if from a Lat. staco, from stare, to remain.] A platform slightly elevated, or a little elevated platform, on which, as the name implies, may be performed, &c., 2. A scaffold; a staging. 3. The floor for scenic performances; hence, the theater; hence, also, the dramatic profession; the drama, as acted or exhibited. 4. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career. 5. A public appointment for the relay of horses. 6. The stage between two places of rest on a road. 7. A degree of advancement in any pursuit, or of progress toward an end or result. 8. Any large vehicle running from station to station in the accommodation of the public.

Ståge-coach, n. A coach that runs regularly from one stage to another, for the convenience of passengers.

Ståge-driver, n. One who drives a stage or stage coach.

Ståge-play, n. A dramatic or theatrical entertainment.

Ståger, n. 1. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of skill derived from long experience. 2. A horse used in drawing a stage.

Ståger, v. t. [imp. & p. stågged; p. & vb. n. stågger.] 1. To stagger, to stagger from stagen, stagne, to stay, to stand. To step. 2. To move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to vacillate. 3. To cease to stand firm; to begin to give way. 3. To begin to do or act; to act or, to take one's stand.

Ståger, v. t. To cause to reel. 2. To make less steady or confident.

Ståger-ling-ly, adj. In a staggering manner.

Ståger, n. pl. (Far.) A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy.

Ståging, n. 1. A structure of posts and boards for supporting works of art, in building or decoration. 2. The business of running, managing, or of journeying in, stage-coaches.

Ståg-nan-ny, n. The state of being stagnant.

Stågnant, a. [Lat. stagnans, p. of stagnare. See STAGNATE.] 1. Inclined to stagnate; motionless; impure from want of motion. 2. Not active; dull; not brisk.

Stågnate, v. i. [imp. & p. p. stagnated; p. & vb. n. stagnation.] 1. Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid. 2. Cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

Ståld, imp. & p. p. of stick. See STAY.

Ståld, a. [From stick, to stand.] Sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful.

Syn. — Grave; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

Ståldness, n. The state or quality of being stalld.

Syn. — Serenity; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; staidness.

Ståin, v. t. [imp. & p. p. stained; p. & vb. n. STAINING.] [Abbr. from distain.] A discolor to the application of foreign matter. 2. To color, as wood, glass, &c., by applying to them a substance, obtained from sturgeon, a piece of standing water. 1. To cause to flow; to be motionless. 2. To cease to be brisk or active.

Ståin-nation, n. 1. Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid. 2. Cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

Ståil, imp. & p. p. of step. See STAY.

Ståil, a. [From stay, to stop.] Sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful.

Syn. — Grave; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

Ståinness, n. The state or quality of being staid.

Syn. — Serenity; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; staidness.
Stake, v. t. [imp. & p. p. staked (staked); p. pr. & vb. n. staking.] 1. To fasten, support, or defend with stakes; as, to stake a fence. 2. To make a hazardous venture; as, to stake all on one's luck. 3. To put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency; to wager.

Stalactic, a. Pertaining to stalactite; resembling Stalactite, a stalactite; stalactic.

Stalactite, n.; pl. STA-LACTITES. [From Gr. σταλακτής, oozing out in drops, dropping, from σταλακτίζω, to drop.] (Min.) A pendent cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime formed by the dripping of a calcareous incrustation from the roof of a cave.

Stalagmite, a. Having the form or characters of a stalactite.

Stalagmite, n. [From Gr. σταλαγμή, th at which drops of water fall from the roof of a cave.] An accumulation of earthy or calcareous matter, made by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns.

Stalagmitic, a. Having the form of stalagmites.

Stale, n. [See stale.] 1. Old vinegar. [Obs.] 2. The state, especially that of beasts. [Obs.]

Stale, v. i. [Ger. & D. stallen, from O. H. Ger. stal, A.-S. stæll, Eng. stall, a stable.] To make water; to make a noise; to make a mark, especially of horses and cattle.

Staleness, n. (Chess-playing.) The position of the king, when required to be moved, though in check, he cannot move without being placed in check.

Stale-sounding, common.

Stalk, n. [Icel. stiku, allied to A.-S. stæll, stálk, high, steep.] 1. The stem or main axis of a plant. 2. The pedicle, peduncle, or peduncles of a plant. 3. The stem of a quill.

Stalk, v. i. [imp. & p. p. stalked (stalked); p. pr. & vb. n. stalking.] (A.-S. stællan, stælcan, to go slowly from one object to another, 

Stalk'ing-horse (stak'-ing), n. 1. A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a bowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill. 2. Hence, a pretense; a mere pretext.

Stalk'y (stak'-y), a. Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

Stall, n. (A.-S. stæll, a stall, a place, seat, or station, a stable, state, condition). D. & O. H. Ger. stal, Icel. stálr, from the root skal, Skr. stāl, to stand, whence O. H. Ger. stāl, a herd, group, line; a station, hence, the place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed. 2. A stall; a place for cattle. 3. A small apartment or slight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale. 4. The seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a church.

Stall, v. i. [imp. & p. p. stalled; p. pr. & vb. n. stalling.] 1. To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall. 2. To plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed.

Stall'age, n. Right of erecting stalls in fairs; rent paid for a stall.

Stall'holder, v. t. [imp. & p. p. stalled; p. pr. & vb. n. stalling.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder.

Stall'ion, n. [Icel. stálur, from O. H. Ger. stæll, A.-S. stæll, Eng. stall, a horse.] A horse not castrated, used for raising stock.

Stalwart, a. [Cf. A.-S. stælwaert, worth or strong; taking; and forward extended to other causes of estimation, strong, steady, hard, aid, stælfærhald, a man of iron mood, stælfærhald, firm-minded, brave.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubled; daring; vehement; violent.

Sta'men, n. [Eng. & L. Stamos (used only in the three senses). Lat. pl. STA-MEN.-V (in the first three senses).] [Lat. stamen, the warp, a thread, fiber, from Gr. σταμός, the warp, from ῥέον, to flow; στρωμα, a warp thread. 2. pl. The fixed, firm part of a body such, which supports it or, gives it its strength and men- solidity. 3. pl. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing.] 1. The male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or staminal substance, which is the parent of the female germinal matter.

Sta'nt-nail, a. Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamella.

Stain'mate, n. (Bot.) Furnished with, or producing stamens.

Stain'me-al, a. [Lat. staminemus, from stamen, q.

Stain'me-al, v. i. Consisting of stamens or threads.

Stain'mer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. stained (stained); p. pr. & vb. n. staining.] 1. To make or color with the stain of a substance. 2. To make red or crimson.

Stain'mer, v. i. To stain a thing by means of any fluid, as to make a picture by coloring with dye or ink. 2. To stain or color anything; to make or color any thing; to impregnate or cover with color. 3. To stain; to color, as a thing; to impart the nature of any thing, or a quality to any thing.

Stain'mer, n. Defective utterance, or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stammer.

Stain'mer, v. i. One who stutters, or hesitates, in speaking.

Stamp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. stamped (stamped); p. pr. & vb. n. stamping.] 1. To strike, heat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot. 2. To impress with some mark or figure. 3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply. 4. To coin; to make precious metal; to make into any kind of coin.

Stamp, n. 1. A mark made by stamping; an impression. 2. That which is marked; a thing stamped. 3. An official mark set upon tidings charging the duty due to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. 4. A stamp, or printed device, issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government duty is paid. 5. An instrument for marking out materials, as paper, leather, &c., into various forms. 6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. 7. Current value derived from surcharge or attestation; amount, price, rate, value, rate. 8. (Metal.) A kind of hammer, or pestle, for beating ores to powder.

Stamp'd-act, n. An act of the British Parliament, imposing a duty on all paper, vellum, and parchment used in the British American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped materials to be null and void.

Stamp'de, n. [From Stamp, q. v.]. A sudden fright settling upon the bodies of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for many miles; hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic.

Stamp'de, v. i. To disperse by causing sudden fright, and confounding the animals.

Stamp'er, n. An instrument for pounding or stamping.

Stamp'don, n. [Formerly written stamphon.] [imp. & p. p. stanchioned (stanchioned); p. pr. & vb. n. stanching.] [L. Lat. stancare, stand; to stand, from Lat. stagnare, to be or make stagnant.] To stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up.

Stanch, v. i. To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

Stanch, a. [compare STANCHER, superl. STANCHEST.] [From stanch, v. t., and hence, lit. stopped or stayed.] 1. Strong and tight; sound; firm. 2. In principle; constant; loyal; sedulous. 3. One who, or that which, stanches or stops the flowing, as of blood.

Stanch'on, n. [See STANCH, v. t.] A small post; a small post.

Stanchness, n. The state of being stanch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

Stand, v. i. [imp. & p. p. stood; p. pr. & vb. n. standing.] To remain, as a person, in a certain situation, posture, or position.

Stand, v. t. (Icel. standa.) 1. To remain at rest in an erect position; as, (a.) To rest on the feet, neither lying nor sitting. (b.) To continue upright, fixed by the roots or fastenings. (c.) To remain only in its place; to be situated or located. 3. To cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt. 4. To remain without ruin or injury; to endure; hence, to find endurance, strength, or support; to become strong or firm; to be in ground; to be engaged. 5. To maintain an invincible or permanent attitude; to be fixed, steady or firm. 7. To adhere to fixed principles; to maintain moral recog-
STAND 700
STAR—LIGHT

Stade, s. 8. To have or maintain a position, order, or rank. 9. To be in some particular; to be. (Naut.) To hold one’s place as it is; to continue in force. (b.) To appear in court.

To stand for, (a.) To be near; to be present. (b.) To maintain; to defend; to support. — To stand for, (c.) To offer one’s self as a candidate. (d.) To side with; to support; to maintain. — To stand on, (e.) To be in the place of. (f.) Naut. To direct the course toward. — To stand in hand, to be conduci ng to ; to be in a favorable or advantageous position. — To stand out, (a.) To project; to be prominent. (b.) To persist in opposition or resistance. — To stand to, to remain; to pass over. (c.) To main in fixed in a purpose or opinion. (c.) To adhere to, as to a contract, assertion, promise, and the like. (d.) To maintain in the course or condition as consistent with. — To stand up for, to defend; to justify; to support or attempt to sustain.

Stand, v. t. 1. To endure; to sustain; to bear. 2. To resist, without yielding or yielding; to withstand. 3. To yield to a constraint.

To stand fire, to receive the fire of arms from an enemy without giving way. — To stand it, stoutly to endure; to maintain one’s ground or state. [Colloq.] — To stand one’s ground, to maintain one’s position. — To stand trial, to sustain the trial or examination of a cause.

Ständ, n. 1. A place, or post, where one stands. 2. Hence, a station in a city for caryagges, cabs, and the like.

3. A stop; a halt. 4. An erection for spectators. 5. Something on which a thing rests or is laid. 6. Any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid. 7. The place where a person stands needs to testify in court. 8. Act of opposing; resistance.

To be at a stand, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty: hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed. — To make a stand for, to set out for the purpose of offering resistance to a pursuing enemy.

Syn. — Rest; intermission; obstruction; perplexity; difficulty; suspense; limitation.

Ständic, n. [From Lat. extendere, to spread out, extend.] 1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors; a banner. 2. That which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quantity; hence the original weight or measure sanctioned by government. 3. That which is established as a rule or model; criterion. 4. (Coinage.) Proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. 5. A standing tree or stem. 6. A tree not divided by grafting upon a stock of a smaller species. 7. (Corp.) An upright support, as the poles of a scaffold; any upright in framing.

Ständfar, a. 1. Having a fixed or permanent value. 2. Not of the dwarf kind.

Ständfar-bærer, n. An officer who bears a stand-by.

Ständfar, n. One who stands.

Ständinge, p. p. 1. Established, either by law or by customary usage; the like; settled; permanent; not temporary. 2. Not flowing; stagnant. 3. Not movable; fixed. 4. Remaining erect; not cut down.

Ständhin, a. 1. Of coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet; stand. 2. Duration or existence; continuance. 3. Possession of an office, character, or place. 4. Power to stand. 5. Condition in which one stands in a rank.

Ständish, n. [From stand and dish.] A stand or case for pen and ink.

Ständ-point, n. A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; point of view.

Ständ-still, n. A standing without moving forward; a stop.

Stadhöpe (colloq. stå'up), n. A light, two-wheeled, or four-wheeled, covered, carriage, without a top; so called from Lord Stanhope: see.

Stam-na-ry, a. [From Lat. stannum, tin.] Of, or pertaining to, tin-mines, or tin-tools.

Stamscope, n. A tin-digger, tin-worker. 2. Certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin-mines in a district. [Eng.]

Stame-nie, a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from stannic oxide.

Stam-nifer-ous, a. [Lat. stannum, tin, and ferre, to bear.] Containing or affording tin.

Stamn-nois, a. Of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

Stamn-process, n. [Stannum, a room, a house, habitation, a stannia, i.e., a stop, from Lat. stans, p. pr. of stare, to stand.] (Petrol.) A combination or arrangement of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unlike, and forming a step or movement.

Stäple (stål'pi), n. [A-S. stapel, stapel, step a step, a prop, post, table, from stanpen, to step, to step, go, raise.] A settled mart or market; an emporium. [Obs.] 2. A principal commodity or production of a country or district; the chief ingredient. 3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. 4. A loop of metal formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook. 6. Unmanufactured material; raw material.

Stäple (stap'pl), a. 1. Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for commodities. [Kayre.] 2. Established in commerce; settled. 3. Regularly produced or made for commerce; sold; a market; a trade. 4. To supply with goods or materials; to furnish with serviceable materials.

Stäpler, a. 1. A dealer in staple commodities. 2. One employed to assort wool according to its staple.

Stär, n. [O. Eng. stärre, A-S. stærna, Icel. stjarna, Goth. astra, Gr. ἀστέρας, Lat. stella, or storio, sterna, W. seren, Skr. skr, tāra, for stella, fiasque iscara.] One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens. 2. That which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament or device on the brim of a cup, or the like. 3. Especially, the figure of a star (τινος) used in writing or printing, as a reference to a note in the margin, and for other purposes; an asterisk. 4. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities, especially on public occasions; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like.

Stär, v. t. [imp. & p. p. STARRRED; p. pr. & vb. n. STARRING.] To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies.

Stär, v. i. To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; hence, to figure prominently, especially as a theatrical performer.

Stár'bard, n. [A-S. stærborfl, from stæron, to steer, and bord, a board, plank, border.] (Naut.) The right hand side of a ship or boat, to a person looking forward.

Stär-bör'd, [colloq. stär'bord], a. (Naut.) Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.


Stärch, n. [From starch; stiff; Ger. stärke, from stärken, to strengthen, stiffen; stärch, from stærk, strong.] A granular substance, chiefly of vegetable origin, used for stiffening cloth.


Stärch-cham'ber, n. [So called either fr. A-S. stærca, styrca, to star, gover, or from being held in a room at the exchequer where the chests containing certain Jewish contracts and obligations called starrs (from the Hebrew švàrac, pronounced švàra) were kept.] An ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without the intervention of a jury. It was abolished during the reign of Charles I.


Stärchne'd-ness, n. The state of being starchy; stiffness in manners; formality.

Stärche'ry, n. One who stirs up.

Stärchly, adv. In a starch manner; formally.

Stärchness, n. State or quality of being starchy; stiffness of manner; preciseness.

Stärchly, a. Consisting of, or resembling, starch; stiff.

Stär, v. i. [imp. & p. p. STARED; p. pr. & vb. n. STARYING.] [A-S. stārian, O. I. Gr. Grāvē, Icel. stara.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object.

Syn. — To gaze; to look earnestly at; to gaze at.

Stāre, v. t. To look earnestly at; to gaze at.

Stāres, n. Act of staring; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

Stārer, n. One who stares or gazes.

Stārisch-finch (stār'finch), n. (Ornith.) A certain bird; — the red-sta.

Stārisch-fish, n. A marine animal.

Stārisch'gā'zer, n. One who gazes at the stars; sometimes, in contempt, an astronomer.

Stārisch'gr'm, n. Act or practice of observing the stars with attention; astrology.

Stärk, a. [compar. STARKER; superl. STARKEST.] [A-S. stærca, O. I. Gr. Grāvē, Icel. steiri, steirc, styrca, strong, rough; skrå, slant, a name of a kind of grass; stārian, stiff. 1. Stiff; strong; rugged. 2. Mere; sheer; pure; downright; unmistakable.

Stärkl, adv. Wholly; entirely; absolutely.

Stärkl'sess, of having no stars visible, or no starlight.

Stärk'light (stārk'light), n. The light proceeding from the stars.

Stärk'light (stārk'light), n. Lighted by the stars, or by the stars themselves.
Status quo

Stát-ú-ü-sque, [skast], a. Partaking of, or exemplifying, the characteristics of a statute.

Stát-ú-ü-rice, n. [Lat. statura, orig. an upright posture, hence height or size of the body, from stare, statum, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body; — generally the height of the horse.

Stát-us, n. [Lat.] State; condition.

Stát-us In Quò, [Lat.] A treaty between belligerents.

Stát-us Quo, n. Which leaves each party in status quo ante bellum, that is, in the state in which it was before the war.

Stát-us Quo. See Status Quo.

Stát-us-ta-ble, a. [From statute.] Made or introduced by statute. 2. Made or being in conformity to statute.

Stát-ú-ty, n. [L. Lat. statutum, from statutus, p. p. of statuere, to set, ordain, from stare, statum, to stand.] 1. An act of the legislature making a state or statute; a law for regulating, or prohibiting something; — a positive law. 2. The act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law.

Statute of limitations (Laws), a statute assigning a certain time, after which rights cannot be enforced by action.

Syn.—Law; act; regulation; edict; decree. See Law.

Stát-us-ty-ry, a. Enacted by statute; depending on Stánch, a. See Stanch. [statute for its authority.

Stá-sée, a. [Eng. staif, Ger. stab.] 1. A thin, narrow piece of wood, bone, or metal used for support of the cask or body of a vessel. 2. A part of a sail, or a stay, to keep it from falling in; or thrust through with a staff, to break a hole in; to burst, with a push as a staff. 3. To delay forebodings; to drive away; with eff. 4. To pour out. 5. To render solid by compressing with a pointed or edged tool.

Stá-yi, n. [imp. & p. p. stayed, or sta'id; p. r. & vb. n. staying.] 1. To stop a vessel from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain; to stop. 2. To delay; to obstruct. [O. Fr. esayer, to prop, from O. D. staedje, staege, a prop, stadeen, to establish, Icel. stedja, to confirm; A.-S. stede, a place, stead. 3. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support. 4. To sustain with strength; to satisfy in part. (Naut.) To tack, as a vessel, so that the wind, from being on one side, is caused to blow on the other.

Stá-yer, n. One who, or that which, stays, stops, or restrains; one who or which supports. See Stá-yer, n.

Stá-yér, n. (Naut.) Any sail extended on a yard.

Stéd, n. [O. Eng. stede, A.-S. stele, a place, station; Icel. stadir, Goth. stahls.] Place or room which another had, or might have.

To stand in stead, to be of use or great advantage.

Stéd-fást, a. [From sted and fast, i. e., fast in place.] 1. Firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm. 2. Constantly; firmly.

Stéd-fást-ly, adv. In a steadfast manner; firmly.

Stéd-fást-ness, n. The state of being steadfast, firmness; fixedness; constancy.

Stéd-ly, adv. In a steady manner; firmly.

Stéd-ly, adv. State of being steady; firmness.

Syn.—Constancy; steadfastness; resolution; immutability; unchangeableness.

Stéd-ta-1, n. A. [super. STEADIER; superl. STEADIEST.] 1. Firm in standing or position; fixed; 2. Constant in feeling, purpose or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering. 3. Constant; uniform.

Stéd-ta-2, a. Fixed; regular; unassailable; unalterable; immutable; unchangeable.

Stéd-ta-3, a. [From p. p. STEADIED; p. pr. & vb. n. STEADING.] To hold or keep from shrinking, reeling, or falling; to support. (Horn.)

Stéd-ta-4, a. To firm; to maintain an upright posi-
hurl down, disturb. Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

Steeple, n. A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent.

Steepl. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Steepled (steeped); p. pr. & vb. n. STEEPLING.] [See Steeple.] 1. (a) To make an angle with the horizon; or with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowprit.

Steq'na-gra'phy, n. [Gr. στεγανο-γραφία, covered, from στέγας, to cover closely, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other.

Stereol, a. [Lat. stellaris, from Stella, a star.] 1. Pertaining to stars; astral.

Stere-o-raphy, n. [Gr. στερεό-φασις, a post, slab, pillar, and γραφή, an inscription; from στέρεος, firm, solid, and γραφή, an inscription on a tablet.] Art of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

Stem, n. [A-S. stemna, steafa, Icel. stafa, O. H. Ger. stamne, allied to the root of staff.] 1. The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind. 2. A little branch which connects a fruit or flower with a main branch. 3. The stock of a family. 4. A descendant. 5. A curved piece, as to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end. Hence, the forward part of a vessel. 6. Hence, the leading position; the lookout. 7. (Mus.) The short, perpendicular line added to the body of a note.

Stem'v. t. [imp. & p. p. STEMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. STEMMING.] 1. To oppose, or cut, with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current. 2. To oppose, as a stream of water, or other moving force.

Stem'ing, n. (Ship-building.) A piece of timber, fixed on the after part of the apron inside.


Stench, n. [Cf. Prov. Eng. stench, the post of a door, A-S. stange, a bar of wood, stake, pole.] A thin plate of metal, used for other matters; for engraving in painting, &c. The pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the color brushed over it.


Sten'gra-pher, n. One skilled in stenography.

Sten'o-graph'ic, a. Of, or pertaining to, stenography.

Sten'o-graph'i-cal, a. Of, pertaining to, or written in stenography.

Sten'o-graph'phy, n. [Gr. στεγνός, narrow, close, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand, by using abbreviations or characters for whole words.

Sten-tō-ri-al, a. [A-S. sténtor, a herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice.] Extremely loud. 2. Able to utter a very loud sound.

Step, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Stood (stöod); p. pr. & vb. n. STEPPE.] 1. A. To go, or make a journey by land. — In a Steeple. — A. — To stand, as a man does, with the body straight and unyielding.

Step'pliy, adv. In a steep manner; with steepness.

Step'ness, n. State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

Step'ly, adv. Having a precipitous declivity; steep.

Step'ner, n. [A-S. stööre, Goth. sitér, Skr. sthirina, sthirin, Gr. στήριγμα, Lat. taurus, Icel. thiör, W. tarre.] A young male of the bovine genus; especially, a castrated taureau male from two to four years old.

Step'ner, v. t. [imp. & p. p.ステープ; p. pr. & vb. n. STEPPEING; A-S. stööre, Skr. sthirina, Goth. sitér, Icel. thiör, establish.] To control the curve of; to direct; to guide; to govern; — applied especially to a vessel in the water.

Step'ner, v. t. 1. To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in such a manner as to make it do what is intended.

Step'ner, n. 1. Act or practice of directing and governing in a course. 2. (Naut.) The manner in which a vessel is affected by the wind in an apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; also, an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. 3. That by which a course is directed.

Steeple-men, n. One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

Steeve, v. i. [Cf. O. D. steve, staff.] (Ship-building.) To make an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowprit.

Ste'gno-gra-phy, n. [Gr. στεγνόγραφος, covered, from στέγας, to cover closely, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other.

Stel-lar, a. [Lat. stellaris, from Stella, a star.] 1. Pertaining to stars; astral.

Stel-lar-ry, n. A. [Lat. stellaris, from Stella, a star.] 1. A building or structure for astronomical purposes. 2. Full of stars; set with stars; starry.

Stel-late, a. [Lat. stellatus, p. p. of stellare, to set or star.] 1. With stars, or with stellar indications.

Stel-lifer-ous, a. [Lat. stellifer, from Stella, a star, and ferre, to bear.] Having, or abounding with, stars.

Stel-lif-or-ma, a. [Lat. stellaris, a star, and forma, a form.] Having a star-shaped arrangement.

Stel-lin-ar (stel-in-ar), a. [From Lat. stellarum, dim of Stella, a star.] Having the shape of little stars; radiated.

Ste-log-ra-phy, n. [Gr. στελεγραφία, a post, slab, pillar, and γραφή, an inscription; from στελευς, to inscribe, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers, or characters not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other.

Ster(e), n. [Fr. from Gr. στέρεος, firm, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles, being equal to a cubic meter, equivalent to about 35.3 cubic feet, or 1.3 cubic yards.

Ster-e-o-gra-phy, n. A. Made or done according to Stere-o-graphical, the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

Ster-e-o-graph-ic, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, a photograph on [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and γραφή, an inscription; from στερεώς, to view.] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

Ster-e-o-scop-y, n. A. Pertaining to the stereoscope; designed for adaptation to the stereoscope.

Ster-e-o-ty, n. [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and τύπος, a type, and τύπων, to cut, τυπάω, a cutting.] The science of art or cutting solids into certain figures or sections, as arches, and the like.

Ster-e-o-type, n. [Gr. στερεός, firm, solid, and τύπος, a type.] 1. A plate of type-metal, resembling the surface of a page of type. 2. The art of making plates of type from the original cast of the stereotype.
STERILE (adj.), a. Sulting a stew, or broth.

STEW-p'n, n. A pan in which things are stewed.

STEW'-p'n, a. [From Lat. stibium, animony.] Like, or having the qualities of, animony; animonial.

STIB'-fum, n. [Lat. stibium, stib, stannum, Gr. στιβίτιον.] (Min.) (a.) Antimony. (b.) Antimony glance.

STICK (n.), n. [Gr. στίχος, a row, line, from στιχεύω, to ascend.] 1. A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet. 2. A line in the Scripturues. 3. A row or rank of trees.

STICK, n. [A.-S. stica, alluded to steen, stician, to stab, prick; περίκλει, a staff, stick, a dagger; O. H. Ger. steče. 1. The small shoot, or branch, of a tree or shrub, cut off to provide wood; also, a staff. 2. Any part or branch of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. 3. Any thing shaped like a stick. 4. (Print.) An instrument of adjustable width in which type are arranged in words and lines. 3. A thrust; a stab.

GOLD-STICK, a title of the colonels of the two regiments of Life Guards in England, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign on all state occasions. —Silver-STICK, a title given to the field-officer of the Life Guards when on duty at the palace.

STICK, v. t. [imp. & p. p. STUCK; p. pr. & vb. n. STICKING.] 1. To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab; hence, to kill by piercing. 2. To fasten or cause to remain by piercing. 3. To set; to fix in. 4. To set to something pointed. 5. To fasten on a pointed instrument. 6. To attach by causing to adhere to the surface. 7. (Print.) To compose, or arrange in a composing-stick. [Collog.]

STICK, v. i. 1. To hold to, by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere. 2. To remain where one is placed; to be fixed; to be immovable. 3. To be hindered from proceeding; to stop. 4. To be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate. 5. To cause difficulties or scruples. 6. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

STICK to, to hesitate. —To stick by, (a.) To adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting. (b.) To be troublesome by sticking fast; to persist; to be persistent. —To stick to, to be firm; to persevering.

STICK'-ness, n. Quality of being sticky; adhesiveness.

STICKLOUSEY, n. A poisonous type of stickies.

STICK-lik-e, n. Laid in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

STICKLE (stikl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. STICKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. STICKLING.] [From the practice of the stick-fighters, who placed second with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.] 1. To take part with one side or the other. 2. To contend, contest, or altercation, in a pertinaciously manner on insured grounds.

STICKLE-back, n. [O. & Prov. Eng. stickle, a prickle, a spine, sting, and back.] (Ichth.) A small fish. —So called from the spines on their fins, which arm their back, ventral fins, and other parts.

STICK'fer, n. One who sticks, as, (a.) One who arbitrates a deal; a second; an umpire. (b.) One who pertinaciously contends for some trilling thing.

STICK'y, a. [compar. STICKIER; superl. STICKIEST.] Inclined to stick; having the quality of adhering to a surface.

STICKY, n. Laid in its natural state, incrusting small twigs.

STICKY, n. [Lat. sticunum. [An.]} A flat, semicircular, ornamented on the median line of the chin in front; the breastbone.

STICK-nut'-ti'on, n. [Lat. stenura, from stenura, to squeeze, intense form of strenuer, ed.] The act of squeezing.

STERIL', n. [Lat., from Gr. stérō]. (Anat.) A flat, semicircular, ornamented on the median line of the chin in front; the breastbone.

STERIL-ATION, n. [Lat. stenura, from stenura, to squeeze, intense form of strenuer, ed.] The act of squeezing.

STERIL-ATIVE, a. Having the quality of provoking to squeeze.

STERIL-ATORY (50), n. Having the quality of exciting to squeeze.

STERIL-ATORY, n. A substance that provokes squeezing.

STERIL-WILY, n. [Lat. sterilium, from sterilis, sterile.] The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

STERIL'li-ous, a. [From Lat. sternere, to snore.

STERIL'-oo', n. Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, especially those causing hoarse breathing; snoring.

STETH'-scope, n. [G. στηθός, the breast, and κοπωμή, to examine.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the regular action or condition of the part thus examined, as the heart, the lungs, &c.

STIEVe, v. i. [From the root of stone.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold.

STIEVe-d, a. Of, or for the use of an occupation to load and unload vessels.

STIEVe-t, n. [imp. & p. p. STIEVED; p. pr. & vb. n. STIEVING.] [O. Fr. estever, L. sternere or staven, to stow, to load.] To heave slowly, in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; to seethe.

STIEVe, n. i. To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STIEVe-n, n. i. For use in bathing, sweating, cupping, &c. A house of prostitution; a brothel. 3. A dish that has been cooked by stewing. 4. A state of agitation excitement; confusion. [Collog.]


STEWED, n. A female waiter on shipboard.

STEWESHIP, n. The office of a steward.
STIPULATION 706

Stip’u-la’tion, n. 1. Act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining. 2. That which is stipulated or agreed upon.

Syn.—Covenant; agreement; contract; engagement.

Stip’u-la’tor, n. One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stip’u-late, v. t. [imp. & p. p. STIPERED; p. pr. & vb. n. STIPERING.] [A.-S. styrian, O. H. Ger. stiirjan, stiiran.] 1. To change the place of in any manner. 2. To bring into dispute; to agitate. 3. To incite; to instigate; to prompt.

Syn.—To move; incite; awaken; rouse; animate; stimulate; excite; provoke.

Stipulate, v. t. 1. To move one’s self; to change one’s position. 2. To be in motion; to be active. 3. To become the object of notice or conversation. 4. To rise in the morning.

Stir, n. 1. Agitation; tumult; bustle. 2. Public disturbance or commotion; sedition; uproar. 3. Agitation of thoughts.

Stir’er, n. 1. One who stirs, or is in motion. 2. One who puts in motion. 3. A riser in the morning.

Stir’rup (stirrup or stirrup’). [A.-S. stirgrip, stirgrip, stirpd, from stiggin, to mount, ascend, and rap, a rope.] 1. A kind of ring, for receiving the foot of a rider. 2. A strap which is fastened to the saddle. 3. (Mach.) Any piece resembling, in shape and functions, the stirrup of a saddle.

Stitch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. STITCHED (stitcht); p. pr. & vb. n. STITCHING.] [A.-S. stiehtan, to prick, pierce. Cf. STICK.] 1. To form stitches in; especially, to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches. 2. To sew or unite together.

Stitch, n. 1. To produce stitching.

Stitch, n. 1. A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made. 2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting. 3. A space between the seams in cloths, to prevent raveling. 4. A severe, lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

Stitch’y, n. [Icel. stæði, Sw. stätt, an anvil.] 1. An anvil. 2. A smith’s shop; a smithy.

Stive, n. t. [Allied to stiv, stow, stuff, and Lat. stipare, to press together.] 1. To stuff up close. 2. To make hot, sultry, and close.

Stiver, n. [D. stuiver.] A Dutch coin and money of account of the value of two cents, or about one penny sterling.

Stöak, v. t. [Cf. Ger. stocken, to stop, and stöcken, to choke.] (Naut.) To stop; to check; to come to rest.

Stöat, n. [Cf. Ger. stöten and Stöt.] (Zool.) The ermine, so called when of a reddish color, as in summer.

Stoe-cëde’re, n. See STOCKADE.

Stock, n. [A.-S. stoc, a stock, trunk, stick, fr. stecan, to stay, abide. O. H. Ger. stock, icel. stock. See STICK.] 1. The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong part. 2. The stem or firm branch in which a graft is inserted. 3. Something fixed, solid, and sensible; a post. 4. How one who is as dull and lifeless as a post. 5. The principal supporting part; the part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached; as, specifically, (a) The wood to which the barrel is fixed, (b) An arm, armament, or armament secured; also, a long, rectangular piece of wood, which is an important part of several forms of gun-carriage. (b.) The wooden handle of a musket or rifle. (c.) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane. (d.) The piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted. (e.) The block in which an anvil is fixed. (f.) An adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws. (g.) The part of a tally stuck in the exchequer, which is delivered to the person who has lent the king money on account, the other part being kept by the exchequer. (I.) An original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; lineage, family. 7. Money invested in business; capital of a bank or other company; money funded in government security. 8. Stocks in joint-stock companies [Amer.], or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt. [Eng.] 8. (Book-keeping.) The account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn. 9. Supply provided by stores. 10. (Agrie.) Domestic animals or beasts collected, used, or raised on a farm. 11. A kind of stiff, wide band or cravat for the neck. 12. pl. A frame or a hole in which the feet or the hands of criminals were confined by way of punishment. 13. The frame on which timbers on which a ship rests while building. 14. (Bot.) A flowering, cruciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament.

Stockade (Agric.), the implements of agriculture, and produce stored up for use:—in distinction from live stock, or the domestic animals on a farm. 1. To take stock, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.

Syn.—Fund; capital; store; supply; accumulation; hoard; reserve.

Stock, a. Used or available for constant service or application, as if constituting a portion of a stock or supply; standard; permanent; standing.

Stocké’dé, n. [Fr. bazar.] [I. Mill.] A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier. 2. An enclosure or pen made with posts and rails.

Stocké’dé, v. t. [imp. & p. p. STOCKÉD; p. pr. & vb. n. STOCKÉDING.] To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

Stocké’brö’ker, n. A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares or stocks.

Stocké’döve (-öf), n. (Ornith.) The wild pigeon of Europe, so called because at one time believed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or else from its breeding in the stocks of trees.

Stocké’ex-chungé’, n. 1. The building or place where stocks are bought and sold; hence transactions of all kinds in stocks. 2. An association or body of stock-brokers. [Eng.]

Stocké’fish, n. Cod dried in the sun without being smoked;—sold from its hardness.

Stocké’hol-mdér, n. One who is proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other company.

Stocké’ing, n. [From stock.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knitted or woven.

Stocké’ish, a. Hard; stupid; blockish.

Stocké’jöber, n. One who deals in stocks for gain.

Stocké’jöbluc’ker, n. Act or art of dealing in stocks.

Stocké’still, a. Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

Stocké’y, a. [From stock.] Thick and firm; stout; rather than tall or corpulent.

Stöö’e, n. [Gr. στόιοι, from στός, a robed colonnade, a porch, esp. a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] 1. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. 2. Hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.

Stocké’ty, n. [From stock.] Feeling, becoming, or pertaining to, or resembling, the Stocké’tial, Stotes or their doctrines. 2. Unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stocké’tial, a. In the manner of the Stotes; without apparent feeling or sensibility.

Stocké’tial’ness, n. The state of being stocké’tial.

Stöö’-ism, n. 1. The opinions and maxims of the Stotes. 2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stöö’-ér, n. [From Prov. Eng. stoke, to stir the fire, from stöke, a stock, stock, post.] One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, especially that of a locomotive or other engines.

Stôle, imp. of steal. See STEAL.

Stôle, n. [Gr. στόλος, equipment in clothes, dress, robe, from στόλον, to array, equip.] 1. A long, loose garment reaching to the feet. 2. (Rom. Cath. Church.) A
Sloe, n. [Lat. sloe, stolum.] (Bot.) A lax, trailing stem grown off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals; a sucker. [Stoil.] Strain (stöhn, sê), p. p. of steal. See STEAL.

Stoilid, a. [Lat. stolidus.] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; d; d; d; d.

Stoil-hy-ty, n. State or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stöm'nek (stö̂m'nek), n. Lat. stomachus, Gr. στόμαχος, stomach. A pump, or any outlet or entrance. [Anat.] A muscleo-membranous reservoir, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It is one of the principal organs of digestion. 2. Appetite. 3. Inclination; liking; desire.

Stöm'nek (stö̂m'nek), v. t. [imp. & p. p. stomached (stö̂m'akt); p. pr. & vb. n. stomaching.] [See supra; Lat. stomacieo, to stomach or feel, hungry or vexed at a thing; a thing to be resisted. 2. To receive or bear without repugnance; to brook. [Collog.]

Stöm-ä-cher (stö̂m-ä-cher), n. An ornamental or support to the br. t., imp. by women.

Stomä-gär-le, | a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, the stomach. 2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.

Stomä-geär-le, n. [Med.] A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

Stömp, v. i. To stamp with the foot. [Vulgar.]

Stömp, n. [A.-S. stönk, i. e. stein, Gothic. stain.] 1. A body of men forming a bodyguard or retinue. 2. A precious stone; a gem. 3. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead. 4. (Med.) A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease consisting in the formation of such stones. 5. A truss. 6. The nut of a drupe or stone fruit. 7. A weight which legally is 14 pounds, but in practice varies with the article weighed. [Eng.]

Stönk. The stone of butchers' meat or fish is reckoned at 8 lb. of cheese, 16 lb. of hemp, 32 lb. of glass, 6 lb. of Torpiness and insensibility.

Sto-, Torpiness and insensibility.

Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-, Sto-
Stumble, n. 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a fall.

Stump, n. One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

Stün'bling-block, n. A block or stone that causes stumbling; any cause of stumbling or error.

Stump, n. [L. Ger., Dan., & Sw. stumpl, D. stomp, H. Ger. stumpf.] 1. The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off. 2. The part of a root that is not above ground. 3. A stump, or a piece of a cut-down tree, especially a nan. 4. pl. Legs. [Colloq.] 4. A rod, or frame of rods, used in the game of cricket. 5. A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, used to underlay a canvas or oil painting to prevent oil from seeping through to the support.

Stump-driver, one who hammers the populace from the stump or other elevation. [Amer.]—To take the stump, to make public addresses for electioneering purposes.

Stump [stomp], v. t. [stumped, stumping; stumper, stumping.] 1. To strike, as any thing fixed and hard, with the toe. [Vulgar.] 2. To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump. 3. To challenge. [Colloq. and Low. Amer.] 4. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes. [Colloq. Amer.] 5. To knock down, as the stump or wicket in cricket-playing.

Stumpy, a. Full of stumps. 2. Short and thick; stubby. [Low.]

Stün, v. t. [imp. & p. p. stunned; p. pr. & vb. n. stuning.] 1. [A-S. sunian; M. H. Ger. starren, to be astonished.] 2. To make senseless or dizzy with blow on the head; to stupefy, especially, to overpower the sense of hearing of. 3. To surprise completely.

Stäng, imp. & p. p. of sting. See STING.

Stäng, imp. & p. p. of stink. See STINK.

Stün'ning, adj. That which stuns; — often vulgarly applied to whatever overpowers by astonishment.


Stün, n. A check in growth, or that which has been checked in its growth; a stunted animal or thing.

Stüp, n. [Lat. stupa, stuppa, tow, Gr. στύφα, στυγμα. Gr. STUFF.] (Mod.) Cloth or flax dipped in warm water and hung up to dry. A rawhide, or hide, for mouldation.

Stüpe-fär'tiug, n. 1. Act of stupefying. 2. A stupid person; senseless state; insensibility; stupidity.

Stüpe-fär'tive, a. Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

Stüpe-fär'ter, a. One who, or that which, stupefies.

Stüpe-fär'ty, n. [Written also stputy, especially in Eng. but with obvious impropiety.] [imp. & p. p. of stupon, p. pr. & vb. n. STUPFYING.]

Stu-pen-do'us-ly, adv. In a stupendous manner.

Stu-pen-do'ous-ness, n. The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

Stü-fid, a. [Lat. stupidus, from stupere, to be stupefied.] 1. Very dull; thinking in understanding; — said of persons. 2. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity; — said of things.

Stü-fi'dly, a. Simple; insensible; sluggish; senseless; dullish; sottishly; heavy. See SILLY.

Stü-fi-dly, n. State or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding.

Stü-fi-dly, a. Insensibility; sluggishness; sottishness; dullishness; blockishness; senselessness.

Stü-fi-dly, adv. In a stupid manner; sottishly.

Stü-fi-dly, n. Stupidity.

Stü-fi-dy, v. t. See STUPFY.

Stü-for, n. [Lat., from stupere, to be struck senseless.] 1. A great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness; stupor.

Stü-prä'tion, n. From Lat. stuprarea, stupratun, to ravish. Violation of chastity by force; rape.

Stü'dly, a. In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly.

Stü'dly, a. A condition or quality of being sturdy or stout; stoutness.

Stü'dly, a. [Compar. STURDIER; superl. STURDIEST.] 1. O. Fr. estourd, N. Fr. estourer, stunned, stunned, a, thoughtless, rash, p. p. of estourdier, estourir, to stun, to render gladly, to amaze. Cf. Icel. stygrir, rigid, hard.] 1. Foolishly obstinate; implying constrainment or dullness. 2. Characterized by strength or force. 3. Stiff; stout; strong.

Stu-fy, v. i. [imp. & p. p. stuftered; p. pr. & vb. n. STUFFERING.] [H. Ger. stottern, D. stottern, from D. stoten, H. Ger. stossen, to thrust.] To hesitate in uttering words; to stammer; to stutter.

Stu-f'r, n. The act of studding; stammer.

Stu-f'r, a. One who stutters; a stammerer.

Sty, n. [A-S. stige, a tumor on the eyelid, from stig, to descend, see stig.] [Mod.] An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid.


Sty, v. t. To shut up in a sty.

Sty'lan, a. [Lat. Stylius, from Gr. στυλ, στυλος, the Myx, i. e., the Hateful, from στυλος, to hate.] Of, or pertaining to, or used by, the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead have passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

Sty'lar, a. Of, or pertaining to, the style of a dial; triilar.

Sty'la, n. [A-S. styll, a pillar, a writing instrument.] 1. An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax. 2. Hence, any thing resembling the ancient style; as, (a.) A sharp-pointed tool used in engraving. (b.) A pointed surgical instrument. (c.) The pin or gnomon of a dial. (d.) The vol. or gnomon of a dial. (e.) The tapering portion of the stylus between the ovary and the stigma. 3. Mode of expressing thoughts in an exaguated, feeble, or inflated or written; choice of words. 4. Mode of expression, especially in music or any other style (Bot.) of the fine arts. 5. Regard to what is deemed elegant and appropriate, especially in literary composition or in social demeanor; fashion. 6. Mode or phrase by which any thing is formally designated; the title; official designation. 7. (Chron.) A mode of reckoning time.

Stylus is Old or New. The Old Style follows the manner of computing the months and days established by Julius Caesar, according to which a year consists of 365 days, and the other years of 366 days. This is about 11 minutes a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by reestablishing the old, and which consists of 365 days, and the year 366 days. This mode of reckoning is called New Style, according to which every year divisible by 4, unless it is divisible by 100 without leaving a year divisible by 400, has 365 days, and any other year 366 days.

Syn. — Diction; phraseology; manner; course; title. See Diction.


Syn. — To call; name; designate; designate; term; characterize.

Sty'let, n. [Dimensionative of style, q. v.] A small pointed or daggar; a stiletto.

Sty'lish, a. Given to, or fond of, the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; genteel. [Colloq.]

Sty'list, n. One who is attentive to style; one who is a master or model of style.

Sty'tic, n. [Med.] Something which serves to arrest hemorrhage; — often used synonymously with astrin- gent.

Sty'tic, a. [Lat. stypicus, Gr. στυρηκος, from στυρύκει, to contract.] Producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; — often used synonymously with astringent.

Styp-ty'lic, n. Quality of being styptic; astringency.

Sty'able, a. [From sm.] (Law.) Capable of being sued.

Sty'gian, from Lat. stygia, styx, to advise, persuade. Act of persuading; persuasion.
SUBTLE

SUB-acute, a. [Of, pertaining to, or extracted from, cork.]

SUB-acute, n. [Hist.] A subordinate family; a division of a family.

SUB-BEASTLY. a. [From Lat. suber, the cork-tree.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or extracted from, cork.

SUB-FAM.I-xl, n. [Hist.] A subdivision of a genus, comprehending one or more species. [Rapily.]

SUB-FETAL, a. [Of, pertaining to, or extracted from, cork.

SUB-GENTLE, n. [Lat. subjectus, p. pr. of subjecerre, to lie under, from prefix sub, under, and jaerere, to tie.] 1. Lying under or below. 2. Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath. 3. Placed under the power and dominion of another. 3. Exposed; disposed.

SUBJECT, n. [Lat. subjectus, subjacent. Ver. supra.] 1. That which is placed under the authority, dominion, or influence of something else. 2. Especially, one who is brought under the authority of a ruler. 3. That which is brought under any physical operation or process. 4. That which is brought under thought or examination; that which is taken up for discussion. 5. The person who is treated of. 6. (Logic & Gram.) That of which any thing is affirmed or denied; that which is made the subject of any assertion or judgment. 7. That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, whether spiritual or material, inheres, or to which any of these appertain; substance. 8. Hence, that substance or being which is essential to the very being of an entity, as the individual agent or principal. 9. (Mus.) The principal melody or theme of a movement. 10. (Anat.) A dead body for the purposes of dissection.

SUBJECT, n. 1. Imp. & p. subjuncted; p. pr. & vb. n. subjunctive.] 1. To bring under the control, power, dominion, or action of; to subdue; to enslave. 2. To expose; to make liable. 3. To submit; to make accountable. 4. To cause to undergo. 5. To make subject to.

SUBJECTION, n. 1. Act of subj ecting or bringing under the dominion of another. 2. State of being subject. 3. Under the control and government of another.

SUBJECTIVE, a. 1. Of, or which is said to be subject. 2. Especially, pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation.

SUBJECTIVE, n. See OBJECTIVE.

SUBJECTIVELY, adv. In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject.

SUBJECTIVE-NES.S, n. The state of being subjective.

SUBJECTIVELY, n. 1. State of being subjective. 2. That which is treated in a subjective manner.

SUBJECTIVE-MAT.ER, n. The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

SUB-JOIN, v. t. [Imp. & p. subjoined; p. pr. & vb. n. subjoining.] To add after something else has said or written.

SUBJENSION, n. A subjective mode (Gram.), that of a verb which expresses conditions, by means of a hypotatomic conjunctive, and is subjunctive.

SUB-JOINED, a. Pertaining to, the Subjacentians, or to their opinions.

SUBLATERAL, a. [From Lat. prefix sub, under, below, after, and lateral, flat.] One of that class of Calvinites who consider the doctrine of the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state.

SUBLATION, n. [Lat. sublatio, from tollere, subjactum, to take away. 1. Act of taking away. 2. To undertake; to lease, as a lessee to another person.
Sub-lim'a-ble. a. Capable of being sublimated.

Sub-lim'a-tate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SUBLIMATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SUBLIMATING.] [Lat. sublimare, sublimate, to raise, elevate, from subliminis, high.] 1. To bring by heat into the state of vapor, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state. 2. To refine and exalt; to heighten.

Sub-lim'a-tate, n. (Chem.) The product of a sublimation.

Sub-lim'a-tate, a. Brought into a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.

Sub-lim'a-ta-tion, n. 1. Act of sublimating, or state of being sublimated. 2. Act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation.

Sub-lime, a. [compar. Sublime; superl. Sublimest.] [Lat. altior, from super, above, up.] Lifted up high in place. 2. Distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent. 3. Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroism, resolve, and the like.

Sub-lime. — Syn.—Grand; exalted; lofty; noble; majestic. See Grand.

Sub-lime', n. A grand or lofty style.

Sub-lime', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sublimed; p. pr. & vb. n. Subliming.] 1. To bring to a sublime state; to heighten, and condense again by cold; to sublimate. 2. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. 3. To dignify; to ennoble.

Sub-lime', v. i. To be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

Sub-lime'ly, adv. In a sublime manner; with elevated sentiment; loftily.

Sub-lime'ness, n. The quality or condition of being sublime; sublimity.

Sub-lin'ty, n. 1. State of being sublime; as, (a.) Elevation of spirit; being distinguished by lofty or noble traits; loftiness of nature or character; eminence. (b.) An elevated degree of the weather; at the acme of its power. 2. Character, as distinguished from nature; splendor, all that is nobly or magnificently incidental to it; grace, majesty, or elegance. 3. Syn.—Grandeur; magnificence. — The mental state indicated by these two words is the same, namely, a mingled emotion of horror and awe; in speaking of the grandeur of the heavens, which produces this emotion, we call it grandeur when it springs from what is vast in space, power, etc. When we call sublimity the elevation of the mind from what is great or important, and the inherent incidents of humanity. An immense plane is grand. The heavens are not only grand, but sublime (as the predominating emotion, from their immense height. Exalted intellect, and especially exalted virtue under severe trials, gives us the sense of something more than we possess, in his power for his murderers. We do not speak of Satan, when standing by the fiery gulf, with his "unequaled will and study of revenge," as a sublime object; but there is a melancholy grandeur thrown around him, as of "arched ruin."
Sübit-u-ly (160). adv. In a subtle manner; thinly; amusingly; cunningly. 2. v.t. To make to appear thin or thin.
lead, that is, acetate of lead, so called because it has a close resemblance to sugar in appearance, and tastes sweet.

3. Figuratively, compliment or flattery. Employed to disguise something obnoxious.

Sugar (shōōg′ar), v. t. [imp. & p. p. sugared; p. pr. & vb. n. sugarering.] 1. To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. 2. To disguise by flattery or compliments; to sweeten.

Sugar-cand′y (shōōg′ar-), n. Sugar clarified and concreted or crystallized.

Sugar-cane (shōōg′er), n. [Esk. The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

Sugar-bœuf (shōōg′er), n. A mixture of sugar, veal, and water, used in the form of a truncated cone.

Sugar-plum (shōōg′ar), n. A species of candy made up in small balls, flavored with various flavors.

Sugar′y (shōōg′ar-), a. Resembling or containing sugar; sweet.

Sug′gest (sug′jést or sud-jést′), v. t. [imp. & p. p. suggested; p. pr. & vb. n. suggesting.] [Lat. suggerere, suggest- ing.] 1. To bring to the mind, suggest, figure, or guide to carry, to bring.] 1. To introduce indirectly to the thoughts. 2. To propose with diffidence or modesty. Syn. — To hint; allude; refer; glance at; insinuate.

Sug′gester (sug′ or sud′-), n. One who suggests.

Sug′gest′ed (sug′jést- or sud′-jést′), a. Act of suggesting. 2. That which is suggested; a diffident proposal or mention; also, formerly, a secret incitement.

Syn. — A hint is literally a nod, and is the briefest mode of calling one's attention to a subject; a suggestion is literally a throwing of something before the mind, a modest or delicate mode of proposing or advising; a hint is usually something slight or covert, and may be merely negative in its character; a suggestion is ordinarily intended to furnish us with some word or words to complete our directions. "He gave me a hint of my danger, and added some kind suggestions as to the means of avoiding it."

Sug′gest′ive (sug′jést′-iv or sud-jést′-iv), a. Containing a suggestion; hinting, allusive.

Su′cid′al (10), a. Partaking, or in the nature of, the crime of suicide.

Su′cide (59), n. [L. Lat. suicideum, fr. Lat. sui, of one's self, and cadere, to fall, to kill.] 1. Act of deliberately destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind; self-murder. 2. One guilty of self-murder.

Su′cide′ism, n. State of being suicidal, or self murder.

Su′it, n. [Fr. suite, from suivre, to follow.] See SUR.

1. Act of suing: the process by which one endeavors to gain a right or claim by denouncing another or an entity and attempting to win a woman in marriage; councilship. 2. (Law) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal. 4. A meeting of a county's attendees or followers. The individuals collectively considered which constitute a series, as of rooms, buildings, cards, and the like. 6. A number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; a suit; sometimes with less dependence of the particular parts on each other, but still in use.

Su′it, v. t. [imp. & p. p. suited; p. pr. & vb. n. suit′ing.] 1. To make proper, to make proper. 2. To be fitted to; to become. 3. To please; to make content.

Su′it, v. i. To agree; to accord.

Syn. — To comport; tally; correspond; match; answer.

Su′it′able, a. Capable of suiting; likely to suit.

Suit′a ble′, a. Pitting; becoming; accordant; correspond.

Su′it′able′ness, n. The quality or condition of being suitable; fitness; propriety.

Suit′a ble′ly, adv. In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably.

Suit′e′ (sweet), n. [Fr. See SUIT, n. 4.] 2. A connected series or succession, as of objects; a set; a series; a collection; a suite of rooms. [See SUIT, n. 5.]

Su′it′or, n. 1. One who sues; a petitioner; an applicant.

2. Especially, one who solicits a woman in marriage.

Su′it′or′ship, n. (Law) a. One who sues or prosecutes a demand in court. (b) One who attends a court, whether plaintiff, defendant, petitioner, appellant, witness, juror, or the like.
SUMMARY

Sūm'ma-ri-ly, adv. 1. In a summary manner; briefly; concisely. 2. In a short way or method; without delay.

Sūm'mer, n. The summer season. See SUN. 1. To burn into a sun; summered; reduced to a narrow compass, or into few words. 2. Hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed.

Syn. — Short; briefly; concisely; succinct.

Sūn-mar-y, n. An abridged account; an abstract, or compendium, containing the sum or substance of a fuller account.

Sūm-ma-tion, n. 1. Act of summing, or forming a sum; aggregate. 2. Addition.

Sūm'mer, n. [A.-S. sumor, sunner, O. H. Ger. & Icel. sumar.] The warmest period of the year; north of the equator, the months of June, July, and August. September. In the United States, the period of warm weather late in autumn. — Summer-complaint (Med.), diarrhoea occurring in summer — often applied also to dysentery and other disorders produced by the heat of summer.

Sūm'mer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. summered; pp. & vb. n. summering.] To pass the summer.

Sūm'mer, n. [Fr. sommer, a raft. See SUMPTER. (Ar.).] A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, or the like, serving for various uses.

Sūm'mer-fall, n. A fall made during the warm months. Fall of the weather.

Sūm'mer-house, n. pl. SUMMER-HOUSES [GREEK.] A house or apartment in a garden, to be used in summer.


Sūm'mer, n. [L. sol, sun. See SUMMER.] Days, or periods of sunlight, or of habit or action to which the sun.

Sūm'mer-sult, n. See SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET.

Sūm'mit, n. [From Lat. summit, from summa, highest.] 1. The top; the highest point. 2. The highest degree or utmost elevation.

Sūm'mon, v. t. [imp. & p. p. summoned; pp. & vb. n. summoning.] [From Lat. summoneo, to call; summus, highest, to, or command to appear, as in court. 3. To call up; to excite into action or exertion. 4. (Mil.) To call upon to surrender.

Sūm'mon-er, n. One who summons or cites by authority.

Sūm'mon-gus, n.; pl. SUMMONS-ES. [With a plural termination, but used in the singular number.] 1. The command of a superior, to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty. 2. (Law.) A warning or citation to appear in court at a day specified. 3. (Mil.) A call or invitation to surrender.

Sūmp'ter, n. [N. Fr. somme, a beast of burden, Lat. sumptarius, a pack-horse, from Fr. somme, from Lat. somnis, Gr. σφίμς, a pack-saddle, L. somnis, load.] A pack horse, that carries packs or burdens; — chiefly in composition.

Sūmp'tu-ous-ly, adv. In a sumptuous manner.

Sūmp'tu-ous-ness, n. State of being sumptuous; costly; magnificent; prudently.

Sūmp'tu-ously, adv. In a sumptuous manner.

Sūmp'tu-ous-ness, n. State of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendor.

Sūn, n. [A.-S. sunna, sunne, Icel. & O. H. Ger. sunna, Gr. οὖ ἄν, sun, Gr. ὅλος, whole, Sc. stræ, from scur, heaven.] 1. The luminous orb, the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth revolves, and causes the seasons and the appearance of the year.


Sūn'-bām, n. A beam or ray of the sun.

Sūn'-bōn-net, n. A bonnet projecting in front of the face, as a protection against the rays of the sun.

Sūn'-būrn, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sunburned, or sunburnt; pp. & vb. n. sunburning.] To burn, discolor, or scorch the skin.

Sūn'-day, n. [From sun and day; — so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day.

Sūn'-day-school, n. A school for religious instruction on the Lord's day.

Sūn'-der, v. t. [imp. & p. p. sunnered; pp. & vb. n. sunnering.] [A.-S. sunnerian, sunnر, from sunnerian, sunner, separate, apart.] To divide in almost any manner, either by rendering, cutting, or breaking; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever.

Sūn'-ner, n. A separation into parts; a division or separation.

Sūn'-dew (sūn-dū), n. (Bot.) A plant, the leaves of which are furnished with small, bristle-like glands, which exude drops of a clear fluid, glittering like dew-drops.

Sūn'-dīf, n. An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style on a plate.

Sūn'-down, n. Sunset; setting sun.

Sūn'-dry, n. pl. Many different or small things; sundry things.

Sūn'-dry, a. [A.-S. sundry, sundrīg, sundrīg, fr. sun, sun, sunner, separate. See SUNNER. Several; divers; more than one or two.

Sūn'-fish, n. (Ichth.) (a) A large, soft-finned sea-fish, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining white belly. (b) A small, fresh-water fish of the perch family. [Amer.] (c) A species of shark.

Sūn'-flow-cer, n. A plant; — so called from the form and color of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays, tapering to the summit of the sun.

Sūn'-gle, imp. & p. p. of sing. See SING.

Sūn'-k, imp. & p. p. of sink. See SINK.

Sūn'-k'en (sūk'kān), a. Lying on the bottom of a river or other water vessel.

Sūnless, a. Destitute of the sun or its rays.

Sūn'-light (sīl), n. The light of the sun.

Sūn'-ny, n. (compar. SUNNIER; superl. SUNNIEST.) 1. Pertaining or applying from the giving or receiving, the sun. 2. Exposed to the rays of the sun. 3. Colored by the sun.

Sūn'-riṣ, n. 1. First appearance of the sun above the horizon; the rising of the sun; — more generally, the time of such appearance. 2. Hence, the east.

Sūn'-set, n. 1. The descent of the sun below the horizon; the apparent setting, the sun.

Sūn'-set-ing, n. The horizon; or the time when the sun sets; evening.

Sūn'-shine, n. 1. The light of the sun, or the place where it shines. 2. State of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays.

Sūn'-shin-y, a. 1. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant. 2. Bright like the sun.

Sūn'-strīk, n. (Med.) Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body; especially, a sudden palpitation of the heart, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

Sūp, n. [imp. & p. p. supped (suppt); pp. & vb. n. supping.] [A.-S. spænan, to sip, drink, Icel. spúa. See Sip.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to sip.

Sūr, v. t. [fr. supr. See supra and SOUP.] To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

Sūp, n. A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth; a little taken with the lips; a sip.

Sūp-per-able, a. [Lat. superabilis, from superare, to go over, to surmount, from superior, above, over.] Capable of being overcome or conquered.

Sūp-per-bounded', v. t. To be very abundant or excessive.

Sūp-trā-hūn-dant, a. State of being superabundant; more than enough.

Sūp'-per-abd', v. t. [imp. & p. p. superadded; pp. & vb. n. superadding.] 1. To add over and above. 2. To add or annex, as something extraneous.

Sūp'-per-ad-dit-um (sūp'-per-ad-di'tum), n. Act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous. 2. That which is added.

Sūp'-per-an-gēl-e, a. Superior in nature to the angel. [Imp. & pp. superan-gūlat- ed; pp. & vb. n. superannuating.] [Lat. super, above, over, and annus, a year.] To impair or diminish by age and infirmity.

Sūp'-per-an-nu-lat, n. State of being superannuated, or too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; decrepitude.
food, foot; ûrn, ruade, pull; cêll, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; Iigger, link; this
SURGE

Särge, n. [From Lat. surgere, to rise. See SOURCE.] A large wave or billow; a great, rolling swell of water.

Särże, v. t. [From p. surges, and vb. n. SURGING.] (Naut.) To let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope, round a pin.

Sär'ge, v. t. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

Sär'gon, n. [O. Eng., Surgian, O. Fr. surguer, contr. from chirurgien. See CHIRURGE.] One whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation.

Sär'gon-ky, n. Office or employment of a surgeon.

Sär'gery, n. [Contr. from O. Eng. surgery.] 1. Act of surgery; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body. 2. A place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared.

Sär'gy, a. Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges in motion or appearance.

Sär'li-ly, adv. [From surly.] In a surly manner.

Sär'lness, n. State of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature.

Sär'o-in, n. [Fr. surlonge, from sur, upon, and longe, lmn.] A join of beef, or the upper part of the loin. SYN.—cold lorn, the more usual, but not the peculiar or preferable orthography.

Sär'ty, a. [compare. SURLIER; superl. SURLIEST.] [From sour.] 1. Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and repulsive; sour; crabbed; cross and rude. 2. Rough; dark; tempestuous.

Sur'mize', v. t. [imp. & p. p. SURMISED; p. pr. & vb. n. SURMISING.] [From the noun.] To imagine without knowledge; to infer or suppose.

Sur'mize', n. [O. Fr. surmise, accusation, from surmetre, p. surmire, to impose, accuse, from sur, over, upon, and mettre, to put, set.] The thought or imagination that may be formed in the absence of positive or simple evidence.

Syn.—Conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

Sur'mis'er, n. One who surmises.

Sur'mount', v. t. [imp. & p. p. SURMOUNTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SURMOUNTING.] [Fr. surmonter, from sur, over, and monter, to climb, to mount.] 1. To climb, to rise above, or render superior to. 2. To overcome. 3. To surpass; to exceed.

Syn.—To conquer; vanquish; subdue.

Sur'mount-a-ble, a. Capable of being surmounted.

Sur'noize, v. t. One who, or that which, surmounts.

Sur'mül-lot, n. [Fr. surmulot, from sur, above, saure, sour, yellowish red, and mulot, a mullet.] (Ichth.) A fish allied to the perch.

Sur'naine, n. [Prefix sur and name.] 1. A name or addition appended to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name. 2. An addition appended to the original name.

Sur'nage, v. t. & p. p. & vb. n. SURNAMING.] To name or call by an appellation added to the original name.

Sur'pass', v. t. [imp. & p. p. SURPASSED (sur-pise'); past, & p. pr. & vb. n. SURPASSING.] [Fr. surpasser.] (1.) To surpass from sur, over, and passer, to pass.] To go beyond in any thing good or bad.

Syn.—To exceed; excel; outdo; outstrip.

Sur'pass-a-ble, a. Capable of being surpassed.

Sur-pass'ing, p. a. Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

Sur'plëce, n. [Fr. surplus, L. superplancium, from super, over, and plancium, palcium, a robe of fur. See PRIEST.] A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of certain churches.

Sur'plëce-fees, n. pl. (Eccl.) Fees paid to the English clergy for occasional duties.

Sur'plëce, n. [Surplus, over, and Fr. & Lat. plus, more.] That which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.

Sur'plëce-fees, n. pl. [See supra, and cf. SUPERPLACASCE.] 1. Surplus. excess. 2. (Law.) Matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be requitted.

Sur'pris'al, n. Act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

Sur'prise', v. t. [imp. & p. p. SURPRISED; p. pr. & vb. n. SURPRISING.] 1. To surprise. 2. To surprise from sur, over, and prendre, to apprehend, prehender, to take.] 1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly. 2. To strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable. 3. To throw the mind of into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the mind; to confound.

Sur'prise', n. 1. Act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation. 2. (Law.) State of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly. 3. A moderate degree of astonishment, or amazement.

Syn.—Wonders; astonishment; amazement.

Sur'pris'er, n. One who surprises.

Sur'pris'ing, p. a. Exciting surprise.

Syn.—Wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

Sur'pris'ing-ly, adv. in a surprising manner or degree.

Sur're-hí, v. t. [Prefix sur and rebuat.] (Law.) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant’s rebatement.

Sur're-bät'ter, n. (Law.) The plaintiff’s reply in matters of fact to a defendant’s rejoinder.

Sur're-join', v. t. (Prefix sur and rejoin.) (Law.) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant’s rejoinder.

Sur're-join'der, n. (Law.) The answer of a plaintiff in matters of fact to a defendant’s rejoinder.

Sur'ren'der, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SURRENDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SURRENDERING.] (O. Fr. surrender, to deliver, from sur, over, and rendre, to render, q. v.) 1. To give or deliver up possession of upon completion or demand. 2. To yield to the possession of another; to give up; to resign. 3. (Law.) To give up, as a principal by his bail, a punitive from justice by a foreign state, &c. 4. To yield to any influence, passion, or power;—used reflexively.

Sur'ren'der, v. t. To give up one’s self into the power of another; to yield.

Sur'render, v. t. Act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one’s person, or the possession of something, into the power of another. [surrender.]

Sur'ren'der-or (157), n. (Law.) One who makes a surrender.

Sur'ren'der-or-re (157), n. [Lat. surren-der-or-re.] Act or process of getting in a surreptitious manner.

Sur'rep'li'tious (-li'thus), a. [Lat. surreptitiosa, or surreptitu- sa.] See SURREPTION. Done by stealth, or without proper authority.

Sur'rep'li'tious-ly (-li'thus-ly), adv. In a surreptitious manner, by stealth; fraudulently.

Sur're-goare, v. t. [Lat. surregatur, p. p. of surregare, to substitute, fr. pref. sub, under, and regare, to ask, propose.] 1. A deputy; a delegate; a substitute. 2. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. [Eng.] 3. In some of the States of the Union, an officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments.

Sur'round', v. t. [imp. & p. p. SURROUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. SURROUNDING.] (Prefix sur and round.] 1. To inclose on all sides. 2. To lie or be on all sides of.

Syn.—To encompass; encircle; environ; invest; hem in front about.

Sur'round'ing, n. 1. An encompassing. 2. Pl. things which surround; external or attending circumstances. [Recent.]

Sur'ol'd, n. (Math.) The fifth power of a number.

Sur-quat' (-quat'), n. (Av.) A true, from sur, over, and tout, all.] A man’s coat over other garments; an overcoat, especially when long and fitting closely.

Sur'vællence (sur-val-vælnce), n. [Fr. surveiller, to watch over, from sur, over, and veiller, Lat. vigili, to watch.] Watch: inspect; observe; look out; keep a sharp eye on, or on the last syllable, and still so accentuated by many speakers. 1. A general view, as from an elevated plane. 2. A particular view; an examination. 3. A comparison for the exact imitation of all or parts of particular things of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality. 3. Operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other properties of any object of any surface; also, a measured plan and description of any line or portion of country. 4. A district for the collection of the customs. [Amer.]

Syn.—Review; retrospect; examination; prospect.
SWADDLING-BAND 726 SWEATINESS

Swaddling-band. a. A band or cloth wrapped around an infant, especially round the waist.

Swaddling-cloth. round an infant, especially round the waist.

Swag, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SWAGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. SWAGGING.] [Prov. Eng. swag, to hang loose and heavy, to swing about, allied to Ger. schwanken, to totter, to stagger, real stem schwagen, Eng. swing.] To sink by its own weight; to lean.

Swagge, a. A tool, variously shaped or grooved on the end, used by workers in metals, for shaping their work.

Swagge, v. t. To shape by means of a swage; to fashion, as a piece of iron, by drawing it into a groove or mold.

Swagger, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SWAGGERED; p. pr. & vb. n. SWAGGERING.] [Cf. A.-S. sweggan, to make a noise, toattle, sweglian, to prevail.] To boast or brag boastfully.

Swagger, n. 1. Boastfulness or insolence of manner.

2. A blusterer; a bully; a boaster.

Swaggy, a. Inclined to swag; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.

Swain, n. [A.-S. sweam, O. H. Ger. swein, Icel. sveina.] A rustic; especially, a country gallant or lover.

Swain, v. t. & i. To waste; to swain. See SWEAL.

Swallow, n. [A.-S. swellean, swealwian, sweelwian, swhelwian, suelwian, swealwian, sweale, sweal, O. Ger. schwelgen, the throat, gullet.] 1. To take into the stomach. 2. To draw into an abyss or gulf. 3. To receive or embrace, as opinions or beliefs, without examination or scruple. 4. To appropriate. 5. To occupy; to employ. 6. To seize and waste; to exhaust. 7. To retract; to recant.

Syn. — To absorb; imbibe; ingulf; engulf; consume.

Swallow-tailed, n. 1. The gullet or esophagus; the throat.

2. As much as is, or can be, swallowed at once.

Swallow-tailed, a. Like a swallow's tail in form, having narrow and tapering or pointed skirts.

Swamped, imp. of swim. See SWIM.

Swamp (swamp), n. [Allied to swamp, from the root of swim, allied to swam, filled with water; land wet and spongy, but not usually covered with water.

Swamped, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SWAMPED (samped); p. pr. & vb. n. SWAMPING.] 1. To plunge,whelm, or submerge a person or animal as in a swamp. 2. To overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat, in water.

3. To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

Swampy, a. Consisting of swamp; like a swamp.

Swan, n. [A.-S. swan, O. H. Ger. suan, Icel. svein, | (Orinith.) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but hand- some, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and body, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swan's-down, n. A fine, soft, thick, cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fetus, like moleskin.

Swan-skinned, a. A species of fowl of a soft texture, thick and warm.

Swan, n. [A.-S. swan, O. H. Ger. suan, | (Orinith.) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsome, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and body, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swan's-down, n. A fine, soft, thick, cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fetus, like moleskin.

Swan, n. [A.-S. swan, O. H. Ger. suan, | (Orinith.) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsome, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and body, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swan's-down, n. A fine, soft, thick, cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fetus, like moleskin.

Swan, n. [A.-S. swan, O. H. Ger. suan, | (Orinith.) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsome, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and body, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swan's-down, n. A fine, soft, thick, cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fetus, like moleskin.

Swan, n. [A.-S. swan, O. H. Ger. suan, | (Orinith.) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsome, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and body, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swan's-down, n. A fine, soft, thick, cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fetus, like moleskin.

Swan, n. [A.-S. swan, O. H. Ger. suan, | (Orinith.) A large web-footed bird, like the goose, but handsome, and more graceful, having also a longer neck and body, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swan's-down, n. A fine, soft, thick, cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton, a sort of twilled fetus, like moleskin.
SWINDLE 728 SYLLABLE

be dizzy or giddy, to cheat, from schwindel, dazzliness, giddiness, from seuscindens, to vanish, to dwindle.) To cheat, put over. A swindler. One who obtains money or goods under false pretenses is a swindler; one who cheats by sharp practice, as in playing at cards, or staking what he not pay is, a swindler.


Swine’s-herd, n. A keeper of swine.

Swine-poix, n. (Med.) A variety of the chicken-poix, with acridulated vessels containing a watery fluid.

Swing, v. t. [G. Wingen.]
1. To move from side to side, or from one side to the other. 2. To move, from swinging suspended and hanging loose, up and down, which any thing may do. 3. To move, or be moved, by the motion of a pendulum. 4. Influnce or power of a body put in motion. 5. Free course; unstrained liberty or license; tendency.

Swing (swing), n. t. [A.-S. swingan, to swing, whirl] 1. To swing, or be swung, from the air, suspended and hanging loose, up and down, which any thing may do. 2. Influnce or power of a body put in motion. 3. Free course; unstrained liberty or license; tendency.

Swing’ing (swing’ing), adj. Huge; very large. [Vulgar.]

Swing’ed (swing’ed), adj. [A.-S. swingel, swingel, spin, whence, swing, swing, whence, swing, whirl. See SWING.] That part of a flail which falls on the thing the flail is swinging.

Swing’er, n. One who swings; one who whirs.

Swingle (swingle), n. [From swing; A.-S. swingþlong, a whippings, from swingings, swingalan, to whirl.]
1. To cause to flax, by beating it with a swingle. 2. To cut off the tops of, without pulling up the roots; said of weeds.

Swing’le, n. [See SWINGLE, v. t.] A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for cleaning flax.


Swing’er-tree, n. A bar of the carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whittle-tree or whirlie-tree: swingle-tree.

Swine’s-fish, n. Beating swim; swim; gross; hogfish; brutal.

Swine’s-tail, n. A sweep. See SWEEP.

Swipple (swippl), n. That part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle.

Swirl, n. [Icel. svirra, to whirl.] An eddy, as of water, wind, etc.; also, a gyrm, whirlwind, eddy, eddy, eddy.

Swiss, n. sing. & pl. (Geog.) A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

Swiss, adj. (Geog.) Of, pertaining to, Switzerland.

Swivel, n. An elastic, flexible twig or rod. (Raiton.) A movable part of two opposite rails, for transferring a car from one track to another.

Swivel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SWITCHED (switched); p. pr. & vb. n. SWITCHING.] 1. To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash. 2. To turn from one railway track to another; to transfer by a switch.

Switche, n. pl. SWITCHFEN. One who tends a switch on a railway.

Swivel’ (swivl’), v. i. [A.-S. swifian, to move quickly, to rotate, Icel. svifla, to whirl, shrivel, shiver.] (Mech.)
1. A ring, link, or staple, that turns round on a pin or neck. 2. (Mus.) A small cannon fixed in a swivel, or in a pillar, or turning on a pivot.

Swivel’ (swivl’), v. i. To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Swob, n. & v. The same as swab. See SWAB.

Swollen (swolen, Swollen), p. p. of swel; — irregular and less common than swelled.

Swoon, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SWOONED; p. p. & vb. n. SWOONING.] [A.-S. swaanen, åsuenen, to fall in intellect, allied to svenan, åssuenan, to faint, remain, verti.-
malaise; also, vertigo. To faint. To swoon into a fainting fit; to faint.]

Swoon, n. A fainting fit; a syncope.

Swop, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SWOOPED (swopped); p. pr. & vb. n. SWOOPING.] [Allied to sweep.] To fall at once and seize; to catch while on the wing.

Swoop, c. i. To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop.

Swoop, n. A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious bird on its prey.

Swoop, v. t. The same as swoop. See SWAP.

Sword (sword), n. [A.-S. sword, sword, Icel. sword, O. H. Ger. sword.] 1. An offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp edge, for cutting or thrusting. 2. Hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power. 3. Destruction in battle. 4. The military power of a country.


Swirled (sirled), adj. Girded with a sword.

Swirrid’-fish (sirrid’-), n. (Ictis.) A large fish, allied to the mackerel, and having the snapper law congealed into a sword-shaped process.

Swirrid’-knot (sirrid’-knot), n. A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swirrid’-pliyer (sirrid’-), n. A fencer; a gladiator.

Swirrid’sman (sirrid’-sman), n. pl. SWORDES’MEN. 1. A soldier; a fighting man. 2. One skilled in the use of the sword.

Swirrid’-ye, imp. of sweer. See SWEAR.

Swirrn, p. p. or p. a. from sweer. See SWEAR.

Swound, n. A swoon. [Rare.]

Swim, v. t. & i. See SWIM.

Swing, v. t. & i. of swing. See SWING.

Sybarite, n. [From Lat. Sybaris, Gr. Συβαρική. A city in Italy, noted for the effeminity and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sybarit’ic, adj. Pertaining to, or resembling, the Syba-ris-tic.

Swybar’it-cal, adj. Sybarites; luxurious; wanton.

Syna’-mine, n. [Lat. synaiminos, Gr. συναμίνος.] The mulberry-tree.

Syc’-a-more, n. [Lat. symacrons, Gr. συκαμύνος.] The fig-mulberry, from σῦκος, a fig, and μύρος, the black mulberry; Heb. se‘k ma‘da.] (Bot.) A large tree allied to the common fig. It is found in Egypt and Syria.

Syden’-ed, adj. In America, the plane tree, or buttonwood, is often called by this name. In England, the name is given to a large maple.

Syc’-ee’, n. Silver in the form of small masses.

Syc’-ee-sil’ver, n. Lumps, or ingots, and used as a currency. [China.]

Syc’-ophan’tic, adj. Character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, obsequious flattery; servility.

Syc’-ophant, n. [Lat. sycophantus, Gr. συκοφάντος, fr. σῦκος, a fig, and φαίνειν, to show.] Originally, an informer in Athens, who would denounce those who stole figs, or exported them contrary to law. 2. Hence, a base parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Syc’-ophati’cal, adj. Pertaining to, or resembling.

Syc’-ophant’ic, adj. A sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

Syc’-mite, n. (Min.) A crystalline rock composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar, taking its name from Syene, in Upper Egypt, where it is found. It differs from granite only in containing hornblende in the place of mica.

Syc’-nif-ic, a. Relating to, or like, sycenite.

Syl’-labic, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable.

Syl’-labi’cal, adj. Liable or syllables.

Syl’-labi’ci’-ally, adv. In a syllabic manner.

Syl’-labi’cia, n. i. [imp. & p. p. SYLLABICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. SYLLABICATING.] To form into syllables; to syllabify.

Syl’-labi’-ci’-tion, n. Act or method of dividing words into syllables.

Syl’-labi’t-fi’-cati’o, n. Same as SYLLABICATION, q. v.

Syl’-labi’t’fy, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SYLLABIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. SYLLABIFYING.] To form or divide into syllables.

Syl’-la’ble, n. [Lat. syllaba, Gr. σύλλαβα, that which is held together, a syllable, from συλλαμβάνειν, to take together, from σύλλαμβανω, with, and λαμβάνω, to take.] 1. An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word. 2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from
food, foot; ārn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ĕm, ĝet; as; exist; linger, link; this.
SYNCHRONISM

SYNCHRONISM, n. [Gr. συνχρόνωμα, from συνχρόνω, to be contemporary with, from συν, together, and χρόνος, synchrono, to harmonize, to adjust the several parts or events in time; 2. The tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, according to their dates. SYNCHRONIZE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SYNCHRONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. SYNCHRONIZING.] To agree in time or to be simultaneous. [multaneous.]

SYNCHRONIZE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SYNCHRONIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. SYNCHRONIZING.] To agree in time or to be simultaneous. (multaneous.

SYNCHRONOUS, a. Happening at the same time; simultaneous. [in time.

SYNCRONY, n. [L. syn-crony], \( \text{SYN}-\text{CRONY} \).] A general view of certain objects or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole.

SYMPATHETIC, a. Affording a general view of the whole, SYNAPSE, n. [pl. SYNAPSES]. [Lut., fr. Gr. σύναφα, from σύν, with, together, and ἀφεῖναι, to strike, cut off.] 1. (Med.) Same as SYMPATHY.

SYNERGIA, n. [Lut., fr. Gr. σύνεργος, from σύν, with, and ἐργα, to work, task.] 1. A fluid secreted within the syphilo
capsules of the joints, serving as a lubricating fluid to the latter.

SYNERGIC, a. Of, or pertaining to, the synovia, or lub

SYNERGISM, n. [L. syn-er-gismus, fr. συνέργης, to work together, to be a helper, a co-worker.] 1. (Med.) A fluid secreted within the synovial capsules of the joints, serving as a lubricating fluid to the latter.

SYNTHETIC, a. Pertaining to synthesis; consisting of different elements; comb. or of.

SYNTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to synthesis; consisting of different elements; comb. or of.

SYNTHESIS, n. [Lut., fr. Gr. συνθεσις, from σύν, with, and θέσις, a placing.] 1. Composition, or the putting together of two or more things together.

SYNTHETIC, a. Pertaining to synthesis; consisting of different elements; comb. or of.

SYNTHETICAL, a. Pertaining to synthesis; consisting of different elements; comb. or of.

SYNTEXIS, n. [Lut., fr. Gr. συνθεσις, from σύν, with, and θέσις, a placing.] 1. Composition, or the putting together of two or more things together.

SYNTEXIS, n. [Lut., fr. Gr. συνθεσις, from σύν, with, and θέσις, a placing.] 1. Composition, or the putting together of two or more things together.

SYNTEXIS, n. [Lut., fr. Gr. συνθεσις, from σύν, with, and θέσις, a placing.] 1. Composition, or the putting together of two or more things together.

SYNTEXIS, n. [Lut., fr. Gr. συνθεσις, from σύν, with, and θέσις, a placing.] 1. Composition, or the putting together of two or more things together.
T.

(tele), the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, allied to both D and N, all three of these letters being dental elements. When t is followed by h, as in thing and that, the combination really forms a distinct sound, for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English; sound or whispered, as in think, and sound or vocal, as in that. See Pron. of Pron. §§ 96—100.

To suit or fit to a T, to suit exactly; to answer perfectly; perhaps so used with reference to a carpenter's T-square.

Táb, n. A border of lace, resembling in form and position the border of a cap, worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets.

Tábard, [W. tabard, L. Gr. ταβάρδος, L. tabarum, tabarum.] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn by men, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides, from the shoulders downward.

Tábard-er, a. One who wears a tabard.

Tába-sheer', a. [Cl. Per. tabbhir, clay.] A concretion in the joints of the bamboo, consisting chiefly of pure silic. It is used in the East Indies as a medicine.

Tábby, a. [See the noun.] Having a variety of marked appearance. 2. Brindled; brindled; diversified in color.

Tábby, n. From Per. tabbī, a kind of rich, undulated silk.

1. A kind of waved silk, usually watered. 2. A name of a kind of linen, with stripes, gravel, or stones, woven, forming a kind of artificial rock. 3. A cat of a tabby color.

Tábby, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TABBIED; p. pr. & vb. n. TABBYING.] To water, or cause to look wary by the process of calendering.

Tábby-faction, n. A wasting away by disease.

Tábby-fy, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TABFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. TABFYING.] Lat. tabeare, from tabes, a wasting away, and facere, to make.] To waste gradually; to lose flesh.

Tábber-ner-a-le, n. [Lat. tabernaeum, dim. of taberna, a house, a dwelling, a tabernacle.] A, partly built or temporary habitation; a tent. 2. A portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship. 3. Hence, the Jewish temple; and, more rarely any other place of worship. 4. Any small cell, or like place, in which some holy or precious thing was deposited or kept.

Feast of Tabernacles, a Jewish festival lasting seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, in commemoration of the habitation of their ancestors in similar dwellings during their pilgrimage in the wilderness.

Tábber-ner-a-le, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TABNERACLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TABNERACLING.] To dwell or reside for a time in a tabernacle, or to the Jewish tabernacle.

Tábës, n. [Lat. from tabare, to waste away.] (Med.) Progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked local symptoms.

Táb'd, a. [Lat. tabidus. See TABES.] Relating to, or wasted by, tabes.

Táb-idness, n. The state of being wasted by tabes.

Táb-la-ture (53), n. [From Lat. tabula, a board, a tablet.] 1. (Paint.) A painting on a wall and ceiling; hence, a picture in general. 2. An ancient mode of indicating musical sounds by letters instead of notes.

Táb-le, n. [From Lat. tabula, a board, tablet, a painting.] 1. A smooth, flat surface like the side of a board; a thin, flat, smooth piece of any thing. 2. Hence, a slab, leaf, or flat superfices, of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which any thing is cut or written; a tablet; hence, sometimes, a memorandum-book. 3. That which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing; sometimes, a painting. 4. Hence, in a great variety of applications, a condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; the presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis; an index. 5. An article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon.

Táb-le-head, n. A board or a table, at which a meal is taken on occasion or opposition; commonly used in the plural.

Táb-bo'ë, n. A political prohibition and religious consecration interdict, formerly of great force among the in habitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing.

Táb-bo'ë, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TABOED; p. pr. & vb. n. TABOOGING.] To forbid, or to forbid the use of; to interdict or approach use of.
TÁBRET

kind of lute or guitar, a drum. A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

TÁBRO, n. [I. taber, a. A small tabor. [Bart.]]

TÁBRO-rine, n. [Cf. TAMBOURINE.] A small, shallow

drum; a tabor.

TÁBRO-rón, n. [Fr. dim. of O. Fr. tabour, tabour, a
drum, from the resemblance to a drum. See TÁBOR.] 1. A seat without arms or back, cushioned and stuffed; a stool. 2. An embroidery frame.

TÁBRET, n. [See TÁBOR.] A small tabor; a taboret.

TÁBRET, v. [See TÁBRET.] To make or utter with a tabor.

TÁBULAR, a. [Lat. tabularis, from tabula, a board, ta-
ble.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table, in any of the uses of the word.

TÁBULA, n. & p. p. tabulatum; p. r. & vb. n. TABULATING.] [L. Lat. tabulae, from Lat. tabulæ, a board, a table.] 1. To reduce to tables or synopses.

TÁBULÓN, n. [Sp. tablero, a flat surfaced tabular board.

TÁO’nn-má-há’cá] (110.) n. [Bot.] A tree of North

TÁC Am. n. America, commonly called bal-

samt poplar. 2. A resin yielding by yellow plants.

TÁ-ch’om’c’er, n. [From Gr. ταχυφανεία, swiftness, speed,
from ταχύς, quick, and μέτοχος, a measure.] An instru-
ment for measuring velocity, as of running water or of machines.

TÁ-ch’om’-phá-ry, n. [From Gr. ταχυφανεία, fast,
from ταχύς, quick, fast, and μέτοχος, a measure.] The art or practice of rapid writing; stylengraphy; shorthand writing.

TÁ-ch’om’-tán, a. [Lat. tacitus, from tacere, to be silent.] Im-
plied, but not expressed; silent. [Exclamation.

TÁ-ch’om’-tán, adv. In a tacit manner; silently; by impli-
cation, or from tacit understanding or agreement.

Syn. — Silent; reserved. — Silent has reference to the act,
taciturn, to the habit. A man may be silent from circum-
cumstances; he is taciturn from disposition. The inquisitive man inquirs; the taciturn man remarks taciturnly: that is, taciturnity may now and then make an effort at conversation.

TÁ-ch’om’-tán, n. Silent; taciturn. A taciturn person is one upon whom the law of silence is imposed.

TÁ-ch’om’-tán, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TACKED (ták’d); p. r. & vb.
n. TACKING.] 1. To fasten or attach. 2. Es-
pecially to attach a piece of cloth in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing.

TÁ-ch’om’-tán, n. [D. tack, H. ger. zacker, Gmel. tacker.] A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head.

TÁ-ch’il (tá’k’il), n. [D. takel, allied to Goth. tahan, Icel.
taka, Eng. take.] 1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights.

Syn. — Sometimes improperly pronounced tábil, especially by seamen.

TÁ-ch’il, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TACKED (ták’d); p. r. & vb.

TÁ-ch’il, n. 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a

ship. 2. Instruments of action. 3. The straps and hanks by which or on which a deck is harnessed.

TÁ-ch’il, n. [Lat. tactus, from tangere, to touch.] Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.

TÁ-ch’il, n. a. Of, or pertaining to, the art of military

TÁ-ch’il-dal, n. and naval dispositions for battle, evolu-
tions, &c.

TÁ-ch’il-dal (f’ish’án), n. One versed in tactics; hence, a

manoeuvrer; an adroit manager.

TÁ-ch’il, s. [Gr. ταχύτης, pl. and ταχύτης (sc. τάχων), from τάχως, fit for ordering or arranging; from τάχος, a pace, a step, a step of time or order. To change. - The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evo-

lutions, &c.

TÁ-ch’il-e, a. [Lat. tactilis, fr. tangere, tactum, to touch.] Capable of being touched; pertaining to the organs, or the organs, of touch.

TÁ-ch’il-tí-tú, n. The state of being tactile; perceptibility.

TÁ-ch’il-tún, n. [Lat. tactio, from tangere, tactum, to touch.] Act of touching; touch; contact.

TÁ-ch’il-tún, n. [Pers. tant, tant, of the sense, or the organs, of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.

TÁ-dí-pö-le, n. [O. Eng. tadul, now tadul, and the root of Gr. ταύλος, Lat. pulvis, a young animal, Eng. foal, filly.] The young of a frog, in its first state from the spawn; a polliwog.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [Lat.] Weariness; tedious. See TÉDIUM.

TÁ-dí-tún, n.] A contraction of taken. [Pep.

TÁ-dí-tún, n. See TÁFFRAIL.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [From Per. tátād, i. e., origin, twisted.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. woven, from tátān, to twist, to spin.] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy luster.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n.] A sail, or part of a sail, made of balsam poplar.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table. It is ornamented with carved work; the rail around a ship's stern.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. A kind of candy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [Allied to tack, q. v.] A metallic point at the end of a string. 2. Hence, any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; specifically, a direction-card, or label. 3. Something mean and paltry; the rabble. [Exclamation.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [imp. & p. p. TAGGED; p. r. & vb. n. TACK-
GING.] 1. To fit with a point or points. 2. To fit, as one thing to another.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, v. t. To chase closely, as it were an appendage.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [Allied to tack, to fasten, attach.] A play in which one person runs after and touches another, and then in turn runs away to avoid being touched.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, d. Triumphating; a cutting a pulley, from tagiature, to cut.] (Mech.) A peculiar combination of pulleys.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, a. [See Tag, n., and RAG.] The greatest class of people; the rabble. [Law.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [A.S. tagel, tagl, Icel. tagl, O. H. Ger. zagil, zagall, from Goth. tagl, hair.] 1. Any long, flexible, terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind. 2. Hence, the back, lower, or inferior part of any thing. 3. The side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy. 4. Whatever resembles, in shape or position, the tail of an animal, as a caudal.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [O. Fr. tait, a cutting, from Fr. tailler, to cut.] (Law.) Limitation; abridgment.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, a. [See supra.] (Law.) Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. To tail in or on (Arch.), to fasten by one of the ends into a wall or some other support.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. [Fr. tailleur, from tailler, to cut.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.


TAILORING.] To practice making men's clothes.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, a. A woman who makes garments for men or boys.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. 1. An appendage. 2. (Print.) An orna-
mament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. The stream of water which runs from the back of a horse after it has been applied to move the wheel.

n. TAINTING.] [Fr. teindre, to dye, tinge, p. p. teint, O. Fr. teindre, p. p. tinta, from Lat. tingēre. See TINGE.] 1. To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance. 2. More generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous. 3. To stain; to soil; to taint.

Syn. — To contaminate; defile; pollute; corrupt; infect; disease; vitiate; poison.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, v. i. 1. To be infected or corrupted. 2. To be affected with malignant putrid poison. 3. (Law.) To taint.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. 1. Tincture; stain. 2. Infection; corruption.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. A blemish on reputation.

TÁ-dí-tú-n, n. (Sá) a. Taint; tinge; defilement; stain. [Rare.]
Tallage. — n. [Written also tallage.] [See TAILLAGE.]
TAILLAGE-ÉCOLE, n. (O. Eng. Law.) A certain rate or tax paid by barons, knights, and inferior tenants, toward the public expenses.
Taillessness, n. The quality or state of being tall.
TAILLOW, n. [A.S. telg, telg, tealg, teå, telg, télk.] 1. The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds. 2. The fat in the bladders, or the fat obtained from certain plants, or from other sources resembling that of the sheep and ox kind.
TAILLOW-chandler, n. One who makes or sells tallow candles.
TAILLOW-ISH, a. Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.
TAILLOWY, a. Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.
TAILLY, n. [Fr. taille, a cutting, cut, tailly, from tailleur, a tailor, to cut, to mark, to note, as the marks of number. 2. One thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.
TAILLY, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAILLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAILLING; tailly, able, in tailly, with tailly notes; to make to correspond. 2. (Naut.) To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.
TAILLY, v. t. To be suited; to suit; to correspond.
TAILLESS, a. 1. Without a tail; having no tail. 2. The huntsman's cry to lute or urge on his hounds.
TAILLY-MAN, n.; pl. TAILLY-MEN. 1. One who keeps the tallow. 2. One who keeps a tallow-shop.
TAIL-SHOP, n. A shop at which galls or articles are sold to customers on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the tallow, kept by the buyer, the other the counter-tallow, kept by the seller, payments being made weekly or otherwise by agreement.
TAILMA, n.; pl. TAL/-MA. A kind of large cape, or short, full cloak, worn by ladies and also by gentlemen.
TAIL-MUD, n. [Chald. tailbol, instruction, doctrine, fr. tamad, to learn, train, to teach, to instruct; a scholar.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the books that contain them.
TAIL-MID, a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or contained in, the tail. 2. The Talmud.
TAIL-MUDST, n. One versed in the Talmud.
TAIL-MUDSTIE, a. Of, or pertaining to, the Talmud; religious.
TAIL-SHOP, n. [L. talus, from Talus, the ankle, heel.] 1. The claw of a fowl. 2. (Arch.) A kind of molding; cope.
TAIL-THORN, n. [Lat. talca, the ankle.] 1. (Anat.) That bone of the foot which articulates with the leg. 2. (Arch. & Fort.) The slope or inclination of a wall. 3. (Geol.) A sloping heap of fragments of rocks at the foot of a precipice.
TAIL-ABLE, a. Capable of being tamed or subdued.
TAIL-RICK, n. (Bot.) The larch, a coniferous tree having deciduous leaves.
TAIL-RIND, n. From Ar. tamar-kundi, i.e., Indian date, from tamar, a dried date. (Bot.) (a.) A leguminous tree, cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit. (b.) One of the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which contain with an acid pulp of refrigerant and inative properties.
TAIL-RISK, n. [Lat. tamariscus, tamarisci, Gr. ταμάρις. (Bot.) A tree or shrub of several species.
TAILBOUR, n. [Fr. tambour, a drum. See TAMBOR.] 1. A kind of small flat drum; a tambourine. 2. A small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for working on. 3. Also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c. 3. (Arch.) The vase on which the leaves of the Corinthian and Composite capitals are placed, which surround the column with columns. (d.) The circular vertical part above or below a cupola. (d.) A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding doors.

Tambourine, n. [Fr. tambourin, It. tamburino. See supra.] 1. A small drum, with only one skin, played on with the hand, and having bells at the sides. 2. A lively French dance formerly in vogue in opera.}

Tame, a. | compar. TAMER | superl. TAMEREST | See supra.] 1. Having laid aside, or become changed from, native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man. 2. Crushed; subdued; spiritless. 3. Deficient in animation; dull; flat.

TAMME, n. — Gentle; mild; meek. See GENTLE.
TAMER, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAMED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAMING.] 1. To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to domesticate. 2. To subdue; to conquer.

Tameably, adv. In a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meekly; servilely.
Tamelessness, n. The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication; want of spirit.
TAMER, n. One who tames or subdues.
TAMIS, n. A kind of woolen cloth highly glazed, TAMI's, n. Used for wearing as a lining for furs.
TAMP, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAMMED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAMPERING.] 1. To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, especially by driving in something with frequent strokes. 2. To drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes.
TAMPERER, n. One who tampers or tampered; [modifi. tampered; p. pr. & vb. n. TAMPERING.] See infra.] 1. The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance. 2. A plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe.
TAMPON, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TANNED; p. pr. & vb. n. TANNING.] [See infra.] 1. To convert into leather, as the skins of animals. 2. To make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun.
TAN, v. t. To become tanned.
TAN, n. [Fr. tan, O. D. tane, tanne, prob. from Armor, tanum, an oak, and oak-bark, allied to Ger. tanne, a fr.] 1. The bark of the oak, and some other trees, bruised and broken by a mill, for tanning hides. 2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of tan. 3. A browning of the skin by exposure to the sun.
TANDEM, n. [Lat. tandem, at length.] One after another; said of horses harnessed and driven one before another, instead of side by side.
TANG, n. [Prov. Eng. tang, part of a knife or fork which passes into the handle; fr. Tang, a streak, a bad taste, or flavor, Icel. tangi, id. Gr. τάγμα, a rank.] 1. A strong or offensive taste; especially, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself. 2. Relish; taste. 3. Something which leaves a sting or pain behind. 4. A projecting part of an object by means of which it is secured to a handle, or to some other part; any thing resembling a tongue in form or position.
TANGENCY, n. State or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching.
TANGENT, n. [Lat. tangens, p. pr. of tangere, to touch.] (Geom.) A right line which touches a curve but which, when produced, does not cut it.
TANGENT, a. 1. Touching. 2. Tangent. 3. (Geom.) Touching at a single point, or straight, or tangent.
TANGENTIAL, a. Of, or pertaining to the radius; or, being to, a tangent in the direction of a tangent.
TANGENTLY, adv. Quality of being tangent, or perpendicular to.
TANGENTIBLE, a. (Lat. tangibiles, from tangere, to touch.) 1. Perceivable by the touch; palpable. 2. Capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind or imagination.
TANGLE (tángel), v. t. [imp. & p. p. TANGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TANGLING.] [Prob. allied to Goth. tågha, hair.] See TAILL. 1. To unite or knit together confusedly; to interwind or interlace; to tangle. 2. To intermingle; to entangle. 3. (fig.) To confuse; to make tangle.
TANGLE (tángel), n. To be entangled or united confusedly. 2. TANGLE (tángel), n. A knot of threads, or other
TANK

things, so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. 2. [Ger. & Dan. tang, Sw. tång.] (Bot.) An edible seaweed, obtained from-shores of the Arctics.

Tank, n. [Fr. étang, O. Fr. estanc, Lat. stagnum.] A large basin or estern.

Tankard, a. [O. Fr. tanqueur, O. D. tanckerd, pelt, bag, from L. cyclantherus, Gr. κυκλανθέρας. Cf. supra.] A large vessel for liquors, or a drinking vessel, with a cover.

Tank'ner, n. One whose occupation is to tank hides. 2. The house and apparatus for tanning.

Tank'nie, a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tan.

Tank'lin, n. [Fr. tannin, L. tanninum. See TAN.] (Chem.) The astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, &c.

Tank'ny, n. [Fr. tanaisie, L. albania, from Gr. ἄλβανη, immortal, from ἄλβης, immortal.] A very bitter plant used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Tan'ta-lism, n. The punishment of Tantalus; a teasing with vain hopes.

Tan'ta-lize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAN'TALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAN'TALIZING.] [From Tantalus. See infra.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be reached.

Syn. — To disappoint: tease; vex; irritate; provoke.—To disappoint is literally to do away with what was or was taken to be the object of hope; to make the peculiar pain from hopes dashed to the ground. To tantalize describes a most distressing form of disappointment, as in the case of Tantalus, a Phrygian king who was condemned to stand up to his chin in water, with a tree of fair fruit over his head, both of which, as he attempted to allay his hunger or thirst, fled from him; and to this end, to torment; to visit with the bitterest disappointment,—to torment by exciting hopes or expectations which can not be realized.

Tan'ta-lizer, n. One who tantalizes.

Tan'ta-mount', a. [Lat. tantus, so much, and Eng. amount, from Fr. amonnt, on high.] Equivalent in value or significance: equal.

Tan'ta-ty, or Tan'ta-ty, adv. [said to be from the note of a hunting-horn:] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly; — a hunting term.

Tan'trum, n. A whim or burst of ill-humor; an affected air. (Colloq.)

Tan'yard, n. An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Táp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAPE'PÆD; p. pr. & vb. n. TAPE'PING.] [Fr. taper, to strike, tape, a strap, tap, from Prov. Ger. tapp, tappe, a blow, tape, a piece, fist.] 1. To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow. 2. To put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot.

Táp, n. [See supra.] A slight blow with a small thing. 2. The piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of the sole of a shoe, in the raising the sole or heel.

Táp, v. i. To strike a gentle blow.

Táp, v. t. [A-S. täppan, tappian, Icel. tappja.] 1. To pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a hummer, or a piece of cloth, part through and part out.

Tán-yard, n. An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

Tás, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAPE'PÆD; p. pr. & vb. n. TAPE'PING.] [Fr. taper, to strike, tape, a strap, tap, from Prov. Ger. tapp, tappe, a blow, tape, a piece, fist.] 1. To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow. 2. To put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot.

Tás, n. [See supra.] A slight blow with a small thing. 2. The piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of the sole of a shoe, in the raising the sole or heel.

Tás, v. i. To strike a gentle blow.

Tás, v. t. [A-S. täppan, tappian, Icel. tappja.] 1. To pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a hummer, or a piece of cloth, part through and part out.

Tás, n. [A-S. täppa, Icel. teppi, O. H. Ger. zapfö.] Cf. TAMPION.] 1. A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. 2. A plug oripple for stopping a hole placed in a cask. 3. Liquor measured out, as through a tap. 4. A place where liquors are drawn for drinking; a bar. 5. [Med.] A conical screw grooved longitudinally, for drawing liquids in casks.


Táper, a. [Supposed to be from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidal.

Táper, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TAPE'PÆD; p. pr. & vb. n. TAPE'PING.] To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end.

Táper, v. t. To make or cause to taper.

Tápes'try, n. [Fr. tapisserie, from tapisser, to carpet, to cover with tapestry, from tapis, a carpet, carpetting; fr. L. tappetum, tapis, carpet, carpeting; fr. Lat. tappetum, from Gr. τάπητας, τάπειον.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures.

Tarn, n. [Ice]. 1. A small lake among the mountains. 2. A bog; a marsh; a fen.

Tarn'shine, n. [A-S. tarnian, tannian, tarnished, (-nish); p. pr. & vb. n. TARNISHING.] [Fr. ternir, p. pr. ternissant, to tarnish, from O. H. Ger. tarnian, A-S. drámm, drýman, to hide, O. H. Ger. tarni, hidden.] 1. To diminish or

food, foot; form, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this;
TARNISH

destroy the luster of. 2. To diminish or destroy the purity of.
1. To stain; stain; dim.
2. To pollute.

Tārin, v. i. To lose luster; to become dull.

Tārin, n. State of being soiled or tarnished; soil; blenis.

Tārnā-līn, n. [Written also tarpaulin, and tarpauling. Cf. O. Eng. pall, a sort of fine cloth, and Prov. eng. poulant, a covering for a cart.] 1. A piece of canvas covered with tar, or a composition, to render it water-proof. 2. A flat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others. 3. Hence, a sailor.

Tārab-gōn, n. [O. Fr. tarçon, from L. Lat. draco, for dracunculus, dim. of draco, a dragon.] (Bot.) A plant in France known for its perfuming vinegar.

Tārnas, s. See TASS.

Tārrānic, n. Act of tarnifying; delay; intoneness.

Tārry (5), v. i. Averb. & p. v. TARRED; p. pr. & vb. n. TARRING. [O. Fr. targar, targier, targar, as if from a Lat. word tardicare, from tardare, to make slow, to tarry, from tardus, slow.] 1. To stay behind; to remain in arrear. 2. To delay; to put off going or coming. 3. To stay; to remain.

Syn. — To abide; continue; lodge; await; loiter.

Tārry, n. Stay; stop; delay.

Tārry (6), a. Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

Tar, n. [A.-S. tært, from teorun, to tear, split.] 1. Shrapnel. 2. Branch; a branch.

Tārt, n. [From Lat. tortus, p. p. of torturare, to twist, bend, wind, because tarts were originally made of a twisted shape.] A species of small open pie or flat pie of pastry, either currant or conserve.

Tārtan, n. [Fr. tiriante, linsey-woolsey, Sp. tiritáina, tiridáira, a sort of thin silk, from tirar, to shiver with cold.] Woolen cloth, checkered with threads of various colors, often worn for working clothes.

Tar-tā-rē-an, a. Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; hellish; Tartareous.

Tārtā-rē-oûs, a. 1. Consisting of, resembling, tartar, or partaking of its properties. 2. Of, or pertaining to, Tartarus; Tartarian.

Tārtā-rē, a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.

Tartaric acid, an acid obtained from tartar, soluble in water, and soluble in cold alcohol.

Tārtar-zē, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TARZARIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. TARZARIZING.] To impregnate with tartaric acid; to infuse with tartaric acid; the salt of tartaric acid.

Tārtā-rūs, n. [Lat. ; Gr. Tárgara. f Gr. Myth.] The infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

Tarly, n. In a tart man manner; surliness; sharply.

Tarliness, n. The quality of being tart or sharp.

Syn. — Acrimony; sourness; keenness; poignancy; severity; suavity; acrimony; harshness.

Tartrate, n. (Chem.) A salt formed by the combination of a base with tartaric acid.

Tar-trorse', n. [Fr. tarse.] An hypothetical devotee; a nickname derived from the name of the hero in a celebrated ballad.

Tārwater', n. 1. A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine. 2. The amnoniacal water of gasworks.

Tārz, n. [L. Lat. tarsus, tarsa, from Lat. tarsa, to rate, appraise, estimate. Cf. Tax.] 1. Business or study imposed by another. 2. Business; undertaking. 3. Burdensome employment. 4. A lesson; a fixed portion of study imposed by the teacher. To take to task; to reprove; to reprimand.

Syn. — Work; labor; business; study; toil; drudgery.

Tāsk, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TASKED (tāskt); p. pr. & vb. n. TASKING.] 1. To impose a task upon. 2. To oppress with severe or excessive burdens. 3. To impel; to force; to compel. 4. To tax; to subject to taxation.

Tasker, n. One who imposes a task.

Tasker'smáster, n. One who imposes a task, or burdens with labor; an overseer.

Tāssel, n. [From Lat. tassillus, a little die, dim. of tulus, a die of a longish shape, rounded on two sides and marked only on the other four.] 1. A sort of pendent ornament, attached to garments, caps, shoes, etc., ending in a cordon of threads. 2. The pendent flower or head of some plants.

Tāssel, v. t. To adorn with tassels.

Tāst'able, a. Capable or worthy of being tasted; savory; relishing.

Taste, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TASTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TASTING.] 1. To try by the tongue of the thing to be tasted; to perceive the true agreeableness of a small quantity into the mouth. 2. To eat a small quantity of. 3. To become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience; to undergo. 4. To partake of; to partake in; — usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure.

Taste, v. i. 1. To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink; sometimes to eat or drink a little only. 2. To exercise a judgment; — sense, as to the quality or flavor is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character. 3. To have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake.

Taste, a. Of the power of tasting. 2. A particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue. 3. The sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained, having its principal seat in the tongue. 4. Intellectual relish. 5. A perception of agreeableness or displeasure and relishing excellence in human performances; critical judgment; discernment. 6. Manner, with respect to what is pleasing; style. 7. A small portion given as a specimen; a portion.

Syn. — Savoir; relish; flavor; sensibility; judgment. — Some consider taste as a mere sensibility, and others as a simple exercise of judgment; but a union of both is requisite to the existence of any thing which deserves the name. An original sense of the beautiful is just as necessary to aesthetic judgments, as a sense of right and wrong to the formation of any just conclusions on moral subjects. But this "sense of the beautiful" is not an arbitrary principle. It is under the guidance of reason; it grows in delicacy and correctness with the progress of the individual and of society at large; it has its laws, which are seated in the foundation of man; and it is the development of these laws that we find the true "standard of taste."

Tasteful, a. 1. Having a high relish; savory. 2. Having, or exhibiting, good taste; classy.

Tasteful-ly, adv. In a tasteful manner; with good taste.

Tasteful-ness, n. State or quality of being tasteful.

Tasteless, a. Having no taste; insipid. 2. Having no power of giving pleasure.

Tastelessness, n. The state of being tasteless, or in bad taste.

Taster, n. 1. One who tastes. 2. One who first tastes food or liquid.

Tastily, adv. In a tasty manner; with good taste.

Tasty, a. (Compar. TASTIER; superl. TASTIEST.) 1. Having a good taste, or nice perception of excellence. 2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant.

Tat'ter, v. t. & i. [Cf. Ice. tetr, tetur, a torn garment, dwr, a cent, tatter.] To rend or tear into rags; to be in tatters or ragged; — obsolete.

Tatter, n. A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

Tat'ter-móllion, n. [From Eng. tatter and O. Fr. mällion, long-clothes, swaddling clothes.] A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin.

Tattling, a. A kind of face edging woven or knitted from common secular threads, with a tassel or tassels. Tat'tle (tā'tl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. TATTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TATTLING.] 1. [L. Ger. tälchen, tätchen, Tappern, Up. Ger. tättern, D. tarten.] To praise; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to communicate secrets.

Tattle, n. Idle talk or chatter; trifling prattle; prate.

Tatterer, n. One who tattles; an idle talker.

Tat'to (tā'tō), n. [D. tapeter, from tap, a tap, a faucet, and toe, to shut [i.e., the taps, or drinking-houses, shut from the soldiers.]] Ailette. A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents.

Tattoo's, n. A beating or drumming with the fingers, foot, or as it were, footlessness, fatigue, or the like. — Collog.] Tat'to (tā'tō), v. t. [imp. & p. p. TATTOOED; p. pr. & vb. n. TATTOOING.] Prob. by reduplication of the Polynesian word tata, to strike.] To color indelibly, as the flesh, bypatching in fluids or dye-stuffs.
Tat-tōt, n. Indelible marks or figures made by pun- cture or by other means, producing some pigmen.

Taut (tawt, tāt), a. [Written also taut.] From the root of tight. Tightly drawn or strained.

Tautness, n. Tautness; tension; strain; tension.

Taw, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAUGHT; p. pr. & vb. n. TAUGHT.] To train; to instruct; to accute; to sharpen; to bring to perfection; to refine. See the synonymy of train.

Taw-bird, n. Braving; courage; the utmost patience; endurance.

Tawny, a. [Lat. tawny, from tawr, a bull, and forma, a form.] Having the form of a bull.

Tawr’ine, a. [Lat. taurina, from taurus, a bull.] 1. Relating to a bull. 2. Or, relating to the common bull, ox, and cow.

Tawr’us, n. [Lat.; Gr. ταῦρος; (Astron.) (a) The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. (b) The second zodiacal constellation.

Taunt, a. T. See TAUGHT, a.

Taw-tōg, a. [The plural of taw, the Indian name.] To taunt a horse with a stick; to brandish a stick on the coast of New England, valled for the blackfish.

Ta-to-lo-gie, a. Involving taotologie; having the same sound.

Ta-to-lo-gic-al, a. Same signification.

Ta-to-lo-gist, n. One who uses frequent words or expressions for the sake of novelty, to express the same sense.

Ta-to-lo-gize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TAUTOLOGIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAUTOLOGIZING.] To repeat the same things in different words.

Ta-to-lo-gy, n. [Gr. ταυτολογία, from ταυτός, the same, and λεγεν, to speak, λόγος, speech.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words.

Taw, a. There may be frequent repetitions (as in legal instrumental) which are warranted either by necessity or convenience; but taotologie is always a fault, being a needless repetition which adds nothing either to the sense or the sound.

Taw-to-pho-ny, n. Repetition of the same sound.

Taw’er, n. [Lat. taurus, from the root tab, whence tabula, a board.] A public house where entertainment and accommodation for travelers and other guests are provided; an inn; a hotel.

Taw, v. i. [imp. & p. pr. TAWED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAWING.] To taunt; to call; to urge; to taunt, to taunt, to do. To dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, &c., by imbibing them with alum, salt, and other materials.

Taw, a. 1. A large marble to be played with. 2. A game at marbles.

Taw’dry, a. In a tawdry manner.

Taw’dry, n. State or quality of being tawdy; excessive filthiness.

Taw’dry, a. [compar. TAWDRIER; superlat. TAWDRI-EST.] [Corrupted from Saint Audrey or Audrey, meaning Saint Ecbledna, and or, implying bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where lace and gay toys of all sorts were sold.] Very fine and slow in colors, without taste or elegance.

Taw’er, n. One who taws: a dresser of white leather.

Taw, a. [compar. TAWNIER; superlat. TAWNIEST.] 1. To taunt; to tawnd, to tawn. Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tawed, or persons who are tawned.

Tax, a. 1. [Lat. taxat, for Lat. taxatio, from taxare, to value, estimate.] 1. A charge, especially a pecuniary burden imposed by authority; as, (a.) A levy made upon property or a part of a government. (b.) Especially, the sum laid upon a specific thing, as upon polls, lands, houses, income, &c. (c.) A sum imposed upon the members of a society, to defray its expenses. 2. A task exacted from those who are under control. 3. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge.

Syn. — Impost; tribute; contribution; duty; toll; rate; assessment; exaction; custom; demand.

Tax, v. t. [imp. & p. pr. TAXED (skat); p. pr. & vb. n. TAXING.] 1. To subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay a burden upon; especially, to exact money from for the support of a cause; to collect; to impose. 2. To tax, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court. 3. To charge; to censure; to accuse.

Tax’a-ble, a. 1. Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes. 2. (Law.) Capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

Tax-a-bly, adv. In a taxable manner.

Tax’a-tion, n. 1. Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes. 2. Act of ascertaining a bill of cost.

Tax’er, n. One who taxes.

Tax’er-de’rie, n. Pertaining to the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

Tax’er-de’mist, n. A person skilled in taxidermy.

Tax’er-de’my, n. [Gr. ταυτεράγμα, arrangement, and βιακα, a skin.] Art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent them in their natural appearance.

Tea, n. [Chin. 茶, Prov. Chin. 茶, the.] 1. The leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan.

2. A decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water. 3. Any infusion or decoction, especially when made of the dried leaves of plants. 4. The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; supper.

Tea, c. a. [imp. & p. p. TAUGHT; p. pr. & vb. n. TEACHING.] 1. A. S. tæcan, to show, teach, allied to tihan, to teach, to show, accurate, Goth. tihan, Icel. tia, allied to Gr. διδασκαλία, to show, and Lat. docere, to teach.] 1. To impress the knowledge of; to teach; to give instruction; to exhibit impressively; to tell. 2. To direct as an instructor; to guide the studies of. 3. To admonish; to counsel.

Syn. — To instruct; to guide. See EARNEST.

Teach’a-ble, a. Capable of being taught; also, readily receiving instruction; instructible.

Teach’a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being teachable.

Teach’er, n. 1. One who teaches or instructs; an instructor; a tutor. 2. One who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

Teach’ing, n. Act or business of instructing.

Syn. — Education; instruction; breeding. See EDUCA-TION.

Tea’-cup, n. A small cup for drinking tea from.


Teak, n. [Malab. tehaka, tehaka.] (Bot.) A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber, also, the timber of the tree. [making ten.]

Teak’-ket’le, n. A kettle in which water is boiled for Tea, n. [D. teling, telding, tel-ma; (Orith.) A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.

Tea’m, n. [Tea’t, for tea’tham, offspaping, progeny, race of descendents, any thing following in a row, order, or team, from teaman, to move, travel, team, to team.] 1. A number of animals moving together. 2. Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing.

Tea’mster, n. [From team and the termination ster.] One who drives a team.

Tea’-spot, n. A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

Tea’r, n. [A.-S. tær, teor, tear, Goth. tār, Icel. tár, W. daër; Gr. δεραυ, δεραυα, δερμα, Lat. lacrima, for O. Lat. lacrima.] 1. A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lacrimal gland, and flowing from it. 2. Something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; also, a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of some balsams or resins.

Tea’r, n. [Tear.] 1. [imp. & p. pr. & vb. n. TEARING.] 1. To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate. 2. To separate by violence, to divide by violence; hence, to sunder; to rend. 3. To pull with violence. 4. To move violently.

Tea’r, v. t. To move and act with turbulent violence; to rush with violence; hence, to rage; to rave.

Tea’r, n. — A tearful.

Tea’r-er, n. 1. One who tears or rends any thing.

2. One who rages or raves with violence.

Tear’ful, a. Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding team.

food, foot; rūn, ryde, pull, cell, chaise, call, echo; ēm, get; ag; exist; liger, link; this
Ténant-a-blic. a. Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Ténant-ry. n. The body of tenants.

Ténêch (96), n. [0. Fr. tenêche, Lat. tenecha.] (Idoth.) A European fresh-water fish, of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

Tend. v. t. [imp. & p. p. TENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. TENDING.] (Abbrev. from attend.) 1. To accompany as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch or to guard. 2. To be attentive to; to note carefully; to attend.

Tend. v. i. [Lat. tendere, Gr. τενέω, τένασα, Goth. tanjana, Scr. tarn.] 1. To move in a certain direction. 2. To move or progress to; - to aim; to exert activity or influence. 3. To act as a means; to contribute. [ance.

Tendancy, n. State of attending or waiting; attendance.

Tendancy. n. Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result.

Syn. - Disposition; inclination; proneness; drift; scope; design; purpose.

Ténder, n. [From tend.] 1. One who tends or takes care of another. 2. (Naut.) A small vessel employed to attend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, &c. 3. A car attached to locomotives, to supply them with water while making a stop.

Téndent, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TENDERED; p. pr. & vb. n. TENDERING.] [Fr. tendre, to stretch, stretch out, reach.] From TEND, v. i. 1. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture. 2. To offer in words; or to present or accept for presentance.

Téndeur, a. [compar. TENDER; superl. TENDEREST.] [Fr. tendre, Lat. tener.] 1. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard. 2. Sensible to impression and pain; easily pained. 3. Not hardy; delicate; susceptible to diseases. Not yet sound and mature; weak and feeble. 5. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor. 6. Exciting kind conscience; proper basis for religion. 7. Careful to save invidicate, or not to injure. 8. Unwilling to cause pain. 9. Apt to give pain. 10. Adapting to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions.

Syn. - Delicate; effeminate; soft; compassionate; kind; humane; merciful; pitiful; pensive.

Ténder-heart’ed, a. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

Ténder-ly, adv. In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly.

Ténder-ness. n. State or quality of being tender.

Syn. - Delicacy; softness;brittleness; soreness; sensibility; benignity; humanity; benevolence; kindness; pity; eloquence; scrupulousness; caution.

Téndeur-heart’ed, a. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a tendon. 2. Full of tendons; sinewy.

Téndon, n. [N. Lat. tendo, fr. Lat. tendere, to stretch, extend; Gr. τενέω, τένεσθαι, to stretch.] (Anat.) A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibers, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone.

Téndrill, n. [From tender, properly the tender branch or sprig of a plant.] (Bot.) A dilatation, spiral shoot of a plant, that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

Ténebr’ous, a. [Lat. tenebrósus, from tenebra, dark.]

Ténebre’ous, n. [Lat. tenebrósus, from tenebra, dark.]

Téne’ment, n. [L. lat. tenementum, from Lat. tenere, to hold.] 1. A dwelling house; a building for a habitation; or an appurtenant building by a family; often, in modern usage, an inferior dwelling house rented to poor persons. 2. (Law.) Any species of permanent property that may be held as so to create a tenancy, as lands, houses, rooms, an office, a premises, &c.

Syn. - House; dwelling; habitation. - There may be many houses under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other: party-walls. A tenement may be detached by itself, or it may be part of a house divided off for the use of a distinct family.

Téne’ment’al, a. Of, or pertaining to, a tenement; capable of being held by tenants.

Tévent, n. [Lat. tenet, held, from tenere, to hold.] Either any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true.

Syn. - See DOGMA.

Ténd’. - Tén’fold, a. Ten times more or ten times as many.

Téns’is, n. [Fr. tenisc; hold or take it, from tenis, Lat. tenere, to hold.] A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by striking it with rackets or with the open hand.

Téns’n, n. From tenis, Lat. tenere, to hold. The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a morise, in order to unite the two pieces.

Téns’on, n. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

Ténn’on-saw, n. A saw with a thin blade usually stiffened by a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons.

Ténn’or, n. [Lat. tenor, from tenere, to hold; that is, a holding on in a continued course.] 1. Stamp; character. 2. The general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; intent; general meaning. 3. [Fr. tenor, It. tenore.] (Mus.) (a.) The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice. (b.) A person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it. 4. (Law.) An exact copy of a writing, set forth in the words and figures of it.

Téns’-pins, n. A game played with ten pins, usually of wood, and a ball.

Téns’s, n. [Lat. tenuis, p. p. of tendere, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

Téns’-se.’n, n. [Fr. temps, Lat. tempus, time, tense.] (Gram.) One of the forms which a verb takes to indicate the time of the action, or event signified.

Téns’-se’ness, n. The state of being tense, or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.

Téns’s’le, n. [From Lat. tendere, tenuis, to stretch.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, extension. 2. Capable of extension.

Téns’s’ion, n. [Lat. tension, from tendere, tenuis, to stretch.] 1. Act of stretching or straining. 2. State of being extended or strained; strain. 3. Of being bent or strained; hence, high intellectual effort; strong excitement of feeling. 3. The degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length. 4. (MED.) The force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion. 5. (Phys.) Expansive or elastic force.

Téns’is’ty, n. State of being tense, or strained to stiffness; tension.

Tént, n. [L. tenta, for Lat. tentum, prop. some- thing stretched out, from tendere, tenuis, to stretch.] A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles. 2. [From Lat. tentare, to handle, feel, try.] (Surg.) A roll of lint or linten, used to sate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the healing of a wound.

Tént, v. t. 1. To cover with tents; to pitch tents upon. 2. To probe; to search with a tent.

Tént’a’cle, n. [N. Lat. tentaculum, from Lat. tentare, to handle, feel.] (Zool.) A filiform process or organ, proceeding from the head of an invertebrate animal, as polyz, small, insect, crab, &c., being either an organ of feeling, or of sensation.

Tént’a’cle, n. [Lat. tenuis, tenere, to stretch.] To hang or stretch on tentacles.

Tént’a’cre, a. [From tenis, Lat. tenuis, to stretch.] Tryling; tryling; tryling; tryling.

Tént’ed, p. a. 1. Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers. 2. Covered with tents.

Tént’er, n. [From fr. tendre, lat. tenuis, tenere, to stretch.] A machine for finishing the stretching cloth, by means of hooks, so that it may dry even and square.

Tént’er, v. t. To hang or stretch on tenters.

Tént’er-house, n. A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

Tént’th, a. [From ten.] 1. Next in order after the ninth. 2. Being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Tént’th, n. One of ten equal parts. 2. The tenth part of any thing, as of annual produce or increase; tithe. 3. (Math.) The interval between any tone and
the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

Termi-er, n. (Law.) One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

Termi-nus, pl. TER·MI·NA·E. [Lat. termes, termes, gen. terminis, a wood-worm.] A species of ant mostly found within the tropics, and very destructive to trees and woodworms.

Termi-nal, a. [Lat. terminalis. See Termi·nate.] 1. Per- taining to, or forming, the end or extremity. 2. (Bot.) At or near the base of a stem.

Termi-nate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TERMINATED; p. pr. & vb n. TERMINATING.] [Lat. terminare, terminatum. See Term.] 1. To set a term or limit to; to limit. 2. To put an end to.

Syn. — To complete; finish; end; bound.

Termi-nate, v. i. 1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short; to cease. 2. To come to a limit in time; to end; to close.

Termi-nat-ion, n. 1. Act of terminating; act of ending or concluding. 2. Limit in space or extent; bound.

Termi-na, n. 1. In or near the end of.

Termi-na·tion·al, a. Of, pertaining to, or forming, a termination.

Termi-nal·ly·tive, a. Tending or serving to terminate; terminating; determinative; definitive.

Termi-na·tor, n. [Fr. terminator, to bound, limit, end. See TERMINATE.] A determining; as, in oyster and terminus. See OVER.

Termi-na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Termi·na·tive·ly·gous, n. pl. TER·MI·NA·TIVES. (Entom.) The white ant. See Termees.

Term·ox, n. (Law.) One who has an estate for a term of years or life; a termer.

Tern, n. [Dan. tern, ibne, Icel. therna, sea-swallow, muid- servant.] (Bird.) A long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

Term·na·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. pl. TER·MI·NA·TIVES. (Entom.) The white ant. See Termees.

Term·ox, n. (Law.) One who has an estate for a term of years or life; a termer.

Tern, n. [Dan. tern, ibne, Icel. therna, sea-swallow, muid- servant.] (Bird.) A long-winged aquatic fowl, closely allied to the gulls.

Term·na·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.

Term·na·tion·al·ly·gous, n. [Lat. termi, term, and Gr. γόνος, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Term·ma·ry, n. [Lat. ternarius, from ter, three, and ternus, twin-born.] Threefold.
TÉRRIER, n. [O. Fr., from Lat. terra, the earth.] 1. A dog or little breed, reared for going into the ground after animals that burrow. 2. A lodge or hole where foxes, rabbits, &c., and the like, secure themselves.

TÉRRIFFIC, a. [Lat. terrificus, from terrere, to frighten, and -fic.] Causing terror; adapted to excite great fear or dread.

TÉRRIFY, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TERRIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. TERRIFICATION.] [See supra.] To alarm or shock with terror; to alarm.

TÉRRI-FI-VIAL, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.

TÉRRI-TO-RIUM (110), n. [Lat. territorium, from terrae, the earth, and -rium.] The tract of land between the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body. 2. A tract of land belonging to, or under the dominion of, a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government. 3. Especially, in the United States, a portion of the country not included within the limits of any State, and not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial governor and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States.

TÉRIR, n. [Lat. terra, from terrere, to frighten.] 1. Extreme fear; a terror that agitates the body and mind; violent dread. 2. The cause of extreme fear.

Syn.—Alarm; fright; consternation; dread; dismay. See APHRODITE.

TÉRIR-ISM, n. A state of being terrified, or of a state impressing terror.

TÉRIR-IST, n. [Fr. Hist.] An agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal of 1796-98.

TÉRRE, n. [compar. TERRIER; superl. TERREST.] [Lat. terrus, p. p. of terrere, to rub or wipe off.] Elegantly concise; compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance.

Syn. — Concise. — Tense was defined by Johnson "cleanly written, concise, neat, or smooth. Its elegant sense is "free from excrescences," and hence compact, with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as in the following lines of Whittaker: —

"In eight terse lines has Phedrus told"
"His story; all the fable old"
A tale of gods; and closed with grace,
Plan, moral, all, in that short space."

It differs from concise in not implying perhaps quite so much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

TÉRSELY, adv. In a terse manner; neatly; concisely.

TÉSTAMENT, n. A state or condition of being terse; neatness; conciseness; succinctness.

TÉTIAN, n. [From Lat. tertius, third, because they are feathers of the third row. (Ornith.) One of the quills or large feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TÉTIAN, n. [Lat. tertiarius, from tertius, the third.] Occurring every third day.

TÉTIAN, n. [Lat. tertiana (se, fcbris).] (Med.) A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every third day.

TÉTIA-RY (TÉRÈS-hi-a-ry, 44, 95), a. [Lat. tertiarius, from tertius, the third.] Of the third formation, order, or rank; third.

TÉTIDE (shí-ät), v. t. [Lat. tertiaeae, tertiatum, from tertius, the third.] 1. To do or perform for the third time. 2. To examine the thickness of, or, in ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

TÉSSEL-LATE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TESSELLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. TESSELLATING.] [Lat. tessellare, from tessella, a little square, dimin. of tessera, a square piece of stone, wood, &c., from Gr. τετράγωνον, tetragonon.] To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

TÉSSEL-LATE, p. a. 1. Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered. 2. (Bot.) Spotted like a chessboard.

TÉSSEL-LATION, n. Mosaic work, or the operation of making it.

TÉTT (shí-t), from Lat. testem, an earthen vessel, fr. testa, an earthen pot.] 1. (Met.) A cupel, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. 2. Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. 3. A metal test with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard. 4. Ground of admission or exclusion. 6. Judgment: distinction; discrimination. 7. (Chem.) A substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; a reagent for the decision of a trial. Test-act (Eng. Law), an oath and declaration against transubstantiation, which all officers, civil and military, were formerly obliged to take within six months after their admission.

Syn. — Criterion; standard; experience; proof; experiment; trial. — ToTrials. — Test is a wider term in the sense of a decisive trial. It is derived from the Latin testa (earthen pot), which term was early applied to the firing-pot, or crucible, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Hence the particular force of the word, as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind.

TÉT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TESTING.] 1. (Met.) To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test. 2. To put to the proof; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard. 3. (Chem.) To examine or test by the test of a metal; to refine. See TRIALS.

TÉSTA-BLE, a. [Lat. testabilis, from testari, to testify, to publish one's last will.] (Law.) Capable of being devised, or given by will.

TÉS-TO-CEED (shí-1), n. pl. [Lat. testaceum, a shell] Marine animals covered with shells, especially mollusks; shell-fish.

TÉS-TO-CEOUS, a. [Lat. testaceus, from testa, a shell.] Consisting of a hard shell, or having a hard, continuous shell.

Testaceous animals (Zoöl.), animals having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oyster and clams, thus distinguished from crustaceous animals, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed together.

TÉTS-À-MENT, n. [Lat. testamentum, fr. testari, to be a witness, to make one's last will, fr. testis, a witness.] 1. (Law.) A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death.

ggr This is otherwise called a will, and sometimes a last will and testament.

2. One of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures; as, the Old Testament; the New Testament; often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

TÉTS-À-MENTAL, a. Of, or pertaining to, a testament; testamentary.

TÉTS-À-MENT-ARY, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, a will or testament. 2. Bequeathed by will; given by testament. 3. Done, or appointed by, or founded on, a testament or will.

TÉTS-TATE, a. [Lat. testatus, p. p. of testari.] See TESTAMENT. (Law.) Having made and left a will.

TÉTS-TOR, n. A man who makes and leaves a will or testament.

TÉTS-TRIX, n. A woman who makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

TÉTS-TER, n. [From Lat. testis, an earthen pot, the skull.] 1. A flat vessel, or as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like.
2. The top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth, supported by the bedstead.

TÉTS-TER, n. [O. Fr. teston, from testis, the head, the head of the king being imposed upon the coin.] An old French silver coin, of the value of about sixpence sterling.

TÉTS-ÉLY, n. [Lat. testiculis, dim. of testis, a testicle.] ( Anat.) One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

TÉTS-I-ECTION, n. Act of testifying, or giving testimony or evidence.

TÉTS-I-ÉRE, n. One who testifies; one who gives testimony.

TÉTS-I-ÉV, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TESTIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. TESTIFYING.] [Lat. testificari, from testis, a witness, and facere, to make.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, (and in law under oath or affirmation) to establish some fact; to give testimony; to bear witness.

TÉTS-I-É, a. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath.

TÉTS-Í-ÉY, adv. In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly.

TÉTS-I-ÉNY, n. A writing or record of testimony; a list which bears testimony in favor of one's character or good conduct.

TÉTS-I-ÉNAL, a. Relating to, or containing, testimony.

TÉTS-I-MON-É, n. [Lat. testimonium, from testari, to be a witness, to testify, to attest.] See TESTAMENT.

1. A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. 2. Affirm-
measure, 4. (Pros.) (a.) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of. The part of the foot on which such a depression falls. 

Thése-plan-a, a. [From Thespis, Gr. θεσπίς, the founder of the Greek drama.] Of, or relating to, tragic action.

Thése-rés, a. [Gr. θερασίς, Thérsis, the mother of Heracles.] Of, or pertaining to, therapy.

Thése-ri-ti, n. [Lat. therius, Gr. θέριος, the wild animal, the beast.] One that pretends to, or is addicted to, therapy.

Thése-rū-γy, n. [Lat. therurgia, Gr. θερυργία. See supra.] 1. Among the Egyptian Platonists, an imaginary science of the world, the idea revealed to the gods themselves in very ancient times; also, the ability, by means of certain acts, words, and symbols, to move the gods to impart to men the secret which surpasses the powers of reason, and to create small images, or shaped like thimbles, and a small ball.

Thése-rū-γi, n. To cheat by means of small cups or thimbles, and a pea or small ball placed under one of the thimbles, and quickly shifted to another.

Thése, a. (Corr. Thése, Thése-rū-γy, Thése-rū-γi.) 1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite than usual. 2. Rare; not dense; — applied to fluids or soft mixtures. 3. Not close; not crowded; not filling; hence, not abundant. 4. Not full; not filled with the matter. 5. Slim; small; slender; lean; gaunt. 6. Small; fine; not full. 7. Slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering.

Thin-ér, adv. Not thickly or closely; as, a scattered state.

Thése, v. i. To become thin, or to become thin, or to become thinned; p. pr. & vb. n. THINNING, 1. To make thin in any of its senses; as, (a.) To make rare or thin; to attenuate, (b.) To make less close, crowded, or numerous. (c.) To attenuate; to reduce to a less dense.

Thése, n. To grow or become thin.

Thése, pronounal a. [A.-S. thin, prop. and orig. gen. of this or thin, thou; Goth. thina, thines, icen, thin, icen.] Belonging to thee; relating to thee; thin; — formerly used for thin before a vowel.

Thin, a. [A.-S. thin, thing, thing, Icel. thing, thing, O. H. Ger. ding, dinge, alluded to A.-S. thingan, to become heavy; hence, orig. a heavy thing.] 1. An inanimate object; any lifeless material. 2. Whatever exists or is conceived to exist, as a separate being, whether animate or inanimate.

Thin-ér, adv. A transaction or occurrence; an event; a deed.

Thin-ér, n. A portion of something; a part. A slighted object; any object viewed as merely existing. 6. pl. Clothes; furniture; appurtenances. [Colloq.]

Thin, i. [Imp. & p. p. THOUGHT (thought)] (a.) To think; (b.) To form an opinion; to judge; (c.) To purpose; to intend; to design; (d.) To presume; to venture.

Thin, n. To expect; to suspect; to reflect; ponder; contemplate; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe. See EXPECT.

Thin, v. i. (See supra.) To conceive; to imagine; to plan or design; to plot; to compass. 3. To believe; to consider; to esteem.

Thin-ér, n. One who thinks; especially and chiefly, a person who thinks in a particular way; a philosopher.

Thin-ér, a. Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. 2. Thought; thoughtfulness.

Thin-ér, n. Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

Thin-ér, v. i. By thought.

Thin-ér, adv. In a thin, loose, scattered manner.

Thin-ér, a. Having a thin skin. 2. Hence; sensitive; irritating.

Third (18), a. [O. Engl. thridde, A.-S. thridde, for thrid, Icel. thirde, Gr. τρίτος, Lat. tertius. See Three.] 1. The next after the second; coming after two of the same class. 2. Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided. 3. Estate. (a.) In England, the commons, or the com-
THIRDS

747

THOUGHTFUL

monality, who are represented in Parliament by the Commons. (O. cap. In people, especially of the peasantry, and titled classes: the commons — so called previously to the Revolution of 1789.

Thir'd, adj. 1. The last or third of a unit divided by three; one of equal parts. 2. The sixth part of a second of time. 3. (Mus.) The interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale — called third sombre, third sombre, third major, or pl. (Law.) The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by some local laws, the widow is entitled to enjoy during

Thir'dly, adv. In the third place. [her life.

Thir'dness, n. The third, or last, seat. 1. The desire, uneasiness, or suffering, occasioned by want of drink. 2. A want and eager desire after any thing.

Thirst, vi. [imp. & p. p. THIRSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. THIRSTING.] 1. To suffer from thirst; to be thirsty; to pant, to thirn, to thirst. 2. To experience a painful sensation of the throat, or faucets, for want of drink.

To have a vehement desire.

Thirst'-ly, adv. In a thirsty manner.

Thirst'-ness, n. State of being thirsty; thirst.

Thirsty, a. [compar. THIRSTIER; superl. THIRSTIEST.] 1. Feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink. 2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire of any thing.

Thirsty, n. A troublesome thirst, thirst, thirst, thirst, thirst, thirst.

Thir'teen, n. The sum of ten and three.

Thir'teen, n. More than ten, but less than twenty.

Thir'teenth, a. 1. Next in order after the twelfth; the third after the tenth.

Thir'tieth, a. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thir'tieth, a. The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thir'ty, n. The symbol representing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

This, pron.; pl. THIESE. [A-Z. thes, m., theses, f., this, these, n., iec. thesi, thetis.] A pronoun, used, (a) As a demonstrative, something denoting that which is or exists in present or time, or something just mentioned, or that is just about to be mentioned; — thus used as a proper, or as a pronominal adjective. (b) Denoting the largest number of the time. (c) As a nominative or correlative to that, and sometimes as opposed to other.

This'-tle ['thi:s], n. [A-Z. thistle, iec. thestis, allied to Eng. teat, v. I.] One of numerous prickly plants of the genus Symphono, and several genera.

This'-thly, adv. Overgrown with thistles.

This'-thier, adv. [A-Z. theder, thyder, iec. thethar, Goth. theaird, allied to A-S. thed, this, this, this.] See THINE and THE.

This'-thi'shulness, n. 1. The state of being thirsty; — opposed to hithers. 2. To that point, end, or result.

This'-thi'shulness, n. Denotes motion toward a place; there denotes rest in a place; us, I am going thither, and shall meet you there. But thither has now become obsolete, except in poetry, or metaphorically, as up to the past and hence her has taken the place of thither; as, I shall go there; I shall go together.

This'-thi'er-ward, adv. Toward that place.

Though, a. [A-Z. theol, iec. thellor, post, pin.] A pin inserted into the gunstock of a kestrel, to keep it in the rowlock, when used in rowing.

Thou, pron. [nom. thou; poss. thy; and obj. thee, thine. n., nom. and acc. pl. of thes, thee, these, thine, thine, thine, their, these, their, these.] In English, thou, thou, thou, thou, thou.

Thou, pron. [nom. thou; poss. thy; and obj. thee, thine. n., nom. and acc. pl. of thes, thee, these, thine, thine, their, these, their, these.] In English, thou, thou, thou, thou, thou.

Though, adv. & conj. [A-Z. thel, this, this, this, this, this, their, these, their, these.] 1. Granting; admitting; notwithstanding. 2. However; — used in familiar language at the end of a sentence.

As though, as if; of the same kind, or in the same manner, that it would be, if.

Syn. — Although. These words differ only in one respect; although is the stronger and more emphatic of the two, and is therefore usually chosen to begin a sentence, "Although I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed." See WHILE.

Thought (thawt), imp. & p. p. of think. See THINK.

Thought (thawt), n. [A-Z. theth, this, this, this, this, this, their, these, their, these.] 1. Act of thinking; exercise of the mind in any way to reason and perception; reflection. 2. Meditation; serious consideration. 3. That which is thought. (a) An opinion; a conclusion; a judgment. (b) A concept; a fancy. 4. Purpose; intention. 5. A memorial, record, or inscrip.

Syn. — Idea; conception; imagination; notion; supposition; reflection; consideration; meditation; contemplation; remembrance.

Thoughtful (thawltv), a. 1. Full of thought; employed in meditation. 2. Having the mind directed to an object. 3. Promoting serious thought; favorable to meditation. 4. Considerate; deliberate; contemplative; attentive; careful; wary; circumspect; reflective; discreet. — He who is habitually thoughtful rarely neglects his duty or his true inter-

food, foot, fur, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
Throughtfully, a. Full of threats; having a menacing appearance.

Three, a. [A.-S. thri, threō, and threō, neut., Goth. thris, thrisa, thrisia, Icel. thvir, thvir, thrill, allied to Lat. tres, tri, Gr. τρεῖς, τρία, Scy. Gidil, W. tri, Tol. tris, Skr. tr. ] Two or more.

Three, n. 1. The sum of two and one; the number next above two. 2. A symbol representing three units, as 3 or III.

Three-côrnered, a. Having three corners or angles.

Three-deck'er, n. (Naut.) A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

Three-fold, a. Consisting of three, or thrice repeated.

Three-foil, n. [From three and fil, a fold.] Consisting of three distinct webs involuted together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.

Three-sided, a. Having three sides, especially three plane sides.

Three-o'dy, n. [Gr. θριακία, from θριαος and θηδα, a song.] A song of lamentation; a short funereal poem; a dirge; a threnode.

Three-spill, n. [From three and spill, spill.] One spilling three.

Throw, v. t. [imp. & p. p. THROWED or THROWN; p. pr. & vb. n. THROWING.] 1. To cast or hurl out; to hurl the husk of with a flail. 2. To beat soundly; to drub.

Throw, n. i. 1. To practice throwing. II. Hence, to labor; to drudge.

Throw'er, n. [A.-S. thriscere, thircere.] One who throws grain. 2. The fox-shark or sea-fox, a large species of shark.

Throwing-floor, n. [From throw and floor.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

Throw-sânc'eal, a. [Lat. Thronsionum, from Throns, the name of a braggart soldier in Tencre's Emunch.] 1. Given to bragging; boasting. 2. Implying ostentatious display; boastful.

Throw-sânc'eal'y, adv. In a thronical manner; boastfully.

Throw, n. [A.-S. thraed, Icel. thraðr, O. H. Ger. drat, drêt, for drâht, from A.-S. dræwan, O. H. Ger. draîgen, drâgen, drâhen, to twist.] 1. A very small twist of flax, wool, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length. 2. A filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; also, a line of gold or silver. 3. Something going to a long course or ten. 4. The portion of a spiral part of a screw or nut.

Throw, v. t. [imp. & p. p. THREADED; p. pr. & vb. n. THREADELING.] 1. To pass a thread through the eye of. 2. To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

Throw'dbare, a. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. II. Hence, worn out; trite; hackneyed: used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

Throw'dy, a. Like thread or filaments; slender.

Throw, n. [See infra.] Declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

Syn.—Menace; denunciation. Threat is Anglo-Saxon, and menace is Latin. As often happens, the former is the more familiar; the latter is employed only in the higher kinds of style. We are threatened with a drought; the country is ravaged with war. 

Threat'en (threat'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. THREATENED; p. pr. & vb. n. THREATENING.] [A.-S. threatian, to urge, threaten, Icel. threpta, to weary; O. H. Ger. thrienc, thriens, to vex, Goth. thirzent, thirzhen, to grive, vex; Gud. threniz, to grieve; Thresen, expectation of evil; to menace. 2. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching or toward. Threaten also threat menace. 

Threat'en'er (threat'n'er), a. One who threatens. Threat'en'ing (threat'n-ing), p. a. 1. Indicating a threat or menace. 2. Indicating something impending.

Syn.—Imminently impending. See IMMINENT.
Tinge, n. A slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it. Syn. - Tincture; color; dye; taste.

Ting'ger, n. One who, or that which, tinges.

Ting'gle (ting'gl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. TINGLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TINGLING.] Dim. of ting, q. v. 1. To feel a kind of pricking sensation, as in hearing a shrill sound. 2. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain. 3. To have a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation.

Tingt'ner, n. [From tinge, because their way of proclaiming the best of a kettle, or because in the work they make a tinkingling noise.] A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware.

Tingt'er, v. t. To mend or solder, as metal wares; to mend, or make good, a gem.

Tingt'er, v. i. To busy one’s self in mending old vessels; to be occupied with small mechanical works.

Ting’tle (ting’l), v. i. [Dim. of tinge. See Tink and Tingle.] 1. To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink. 2. To hear, or resound with, a small, sharp sound.

Ting’tle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. tingled; p. pr. & vb. n. tingling.] To cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds.

Ting’tle, n. A small, sharp, quick sound, as made by striking metal.

Ting’n, n. pl. TIN’MEN. A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

Tin’ner, n. 1. One who works in the tin-mines. 2. One who works in tin ware; a tinman.

Tin’ning, n. 1. The process of coating, consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, tin.

Tin’plète, n. Thin sheet-iron coated with tin.

Tin’seal, n. [Fr. écaillèle, O. Fr. écaillèle, a spark, Lat. ascida, ascidula, a 'whale blubber'.] A shining material used for ornamental purposes.

Tin’settled, adj. Something very shining and gaudy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable. 3. A kind of ornamental lace.

Tin’settle, n. [imp. & p. p. TINSIGNED; p. pr. & vb. n. TINSELING.] To adorn with tin; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments.

Tin’ny, n. [Fr. tinntine, tinnt, from Lat. tinctus, p. of tinge, to dye.] A slight coloring distinct from the principal color; a fleck dye.


Tin’tin-nàb-lu’ry, a. [From Lat. tintinnabulum, a little bell, fr. tintinnare, to ring, jingle, a reduplicated form of tinère, id.] Having or making the sound of a bell.

Tin’tin-nàb-lu’tion, n. A tinkling sound, as of a bell or bells.

Tin’tin-nà-bu’lo, n. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a thing having a tinkling sound.

Tin’ty, a. [compar. TINIER; superlat. TINISTR.] [prob. a dim. of thin, Dan. tynnt.] Very small; little; puny.

Tipt, n. [D. & Dan. tippen, Icel. tippa.] The point or extremity of anything small; the end.

Tipt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. tipped (tip, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. TIPPING.] 1. To form a point upon; to cover the tip, top, or end of. 2. [L. Ger. tippen, Sw. typa.] To strike slightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap.

Tipt, v. t. To bestow a gift or dScoped upon; to give. [Esk.] 4. To lower one end of, or to throw upon the end. [Amer.]

Tipt, v. i. To direct a wing, or to wink to another for notice.

Tipt, v. t. To fall on or toward one side; to throw off; to fall headlong; to die.

Tiptet, n. [A-S. tippt, from tippe, tape. See TAP.] A cord to cover the neck, made of fur or cloth.

Tipped, v. t. [imp. & p. p. tipped; p. pr. & vb. n. TIPPING.] 1. To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; especially, to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness.

Tipped, v. t. To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

Tipped, v. t. One habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; one often who does so without absolute drunkenness.

Tipped, v. t. An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal.

Tipped, v. t. [Proc. Ger. tips, drunkenness. Cf. TIPPLE.] 1. Affected with strong drink, but not absolutely or completely drunk; huddled; intoxicated. 2. Staggering, as if from intoxication.
exclusive possession; right. (b.) The instrument which is the right or power of a thing.

Syn. - Epithet; name; appellation; denomination. See Epithet and Name.

Titlle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TITLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TITLING.] [Lat. titulare.] To call by a title; to name; to designate. See Name.


Titlē-mouse, n.; pl. Titlē-MICE. [From tit; small, little, and A.-S. mōc, mouse.] A small perching bird; the tit, or tomitl. There are numerous species.

Titlēr, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TITLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TITLING.] [Cf. Icel. titra, to tremble, N. titraal, to tremble, kictern, to titter. See DIDER.] To laugh with the tongue sticking against the root of the upper teeth.


Titlē, n. [A reduplication ofattle.] Idle, trilling talk; empty prattle.

Titlē-ar, a. [From Lat. titulus. See Title.] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties.

Titlē-ar-lēy, adv. In a titular manner; nominally.

Titlē-an-ry, n. A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds the office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

Titlē-an-ry, a. 1. Consisting in a title; titular. 2. Of, or pertaining to, a title.

Titlē, n. [A. titla, titl, from titl, to cut.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words.

To (to) when emphasized, or standing alone, but to when not so used. [A. S. thō, Goth. du, for tū, tr. & Gaëld. do.] 1. It primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it, access; and, also, motion or tendency without reaching it. 2. Hence, it indicates motion, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or any thing capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action. 3. Hence, further, in a very general way, and with innumerable varieties of application, it connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which lacks the sign of the infinitive. 4. As sign of the infinitive, it had originally the use just defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective. But it has come to be the most common infinitive sign, even in constructions where it has no prepositional meaning. 5. In many phrases, and in connection with many other words, to has a pregnant meaning, or is used elliptically: thus it denotes or implies, (a.) Extent; limit; degree of comprehension. (b.) Effect; end; consequence. (c.) Apposition; connection; antithesis; opposition. (d.) Accord; adaptation. (e.) Comparison. (f.) Addition; union. (g.) Accompainment.

To-day, to-night, to-morrow; are peculiar phrases derived from our ancestors. To, in the two first, has the sense or force of Now, or this day. To-day. In the last, it is equivalent to in or on; in or on the morrow.

To and to, backward and forward. In this phrase to is adverbs, the force of the presence of or in the absence of. — To wit, to know; namely.

To is often used inadverbially to modify the sense of verbs; as, to come to; to have to.

Tōnd (20), n. [A.-S. thēr, thātge, perhaps alluded to Icel. tαλd, dunq, so called from its ugly appearance.] A small blarachian reptile, having a warty and thick body. It is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

Toōhd, n. [From an old practice among mountebank's boys of eating toads (vulgarily supposed to be poisonous), in order that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure.] A glowing, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Tōd-stōne, n. 1. (Min.) A variety of trap-rock, of a brownish-gray color.

Tōd, n. The name is said by some to be derived from the Ger- man tōld stein, meaning dead stone, that is, stone which contains no ores. 2. A kind of jewel or precious stone formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

Tōd-stōom, n. A mucronate plant which commonly grows in moist and rich ground.

Tōda, n. [See TOAD-EATER.] A toad-eater; a syco-

phant. [Colloq. and vulgar.]


Tōa, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TAOSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TAOSTING.] [Lat. torrere, to parch, parch, roast.] 1. To dry and parch by the heat of a fire. 2. To warm thoroughly. 3. To name when a health is drank; to drink to the health of, or in honor of.

Tōast, n. 1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire, sometimes put to milk or melted butter, and, formerly, into liquor. 2. A lady in honor of whom persons are invited to drink; — so called from the toasts formerly put into liquor, which were considered a great delicacy. 3. Hence, the name of any person, especially a person of distinction, in honor of whom health is drunk; hence, also, any thing considered worthy to be commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment.

Tōast-er, n. 1. One who toasts. 2. An instrument for toasting any thing.

Tōast-māster, n. One who, at public dinners, announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering.

Tōbēcot, v. t. [From the I. bucéco.] To burrow, to dig. [From the tube or pipe in which the Indians or Caribbees smoked the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the herb itself.] 1. A plant, a native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and known as snuff. As a medicine, it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic. 2. The leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, &c.

Tōbē-cō-nist, n. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of snuff and snus.

Tōbēgō, n. [Gr. tobēgos, a birth, from tobēgov, to bring forth, and λόγος, discourse. (Med.) The science of obstetrics or midwifery.

Tōbes, n. [From O. Fr. touger, to touch, strike, and sein, a sign, L. signum, from Lat. signum, a sign, signal.] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

Tōd, n. [From tod, a piece of a thing, tota, a little branch, Ger. zotte, zote, a tuft of hair, hanging together, a snap.] 1. A bush; a thick shrub. [Rare.] A quantity of wool being 25 pounds.

Tōd-lēy, n. [From to and day.] The present day. 

Tōd-lēy, adv. On this day; on the present day.

Tōd-dle, v. i. [Allied to totter,addle, and topple.] To walk with short steps, as a child.

Tōd-dler, n. One who toddles; an infant or young child.

Tōd-dy, n. [From Hind. tālī, the juice of the palm tree, vulgarly, toddy.] 1. A mixture of all kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it. 2. A mixture of spirit with water sweetened.

Tōd-dy, n. Bustle; stir; commotion; ado. [Colloq.]

Tōe, n. [A.-S. thō, thēl, Icel. thλ, O. H. Ger. zēba.] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot. 2. The fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals. 3. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

Tōe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TOED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOING.] To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to.

Tōf, n. The same as TAFFY, q. v.

Tōgā, n. [Lat. tegere, to cover.] (Rom. Antiq.) The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth, and wrapped around the body.

Tōgā-ted, a. [Lat. toga-tus, from toga, a covering, toged, to wear, from tegere, to cover.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown.

Tōg-ether, adv. [A.-S. thōg-elder, i. e., atelder, on-elder, together, from gader, at once. Cf. GATHER.] In the same place. 2. In the same time; contemporaneously. 3. To bring into union; into junction. 4. In or into union; into junction. 5. In concert. Together with, in union with; in company or mixture with.

Tōg-ger-y, n. [From O. Eng. toge, a toga, a gown. See TOGATED.] Clothes; garments; articles of dress. [Colloq.]

Tōg-gle, n. [Cf. Eng. tug, and Ger. stöckel, a little stick.]

Tōg-gether, a. [Lat. togetus, from toga, a covering, toged, to wear, from tegere, to cover.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown. 2. A button.
TOGGLE-JOINT

Tōg·gle·joint, n. An elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be moved back and forth, up and down, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.

Toll, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TOLED ; p. pr. & vb. n. TOLING.] [A.-S. ledan, tlien, to study, toll. See TOLL.] 1. To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labor; to work hard.

Toll, n. Labor with pain and fatigue; labor thatToggle oppose to the body or mind.

Syn. Labor: drudgery; work; exertion; occupation; employment; task; travail. Labor implies strenuous exertion without the necessity of self-sacrifice; drudgery implies weariness, toil, or distress from its minuteness or dull uniformity.

Tom, n. [Fr. toiles, pl., toils, nets, from toiles, cloth, canvas, fr. Lat. tela, any woven stuff, a web, contracted from texo, texere, to weave.] A net or snare; any thread, web, or string used for taking prey.

Tom·let, n. [Fr. toilette, from toile, cloth, linen. See supra.] 1. A covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. 2. A dressing-table. 3. Mode of dressing or toilet which is arranged in dressing-attire; attire; dress. 4. A bag or case for night-clothes.

To make one's toilet, to adjust one's dress with care.

Toll·some, a. Attended with toll, or fatigue and pain; laborious; tiring.

Toll·some·ness, n. The quality or state of being tollsome; laboriousness; weariness.

Toi·se (toiz), n. [Fr. toise. Cf. It. tesa, tension, from Lat. tendere, tension, to stretch, extend.] A fathom or long measure in France, containing six French feet, or about 6.38459 English feet.

To·kāy', n. A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes, and having a remarkable aroma.

Tō·ken (tō'kən), n. [A.-S. tōcn, tācnum, tācnum, tācen, fr. tācen, to teach, show; Got. tāken, Icel. tāknum, teikn.] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate something else. 2. A memorial of friendship or regard; a souvenier. 3. A piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money. 4. [Print.] Ten quires of paper.

Syn. Symbol; token; hallmark; hallmark.

Tōld, imp. & p. p. of tell. See TELL.

Tōle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TOLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOLING.] [Prob. from toil, to call by the sound of a bell.] 1. To toll by belling.

Tō·ler·a·ble, a. [Lat. tolerabile.] 1. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally. 2. Fit to be tolerated; sufferable. 3. Moderately heavy; not contemptible; not contemptible.

Tō·ler·a·ble·ness, n. The state of being tolerable.

Tō·ler·a·bly, adv. 1. In a tolerable manner; supportably. 2. Moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

Tō·ler·ance, n. The endurance of offensive persons or opinions; toleration.

Tō·ler·ant, a. [Lat. tolerans, p. pr. of tolerare.] Inclined to tolerate; forbearing; indulgent.

Tō·ler·a·to·ri·um, n. [Lat. toleratium, fr. the root tol, whence tollere, to lift up, and tuli, perfect of ferre, to bear.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; not to restr.,

Tō·ler·a·tion, n. [Lat. toleratio.] 1. Act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved. 2. Specifically, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship of a sect or denomination contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief. 3. Freedom from bigotry and severity, especially in respect to matters of religion.

Tō·ló, n. [A.-S. tol, fr. Lat. teloumum, teloumum, Gr. ρηχον, a towell-house, custom-house, from ταλαμα, a tax, duty, toll.] 1. A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway. 2. A tax or rent of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

Syn. Tax; tax; custom; duty; impost.

Tō·lō, v. t. [Lat. tollere.] 1. (Law.) To take away; to waste; to destroy. 2. To draw. See TOLL.

Tō·lō, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TOLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TOLING.] [Cf. W. tol, a loud sound, a din.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals.

Tō·tō, v. t. 1. To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated. 2. To strike, or to indicate by striking the hour. 3. To toll. 4. n. The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

Tō·tō·booth, n. [From toll and booth.] [Written also Tō·tō·booth.] 1. A toll-house or toll-boat. 2. To each where goods are weighed to ascertain the duties or toll. [Obs.] 2. A prison.

Tō·tō·brid·ge, n. A bridge where toll is paid for passing over it.

Tō·tō·er, n. 1. A toll-gatherer. 2. One who tolls a bell.

Tō·tō·gā·th·er·er, n. The man who takes or gathers toll.

Tō·tō·house, n.; pl. Tō·tō·hou·ses. A house erected or occupied by a receiver of tolls.

Tō·tō·man, n.; pl. Tō·tō·men. One who receives or collects tolls; a toll-gatherer.

Tō·yō, n. A plant, or its resin, produced by a tree of South America. It is said to have been first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada.

Tō·mā·hawk, n. [Indian.] A kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians. It was believed to be a sacred weapon.

Tō·mā·haw·k, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TOMAHAVERED (tōmā'ha·ved); p. pr. & vb. n. TOMAHAVERING.] To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk.

Tō·mā·ma·to, or Tō·mā·ma·to, n. [Of American origin. (Bot.) A plant and its fruit, which is called also a mato and corn-apple; the distinction is a definition eaten either raw or cooked.

Tō·mō·bā, n. [Late Lat. tumbra, from Gr. τῦπος, a tomb, grave.] 1. A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited or incinerated. 2. A grave or vault for the reception of the dead. 3. A tombstone.

Tō·mō·bī·sō·ne (tōmō'sōn), n. A stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

Tō·mō·cāt, n. A male cat, especially when full grown or of large size.

Tō·mō·cō·d, n. [From Tom, for Thomas, and cod. Cf. Fr. tacaud, whiting-pout, Ind. takaud, i. e. plenty-fish.] (Ichth.) A small fish which is abundant on the American coast soon after frost commences, and hence often called frost-fish.

Tō·me, n. [Lat. tomos, from Gr. τόμος, a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, τόμεως, to cut.] A ponderous volume of a book.

Tō·mō·rō·wō, n. [From to and morrow. See TO. The day after the present day; the next day.

Tō·mō·rō·wō, adv. On the day after the present day; on the morrow.

Tō·mō·pi·ō·n, n. The stopper of a cannon. See TAMPION.

Tō·mō·rig, n. [From Tom, for Thomas, and rig.] A rude, wild, wanton girl; a tomboy.

Tō·mō·th, n.; pl. Tō·mō·th·s, Tō·mō·th·s. [From Tom, for Thomas, and th.] A little bird; the Hippocrene.

Tō·n, n. [Fr. See TONE.] The prevailing fashion or mode; vogue.

Tō·n (tōn), n. [A.-S. tān, a tun, tub, a large vessel, H. Ger. tonne. See TUN.] (Com.) a. The weight of twenty hundred gross, or 2240 pounds. In the United States the ton is commonly estimated at 2000 pounds, this being sometimes called the short ton. b. A certain weight or space,—in the latter case about forty cubit feet,—by which the burden of a ship is estimated. c. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of 40 solid feet, if round, or 54 feet, if square such as the "saw timber." Syn. —Tun.—The spelling ton has long been appropriated to the dry measure, and tun to the wet measure, denoting a large cask, or the certain measure for liquids, which varies in different countries. Although the words were originally derived from the same Greece στάς and στάν, it is now more convenient one, and is now generally prevalent. The word tun is falling out of use even as to liquids.

Tō·nē, n. [Lat. tonus, a sound, tone, from Gr. ρόος, a sound, tone; compare — tone; this is a different word from the word tone, which is the musical tone.]

audio: foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, phase, call, echo; gem; get; ag; exist; linger; link; this
Tōperch, n. [Gr. τοπρόχος, τοπράχος, from τόπος, a place, and ἄχος, to govern, to rule.] The ruler or principal man in a place or country.

Tōperch-y, n. A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toperch.

Tōp, n. Top (p. r. & vb. n. TOPING.) [Cf. Prov. & O. Eng. to top off, to empty at one draught.] To drink hard; to drinkspiritus liquors to excess.

Tōpell, n. One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Tōp-gallant, n. (Naut.) Situated above the topsmast and below the royal mast; being the third of the kind in order from the deck.

Tōp-heavy, a. Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Tōphet, n. [Heb. Tophet, literally, a place to be spit upon, from טפָת, to spit out.] A place lying east or south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcases, and where all the filth of the city was poured; hence, in symbol, hell.

Tōphair, n. [Gr. τοποθαιρία, belonging to ornamental gardening, from τοπία (see opera), ornamental gardening, from Gr. τόπος, a place.] Shaped by cutting.

Tōple, n. [Lat. topica, Gr. τοπικά. See infra.] 1. (Rhet. & Crit.) One of the various forms of argument to be employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning: also a prepared argument, or point of argument, of a sort applicable to a great variety of cases, (pl.) Create on, or a system or scheme of forms of argument or oratory. 2. An argument or reason. 3. The subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or literary composition also, the main subject or point of the whole; a matter treated of; a point: a head. 4. [See infra.] (Med.) An external local remedy, applied as a plaster, a poultice, &c.

Tōple, n. A place, or part of a place, from Tōp'le-al, τόπος, a place, topic, commonplace.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a place; limited; local. 2. Pertain- ing to, or consisting of, a topic or topics. 3. Not demonstrative, but merely probable.

Tōpally, adv. In a topical manner; with application to, or limitation of, a particular place or topic.

Tōp-knot (nōt), n. A crest of feathers on the head or tail of an animal; also, an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women.

Tōpmāst, n. (Naut.) The second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast and above which is the topsail mast.

Tōpmāst, a. Highest; uppermost.

Tōpographer, n. One skilled in the science of topography.

Tōpographer, n. (a). Or, pertaining to, topography.

Tōpographer-ial, a. Or, descriptive of a topographer.

Tōpographer-ially, adv. In a topographical manner.

Tōpography, n. (Gr. τοπογραφία, from τόπος, a place, and γράφειν, to describe.) The description of a particular place, city, town, parish, or tract of land; especially, the exact and scientific delineation and description in plan of a place or region of a place.

Tōpping, p. a. 1. Rising above; surpassing. 2. Hence, assuming superiority; proud.

Tōple (tōp'pl), e. i. [imp. & p. p. TOPPLED; p. p. & vb. TOPPLED.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.

Tōpp'sail, n. (Naut.) A sail extended across the topmast, above which is the top-gallant-sail.

Tōp-tūrvy (tōp'tūr'vē), n. (Archaic.) A disorderly, wild, or innocent condition, of the turf.) In an inverted position; with the top or head downward; with the bottom upward; upside down.

Tōque, n. [Fr. toc'h, W. toc, from Top'c (to-kā''), tioca, tioca, to curtil, clp, deck, trim. A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

Tōrč, n. [Fr. torche, L. Lat. tortusis, from Lat. torquere, to twist, because it is twisted like a rope. Lat. tortum.] A light formed of some combustible substance: a large candle or flame.

Tōrč'bear'er, n. One who carries a torch.

Tōrč-light (līth), n. 1. The light of a torch, or of torches. 2. A light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Tōre, imp. of tear. See TEAR.

Tō-re'y'tie, a. [Gr. τορευτικός, belonging to work in relief, τορεύτης, elaborat.] (Sculpt.) Highly finished or polished; — that which is turned or twisted, from tortuere, to turn, to twist. 1. Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind. 2. That which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

Tōrment', v. p. p. & vb. n. TORMENTED; p. p. & vb. n. TORMENTING.] 1. To put to extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind. 2. To pain; to distress; to afflict. 3. To lose; to vex; to harass.

Tōrmentor, s. One who, or that which, torments or tortures.

Tōrn, p. p. of tear. See TEAR.

Tōr-nā'do, n. or pl. Tōr-nā'dōs. [From Sp. tornar, It. & L. tornare, to turn, that is, a whirling wind. See TORN.] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.

Tōr-pē'do, n. or pl. Tōr-pē'dōs. [Lat., from torpere, to be still, numb, or torpid.] 1. (litter.) A species of ray, having a poisonous power. It is [translated cormarfish. 2. An engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up. 3. A small ball or pellet, which explodes when thrown upon a hard object.

Tōrp-es'cent, a. [Lat. torpescens, p. r. of torpescere, to grow still, numb, or torpid, inchoative form of torpere.] Becoming torpid or numb.

Tōrp'id, a. [Lat. torpidus, from torpere, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] 1. Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling numb. 2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive.

Tōrpidity, n. Torpidness; numbness; dullness.

Tōrp-id-ness, n. 1. The state of being torpid; numbness. 2. Dullness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

Tōrp'por, n. [Lat. from torpere, to be numb or torpid.] 1. The state of being torpid; loss of motion, or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity. 2. Dullness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

Tōrp-for'lē, a. [From Lat. torpor and facere, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

Tōrp-for-la, n. Operation of torrefy, or state of being torrefied.

Tōrp-re'y, n. t. [imp. & p. p. TORREFFIED; p. p. & vb. n. TORREFFYING.] 1. Torrefy, from torrere, to dry by heat, to parch. 2. [Metal.] To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

Tōrren't, n. [Lat. torrens, torrensis, from torrens, burning, roaring, boiling, p. r. of torrere, to dry by heat, to burn.] 1. A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like. 2. A violent or rapid flow; a strong current.

Tōrri'd, n. [Lat. torridus, from torrere, to parch.] 1. Parched; dried with heat. 2. Violently hot; burning or parching.

Tōrrid zone (Geog.), that space or broad belt of the earth involved between the tropics, where the heat is always great.

Tōr'sion, n. [Late Lat. torsio, from Lat. torquere, torque, to twist.] 1. Act of turning or twisting. 2. (Mech.) That force which with a thread, wire, or rod of any material, returns, or tends to return, to a state of straightness after it has been twisted.

Tōr'so, n.; Eng. pl. Tōr'so:s; It. pl. Tōr'si. [It. torce, from Lat. thryssus, Gr. θρήσος, a light, straight staff, a staff, stick.] (Sculpt.) The trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.

Tōrt, a. [From Lat. tortus, twisted, crooked, p. p. of torquere, to twist, bend.] (Law.) Any wrong or injury; a wrongful act for which no action will lie; a form of action, in some States, for a wrong or injury.

Tōrt'Ile, a. [Lat. tortilis, fr. torque, torqueum, to torque, twist, bend.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

Tōrt'ioftos, [From tort.] 1. Injuries; done wrongfully. 2. (Law.) Implying tort, or injury for which the law gives damages.

Tōrt've, a. [From Lat. tortus, p. p. of torquere, to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed.

food, foot; ērn, ruđe, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ĕm, ēt; ag; exist; ēnger, ēn; this.
Tortoise (tôr'ţis), n. [O. Fr. tortois, tortoise, crooked, crooked, contorted, p. p. of tortuer, to twist, to wind; so called from its crooked feet.] 1. (Zool.) A reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth.

The name is sometimes restricted to the land tortoises, the term turtle being applied to the marine species.

2. (Antig.) A defense used by the ancients: a testudo.

Tort'uous, a. [Lat. tortuosus, from tortus, twisted, crooked, p. p. of tortuer, to twist, to wind.] 1. Bent in direction; curved; crooked; twisted; winding. 2. Deviating from rectitude; erroneous; wrong; deceitful.

Tort'ure (tôr'tyúr'), n. [Lat. tortura, from Lat. torturare, to hurt, to twist, to sting, torture.] 1. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment. 2. Especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession.

Torture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. tortured; p. r. & vb. n. torturing.] 1. To put to torture; to pain extremely. 2. To punish with torture.

Torturer, n. A torturer; a tormentor.

Tór'tus, n. [Lat., an elevation, a protruberance.] (Arch.) A large molding used in the bases of columns. Its profile is semicircular.

Tóry, n. [So said to be an Irish word, denoting a robber or a robber's retreat; or from toerry, give me (so your money).] 1. (Eng. Politics.) A member of the conservative party, as opposed to the Whig or progressive party. 2. (Amer. Hist.) One who, in the time of the Revolution, favored the British cause and opposed the colonists.

Tó'ryism, n. The principles of the Tories.

Tó'rsa, n. [See TORSO & p. p. tossed (less properly tossed); p. r. & vb. n. tossing.] [W. tóswast, tossio, to toss, toss, snatch, toss, a quick jerk, a toss, a snatch.] 1. To throw with the hand; to throw upward. 2. To lift or throw up with sudden or violent motion. 3. To cause to rise and fall.

Tó'sse, n. To agitate; to make restless.

To toss off, to drink hastily.

Tó'ss, v. i. 1. To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion. 2. To be tossed.

To toss up, to gamble for. To toss up, to throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it will fall.

Tóss, n. 1. A throwing upward, or with a jerk. 2. A throwing up of the head with a jerk.


Tôt, n. Any small thing; — used as a term of endearment.

Tôtal, n. [Lat. tota lis, from Lat. toto, all, whole.] 1. The whole; the entire; the entire. 2. Not divided.

Syn.—Whole; entire; complete; integral; See Whole.

Tô'tal, n. The whole; the whole sum or amount.

To-tâl'i-ty, n. The whole sum; total quantity or amount.

Totality, adv. In a total manner; wholly; entirely fully; completely.

Tô'te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. toted; p. r. & vb. n. totting.] [So said to be of African origin.] To carry or bear. [Collog. Southern States.]

Tô'tter, v. i. [imp. & p. p. tottered; p. r. & vb. n. tottering.] [Alluded to Prov. Ger. tattern, dattern, datter, to tremble, shake, Eng. titter, didder, ditter.] 1. To shake so as to threaten a fall. 2. To shake; to reel; to lean.


Tô'tn'kan (tô'tk'an), n. [Sp. & Amer. Pacific tucán, tucán, Pg. & Braz. tucano.] (Orihit.) A bird of tropical America, of several species; the largest of the large sized of its bill.

Touscán (tôso'kán), v. t. (imp. & p. p. toasted; p. r. & vb. n. toasting.) [Fr. toucher, It. toccare. Cf. Goth. tikkan, taitok, taitukon, to touch; Lat. tangere, to touch, origin.

Toucán, tagier, id., O. H. Ger. seuchän, sechän, to pluck, seize, more quickly.] 1. To come in contact with; to extend the hand, foot, &c., so as to reach or rest on. 2. To perceive by the sense of feeling. 3. To come to; to reach; to attain to. 4. To relate to; to concern. 5. To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly. 6. To meddle or interfere with. 7. To affect the sensibility of; to move. 8. To mark or delineate slightly. [Rare.| 9. To make an impression on. 10. To strike, as an instrument of music. 11. To perform, as a time; an influence. 12. To influence by impulse. 13. To afflict or distress.

To touch up, to repair, or to improve by small touches or emendations.

Tó'lish (tîsh'), v. i. 1. To be in contact. 2. To treat anything slightly in discourse.

To touch and go (Naut.), to touch bottom, as a ship in sailing, with much increase of speed. — To touch at, to come or go to, without tarrying.

To'lich, n. 1. Act of touching, or state of being touched; contact. 2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses. 3. Power of exciting the affections. 4. An emotion or affection. 5. Personal reference or application. 6. A stroke; hence, animadversion; censure; reproof. 7. A single stroke on a drawing or picture. 8. Feature; lineament. 9. Act of the hand on a musical instrument; hence, musical notes. 10. A small quantity intermixed; a little. 11. A hint; suggestion; slight notice. 12. Examination or trial by some decisive standard; test; proof. 13. (Mus.) Particular or characteristic of music; a mode of producing musical sound by the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a piano-forte.

To'lich-a-blah, n. Capable of being touched; tangible.

To'lich-hó'le. The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder.

To'lich-ness, n. The quality of being touchy; peevish-ness; irritability; irritability; irritability.

To'liching, p. a. Afflicting; moving; pathetic.

To'liching, prep. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

To'lich-mo'not, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Impatiens. (b.) The squirting-cucumber.

To'lich-stone, n. 1. (Mil.) A variety of extremely compact silicious chetish, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and for marking by the stroke impressed on the stone. 2. Hence, any test or criterion.

To'lich-wood, n. Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark.

To'lichey, n. (Collog.) A peevish, irritable, irascible, apt to take fire.

Tough (tÔf), a. [compar. Tougher; superl. Toughest.] [A-Sc. dógh, for.depth, I. Ger. zöb, zöbi, zöb, zöbl, zöch. See Toughness.] 1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness. 2. Not easily broken; able to endure hardship; firm; strong. 3. Not easily separated; tenacious; copy. 4. Soft; right; not flexible. 5. Severe; vio- lence. [Collog.]

Tough'en (tÔf'n), v. i. [imp. & p. p. toughened; p. r. & vb. n. toughening.] To grow tough, or tougher.

Tough'en (tÔf'n), v. t. To make tough or tougher.

Toughness (tÔf'nés), n. 1. The quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts. 2. Strength of constitution or texture. 3. Viscosity; te- mporarily; clannishness.

Toupee (tÔp'), n. [Fr. toupet, dim. of O. Fr. top. Touquet, toupet (tÔp-pä'), a tuft, allied to Eng. top.] 1. A little tuft; a curl or artificial lock of hair. 2. A small wig.

Tuar (töar), n. [Fr. from Gr. topóros, a carpenter's tool, a turner's chisel, a circle, a round.] 1. Going round; hence, a journey in a circuit. 2. (Mil.) Any thing done successively, as by regular marches.

Syn._Journey; excursion; pilgrimage. See JourNEY.

Tour, v. i. [imp. & p. p. toured; p. r. & vb. n. touring.] To make a tour.

Tou'bill'on (tôbi'lëyôn), n. [Fr. tourbillon, a whirlwind, whirlpool, tourbillon, from Lat. turbæ, turbinis, a whirl, whirl, whirlpool.] A mountain, or part of a mountain, turning round, when in the air, so as to present the appearance of a scroll of fire.

Tou'is't (tôis', tôt'), n. One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

Tou'rnau-line (tôrnô'wîn), n. [From tourmanit, a name given to this stone in Caylon.] (Min.) A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids.

To'urnau-ment (tôr-nô-ment), n. [See TOURNAY.] A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged.
food, foot; urn, rye, pull; cell, chaise, eel, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
TRACTILE, a. [From Lat. tractare, tractus, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; dutile.

TRACTILE, n. [From Lat. tractum, from tractus.] 1. Condition of being ductile. 2. Attraction; a drawing toward.

TRACTIVE, a. of or tending to draw; pulling; attracting.

TRACTOR, n. [From Lat. tractor, tractus, from trahere, to draw.] 1. That which draws, or is used for drawing. 2. pl. (Med.) Two small, pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being applied to the diseased parts of the body, were, at one time, supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

TRACT'OR-y, n. [Lat. tractorius, of, or tending to draw.] A person or thing that draws, or is used for drawing.

TRADE, n. [imp. & p. p. TRADED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRADING.] 1. To barter, or to buy and sell; to traffie; to bargain. 2. To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance.

TRADE, v. t. 1. To sell or exchange in commerce. 2. To barter; to exchange or conveyance of corn, wine, &c., transportation, trade; from traier, to handle, to treat, to trade, Lat. tractare.] 1. Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter. 2. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on; especially, mechanical employment. 3. Business pursued. 4. Instruments of any occupation. 5. Custom; habit; ambition. 6. Engaged in the same occupation. 7. pl. The trade-winds.

TRADELAND, n. [From Lat. tractum, from tractus.] 1. The land or country that is the subject of trade.

TRADE-MARK, n. A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right to which is recognized by law.

TRADE'ER, n. One engaged in trade or commerce; a trafficker; a merchant.

TRADE'SALE, n. An auction by and for the trade, especially by wholesale dealers.

TRADESMAN, n. pl. TRADERSMEN. 1. One who trades; a shopkeeper. 2. Any mechanic or artificer.

TRADE'SEASON, n. A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges, with respect to wages, hours of labor, customs, and the like.

TRADE'SHIP, n. A wind or region near the torrid zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year, — so-called because of great advantage to navigators, and hence to trade.

TRADE'LINE, n. (dish-un). [Lat. trahere, to draw, to take, to lead, to bring, to convey, fr. transu, over, and dare, to give.] 1. Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery. 2. Unwritten or oral delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rights, and customs, from fathers to children, from ancestors to posterity. 3. Hence, knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

TRADE'LINE-ALLY (dish-un-al), adv. In a traditional manner; by tradition.

TRADE'LINE-ARY (dish-un-ar), a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

TRADE'LINE-ALLY (dish-un-al), adv. In a traditional manner; by tradition.

TRADE'LINE-ARY (dish-un-ar), a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tradition; traditional.

TRADE'LINE'er (dish-un-ar), n. One who adheres to or promotes a Trade-line.

TRADE'TIVE, a. Transmitted or transmissible from father to son, or from age to age, by oral communication.

TRADE'UCE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRADUCED (dish-ut, 108); p. pr. & vb. n. TRADING.] [Lat. traducere, to lead along, to exhibit as a spectacle, to disgrace, to transfer, to derive, fr. transu, across, over, and dare, to lead.] To represent as dismal; willfully to misrepresent.

Syn. — To calumniate; vilify; defame; disparage; detract; vitiate; detract.

TRADE'UER, n. One who traduces; a calumnialer; a slanderer.

TRADE'UCTION, n. 1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation. 2. Transmission from one to another; also, a tradition into another language. 3. Act of transferring; conveyance; transportation.

TRAFFIC, n. [See infra.] 1. Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade. 2. Business done on a railway with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight.

TRAFFIC, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TRAFFICKED (dish-ut-kid); p. pr. & vb. n. TRAFFICKING.] [Lat. trafficare, trafficare, either from Lat. tra, for trans, across, over, and dare, to give, or from Lat. transire, to pass over the sea, to terrest're; tra. 1. L. tra, a crossing or passing over; hence, the ferrying of goods. 2. To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to trade.

TRAFFIC, v. t. To exchange in traffic.

TRAFFICK-Er, n. One who traffics; a trader; a merchant.

TRAFFIC, n. [Gr. τραφική, from τραφίς, a goat, and ἡ, the, a goat, a small goat, a goat's milk, a goat's milk, a goat's milk, a little milk of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, found in various parts of the northern hemisphere.

TRAFFIC-DATE, n. 1. A writer of tragedy. [Rare.] 2. A tragic actor, actress or actress, orig. a goat-song, from τραφίς, a goat, and ἡ, the, a goat, a song, either from the oldest tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because the goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins. 1. A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. 2. A fatal and mournful event; a public calamity by event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

TRAFFIC, v. t. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, traffic.

TRAFFICAL, adj. Tragedy. 2. Fatal to life; calamitous.

TRAFFICANT, n. Mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow.

TRAFFICALLY, adv. In a tragic manner; mournfully.

TRAFFICANESS, n. Quality of being tragic; sadness.

TRAFFICKING, n. [See TRAGIC AND COMEDY.] A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

TRAFFICK, n. Pertaining to tragi-comedy; traffic.

TRAFFICK'SCULPTURAL, adj. Pertaining to a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

TRAFFER, n. [imp. & p. p. TRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRAINING.] [Norm. Fr. trailler, to search after, G. Fr. trailler, to be on the track of a deer or other animal, to hunt, to search; L. traduere, to lead, to bring, to draw, to lead, a deer or other animal, to trail; Fr. trailler, to trail a fishing-line; D. treilen, to draw with a rope, to tow, treil, a rope for drawing a boat.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground the bee with the chain, or the bee with the hook.

TRAFFIC, v. i. 1. To be drawn out in length. 2. To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant.

TRAFFIC, n. Scent laid on the ground by an animal pursued. 2. A scent kept on the ground. 3. Any scent laid on the ground behind in long undulations; a train. 4. The en-trails of a fowl, especially of game; — also, sometimes, the entrails of sheep. 5. Mil. That part of the stock of a gun-carryage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered.

TRAIN, n. [imp. & p. p. TRAINED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRAINING.] [Lat. trainare, trainare, Fr. train, trainner, Fr. trainner, to train; L. traire, a drag, sleigh, fr. Lat. trahere, to draw.] 1. To draw along; to trail. 2. To draw by persuasion, artifice, &c., to entice; to allure. 3. To teach and form by practice; to exercise; to discipline. 4. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. 5. To lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth, toppling, or pruning.

To train a gun (Milt.), to point it at some object either forward or else about the beam, that not hinder.

TRAIN, v. i. To do duty in a military company. [Colloq.]

TRAIN, n. 1. That which draws along; especially, persuasion, artifice, or enticement. 2. That which is drawn along in the year of or after something; that which is in the hinder part or rear; as, (a.) That part of a gown which trails behind the wearer; (b.) The after part of a gun-carryage. (c.) The tail of a bird. 3. A number of followers; a train. 4. A number of connected things; a series. 5. Regular method; process; course.

To train a line of gunpowder, laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution. 7. A continuous or connected train of cars or carriages on a railway.
TRANSCENDENTALISM

forming the wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron.

TRANSCENDENTAL, n. [Fr. transcend, fr. lat. transcendere, a passing over; trans, across, over, and re, to go.] 1. A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; an ecstacy. 2. Total suspension of all voluntary motion and breathing continuing; catalepsy.

TRANQUIL (trāŋ'kwal), a. [Lat. tranquillus.] Quiet; unruffled; peaceful; placid; calm; peaceful.

TRANQUILIZE [trāŋ'kwal-īz], t. & pp. TRANQUILLIZE; pp. & vb. n. TRANQUILIZING, or TRANQUILLIZING.

To render tranquil; to calm when agitated; to soothe or quiet; to appease, appease, quiet, or pacify.

SYN. — To quiet; compose; still; appease; appease; calm; pacify.

TRANQUILIZE, n. 1. One who, or that which, tranquillizes; quillizes, or makes calm and peaceful.

TRANQUILIZE, a. In a tranquil manner; quietly.

TRANQUILNESS, n. The state or quality of being tranquil; quietness; peacefulness.

TRANSPORT, n. [imp. & p. p. TRANSPORTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRANSPORTING.] 1. A conveyance, as by sea, air, or land; a trip. 2. A vehicle, as an ambulance. 3. A means of transportation or transportation. 4. A ship, a boat, a vehicle, or a vehicle of any kind.

TRANSPORTATION, n. The act of transporting; the carrying or moving of persons or things from one place to another; the means of transportation or transportation.

TRANSPORTABLE, a. That can be transported; that can be moved or conveyed from one place to another.

TRANSPORT, v. t. To convey or to transport; to carry or to move; to carry or to move from one place to another.

TRANSPORT, a. That is capable of being transported; that can be carried or moved from one place to another.

TRANSPORT, v. t. To carry or to move; to convey or to transport; to carry or to move from one place to another.

TRANSPORT, n. A vehicle for carrying or transporting goods or people from one place to another; a means of transportation or transportation.

TRANSPORT, v. t. To carry or to move; to convey or to transport; to carry or to move from one place to another.

TRANSPORT, a. That is capable of being transported; that can be carried or moved from one place to another.

Transportation (trān'pōrt-ā'shən), n. The act of transporting; the carrying or moving of persons or things from one place to another; the means of transportation or transportation.

TRANSPORTABLE, a. That can be transported; that can be moved or conveyed from one place to another.

TRANSPORTATION, n. The act of transporting; the carrying or moving of persons or things from one place to another; the means of transportation or transportation.

TRANSPORTABLE, a. That is capable of being transported; that can be carried or moved from one place to another.
Translucent. A. [Latin, translucens, p. pr. of translucere, to shine through, from trans, across, through, and lucere, to shine.] 1. Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; pellucid. 2. Clear.

Syn.—Transparency. A thing is translucent when it merely allows light to pass through it, without enabling us to distinguish objects through it; it is transparent when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side. Thus, glass, water, &c., are transparent, horn, &c., are translucent.

Tran’sma-rine’ (-reem’). A. [Latin, transmarinus, from trans, across, beyond, and maris, marine, from mare, the sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Trans-migr’-ate, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TRANSMIGRATED; p. pr. & vb. pl. TRANSMIGRATING.] [Latin, transmigrare, from trans, across, and migrare, to migrate; to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate. 2. To pass from one body or state into another.

Trans-migr’-a-tion, n. 1. Act of transmigrating. 2. Especially, the passing of the soul into another body.

Trans-migr’-a-tor, n. One who transmigrates.

Trans-mis’sible, a. Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another; capable of being passed through any substance.

Transmission, n. 1. Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted. 2. (Law.) The right possessed by an heir or legatee of transmitting to his successor or successors any inheritance, legacy, right, or privilege, as such.

Transmis’sive, a. Capable of being transmitted.

Transmit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRANSMITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRANSMITTING.] [Latin, transmittere, from trans, across, over, and mittere, to send; to send from one place or person to another. 2. To suffer to pass through.

Transmitter, n. One who transmits.

Trans-mit’t-able, a. Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.

Trans-mit’t-able, a. Capable of being transmitted or changed into a different substance.

Transmuta’tion, n. 1. Act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted. 2. (Geom.) Change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form.

Transmuted, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRANSMUTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRANSMUTING.] [Latin, transmutare, fr. trans, across, and mutare, to change.] To change from one nature into another; to transform.

Transmü’t-er, n. One who transmutes.

Tran’som, n. [From Lat. trans, across, and sumere, to take up. Cf. L. trans, across; see under to take.] A. (Arch.) (a) A horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window. (b) A lintel over a door.

2. (Naut.) A piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of some gun-carriages.

Transom-window (Arch.), a window divided into two parts by a transom.

Trans-pär’en-ey, a. 1. Quality or condition of being transparent. 2. That which is transparent; especially, a paper or grate under the lid of a vessel, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.

Syn.—Clearness; translucency; diaphaneity.

Trans-pär’en-ent, a. [L. Lat. transparens, p. pr. of transparenciére, to shine across, transparent; trans, across, through, and parere, to appear.] Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through.

Syn.—Translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; limpid; lucid; diaphanous. See TRANSLUCENT.

Trans-pär’en-ly, adv. In a transparent manner; clearly.

Trans-pär’en-ness, n. The quality of being transparent.

Trans-pí’-fic-u-ous, a. [From Lat. transplicere, to see or look through, from trans, across, and spicere, spicere, to look, see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

Trans-pír’-ye, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRANSPIERCED.

Transposable, n. State of being transposable.

Trans-plan’t-er, n. One who transplants.


Trans-plan’t-ation, n. 1. The act of transporting from one place to another; removal; conveyance. 2. State of being transported. [If transported.

Trans-port’ed, adv. In a transported manner; as by transporation. 2. One who transports or is transported.

Trans-porting, v. a. Carrying away with vehement emotion; passionate; ecstatic.

Trans-pós’al, n. Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; transposition.

Transposi’tion (s-fish’-un), n. Act of transposing, or state of being transposed; transposition.

Transposing, v. t. Carrying any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. (3.) (Mus.) A change in the composition, by which the whole is reversed into the other key.

Transposing, v. t. Of, pertaining to, or involving transposition. (conveyance to another.

Trans-ship’, v. t. To transfer from one ship to another.

Trans-shíp-ment, n. Act of transferring, conveying, as goods, from one ship or other conveyance to another.

Trans-sub-stán’ti-áte (s-tan’-shát), v. t. [Low Lat. transsubstantiata, transsubstantiation, fr. Lat. trans, across, over, and substantia, substance.] (Rom. Cath. Theol.) To change, as the sacramental bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

Trans-sub-stán’ti-átion (s-tan’-shát-n), n. A change into another substance. (2.) (Rom. Cath. Theol.) The doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist is changed into the body and blood of Christ.

Trans-su’-dation, n. The act or process of transuding; (Chem.) the same as EXOSMOSE, q. v.

Trans-síde’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRANSCIDED; p. pr. & vb. migrating.] [Latin, trans, across, and súder, to sweat.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid.

Trans-vê’-ción, n. [Lat. transvectionis, from transvehere, to convey across, from prex, to carry, and veere, to carry.] Act of conveying or carrying over.

Trans-ver’sal, n. Running or lying across.

Trans-ver’sal, n. (Geom.) A straight or curved line which intersects any asymptote.

Trans-ver’sor, a. [Lat. transversus, p. p. of transvertere, to turn or direct across, fr. prefix trans, across, and vertere, to turn.] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction.

food, foot; tarn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, eall, echo; gem, get; ag; eglat; linger, link; this
TREDGE

Tread, n. 1. A step or stepping. 2. Act of copulation in birds. 3. Manner of stepping; gait. 4. (Arch.) Horizontal part of a step, on which the foot is placed. 5. A step of the barret of which soldiers stand to fire. 6. (Mach.) (a) The part of a wheel that bears upon the road or rail. (b) The part of a rail upon which car-ear wheels bear.

Tread, v. n. One who treads.

Treadle (tréd’l), n. The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot.

Tread’mill, n. A mill worked by persons treading on a moving surface, as in the early days of water mills. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

Tren’son (trén’sn), n. [O. Fr. traison, traisson, Lat. trádita, from Fr. traître, O. Fr. trair, traître, trádita, Lat. tradère, tradíre, to betray.] 1. The act of attempting to overthrow or betray the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery.

Tretang, v.t. In England, to imagine or compass the death of the king, or of the prince, or of the queen consort, or of the heir apparent of the crown, is high treason, as are many other offenses created by statute. In the United States, treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in aiding its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Tres’onn-a-ble (trész’m-a-bl), n. Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Syn. — Treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

Tres’on-a-ble-ness (trész’m-a-bl’ns), n. State or quality of being treasonable.

Treas’ure (trézh’yr), n. [Lat. tresorius, Gr. θρησοῦς, a store laid up, treasure, from θρῆνοι, the root of θρήνοι, to put, place.] 1. Wealth accumulated; especially, a stock or store of money or goods reserved for future use. 2. A great quantity of any thing collected for future use. 3. That which is very much valued.

Treas’ure (trézh’yr), v.t. [imp. & p. p. TREASURED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREASURING.] To collect and lay up, as money or other things, for future use; to hoard.

Treas’ur’er (trézh’yr-ər), n. One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has charge of collected funds.

Treas’ure-tróve (trézh’yr-troov), n. [From treasure, and trové, trouvé, trouvé, p. p. of O. Fr. trover, N. Fr. trouver, to find.] Any money, bullion, &c., found hidden, the owner of which is unknown.

Treas’ur-y (trézh’yr-ə), n. 1. A place or building in which stores of wealth are reposed; especially, a place where public revenues are deposited and kept; hence, also, the distribution of the public revenues.

Treat, v.t. [imp. & p. p. TREATED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREATING.] 1. [Fr. traiter, fr. Lat. tractáre, to draw violently, to handle, manage, treat, intens. form of trahere, to draw; L. tractus, a pulling. — tractus.] To manage; to use. 2. To handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. 3. To entertain with food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard. 4. To manage in the application of remedies. 5. To subject to the action of.

Treat, v.i. 1. To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking. 2. To come to terms of accommodation. 3. To get an entertainment of food or drink, especially the latter.

Treat’ment, n. 1. Manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining, of decaying, &c. 2. Manner of using; behavior toward a person; usage.

Treat’m’t, n. A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained.

Trench, v.t. [Fr. traiter, Lat. tractáre. See TREAT.] 1. Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation; conference; a contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns.

Trench (trézh), n. [O. Fr. Fr. n. Fr. triple; see TRIPLE.] 1. Threefold; triple. 2. (Mus.) (a) Acute; sharp. (b) Playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.

Treble (trézh’l), n. (Mus.) Highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano.

Trench’ly, adv. With a threefold number or quantity.

Trench’-ntch, n. [Fr. tranchet, a gin, trap, O. Fr. tranchet, a gin, trap, trenchet, a gin, trap, trenchet, an engine of war for hurling stones;'] 1. A kind of trap. 2. A kind of gin used in the Middle Ages for throwing stones, &c.

Tree, n. [OE treo treo, tré, tré, tréol, tréoth, triu, allied to Gr. τερές, Slav. drevec, Skr. tara.] 1. (Bot.) A plant which is woody, branched, and perennial, like a shrub, but of larger size, generally exceeding ten feet in height, usually more, and bears a single kind of flower and fruit. 2. Something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling, a tree. 3. A piece of timber, or something usually made of timber; — used in composition. 4. A cross. [OFr.]

Tree of a saddle, the frame of it.

Tree, v.t. [imp. & p. p. TRED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREERING.] 1. To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree. 2. To place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree.

Tree’frog (tré-frog), n. (Zoll.) A frog having the extremities of its toes expanded into rounded, viscous surfaces, by means of which it climbs trees.

Tree’-nail (tree’-näl), n. [From tree and nail (Naut.) A long, thin, thin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

Tree’-nail (tree’-näl), n. The same as TREE-FOG, q.v.

Tree’fol’i, n. [Lat. trifolium, fr. tres, three, thrum, and folium, a leaf.] 1. (Bot.) A plant of many species of the genus Trifo-lium, which includes the white clover, red clover, &c.

Tree’ir (tréi), n. 1. A sort of corn in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

Tree’-f’rage (tréf’raj), n. [From french, from treillis, from Lat. trichilla, a bower, arbor, summer-house.] A frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for supporting espag-"ners, and sometimes for wall-trees.

Tree’l’is (tré’lis), n. Having a trellis or trellises.

Tree’-ble (tré’bl), v.t. [imp. & p. p. TREBBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREBBLING.] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. 2. To totter; to shake; — said of a thing. 3. To quaver; to shake, as sound.

Tree’-ble, n. An involuntary shaking or quivering.

Tree’-ble, n. One who trembles.

Tree’-mén’dois’ly, adv. In a tremendous manner.

Tree’-mén’dois’-ness, n. The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

Tree’-mén’o-li’th, n. [From Tremolona, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered.] (Min.) A white variety of hornblende.

Tree’-mor’ or Tree’-mor, n. [Lat. fr. tremere, to tremble.] 1. An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

Tree’-mén’o’us, a. [Lat. tremulus, from tremere, to tremble.] Shaking; shivering; quivering.

Tree’mén’o’us, n. An involuntary trembling.

Tree’-mén’o’us-ness, n. State of being tremulous or quivering.

Tree’-nch (trénch), v.t. [imp. & p. p. TRENCHED (trénched); p. pr. & vb. n. TRENCHING.] 1. To cut off, to truncate. 2. To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth.

Tree’-nch, v.i. To encroach. See INTRENCH.

Tree’nch, n. 1. A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.

food, foét; ărm, ryde, pull; call, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, ĝet; ag; exist; ligger, link; this-
2. (Fort.) An excavation made during a siege, for the purpose of covering the troops as they advance toward the besieged place.

Tréchant, n. [O. Fr. tréchant, p. tr. of trancher, 'trencher. See supra.] 1. Fitted to trench or cut; cutting; sharp. 2. Unsparing; severe.

Tréchon, n. [Fr. tréchoir, from aca. trechoir, to move about, or dig ditches.

2. A large wooden plate or platter. 3. The table, hence, the pleasures of the table; food.

Tréch'èr-man, n.; pl. TRÉCHÈR-MEN. A feeder; a glutton; a gourmandize.

Tréch'èr-plow, n. A plow for opening land to a Tréch'èr-plough, greater depth than that of common plows.

Tréch'èr-plough, v. t. To plow with deep furrows, the soil to a greater depth than usual.

Trécheur, n. [Fr. tricheur, from tricher, to cheat; p. pr. & vb. n. TRENDAR.] [Orig. to bend round, from Dan. & Sw. trind], to have a particular direction; to run; to tend.

Trépasse, n. Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

Tréndle, n. [A.S. trendel, tendrel, circle, ring, from Fries. Dan. & Sw. trind, round. See TREND, i. and cf. TRENDLE.] A little wheel; the hoop of a wheel; a trundle.

Trént-SAul, n. [L. Lat. trenta, from trenta, Lat. triginta, thirty.] 1. An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic church, consisting of thirty masses read on thirty days successively.
2. A dirge; an elegy.

Trépan, n. [L. lat. trepanum, fr. Gr. τριπανος, a borer, aug, from τριπανων, to bore.] (Surg.) A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, turned, when used, like a gimlet.


Trépan, v. t. [See TRAPAN.] To insinuate; to trap.

Trépan, n. A snare; a trap; a snare.

Trépaner, n. One who traps.

Tréphène, or Tréphène, n. [Dim. of trepan, q. v.] (Surg.) An instrument for trepanning, more modern than the trepan.

Tréphine, or Tréphène, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TREPHEINED; p. pr. & vb. n. TREPHENING.] To perforate with a trephine; to trepan.

Trévy-di'ction, n. [Lat. trepidation, from trepidare, to hurry with alarm, to tremble, fr. trepidus, trembling.] An involuntary trembling, sometimes a symptom of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; hence, a state of terror.

Syn. — Temor; agitation; disturbance; emotion; fear.

Trépassé, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TREPASSED (trepass'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. TREPASSING.] [O. Fr. trepasser, trans-passier, Low Lat. transpassare, from trans, across, over, and passare, to pass, from Lat. passus, step.] 1. To pass without recognizing; to pass over another's land.
2. To go too far; to intrude.
3. To commit any offense, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; hence, in a moral sense, to violate any known rule of duty.

Trépassé, n. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty.

3. (Lact.) (a.) An unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or rights of another. (b.) An action for injuries accompanied with force.

Syn. — Offense; breach; infringement; transgression; misdemeanor; violation; sin.

Trépasser, n. One who commits a trespass. 2. A trespasser.

Tréss, n. [From Gr. τρίας, threefold, because a tree is usually formed by interlacing three pieces.] A brand, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Tréth, n. [Fr. tre, from O.E. tré, a kind of frame-work of strong posts or piles, and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, &c. &c. The frame of a table.

Trestle-board, a board used by architects, draughtsmen, and the like, for drawing designs upon; so called because formerly supported by trestles.

Tré't, n. [Norm. Fr. trett, draught, N. Fr. trait, trait, O. Fr. traie, Lat. trahere, to draw.] (Draw.) An allowance to purchasers for waste or refusal of matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of weight, after tare is deducted.

Tré'vet, n. [Lat. trevisus, tripedis, having three feet, from tres, trio, three, and pes, pedis, a foot.] A stool or other thing supported by three legs.

Trey (tré), n. [O. Fr. tre, trio, triois, Lat. tres, three.] A bird with three toes.

Tri'able, a. 1. Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test. 2. Liable to undergo a judicial examination.

Tri'able-ness, n. The state of being triable.

Tri'ad, n. [Lat. tria, triadis, Gr. τριάς, τριάδος, from τριας, τρια, three.] 1. The union of three; three objects united.
2. (Mus.) The common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

Triads of the Welsh bards, poetical histories, in which facts or circumstances are mentioned together.

Tri'al, n. [See TRYAL.] 1. Act of trying or testing in any manner, specifically; a proof of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting. (b.) Act of testing by experience; experiment. (c.) Examination by a test. 2. That which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principles; that which tempts to evil.
3. State of being tried or tempted.
4. (Lat.) The formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Syn. — Attempt; endeavor; effort; experiment; proof; essay; See Test.

Tri'ang-le, n. [Lat. triangulum, fr. tres, trio, three, and angulus, corner, angle.] (Geom.) A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.

1. A triangle is either plane, spherical, or curvilinear, according as its sides are straight lines, or arc of great circles of a sphere, or any curved lines whatever.
2. A plane triangle is designated as scalene, isosceles, or equilateral, according as it has no two sides equal; two sides equal; or all sides equal; and also as acute-angled, or obtuse-angled, according as all the angles are acute, or one of them obtuse.

The terms scalene, isosceles, equilateral, right-angled, acute-angled, and obtuse-angled, are applied in spherical sense to plane triangles.

2. (Mus.) A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.

Tri'ang-led (ang'led), a. Having three angles; triangular.

Tri'ang'gu-lar, a. 1. Having three angles. 2. (Bot.) (a.) Flat or lamellated, and having three sides. (b.) Oblong, and having three lateral faces.


Tri'ang'gu-lat'i'ion, n. (Survey.) The series of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a triangulographical survey; the operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided.

Tri'arch-y, n. [Gr. τριαρχία, τριαρχία, from τριαρχος, sover- eignty, 3, to be first, rule.] Government by three persons.

Tribe, n. [Lat. tribus, orig. a third part of the Roman people, afterward a tribe, perhaps from διος τριττος, equiv. to τριττος, a third part.] 1. A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor.
2. (Nat. Hist.) A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common. 3. A nation of savages or uncivilized people, united under one leader or government. 4. Any division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons.

Tri'ble, n. [Fr. triboulet.] 1. A goldsmith's tool for making rings. 2. A steel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

Tri-bon'e-men, n. [Gr. τριβόνημον, to rub, and μέρος, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

who had gained a decisive victory. 2. Joy or exultation for success. 3. Success causing exultation; victory.

Triumph, n. [imp. & p. p. TRIUMPHED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRIUMPHING. 1. To celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained. 2. To obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail.

Triumph's. Of, pertaining to, triumph; indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

Triumph-ant, a. 1. Rejoicing for victory; triumphing. 2. Celebrating victory. 3. Graced with conquest; victorious.

Church triumphed, the church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph, her warfare with evil being over; distinguished from church triumphant.

Triumph-ant-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Triumph-er, n. One who triumphs.

Trium-vir, n.; pl. TRIUM-VIRI. [Eng. pl. TRIUMVIRATE. 1. One of three equals in authority, dignity, or honor. 2. A consular partnership of three consuls. 3. One of three selected to act together in a political creation.

Trium-vir-ate, n. Government by three in coalition or association. 2. A coalition or association of three in office or authority.

Triune, a. [Lat. tri, three, and unus, one.] Being three in one; — an epithet used to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

Tri-um-phant, n. State or quality of being triumphant; trinity.

Tri-umphant, adj. A three-legged stool, table, or other support. See TRIUMVIR.

Tri-um-ville, a. [Lat. trium, three, and villa, a country seat. 1. A state or union of three. 2. A trifle.

Triumphant, n. In a triumphant manner; commonly.

Tri-um-pos-ity, n. State or quality of being triumphant; trinity.

Tri-um-ple, n. A three-legged stool, table, or other support. See TRIUMVIR.

Tri-um-ple-ful, a. Of or pertaining to, triumphant.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.

Tri-um-ple-ly, adv. In a triumphant manner.
Truce, n. [O. Eng. trences, treose, truene, from O. H. G. *trones, triusen, triuone, truone, truoea, Goth. treigen. See TRUE. ] (Mil.) A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice. 2. Hence, intermission of action, perhaps temporary; - quiet; - in good faith; - without a stipend. 

Flag of truce (Mil.), a white flag exhibited by one of the hostile parties, during the flying of which hostilities are suspended.

Truce-breaker, n. One who violates a truce.

Truck, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TRUCKED (trükkt); p. pr. & vb. n. TRUCKING.] [Fr. troquer, Sp. & Pg. trocar.] To exchange commodities; to barter; to deal. 

Truck, n. 1. Exchange of commodities; barter. 2. Commodities appropriate to barter; hence, small commodities, and sometimes, luggage. [Colloq.] 

Truck, n. pl. A wheel, from truck, to run. 1. A small, wooden wheel, not bound with iron. 2. A low carriage for carrying heavy articles. 3. (Railway Mach.) A swiveling frame with wheels, springs, &c., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car. 4. (Naut.) A small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head. 5. A small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage.

Truckle, n. 1. Practice of bartering goods; exchange; barter. 2. Money paid for conveyance on a truck.

Truck'er, n. One who traffics by exchange of goods.

Truckle, n. [Dim. of truck, a wheel.] A small wheel or caster.

Truckle, v. i. [L. Ger. truggeln, to flatter, to fawn; A.S. trucan, to flit, dimish.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another, to suit; to succumb; to creep.

Truck-le-béd, n. A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another: a push-trundle-bed. 

Truck'man, n.; pl. TRUCK'MEN. 1. One who does business in the way of barter. 2. One who conveys goods on a truck. [Amer.]

Truculent, a. Quality of being truculent; ferocious.

Truculent, a. [Dim. of truck, a wheel.] Crouching. 2. Terribleness of countenance.

Tru'culent (10b). a. [Lat. treulentus, fr. truere, trivis, trivc, to trudge; Gr. terein, to saw.] 1. Feeble; savage; barbarous. 2. Of ferocious aspect. 3. Cruel; destructive; ruthless.

Trudge, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TRUGGED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRUDGING.] [Allled to tread.] 1. To go on foot. 2. To travel or march with labor; to jog along.

Truce, a. [compar. Truer; superl. TRUEST.] [A.S. treo(u), truce, truoe, faithful, true, truvr, truoth, Gothic. trigiss.] 1. Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things; conformable to a rule or pattern; exact. 2. Sturdy in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; faithful; loyal. 3. Actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pre-tended; real.

Truce'ful, a. Of inexpressible honesty and fidelity; a term derived from the true or Coventry blue, formerly called aurora blue, for its unexpected color.

Truce-blue, n. A person of unerring integrity and fidelity.

Truce-born, a. Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to a title.

Truce-bré, a. Of a genuine or right breed. 2. Being of real breeding or education. [cere]

Truce-heart'ed, a. Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere; true-hearted, in fact. 

Truce'knock (knock-out), n. A knot composed of lines united with many involutions; a term of interwoven affection or engagements.

Truce'ness, n. Quality of being true; truth; reality; genuineness; sincerity; exactness.

Truce-pun'ny, n. An honest fellow.

Tru'ffle (trük'f), n. [O. Fr. trufe, N. Fr. trufe, Lat. tuber.] A kind of mushroom found buried in the soil of woods, at a depth of several inches, much esteemed as an esculent.


Tru'll, n. [H. Ger. trolle, troll, L. Ger. trulle. See TROLL and TROLL.] A drab; a strumpet; a harlot; a trollopp.

Truly, adv. 1. In a true manner; according to truth. 2. Exactly; justly; precisely. 3. Sincerely; honestly; virtuously; in reality. 4. In reality.

Trump, n. [Fr. trompe, It. tromba, Lat. tuba, O. Ger. tromba, trompe, flue. tromba, drum.] A wind instrument of music; a trumpet.

Trump, n. [See TRUMP.] 1. One of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. 2. A good fellow. (Colloq.) 

To get to the trumps, to reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power.

Trump, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRUMPED (trüpéd); p. pr. & vb. n. TRUMPING.] To play a trump card when another suit has been led.

Trump, v. i. To take with a trump card.

Trump, v. i. [Fr. tromper.] 1. To trick or impose on. 2. To impose unfairly; to obtrude.

To trump up, to devise; to collect with unfastness; to fabricate.

Trumper'y, a. [Fr. tromperie, deceit, from tromper, to deceive.] Something serving to deceive by false show or pretences; a cheat; shams. 2. Without show or manner; hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbishes.

Trumpe'ry, n. Worthless or deceptive in character.

Trumpearct, n. [See TRUMP.] A wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises.

Trumpe't, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TRUMPETED; p. pr. & vb. TRUMPETING.] To publish by the sound of trump; to proclaim.

Trumpe't'er, n. 1. One who sounds a trump. 2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denominates. 3. (Ort.) A trumpeter; a herald. 4. A variety of the domestic pigeon. (b.) A bird of South America, somewhat resembling both the pheasant and the cranes; -so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet.

Trunca'te, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TRUNCATED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRUNCTURING.] To cut short, to lop off, to cut; to lop; to main.

Trun'cated, a. [Lat. truncatus, p. p. of truncare. See TRUNCATE.] Appearing as if cut off at the tip.

Trun'cated, a. Cut off; cut short; maimed.

Trun'cated cone or pyramid (Geom.), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

Truncation, n. 1. Act of truncating, lopping, or cutting off; a cutting or excision. 2. (Bot.) Replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

Trun'cheon (trün'shun), n. [Fr. tronçon, O. Fr. troncon, truncheon, tronce, from Lat. truncus, a staff, stick, staff, Gr. thypos.] 1. A short staff; a club. 2. A baton, or staff of command. 3. A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off.

Trun'cule, n. 1. A little wheel. 2. A kind of cart with small wooden wheels. 3. A motion as of something moving upon little wheels. 4. (Mach.) (a) A wheel or pinion having a less number of teeth formed from a wheel or spur. (b) One of the bars of such a wheel.

Trun'culle, v. i. 1. To roll, as a thing on little wheels. 2. To cause to roll.

Trun'culle-béd, n. A low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a trunk-bed.

Trunk, n. [Lat. truncus, O. Lat. troncus.] 1. The stem or body of a tree, short from its limbs and roots; stock. 2. The body of an animal, apart from the limbs. 3. The main body of any thing. 4. The snout or proboscis of an elephant. 5. A box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes or spangles, &c. 6. A truncated cone. 7. (Gun.) A knob projecting on each side of a piece of ordnance, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the car- riage.

Trunk-house, a large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees.

Trun'nel, n. A wooden pin or pivot; a tennell.

Trunnion (trün'shun), n. [O. Fr. tronson, the stock, stumpy, or trunk or scone. See Truncation (Gun.) A knob projecting on each side of a piece of ordnance, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

Truss, n. [Fr. trousse, O. Fr. Brosse, L. Lat. trosa, from Fr. dresser, to pack, to pack up; It. tovere, to twist, to twist from. Lat. tynaereum, terna, to twist.] 1. A bundle, as of hay or straw. 2.

food, foot; àrn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call; echo, gem, get; ag; exist; linger, lusk; this-
TRUSS, n. [G. troß]. A bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia. 2. A part of a frame or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. 4. (Arch.) A framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c. 5. (Engin.) A triangleal frame, or a polyangular frame, to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing.

TRÜSS, v.t. [imp. & p. p. TRÜSSED (106); p. pr. & vb. n. TRÜSSING.] 1. To bind or pack close. 2. To skewer, or to nail for cooking it. 3. To execute by hanging; to hang.

TRUST, n. [icl. traut, confidence, security, Goth. trauti; a convention, covenant. See infra.] 1. Relevance on the intestate, or on the side of others, who have trusted in or other sound principle of another. 2. Credit given, especially, delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment. 3. Dependence upon something future or contingent for support, or unqualified trust or confidence reposed in a third person. 4. A trust committed or intrusted to one. 5. Responsible charge or office. 6. That upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance. 7. (Law) An estate held for the use of another.

Syn. — Confidence; belief; faith; hope; expectation; charge; deposit.

TRUST, v.t. [imp. & p. p. TRUSTED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRUSTING.] [O. D. trüsten, trusteren, to instigate, incite; trusteren, to consult; Icel. tresta, to confide, confirm, truster, faithful, firm; O. Sax. tristian, grisstron, Ger. tristen, to consult. / See supra.] 1. To place confidence in, to rely on. 2. To give confidence to; to believe; to credit. 3. To show confidence by intrusting. 4. To commit, as to one's care; to intrust. 5. To give credit to; to sell upon credit. 6. To venture confidently.

TRUST, v.i. 1. To be credulous. 2. To be confident, as of something present or future. 3. To sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay.

TRUSTEE — A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public uses.

Trustee Process (Law), a process by which a creditor may attach his debtor's goods, effects, and credits in the hands of a third person.

TRUSTEE, n. One who trusts, or gives credit.

TRUSTEE, adj. Trustful; trustful.

TRUST'ER-ly, adv. In a trustful manner; faithfully; honestly.

TRUST'LESS, n. Quality of being trustful; fidelity; trustworthiness.

TRUST'WORTHY (wər'thər), adj. Worthy of trust or confidence; trustful.

TRUST'WORTHINESS, n. (super. TRUST'WESTHES; superl. TRUST'WESTHESTH.) 1. Admitting of being safely trusted; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable. 2. Hence, not liable to fail; strong; firm.

TRUST-WORTHINESS (99). [See TRUE, and cf. TRUST.] 1. The quality of being true, as (a.) Conformity to fact or reality. (b.) Conformity to rule; exactness. (c.) Fidelity; constancy. (d.) The practice of speaking the truth; veracity. (e.) Virtue; honesty. Real state of things; veracity. 3. A verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

TRUTH, n. Full of truth; veracious; reliable.

TRUTH'Ful, adj. A truthful manner.

TRUTH'FULNESS, n. The state of being truthful.

TRY, v.i. [imp. & p. p. TRIED; p. pr. & vb. n. TRYING.] [See infra.] 1. To exert strength; to endeavor; to attempt. 2. To make or become; to develop; to prove; to test. 3. To purify or refine, as metals; to melt, as metals, and separate the impurities. 4. To test, as a matter; to give an opportunity or a chance; to subject to severe trial; to put to the test. 4. (Law.) To examine judicially. 5. To experience; to have knowledge of by experience. 6. To essay; to test; to put to a test, or a test. 7. To attempt to undertake; to attempt; to undertake. [Colloq. and slang] — To try to take, &c., to melt and separate it from the metals; to put it to the test; to put to a test. [See infra.]

Syn. — Attempt; endeavor; strive: aim; examine. — To try is the generic, to attempt is the specific term. When we try to succeed, we have always some definite object in view which we seek to accomplish. We may be indifferent as to the result of a trial, but we rarely attempt any thing without a desire to succeed.

TRYING, p.a. Adapted to try, or put to severe trial; severe; affective.

TRY'N, n. [D. tølze; N. H. Ger. zuhbar, O. H. Ger. zuwar, from zu, two, and bera, to bear.] 1. An open woven vessel formed by string, bast, bending, and heels; used for various domestic purposes. 2. Hence, the amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity.

TUB, v.t. [imp. & p. p. TUBBED; p. pr. & vb. n. TUBBING.] To put or set on a tub; to form a tub; to round stem or root, usually containing stalky matter, as the potato.

TUBE, n. [L. tubus.] 1. A hollow cylinder, of any material, used for various purposes; a pipe; a conduit. 2. A vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance.


TUB'BER, n. [L. tuber, tuberum, dim. of tubus.] 1. (Anat.) A natural small projection or mass. 2. (Bot.) A small mass or aggregation of diseased matter; especially, the deposit which accompanies secoflex or phthisis.

TUB'BER-cu-LAR, a. Having little knobs or tubercles.

TUB'BER-cu-LOUS, a. Afflicted with tubercles; tuberculous.

TUBER-c'SE, or TUBER-scous, a. [From Lat. tuber, tuberosus.] A plant with a tuberous root much cultivated for the beauty and exquisite fragrance of its flower.

TUBER'-ESS-ITY, n. 1. State of being tuberous. 2. (Anat.) A knob-like prominence on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

TUBER-O'XÉTAL [Lat. tuber, tuberum; see TUBER.] Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences. 2. (Bot.) Consisting of, or containing, tubers.

TUBING, n. 1. Act of making tubes. 2. A series of tubes; material for a tube; a tube.

TUB'UN-laR, a. [From Lat. tubulus, dim. of tubus, a tube or pipe.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube; fistular.

TUBULAR, a. Tubular; tubulated; tubulous.

TUB-u-li-ted, a. [Lat. tubulatus, from tubus. See infra.] 1. Made in the form of a small tube. 2. Furnished with a tube.

TUBUL'ES, pl. [Lat. tubulos, dim. of tubus, a tube, pipe.] 1. A small pipe; a little tube.

TUB-u'-LÉRM-form, a. [Lat. tubulus, a little tube, and forma, form.] Having the form of a small tube.

TUB-u'-leriX, a. [See infra.] 1. Resembling, or in the form of, a tube. 2. Containing small tubes; composed wholly of tubulose florets.

TUCK, n. [W. tucc, a kind of knife, tue, a cut, or chip; L. staco, stockus, fr. Ger. stock; a stake, staff. See infra.] 1. A long, narrow sword; a rapier. 2. (Naut.) The part of a ship where the ends of the bottom planks are collected under the stern. 3. A horizontal fold made in the material.

TUCK, v.t. [imp. & p. p. TUCKED (tukkt); p. pr. & vb. n. TUCKING.] 1. (Naut.) To draw with a short and quick motion. 2. To thrust or press in or together; to fold under. 2. To loose by pushing the clothes closely around.

TUCK'er, n. 1. One who, or that which, tucks. 2. A small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast of women or of men.

TUES'DAY (tūs'dē), n. [A.S. Tuesdæg, from Tiu, gen. Tuos, Goth. Tiws, Tiws, the Mars of our ancestors, the god of war, and A.S. dāg, a day.] The third day of the week, following Monday.

TU'FÁ, or Tu'fá, n. [It. tufo, soft, sandy stone. (Min.) (a.) A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water. (b.) A volcano sand-rock, rather friable, formed or agglutinated by volcanic debris; from the earth; also, any similar rock of trap or basaltic material.

TUFT, n. Tufts. See TUFAS.

TUFT, n. [L. fr. fr. tappus, for tuopus, Prov. fr. tuofette, W. talwrn, L. talwo, Icel. toppur, a cup, tuft of hair, fr. topser.] 1. A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch. 2. A cluster; a clump. 3. A nobbleman, or person of quality, especially in the English universities; so called from the tuft in the cap worn by them. [Cant or colloq., Eng.]

TUFT'ED, a. 1. Adorned with a tuft. 2. Growing in a tuft or clusters.

TUFT'ISH, adj. A hang-over to noblemen, especially in English universities. See TUF, 3. [Cant or colloq., Eng.]


TUFT'LY, p.a. Adorning with tufts. 2. Growing in tufts or clusters.

æ, å, &c., long; ä, å, &c., short;ære,fär,ask,all,what;ére,vgl.,torn,pique,firm,son,or,dg,wolf,
by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a sash or scarf wound about the cap. 2. A head-dress worn by some Turcok women.

Türb-ry, n. [Lat. turbaria, from turba, turf.] (Eng. Law.) A right of digging turf on another man's land; also, an owner of such a right.

Türb-id, a. [Lat. turbidus, from turbun, tumult, disturbance, turbulence, to disturb.] Having the less disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; rolled; muddy; thick.

Türb-i-nace, n. a. [Lat. turbinatus, from turbus or tuber, a top.] Shaped like a conical top that can be inverted; narrow at the base, broad at the apex. [top.

Tür-bi-nation, n. Act of splitting or whirling, as a wheel.

Tür-bine, n. [Lat. turba, turbis, that which whirls round, a mixture, a conglomeration, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery, against which the water strikes with direct impulse, as it rushes from all sides of an inner flume, and after expelling its force upon the floats, passes out at the circumference.

Tür-bit, n. [N. Lat.] 1. A variety of the domestic pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. 2. The turbot.

Tür-brot, n. [Fr. turbot, W. turot, perhaps from Lat. turbu, a top.] A flat fish, with a body nearly circular.

Tür-bu-lence, n. State or quality of being turbulent; a disturbed state.

Syn. - Agitation; tumult; tumultuous; tempestuous; wild; stormy; agitated; agitated; tumultuous; restless; unquiet; refractory.

Tür-bu-lent, a. [Lat. turbulentus, from turba, disorder, tumultus.] 1. In violent commotion. 2. Disposed to disturbance and disorder. 3. Producing commotion. - To be turbulent; to be in a state of commotion.

Tür-bu-lent-ly, adv. 1. In a turbulent manner; tumultuously; violently, violently.

Tür-cism, n. The character, belief, religion, manners, or the like, of the Turks.

Tür-cen, n. [From Fr. terrine, from terre, Lat. terra, earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup, or other liquid food, at the table.

Türf, n. pl. TÜRFES. [A.S. turf, terrf. O. H. Ger. torf, zwitt, turh, alluded to Gr. θέρα, a clod, lump, a mound; Swed. turf, a mound. 1. That upper stratum of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod. 2. Peat, especially when prepared for fuel. 3. Rance-ground; or horse-racing.

Türf, n. [Turk. & p. türf, Türk.] In. To cover with turf.

Türf-le-sse, a. State or quality of being turfy.

Türf'y, a. [Turkish, Turc, superf. Turkef.] A, being covered; made of, or covered with, turf.

Tür-fent, a. [Lat. turgescens, p. pr. of turgere, to swell.] 1. Rising into a tumor, or puffy state; swelling. 2. Indicated.

Tür-gés-ence, n. a. 1. Act of swelling, or being swollen. 2. (Med.) Superabundance of humors in any part. 3. Empty magnificence or pomposity; bombast.

Tür-gés-ence, a. [Lat. turgescens, p. pr. of turgescere, to begin to swell, inchoative form of turgere, to swell.] Swelling; growing big.

Tür-gét, n. [Lat. turdus, from turges, to swell.] 1. Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swollen; blotted. 2. Swelling in style or language; vapid, ostentatious.

Syn. - Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic.

Tür-gid-i-ty, n. State of being turgid; turdness.

Tür-gid-i-ty, n. State of being turgid; turdness.

Tür-gid, n. [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come originally from Turkey.] (Ornith.) A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America. The flesh is coarse, but the eggs are much esteemed.

Tür-key-büz-zard, n. (Ornith.) A common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey.

Tür-koj, (kōj or koej, 38), n. [M. Turk.] A kind of fruit or piece of meat. [Turkisq, q. v.]

Tür-mer-i-ec (2), n. [N. Lat. terra-mecia, turcmeria.]

1. (Bot.) An East Indian plant. 2. (Med.) The root or root-stick of the same plant. It is used for dyeing, and also as a medicine.

11. (Mus.) An embellishment, marked thus, $\text{[Mus]}$, formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, together with the note above.

12. pl. (Med.) Monthly courses; menses.
and the semitone below, the note above being sounded flat. In the principal note matter, the note above the last, the third being performed very quickly.

By turns, (a.) One after another; alternately. (b.) At intervals. — In turn, in due order of succession. — To a turn, exactly; perfectly.

To take turns, to alternate: to succeed one another in due order. To turn a duty to, to share the duty of. — Duty of life (Med.), the time of the final cessation of the messes in women.

Tourn'coat, n. One who forsakes his party or principles: a renegade; an apostate.

Türn’er, n. 1. One who turns; especially, one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe. 2. A variety of game, in which a person who practices a certain gymnastic exercise — so called among the Germans.

Türn’y-er, n. 1. Art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe. 2. Things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe.

Türn’ing, n. 1. A winding: a bending course; flexure; a corner, as of a street or road. 2. Deviation from the way or proper course. 3. Act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe. 4. Pieces detached in the process of turning. 5. (Mil.) A maneuver by which an enemy, or position, is turned.

Türn’-point, n. The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

Türn’-nipple, n. [Ir. turnapa, perhaps from W. turn, round, and meipen, maip, a turnip, A.-S. meope, Lat. napus.] (Bot.) A plant, much cultivated on account of its solid, subterranean part, raised as an article of food.

Türn’key, n.; pl. Türn’keys. A person who has charge of the keys of a prison.

Türn’-out, n. i. pl. Türn’-OUTS. 1. Act of coming forward. 2. A short side track on a railroad; a shunt. 3. An equiper.

Türn’-over, n. 1. Act or result of turning over. 2. A semicircular pie made by turning one half of a circular cake, in the manner of a tart.

Türn’pike, n. 1. A frame consisting of two bars (originally with sharpened ends), crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms. [Obs.] 2. A toll-gate, or gate set across a road. 3. A turnpike-road.

Türn’-pip’ik, v. i. [Fr. & p. t. TURNPIEKED, -pekt; p. pr. & vb. n. TURNPIKING.] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road.

Türn’-pik’e-road, n. A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, are established by law.

Türn’sôle, n. [Fr. tournesole, from tourner, to turn, and Lat. sol.] 1. (Bot.) A heliopore; — so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun. 2. A mirror or plate thereof, turned from certain stones. 3. The table of a turner, or from certain stones.

Türn’spit, n. 1. One who turns a spit; hence, one engaged in some menial office. 2. A variety of dog; — so called from being formerly employed to turn a spit.

Türn’-spoke, n. 1. A frame crossing a spoke in a footpath; a turnpike.

Türn’t’able, n. A large revolving platform, for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in a different direction.

Türn’-time, n. [Fr. têrên-dhaine, from Lat. têrâdines, of the turpentine-soap tree, as many as possible. Thus. See TEREBINTH.] An oleo-resinous substance, exuding naturally or on incision from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous family.

Türn’-tide, n. 53, n. [Lat. tertudo, from terpus, fool, base.] Inherent baseness or villeness of principle, words, or actions.

Turk’-tuny (tōk’- or ke-’-), 38, n. [Fr. turque, so called because it came first from Turkey.] (Min.) A mineral, of a peculiar bluish-green color. It is susceptible of a high polish, and used in jeweler’s work.

Turk’y, n. [Cf. Fr. tourou, dim. of tournir, Lat. turris, tower.] A small eminence or spire attached to a building and rising above it. [with turrets.

Tur’rel-ec, p. a. 1. Formed like a tower. 2. Furnished with casemates. [A.-S. turfe, turburt, dim. turea, turrith.] (Ornith.) A gallinaceous bird; — called also turtle-dove and turtle-pigeon. Its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

Turtle, n. [Prob. corrupted from tortoise, but mooded so as to be the same word as the transferred, to the sea-tortoise on account of its affection.] A female tortoise; — also, a female turtle. Pairing-time. See Tortoise.] (Zool.) A tortoise; — often restricted to the large sea-tortoise.

Turtle-dove, n. See Turtle.

Turtles, n. One who catches turtles or tortoises.

Tuss’ien, a. (Gr.), or pertaining to, Tuscan. (It.) Literally applied to one of the orders of architecture, the most ancient and simple.

Tusk, n. A. S. tus, it. — The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals.

Tus’keled, (tûs’kâd), a. Furnished with tusks.

Tus’kole (tûs’kôl), n. [See TOSICLE and TOUSE.] A struggle; a conflict; a Tuscan Order. (Coll.)

Tus’sle (tûs’l), v. i. To struggle, as in sport or wrestle; to be at loggerheads; to engage in combat. (Coll.)

Tut, interj. Be still; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

Tu’-tage, n. [From Lat. tutela, protection, from tutari, to guard, from tueri, to watch, defend.] 1. Guardianship; protection; — applied to the person protecting. 2. State of being under a guardian.

Tu’tar, n. A. S. tuotan, it. — Having the charge of protecting a person or thing; — usually with a specific name; — guardian; protecting.

Tu’tage, n. [Lat. tutenage, tutungero. Cf. TuTNY.] 1. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. 2. Zinc, or spelter; — so called in India.

Tu’tor, n. [Lat. tutor, from tueri, to watch, defend.] One who protects, watches over, or has the care of; another; hence, specifically, (a.) (Civ. Law.) A guardian. (b) A private, public, or university (c.) Eng. Univ. and Colleges.) An officer or member of some hall, who has the charge of hearing the lessons of the students, and otherwise giving them instruction. (d.) (Amer. Colleges.) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

Tu’tor, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TUTORED; p. pr. & vb. n. TUTORING.] 1. To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct. 2. To treat with authority or severity.

Tu’torial, n. Office or occupation of a tutor; tutorage; guardianship; (erens.

Tu’tor-ess, n. A female tutor; an instructress; a governess.

Tu’tti, n. pl. [It., from Lat. totus, pl. toti, all.] (Mus.) All; — a direction for all the singers or players to perform together.

Tu’tty, n. [Fr. tutie, Lat. tutia, Pers. tu’tieh.] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces.

Tuw’dle (tuw’dl), v. i. [See TWATTLE.] To talk in a weak and silly manner. To prate.

Tuw’dle, n. Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble.

Tuw’dler, n. One who prates in a weak and silly manner.

Tuwain, a. or n. [A.-S. twegan, twa, too, O. H. Ger. zwie, zwei, two. See TWO.] Two; — nearly obsolete.

Tuw’m, v. t. [imp. & p. p. TWANGED; p. pr. & vb. n. TWANGING.] (Cf. TANG, 4, and Prov. Eng. teung, a stick, pole, or stake; to bend, to make flexible. O. H. Ger. & D. Dvangen, N. H. Ger. zwang, constraint, force.] To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly relieved.

Tuw’ing, n. To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly.

Tuw’ing, n. A harsh, quick sound, like that made by an animal stretched and when pulled and suddenly let go. 2. A kind of usual sound of the voice.

Tuw’tle (tuw’tl), v. i. [See TATTLE.] To prate; to talk much and silly; to chatter; to twaddle.

Tuw’walk, n. or t. Called tuw’ties, to twich, pull. It is radically the same word as twitch. To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch.

Tuw’ak, n. 1. A sharp pinch or jerk. 2. Trouble; distress.

food, foot, urn, gyde, pull; sell, chaise, eall, echo; gem, ges; as; exist; linger, link; this.
TWO-HANDED 777  

Two-handed (two-ooled), a. 1. Having two hands; hence, stout; strong; powerful. 2. Used with both hands.

Two-pence (two-ool), n. A small coin and money of account, in England, equivalent to two pennies.

Two-penny (two-ool), a. Of the value of two-pence.

Two-ply (two-ool), a. [From two and ply; q. v.]. 1. Consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth; double. 2. Woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft.

Tyke, n. [See Tike. 2.] A dog, or one as contemptible as or as a tike.

Tymbal, n. [It. timballo, timpana, Lat. tympanum, Gr. τύμπανον, τύμπανος, fr. τύμπων, to beat.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Tympan, n. [From Lat. tympanum, a kettle-drum, a panel of a door.] 1. (Arch.) A panel; a tympanum. 2. (Print.) A frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the lines of type are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

Tympanum, n. [Lat.; Gr. τύμπανον, a kettle-drum, a drum or wheel in machines, the triangular area in a pediment, the panel of a door. 1. (Anat.) The middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound;—the drum of the ear. 2. In birds and reptiles, the flat scale or membrane which forms the external organ of hearing. 3. (Arch.) The naked face of a pediment. 4. The die of a pedestal. 5. The panel of a door.

Tympanum, n. [Gr. τύμπανας, from τύμπανον, a kettle-drum. See TYPANITES.] 1. (Med.) A flattish dilatation of the belly. 2. Hence, inflation; consent; bombast; tumidity; girdiness.

Type, n. [Lat. typus, Gr. τύπος, fr. τύπων, root to make, to strike.] 1. The mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem. 2. Impressed form; kind; sort. 3. The aggregate of the characteristic qualities; the representative; the representative; the representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics. 4. The order in which the symptoms occur, the course of the disease, and the manner of their occurrence and success in each other. 4. A figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol. 5. (Typog.) A raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal, for cutting wood. (6.) Types in general;—speech of collectively.

The types which compose an ordinary book-font consist of Roman CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, and lower-case letters, and Italic CAPITALS and lower-case letters, with accompanying figures, points, and reference-marks,—in all about 3000, exclusive of the initials. Besides the Roman and Italic, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or Black Letter,

German Text,

Full-face, Antique, Script,

Old Style, Gothic.

Type-founder, n. One who casts or manufactures types.

Type-metal (-metal or -metal), n. A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type.

Thyphoid, a. [Gr. τυφός, fr. τυφύς, stupor from fever, and εἶχε, form, likeness.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, typhus; like typhus of a low grade.

Thyph-on, n. [Lat. typhon, Gr. τυφῶν, τυφός, a violent whirlwind, that raises vast whirling clouds of dust:—prob. so called because it was held to be the work of Typhon, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Etna.] 1. A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas. 2. Sometimes, the simoom.

Thyphus, n. [N. Lat., from Gr. τυφός, smoke, cloud, stupor arising from fever, from τυφύς, to smoke.] (Med.) A continuous fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

Thylic, a. [Lat. typicus, fr. τύπος, typic, typi- cal. 1. Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematical; figurative.

Thylic-al, adv. In a typical manner; figuratively.

Thylic-al-ness, n. State or quality of being typical.

Thyoglyph, n. (pl. -glyphs, -glyph). [Gr. τυγγραφ, type, and ἱγαφεῖς, to write.] The art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper.

Thyoglyphal, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling to, a tyrant; unjustly severe in government.

Syn. —Imperious; despotic; cruel arbitrary.

Thyoglyphical, adv. In a typographical manner; by means of type; after the manner of printers.

Thyoglyph changing, or Thyoglyphographer, n. A printer.

Thyographie, or Thyography, a. Of, Thyographical, or Thyographic, a. Of, pertaining to, typography or printing.

Thyographical, a. In a typographical manner; by means of type; after the manner of printers.

Thyography, n. Of, pertaining to, or resembling to, a tyrant; unjustly severe in government.

Syn. —Imperious; despotic; cruel arbitrary.

Thyoglyphical, adv. In a typographical manner.

Thyoglyphicide, n. [Lat. tyrannicidium, the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide, the killer of a tyrant, fr. tyrannus, a tyrant, and cedere, to kill.] 1. Act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.

Thyoglyphize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. TYRANNIZING; p. pr. & vb. n. TYRANNIZING.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power.

Thyoglyphize, v. t. To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress.

Thyonna, a. Tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic.

Thyanny, n. [Gr. τυραννία. See TYRANNY.] 1. Government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power. 2. Cruel government or discipline.

Tyrant, a. [Lat. tyrannus, Gr. τυράννος, orig. an absolute sovereign, but afterward a severe or cruel ruler, prop. Dorie for κύρος, fr. κύρος, κυρός, a lord, master.] 1. An absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution. 2. A monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despot; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Tyrant, n. 1. (Geo.) Of, or pertaining to, Tyre or its people. 2. Referring to a purplish color, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre from certain shell-fish, and called Tyrian purple.

Tyro, n.; pl. TYPERS. [Lat. tiro, a newly-issued soldier, a drabber.] 1. A beginner in learning: one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novice. 2. Hence, a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tyre (sir), the. The emperor of Russia. See Czar.

Tyros, n. (Agr.), the. The empress of Russia. See Czarina.

U.

U (u) is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound, in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe,—that of oo in cool, tool. This sound was changed to that heard in the words use, tube, etc., probably consequent of the attempt made to introduce the Norman-French language into common use in England. Besides these two sounds, U has also other sounds, as exemplified in the words but, bull. See Pron. of Eng. §§ 28-34, and §§ 55, 59. The vowel

ūōd, ūōt; ūrn, ūnde, ūull; ūell, ūalse, cal, echo; ēm, ēt; ās, exist, linger, link; this.
UNABLE

UNBELIEVED

UNAFFECTIONED, a. In an unmannered fashion; without affection; really; without disguise.

UNAFFECTIONEDNESS, n. Unmanneredness; destitution of affection or emotion. Not affected, artificial, or formal; plain; simple; natural.

UNAFFECTED, a. Not affected or moved; destitute of affection or emotion. Not affected, artificial, or formal; plain; simple; natural.

UNAFFECTEDLY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTEDNESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATE, a. Not affected or moved; destitute of affection or emotion. Not affected, artificial, or formal; plain; simple; natural.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTIONATELY, adv. Without due consideration; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

UNAFFECTIONATENESS, n. Imprudence; rashness.
UNDER 781

UNDER, adv. In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition; in subjection;—used chiefly in a few phrases.

UNDER, a. Lower in rank or degree; subject;—used as a joint in verbs.

UNDER-bid', v. t. To bid or offer less than, as in competition.

UNDER-brush, n. Shrubs and small trees in a wood or large shrubbery;—undergrowth.

UNDER-charge', v. t. To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual or suitable.

UNDER-clothes (klothos, cloathes), n. p.l. Clothes worn next to the skin.

UNDER-eurrent, n. A current surface below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface.

UNDER-clothing, n. [imp. UNDERDID; p. p. UNDER-DONE; p. pr. & vb. n. UNDERDING.] To act below one's abilities. 2. To do less than is requisite.

UNDER-do', v. t. To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently.

UNDER-drain, n. A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground, with joints or openings through which the water may percolate from the soil or ground area.

UNDER-drain', v. t. To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

UNDER-go', v. t. [imp. UNDERWENT; p. p. UNDER-GONE; p. pr. & vb. n. UNDERGOING.] To be subjected to; to bear; to pass through; to suffer; to sustain.

UNDER-grád'uate, n. A student or member of a university or college, who has not taken his first degree.

UNDER-ground, a. Being below the surface of the ground.

UNDER-growth, n. That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

UNDER-hand, a. By secret means; in a clandestine manner. 2. By fraud; by fraudulent means.

UNDER-hand', a. Secret; clandestine;—usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

UNDER-hand', n. Clandestine; [by secret means; in a clandestine manner.]

UNDER-lay', v. t. [imp. & p. p. UNDER-LANDED; p. pr. & vb. n. UNDERLAYING.] To lay beneath; to support by something laid under or beneath.

UNDER-laws', n. (Law.) A lease granted by a tenant to a lessee. 2. To let below the value. 2. To let or lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

UNDER-line', v. t. To mark a line below, as words, to underscore.

UNDER-line', v. t. To line beneath, as words, especially for the purpose of causing to fall or be overthrown; to sap. 2. To remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means; to ruin in an underhand way.

UNDER-miner, n. One who undermines, saps, or excavates; one who secretly overthrows. [diction]

UNDER-móst, a. Lowest in place, rank, state, or condition. [A.S. undermóst, undermost.] 2. Underneath, under, under and, underneath, below, down, downward.] Beneath; below; in a lower place. 2. The lowest or most inferior part;—underground;—undersea;—underneath.

UNDER-pay', v. t. To pay too little.

UNDER-pin', v. t. To lay stones under, as the sills of a building, on which it is to rest. 2. To place something for support or support.

UNDER-pinning, n. 1. Act of one who underpins. 2. The stones on which a building immediately rests. 3. The supporting of something for support.

UNDER-plót', n. A series of events in a play, proceeding in the middle story, and subservient to it.

UNDER-prop', v. t. To prop from beneath; to support.

UNDER-ráte', v. t. To rate too low; to rate below the worth of; to underrate.

UNDER-rán', v. t. To run or pass under; especially, to pass along and under, as a cable, for the purpose of taking in, or of examining, the condition of it.

UNDER-sée', v. t. To draw a mark or line under.
UNFURNISH, n. v. t. To strip of furniture; to divest; to strip of the trappings of art.

UN-gain’l-ness, n. Clumsiness; awkwardness.

UN-gain’ly, a. [O. Eng. ungain, A.-S. ungnæge, ungnæge, of no effect, vain, from un and gnæge, strong, fr. gnægan, to labor, to attempt.] Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; unskilled.

UN-gé’ner-ous, a. Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonorable.

UN-gén’er-ous, a. In an ungenerous manner.

UN-gí’d, v. t. [imp. & p. p. unciringed, or uncirc, p. r. & vb. n. uncirgird.] To loose from a girland or band; to unbind.

UN-гвée’l, v. t. To separate, as any thing that is glued or cemented.

UN-gód’l-ness, n. Quality of being undo good; impity; wickedness; disregarded of God and his commands.

UN-godly, a. Not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious; sinful. 2. Polluted by sin or wickedness.

UN-gó’vern-a-ble, a. Not capable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.

UN-gó’vern-a-ble, adv. In an ungovernable manner; without restraint; wildly.

UN-grace’ful, a. Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.

UN-grace’ful-ly, adv. In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; imdecently.

UN-grace’ful-ly, adv. Not graceful; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasant; unacceptable; not favored.

UN-grate’ful, a. 1. Not grateful; not thankful for favors. 2. Not grateful or thankful; ungrateful; unacceptable; disagreeable.

UN-grate’ful-ly, adv. In an ungrateful manner.

UN-gual (ung’wal), a. [Lat. ungula, a nail, claw, or hoof.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof attached; — said of certain bones of the feet.

UN-guent (ung’went), n. [Lat. unguentum, from ungu-, ungere, to anoint.] A soft composition used as a medicinal remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.

UN-gue’l-ar, a. [Lat. unguicularis, from lat. unguiculus, diminutive of ungula, a nail.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail.

UN-gue’l-at-e, a. [Lat. unguiculatus, from Lat. unguiculus, diminutive of ungula, a nail or claw.] Having claws; clawed. 2. [Bot.] Furnished with a claw, as that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers.

UN-gue’late, a. [Lat. unguiculatus, from ungula, a hoof.] Having a hoof, as a horse.

UN-halt’l-ow, v. t. To profane; to desecrate.

UN-hand’ly, adv. In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.

UN-hand’some (hán’sum), a. 1. Handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unsuitable. 2. Unfair; illiberal; disingenuous. 3. Not generous or decorous; uncivil; unpoltite.

UN-hand’ly, adv. In an unhandsome manner; inelegant; ungracefully; illiberal.

UN-hand’y, a. 1. Not handy; not dexterous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward. 2. Not convenient.

UN-hap’pi-ly, adv. In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.

UN-hap’pi-ness, n. State or quality of being unhappy; calamity; misfortune; necessity; miseries.

UN-hap’py, a. 1. Not happy or fortunate; unfortunately; unlucky. 2. In a degree miserable or wretched; not happy. 3. Marked by infelicity.

Syn. — Distressed; evil; afflicted; calamitous; miserable.

UN-hár-mó’ni-ous, a. Not harmonious; inharmonious.

UN-hár-ness, n. 1. To strip of harness. 2. To disarm; to divest of armor.

UN-health’ful-ness, n. Quality of being unhealthy; harmfulness; unfavorable to health.

UN-health’i-ly, adv. In an unhealthy or unsanitary manner.

UN-health’i-ness, n. 1. Quality or condition of being unhealthy; the state of being unhealthy; want of health. 2. Unsoundness; want of vigor. 3. Unfavorableness to health.

UN-heath’ty, a. 1. Wanting health; habitually weak or infirm; unsound; wanting vigor. 2. Abounding with disease; unfavorable to the preservation of health. 3. Insidious; unwholesome. 4. Not indicating health or rendering free from morbid.
that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}r\textsuperscript{v}-\text{al}\textsuperscript{a}-\text{lst}, n.} \) (Theol.) One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}r\textsuperscript{v}-\text{s\textsuperscript{a}}l\textsuperscript{t}-\text{y}, n.} \) State or quality of being universal; all-inclusiveness or all-inclusion.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}r\textsuperscript{v}-\text{al\textsuperscript{a}}-\text{ly}, adv.} \) In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}r\textsuperscript{v}-\text{se\textsuperscript{t}-i}-\text{y}, n.} \) [From Lat. universitas, universal, uni-verse, universal, uni-verse, all together, universal.] A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; and especially those prominent in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{a}-\text{c}, c.} \) [Lat. universus, from unus, one, and voc, vocit, a voice, word.] Having one meaning only.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{a}-\text{ly}, adv.} \) In a universal manner; in one term; in one sense.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{a}-\text{t\textsuperscript{e}}, c.} \) [Lat. universus, from unus, one, and radius, a ray.] Having one ray.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{a}-\text{ly}, adv.} \) In an unjust manner.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{a}-\text{dy}, adv.} \) Unkindly; unkind, unkindness; unkindness, unkindness, unkindness.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}r\textsuperscript{v}-\text{al\textsuperscript{a}}-\text{ly}, adv.} \) In a universal manner; in one term; in one sense.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{c}, s.} \) A mallow whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the small.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}r\textsuperscript{v}-\text{al\textsuperscript{a}}-\text{ly}, adv.} \) In an unjust manner; in an unjust manner.

\( \text{Un\textsuperscript{v}-v\textsuperscript{v}o\textsuperscript{c}, s.} \) Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance or likeness among themselves.
UNTWIST' v. t. 1. To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back that which is twisted, or as that which is twisted. 2. To open; to disentangle, as intricacy.

Un-ru'al (y'-ru'-al), n. Not usual; uncommon; rare.

Un-ru'al-ly (y'-ru'-al-ly), adv. In an unusual manner; not commonly; not frequently; rarely.

Un-â’ter-a-ble, a. Incapable of being uttered or expressed.

Un-vâ’ll, v. t. To remove a veil from.

Un-vâ’ll-ed, a. Not veiled; without veil; having no veil. 2. Involuntary. [Obs. or witty.

Un-vâ’ll-et, v. t. 1. Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not artificially colored or adorned; not artfully embellished; plain.

Un-vâl-et, v. t. To remove a veil from; to divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view.

Un-vâr’i-ly (s’ad), adv. In an uncanny or careless manner; heedlessly.

Un-wârted (wârt’ed), a. Not warred; not blasted; not turned from the true direction; impartial.

Un-war-rant-a-ble (wâr’-rant-a-ble), a. Not warrantable; indefinable; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; improper.

Un-war-rant-a-bly, adv. In an unwarrantable manner; improperly; unjustly.

Un-war-rant’y (wâr’-mant’-i), a. Not vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.

Un-wâ’d-ed (wâ’d-’ed), a. Not seaweed; not fatigued or tired; persistent; not tiring or wearying; indefatigable.

Un-wâve’, v. t. To unfold; to undo, as what has been woven.

Un-wâ’d (wâ’d), a. Not well; indi¬posed; not in good health; somewhat ill; ailing. 2. Ill from menstruation; affected with, or having, catamenial discharges; menstruous.

Un-whole’-some (hôl’sum), a. Not wholesome; unfavorable to health; insalubrious. 2. Hernicious; harmful.

Un-whole’-some-ness (hôl’sum-n’s), n. The state or quality of being unwholesome; insalubrity.

Un-wield’-y, a. Not wieldy; moveable with difficulty; unwieldy; awkward; ponderous; difficult.

Un-willing, a. Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.

Un-wiling-ly, adv. In an unwilling manner; not cheerfully; reluctantly.

Un-willing-ness, n. The state or quality of being unwilling; disinclination; reluctance.

Un-blind’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. UNWOUND; p. pr. & vb. n. UNWINDING.] 1. To wind off; to loose or separate, as what has been wound on.

Un-wound’, v. i. To be or become unwound; to be capable of being unwound.

Un-wise, a. Not wise; defective in wisdom; injudicious; be¬fuddled; imperfect; foolish.

Un-wise-ly, adv. In an unwise manner; not wisely.

Un-witting-ly, adv. Without knowledge or consciousness.

Un-wont’-ed (-wînt’-ed), a. 1. Not wonted; accustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice. 2. Unusual; uncommon; infrequent; rare.

Un-wont’-ed-ly, adv. In an unwonted or unacustomed manner.

Un-wont’-ed-ness (-wînt’-ed-n’s), n. Quality of being un¬wonted; uncommonness; rareness; rarity.

Un-worth’-ly, adv. In an unworthy manner; not according to desert.

Un-worth’-ness (-wîr’-th’-n’s), n. The quality of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

Un-worth’-y, a. 1. Not worthy; underserving; wanting merit. 2. Having no worth or value; worthless; ill base. 3. Unbecoming; undesirable; not becoming; un¬suitable [wrapped or folded.

Un-wreath’-ed (-mesh’-ed), v. t. To open or undo, as what is unwoven.

Un-wreath’es (-mesh’-es), v. t. To untwist or untwine; to untwist or undo, as anything twined.

Un-wren’-t, n. a. Not written; not reduced to writing; not reduced to writing; not written. 2. Composing no writing; blank.

Un-yielding, a. Not yielding; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

Un-yoke’, v. t. 1. To loose or free from a yoke. 2. To free from the yoke; to disconnect.

Up, adv. [A.-S. up, upp, uppe, feel, upp, Goth. imp.]. 1. Aloft; on high; toward a higher place; in a higher position; above. 2. Hence, in any desired use, as (a.) From a lower to a higher position, literally or figuratively — used with verbs of motion expressed or implied. (b.) In a higher place or position; literally or figuratively — used with verbs of rest, situation, condition, and the like. (c.) To or in a position of equal advantage or equality; not short of, back of, less advanced than, away from; or the like; — usually followed by to or with. (d.) To or in a state of completion; completely; wholly; quite.

The time is up, the allotted time is past; the appointed moment is come; no time left. [Of time, money, or the like.] To destroy by an explosion from beneath. (c.) To reprove angrily; to scold; to censure; to disapprove; to blame. [Usu. followed by and a participle; as, to speak up and to the point.]

Up and down, from one place, state, or position, to another; back and forth; around.

Up, n. The state of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, and the like.

Ups and down, alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and the contrary. [Colloq.]

Up-ward, prep. From a lower to a higher place; on or along; at a higher situation upon; at the top of.

Up-bound (bround), from the sea.—Up stream, from the mouth toward the head of a stream; against the stream.— Up the country, in a direction toward the head of a stream or river.

Up-pas, n. [Malay. pâh-kâp, from pâh, a tree, and kâp, poison.] (Bot.) A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighboring islands, the secretions of which are poisonous. It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious.

Up-bear’, v. t. [imp. UPHORE; p. p. UPHORNE; p. pr. & vb. n. UPHOREING.] To bear up; to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain.

Up-brâid’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. UPBRÂIDED; p. pr. & vb. n. UPBRÂIDING.] A- S. upbregedan, upbregedan, to upright, to reanimate, to upright, to straighten; to straighten, to reach with something wrong or disgraceful.

2. To reprove severely; to bring reproof on; to chide.

Up-brâid’-er, prep. [up-brâid’. n. One who uprights; a re¬jurer; a reanimate; a straightener; one who uprights, reanimates, or straightens].

Up-brâid-’er (brâid’-er), n. [up-brâid’. n. One who uprights; a reanimate; a straightener; one who uprights, reanimates, or straightens.] [A.-S. upbregedan, upbregedan, to upright, to reanimate, to upright, to straighten; to straighten, to reach with something wrong or disgraceful.

2. To reprove severely; to bring reproof on; to chide.

Up-brâid’-er, n. One who, or that which, uprights; a support; a defender; a sustaining; a reanimate.

Up-hâl, n. 1. Ascending; going up. 2. Attended with difficulty.

Up-hâl’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. UPHOLDEN (UPHOLDEN), obs.] p. pr. & vb. n. UPHOLDING.] 1. To hold up; to lift on high; to elevate. 2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to maintain. 3. To give moral support to; to countenance.

Up-hold’-er, n. One who, or that which, uprights; a support; a defender; a sustaining.

Up-hâl-st, v. t. To supply with curtains, &c., as a window; to cover anew and repair, as furniture.

Up-hâl-st-er (âl-st’-er), n. [A corruption of upholsterer, and formerly also written upholders, upholholders.]

One who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like.

Up-hâl-st-y (âl-st’-i), n. Furniture supplied by uphol¬stler.

Upland, n. High land; the heights; elevated above the meadows and interstices which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills.

Up-land, n. 1. High in situation; being on upland.

2. Of, or pertaining to, being on upland.

Up-lift’, v. t. To lift or raise aloft; to raise; to elevate.

Up-mâst, a. Highest; topmost; uppermost.

Up-on, prep. [From up and on; A.-S. uppon, upon.] On; — used with all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable.

Up-per, a. comp. of up. [O. H. Ger. ober, ohlo, ubro, ober, ober, opâro, A.-S. uberir, higher, from ubor, above.] Further up, literally: more or more, or more; consequently, in a situation, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior.

Upper, a. [A latinized form of the Old Norse or. See upper.]

Upper-rune, n. Ascendency; superlity.

Up-per-lâth’-er, n. The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes; — often colloquially abbreviated to upper.

Up-per-mâst, a. [superl. of up, or upper.] Further up; uppermost; highest in situation, position, rank, power, or the like; supreme.

Up-lish, a. [From the old Scotch up.] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority. [Colloq.]

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; ag; exist; linger, link; this.
Up-rise', v. t. To raise; to lift up.
Up-heap', n. t. To heap up; to raise.
Up-right (up'rit), a. 1. In an erect position or posture; pointing directly upward; perpendicular. 2. Adhering to rectitude in all social intercourse; honest; just. 3. (Arts) adja.-cible to [architect. rectitude.
Up-rightly (up'rit-ly), adv. In an upright manner; perpendicularly.
Up-right-ness (up'rit-nis), n. 1. Quality or condition of being upright; perpendicular ejection; erectness. 2. Integrity in principle or practice; honesty.
Up-rose, v. t. [imp. & p. p. UPROSE; p. pr. & vb. n. UPROISING.] To rise up; to get up; to rise.
Up-roar, v. n. [D. uroper, O. Ger. ufror, N. H. Ger. auf- rufen, to call up, arouse, bring (up) for news; see up, v. t., and rufen, to call; cf. O. Fr. ruer, to call, and L. rurare (fr. rursus, back), to bespeak.] To make a loud noise; to cry out; to stir up; to agitate. [See Up. Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.
Up-side, a. a. Making or accompanied by, a great uproar, or noise and tumult.
Up-root, v. t. To root up; to tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate.
Up-set, v. t. [imp. & p. p. upset; p. pr. & vb. n. up-setting.] 1. To set up; to put up. 2. To overturn, overthrow, or overawe.
Up-sett, n. An overthrow, as of a carriage.
Up'shot, n. Final issue; conclusion; end.
Up-side, n. The upper side; the part that is uppermost.
Up-side down, with the upper part underneath; hence, in confusion; in a complex disorder: disarray.
Up-start, n. To start or spring up suddenly.
Up-start', v. t. To start out; to set out.
Upward, a. Directed to a higher place.
Upwardly, adv. 1. In a direction from lower to higher points; as, upward to the sky. 2. Toward the source or origin. 2. In the upper parts; above.
Yet more; indefinitely.
Up-rán-í-um, n. [N. Lat., from Gr. ὁφαντός, heaven, in mythology, the son of Enlil and Gann, and father of Saturn; or from Uranus, the planet.] (Mn.) A metal of a reddish-brown color, commonly obtained in a crystalline form.
Up-rán-í-phy, n. [Gr. ὁφαντογράφα, from ὁφαντός, heaven, and γράφειν, to describe.] A description of the heavens, and the heavenly bodies; ornamen. - Up-né-o-gy, n. [Gr. ὁφαντογράφα, heaven, and λόγος, discourse, dis. cussion; or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies.
Up-ru-nus, n. [Lat. Uranus, Gr. ὁφαντός, the father of Saturn, ] (Astr.) One of the primary planets. It is also a designation of various other terms from the same root.
Up-ban, a. [Lat. urbanus, fr. urb, urbs, a city.] Of, or belonging to, a city.
Up-bânc, a. [See supra.] Courteous in manners; polite; courteous; refined.
Up-bânt-ly, n. Quality of being urbant; civility or courtesy of manners.
Syn. — Politeness; suavity; affability; courtesy.
Ur-chin, n. [O. Fr. german, Fr. hirondelle, O. Fr. origin, hirung, from Lat. eructis, equv. to erucnus.] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A miscellaneous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog. 3. A child; a urchin.
Ur-é-tér, n. [N. Lat., from Gr. ὁφαντροποιημα, name as ὁφαντροπος, the passage of the urine, but also the urinary duct, from ὁφαντρος, to make water, from ὁφαντρος, urine.] (Anat.) One of the excretory ducts of the kidneys, a tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
Ur-hthra, n. [N. Lat., from Gr. ὁφαντρος, from ὁφαντρος, to make water.] (Anat.) The canal by which the urine is conducted and discharged as the bladder.
Ur-thral, a. Of, or pertaining to, the urethra.
Ur-ge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. urged; p. pr. & vb. n. urging.] 1. To press; to push; to drive onward; to force on; to urge on. 2. To ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity. 3. To press hard upon; to follow closely. 4. To present in an urgent manner; to press upon attention. 5. To treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with.

Syn. — To animate; incite; impel; instigate; stimulate; encourage.
Ur-gen-cy, n. 1. Quality of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation. 2. Pressure of necessity.
Ur-gent, a. [Lat. urging, pr. of urgo, to urge.] Urging; pressing; impetuosity; pressing with importunity; instantly important.
Ur-gent-ly, adv. In an urgent manner; pressingly.
Ur-gur, n. a. One who urges or imparts a sense of urgency.
Urm, n. [Heb. uram, pl. of ūr, flame, fire, light, and thummim, pl. of thum, perfection, innocence.] A part of the breastplate of the high-priest among the ancient Jews, in connection with which the word yebrah revealed his will on certain occasions. Its nature is not distinctly understood.
Urin-al, n. [Lat. urinál, from urina, urine.] 1. A vessel for defecation of urine. 2. A convenience, either public or private, for urinating purposes.
Urin-ary, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, urine. 2. Resembling, or of the nature of, urine.
Urin-ité, n. To dispel; to dispel the desire to make water.
Urin-ative, a. Provoking the flow of urine; diuretic.
Urin-ator, n. [Lat., from urinari, to plunge under water, to dive.] One who plunges and sinks in water in search of something, as for pearls; a diver.
Urine, n. [Lat. urina, Gr. ὁφαντρος, allied to Ger. harn, urine, and Skr. ṭhri, water.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whereby it is conveyed into the bladder and thence through the urethra discharged from the body.
Urin-issé, a. [pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities ;] having the character of urine.
Urus, n. [Lat. urus.] A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and foreshortened, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for different purposes.
Urn, n. t. To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.
Ur-ša, n. [Lat. uris, a cho-boat; also, as a constellation, t. of uraeus, ] A bear.
Ursa Major (Astron.), the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole.
Ursa Minor, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole. It contains the pole-star.
Urs-i-fôrm, a. [Lat. uris, urus, a bear, and forma, form.] In the shape of a bear.
Urs-ine, a. [Lat. uris, from urus, a bear.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.
Urs-o-line, n. [Rom. Cath. Church.] One of an order of nuns, so called from St. Ursula, under whose protection it was established.
Urs, pl. [A.-S. ðs, ðsc, ðcel, ðlæs. Goth. uscs, unsís.] The objective case of we. See I and We.
Us-a-bile, a. Capable of being used.
Uságe, n. [L. usus usum, usaz, from Lat. usus, use, usage, fr. urti, usus, to use.] 1. Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment; conduct with respect to a person or thing. 2. Long-continued practice; habit; custom; use. 3. Proper use, as of a word in a particular sense or significance, or the signification itself.
Uságe, n. [See Use, v. t. (Com.)] The time which, by usage or custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange.
Use, n. [Lat. usus, from uti, usus, to use.] 1. Act of employing any thing, or of applying it to one's service; application; employment; conversion to an act or purpose. 2. Occasion or need to employ; necessity. 3. Advantage derived; usefulness; utility. 4. Continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom. 5. (Law.) The benefit or profit of lands and tenements.
Syn. — Custom. — Custom is the frequent repetition of the same act either by one or many; usage belongs to the great body of a people, and implies no law finally established as to have decisive authority. Hence we speak of a usage (not necessarily as the law), as the case, the law.
Use (yiz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. used; p. pr. & vb. n. using.] [From Lat. uti, usus, to use.] 1. To make use of; to convert to one's service; to put to a purpose. 2. To behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat. 3. To practice customarily. 4. To accustom; to habituate.
Syn. — Employ. — We use a thing, or make use of it, when we derive from it some enjoyment or convenience. We employ it when we turn that service into a particular channel. We use words to express our general meaning: we employ certain technical terms and expressions. To make use of implies a kind of passive agency; as, to make use of a pen; and hence there is a material difference between the two words when applied to persons. To speak of "making use of another" generally implies a degrading idea, as if we had need him as a tool; while employ has no such sense. A confident
USE 789 UXORICIDE

friend is employed to negotiate; an inferior agent is made use of by a man on or intrigue.

Use, v. i. To be wont or accustomed; to practice customarily.

Useful, a. Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing, or having power to produce, good; beneficial; profitable.

Usefully, adv. In a useful manner; profitably.

Usefulness, n. State or quality of being useful; condition of being profitable, or of producing something valuable.


Useless, a. Having no use; unserviceable; producing no result or effect.

Uselessly, adv. In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

Uselessness, n. State or quality of being useless; unserviceableness.

User, n. One who uses, treats, or occupies.

Usage, n. [O. Fr. ussier, ussier, ussier, hisser, hisser, fissoi

Usage of, n. [Lat. usus, from us., use., to use.] 1. The right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, for a certain term prescribed by the nature of the subject. 2. A pecuniary interest in the profits of a thing which the owner is entitled to take for himself, as from his rent, interest, or profit, so long as he remains in possession.

Usurp, v. t. [imp. & p. p. usurped; p. pr. & vb. n. usurping.] To take possession of, or pretend to, by force or violence; to usurp, usurpation.

Usurpation, n. = Usurp.

Usurpation of, n. = Usurp.

Usurper, n. One who usurps; one who seizes or occupies power or property without right.

Utter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. uttered; p. pr. & vb. n. uttering.] To make to utter; to utter aloud; to speak; to express; to deliver.

Utterable, a. Capable of being uttered, pronounced, expressed.

Uterance, n. Act of uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression.

Utterer, n. One who utters.

Utterly, adv. In an utter manner; to the full extent; fully; perfectly; totally.

Utterson, n. Extreme; utmost; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; surpassing all.

Utmost, n. Highest degree of measure; extreme thing or degree possible.


Usurpation of, n. = Usurp.

Usurpation, n. = Usurp.

Usurper, n. One who usurps; one who seizes or occupies power or property without right.


Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; service. —Usurpation is Aryan-Bargon, andutilityis Lath.; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. —We speak of a thing's utility, its usefulness to a certain person, but not of its usefulness to the thing itself. —The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness, is, in many cases, used interchangeably.

Utilization, n. Act of utilizing, or state of being utilized.

Utilize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. utilized; p. pr. & vb. n. utilizing.] To make useful to; to turn to profitable account or use.

Utility, n. [Lat. utilitas, from utilis, useful.] State or quality of being useful; production of good.

Utility; advantageousness; benefit; profit; service. —Usefulness is Aryan-Bargon, andutilityis Lath.; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. —We speak of a thing's utility, its usefulness to a certain person, but not of its usefulness to the thing itself. —The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness, is, in many cases, used interchangeably.

Utilize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. utilized; p. pr. & vb. n. utilizing.] To make useful to; to turn to profitable account or use.

Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; service. —Usefulness is Aryan-Bargon, andutilityis Lath.; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. —We speak of a thing's utility, its usefulness to a certain person, but not of its usefulness to the thing itself. —The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness, is, in many cases, used interchangeably.

Utilize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. utilized; p. pr. & vb. n. utilizing.] To make useful to; to turn to profitable account or use.

Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; service. —Usefulness is Aryan-Bargon, andutilityis Lath.; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. —We speak of a thing's utility, its usefulness to a certain person, but not of its usefulness to the thing itself. —The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness, is, in many cases, used interchangeably.

Utilize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. utilized; p. pr. & vb. n. utilizing.] To make useful to; to turn to profitable account or use.

Usefulness; advantageousness; benefit; profit; service. —Usefulness is Aryan-Bargon, andutilityis Lath.; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. —We speak of a thing's utility, its usefulness to a certain person, but not of its usefulness to the thing itself. —The doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, so that virtue is indicated and tested by its apparent usefulness, is, in many cases, used interchangeably.

Utilize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. utilized; p. pr. & vb. n. utilizing.] To make useful to; to turn to profitable account or use.
V

Ve (ve), the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, represents a uniform consonant sound, as heard in ote, yet, in "Aesop's Fables." (a.) An empty space; vacancy. (b.) A space between bodies or things; cham; gap; (c.) Unemployed time; interval of leisure. (d.) A place or post unfilled; an unoccupied office.

Veant, a. [Lat. vacans, p. pr. of vacare, to be empty; to be free from labor.] 1. Deprived of contents; empty; not filled. 2. Hence, unengaged with business or care; unemployed; unoccupied. 3. Not filled or occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or occupier. 4. Not occupied with study or reflection. 5. (Law.) Abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier.

Syn. — Empty; void; devoid; free; unoccupied; unencumbered; idle. — A thing is empty when there is nothing in it; an empty room, or an empty nodule. Vacant adds the idea of a thing’s having been previously filled, or intended to be filled or occupied as; a vacant seat at the table; a vacant space between objects. Vacant is used of a thing, or of an individual, or of a vacancy, or of a vacant mind, we imply that the thought naturally to be expected has vacated its proper place or office.

Veant-ly, adv. In a vacant manner.

Veant-ly, adv. [Fr. & p. v. VACANTÉ, p. pr. & vb. n. VACANTING.] [Lat. vacare, vacatum, to be empty.] 1. To make vacant; to leave empty. 2. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority or validity.

Veant-o-vacatio, a being free from a duty, a service, &c., from vacare. See supra.] 1. The act of vacating, making void, or of no force. 2. Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; intermission; rest; hence, specifically, (a.) (Law.) Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; nonterm. (b.) The intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college, or other seminary of learning when the students have a recess. (c.) The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

Ve-cé-nié, s. t. [imp. & p. p. VACCINATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VACCINATING.] [Lat. vaccinum, from vacca, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox or kine-pox, by means of a virus, taken either directly or indirectly from cows.

Ve-cé-nié-tion, n. Act, art, or practice of vaccinating, or of inoculating persons with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

Ve-cé-nié-tor, n. One who inoculates with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

Ve-cé-ine (væk’sn or väk’sn), n. [Lat. vaccinum, from vacca, a cow.] Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.

Ve-cé-nié-st, n. A vaccinator; one skilled in vaccination.

Ve-cil-lant, n. [Lat. vaccillus, p. pr. vaccillare.] Fluttering; vacillating; unsteady.

Ve-cil-lá-te, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VACCILLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VACCILLATING.] [Lat. vaccillare, vacillatum.] 1. To move one way and the other; to reel. 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unstable or inconsistent.

Syn. — To fluctuate; waver; stagger. See FLEETCENT.

Ve-gil-lá-tion, n. 1. Act of vaccinating; a vacillation; a reeling or staggering. 2. Fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; inconsistency.

Ve-ul-st, n. One who holds to the doctrine of a vacuum in physics; a vacunist. 1. Quality or condition of being vacuous; a state of being unfilled; emptiness. 2. Space unfilled or occupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; emptiness; or emptiness.

Ve-ul-st, n. [Lat. vacus.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

Ve-de-mé-cum, n. [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a servant or attendant.

Vé-ga-bónd, a. [Lat. vagabundus, fr. vagari, to stroll about, from vagus, strolling.] 1. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro. 2. Moving from place to place without any settled habituation; wandering.

Vé-ga-bónd, n. One who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, or not abiding in it, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant.

Vé-ga-bón-dage, n. Condition of a vagabond; a state or habit of wandering about in idleness.

Vé-ga-bónd-lum, n. The same as VAGABONDAGE.

Vé-ga-rý, n. [Lat. vagari, to stroll about.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

Vé-jén-ná, n. pl. Ve-ja-NÉ. [Lat. vagina, a scabbard or sheath.] (Anat.) (a.) The canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb. (b.) Any part which serves as a sheath or envelope to another.

Vé-gín-al, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, a vagina or sheath, or resembling a sheath. 2. (Anat.) Of, or pertaining to, the vagina.

Vé-gín-t, n. [Lat. vaginans, from Lat. vagina, a sheath.] Serving to invest or sheathe.

Vé-gran-çy, n. State of a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home.

Vé-grant, n. [Fr. vagrant; Norm. Fr. vagrant, O. Fr. vagrant, from Fr. vaguer, to stray, Lat. vagari. See VAGARY.] 1. Moving without any certain direction; wandering; unsettled. 2. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation.

Vé-grant, n. One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. (manner.)

Vé-grant-ly, adv. In a vagrant manner; wandering, unsettled.

Vé-gue (vég), a. [compar. VAGUER; superl. VAGHEST.] [Lat. vagus.] 1. Unsettled; unixed; undetermined. 2. Proceeding from no known authority.

Syn. — Indefinite; loose; lax; uncertain; flying.

Vé-gue-ly (vég-ly), adv. In a vague manner; unfixedly.

Vé-gue-neus (vég-ne-us), a. Quality or condition of being vague; uncertainty; ambiguousness.

Vél, n. [Written also veil.] A concealing screen or envelope; a cover; a veil.

Vél, n. [From O. Eng. ovale, ovail, to let down, from Fr. aveiller, L. Lat. avallare, fr. Lat. ad and vallis, valley.] To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

Vélus, a. [compar. VAINER; superl. VAINEST.] [Lat. Vanes.] 1. Having no real substance, value, or importance. 2. Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose. 3. Elated with a high opinion of one’s own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable.

Syn. — Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; un- shadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconsistent; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

Vél-si-gré-oü-is, a. Feeling or indicating vainglory; vain to excess of one’s own achievements; boastful; vaunting.

Vél-si-gré-oü-is, a. In a vainglorious manner.

Vél-si-gré-oü-y, n. Excessive vanity excited by one’s own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

Vélün, a. [compar. VAIN; superl. VAINEST.] [Lat. Vanes.] 1. Having no real substance, value, or importance. 2. Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose.

Syn. — Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unshadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconsistent; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

Vë-lis, a. [compar. VAINER; superl. VAINEST.] [Lat. Vanes.] 1. Having no real substance, value, or importance. 2. Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose. 3. Elated with a high opinion of one’s own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable.

Syn. — Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unshadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconsistent; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

Vë-lis, a. [compar. VAIN; superl. VAINEST.] [Lat. Vanes.] 1. Having no real substance, value, or importance. 2. Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose. 3. Elated with a high opinion of one’s own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable.

Syn. — Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unshadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconsistent; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.

Vë-lis, a. [compar. VAIN; superl. VAINEST.] [Lat. Vanes.] 1. Having no real substance, value, or importance. 2. Destitute of force or efficiency; to no purpose. 3. Elated with a high opinion of one’s own accomplishments, or with things more showy than valuable.

Syn. — Empty; worthless; fruitless; ineffectual; idle; unshadowy; unsatisfying; light; inconsistent; false; deceitful; delusive; unimportant; trifling.
that which hangs around a bedstead, from the bed to the cr.


Syn.—Valley; dingle; dell; vale.

Val'e-diction, n. [Fr. Lat. valledictio, valedictum, to say farewell: from valle, farewell, and dicere, to say.] A farewell, a bidding farewell.

Val'e-diec-tan, n. One who pronounces a valediection.

Val'e-die-tory, a. Bidding farewell; taking leave; suitable, or designed, for an occasion of leave-taking.

Val'e-die-tory, n. A farewell oration or address spoken at the commencement of American colleges, usually by one of the graduating class.

Vale-'ten-cien'es, n. [Fr.] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France.

Val-en-tin Having a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.

A letter containing professions of love or affection, sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day.

St. Valentine's day, a day sacred to St. Valentine; the 14th of February.

Val-e-'ti-an, n. [Either from some distinguished individual called Valerus, or from Lat. valere, to be strong, powerful, on account of its medicinal virtues.] (Bot.) A plant of many species. The root of the official valerian has a strong smell, and is much used in medicine as an antispasmodic.

Val'et (vál'et or vál'ët), n. [Fr. valve, Low Lat. valuitis, valuitis, ausus, ausus, from W. godus, a youth, lad, page, servant. Cf. VARLET and VASALT.] A servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

Val-et de chamb're (vál'ët de shom'b're). [Fr.] A body servant, or personal attendant.

Val'e-tud'inari-an, n. [Lat. valutdinarius, fr. valutudo, state of health, health, health, fr. valere, to be strong or well.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

Val-e-'tu-di-ni'ry (44), n. A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Syn.—Infirn; sickly; valutudinar.

Val-e-tu-di-nary, n. An infirm person; a valutudinar.

Val'iant (vál'ënt), a. [Fr. vaillant, Lat. valens, p. pr. of valere, to be strong.] 1. Intrepid in danger; heroic; courageous; brave. 2. Perfomed with valor; bravely conducted; heroic.

Val'iant-ly, adv. In a valiant manner; stoutly; vigorously; courageously; bravely; heroically.

Val-iant-ness, n. State or quality of being valiant; stoutness; strength; valor; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

Val'id, a. [Lat. validus, from valere, to be strong.] 1. Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported. 2. (Law.) Legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities.

Syn.—Prevalent; available; efficacious; just; good; weighty; sufficient.

Val-id'i-ty, n. 1. State or quality of being valid; strength of power to convince: justness; soundness. 2. (Law.) Legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity.

Val'is, n. [L. Lat. valis, valis, valis, valigia, as if from a Latin word valitius, viduitius, from Lat. vidius, a leathern trunk, knapsack.] A small sack or case, for containing the clothes, etc., of a traveler; a portmanteau.

Val-is'tion, n. [From Lat. valis, to surround with a rampart, fr. valium, rampart, fr. valis, stake, palisade.] A rampart or intrenchment.

Val'i-ley, n.; pl. VAL'LEYES. [From Lat. valis, valis, valis.] 1. The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains. 2. (Arch.) The gutter or inner part of angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

Syn.—Valle; dale; dell; dingle; hollow.

Val'ior, n. [L. Lat. valor, fr. Lat. valere, to be strong, to be worth.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; warlike courage.

—Courage; heroism; bravery; intrepidity; prowess; galling; boldness; fearlessness. See COURAGE and HER.

Val'o-rous, a. Possessing or exhibiting valor; intrepid.

Syn.—Stout; bold; brave; courageous.

Val'o-rous-ly, adv. In a valorous manner; heroically.

Val'u-abil, a. 1. Having value or possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed. 2. Worthily; deserving esteem.

Syn.—Precious; costly; estimable.

Val'u-a-bil, n. A thing of value; a precious possession.

Val'u-a'tion, n. 1. The act of valuing, or of estimating the value of or upon; act of forming a price; estimation; appraisement. 2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

Val'u-ator, n. One who sets a value on any thing; an appraiser.

Val'u'e, n. [O. Fr., from valoir, p. t., to be worth, from Lat. valere, to be strong, to be worth.] 1. The property or properties of a thing which render it useful; or the dying, such property or properties; utility. 2. Hence, precise signification. 3. Rate or estimated worth; amount obtained in exchange for a thing.

Syn.—Worth; price; rate; importance; import.

Val'u-eter, n. t. (imp. & p. p. VALUED; p. pr. & vb. n. VALUING.) 1. To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to set the price of; to judge of in regard to number, power, importance, and the like. 2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration.

Syn.—To compute; rate; esteem; respect; regard; price.

Val'u-eter-less, a. Of no value; having no worth.

Val'u-eter, a. Resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves.

Val'e, n. [Lat. valva, the leaf, fold, or valve of a door.] 1. A door; especially, a folding door; or one of the leaves of such a door. 2. A lid or cover to an aperture, so formed as to be a communication in one direction, and close it in the other by lifting, turning, or sliding.

Val'ved, a. Having valves; composed of valves.

Val'u-let-ar, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, valves. 2. Containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by means of valves.

Val'u-let, n. A little valve.


Vamp, n.; t. [imp. & p. p. VAMPED (86); p. pr. & vb. n. VAMPING.] To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as an old thing, with a new part; to repair.

Vamp'er, n. One who vamps, or pieces an old thing with something new.

Vamp'ire, n. [Ger. & D. vampir; Serb. vampir, vampire.] 1. A dead person superstitionly believed to return in body and soul from the other world, and to wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep. 2. Hence, one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner.

3. (Goth.) A large spring of the bat found in tropical America. This bat has been fabulously reported to cause the death of men and brute animals by sucking their blood.

Vamp'ir-ism, n. 1. Belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking. 2. Hence, figuratively, the practice of extortion.

Vam., n. [Abbreviated from vam-glaur, q. v.] The front of an army; or the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either in sailing or in battle.

Vam, n. [Lat. vamnas, a van, or fan.] 1. A fan for cleansing grain or the like; a winnowing machine. 2. A wing with which the aforementioned covered wagon, for the transportation of goods, and the like.

Vam-boir, n. or v. [Slang.] An advance; a precursor; especially, one of a body of lightened armed soldiers sent before enemies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.
VANDAL, n. 1. (Anc. Hist.) One of the most barba
tous nations that invaded Rome in the fifth century, notorious for destroying the monuments of art and literature. 2. Hence, one hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.
Vand-Alie, n. Variations; hence, ferocious; rude; bar
barous.
Vandalsm, n. Spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferociousness; inhumanity toward the arts and literature.
Vandyke, n. An indented and scooped cape for the neck, worn by nearly all the portraits of persons painted by Van Dyck in the reign of Charles I.
Vanilla, n. O. L. Vanilla, familia, vanillae, fama, fama, cloth. 1. A mixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows. 2. Any flat, extended surface moved by the wind; the surface of a flame moved in or by water. 3. The thin, membranous part of a feather, on the edge of the shaft.
Van guard, n. (Fr. avant-garde, from avant, before, and garde, guard.) The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.
Vanilla, n. [Lat.; Sp. vainilla and vainilla; dim. of Sp. variar, a sheath, a pod, Lat. vagina, because its grains of seed are contained in little pods.] (Diot.) A genus of plants of the orchid group, natives of tropical America. (Dio.) The capsule of the species of this genus, remarkable for its delicate and agreeable odor, and for the vanilla flavor it imparts to food. 2. A flavoring extracted from vanilla. Vanish, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VANISHED (vänished); p. pr. & vb. n. VANISHING.] [Fr. évanouir, vanoer, Lat. eannes, vanare, fr. vacus, empty, null, vain.] 1. To pass from view or sight; to be hid from the eye; to be lost to view; hence, to disappear gradually. 2. To be annull
ified or lost; to pass away; to disappear.
Vanish, n. (Elocution.) The final or closing portion of a syllable.
Vanity, n. [Lat. vanitas, fr. vacus, empty, vain.] 1. State or quality of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire. 2. Especially, an inflamed of mind upon slight ground; a dream; an illusion; ostentation. 3. That which is vain; any thing empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; fruitless desire or effort. 4. One of the established characters in the old moralities and puppet
shows.
Syn. — Egotism; pride; emptiness; unsubstantialness; worthlessness; self-sufficiency; ostentation. See Egotism and Pride.
Vanquish (vän-kish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. VANQUISHED (vänished); p. pr. & vb. n. VANISHING.] [Fr. vaincre, prot. vainquir, Lat. vincere.] 1. To subdue in battle; to conquer, to overcome; to subdue in any respect; to get the better of; to put down; to refute in argument.
Syn. — To conquer; to surmount; to overcome; to confute; to defeat. See Conquer.
Vanquished, a. Able of being vanquished or conquered.
Vanquisher, n. One who vanquishes; a conqueror.
Vanquishing, n. The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished or subdued.
Vantage, n. [See ADVANTAGE.] Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity; advantage. [Rare.] Vantage-ground, superiority of state or place; condition which gives one an advantage over another.
Vapid, a. [Lat. vapidus, having emitted steam or vapor, i.e., having lost its life and spirit, from vapor, steam, vapor.] Having lost its life and spirit.
Syn. — Dead; spiritless; insipid; flat; dulled; unmanned.
Vapidness, n. State or quality of being vapid; deadness; insipidity; want of life or spirit.
Vapor, n. [Lat. vapor.] 1. (Physics.) Any substance in the gaseous or sublimate state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid. 2. In a loose and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, or the mist from a Flags and rain. 3. Something unsubstantial, floating, or tran
sitory. 4. A disease of nervous coldness, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hence, hypochondriacal affections; delusion; hallucination. [Obs. or rare.] Syn. — To vary; to var
VARILOID, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A plant with a small, usually slender, often branching stem, and small, often brightly colored, flowers. 2. A type of plant that is characterized by its ability to change its form or appearance in response to environmental conditions.

VARI-oli-d' or Vår-i-oli-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-oli-od, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.

VARI-ol-o-id, n. [Lat., vario, vario, to change, diversify.] 1. A disease characterized by the appearance of small, often brightly colored, lesions on the skin. 2. A condition characterized by the presence of small, often brightly colored, tumors or masses.

VARI-ol-o-i-d' or Vår-i-ol-o-i-d' a. Resembling small-pox; pertaining to the disease called varioloid.
VEGETATIVE

Vês or plants in general. 3. (Med.) (a.) A morbid excrecence on the valves of the heart, in syphilis. (b.) A flabby growth at the surface of the brain or of other organs.

Vêg-e-tâ-tive, a. Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. 3. (Zool.) Partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and generation, apart from the sensorial or distinctive animal functions.

Vêg-e-tâ-tive-ness, n. The quality of being vegetative.

Vêg-e-tal, a. 1. Quality best calculated by the petrifying force; impetuosity; violence; —applied also to any kind of forcible action. 2. Violent ardor; animating fervor.

Vêg-e-ta-tu-ry, a. Vehemence. [Rare.]

Vêg-e-mental, a. [Lat. vehemens, prob. a protracted form of venemans, from vene, an inseparable particle denoting privation, and mens, the mind, and thus properly not very reasonable, violent, violent temperament. 1. Act- ing with great force; forcible; formidable. 2. Very ardent; very eager, urgent, or fervent.

Syn. — Furious; violent; impetuous; passionate; ardent; hot.

Vêg-e-mental-ly, adv. In a vehemence manner; forcibly.

Vêg-hi-cle (vê'hî-kl), n. [Lat. vehiculum, from vehere, to carry.] 1. That in which anything is or may be carried, as a coach; wagon, cart, carriage, or the like; a conveyance, as a ship which is used, the instance of conveyance or communication. 3. (Pharmacy.) A substance in which medicine is taken. 4. (Paint.) A liquid with which the various pigments are applied.

Vêg-i-lo, n. Of, pertaining to, or serving as, a Vêg-i-lo'ra-ry, n. Vehicular.

Vêg-i-l, n. [Lat. velum, a sail, covering, curtain, vail, contr. from velumum, from velare, to cover, carry, and thus originally to this which hides the ship, to conceal.] 1. Something used to intercept the view, and hide an object; especially, a screen, usually of thin gauze or similar material, to hide or protect the face. 2. A cover; a disguise.

Vêg-i'lum, n. To take the veil, to receive, or be covered with, a veil, as a nun, in token of retirement from the world.

Syn. — Mask; cloak; blind; covert; curtain. See VAIL.


Vêg-i-lâ, n. [Lat. vetus, old, ancient. 1. (Anat.) A vessel in animal bodies, which receives the blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart; a blood-vessel. 2. (Bot.) A small rib or branch of the frame-work of leaves, &c. 3. (Geol. or Mining.) A seam or layer of any substance, more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification. 4. A fissure, cleft, or crevice in the earth or other substance. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones. 6. A train of valuable associations, thoughts, and the like; a current; a course.

Vêg-i-lâ'ter, v. t. [L. vellere, to cover; vellus, a hair.] 7. To cover; to veil; to conceal.

Vêg-i-lâ'tor, n. [From Lat. velifer, from velum, a sail, and ferre, to bear.] Bearing, or carrying, sails.

Vêg-i-lâ-ti-ny, n. [From Lat. vellë, to will, to be willing.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Vêg-i-lâe-tâ, e, t. & i. [imp. & p. p. VELLICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VELLICATING.] [Lat. vellitarum, vellicatam, from vellere, to pluck, pull. To move spasmodically; stammer; strangle.

Vêg-i-lâ-ti-â, t. [From Lat. velix, velicis, rapid, and metron, from Gr. métron, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the motion of a muscular fiber, especially of the face.

Vêg-i-lë-cus, n. [Lat. velix, from O. Fr. vêl, Lat. vitellus, vitellus, a calf.] A fine kind of parchment.

Vêg-i-omê'â-ter, n. [Lat. velox, velocis, rapid, and metricum, from Gr. métron, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the velocity or machining.

Vêg-i-o-pê'de, n. [From Lat. velocis, swift, and Lat. pes, pedis, it. piede, a foot.] A light road-carriage for a single person, usually propelled by means of a bar or pole which is carried in the trunk of the wheels.

Vêg-i-o-pê'di-ty, n. [Lat. velocias, from velocis, velocis, swift, quick.] 1. Quickness of motion. 2. (Mech.) Rate of motion; relation of motion to time, measured by the number of units of space passed over by the moving body in a unit of time.

Vêlêt, n. [O. Eng. velouette, velvet, vellet, L. velu- etum, velutum, as if from a Lat. word vilius, for villous, shaggy, fr. villus, shaggy hair.] A soft material of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile short shag or nap along one thread. Vêlê't-ten, n. A kind of cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Vêl-fêng, n. The fine shag of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet hose. [smooth; delicate.

Vêl-vê-té, v. a. Made of velvet, or like velvet; soft; Vêl-'vê-tal, a. [From Lat. vena, a vein.] Of, or pertaining to, or serving as, a vein, a vessel, a vessel in the vein.

Vêl-vâl, n. [Lat. venalis, from venus, sale, venire, to be sold.] To be bought or offered for money or other valuable consideration; held for sale.

Syn. — Vêl-vâl-ty, n. Stelling; vendible. One is mercenary who is either actually a hirering (as mercenary soldiers, a mercenary judge, &c.), or is governed by a sordid love of gain; hence, we speak of mercenary motives, a mercenary marriage, a mercenary marriage, &c. Vened goes further, and supposes either an actual purchase, or a readiness to be purchased, or a readiness to purchase; a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser; as, a vened press. British played ingeniously on the latter word in his celebrated saying, "My pen is venal: that it may not be mercenary," meaning that he wrote books and sold them to the publishers, in order to avoid the necessity of being the hireling of any political party.

Vêl-vê-ta-'lî-si-É, a. [Vellutus, willow, or of being venal or purchasable; mercenariness.

Vêl-va-ry, a. [L. venarius, fr. Lat. venari, venatus, to hunt.] Of, or relating to, hunting.

Vê-nët, n. v. T. Also, v. p. p. VENED; p. pr. & vb. n. VENDING. [Lat. vendere.] To dispose of by sale; to sell.

Vê-në'ce, n. The person to whom a thing is vendred or vendred to. Vend'or, n. One who vends; a seller. [sold.

Vên-dël'bi-ly, a. State of being vendible or salable.

Vên'dël-bi, a. [Lat. vendibilis, from vendere, to sell.] Capable of being disposed of as an object of trade; salable; vendible.

Vên-dël'ble-ness, n. State or quality of being vendible or vendibility.

Vên-dël'bi, adv. In a vendible or salable manner.

Vên-di'â-tion (dish-un), n. [Lat. venditio, from vendere, vendium, to sell.] Act of vening or selling; sale.

Vên'dor, n. [From VENDE.]

Vên-duë', n. [Of. fr. vendre, fr. Fr. vendre, p. p. vendu, vendre, to sell.] A public sale of any thing, by outcry, to the highest bidder; an auction

Vên-ne'r, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VENERED; p. pr. & vb. n. VENERING.] [Ger. fiirternen, fournieren, from Fr. fournir, to furnish, q. v.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration.

Vên-ne'r, n. A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one.

Vên-ne'rize, v. t. [Lat. venerari, to venerate.] To respect with regard and reverence.

Vên-ne'rization, n. 1. Act of vening; 2. Polon;

Vên-ne'r-â, n. [Lat. venerâ, of being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence. 2. Rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

Vên-ne-râ-ble-ness, n. State or quality of being venerable.

Vên-ne'r-â-bly, adv. In a venerable manner.

Vên-ne'r-â-rite, n. t. [imp. & p. p. VENERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VENERATING.] [Lat. venerari, veneratus.] To regard with respect and reverence.

Syn. — To reverence; revere; adore.

Vên-ne'r-â-tion, n. Act of venerating, or the state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe.

Syn. — Awe; reverence dread. See AWE.

Vên-ne'r-â-vel, One who practises reverence.

Vên-ne'r-â-sal (89), a. [Lat. venerus, venerius, from Venus, Venus, the goddess of love. Cf. infra.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, venery, or sexual love. 2. Arising from sex, or the sexual impulse, or the supposer of venereal diseases. 4. Adapted to excite venereal desire; aphrodisiac.

Vên-ne'r-y, n. [Lat. Venus, Veneris, the goddess of love.]

Vên-ne'r-y, n. [Fr. vénérerie, from O. Fr. vener, Veneri. Lat. venari, to hunt.] Act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

Vên-ne'se, n. [From Lat. vena, a vein, and sectio, a cutting.] Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Vên-ne'tian, n. (Geol.) Of, or pertaining to, Venetian.
VENGEANCE

VEN'TRI-cle, n. [Lat. ventriculus, the stomach, a ventricle, dim. of ventrer, the belly.] (Anat.) A cavity of the animal body, or of a part of the brain, or in Latin a part of the cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles.

VEN-tril-o-quism, n. [Lat. ventrilocus, speaking from the belly.] Art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant or different place.

VEN-tril-o-quist, n. One who practices ventriloquism.


VEN-tril-o-quois, n. [Lat. ventrilocus, from venter, the belly, and locutus, to speak.] Speaking in such a manner as to make the sound appear to come from a place remote from the speaker.

VEN'Trare (vên'trâr), n. [Sp. & Pg. aventura, venuta, an ADVENTURE.] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard. 2. An event that is not, or can not be, foreseen; chance; contingency; luck. 3. The thing put to hazard; a risk; especially, something sent to sea in trade.

VEN'Trare (vên'trâr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. VENTURED; p. pr. & vb. n. VENTURING.] 1. To have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something; to dare. 2. To run a hazard or risk.

VEN'Trare, v. t. 1. To expose to hazard; to risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance.

VEN'Trare-o, n. One who ventures or puts to hazard; an adventurer.

VEN'Trare-some (vên'trâr-sum), a. Inclined to venture; not loth to run risk or danger.

VEN-tri-ly, adv. 1. Daringly; boldly; fearlessly; adventurously.

VEN-tri-ous, a. [Lat. venosus, from venera, a poison.] 1. Full of venom; holdeth poison; poisonous; venomous; virulent.

VEN-trous, a. [Lat. venosus, from venus, a veil.] 1. Of, or pertaining to, a veil, or to veils; contained in veils. 2. (Bot.) Marked with veils; veined.

VEN'Te, n. [Prob. from Fr. vent, wind, Lat. ventus.] 1. A hole in a vessel; a hole, or passage for air or any fluid to escape. 2. Hence, specifically, (a) The opening through which the excrements are discharged. (b.) (Mil.) The opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole. (c.) (Arch.) A loop-hole. (d.) (Steam-boilers.) The sectional area of the passage for gases divided by the length of the same passage in feet. 3. Hence, figuratively, opportunity of escape from confinement or privacy; emission; escape.

VEN'TER, n. t. [imp. & p. p. VENTED; p. pr. & vb. n. VENTING.] 1. To let out at a vent, or small aperture. 2. To suffer to escape from confinement; to let out.

VEN'TER-cake, n. (Lat. ventricullia, from Lat. ventus, wind.) A cake or small cake for the passage of air, as in a cask; a vent. 2. (Casting.) A hole pierced through a mold for the escape of air and gas.

VEN'TER-duct, n. [From Lat. ventus, gen. venti, wind, and ductus, a conduct, from ductere, ductum, to lead.] A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

VEN'TER-Rite, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VENTILATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VENTILATING.] [Lat. ventilare, ventilation, fr. ventus, wind.] To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to air. 2. To winnow; to fan. 3. To sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion.

VEN'TER'li'on, n. 1. Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; free exposure to air. 2. Act of fanning or winnowing; for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain. 3. A place of sitting and bringing out to view or examination; public exposure.

VEN'TER-lt/or, n. A contrivance for drawing off or expelling dust or air from close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

VEN-to'si/n, n. [Lat. ventositas, from ventosus, windy, fr. ventus, wind.] State or quality of being venous; which is of the venous blood.

VEN'tral, a. [Lat. ventralis, from venter, the belly.] 1. Belonging to the belly. 2. (Bot.) Of, or pertaining to, that side of an organ, &c., which faces toward the center of a flower.
VERSATILE

or representation of the face of our Savior on handkerchiefs.

Verset, a. [Lat. versatilis, from versare, to turn around.] 1. Liable to be turned in opinion. 2. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applied to a new task, or to various subjects. 3. (Nat. Hist.) Capable of being changed or modified without injury or damage. Syn. — Variable; changeable; unsteady; fickle.

VESSEL-ITIES, n., State or quality of being versatile; versatility.

VESSEL-ITIES, n. 1. State or quality of being versatile; aptness to change; variability. 2. Faculty of easily turning one’s mind to new tasks or subjects.

Verse (14). [Lat. versus, a ferrow, a row, a line in writing, and, in poetry, a verse, from vertere, versum, to turn. — L. vers-, to turn, to change, to vary.] 1. A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to metrical rules. 2. Metrical arrangement and language; poetry. 3. A short division of poetical composition; a stanz; a strophe. (Common, but improp. See infra.) A short division of any composition, especially of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments. 5. A piece of poetry.

Verse, verse, n. In English, a kind of verse usually consisting of ten syllables, or in English, five accented syllables, constituting five feet.

Versed (vörst), p. a. [From Lat. versatus, p. p. of versari, to turn about; revolved; revolved.] To turn over in the mind; to engage in a thing. Acquainted or familiar, as the result of experience, study, practice, and the like; skilled; practiced.

Verser, n. A maker of verses; a versifier. [verse]

Versé, v. i. [Lat. versiculum, dim. of versus, a verse.] A little verse or a small poem; a verse or a couplet. [verse]

Versi-colored (vör’si-kö’réd) — (kill’ur’d), to versé, to turn, to change, and color, color. Having various colors; changeable in color; metrical composition.

Versi-fi-ca-tion, n. Act, art, or practice of versifying;

Versi-fi’er, n. One who makes verses. 2. One who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose.

Versi-fi-ty, v. i. [imp. & p. p. VERSIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. VERSIFYING.] Lat. versificare, from versus, a verse, and facere, to make.] To make verses.

Versi-fi’er, v. i. To relate or describe in verse. 2. To turn into verse.

Versio, n. [Lat. versio, from Lat. veterum, versum, to turn, to change, to translate.] 1. Act of translating. 2. A translation; that which is rendered from another language.

Vest, n. [Russ. vesta.] A Russian measure of length containing 1501 feet; a Vest.

Vest, n. (Fr. ver, green, Lat. viridis, from verere, to be green.) A vest; a vestment involving a covering that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest.

Vest’er-brâ, n.; pl. VEST’ER-BRÆ. [Lat. from vester, to turn.] (Anat.) A joint or segment of the back-bone or spinal column in a fish, reptile, bird, or quadruped, and in man.

Vest’sal, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, the joints of the spine or back-bone. 2. Having a back-bone. Vest’sal, n. [Lat. vestal, having an internal skeleton, the back-bone in which is called the vertebral or spinal column.

Vest-al, v. i. (Anat.) Having a back-bone, or vertebral column, containing the spinal marrow.

Vest’sal, n. Eng. pl. VEST’ER-SAL; Lat. pl. VEST’ER-SAL. 1. A vestal, (a) A vestal or vestal, or in the meaning of itself, from vester, to turn.] 1. Principal or highest point; top; summit; crown; hence, specifically, (a.) The crown of the head. (b.) The zenith, or point of the heavens. (c.) The head point in any figure opposite to, and furthest from, the base; the top or point opposite the base.

Vest’sal, a. Situated at the vertex or highest point of an object, or in the meaning of itself; perpendicularly above one. 2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.

Vest’sal, a. In a vertical manner; from above downward.

VESTABLE

Vest-able, n. The state of being vertical.

Vest-i-gi-ali-ties, n. (a.) See VERTEX. (Bot.) Arranged in a ring or whorl; arranged around a stem or pedicel, like the rays of a wheel.

Vest-i-ti-ly, n. [See VERTEX.] Power of turning; revolution; rotation. [Rare.]

Vest-i-tilious, a. [Lat. vestigialis, fr. vestigio, giddiness.] 1. Turning round; whirling; rotary. 2. Afflicted with sickness; dizzy.

Vest-i-tilious-ly, adv. With a whirling or giddiness.

Vest-i-tious-ness, n. State or quality of being vestigious; giddiness.

Vesti-go, n. [Lat., from, vertere, to turn.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.


Vest-i-car, a. (vör’ti-car’; -cura, -curus, fr. Lat. varix, true, varicious, q. v.) True; real; actual.

Vest-y, adv. In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively.

Vest/’i-ant, n. [See infra.] (Med.) A blistering application;

Vest-i-ace, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VESICATED; p. p. & vb. n. VESICATING.] [N. Lat. vesicae, vesicatum, from Lat. vesica, a bladder, blister.] To make little bladders or blisters upon; to blister. [Rare.]

Vest-i-ace, n. Process of vesicating, or of raising blisters on.

Vest-i-ace, a. A blistering application or blister.

Vest-ic-o-ry, n. Having a power to blister.

Vest-i-cle, n. [Lat. vesicula, dim. of vesica, a bladder.] A bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell; especially, (a.) (Bot.) A small bladder-like body in the substance of a vegetable, consisting of a very small bore, in the leaf. (b.) (Med.) A small orificial elevation of the cuticle containing lymph; also, any orifice or cavity in the human body.

Vest-i-ius, n. 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles. 2. Full of interstices; hollow. 3. Having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

Vest-i-ius, a. Bladdery; full of bladders; vesicular.

Vest-per, n. [Lat. vesper, the evening, the evening star, the west, vespera, the evening, allied to Gr. ἀπόβησις, ἀποβήσις.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus; hence, the evening.

Vest-per, n. pl. The evening song or evening service, in the Roman Catholic church.

Vest-per-fine, n. [Lat. vesperpunctum.] Pertaining to the evening; happening or being, in the evening.

Ves’cel, n. [Lat. vesicolium, dim. of vesiculum, dim. of vesus, a vessel.] 1. A utensil proper for holding any thing; a hollow dish or any kind of vessel. Lat. vesiculum, fr. vesica, a bladder, or tube, of very small bore, in which the sap is contained and conveyed. (b.) An elongated tubular cell, with spiral deposits. 5. Figuretively, something receiving or containing; hence, one into whom, or into which, any thing is consigned as possess, as a channel.

Vest, n. [Lat. vesta, a garment, vest, allied to Gr. ζωος, κοσμος, dress, clothes, Goth. vesta, garment, Skr. vasa, il., Goth. vasaian, to clothe, Skr. vasa, to be clothed.] 1. An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment. 2. Hence, any outer covering. 3. Specifically, a waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

Vest, n. 1. Garment; vest; robe; vestment; waistcoat. — In England, the waistcoat or vestment for the garment worn immediately under a coat. In the United States, vest, or vest, when universally used, is more generally used for an under garment, as a flannel waistcoat.

Vest, v. o. [imp. & p. p. VESTED; p. p. & vb. n. VESTING.] See vest. 1. To clothe with a garment, or as if with a garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely. 2. Hence, to put in possession; to furnish; to endow. 3. (Law.) To give an immediate fixed right of property to.

Vest, v. i. To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.

Vest-al, a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, Vestus, the goddess of marriage among the Romans, and a virgin. 2. Hence, pure; chaste.

Vest-al, n. (Rom. Ant.) A virgin consecrated to Vestus, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.
Lish moralities, or moral dramas, having the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, or of Vice itself.

Syn.—Crime; sin; iniquity; fault; wickedness. See Crime.

Vice, n. A smith's instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, &c.

Vice [Latin vice, the place of, instead of, for, from vice, changer, turn, direction, change; A. vice, in composition, chiefly in words signifying persons, and denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second to authority.]

Vice-admiral, n. The vice-admiral in command. A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within the respective districts.

Vice-admiral-ty, n. The office of a vice-admiral.

Vice-chancellor, n. A chancellor. An officer next in rank to a chancellor. A civil officer, in Great Britain, appointed by the lords commissioners of the admiralty for exercising admiralty jurisdiction within the respective districts.

Vice-gerent, n. The officer of a viceregent; deputized vicar.

Vice-gerent, n. An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant; a vicar.

Vice-governor, n. Acting, or exercising, delegated power.

Vic-iége: n. A liege. A person in law, in the sense of a subject, or of a subject to a king.

Vic-e-pres-i-deute, n. The office of vice-president.

Vic-e-pres-i-deut, n. An officer next in rank to a president.

Vic-e-re-gal, n. Of, or pertaining to, a viceregency or vice-regency.

Vic-e-roy, n. [Fr. vice-roi, from Fr., Lat., & Eng. vice rei, the agent of a king.] The governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute.


Vic-enage, n. [Lat. vicinus, neighboring, a neighbor, from vicus, a row of houses, a village.] The place or condition of belonging near; neighborhood; vicinity.

Vic-inal, i. [Lat. vicinalis, vicinal.] Near; neighboring; neighboring.


Vic-in-i-ty, n. [Lat. vicinitas. See supra.] 1. Quality of being near, or not remote; nearness; propinquity; proximity. 2. That which is near, or not remote; that which is adjacent to any thing; near place.

Syn.—Neighborhood; vicinity. See Neighborhood.

Vic-e-lous (vice-lous), i. [Lat. vicissus, from vitium, vice.] 1. To alter or exchange; to substitute or exchange; to corrupt in principles or conduct. 2. Lacking purity. 4. Not genuine or pure. 5. Not well tamed or broken; given to bad tricks.

Syn.—Cruel; corrupt; wicked; depraved; defective; imperfect; foul; bad; unfaithful; reprobate.

Vic-e-lous (vice-lous), adj. In a vicious manner; faultily; corruptly; incorrectly.

Vic-e-ness (vice-ness), n. State or quality of being vicious.

Syn.—Corruptness; wickedness; immorality; profaneness; unruliness.

Vic-e-si-tude (vice-stude), n. [Lat. vicisius, from vicus, village, change.] 1. Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation; mutual succession. 2. Change; mutation, as in human affairs.

Vic-tein, n. [Lat. victima, a beast of sacrifice adorned with a mask, to be bound around.]

1. A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite. 2. A person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, or gratification of passion. 3. A person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury. 4. Hence, one who is caught or cheated; a dupe; a gull. (Collas.)


Vic-teor, n. [Lat. victor, victum, to vanquish, to conquer.] One who gets the better of another in any struggle; especially, one who conquers in war; one who destroys or overpowers.

Syn.—Conqueror; vanquisher; winner; conquerer.

Vic-teor-ine (-oin), n. 1. A bird's fur tip. 2. A fruit allied to the peach.

Vic-té-i-ous, a. [Lat. victorius.] 1. Belonging or relating to victory, or a victor; having conquered in battle or combat; having overcome the enemy. 2. Producing conquest. 3. Emblematic of conquest; indicating victory.

Syn.—Conquering; vanquishing; triumphant; successful.

Vic-té-i-ous-ly, adv. In a victorious manner.

Vic-té-i-ous-ness, n. State of being victorious; triumph.

Vic-to-ry, n. [Lat. victoria, from victor, a conqueror. The defeat of an army, or of an army in battle; or, of an antagonist in contest; contest; triumph.

Vic-tual (vicit), v. i. [imp. & p. p. VICTUALLED; p. pr. & vb. n. VICTUALING.] To supply with provisions; to feed; to nourish; to victual, to live. [See infra.] To supply with provisions; to feed; to nourish; to live.

Vic-tual-er (victuial-er), n. 1. One who furnishes vienals or provisions. 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

Vic-tual-ists (victual-ists), n. pl. [Low Lat. victualis, from Lat. victualis, belonging to living or nourishment, from victus, nourishment, from vicere, victum, to live.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

Syn.—Provisions; sustenance; substance; meat; food.

Vice, v. i. [imp. & p. p. VIED; p. pr. & vb. n. VISING.] To make, or pertaining to, the state of a viceregant; viceregency.

Vic-vi, i. [imp. & p. p. VIED; p. pr. & vb. n. VISING.] A. [Lat. vicinalis, from vicinus, a neighbor, from vicus, a row of houses, a village.] To strive for superiority; to compete; to make use of cunning and stratagem; to use stratagem, as in a race, contest, competition, rival ship, or strife.

View (vii), v. i. [imp. & p. p. VIEWED; p. pr. & vb. n. VIEWING.] [From the n. i.] 1. To look at with attention; or for a particular purpose; to behold; to be beholden; to be beholden; to be beholden; to see. To survey; to be beheld; to be beheld; to see.

Syn.—To behold; look; see; survey.

View (vii), n. [O. Fr. veue, Fr. vue, fr. vieux, veoir, to see, to look at, p. pr. veue, from Lat. videre, id.] 1. Act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey. 2. Hence, mental survey; intellectual examination. 3. Reach of the sight; power of seeing; either physically or mentally.

4. That which is seen or beheld; scene; display as apprehended by one who looks. 5. The representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted. 6. Mode of looking at or receiving any thing; manner of apprehension, looking, which is imitative to every thing as object, aim, intention, purpose, design. 8. Appearance; show.

View'er (vii'er), n. One who views, surveys, or examines.

View-erless (vii'er-less), a. Not having a view, beheld, seen, or perceivable by the eye; invisible.

Vig-i-sim-al (vigi-sim-al), a. [Lat. vigesimus, twenty, from viginti, twenty.] Twentieth; divided into, or consisting of, twenties or twenty parts.

Vigil, n. [Lat. vigilia, from vigilius, from vigilo, watchful, watchful, from vigere, to be lively or vigorous.] 1. Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time; sleeplessness; watch. 2. Hence, watching or waking for religious exercises. 3. The evening before any feast; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; also, a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday, as a wake.

Vigilance, n. [Lat. vigilantia. State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep.

Syn.—Watchfulness; caution; guard; watch.

Vigilant, a. [Lat. vigilans, from vigilo, watchful, watchful, from vigere, to be lively or vigorous.] 1. Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time; sleeplessness; watch. 2. Hence, watching or waking for religious exercises. 3. The evening before any feast; hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; also, a fast observed on the day preceding a holiday, as a wake.

Vigilant, a. [Lat. vigilans, from vigilo, watchful, watchful, from vigere, to be lively or vigorous.]

1. Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

Syn.—Watchful; watchful; circumspect.

Vigilant-ly, adv. In a vigilant manner; watchfully.

Vignette (vigné), n. [F. vigné, a vignette, from Lat. vignus, from vix, from Latin vineae, Belonging to wine, from vinum, wine.]

1. (Arch.) A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture.

2. A small capital letter in ancient manuscripts. (Print.) Formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, &c., not inclosed within a definite border.

food, foot; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist,linger; ink; this
Vig'or, n. [Lat. vigor, fr. vigere, to be lively or strong.] 1. Active strength or force of body; physical force. 2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature. 3. Strength; energy; efficacy.

Vig'or'oils, a. 1. Possessing vigor; full of physical strength or energy. 2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful; strong.

Vig'or'oils-ness, n. The quality of being vigorous, or possessing active strength.

Vîkîing, n.; pl. Vîkînger or Vîkînings. One of the pirate chiefs from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries. [Prob. < Scand. *vik†ingr *vik†ingr.] 1. Humble; low; despicable. 2. Morally base or impure; deprived by sin; hateful in the sight of God and man.

Vilely (169), adv. 1. In a vile manner; basely; meanly; shamefully. 2. In a cowardly manner.

Vîleness, n. 1. The quality of being vile; baseness; meanness. 2. Moral baseness or depravity; extreme wickedness; baseness.

Syn.—Basseness; wretchedness; worthlessness; despicable-

ness.

Vîlî-fîcî'thîna, n. Act of vilifying or defaming.

Vîlî'rator, n. One who vilifies or defames.

Vîlî-I'y, v. t. [Imp. & p. v. VILIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. VILIFYING.] [Late. vilificate, from vili, vile, and facere, to make.] To attempt to degrade by slander.

Syn.—To revile; abuse; traduce.

Vîlî'ta, n.; pl. Vîlî'ta's. [Lat. & It. villa. See supra.] A country-seat; a country residence, usually of a wealthy person.

Vîlînage, n. [From Lat. villa, q.v.] A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses in the country, less a town or city, and inhabited chiefly by farmers and other laboring people.

Syn.—Hamlet; town; city. — In England, a hamlet denotes a piece of ground to which there is a churchyard. A village has a church, but no market. A town has both a market and a court. A city is a legal seat incorporated by royal charter, which is, or has been, of the place of a bishopry. It is hardly necessary to say, that the last three words have a different acceptation in the United States.

Vîlî'â-ger, n. An inhabitant of a village.

Vîlî'lain, n. [Of Fr. villain, villain, vilain, N. Fr. vilain, L. Lat. villanus, fr. villa, a village, fr. Lat. villa, a farm.] 1. (Feudal.) A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman or serf. 2. A vile, wicked person; a de-liberate scoundrel; a designing rascal.

Syn.—Rascal; scoundrel; knave; sump; profligate.

Vîlî'în-oûs, a. [Written also villous.] 1. Suited to a villain. 2. Proceeding from extreme depravity. 3. Sorry; mean; mischievous.

Vîlî-în, n. — Wicked; base; depraved; ras-cally; vile; infamous.

Vîlî'în-oûs-ly, adv. In a villainous manner; with extreme wickedness or depravity; basely.

Vîlî'în-oûs-ness, n. Quality of being villainous; extreme depravity; baseness.

Vîlî'în-y, n. [Written also villany.] 1. Quality of being a villain, or villainous; extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness. 2. Depraved or infamous talk. 3. The act of a villain; a deed of deep depravity; a crime.

Vîlî'în-âge, n. [Of Fr. vilage, L. Lat. villagium, villanum, villanicum. See VILLAIN.] State of a village; condition of doing some menial services for the lord. [Usually written village.]

Vîlî'în-oûs, a. [From villain.] See VILLAINOUS.

Vîlî'În-y, n. See VILLAINY.

Vîlî'nus, a. [Lat. villanus, belonging to a country-house, from a country-house. Of, or pertaining to, a village.

Vîlî's, n. pl. [Plural of Lat. villus, shaggy hair.] 1. (Anat.) Minute papillary elevations on the internal membranes giving them a velvety appearance. 2. (Bot.) Fine hairs on plants.

Vîlî'rîm, n. A. Lat. villus, shaggy hair, and forms, forming the face or appearance of villi; like the close-set fibers, either hard or soft.

Vîlî'so't (126), a. 1. (Bot.) Lat. villusus. See supra.

Vîlî'tous, n. 1. Abounding or covered with fine hair or woolly substance; nappy. 2. (Anat.) Furnished with fine, fibril-like projections over a surface; downy.

Vîlî'mă-na, n. [From Lat. vimine, a plant twig, fr. vire, to bend or twist together.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

Vîmâ'n'e-ot, a. Lat. vînumus, fr. vînum, a silken twigs.] Made of, or producing, twigs or shoots.

Vîmâ'ne-coos, a. [Lat. vînumus, fr. vînum, wine.] 1. Belonging to wine or grapes. 2. Of the color of wine.

Vîmâ-rãt, n. [Fr. vîmeur, fr. vîme, a vine.] A. (Anat.) Minute papillary elevations on the internal membranes giving them a velvety appearance. 2. (Bot.) Fine hairs on plants.

Vîmâ:'či-bit'ty, n. State or quality of being vinicible.

Vîmâ'či-ble, a. [Lat. vinibils, fr. vinicere, to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.

Vîmâ'či-ble-ness, n. The state or quality of being vinicible.

Vîmâ'či-lêm, n.; pl. Vîme's-lêm. [From vîncere, vinicere, to bind.] A bond of union. 2. (Math.) A straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity, which are to be subjected to the same operation.

Vîmâ-dî-mal, a. [Lat. vindemialis, from vindemeia, a vintage, from vînumus, wine, and demere, to take away.] Pertaining to a vintage.

Vîmâ-di-ca-ble, a. Capable of being vindicated.

Vîmâ-di-câ-te, v. t. [Imp. & p. v. VINDICATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VINDICATING.] [Lat. vindicare, vindicatum.] 1. To defend with success; to prove to be just or valid. 2. To support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections. 3. To maintain, as a law, or a cause, or a proof, notwithstanding .

Syn.—To assert; maintain; claim; defend; justify.

Vîmâ-di-câ-tion, n. Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; claim; defense; support, as by proof, legal process, or the like.

Vîmâ-di-câ'tive, a. Tending to vindicate; vindicating.

Vîmâ-di-câ'tivity, n. One who vindicates; one who justi-

ifies, maintains, or defends.

Vîmâ-di-co-to-ry (50), a. 1. Tending to vindicate; jus-

tificatory. 2. Inflicting punishment; avenging; pu-

ishment.

Vîmâ-dîc'tive, a. [From Lat. vindicta, revenge, punishment. Cf. VINDICATIVE.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

Vîmâ-dîc'tive-ly, adv. In a vindicative manner; revenge-

fully.

Vîmâ-dîc'tive-ness, n. Revengeful temper; revengeful.

Vîn, n. [Lat. vinum, wine, grapes, vîna, a vine, from vînes, belonging to vinum.] (Bot.) (a) The plant from which wine is made: the woody, climbing plant, that produces grapes. (b.) Hence, a climbing or trailing plant; a creeper.

Vîn-câ-dres'er, n. One who cultivates vines.

Vîn-câ'fret'ter, n. A small insect that injures vines; an aphid.

Vîn-câ'gar, n. [Fr. vinaigre, fr. vin, Lat. vinum, wine, and agric, fr. agrum, a grain.] A liquid substance produced in grapes or in wine, of the vine for the season. 2. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.

Vîn-câ'ger, n. One who gathers the vintage.


Vîn'y, a. 1. Belonging to vines; producing grapes. 2. Abounding in vines.

Vîn'ol, n. [Fr. vîole, fr. viola, L. vîtila.] 1. (Mus.) A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger.

Vîn'olà, n. [See supra.] (Mus.) An instrument resembling the violin, but somewhat larger, and with compass of twelve notes below being violated.

Vîn'ol-â-ble, a. [Lat. violabilis. See VIOLATE.] Capa-

ble of being violated.

Vîn'ol-lès'coûs, a. [Lat. violaceus, fr. viola, a violet.] Resembling violets in color.
VIO-łātē, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VIOLATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VIOLATING.] [Lat. violare, violatum, fr. eis, strength, force, to violate; a violation; to injure; to injure. 2. To do violence to, as to any thing that should be held sacred or respected. 3. To commit rape on; to ravish.]

SNe. — To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; defile; debauch.

Vio-lāt'ión, n. 1. Act of violating, or state of being violated; interruption, as of sleep or peace. 2. Infringement, or non-observation of law. 3. Profanation, or contemptuous treatment of sacred things. 4. Ravishment; rape.

Vio-lāt'tive, a. Violating, or tending to violate.

Vio-le'tor, n. 1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs. 2. One who infringes or transgresses. 3. One who profanes, or treats with irreverence. 4. One who debauches others.

Vio-lence, n. [Lat. violenta.] 1. Quality of being violent; highly excited action, whether physical or moral. 2. Injury done to that which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; unjust force. 3. Ravishment; rape.

Syn. — Vehementness; outrage; fierceness; eagerness; violation; infraction; infringement; transgression; oppression.

Vio-len'ta, n. [Lat. violentus, violent, fierce. See VIOLENT, fr. VIOLENTUS, strong.] Moving with activity; with physical strength; excited by strong feeling or passion. 2. Committing outrage; breaking law or right. 3. Produced or effected by force.

Syn. — Force; vehemence; outrageousness; boisterousness; turbulence; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme; unnatural; abnormal.

Vio-lent, a. In a violent manner; fiercely.

Vio-lēt, n. [Lat. viola, a violet.] 1. (Bot.) A plant and flower of many species. They are generally low, herbaceous plants, and the flowers of many of the species are of some shade of blue. 2. The color seen in a violet, being one of the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum.

Syn. — Combined.

Vio-lēt, a. Dark blue, inclining to red; red and blue.

Vio-lir. n. [Sp. viole, viol, viol.] (Mus.) An instrument with four 
strings, played with a bow; a fiddle.


Vio-lon, n. A player on the viol; a violinist.

Vio-lon-cełl, n. One who plays on the violoncello.

Vio-lon-cełl(ê)lo, vio-lon-chêlo or vio-lon-sêlo, n. [It. dim. of violoncèlo, a bass-viol.] (Mus.) A bass-viol of four strings, or a bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin.

Vio-lo'ne, vio-lo-ne, vio-lo-ne. n. [It. viólena, augm. of vióla, a viol.] (Mus.) The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello.

Viper, n. [Lat. vipera, prob. contr. from vīpēr, from vīpēre, from vīpēre, alive, and parere, to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young.] 1. (Zoöl.) One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes. 2. Hence, a malignant person.

Verp-éne, a. Of, or pertaining to, a viper, or to vipers.

Verp-éns, a. Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

Ver-rēgo', n. pl. Ver-rē-goès. [Lat. vīrāgo, from vir, a man.] 1. A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior. 2. Hence, a bold, impudent, or impudent man; a wren; a meanness.

Ver-rē-lây, n. [Fr. virel, from virer, to turn, and lai, a song, a lay, q. v.] An ancient French song or short poem, wholly in two rhythms, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Ver-rēs'cent, a. [Lat. virens, p. pr. of virescere, to grow green, inchoative form of virere, to be green.] Slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish.

Ver-rēgin, n. [Lat. vīrāginis, fr. vīrāgis, a twigs, rod.] (Bot.) Having the shape of a rod or wand.

Ver-rēgin, n. (18.) [Lat. vīrō, virgins, from virēre, to be green, to flourish.] A female of unspeakable purity; she who shone with the light of chastity; and modesty. See VIRGO.

Ver-rēgin, a. 1. Chaste; pure; undefiled; fresh; new; 2. Becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty.

Vir-gīn-al, a. [Probably so called from being used by young girls, or virgins. ] (Mus.) An instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet, but having a rectangular form, like the small piano-forte.

Vir-gīn-t'y, n. The quality of a virgin; maidenhood.

Vir-go, n. [Lat. a virgin.] (Astron.) 1. A sign of the zodiac which enters about the 21st of August. 2. A constellation of the zodiac, now occupying chiefly the sign Libra.

Vir-gīs'cence, n. State or quality of being virginal.

Vir-gīs'cent, a. [Bot.] Slightly green; greenish.

Vir-id-i'ty, n. [Lat. viriditas, from viridis, green, fr. viridis, virere, to be green.] Greenness; verdure.

Virile, or Vir'i-c. [Lat. virilis, from vir, a man.] 1. Of, or pertaining to a man, in the eminence of the word (not to man, in the sense of the human race); belonging to the male sex. 2. Masculine.

Vir-i'ty, n. (It. virtù, virtue, from Lat. virtus. See VIRTUE.) 1. A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities, and the like.

Vir-Te'scens, a. [L. virteæscens, from virtus, strength, power.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact.

Vir-tu-al-ly, adv. In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect only.

Vir-tu'e, n. [Lat. virtus, strength, courage, excellence, virtue, from vir, a man.] 1. Active quality or power; strength; force; efficacy. 2. Natural excellence; worth. 3. Moral excellence; virtue. A particular moral excellence. 5. Especially, female chastity; virginity; purity. 6. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Vir-tu-al-ly, adv. In a virtual manner.

Vir-tu-ous, a. [See VIRTUE.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting virtue. 2. Showing moral virtue or excellence; excellent; good; blameless; morally right; righteous. 3. Chaste; pure; — applied to women.

Vir-tu-ous-ly, adv. In a virtuous manner.

Vir-tu-ous-ness, n. State or character of being virtuous.

Vir-ul'ence, n. 1. Quality of being virulent; in-fectious; acrid; injurious activity; putrescence; Acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity.

Syn. — Malignancy; acrimony; bitterness; rancor; venom; spleen.

Vir-u-len'ta, n. [Lat. virulentus, from virus, q. v.] 1. Extremely poisonous or venemous; very active in doing injury. 2. Very bitter in enmity.

Syn. — Malignant; venemous; poisonous; rancorous; bit- ter; spiteful.

Vir-u-lent-ly, adv. In a virulent manner.

Vir-us, n. [Lat. a slimy liquid, a poisonous liquid, poison.] 1. (Med.) (a) Contagious or poisonous matter, as of spoiled ulcers, the putrescent matter. (b) The special contagion of a disease. 2. Hence, the spirit, aim, or drift of any thing injurious, especially any thing of a moral nature.

Vit, n. [Lat. vitus, life; power.

Vis-in-tertia, a. The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or in velocity. 2. Insensitiveness; insensibility. 3. Vish morbus (Meckh.), dead force; forces doing no work, but only producing pressure. —Vis viris (Meckh.), dead force; a force set against resistance, or doing work, in distinction from vis morbus, or dead force.

Vis'gä, n. [Fr.] An official indemnance on a passport; a visé. See VIÑE.

Vis'n, v. t. 1. To endorse, after examination, with the word ècë, as a passport; to visé.

Vis'nge (45), n. [L. Lat. visagium, from Lat. visus, a seeing, a look, from videre, visum, to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person, or of other animals; chiefly applied to human beings.

Vis'nge'd, a. Having a visage or countenance.

Vis'vèrs, n. pl. vi'svèrs. [Fr., opposite, face to face.] 1. One who, or that which, faces another face to face, or another. 2. A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

Vis've-ră, n. pl. of viscre. [Lat.] (Anat.) The contents of the stomach, cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen; but especially those of the abdomen; bowels.

Vic'er-al, a. Of, or pertaining to, the vicerex.
VISCER-É-RE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VISCERATED; p. pr. & vb. n. VISCERATING.] To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate; to disembowel; to denude of the internal organs.

VISCID, a. [Lat. viscidus, from Lat. viscum, the mistletoe, bird-lime made from the berries of the mistletoe.] Stickling or adhering, and having aropy or glutinous consistency.

SYN.—Glutinous; adhesive; sticky; tenacious.

VISCID-ITÉ, n. 1. Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness. 2. That which is viscid; glutinous concretion.

VISCÉO-CRITÉ, n. [L. viscosatus.] Quality of being viscid; viscidity. 

VISCOUNT, v. f. count.] n. [O. Fr. viscent, vicecomte, viceconte, L. vicecomes, fr. Lat. vice, q. v., and comes, a companion, count.] 1. (O. Eng. Law.) An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl. 2. A nobleman next in rank below an earl; also, his degree or title of nobility. [Eng.]

VISCOUNT (vúk'cout'nt), n. The lady of a viscount; a viscountess of the fourth order. [viscount.]

VISCOUNTY (vúk'cout'ni), n. The quality and office of a viscount. See VISCOUNT.

VISCIDUS, a. [Lat. viscosus, from viscum, bird-lime. See VISCID.] Adhesive or sticky, and having a ropey or glutinous consistency.

SYN.—Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

VISCIVUS, n. p. pl. VISCIVUS-É-KÁ. [L. (Anat.)] One of the organs contained in the great cavities of the body; any one of the contents of the cranium, thorax, or abdomen; the parts of the body in the chest.

VISCÉD, v. [L. viscidus.] n. A viscid, sticky, or viscid substance. 1. (Arch.) A spiral staircase, the steps of which wind round a shaft or pillar or shaft. 2. (Obs.) An instrument for gripping and holding things, closed by a viscid matter. See VISCID.

Visé (víz), n. [Fr. vise, a screw, vise. O. Fr. vis, Pr. vise, winding-stair.]

VISÉDE, t. [imp. & p. p. VISÉDO; p. pr. & vb. n. VISÉSON.] To examine and incise, as a passport; to see. 

VISÉL-BILLÉ-ITÉ, n. [Lat. vialis.] State or quality of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility.

VISÉL-LE, a. [Lat. visibilis, fr. visere, visum, to see.] 1. Perceivable by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; in view. 2. Noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous.

VISÉL-BLE-NESS, n. State or quality of being visible; visibility.

VISÉL-ILY, adv. In a visible manner; noticeably; appa- rently; clearly.

VISON (vif'on), n. [Lat. visionis, fr. visere, visum, to see.] 1. Act of seeing external objects; actual sight. 2. Faculty of seeing; sight. 3. That which is seen; an object of sight. 4. Especially, that which is seen otherwise than by the natural eye; an instrument; a spectacles. 5. Hence, something imaginary; a creation of fancy.

VISION (vif'shan), n. t. [imp. & p. p. VISIONED; p. pr. & vb. n. VISIONING.] To see in vision; to dream. 

VISON-NE-RY (vif'nu-re), a. 1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie. 2. Existing in imagination only; having no solid foundation.

SYN.—Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See FANCIFUL.

VISION-AR-Y (vif'ar-e), n. 1. One whose imagination is overactive. 2. One who forms impracticable schemes.

VIT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VISITED; p. pr. & vb. n. VISITING.] [Fr. visiter, It. & Lat. visitare, from Lat. visere, to see.] 1. To visit, go or come to see; to attend. 2. Hence, specifically, to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; to examine. 3. Hence, chiefly in Scripture, language, to come to the purpose of entertaining, rewarding, comforting, or the like; to appear before or judge.

SYN.—Salutations; [salutations.]

VIT, v. i. To keep up the interchange of civilities and visitations; to keep up a correspondence; to see a person; or quality of being visible; the quality of being capable of conversion into glass.

VITRÉE, a. [From Lat. vitrum, glass.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VITRÉE, a. [Lat. vitrum, glass.] Capable of being converted into glass by heat.

VITRÉE-É-RE, n. [Lat. vitrum, glass, and facere, to make.] The manufacture of glass and pottery.
Vitrifiable, a. Capable of being vitrified, or converted into glass.
Vitrification, n. Vitrification.
Vitriform, a. [Lat. vitriform, glass, and forma, form.] Having the appearance of glass; resembling glass.
Vitrify, v. i. To become glass; to be converted into glass.
Vitriol, n. Lat. vitriolum, from Lat. vitrum, glass, from its crystalline form, or its translucency, or perhaps from its color. (Chem.) A soluble sulphate of either of the metals.
Vitriolic acid, sulphuric, or vitriolic acid—popularly so called, because, like oil, when poured from one vessel into another, it makes no noise.
Vitriol, n. Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it.
Vitriolic Acid (Chem.), sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol.
Vitulin, a. [Lat. vitulinus, from vitulus, a calf.] Of, or pertaining to, a calf, or calf toveal.
Vituperative, a. [L. vituperare, vituperatum, from vitium, fault, to praise.] To find fault with; to overwhelm with abuse; to censure.
Vituperation, n. Act of vituperation; abuse; severe censure; blame.
Vituperative, a. Uttering or writing censure; abusive.
Vitviceius, n. [Lat. vivax, vivaceus, fr. vivere, to live.] Sprightly in temper or conduct.
Syn.—Sprightly; active; animated; sportive; gay; merry; jovial; light-hearted.
Vitviceiousness, n. 1. Life; spiritedness. 2. Sprightliness.
Vitviceity, n. Lines of temper or behavior; air or deportment.
Syn.—Liveliness: gayety; animation; sprightliness. See Liveliness.
Viveando (vee-von-do), a. [Fr. See VIAND.] A living eater, or gourmand.
Vive-vi-tum, n. [Lat. vivarium, fr. vivus, belonging to living creatures; fr. vivus, alive, living, fr. vivere, to live.] A place artificially arranged for breeding and rearing living animals.
Vivid, a. [Lat. vitulus, fr. vivere, to live.] 1. True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated. 2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors; lively.
Syn.—Clear; lucid; bright; strong; striking; lively; quick; sprightly; spirited; active.
Vividly, adv. 1. In a vivid manner; with life. 2. With brightness; in bright colors. 3. With animated exhibition to the mind.
Vividness, n. 1. Quality of being vivid; life; sprightliness. 2. Strength of coloring; brightness.
Viviel, a. [Lat. vivies, from vivus, alive, and vivi, to make.] Facere, to make.] Giving life; revivifying; reviving.
Vivil-seliac, n. [Lat. vivificare, vivificatum. See vivum.] To give life to; to animate; to revive; to recover; to vivify.
Vivification, n. Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified; restoration of life; revival.
Vivificative, a. Able to vivify, animate, or give life.
Vivific, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VIVIFIED; p. pr. & vb. n. VIVIFYING. See VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to quicken; to animate.
Vivificar, v. t. [Lat. vivificatus, fr. vivus, alive, and parere, to bear, to bring forth.] Producing young in a living state, as all mammals.
Vivification, n. From Lat. vivus, alive, and sectio, a cutting, from secare, section, to cut.] The dissection of an animal while alive, for the purpose of making physiological investigations.
Vixen-ly, adv. Having the qualities of a vixen.
Vizheer (vizer), or Vizljer, n. [Ar. vezir, vezir, prince, chief of the army, or the commander-in-chief of the army, or bearer. A councilor of state; a high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries. Grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.
Vocable (vois), n. [Lat. vocabilum, fr. vocare, to call, fr. voces, a voice, a word.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or group of sounds, without regard, however, to their meaning.
Vocabularian, n. [Lat. vocabularium, vocabularius. See supra.] 1. A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained. 2. Sum or stock of words employed or used.
Vocal, a. [Lat. vocalis, fr. voz, voice, voice.] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. 3. Of, or pertaining to, a vowel or voice-sound; — also, spoken with, to, or by means of the voice; resonant; sonant; — said of certain articulate sounds.
Vocal chord, or cords (Anat.), two thick and strong fibrous bands in the larynx, covered externally by a thin and delicate mucous membrane, and especially connected with the formation of sound. — Vocal music, music made by the voice, in distinction from instrumental music.
Vocalize, n. [From Lat. vocalis (see litera), a vowel.] Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds.
Vocalist, n. A singer, or vocal musician, as opposed to an instrumental performer.
Vocality, n. Quality of being vocal; utterableness; resonableness.
Vocalize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VOCALIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. VOCALIZING.] 1. To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant. 2. To practice singing on the vowel sounds.
Vocally, adv. 1. In a vocal manner; with voice; orally. 2. In words; verbally.
Vocalization, n. [Lat. vocabio, from vocare, to call, from vox, voice, voice.] 1. Calling; sing; especially, designation to a particular state or profession. 2. Hence, destined or appropriate employment. 3. (Theol.) The bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation.
Syn.—Calling; trade; profession; occupation; designation; destination.
Vocative, a. [Lat. vocativo, fr. vocare, to call.] Relating to, or used in, calling or address; — said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed.
Vocative, n. [Gram.] The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.
Vociferate, v. i. [Lat. vociferare, vociferari, vociferatum, from vox, voice, voice, and ferre, to bear.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim.
Syn.—To exclaim; bellow; bawl; roar; hoot; clamor.
Vociferation, n. Act of vociferating; a violent outcry.
Syn.—Exclamation; clamor; bellowing.
Vociferous, a. Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.
Vocal, n. [Lat. vocula, dim. of vox, voice.] A faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing p, t, or k.
Vogue (vög), n. [From O. H. Ger. voggen, for waggon, M. H. Ger. waggon, to move.] Temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception; — used now exclusively as part of the phrase in vogue.
Voix, n. [Lat. vox, voices, allied to Gr. φωνή.] 1. Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth; utterance; hence, the tone or sound emitted by any thing, sometimes, intimated quality of utterance, as distinguished from mere breath sound. 2. Mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound, distinguished by its quality or quantity of tone. 3. Language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion. 4. Opinion or choice expressed; a vote. 5. Command; precept; — chiefly in scriptural language. A particular form of a verb, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated.
Active voice (Gram.), that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action expressed by it. — Middle voice, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action, or of the object of the action, that is, as performing some act or to upon himself. Passive voice, that form of the verb by which its subject is represented as the agent or doer of the action, or of the object of the action.
Voice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VOICED (vois); p. pr. & vb. n. VOICING.] To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of.
Voiceless, a. Having no voice, utterance, or vote.

Void, a. [Fr. void, volé, volez, vole, volez, vole, volé, volé, fr. Lat. velut, velutum, pl. velutae, velutam, first trans. appr. vold.] 1. Vacant; not occupied. 2. Being without; destitute; free. 3. Having no incumbent; unoccupied. 4. Having no legal or binding force; null; not sufficient to produce its effects. Unavailing; unhallowed; vain.

Syn. — Empty; devoid; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied.

Void, n. An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness.

Voil'd, a. [imp. & p. p. VOILED; p. pr. & vb. n. VOILDING.] 1. To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to leave. 2. To throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate. 3. To render of no validity or effect; to vacate; to nullify; to make void; to annul.

Voil'a-ble, a. 1. Capable of being voided or evacuated. 2. (Law) Capable of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force; capable of being avoided.

Voil'ed, n. 1. Being or having, or that which, voids, voids, empties, vacates, or annuls. 2. A tray, or basket used to receive or convey that which is voided or cleared away from a given place.

Voil'dness, n. State or quality of being void; emptiness; voidness; nullity; inefficacy.

Voilant, n. [Lat. volans, p. pr. of volare, to fly.] 1. Passing through the air upon wings, or as if upon wings; flying. 2. A bird, a fowl, a flight, or a spacious expanse of sky or current. 3. Nimble; light and quick; active; rapid.

Voil'a-tile, n. [Lat. volatile, from volare, to fly.] 1. Capable of being voided, or of being voided out of the air. 2. Light; gaudy; full of spirit; airy, hence airy; light in weight; air; change.

Voil'a-tile-ness, n. 1. Quality of being volatile; disposable.

Voil'a-til-ly, adv. Position to exhale or evaporate. 2. Great spriitiveness; mutability.

Syn. — Lightness; giddiness; liveliness; levity; fleshlessness. See Levity.

Voil'a-til-za'tion, n. Act or process of volatilizing, or rendering volatile.

Voil'a-til-ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. VOLATILIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. VOLATILIZING.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate.

Voil'a-tion, n. 1. The act of voiding, or pertaining to, a volcano, or to volcanoes. 2. Produced by a volcano. 3. Changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

Voil'an-ist, n. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. 2. One who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

Vol-cā'no, n.; pl. VOL-cā'NOES. [From Lat. Vulcānus, Vulcan, the god of fire; Vīc. vulcano, vulcano, a burning mountain, or a mountain of fire, both from Vulx, stem, sulphurous, gaseous, and the like, are elected.

Volé, n. [Fr. volé, from voler, to steal, to steal away; to rob, abbrev. from Lat. involvere, to fly at, to seize.] 1. A theft; the theft; the thefts. 2. (Zoöl.) An animal of the rat or mouse kind.

Volèe (vo'I), n. [Fr. a flight, from voler, Lat. volare, to fly.] (Mus.) A rapid flight of notes.

Vol'lation (vol'la'shun), n. [L. Volātillō, from Lat. volo, velle, to will, to be willing, alluded to Gr. βολή, βολόω, βολόω. Cf. Will.] 1. Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will. 2. Power of willing or determining.

Syn. — Will. — Will: choice; preference; determination; purpose. — Choice is Anglo-Saxon, and volition Latin. The former is the familiar, and the latter the scientific term for the same thing. Preference, in the sense of an "elective preference," when we have "made up our minds," as we say a thing, 1. c., have a set of things to choose from, is called a "voluntary volition." When we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an "actuated," or evoked, or imperative, volition. When an individual, or settled state of choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a "planned" or "volitional." We often speak of the "voluntary" tendencies or "voluntary" impulses, of a given action to call forth a series of actions that call forth this volitional volition; when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an "actuated," or evoked, or imperative, volition. When an individual, or settled state of choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a "planned" or "voluntary." When a man makes his will, or another, his will, or its own accord; spontaneous. 3. Done by design or intention; purpose; intended; intended. Subject to the will; regulated by the will. 5. Endowed with the power of willing, or the power to act according to the will.

Vol'ley, n. pl. VOL'LEYs. [Fr. volée, a flight, a volley, or discharge of several guns, from voler, to fly.] 1. A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once. 2. A group of many things at once. 3. A group of persons.


Vol'tić, a. Pertaining to, originated by, or named in honor of, Volta, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action, and establish

Vol'ṭa'siam (vo-I-tas-i-am), n. That form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between different metals and different liquids; also, the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity; also called galvanism.

Vol'hever (vol-he-ver), v. t. [from Lat. volueri, to will; voluit, he willed.] 1. A leaper, or vaulter. 2. A light infantry soldier, in distinction from a grenadier.

Vol'ū-bi'tly, n. [Lat. volubilitas.] State or quality of being voluble; as, (a.) Atness to roll. (b.) Act of rolling. (c.) Fluency of speech.

Vol'ū-ble, a. [Lat. volubilis, from volvere, volutum, to roll, to turn round.] 1. Easily rolling or turning; rotating; apt to roll. 2. Moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent.

Vol'ū-bly, adv. In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner.

Vol'ū-num (vo-I-um), n. [from Lat. volvere, to roll, to roll up, hence a roll of writing, a book, volume, fr. volvere, volutum, to roll.] 1. A roll; a scroll. [Obs.] 2. Hence, a book; a tome; especially, that part of an extended essay which is not numbered.

Vol'me, n. [in the sense of a rounded, or swelling form; a contortion; a whirl. 4. Dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, and the like. 5. (Mus.) Power, fullness, quantity, or the number of voices or tone.

Vol'met'rie, a. [From Eng. volume, and Gr. κεραφ, a measure.] (Analytical Chem.) Performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of re-agents.

Vol'ū-mi-no'us, a. 1. Consisting of many coils or complications. 2. Consisting of many volumes or books. 3. Having written much, or made many volumes; copious; or abundant.

Vol'ū-mi-no'us-ly, adv. In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously.

Vol'ū-mi-no'us-ness, n. State or quality of being voluminous.

Vol'un-ta-ri-ly, adv. In a voluntary manner; in the exercise of volition; spontaneously.

Vol'un-tan-ri'ness, n. State or quality of being voluntarily, or spontaneity.

Vol'un-tar-y (vo-I-un-tar-y), a. (Law) 44. a. [Lat. voluntarius, fr. voluntas, will, choice, fr. volens, p. pr. of volere, velle, to will.] 1. Proceeding from the will; produced in or by an act of choice. 2. Informed consent; consent given freely by the will of another; of his own accord; spontaneous. 3. Done by design or intention; purpose; intended. 4. Subject to the will; regulated by the will. 5. Endowed with the power of willing, or the power to act according to the will.

Vol'un-teer (vo-I-un-teer), n. (Mus.) A piece played by a musician often extemporarily, according to his fancy; now generally used to indicate the organ-playing at the opening of church service.

Vol'un-teer', n. 1. One who enters into any service of his own will. 2. (Mil.) One who enters into service voluntarily, but when in service is subjected to discipline and regulations like other soldiers. 3. (Law.) One to whom a conveyance is made without valuable consideration.

Vol-un-teer', v. t. Entering into service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

Vol'ū-pri-a-tus, a. [Lat. voluptarius, from volupta, pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care.

Syn. — Sensual; repulsive.

Vol'un-ted, a. Addicted to, or aching for, pleasure.

Vol'u-pri'o-us, a. [Lat. voluptuosus, from voluptus, pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care.

Vol'ū-te'er', v. t. Entering into service of one's own free will, without solicitation or compulsion.

Vol'ū-pri'a-tus, a. [Lat. voluptarius, from volupta, pleasure.] A voluptuous person; one who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care.

5, e, & a, long; e, & c, short; ear, far, ask, all, what; ere, vgl, term; pique, firm; sör, or, dog, wolf.
Vo-lúpt'u-oús-ly, adv. In a voluptuous manner; with sensual pleasure; luxuriously.

Vo-lúpt'u-oús-ness, n. State or quality of being voluptuous; luxury.

Vo-lú-té, n. [From Lat. volvere, volutum, to roll.] An art form or style, of spiral scrolls, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.

Vón'it-ed, n. [Lat. fr. vomere, to throw up, vomit forth.] (Med.) An abscess in the lungs. (b) An abscess in other parts of the body.

Vón'it, v. t. [imp. & p. p. vomited; p. pr. & vb. n. vomiting.] [Lat. vomere, vomitum, and v. intens. vomitare, allied to Gr. ἔχομαι, Skr. vomati, Lith. vėminti.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew.

Vón'it, v. i. 1. To throw up; to disgorge; to puke; to vomit. 2. Hence, to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emote; to vomit.

Vón'it, n. [Lat. vomitus, fr. vomer, vomitum.] 1. The matter ejected from the stomach. 2. (Med.) An emetic.

Vom-i'tion (vóm'i-shən), n. Act or power of vomiting.

Vom'i-tive, a. Causing the ejection of matter from the stomach; emetic.

Vó'tnil, n. (wó't-nil), n. [Sp., from Lat. vomis. See vomitory, n. (Med.)] The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the black vomit.

Vón'ti'ry, v. t. Procurating vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; vomiting.

Vón'ti'ry, n. 1. An emetic; a vomit. 2. A principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheater.

Vó'tl'éi'ous, a. [Lat. vorax, voracious, from vorare, to devour.] Greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow.

Vow'nel, a. Of, pertaining to, or vocal; vocal.

Vow'nel-ed, a. Furnished with vowels.

Vow'er, n. One who makes a vow.

Voy-a'ge (voy-aj), n. [Fr. voyage, O. Fr. voyege, voya'ge, voyaj, L. Lat. viaticum, fr. Lat. viaticum, traveling-money, provision for a journey, fr. viaticus, belonging to a road or journey. Originally a passage on the way; a journey in general; but now chiefly confined to a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country, to another; especially, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

Voy'age (voy-aj), n. [F. voyage, voyager.] As a in the unaccented termination often sinks, in pronunciation, into the sound of short i (See Prn. of Pron. which and whose) and is not syllabled. In the present word ends with the same sound, the vowel of the termination is apt to be omitted, and the word is pronounced voy, as in voyage; also, the word is syllabled, though, seeming to it a dissyllabic, say voy-ay.

Voy'a'ge (voy-aj), n. [imp. & p. p. voyaged; p. pr. & vb. n. voyaging.] To take a voyage or journey; especially, to sail or pass by water.

Voy'aj'er (voy-aj-er), n. [Fr. voyager, to travel; see supra.] A traveler;—the Canadian name of a class of men employed by the fur companies, &c., in transporting goods by the rivers and lakes; also, a man, to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

Vul-cán-ian, a. Of, pertaining to, or works in iron or other metals.

Vul-can-ist, n. A volcanist. See VOLCANIST.

Vul-can-i-zi'tion, n. The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur.

Vul-can-i-zi'za'd, a. [imp. & p. p. vulcanized; p. pr. & vb. n. vulcanizing.] To change the properties of, as caoutchouc, or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization.

Vul-car, a. [Lat. vulgarius, from vulgus, the multitude, the common people.] 1. Of, pertaining to, the mass or multitude of people; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, in general use; vernacular. 2. Usually related to the common people; pertaining to common life; plebeian; hence, sometimes of little or no value. 3. Hence, lacking cultivation or refinement; rustic; boorish; also, offensive to good taste, refined fumes, or delicacy.

Vulgar (Arith.), a fraction expressed by a numerator and denominator; a common fraction; thus, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Vul'gar, a. The common people.

food, foot; ērn, rye, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ěm, ět; ag; exist; linger, link; this;
VULGARISM 806 WAGGER

Vulgar-ism, n. 1. Grossness of manners; vulgarity.

Vulgar-ity, n. 1. Quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society. 2. Grossness or coarseness of manners or language.


Vulgar-ly, adv. 1. In a vulgar manner; in the ordinary manner among the common people; commonly.

Vulgar-ity, n. 1. See Vul-gar-ly.


Vulgar (vul-gar), n. [From Lat. vulgatus, usual, common, p. p. of vulgarare, to make general or common, fr. vulgus, the multitude.] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures;—so called from its common use in the Latin church.

Vulgarate, n. Of, or pertaining to, the Old Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vul-ner-a-bil-ite of vuln-er-able, n. [Lat. vulnerabilis, from vulnerare, to wound.] 1. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of external injuries. 2. LIABLE to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable.

W.

W (double b), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its written form and its name from the repetition of a V, this being the form of the Roman capital letter V. In English, it forms the double office of a consonant and a vowel, being a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables, as in wear, morning, and a vowel at the end of syllables, as in music, cow; but it never occurs at the end of a syllable except when united to another vowel. See Principles of Pronunciation §§ 100–103.

Wabble (wōb’l), v.t. [Prov. Ger. wabbeln, the same as wabbel, wabbel, wackeln, wackeln.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other; to vacillate;—said of a turning or whirling body.

Wabble, n. A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unsteadily hung.

Wack’e, n. [Ger. wacke, gruvazucke, O. H. W. vagzucke.] A rock nearly allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety.

Wack’y, n. A kind of stone, a flint, a pebble. (Groat.)

Wad (wōd), n. [D. & Ger. wad, allied to A.-S. word, garment, clothing, wecd, O. H. G. wad, garment.] 1. A little mass, turf, or bundle, as of hay or tow. 2. Especially, a little mass of some soft or flexible material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it closely to the ball, for keeping the powder and shot close; hence a soft mass of some loose fibrous substance, used for various purposes, as for stopping an aperture.

Wad (wōd), n. [imp. & p. p. wadded; p. pr. & vb. n. wadding.] 1. To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding. 2. To insert or crowd a wad into.

Wad (wōd), n. [Min.] An earthy oxide of manganese;—sawd, sometimes applied also to plumago or blacklead.

Wadding (wōd’ing), n. [See WAD, supra.] 1. A wad, or the material for wads. 2. A kind of soft stuff of loose texture, used for stuffing garments;—sawd, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

Wad’dle (wōdl’dl), v.t. [imp. & p. p. wadded; p. pr. & vb. n. wadding.] [A.-S. wadduan, keil, cead, O. H. G. wadatan, allied to Lat. vadere, to go, walk.] 1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, sand, &c. 2. To move or pass with difficulty or labor.

Wade across, across by walking in or through a liquid, or other yielding substance.

Wadder, n. 1. One who, or that which, wades. 2. (Or-nith.) One of an order of long-legged birds that wade in the water for food.

Wady (wō’d), n. [Ar. wadit, a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] The channel of a water-course, which is dry, except in the rainy season.

Wäffer, n. [From L. Ger. & D. waefel. See WAFFLE.] 1. A thin cake or leaf of flour and other ingredients. 2. A thin leaf-like bread, used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist. 3. A thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters, &c.

Wäffer, v.t. [imp. & p. p. waftered; p. pr. & vb. n. waffering.] To seal or close with a wafer.

Wäffer (wōffl), v.t. [See v. Ger. wafferf, L. Ger. & D. waafel. See WAFFER.] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

Waff (wōf), v.t. [imp. & p. p. waffed; p. pr. & vb. n. waffeting.] [A.-S. wegan, weegan, weigen, to carry, move, wag, Goth. wynjan, waegan.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to cause to vibrate as a part of the body.

Wage, v.t. 1. To move one way and the other; to be swollen to the verge. 2. To be in action or motion; to move; to stir.

Wag, n. [From the verb.] A man full of sport and humor; a ludicrous fellow; a humorist; a wit.

Wago, v.t. [imp. & p. p. waged; p. pr. & vb. n. wagging.] [O. Fr. wager, gager, to pledge, promise, N. Fr. gager, to wager, lay, bet, fr. O. Fr. wagge, gage, guarantee, engagement, L. Lat. videbar, cadium, gaudium, from Gotth. wadit, A.-S. wead, weal, a pledge, promise.] 1. To pledge; to hazard the event of a contest; to stake; to bet; to lay; to wager. 2. To expose one’s self to, as a risk; to venture. 3. To carry on as a war.

Wag, n. [From Goth. wadit, A.-S. wead, weaell, pledge, security, promise.] That for which one labors; stipulated payment for service performed; at present almost solely in the plural.

Wag.—Hire; reward; stipend; salary; allowance; pay; compensation; remuneration; fruit.

Wäger, n. [See supra.] 1. Something deposited or hazarded, on the event of a contest or some unsetted question; a bet; a stake; a pledge. 2. That on which bets are laid.

Wager of battle (Anc. Law.), the giving of gage or pledge for trying a cause by single combat, formerly allowed in military, civil, and religious causes. Out of the rights of right, where the trial was by champions, the tenant produced his champion, who, by throwing down his gage as a gage or pledge, thus wanted or stipulated himself the champion of the demandant, who, by taking up the gage, accepted the challenge.

Wäger, v.t. [imp. & p. p. waged; p. pr. & vb. n. wagering.] To hazard on the issue of a contest, or
WAGGER, v. i. To make a bet; to lay a wager.

WAGGER-er, n. One who wagers or lays a bet.

WAGGER-y, n. Manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humor; pleasantry.

WAGGER, n. A wag; roguish in merriment of good humor. 2. Done, made, or laid in waggyery or for sport.

SYN. - Sportive; merry; roguish; droll; frolicsome.

WAGGLISH, a. Waggish manner; in sport.

WAGGLISHNESS, n. State or quality of being waggish.

WAGGLING, a. Waggish manner; in sport. 2. To reel or move from side to side; to waddle. 3. For four-wheeled carriage; especially, one used for carrying freight.

SYN. - In the United States, light wagons are used for the conveyance of persons, and for carrying light commodities.

WAG'ON, n. Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAGON, v. t. To take the condition of a wagon; a wagon-driver. 2. (Astron.) A constellation; Urza Major.

WAGTAIL, n. (Omnith.) A small bird, of several species, so named from the incessant motion of its long tail.

WAIL, v. t. To mourn, to lament, to weep. 2. (Eng. Law.) Goods found of which the owner is not known. 2. Hence, any thing found, or without an owner; that which came along, as it were, by chance.

WAII, v. t. (Imp. & p. p. WAITED.) To lament; to bewail; to grieve over.

WAII, v. i. To express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep.

WAII, n. (A.-S. wean, werek, wigan. See WAGON.) 1. A carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels; a wagon. 2. (Astron.) A constellation; Urza Major.

WAII-ROPe, n. A rope for binding a load on a wagon; a cart- rope.

WAII-scotCH, n. [O. D. waechge-schet, N. D. weagen-schet, a clashboard.] (Arch.) A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, made in panels.

WAII-scotCH, v. t. (Imp. & p. p. WAITED; p. pr. & vb. n. WAITED.) To line or panel with boards or panel-work, or as if with panel-work.

WAII-scotching, n. 1. Act of covering or lining with boards in panel. 2. The material used to wainscot a house, which is used as a whole or in divided parts.

WAII, n. (A.-S. wostin, figure, figure, stature, O. H. Ger. wostin, incrustum, stature, Goth. wustus, from A.-S. wescan, Goth. wessjan, O. H. Ger. woskan, to grow.) 1. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax. 2. Hence, the middle part of other bodies; especially (Naut.), that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and forecastle.

WAII-band, n. The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, pantaloons, or the like, which encompasses the waist. 2. A sash worn by ladies around the waist.

WAII-eloth, n. 1. A cloth or wrapper worn about the waists to keep the clothing of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle.

WAII-ebat (selot, wiskut), n. A short coat or garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; a vest.

SYN. - See vest.

WAII, v. i. (Imp. & p. p. WAITED; p. pr. & vb. n. WAITED.) To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event; to rest in patience. 2. To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

To wait on or upon, (a.) To attend, as a servant. (b.) To go to see: to visit on business or for ceremony. (c.) To follow, as a consequence: to await.

WAII, v. t. To attend; wait; stay.

WAII, v. t. To stay for; to await.

food, foot; arm, rude, pull: cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; luger, llug; this.
WARD

WARDING. [A.S. wærdian, to keep, protect, allied to werian, wergian, to defend; O. H. Ger. werden, gewachen, to guard, see VIGIL.] 1. The act of guarding; watch; guard; guardianship. 2. One who is subjected, as a ward; a ward of the court; a ward of a guardian. 3. The condition of being under guard or guardianship; custody; the condition of a child under a guardian. 4. Means of guarding; one who, or that which, guards; defense; protection; defender; protector. 5. A guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing. 6. One who, or that which, is guarded; as, specifically, (a) A minor or person under the care of a guardian. (b) A certain division of a city, town or city, under the charge of an alderman. (c) A division of a hospital. 7. A projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock.

Syn. - Watch; stronghold; custody; imprisonment; guardianship.

WARDEN (wôrd'ên), n. [See GUARDIAN and supra.] A keeper; a guardian.

WARDEN-ry, n. The office or jurisdiction of a Wardenship.

WARDER, n. 1. One who wards or keeps; a keeper; a guard. 2. A truncheon or staff of command, the throwing down of which was a solemn act of prohibition to all Lower persons.

WARDrobe, n. 1. A room, apartment, or portable closet, where clothes are kept, or wearing apparel is stored. 2. Wearing apparel in general.

WARDROBE (wôrd'ôb), n. A room occupied by the commissioned officers of a war-vest.

WARD-ship, n. 1. Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian; piplage.

WARE, v. t. (Naut.) To wear; to veer. See WEAR.

WARE, n. [A.S. wæru, icel. vara.] Article of merchandise; the sum of articles of a particular kind or class; especially, in the plural; goods; commodities; merchandise. [for goods.

WAREHOUSE, n.; pl. WAREHOUSES. A storehouse.

WAREHOUSE, w. t. [imp. & p. p. WAREHOUSED; p. pr. & vb. n. WAREHOUSING.] To deposit or secrete in a warehouse. 2. To place in the warehouse of the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

WAREHOUSE-MAN, n.; pl. WAREHOUSE-MEN. 1. One who keeps a warehouse. 2. One who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woolen goods. [Engl.

WARES, n.; pl. See WARE.

WAREY (wâ're), adj. Fearful and fain to go, to pass, A.S. fearu.] 1. Military service; war; hostilities. 2. Contest; struggle.

WAR-horse, n. A horse used in war; especially, a strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; a charger.

WAR'LY (wâr'li), adv. In a wary manner; cautiously.

WAR-like, adj. Of or tending to make war; prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

Syn. - Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance; scrupulousness.

WAR-Like, a. Fit for war; disposed for war. 2. Longing, or relating, to war.

Martial; hostile; soldierlike. See MARTIAL.

WAR-LOCK, n. [A.S. wælægo, a beller or breaker of his agreement, word, or pledge, from loga, a flare.] A male witch.

WARM, a. [compar. WARMER; superl. WARMEST.] [A.S. wærm, Goth. warrm, icel. warrm, allied to Skr. guharman, heat, Gr. ὄφθωμ, ὄφθησις, Lat. fervor, O. Lat. formes, warm.] 1. Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold. 2. Subject to heat. 3. Hence, not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, or the like, in spirit or temper. 4. Contumacious; obstinate; sullen. 5. (Paint.) Having yellow or yellow-red for a basis.

Syn. - Ardent; zealous; fervent; glowing; ardor; keen; violent; furious.

WAR'N, v. t. (imp. & p. p. WARNED; p. pr. & vb. n. WARNING.) 1. To communicate a moderate degree of heat to. 2. To make engaged or earnest; to excite interest, ardor, or zeal in. 3. To warn; become moderately heated. 2. To become ardent or animated.

War'm-blood-ed (blûd'îd), a. Having warm blood; applied especially to birds and mammals.

War'm-heart-ed. Possessive; lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty. War'm-ing-pen, n. A pan with a long handle, and a perforated cover, used for warming a bed with ignited coals.

War'mly, adv. 1. In a warm manner. 2. Eagerly; earnestly; ardently.

War'mth, n. 1. State or quality of being warm; gentle heat; a warm feeling; intermediate. 2. Good; earnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm. 4. (Paint.) The glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors, and also from the use of transparent colors, in the process of glazing. Syn. - Zeal; ardor; fervor; fervency; heat; glow; cordiality; animation; excitement; vehemence.

War'n, v. t. (imp. & p. p. WARNED; p. pr. & vb. n. WARNING.) [A.S. warnan, warcean, icel. varna, O. H. Ger. warun, Guammon, allied to Eng. ware, wary, q.v.] 1. To make ware or aware; to give previous information or notice to; to admonish; hence, to notify or summon by authority. 2. To caution against any thing that may prove injurious.
WATER

Water (wot), n. 1. One who waters. Waterfall, n. 1. A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or of a nearly perpendicular: a cascade; a cataract. 2. A kind of female head-dress or arrangement of the long hair at the back of the head.

Waterfowl, n. A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.

Water-gauge, n. An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.

Water-gilding, n. The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold, and then value, and finally burning off the gold. Water-gruel, n. A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance boiled.

Water-line, n. The state or quality of being watery.

Watering-place, n. 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c. 2. A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for the use of water in any way, as bathing, drinking, &c.

Waterish, a. 1. Resembling water; thin; watery. 2. Somewhat watery; moist.

Waterishness, n. State or quality of being waterish; water-lieut., n. 1. The level formed by the surface of still water. 2. A leveling instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line.

Water-lily, n. (Bot.) An aquatic plant, distinguished for its beauty and fragrant, flowers, and large, floating leaves; — applied also to the yellow pond-lily.

Water-line, n. (Naut.) A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water.

Waterlogged, a. (Naut.) Rendered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water.

Waterman, n.; pl. WATERMEN. 1. A man who manages water-craft; a boatman; a ferryman. 2. An attendant on cab-stands, &c., who supplies water to the horses.

Water-meal, n. 1. A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood. 2. A letter, device, &c., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Water-melon, n. (Bot.) A plant, and its pulpy fruit, which abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in color.

Watermill, n. A mill whose machinery is moved by water.

Water-ouzel (ouz'l), n. (Ornith.) An aquatic bird; the dipper.

Water-pot, n. A vessel for holding or conveying water, or for sprinkling water on cloth in bleaching, or on plants, &c.

Water-power, n. 1. The power of water employed to move machinery, &c. 2. A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; a source of power from water; a place where water may be readily used to drive machinery.

Water-privilege, n. The right to use water for mills, or to drive machinery. 2. A stream of water capable of being employed to drive machinery, as for a mill.

Water-proof, a. So firm and compact as not to admit water.

Water-proofing, n. For rendering anything, as cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water.

Water-rain, n. A machine by means of which water is raised by the moment of a stream stronger than the one which is raised; an hydraulic rain.


Water-shed, n. A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

Water-soak, v. t. To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

Water-splout, n. A meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirwind, usually observed over the sea.

Water-tight (aht), a. So tight as to retain or not to admit water, or to suffer it to escape; not leaky.

food, foét; arm, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist, linger, link; this;
WATER-WHEEL

WATER-WHEEL. n. Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water; — called a 
overshot-wheel when the water is applied at the top, and a undershot-wheel when at the bottom, a breast-wheel when at an intermediate point, and a 
turbine-wheel, when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of 
the wheel at the same time.

WATERWORK, n. 1. A hydraulic 
machine; a work, or collection of works, by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes; — chiefly in the plural.

WATER-Y, a. 1. Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid. 2. Hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid. 3. Abounding with water; as, of, or pertaining to water. 4. Of, or pertaining to water; aquatic. — Syn. — Aqueous; humid; watery; damp; dark; cheesy.

WATTLE (wot'tl), n. [A.-S. wecel, wætel, wætel, hurdle, covering, wattle, allied to wite, q. v.] 1. A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle made of such rods. 2. A rail laid to the thatch. 3. The florid exuberance that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish.

WATTLE (wot'tl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WATTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WATTLING.] 1. To bind with twigs. 2. To twist or interweave, as twigs, one with another; to plat. 3. To form of platted twigs.

WAU-L, v. i. [Allied to wail, q. v.] To cry as a cat; to cry, howl, or moan, as a wild beast.

WAVE, n. [A.-S. wæc-, wæg, wæg, cloth, edge, from wigan, A.-S. wegan, to move.] 1. An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid; an undulation. 2. (Physics.) A state of vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or medium, as in the transmission of sound. 3. Water. 4. Inequity of surface. 5. The undulating line or streak of luster on cloth watered and calendered. 6. A waving or undulating motion.

Syn. — Billow; surge; break; inequality; unevenness.

WAVE, v. t. 1. To raise into inequalities of surface. 2. To move one way and the other; to brandish. 3. To swell up to a heaving motion; to toss; to heave. 4. To move in waves.

WAVE, n. [Norm. Fr. weyeuer, to wave or wave, O. Fr. guetter, guesser, to abandon, O. Sw. eyga, wigga, to shun, from wey, way; see, from wig, way; cf. A.-S. wefan, to hesitate, O. H. German gesicht, to look, see, to see, to destroy.] Usually written wainne. To put off; to cast off; to cast away; to reject; to relinquish, as a right, claim, or privilege.

WAVE, w. a. Free from waves; undisturbed; un- 
WAVE'y, n. A little wave; a ripple. (agile.)

WAVE'OF'r, n. An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward, the four cardinal points.

WAVE'r, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WAVED; p. pr. & vb. n. WAVING.] 1. To raise to a heaving motion; to toss; to heave. 2. (War.) To move in waves.

Syn. — To fluctuate; reel; vacillate. See FLUCTUATE.

WAVE'ER, n. One whowaves.

WAX, n. [A.-S. wecc, tecl, tæl. træc, O. H. Ger. wachs, Swae.] 1. A fatty, solid substance, produced by burning animal substances. Wax is not combustible, and can be indefinitely renewed by rubbing their thread. (d.) (Bot.) A wax-like product secreted by certain plants. (e.) (Min.) A substance, found in connection with certain deposits of rock-salt and coal.

WAX, v. t. [imp. WAXED (wækt); p. p. WAXED (wækt); or WAXEN; p. pr. & vb. n. WAXING.] To smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax.

WAX-ED-n, n. 1. To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller. 2. To pass from one state to another; to become.

WAX'EN'NALE, n. A candle made of wax.

WAX'ED'END, n. A thread twisted with a bristle and covered with a chemically treated wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, and the like.

WAVEN (wæ'v'n), a. 1. Made of wax. 2. Resembling wax; hence, soft; yielding. 3. Covered with wax.

WAX'INESS, n. The state of being waxed.

WAX'ING, v. (Orith.) A bird, about six or eight inches long. There are several beautiful species, so named because most of them have small or very minute appendages on the secondaries of the wings, of the color of red sealing-wax.

WAX'WORK (wæ'wark), n. Work made of wax; especially, a figure or figures formed of wax, in imitation of real wax.

WAX'y, a. Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding; pliable.

WAY, n. [A.-S. weor, from wegian, to move; inc. veg, Gœn. vegi, Lat. vegi.] 1. A moving; passage; progression. 2. A road; a route; the path or way of proceeding; the route or path of any kind. 3. Length of space; distance; interval. 4. Course, or direction of motion or progress. 5. Means by which any thing is reached, or any thing is accomplished; device; means. 6. Style; manner; mode; fashion. 7. Regular course; habitual method of life or action. 8. Determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct. 9. (Naut.) (a) Progress. (b.) The timbers on which a ship is launched.

By the way, in passing; apropos; aside, as a thing apart from, though connected with, the main object or subject. — By way of, as for the purpose of; as being in character of. — In the family way, pregnant with child. (Colloq.) — In the way so as to meet, fall in with, obstruct, hinder, and the like. — Out of the way, not to be met with. — Out of the way of, not to be interfered with. (b. Apart; aside; away from the usual or proper course; odd; unusual; wrong. — Right of way (Low), a right of private passage or way of access to another's land. — Under way, to have way (Naut.), to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move. — To-piece way, to redeer; to make room for; to proceed in the presence of another. (b.) To sew or plant the one vigorously. — To make one's way, to advance in life by efforts; to advance successfully. — To make way for; to give room for, or to make a vacancy.

Syn. — Street; highway; road. — Way is generic, denoting any line for passage or conveyance; a highway is literally one raised for the sake of dryness and convenience in travelling; a road is, strictly, a way for horses and equestrians; a street is, etymologically, one by way of, or on the way to, some place or other, and, hence, the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in connection with some particular locality.

WAY'BILL, n. A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or amount of goods transported by it.

WAYFAR'er, n. A traveler; a passenger. [ney.

WAY'FAR-ing, a. Traveling; passing; being on a jour- 
ney. [Low.] — (a.) Traveling with care; — p. p. WAY'FARED; p. pr. & vb. n. WAY'FARING. [From way and lay.] To lie in wait for; especially, to watch insidiously in the way of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay.

WAY'LAY'er, n. One who waylays or lies in wait.

WAY'MARK, n. A mark to guide in traveling.

WAY'SIDE, n. The edge or border of a road or path.

WAY'SITION, n. An intermediate station on a line of travel, especially on a railroad.

WAY'WARD, a. [A.-S. wæwirðlice, wæwirðlicen, wan-

tonly, from weð, wæ, evil, malefic. Likeing one's own 
self; full of oneself; — frivolous.

WAY'WARD-ly, adv. In a wayward manner; perversely.

WAY'WARD-NESS, n. The quality of being wayward.

WAY'WOODE, n. [Pol. & Russ. wysien, fr. Russ. woł, an army, an army; see, Swed. wo, a military force.] In various Slavonic countries; afterward applied to governors of towns or provinces, and also in Russia as a high military title.

WAY'WORK, n. p. p. of WAY, p. p. OR, or OURS; obj. us. SEE 1.] [A.-S. we, Icel. vör, Goth. vois.] 1. and others; a number in whom I am included.

— We is often used by individuals, as authors, editors, and the like, in signifying the presence of egoism and the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun I. The plural style is also in use among kings and other sovereigns.

WEAK, a. [comp. WEAKER; superl. WEAKEST. [A.-

S. wæc, from wæcan, to yield, to toter; Goth. wæcs, Icel. vekr.] 1. Wanting physical strength; as, (a.) Feeble; infirm; sickly; exhausted. (b.) Not able to sustain a

a, 6, e, long: å, ä, ä, short: käre, kä, åsk, all, what; ëre, vell, tirm; pluck, firm; söm, or, d, wolf,
great weight. (c.) Easily broken or separated into pieces; not compact. (d.) Not stiff; pliant; frail; soft. (e.) Easily caused to become weak; feeble. (f.) Of less than the usual strength or spirit. (h.) Lacking ability for an appropriate function or office. 2. Not possessing, or manifesting, mental, moral, or physical strength, vigor, or the like; as, (a.) Feeble of mind; spiritless. (b.) Unwise; injudicious; hence, foolish. (c.) Not having full confidence or conviction. (d.) Not able to resist temptation, urgency, persuasion, or the like. (e.) Not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth. (f.) Wanting in point or vigor of expression. (g.) Not prevail, or effect. not; fail; fail; fail. (h.) Not wailing or having authority or energy; deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation.

**Weak'en (wik'an), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WEAKENED; p. pr. & p. p. WEAKENING.] 1. To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate. 2. To reduce in strength or spirit.**

**Weak'en-er, n.** He who, or that which, weakens.

**Weak'en-ing, n.** A weak or feeble creature.

**Weak'yly, adv.** In a weak manner; feebly; with little strength.

**Weak'y, a.** [compar. WEAKLIER; superl. WEAKLIEST.] Not strong of constitution; infirm.

**Weak'ness, n.** 1. State or quality of being weak; want of physical strength. 2. Want of sprightliness or vigour; languor. 3. Want of steadiness or resolute force. 4. Want of moral force, purpose, or will. 5. Want of judgment; weak trait or characteristic. 6. Defect; failing; fault.

**Weak'n-er, n.** [Eng. weak, O. H. Ger. wela, wela. See WELLA.] A sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness.

**Weak'ened (wek'nd), a.** [A.-S. wæld, wæld, a forest, a wood; the sense here is that this formation occurs in the words or woods of Kent and Sussex.] Geol. Of, or pertaining to, the upper part of the oligocene series.

**Weakth, n.** [Eng. weak, O. H. Ger. welda, welleth, riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land.]

**Weakth'ly, adv.** In a wealthy manner; richly.

**Weakth'ness, n.** State of being wealthy, or rich.

**Welth (wel), n.** [WELTH, WELTH, WELTH-TEST.] Having great wealth, or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent; rich.

**Welth-er, n. t.** [imp. & p. p. WEATHERED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEATHERING.] 1. To expose to the air; to air; to season by exposure to air. 2. (Naut.) To sail to the windward of; to pass between the wind and. 3. Hence, to sustain the trying effect of; to endure; to resist.

**Welth'er-bat'en (-bat'n), a.** Beaten or harassed by the weather; extremely weather-beaten.

**Welth'er-bord, a.** [Naut. (a.) That side of a ship which is toward the wind. 2. (Arch.) A board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath, usually at the ends where there is no cornice.

**Welth'er-board, n. t.** (Arch.) To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain, snow, and the like.

**Welth'er-bound, a.** Delayed by bad weather.

**Welth'er-ock, n.** 1. A vane, or weather-vane; — so called because originally of wood, and liable to change in color, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements.

**Welth'er-ock, n.** Position of a ship to the windward of another; hence, a position of advantage or superiority.

**Welth'er-glass, n.** An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, especially changes of atmospherical pressures, and hence changes of weather.

**Welth'er-mold', n.** (Arch.) A canopy or cornice.

**Welth'er-mold'ing, n.** Nice or doors and windows, to throw off the rain.

**Welth'er-noot, n.** Proof against rough weather.

**Welth'er-wise, a.** Skillful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

**Weave, v. t.** [imp. WOVE; p. p. WOVEN, WOVE; p. pr. & vb. wove, weaving.] 1. To make or form with or as with threads, braid, or the like. 2. To make a web or network. 3. To follow a course indetermined by use or chance. 4. To weave a design; to form a pattern with threads. 5. To plan or contrive. 6. To twist or wind together, as threads or ribbons.

**Wear, v. t.** 1. To endure or suffer to bear; to suffer the consequences of; as, to suffer, consumption, or attrition. 2. To suffer injury by use or time. 3. To be consumed by slow degrees.

**Wear, n.** 1. Act of wearing, or state of being worn; consumption by use. 2. The thing worn; style of dress; the fashion.

**Wear and tear, the loss by wearing, as of machinery in use; injury to which any thing is subject by use, accident, &c.

**Wearn, n.** [A.-S. wer, ares, an enclosure, a fish-pond, the sea, a wave, from waran, werian, to defend, to pro-

**food, foot; ãrm, rye, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; ãm, ãt; ãq; exist; linger, link; this.
pr. & vb. n. weaving.] —A.S. wæfan, Icel. véfa, Goth. wësan; Par. tisser, Gr. ὑπάλληλος, Skr. wop.] 1. to work as a weaver, or by kind, in such a manner as to form a texture; hence, to unite intimately, or by close connection or intermixture. 2. to form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; hence, to form into a fabric; to connect.

Weave, v. i. 1. to practice weaving; to work with a loom. 2. to become woven or interwoven.

Weaver, n. One who weaves. [A.S. wæfan; cf. WIZEN.] Thin; sharp.

Web, n. [A.-S. webb, O. H. Ger. webbe, webbe, giweppe, Icel. véf, vef. See WEAVE.] 1. That which is woven; texture; textile fabric. 2. The texture of very fine silk; a cobweb. 3. An opaque film covering the cornea of the eye. 4. (Ornith.) The membrance which unites the edges of many water-fowls.

Webbing, n. [WEB & vb. WEBBING.] To unite or surround with a web; or, as if with a web; to envelop; to entangle.

Webbed, a. [From WEB.] Having the toes united by a membrane, or web.

Webbing, n. A strong and narrow fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, &c., and for supporting the slats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

-FOOT, n. & pl. WEB-FEET. A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.

-WOODED, a. Having webbed feet; palmiped.

Web, v. t. [IMP. & p. p. WEDDED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEDDING.] 1. To join; to connect; to join in marriage; to unite; to connect indissolubly or strongly.

Wed, v. i. To contract matrimony; to marry.

Wed'ded, a. Of, or pertaining to, wedlock or marriage.

Wedding, n. The ceremony of matrimony; nuptial festivities; marriage; nuptials.

Goldern Wedding, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage when the husband and wife are both living.—Silver Wedding, of the thirty-eighth anniversary. Crystal Wedding, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary. —Yan wedding, the celebration of the tenth anniversary. —Diamond wedding, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary. —Platinum wedding, the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary.

Wedge, n. [A.-S. weic, wildic, Icel. veggr, O. H. Ger. wekt, wegg, wegg.] 1. A piece of metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c. It is one of the mechanical powers. 2. Any thing in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn in such a manner.

Wedge, v. t. [IMP. & p. p. WEDGED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEDGING.] 1. To cleave or separate with a wedge; to rive. 2. To force or drive as a wedge; to force; to thrust in; to press; to proceed in a way. 4. To fix in the manner of a wedge. 5. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

Wed'dock, n. [A.-S. wedde, a pledge, fr. wealh, a pledge, and docgan, to bind.] Marriage; wedlock; wedlock; marriage.

Wednes-day (wens'dé), n. [A.-S. Wiednesdæg, the Wednesday.] 1. The fourth day of the week.

Weed, n. [A.-S. weed, wied, See WEE. v. t.] 1. Any plant that is useless or troublesome. 2. Whatever is unprofitable or troublesome; anything useless.

Weed, v. t. [Weed, n. & vb. Weeding.] 1. To clear; to separate with a wedge; to rive. 2. To force or drive as a wedge; to thrust in; to press; to proceed in a way. 3. To force, as a wedge forces in a way. 4. To fix in the manner of a wedge. 5. To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges.

Wedder, n. One who, or that which, weeds.


Week, n. [A.-S. weoc, twice, wece, Icel. víka, Goth. wiha.] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

Week-long, a. Of any day of the week except the Sabbath or Sunday.

Weekly, a. Pertaining to a week, or to week-days.

2. Happening, or done, once a week; hebdomadal.

Weekly, n. A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once in a week.

Week-day, a. [A.-S. wecday, a non-sabbath; by hebdomadal periods.

Week, v. t. [IMP. & p. p. WEEPED; p. pr. & vb. n. WEEPING.] —A.S. wipan, Goth. wézan, Icel. vípa, S. vén, vén, hope, expectation, opinion, Goth. vína, Icel. vén, vín.] To think; to imagine; to fancy. [Obs. or arch.]

Weep, v. t. To grieve; to cry; to shed tears; to wring the hands; to lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

2. To shed or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as tears.

Weep'er, n. One who weeps.

Weeping-willow, n. [Bot.] A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.

Weight (wét), n. [A. S. wéht; Icel. veið, O. H. Ger. wihel, wihel, allied to A.-S. wéfan, O. H. Ger. weihan, to weave.] (Entom.) A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long, bended head.

Weft, n. [A.-S. wift, wéft, wif, fr. wefan, to weave.] 1. The wool of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selavage to selvage. 2. A thing worn.

Weight (wét), v. t. [IMP. & p. p. WEIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. a. WEIGHTING.] 1. To weigh; to measure the weight of; to make of a substance of weight. 2. To weigh, as if to determine by weight. Icel. veiða, allied to Lat. wiehère, to carry, Skr. vha.] 1. To bear up; to raise; to lift so that it hangs in the air. 2. To examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of. 3. To cause to be of a weight or substance. 4. To pay, allot, or take by weight. 5. To ponder in the mind; to estimate deliberately and maturely.

Weight (wét), v. i. 1. To have weight; to be heavy. 2. Hence, to be considered as important. 3. To bear heavily; to press hard.

Weight (wét), n. A certain quantity estimated by weight; an English measure of weight.

Weighted with, a. Capable of being weighted.

Weigh'er (wy'er), n. 1. One who weighs. 2. An officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

Weight (wét), v. t. [IMP. & p. p. WEIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. a. WEIGHTING.] 1. To weight; to weigh a weight or weights; to load; to attach weights to.

Weighty (wét'ě), adv. In a weighty manner; ponderously. 2. With force or impressively.

Weightiness (wét'i-sí), n. 1. State or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness. 2. Solidity; impressiveness; importance.

Weightless (wélt'ěs), a. Having no weight; imponderable; light; void; empty; weightless.

Weighty (wét'ě), a. [compar. WEIGHTIER; superl. WEIGHTIEST.] 1. Having weight; heavy. 2. Hence, important; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince.

Syn. — ponderous; onerous; onerous; forceful; momentous; efficacious.

Weir, n. [See WEAR.] 1. A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like. 2. A fence of stakes or stakes set in the stream for stopping fish; a barrier. [See WEAR.]

Weird, a. [A.-S. weord, fate, fortune, one of the Fates.] 1. Skilled in witchcraft. 2. Caused by, or suggesting, magical influence; the supernatural; unearthly; wild.

Weird sisters, the Fates.

Weil'eome (wi'lém), a. [A.-S. weiléma, a welcome guest, well-received, well-welcomed, to welcome, fr. wél, wel, and cuman, to come.] 1. Received with gladness. 2. Producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing. 3. Free to have or enjoy gratuitously.
WELCÔME, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WELCOMED; p. pr. & vb. n. WELCÔMING.] To salute with kindness, as a new comer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully.
WELD, n. [Prov. Ger. usde, wiede, D. wouwe, wouwe, Fr. gaude, Sp. guialda.] 1. (Bot.) A plant growing in England and various European countries; woad; — used by alchemists for obtaining the yellow color. 2. The color or coloring matter extracted from this plant.
WELD, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WELDED; p. pr. & vb. n. WELDING.] To press or fuse together; to weld; as, to weld iron, to weld metal, and to weld, or union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.
WELD, n. State of being welded; joint made by welding.
WELDER, n. One who welds, or unites by welding.
WELDING. The art of welding and forming welds in any state, good or bad, to proceed, to happen. 2. Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life.
WELIG, n. [A.-S. wilia, welen, welan, cloud, air, sky, heaven, O. H. Ger. wolken, Skr. valahka, a cloud.] The vault of heaven; the sky.
WELL, n. [A.-S. well, wylf, wealfe, weale, fr. wealån, to dwell, to live.] 1. A pool of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain. 2. A well, a wellspring. 3. A cylindrical hole sunk into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water. 4. (Naut.) (a) An incline in the middle of a Thames; (b) from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from damage. (b.) An apertures for the hold of a fishing-vessel, having holes in the bottom to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish or for the extinguishing of fire. 5. A well in earth, in mining, from which run branches or galleries. 6. A well, a spring; to be in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick. 7. Being in favor; favored.
WELL, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WELLING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to spring; to flow; to abound; to be in health; sound in body; no ailings, diseases, or sick.
WELL, a. [compar. and superl. welling, the deficiency being supplied by better and best, from another root.] 1. Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense. 2. Being in health; sound in body; not ailings, diseased, or sick. 3. Being in favor; favored.
WELL-beïng, n. Welfare; happiness; prosperity.
WELL-beïned, a. Born of a noble or respectable family.
WELL-bred, a. Educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined.
WELL-dyng, n. A doing well; performance of duties.
WELL-fâred, a. Handsome; well formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.
WELL-head, n. A source, spring, or fountain.
WELL-î-hole, n. (Arch.) The open space in the middle of a steeple, by the edges of the steeple at the close of the rainy.
WELL-î-manured, a. Polite; well-bred; complaisant.
WELL-î-mâning, a. Having a good intention.
WELL-î-mâint, a. Rightly intended; kind; friendly.
WELL-î-spoken, a. (near) well-spoken. 2. Spoken with propriety.
WELL-î-sprîng, n. A fountain; a spring; a source of continual supply.
WELL-sweep, n. A long pole balanced upon a high post and used in drawing water by means of a bucket from a well.
WELL-wïshâr, n. One who wishes another well; a person benevolently or friendly inclined.
WELT, n. [A.-S. welian, to roll, or more prob. from W. gwald, a high well, welt, to roll, or to turn, from gwâl, to incline.] That which, being folded or brought round, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn something; as, (a) A small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down. (b.) A narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole.
WELT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WELTED; p. pr. & vb. n. WELTING.] To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on.
WELTîer, v. i. [imp. & p. p. WELTERED; p. pr. & vb. n. WELTERING.] [A.-S. weltan, wolten, to roll, to wold, Icel. veltja, Goth. waltjan, to roll.] To roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to tumble about, especially in anything full or falling. 2. To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.
WELT, n. [A.-S. wænta, D. ween, L. Ger. wenne.] (Med.) A circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin.
WENCH, n. [Cl. A.-S. wene, a maid, a daughter, wendel, a pupil, orphan, sented, winels, children, offpring.] 1. A low, viscous, coarse young woman; a drab; a strumpet. 2. A black woman; a colored female servant; a negro. [Amer.]
WENCHE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WENCHED (wenschat); p. pr. & vb. n. WENCHING.] To frequent the company of wenches, or women of ill fame.
WENCHâer, n. One who frequents, a lewd man.
WEND, v. i. [A.-S. wendan, to turn, to go, Icel. veda, Goth. vandjan, to turn.] To go; to pass; to betake.
WEND, v. t. To direct; to betake. [one's self.
WEN'T, a. [From ween.] Having the nature of a trembling; quaking; resembling a quiver.
WÉnt, v. t. [imp. & p. wend; — now used as the pretetive of get, but in origin having no connection with it.] Went.
WÉp, v. t. & p. p. of weep. See WEEP.
WEE (wè), a. [compar. and superl. wees, the deficiency being supplied by better and best, from another root.] 1. Low; small; diminutive; of small consequence; of small amount; of small size; of small quantity; of small dimensions; of small extent; of small capacity; of small number; of small importance; of small weight; of small value. 2. To unite with to supply its want of tens of quantity, as went weep. [See WEE.]
WÉER, n. A certain Russian measure of length; a verst. See VERST.
WÉrt, n. The second person singular of were, used as the subjective perfect tense of be. See WERE.
WÉsând, n. See WEASAND. [Obs.]
WÉst, n. [A.-S. west, Icel. vestr, O. H. Ger. westen, westan.] 1. The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point, direction, or region, opposed to east. 2. A country situated in a region toward the summering, with respect to another.
WÉst-a, a. Situated toward the west, or in the direction of the setting sun; relative to the west. 2. Coming or moving from the west, or western region.
WÉst, adv. [A.-S. west.] To the western region; at the westward; more westward.
WÉSTER-ly, a. Pasting toward the west.
WÉSTER-ly, adv. Being toward the west; situated in the western region. 2. Moving from the westward.
WÉSTER-ly, adv. Tending, going, or moving, toward the west, or westward.
WÉSTERN, a. Situated in the west; being in that quarter where the sun sets. 2. Moving toward the west.
WÉSTWARD-ly, adv. In or toward the west.
WÉET, a. [compar. WETTER; superl. WETTEST.] [A.-S. wæt, weath, Icel. vatr, vatr, allied to Goth. vato, Icel. vatn, water.] 1. Containing water; full of moisture. 2. Very damp; rainy.
SYN.—Nasty; humid; damp; moist. See NASTY.
WÉt, n. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree. 2. Rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.
WÉT, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WETTED (wetted); p. pr. & vb. n. WETTING.] [A.-S. wetan, gewitan, Icel. svota, Svota, Dan. svåd.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor.
WÉTHîr, n. [A.-S. wither, Icel. vidir, Goth. wihirnas.] A cloud of mist or moisture.
WÉTHïness, n. 1. State of being wet; moisture; humidity. 2. A watery or moist state of the atmosphere.
WÉTHîr-nûrse, n. A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman.
WÉT-shôd, a. Having the feet wet with the shoes or boote on.
Whâck, v. t. [From hverack, q. v.] To strike; to give a heavy or resounding blow to. [Colloq. or vulgar.]
Turning on an axis; a rotating disk. 2. Any instrument having a similar form to that described above, or chiefly consisting of a wheel; a spoked wheel. (b.) An instrument for punishing criminals, formerly, but now no longer used. (c.) (Naut.) A circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship. (d.) (Pottery.) A round wooden disk placed on the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped. 3. A rolling or revolving body; a disk; an orb. 4. A turn or revolution; rotation; compass. Wheel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. wheelèd; p. pr. & vb. n. wheeling.] 1. To convey on wheels. 2. To put into a rotary motion; to cause to turn or revolve.

Wheel, n. 1. To turn on an axis, or as on an axle; to rotate. 2. To go round in a circuit. 3. To roll forward.

Wheelbarrow, n. A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

Wheelbarrow, n. A carriage moved on wheels.

Wheelhouse, n.; pl. wheelHOUSE/ES. (Naut.) (a.) A small house or shelter on deck, which contains the steering-wheel. (b.) The paddle-box of steam-vessels.

Wheeling, n. 1. Act of conveying on wheels. 2. Transportation by wheel-cargoes; convenience for passing a wheel.

Wheelwork, n. A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.

Wheelwright, n. A man who makes wheels and wheel-cargoes.

Wheelbarrow, n. A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

Wheelbarrow, n. A small house or shelter on deck, which contains the steering-wheel. (b.) The paddle-box of steam-vessels.

Wheeling, n. Act of conveying on wheels. 2. Transportation by wheel-cargoes; convenience for passing a wheel.

Wheelwork, n. A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.

Wheelwright, n. A man who makes wheels and wheel-cargoes.

Wheelbarrow, n. A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, and rolled by a single person.

Wheeling, n. Act of conveying on wheels. 2. Transportation by wheel-cargoes; convenience for passing a wheel.

Wheelwork, n. A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.
to introduce a preamble. 2. When in fact; the case being in truth that: implying opposition to something that is contrary to, or inconsistent with, something.

Whéerät, adv. 1. At what; used relatively. 2. At what; used interrogatively.

Whéerby, adv. 1. By which; used relatively. 2. By which; used interrogatively.

Whéergre, adv. [From where and for.] 1. For which reason; used relatively. 2. For what reason; why; used interrogatively.

Whéer's, adv. From which; in which; thing, interest, respect, book, or the like; used relatively. 2. In what; used interrogatively.

Whéerin'tq, adv. 1. Into which; used relatively. 2. Into which; used interrogatively.

Whéer'oð (hwær-oð or hwær-ōð), adv. 1. Of which; used relatively. 2. Of what; used indefinitely. 3. Of whom; used interrogatively.

Whéer'oñ, adv. On which; used relatively.

Whéeso'éver, adv. In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; wherever.

Whéer-to, adv. 1. To which; used relatively. 2. To; to what end; used interrogatively.

Whéer'up'ñ, adv. Upon which; in consequence of which.

Whéer'är, adv. From where and hencever. At whatever. See Wherewith. Wherewith, or Wherewith (90), adv. 1. With which; used relatively. 2. With what; used interrogatively.

Whéer'wil'shál, adv. [From where, with, and all. See Withal.] The same as Wherewith.

Whéer'wi'l, n. The means wherewith to accomplish any purpose. [Coll.] Wherewithal (hwær-ōð), [Allled to ferry, q. v.] (Naut.) A shallow, light boat, built long and narrow, and sharp at both ends, for fast rowing or sailing.

Whéôt, v. t. [imp. & pp. Wh pérdida; p. pr. & vb. n. Whória, Whória, Icel. Whuria, Whuria, O. H. Ger. Wurzen, wessen, from A.-S. hwéot, Icel. hvátr, Goth. hwěs, O. H. Ger. hwous, sharp.] 1. To rub for the purpose of sharpening, or to be made sharp, keen, or eager; to stimulate. 2. To stir up; to excite; to provoke.

Whét, n. 1. The act of sharpening by friction. 2. Something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.

Whéther, pron. [A.-S. hwéther, Goth. hvátrar, allied to Lat. uter, Gr. κορέος, πόρης, Skr. kātra, from, from, Goth. hwōs, who.] Which of two; one of two; used interrogatively and relatively. [Obs. or antiquated.]

Whéther, conj. Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by or, or by or whether; is also frequently introduced as the second of two or more alternative clauses; sometimes, when the second of two objective alternatives is the simple negative of the first, the second is omitted, and the subject varies singly, with no correlative.

Whet'stöne (20), n. A stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction.

Whéting, n. One who, or that which, whets.

Whet and whistle, the sound made by a half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.

Whew (hwē), n. [A.-S. hwéag, M. H. Ger. wēschein. Cf. Whig.] The serum or watery part of milk, separated from the more thick or coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.

Whew'ey (hwē'ē) a. Partaking of, or resembling, who.

Whew'ish (hwē'ish), a. Having the qualities of who; subject to the influence of a who.

Which, pron. [O. Eng. whilke, whiche, A.-S. hwélic, hwélig, hwéle, Icel. hvál, Goth. hvīsls, hvīls, from hvēl, dative of hvōs, who, and leuk, like, equal.] 1. An interrogative; it is used both substantively and adjectively, to ask for an individual person or thing among several of a class, being more demonstrative than who or what;—in this use signifying who, or what one of a number, sort, kind, or the like. 2. A relative, used generally substantively, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, and for all objects excepting persons. 3. A compound relative, standing for both when, whose, which, who, and the like.

Which was the member sometimes used for whom.

Which-ever, pron. Whether one or the other; which.

Which-so'er, which.

Whiff, n. [Cf. W. chweif, a whiff, a hiss, Icel. veifa, to shake, whistle.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff of air.

Whiff, v. t. [imp. & pp. Whiffed (hwif); p. pr. & vb. n. Whiffing.] 1. To throw out in whiffs; to consume in whiffs; to puff. 2. To convey by a puff; to blow.

Whiff, v. i. To emit whiffs, as of smoke; to puff.

Whiffle (hwifl), v. t. [imp. & pp. Whiffled; p. pr. & vb. n. Whiffling.] [A.-S. whiflan, whiflum, to bubble, to whistle, Icel. veifa, to shake often.] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to change from one opinion or course to another; to be fickle and uneasy.

Syn.—To shift; evade; shuffle; prevaricate.

Whiff'ner, n. One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course.

Whiffle-tree, n. The bar to which the traces of a car- ring are fastened for draught; a whippletree.

Whig, n. [From whig, whig, which the Scottish Cov- enanters used to drink, and hence a name given to them, or from whigsm, a term used in Scotland in driving horses, whigginmore, one who drives horses, contr. to whig. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edin- burgh to oppose the king and the duke of Hamilton; and hence the name of whig was given to the party opposed to the court.] 1. (Eng. Hist.) One of a political party which had its origin in England in the seventeenth centu- ry, advocated popular rights and liberties, and opposed any tendency to absolutism. [Amer. Hist.] (a.) A friend and supporter of the American Revolution and the war es- sie;—opposed to tory and royalist. (b.) One of a political party in the United States from about 1823 to 1833, opposed in politics to the so-called democrats.

Whig, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, whigs; adhering to the principles of the whigs.

Whig'ser, n. The principles of a whig.

Whig-shish, n. Pertaining to whigs; partaking of the principles of the whigs.

Whig'sian, n. The principles of a whig.

Whil, n. [A.-S. hwil, Icel. hvíla, Goth. hvíla.] Space of time, or continued duration; time.

Wish whil the worth the thing that requires; wish the time and pains; therefore, wish the expense.

While, adv. 1. During the time that; as long as; at the same time that. 2. Hence, under which circum- stances; in which case.

Syn.—Though.—Both these words are used in comparing things or drawing parallels between them; but though also implies contrast, which while does not. For instance, we may say, "While I admire his courage, I honor him for his self-command!" and "Though I admire his courage, I detest his foeculence!" but might, indeed, be used to indicate more contrast when we mean distinctly to imply a contrast, we must use though.

While, v. t. [imp. & pp. Whiled; p. pr. & vb. n. Whilling. Whiling (hwil'é), v. n. Away without arousing any pain or disgust; to spend or pass.

Whiles (hwilz), whil. While.


Whilst, adv. The same as While, q. v.

Whim, n. [Icel. hvíma, a quick movement, hvíma, to move quickly, W. hwain, a brisk motion.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a fancy; a capricious notion; a humor.

Syn.—Freak.—A freak is literally a sudden start or change of place, and hence denotes some particular act which is hasty or fanciful, perhaps humorous or childish; a whim is dictated by caprice, and usually implies a state of mind more or less permanent.


Whimper, v. t. To utter in a low, whimpering tone.

Whimper'er, n. One who whimpers, or whines.

Whims'ey (hwim'zë), n. [From whim.] A whim; a capricious notion.

Whim'si-cal, a. 1. Full of whims or whimseys; having odd fancies. 2. Hence, singular; curious; odd.

Syn.—Quaint; freakish; capricious; fanciful; fantastic.

Whim'si-t'ly, n. State or quality of being whim- sical; whimsicalness.

Whim'si-cal-ly, adv. In a whimsical manner.

Whim'si-cal-ness, n. State or quality of being whim- sical; freakishness; whimsical disposition.

Whim's'hwárn, n. [From whim by reduplication.] A whim or whimsy; a freak.
Whin, n. [W. cwyn, weeds, a single weed.] (Bot.) Gorse;—applied also to a leguminous plant, hav- ing showy yellow flowers.

Whin cheerful. [From weine and chat.] (Ornith.) A small singing-bird; a species of warbler common in Europe.

Whin, colt or whin, n. [p. pr. & vb. n. WHINNING.] [See hie, to break, veina, veine, to lament, O. H. Ger. weinen, to deplore, A. S. weonan, croi- nian, to mourn, howl, Goth. wienian, to groan.] To utter the sound of a horse; to complain in a shrill, long-drawn tone; hence, to complain in a mean, unmanny way.

[Rare.]

Whine, n. A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of moose or other afflicted complaint.

Whin'ner, n. One who whines.

Whin'ny, v. i. [imp. & p. p. WHINNED; p. pr. & vb. n. WHINNYING.] [From the root of whine, and allied to hinn, a hinny.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

Whin'ny, n. The cry or note of a horse; a neigh.

Whin'ny, a. Abounding in whines, gorse, or furze-bushes.

Whin'stone, n. [From whin and stone.] (Geol.) Trap or greenstone;—a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored hard, unstratified rock.

Whip, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WHIPPED (hwippt); p. pr. & vb. n. WHIPPING.] [A.S. hiepan, to whip, to crack, to despise; to drive with lashes.]

1. To strike with a lash; a cord, a rod, or some other instrument; to drive with a whip; to drive with lances. 3. To punish with the whip; to flog; to beat.
2. To lash, with sarcasm, abuse, or the like. To strike; to thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking. To beat, to thrash. To beat, to strike. To flog, to whip; to belabor.

Whip, v. i. To switch; to beat; to flog; to beat; to strike; to thrash; to be flogged; to be whipped.

Whip, n. 1. An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction. 2. A coachman, or driver of a carriage. 3. (Musick.) One of the four arms or frames of a windmill, on which the sails are spread. 4. (Naut.) A small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies.

Whip-cord, a. A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making hales.

Whip-graff, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WHIGRAPED; p. pr. & vb. n. WHIGRAFTING.] To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other in a natural way.

Whip-lash, n. The lash of a whip.

Whiper, n. 1. One who whips; especially, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping. 2. One who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.

Whiper-in, n. 1. A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering and whip them in, if necessary, to the line of chase. 2. Hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions.

Whisper-sniper, n. A diminutive, insignificant person (Colloq.). [So tied to be whipped.

Whipping-post, n. A post to which offenders are whipped.

Whipple-tree, n. [See Whip, and cf. WHIFFLE TREE.] The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened.

Whip-poor-will (110), n. (Ornith.) An American bird, allied to the nighthawk and nightjar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice.

Whippaw, n. A saw usually set in a frame, for dividing timber lengthwise, and commonly worked by two persons.

Whip-pole-staffs, n. [Naut.] A bar by which the rudder is turned; a tiller.

Whip-stick, n. From whip, q. v.] A nimble little fellow.

Whip-stick, n. The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is attached; sometimes, the whole whip.

Whipt, imp. & p. p. of whip, for whipped.

Whip'poo-will (hwip-po-will), n. [A.-S. hwip, to turn, icel, heora, Goth. hwipan.] To whirl round with noise; to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound.

Whirr, n. A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by the quick motion of any thing.

Whirr (hwirr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WHIRLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WHIRLING.] [See hirfsa, to whirl, O. H. Ger. hirfsaun; A.-S. hervfling, abrasion. See supra.] 1. To turn round with noise; to cause to rotate with velocity. 2. To move quickly with a revolving motion.

Whirl, v. i. 1. To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to gyrate. 2. To move hastily.

Whirl, n. 1. A turn or turbinated or affected rotation. 2. Any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, especially on an axis or pivot. 3. A revolving hook used in twisting. 4. (Bot. & Conch.) A whorl. 5. [Naut.] Whorl.

Whirl-bât, n. Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it.

Whirl-bone, n. The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan.

Whirl'er, n. One who, or that which, whirls.

Whirl'âgig', n. [From whirl and gig. See Gig.] A child's toy, spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top.

Whirlpool, n. An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.

Whirlwind, n. A violent wind moving in a circle with as much speed as is possible.

Whisk, n. [Icel. viski, O. H. Ger. wiske.] 1. Act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light. 2. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for sweeping. 3. A small bundle or tuft of short hair, as on the side of the mouth of a cat, or other such animal.

3. A small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, &c. 4. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet.

Whisk, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WHISKED (hwiskept); p. pr. & vb. n. WHISKING.] [O. H. Ger. wisken, wisken, L. visci.] To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion, as the dust from a table, or the white of eggs into a froth. To move with a quick, sweeping motion.

Whisk, v. i. To move nimbly and with velocity.

Whisk'er, n. 1. He who whisks, or moves with a quick, sweeping motion. 2. That part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face, or the cheeks; also, formerly, the hair of the upper lip, or mustache. 3. Hence, the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat, or other such animal.

Whiskered, a. Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; having whiskers.

Whisky, n. [Corrupted from usquebuaq, v. q. v.] A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

Whisper, v. i. [imp. & p. p. WHISPERED; p. pr. & vb. n. WHISTLING.] [A.-S. hlevip, hlevipan, levis, levisa. Cf. Whistle.] 1. To speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words without sound or noise. 2. To speak in a low, intervening, or musical manner; to speak with a timorous cautious. 4. To plot secretly; to devise mischief.

Whisper, v. i. 1. To utter in a low, and not vocal, tone. 2. To address in a whisper, or a low voice.

Whisper, n. 1. A low, soft, silblant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. 2. A cautious or timorous speech.

Whisperer, n. 1. One who whispers. 2. One who tells secrets; hence, one who flanders secretly.

Whisper, n. A low, soft, silblant voice; or words uttered with such a voice. 2. A cautious or timorous speech.

Whisper, n. A tattle-tale; slanderer.

Whist, a. [Cf. Ger. ûst. put! bat! hush! peace! silence! Cf. also Inist.] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute: still.

Whist, n. A certain game at cards;—so called because it requires silence or close attention.

Whist, interj. Be silent; be still; hush;—properly the verb used imperatively.

Whistle (hwis'le), v. i. [imp. & p. p. WHISTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WHISTLING.] [A.-S. hlevip, hlevipan, levis, levisa, to whisper, q. v.] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound, by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips. 2. To make a shrill sound with a wind instrument, like the pipes; to blow a sharp, shrill tone. 3. To sound shrill, or like a pipe.

Whistle (hwis'le), v. i. 1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling. 2. To send or call by a whistle.

Whistle (hwis'le), n. 1. A sharp, shrill sound, made by...
pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a pleasing sound; the shrill note of a bird; the shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices; the shrill noise of steam or water through a small orifice. 2. An instrument producing a sound like that made by the passage of breath through the compressed lips. 3. The mouth, as the organ of whistling. [Collog.] Whistle, n. One who whistles. 

Whit(e), n. [From A-S. withe, a creature, a thing. See WIGHT and AUGHT.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot; — used adverbially.

White sweater, n. [superl. Whitenest.] [A-S. hweitan, Goth. hweitan, Skr. śvita.] 1. Having the color of pure snow; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined. 2. Destitute of color, as in the case of a toy horse of wood. Hence; free from spot or blemish. 3. Gray, as the age of having colorless hair. 4. Characterized by freedom from that which defies, disturbs, and the like; hence, innocent; fortunate; happy; favorable.

White feather, a mark of cowardice. See FEATHER.

White heat, the temperature at which bodies become incandescent, and appear white from the bright light which they emit. White lead, (a.) A carbonate of lead, much used in painting, and for other purposes; gesso. (b.) (Min.) A native carbonate of lead, lead antimoniate or antimoniate of lead, a smooth granulated mass which comes up without being marked in its approach by the cloud of fine dust, or fume, broken off, on the tip of the face of the sea. White sealing (Med.), a stramineous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint, and also the cartilage at the ends of the bone forming the knee-joint; — applied also to a lingering, chronic tumor, of almost any kind, which is a part of a clean, transparent color, bordering on white, as Mead's, Sherry, &c.; — opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as Port.

White, n. (a-S. hwite.) 1. The color of pure snow; not yet distinctly a color, but a composition of all the colors. 2. Something having the color of snow, or reflecting to the eye the rays of light unaltered by external means; as, work at which an arrow or a bullet is shot; — formerly painted white. 4. One of the white race of men.

White, v. t. [imp. & p. p. whited; p. pr. & vb. n. whitening.] 1. To make white; to whiten; to whitenaw.

White'-hait, n. (Icel. hait.) A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind.

White'-livered, a. Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

White'-meat, n. [A-S. hueit-metta.] 1. Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like. 2. Veal, or delicate flesh or food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, and the like.

Whiten (hwit'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. whitened; p. pr. & vb. n. whitening.] To make white; to bleach; to blanch; to blithe (or whiten.)

Whiten, v. i. To grow white; to turn or become white.

Whitenor, n. One who blanches or makes white.

Whiteness, n. Estate or quality of being white. 2. Purity. 3. Freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanliness.

Whites, n. pl. (Med.) A discharge of a white, yellowish, or greenish mucus, from the vagina, leucorrhoea, fluor albus.

White'-smith, n. 1. One who works in tinned iron, or white iron. 2. A workman in iron who finishes or polishes the work in distinction from another who forge it.

Whitewash (hwit'wash), n. 1. A wash or liquid composition for whitening something; a wash for making the skin fair. 2. A composition of lime and water, or of white of egg, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, and the like.

Whitewash, v. t. [imp. & p. p. white washed (hwit'waished)] (Ips; p. pr. & vb. n. whitewashing.) 1. To cover with or consolidate with whitewash. 2. To wash; to give a fair external appearance; hence, to clean, as an insolvent or bankrupt, or debts due owe.

Whitemaner, n. One who whitewashes.

White'-weed, n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Cynara (Cynara scolymus); — the ox-eye daisy, — so called from the color of its flowers.

White'er, adv. [A-S. hwited, hwider, Goth. hwadre, hwald, hwel, hwio, who, who.] 1. To what place; — used interrogatively. 2. To what or which place; — used respectively. 3. To what; to what point or degree; whereunto; whereby.

Whitely, adj., adv. 1. Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree. 2. (Bot.) (a.) Having a color like white what so ever. (b.) Covered with a opaque white powder.

Whiteness, n. a. Characteristic of being whitish.

Whitely'-cloth, n. 1. Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness. 2. A broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds, which supports the weight of the head.

Whitely'-law, n. [From white and low; flame, fire, (Med.)] An inflammation of the fingers or toes, terminating usually in suppuration.

Whitsun, a. Of pertaining to, or observed on Whitsun.

Whit'sun-day (hwit'sun-d,). n. [From white and Sun. (Qtn.)] 1. The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; — so called, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared at church between Easter and Whit Sunday, in white garments.


Whitely', n. v. [imp. & p. p. whitely; p. pr. & vb. n. whittling.] [See supra.] To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife.

Whitely', v. i. To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife.

Whizzle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. whizzied; p. pr. & vb. n. whizzling.] [Cf. WEEZE and HISS.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

Whizzle, n. A hissing or humming sound.

Who (hwó), pron. [possess. WHOSE; object. WHO.] [A-S. hwó, hwó, Goth. hwa, hvá, hvá, Icel. hvær, hwern, Skr. kwá, Lati. quis, qui.] Of WHAT. A relative or interrogative pronoun, used always substantively, and either as singular or plural; what or which person or persons.

Who (hwó), adv. See HO.

Who'-ever (hwó'-er), pron. Whatever person; any one without exception; any person whatever.

Whole (hól), n. [A-S. hól, healthy, sound, whole, Goth. bahl, Icel. hvitli, Wéitli, all, Gr. ὅλος, whole.] Containing the total amount, number, and the like.

Whole, n. 1. The entire thing; the entire assemblage or mass; totality. 2. A regular combination of parts; a system. Upon the whole, considering all things, or the whole; in view of all the circumstances or conditions.

Syn. — Totality; amount; aggregate; gross.

food, foot; urn, rude, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get; as; exist; linger, link; this.
WIFE

Wife, n. pl. wiv'eg. [A.-S. wif, Icel. eif, O. H. Ger. wiflik.] 1. A woman; an adult female; — used only in certain idiomatic phrases. — 2. The (feminine) consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in wedlock.

Wife'hood, n. State and character of a wife.

Wife'y, a. Being or like a wife; pertaining or suitable to a wife.

Wig, n. [An abbrev. of periwig, q. v.] An artificial covering of hair for the head.

Wiggle (wig'gal), v. t. or i. To move to and fro with a quick, jerking motion; to squirm; to wriggle. [Prov. Eng. Collroy, Amer.] Wigt (wigt), n. [A.-S. weht, wunht, a creature, animal; Goth. wilht, vilot, n., Icel.igt, eitir, veltir, f. Cf. White as a bird. — A being; a person; — used chiefly in irony or burlesque, or in humorous language.

Wig'wam, n. [From Algonquin or Mass. roots, wii, his house; or “dwelling place;” with possessive and locative affixes, -wanen-mut, “in his (or their) house;” contracted by the English to wigwam, and wig'wam.] An Indian cabin or hut of a conical shape, made of bark or split branches, and covered with hides.

Wild, a. [comp. WILDER; superl. WILDEST.] [A.-S. wilf, Icel. willr, Goth. wilithis, W. will, to grow in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated. 2. Growing or produced without culture; native. 3. Desert; not inhabited. 4. Not refined by culture; ferocious; rude. 5. Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation; turbulent; wilder; see Wilder, a. 6. Tel. wildness. — Wild Cat, a species of wild carnivorous animal, found in various parts of the United States, which is noted for its ferocity, quickness, and destructive habits; also, the wildcat, which is a larger and more sombre colored species of wild cat, and which is found in some of the northern states.

Wild Boar. Wilder-ness, n. A tract of land or region unincultivated or uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a vast, barren plain; a wild; a waste; a desert.

Wild'er-fire, n. A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench.

Wild'grive, n. A head forest keeper.

Wild'ing, n. 1. A wild crab-apple. 2. A young tree that is wild, or growing without cultivation.

Wild'ly, adv. In a wild condition or manner.

Wildness, n. State or quality of being wild.

Wildness, n. [Red. wildness; savageness; brutality; irregularity; alienation.]


Will, n. or adj. 1. The choice, decision, determination, or will of one who has authority; a decree; a command. 2. Strong wish or inclination. 3. That which is strongly wished or desired. 4. (Law.) The legal declaration of a person’s last will and testament, in which he states how he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament; devise.

Good will, (a.) Favor; kindness. (b.) Right intention. (Law.) See Will, n.

Will, n. [imp. WILLED and WOULD; p. p. WILLED; p. & p. v. WILLED.] [A.-S. willed, willan, Goth. wiljan, Icel. viljan, allied to Lat. volere, velle, Gr. χειροκοπεῖν.] This verb has both an irregular and regular form. — Irregular. [I will, thou wilt, he will; imp. would; p. p. wanting.] (a.) To wish; to desire. (b.) As an auxiliary, used to denote certainty dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus in the first person, “I will” denotes willingness, consent, promise; and when “will” is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose. In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, wish, or purpose, in evanescent, and simple certainty is appropriately expressed. To emphasize will denotes (according to the tone or context) certain futurity or fixed determination.

WILL, v. t. [will, will.] In shall (which see), the second and third persons may be virtually converted into the first, either by question or indirect statement, so as to receive the meaning which belongs to will in that person.

In Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, especially in the southern states, and in certain regions of the United States, it is common to use will for shall, and would for should, as in the following examples:

I am able to take you and your wife to Paris this year, and will see more of the sight.

As much as I should in vain attempt, accurately to express the emotions with which I received the traditions of conditions and results which you have recently addressed to me.

2. Regular. [I will, thou wilt, he will; imp. & p. v. volved.] (a.) To determine by act of choice; to ordain to. (b.) To give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath to; devise to.

Would not as the pretense of will, is chiefly employed in conditional, subjunctive, or optative sentence. It present and future time, in conditional propositions, and would is used for past participle. It is nearly equivalent to the present participle. Will.

Will, n. 1. To exercise an act of volition. 2. To be inclined or disposed; to desire; to choose. 3. To decide; to determine; to decide. 4. To order or direct by testament.

Will'ful, a. [From will and full.] Governed by the will without yielding to reason. Will'ful-ly, adv. In a willful manner; obstinately.

Will'ful-ness, n. Quality of being willful; obstinacy.

Will'ing, a. [From will, v. t.; Ger. wälligen, Dan. & Sw. välja.] 1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; ready; eager; willing to receive of choice, or without reluctance; chosen; desired.

Will'ing-ly, adv. In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.

Will'ing-ness, n. Quality of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Will'ow, n. [A.-S. wilg, wélig, D. wilg.] 1. (Bot.) A tree of many species, most of which are characterized by slender, pliant branches. 2. (Cotton Manuf.) A machine in which cotton is opened and cleansed — probably so called from having bower-like cages of willow rods, though some derive the term from willow, as denoting the winnowing or cleansing action of the machine.

Will'ow-y, a. Of or relating to, of a willow.

Willow, n. To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow. Willow-y, a. Abounding with willows. Willow-y, a. Resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; pendulous; drooping.

Will'y, n. A machine for opening and cleansing wool, similar to the willow used in cotton manufacture.

Will's, n. [will, v. t.; see Will, n.] The word is supposed to be a corruption of willon, the name of the similar machine used in the cotton manufacture.

WILT, v. t. [Amer. and Prov. Eng.] 1. To make flaccid, as a green plant. 2. Hence, to depress or destroy the virtue of (a plant). WIL’l, a. [comp. WILIER; superl. WILIEST.] [From will.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; mischievously artful.

Syn. — Cunning; artful; sly; crafty; subtle. See CUNNING.

WIND’ble (wimb’l), n. [Scot. wimmle, O. D. wimpel. See GIMLET.] An instrument for boring holes, turned by a handle; a gimlet.

WIND’mble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WIMBLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WIND’ble.] To bore or pierce, as with a wimbble.

WIM’ple, n. [O. H. Ger. wimpel, a light garment; M. H. Ger. wimpel, a veil. Cf. Gimp.] A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women as an outer-covering, and still retained in the conventional dress of nuns.

WIND’ple, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WIMPLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WIM’pled.] 1. To draw down, or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover as with a veil; hence, to hoodwink. 2. To cause to appear as if in folds or plaits; to make to ripple.

WIN’ple, n. p. p. RIPPLE; to undergo or be crossed by the flow of a liquid or other moving material.

Win’, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WON (WAN, obs.) p. pr. & vb. n. WINNING.] [A.-S. winnan, to strive, labour, fight, gain.] 1. To succeed by success in competition or contest. 2. To allure to kindness; to bring to compliance. 3. To gain over to one’s side or party; to render friendly or approving.

Syn. — To gain; get; obtain; procure; earn. See GAIN.

Win’, v. i. To gain the victory; to be successful.

WIN’GER, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WINGED (what); p. pr. & vb. n. WIN’ging.] [Cf. A.-S. wincian, to bend one’s self, to nod; W. yngwan, to struggle, to wince; O. Fr. guercher, to give way, to turn aside, &c. O. H. Ger. wankjan, wankenjan, to decline, move. Cf. WINE.] 1. To shrirk, as from a blow, or from pain; to flinch; to start back. 2. To kicl or flounce when unstayed, or unimpressed by a rider.

Wince, n. See WINCING-MACHINE.

WINC’er, n. One who, or that which, winces.

WInch (wünk), n. [A.-S. winc, a winch, a reel to wind thread upon.] 1. A lever having a projecting handle at one end, and the other end fixed to an axle of a machine. 2. A crank-handle. 3. An axle turned by a crank-handle, for raising weights; a windlass.

Wind, n. [OE. wende, Goth. winds, W. wyn, Lat. venus, Skr. vata, from V, to blow.] 1. Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity. 2. Air artificially put in motion. 3. Breath modulated by the musical organs or by instrumental sound. 4. Power of respiration; breath. 5. Gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence. 6. Air impregnated with an odor or scent. 7. A direction in which the wind is blowing; a point of the compass, especially, one of the cardinal points. 8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind; mere breath or talk.

Wind, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WINDED; p. pr. & vb. n. WIND’ing.] 1. To pass, or cause to pass, the wind to ventilate; to ventilate. 2. To perceive or follow by the scent; to nose.

Wind, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WOUND; p. pr. & vb. n. WIND’ed.] 1. To pour or blow upon. 2. To load or supply with (wood); especially, to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved.

This word, like the preceding, is derived from wind, the noun; the sound of wind, and is properly, and is still so spoken, pronounced wind. It has been confounded, however, both in sense and conjugation, with the next word, v.

Wind, n. p. p. WOD (rarely WINDED); p. pr. & vb. n. WINDING.] [A.-S. windan, Goth. windan, Icel. windan. 1. To turn completely, or with repeated turns; especially, to turn about something fixed; to coil; to twine; to twist. 2. To entwist; to infold; to encircle. 3. To turn and bend at one’s pleasure; to regulate; to govern. — A word introduced by association: to incline. 4. To bring to a conclusion or settlement. 5. To cover or surround with something coiled about. 6. To wind up. (a) To bring to a small compass, as a ball of thread; to coiled completely. (b) To bring to a conclusion or settlement. (c) To put in a state of renovated or continued motion, as a clock, a watch, or the like, by winding the spring, or that which drives the works, or the yard, to prepare for continued movement or action; to put in order anew.

Wind, v. i. 1. To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about any thing. 2. To have a circular course or direction. 3. To go to the one side or the other; to meander.

Wind’age, n. [From wind, n.] (Gun) The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.

Wind’bound, a. (Naut.) Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

Wind-brök’en (brök’n), a. Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of some of the air-cells, so that while the inspiration is by one effort, the expiration is by two.

Wind’-egg, n. An addle egg.

Wind’er, v. t. 1. One who, or that which, winds; hence, a creeping or winding plant. 2. A reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, &c, on. 3. One of the steps of a winding staircase.

Wind’fall, n. 1. Any thing blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or the tree itself. 2. An unexpected legacy, or other gain.

Wind’-flow’er, n. The anemone; — so called because formerly supposed to open only when the wind was blowing.

Wind’-gall, n. (Far.) A soft tumor on the fleshy joints of a horse; — formerly supposed to contain air.

Wind’gân, n. A gun discharged by the force of compressed air.

Wind’-hòver (hùver), n. A species of hawk; — so called from hovering in the air, while watching for its prey.

Wind’-less, n. 1. State or quality of being windy or tempestuous. 2. Flatulence. 3. Tendency to generate wind, gas, or flatulence. 4. Tumor; puffiness.

Wind’ing, n. 1. A turn or bend; a curve or turn; a bend; a flexure; meander. 2. A call by the boatswain’s whistle.

Wind’ing-sheet, n. A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.

Wind’lass, n. [Apparently from wind and lase; but cf. D. windas, windoas, fr. winden, to wind, and as, an ax-is.] A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

Wind’less, a. Having no wind; out of breath.

Wind’mill, n. A mill turned by the force of the wind.

Wind’dow, n. [Dan. vindue, Sw. vindöga, Icel. vinndauga, wind, properly wind-eye; O. Eng. window, vindower, I. o. Wind’- window.] 1. An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by glazed sashies, capable of being opened and shut. 2. The door or sash that closes or covers the aperture, when opening. 3. A lattice or casement.

Wind’dow-sen, n. A seat in and under a window.

Wind’pipe, n. (Anat.) The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Wind’row, n. [Wind-row.] 1. From wind and row.] A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps.

Wind’ward, a. The wind from which the wind blows.

Wind’ward, v. t. Toward the wind; in the direction from which the wind blows.


ā, ā, &c., long; ò, è, &c., short; că, făr, āsk, all, what; ēre, vēl, ār, pîque, frîm; sŏn, or, dă, wolft.
WINE

3.Tempestuous; batedous. 4. Serving to occasion wind or gas in the intestines; flatulent. 5. Attended, or caused, by wind or gas in the intestines. 6. Empty; airy.

Wine, n. [A.-S. wīn, Icel. vín, Goth. wīna, Lat. vinum, Gr. ὀίνος, ἂλκος Gr. ὀίνος, W. gwern, Slav. vín.w.] 1. The liquid product of the fermentation of grape or other fruit juices, or of a liquor or beverage resembling that prepared from grapes, yielded by other kinds of fruit. 3. Intoxication. Spirit of wine. Alcohol. See Spirit.

Wine-bibber, n. One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.

Wine-glass, n. A small glass in which wine is drank.

Wine-measure (mēz′sur), n. [See MEASURE.] The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold, small or large.

Wing, n. [Icel. víngr, wing, vings, agitation, fanning; Ger. schwingen.] 1. One of two a. terminal limbs of a fly, corresponding to the arms of a man, and by most birds used for flying. 2. Any similar member or instrument used for the purpose of flying. 3. Passage by flying; flight. 4. Motive or instrument of flight. 5. That which agitates the air as a wing does, as a fan or vane for winnowing grain. 6. A side-piece; one of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of any thing; a single appendage so attached; hence, (a) (Arch.) A side-building less than the main edifice. (b) (Bot.) A member of a plant. (c) (Zool.) 1. The longer side of crown, horns, works, and the like, connecting with the main part. (d) (Mil.) The right or left division of an army, regiment, and the like. (e) (Naut.) The field of the wind or of the ship, which is nearest the sides; in a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle. (f) (Theat.) One of the sides of a stage.

On the wing, flying.—On the wings of the wind, with the utmost velocity.—Under the wing, or wings of, under the care or protection of (Sw.)

Winged, v. t. [imp. & p. p. winged; p. pr. & vb. n. winging.] 1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly, or to fly. 2. To supply with wings or side-pieces.

To transport by flight. 4. To cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing; to disable a weight of.

Winged (wīning′), p. a. 1. Furnished with wings, or wing-like expansions. 2. Swift; rapid. 3. Wounded or hurt in the wing.

Wingless, a. Having no wings; not able to fly.

Wing-foot, n. The case or shell which covers the wing of a cockroach insect, as a beetle.

Wing'et, n. A having wings; rapid.

Wink, v. i. [imp. & p. p. winked (winked); p. pr. & vb. n. winking; Icel. varkung, O. Ger. wischen, wischen, wischian.] 1. To close the eyelids with a quick motion. 2. To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink. 3. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids. 4. To shut the eyes as a sign of the sake of not seeing anything, or as if not seeing; to connive at anything; to avoid taking notice.

Wink, n. 1. Act of closing the eyelids quickly. 2. A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

Winker, n. One who winks.

Winner, n. One who wins, or gains by success in competition or contest.

Winning p. a. Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming.

Winning, n. The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest. Winner, n. A. One who wins; hence, any object or thing which is superior in quality, excellence, or capacity, to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity. 2. Scientific or practical truth; acquired knowledge; erudition. 3. (Script.) Godliness; piety; religion.

Syn.—Prudence. —Wine has been defined to be "the use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and in this sense implies practical, wise, and moral excellence. Prudence is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object, e. g. in the wine industry. He was not in many respects a prudent statesman, but he was far from being a wise one. Burke. Dickens. —Prudence, in empirical prudence, when carried too far, degenerates into a "repulsive virtue," which is the more dangerous for the plausible appearance it wears.

Wig's-döm, n. [A.-S. wiswað, from wës, wise, and the termination -ðm, from dóm, doom, judgment, pow'.'r.] 1. Quality, being wise; sense or reason; mental and moral excellence. Prudence is of a more negative character; it rather consists in avoiding danger than in taking decisive measures for the accomplishment of an object, e. g. in the wine industry. He was not in many respects a prudent statesman, but he was far from being a wise one. Burke. Dickens. —Prudence, in empirical prudence, when carried too far, degenerates into a "repulsive virtue," which is the more dangerous for the plausible appearance it wears.

Wig's-döm-toth, n. pl. Wig's-döm-teeth. A large, buck double tooth; familiarly so called because ap

food, foot; arm, rode, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gem, get, ag; exist; linger, link; this.
the limits, reach, or influence of; not beyond, overstep-
ing, exceeding, or the like.

Within, adv. 1. Inside of; in the limits of. 2. In the
house; in doors.

Within, prep. [A.-S. wiðuitan, from with, with, and
utan, out, out.] 1. On or at the outside of; out
of; to the other side of. 2. To go beyond; out
of reach of. 3. Not with; otherwise than with; in
absence of, separation from, or destitution of; inde-
pendently of; exclusively of. 4. Unless, except—
introducing a clause, and having the force of a con-
junction.

Within, a. The quality of being within; mis-
chievousness.

Wölf, n. [A.-S. wolfa, Goth. welfa, allied to Lat.
welpe, a fox; Russ. wölka, Skr. wêkra, a wolf.] 1. (Zool.)
A carnivorous animal noted for killing sheep and other small domestic animals. 2. Anyth-
ing very ravenous, dangerous, or destructive. To keep the wolf from the door, to keep away
poor or evil influences from the house.

Wolf-dog, n. A dog of a large breed, kept to guard
sheep.

Wolfin, a. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form
of a wolf.

Wolf, n. [Ger. wolfram, from wolfa, wolf, and ram,
raum, cream, root. (Min.) An ore of tungsten; a
tungstate of iron, or of iron and manganese.

Wolf's-bane, n. (Bot.) A poisonous plant; aconite.

Wolfer-one, a. Prob. because it was thought to have wolfish quali-

ties. 1. (Zool.) A carnivorous man; a beast. 2. An inhabitant of Michi-
gan. [Cant., Amer.]

Woman, n.; pl. WOMEN (wên-em). [A.-S. wifmen,
woman, from wif, woman, wife, and wæm, a term.] 1. The female of the human race, especially when grown to adult years. 2. A female attendant or servant.

Womanhood, n. 1. State, character, or collective qualities of a woman. 2. Women collectively.

Womanish, a. Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; effeminate; not becoming a man.

Woman-kind, n. The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

Womanly, a. Becoming a woman; feminine.

Women, n. In the manner of a woman.

Womb (wóm), n. [A.-S. womb, womb, Goth. womb, ied., woman, wife. (Pl. wöndor.)] 1. The place where any thing is generated or produced. 3. Any cavity containing and enveloping any thing.

Wombat, n. [Said to be from wom, a woman, to the womb in the animal. (Zool.)] A marsupial mammal of the opossum family, found in Australia.

Women (wên-em), n.; pl. of woman. See Woman.

Won (wón), imp. & p. p. of win. See Win.

Wonder, n. [A.-S. wundor, wonder, O. H. Ger. wonter, wundar, ied., wonder. (Anat.) The uterus of a female.] 1. The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something marvi-
ging, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, and not well understood; surprise; astonishment. 2. Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a prodigy; a miracle.

Wonder, a. 1. To adapt one's self to admiration or am-
bition; exciting surprise.

Wonderful, a. Marvelous; amazing; astonishing; surprising. See MARVELOUS.

Wonderful, ad. In a wonderful manner.

Wonderment, n. Surprise; astonishment; wonder.

Wonderful, ad. In a wonderful manner or of wondrous; admirable.

Wonderful, ad. In a wonderful manner or of wondrous; admirable.

Wonderful, ad. In a wonderful manner or of wondrous; admirable.

Won't, a. A colloquial contraction of will not; or rather of will not. Commonly pronounced want or wot in New England.

fod, fot; ærn, ryde, pull; cell, chaise, call, echo; gæm, get; æj; exist; luger, link; this.
Worship (wur'ship), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WORSHIPED (wur'ship-ed); p. pr. & vb. n. WORSHIPING.] To reverence or adore, as a deity; to pay divine honors to; to honor with extravagant love and extreme submission, as a lover.

Syn. — To adore; revere; reverence.

Worship (wur'ship), v. t. To perform acts of adoration, spiritual services, religious services, as heard in the church.

Worship-er (wur'ship-er), n. One who worships.

Worship-ful (wur'ship-ful), a. Entitled to worship, revered; worthy of honor.

Worship-ful-ly (wur'ship-ful-ly), adv. In a worshipful manner; respectfully.

Worst (wurst), a.; superl. of worse, q. v. [See WOORSE.] Bad; most; the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense.

Worst (wurst), n. That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked, state or degree.

Worst, a.; superl. of worse; p. pr. & vb. n. WORSTED. To gain advantage over in contest; to get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worst-ed (wurst-ed), a. [From Worsted, a town in Norfolk, England, named after Wolfran, spin or staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibers parallel.

Wort (wort), n. [A.-S. wreot, wiere, wert, herb, root, stuff, a plant; root, herb, root, etc. A plant herb; — used chiefly in compounds. 2. Specifically, a plant of the cabbage kind.

Wort (wort), n. [A.-S. wier, wier, wert, wast, must.] New herbal; to use the act or form of wort.

Worth (wurth), v. t. [A.-S. wyrcan, to become, to be; to happen, imperious wyrch, Goth. varthan, Icel. varða.] To be; to become; to befit; — now used of wort that the or the wort the man, &c., in which the noun is in the dative case.

Worth (wurth), n. [A.-S. wyrc, wyrch, wyrh, Goth. wirhaz, Icel. verða.] 1. That quality of a thing which makes it valuable or useful; value; beauty, often by value, as expressed in a standard, as money. 2. Value of moral or personal qualities, virtue, eminence, usefulness.

Syn. — Desert; merit; excellence; price; rate.

Worth (wurth), n. 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of a person of good sense. 3. Having wealth or estate to the value of.

Worth-ly (wurth'ly), adv. In a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; suitably; becomingly. [worthy.]

Worth-less (wurth'les), a. Of no value; valueless.

Syn. — Deseriting; worthless; useless; vile; base; mean.

Worth-less-ness (wurth'les-nis), n. Quality of being worthless.

Worthy (wurth'ri), a. [Compar. WORTHIER; Superl. WORLHISTEST.] 1. Having worth or excellence; possessing any thing; superior, equal, or equivalent qualities or value; equal in excellence, value or dignity to; entitled to.

Syn. — Deserving; meritorious; excellent; equivalent; valuable; virtuous; eminable; suitable.

Worthy (wurth'ri), n. A man of eminent worth or value; a person of conspicuous desert.

Wôt, v. t. [A.-S. wéæt, pres. of wéætan, to know.] To know; to be aware. [Obs. or antiquated.]

Wound (wound or wound), n. [A.-S. wund, Icel. and, Goth. wundaz, sore, wounded, A.-S. wound.] 1. A cut, bruise, rent, or the like. 2. Hence, injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Wound (wound or wound), n. t. [imp. & p. p. WOUNDED (woun'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. WOUNDING.] To wound; to make hurt or wounded; to wound by violence; as by a cut, stab, bruise, rent, and the like; to injure; to damage; hence, often, to hurt the feelings of.

Wound, imp. & p. p. of wound. See WIND.

Woven, p. p. of weave. See WAVE.

Woven paper, or wove paper, writing paper having an even, uniform surface, without lines or water-marks.

Wreak (wrek), n. [Fr. varec, vareck. Cf. Ar. warak, a leaf of a tree.] A marine plant out of which kelp is made, and which is used in the manufacture of various commodities as a mastic.

Wreck (wrek), n. A thin, flying cloud; a rack. See RACK.

Wreath (wriit), n. [Prob. corrupted fr. swerath, swarth, an apparition of a person about to die, from swarta, gloomy.] An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; hence, a specter, phantasma; an unreal image.

Wre-angle (wre'ng'gii), n. [imp. & p. p. WRANGLING; p. pr. & vb. n. WRANGLING.] [L. Ger. wrangen, to wrestle, N. H. Ger. ringen, id., A.-S. wranigan, to wring, strain, press. Cf. WRANGLE.] To dispute angrily; to wrangle; to quarrel; to wrangle; to brawl; to wrangle.

Wreanging (wre'ng'gii), n. An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

Syn. — Altercation; bickerings; brawl; jar; jangle; controversy; contention; squabble.

Wraggler (wrag'gler), n. One who wrangles.

Senior wrangler (Cambridge University, Eng.), the student who passes the best examination in mathematics in the senate-house.

Rip (rip), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WRAPPED; p. pr. & vb. n. WRAPPING.] [Probably alluded to swear.] 1. To wind or fold together. 2. To cover by winding or folding; to envelop completely; to infold. 3. To conceal by enveloping or infolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence.

Ripper (rip'er), n. 1. One or which, or that, or in which, is wound or infolded or enclosed; covering; envelope. 3. Specifically, a loose outer garment.

Rip'pa-cal (rip'pa-kal), a. A coarse upper coat.

Wasse (wass), n. [A.-S. waz, Icel. wass, wass, wis, water.] A prickly-spined, hard-bodied fish of several species, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Wraith (wrai'th), n. [A.-S. varthel, Icel. realti. See WROTH, a.] 1. Violent anger; vehement exclamation; indignation; rage; fury; ire. 2. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or evil.

as The English, misled by the w, which usually causes an i immediately following it in English to be syllable to take a bare sound, universally pronounce this word wraith, or wraight: but this is contrary to analogy, for the w is silent, and the uttered r instead of the two letters. The latter r has its Italian sound, almost without exception, before th, as in both, both, &c. The word is, however, sometimes spelled wraith.

Syn. — Anger; fury; rage; ire; vengeance; indignation; resentment, &c. See AGGrieved.

Wraithful (wrai'th-fu'l), a. 1. Full of wraith; very angry; greatly incensed. 2. Springing from, or expressing, wrath.

Syn. — Furies; ireful; raging; indignant; resentful; passionate.

Wraithful (wrai'th-fu'l), adv. In a wraithful manner.

Wraithless (wrai'th-less) a. Free from a wraith.

Wraith-y (wrai'th-ri), a. Very angry. [Caxton,]

Wreck (wrek), v. t. [imp. & p. p. wrecked (wrek'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. WRECKING.] [A.-S. wreccan, Goth. warkan, Icel. reka, arveja.] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflit; to destroy; to drive.

Wreath (wrei'th), n.; pl. WREATHS. [See infra.] 1. Something twisted or curled. 2. A garland; a chaplet; especially, one given to a victor.

Wreath-thed (wrei'th-thed), a. [Compar. WREATHER; Superl. WREATHEST.] 1. Having wraith or excellence; possessing any thing, as a beautiful, or equivalent qualities or value; equal in excellence, value or dignity to; entitled to.

Wreath-thed, p. p. of wraith. See WRAEHT.

Wreaths (wrei'thz), n. The wreaths, or garlands, worn by the victorious on their heads, or suspended from the head, as a crown, and emblem of victory. [See WREATH.]

Wreath, a. To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to entwine, wind or to surround with, wind or to wind or to wind about; to convolve; to encircle; to infold. 3. To twine or twist about; to entwine.

Wreathes (wreethz), n. See infra.

Wreth (wriht), v. t. To intermingle, or entwine.

Writh-y (wriht-ri), a. Twining, and intertwined, or entwined.

Wreck (wrek), n. [D. wrak, damaged, brittle, a wreck, O. D. wrec, wrek, lad, vile, wrecks, a wreck.] 1. Destruction; ruin; desolation. 2. Specifically, the destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore, or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves. 3. The ruins of a ship stranded or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracure. 4. The ruins of a vessel, its parts, or its ship. (Law.) Goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea.

Wreck (wrek), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WRECKED (wreck'ed); p. pr. & vb. n. WRECKING.] 1. To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to founder or the like. 2. Hence, to bring wreck or ruin upon; to destroy.
Wreck'age (rēk’ij, 45), n. 1. Act of wrecking. 2. That which has been wrecked.

Wreck'er (rēk’er), n. One who causes a wreck, as by false lights. 2. One who searches for the wrecks of vessels, for the purpose of plunder, or to save property or lives, or the vessels themselves. 3. A vessel employed in the search of wrecks.

Wreck'-mäs'ter (rēk’-), n. A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

Wreath (rēth, rēth, n. [A.-S. wreanna, wreonann, prob. allied to veronæ, lascivious.] (Ornith.) A small in-
nsequential bird. It feeds on insects, &c., and is often very familiar with man.

Wrench (rēnch, rēnch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WRENCHED (rēnch’d); p. pr. & vb. n. WRENCHING.] [A.-
S. wrecenan, wrencan, to deceive, allied to vorænan, to wring.] 1. To wrench, twist, or force by violence. 2. To strain; to sprain; to distort.

Wrench (rēnch), n. 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. 2. A sprain. 3. An instrument for exerting a twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw-taps, &c.

Wrest (rōst, rōst), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WRESTLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WRESTLING.] [A.-S. wrystian, allied to wraesan, to wrest; to wrest.] 1. To contend, as two persons, by grappling together, and each striving to throw the other down. 2. Hence, to struggle; to strive; to contend.

Wrest’lce (rōst’k), n. A struggle between two to see which will throw the other down; a struggle.

Wrestle (rōstl), v. t. One who wrestles; one who is skillful in wrestling.

Wretch (rēch, rēch), n. [A.-S. wrecce, wrecce, an exile, a wretch, wrecce, exiled, wretched, wrecs, exile, evil, Jesus, in the New Testament.] (Ger. wretch, wrok, an exile.] 1. A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy. 2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person.

Wretched (rēch’ed, 60), adj. Very miserable; sunk in deep disillusion or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous. 2. Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean.

Wretched-ly (rēch’ed-l), adv. In a wretched manner; miserably; unappallingly; meanly; despicably.

Wretched-ness (rēch’ed-nis), n. 1. Quality or state of being wretched; extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow. 2. Meaness; despicable nature.

Syn.—Destitution; unhappiness; misery; desolation.

Wriggle (rig’gyl, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Wriggled; p. pr. & vb. n. Wriggling.] [L. Ger. wriggen, Wriggen, D. wrikken, allied to A.-S. wyricean, to bend, to follow, vorizian, vorizian, to lean.] To change the body and to fro with quick, undulating motion; to wriggle; to twist and turn; to wriggle and squirm. 2. To move by twisting and squirming.

Wriggler (rig’glor), n. One who wriggles.

Wring (rīng, rīng), v. t. To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to move by twisting and squirming.

Wring’gler (rīng’glor), n. One who wrings.

Wring’ing (rīng’ing), n. [imp. & p. p. Wringed; p. pr. & vb. n. Wringing.] [A.-S. wringan, gewringian, O. H. Ger. ringen, aringen. Cf. Wrong.] 1. Twist and compress; to pinch; to turn and strain with violence. 2. Hence, to twist; to distort; to perversely twist or to pervert. 4. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; hence, to extort. 5. (Naut.) To bend or strain out of its position.

Syn.—Twist; writh; torture; distort; strain; squeeze.

Wriggling-bolt (rīng’gyl), n. A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and tree-nails.

Wrong’ger (rōng’gir), n. One who wrongs; one who, by violence, wrings; hence, an extortioner. 2. Especially, an instrument for forcing water out of any thing, particularly for wringing water from clothes after they have been washed.

Wrong’k (rōng’k), n. [from wrongen, to wring.] 1. A small ridge, prominence, or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease. 2. Roughness; unevenness. 3. A notion or fancy; a whim. (Colloq.)

Wrinkle (rīngk’l, v. i. [imp. & p. p. WRINKLED; p. pr. & vb. n. WRINKLING.] 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. 2. To make rough or jagged; to ragged.

Wrinkle (rīngk’l), v. i. To shrink into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. 2. To make rough or jagged; to ragged.

Wrist (rīst), n. [A.-S. wirst, allied to wrostan, to wrest; to twist.] (Anat.) The joint by which the hand is united to the arm.

Wrist’band (rīst’bänd), n. That band or part of a shirt sleeve which covers the wrist.

Write (rīt’), n. [From write.] 1. That which is written; writing—applied especially to the Scriptures; Bible. 2. (Law.) An instrument in writing, under seal, in an episcopal form, issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act by the person to whom it is directed.

Write (rīt’), v. t. [imp. & p. p. WRIT; p. pr. & vb. n. WRITING.] [Obs.] See WRITE.

Write (rīt’), v. t. [imp. WROTE; p. p. WRIT; p. pr. & vb. n. WRITING.] [A.-S. writan, gewritian, leol. wita, to write, Goth. writs, a stroke, dash, letter.] 1. To set down, as legible characters; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument. 2. To express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; hence, specifically, to set down in an epitaph; to communicate by letter. 3. Hence, to compose or produce, as an author. 4. To impress durably. 5. To make known by writing; to record.

Syn.—To engrave; copy; transcribe; compose; send; report.

Write (rīt’), v. t. 1. To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas. 2. To be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting. 3. To frame or combine ideas and express them in words; to recite or relate in books; to compose.

Writer (rīt’er), n. 1. One who writes, or has written; a scribe; a clerk. 2. An author.

Writing (rīt’ing), n. [imp. & p. p. WRITED (WRITEN, obs. or poet.) p. pr. & vb. n. WRITING.] [A.-S. wrihtan, to wrestle, write, writh. See WREATH.] 1. To twist with violence; to distort; to wring. 2. To wrest; to distort; to twist.

Write (rīt’), v. i. To twist; to be distorted.

Writing (rīt’ing), n. 1. Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material. 2. Anything written or engraved, in letters, as a legal instrument; a pamphlet; a book; an inscription.

Writing-mäs’ter (rīt’ing-), n. One who teaches the art of penmanship.

Writing-paper (rīt’ing-p’ér), n. Paper finished with a smooth surface, sized, and fitted for writing upon.

Wrong (rōng, 21), a. [Icel. róngér, oblique, wrong. A.-S. wronc, wrong; wrong, injury, allied to wroting, q. v.] 1. Not fit or suitable to an end or object; not appropriate for use. 2. Not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right. 3. Not according to truth.

Syn.—Injurious; unjust; faulty; detrimental; ineffectual; ineffectual; improper; unsuitable; unsuitable; unsuitable.

Wrong (rōng, adj. Not rightly; anisus; morally ill; improper; unsuitable; unsuitable.

Wrong (rōng, v. t. [imp. & p. p. WRONGED; p. pr. & vb. n. WRONGING.] 1. To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to injure. 2. To impose wrong or injustice upon. 3. To pervert. 4. To extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; hence, to extort. 5. (Naut.) To bend or strain out of its position.

Syn.—Injury; perversely; injustice; injury.

Wrong’er (rōng’g’er), n. One who wrongs or injures; one who injures another; one whom another injures.

Wrong’ful (rōng’ful, 21), a. Full of wrong; injurious; Wrong’ful (rōng’ful, adj. In a wrongful manner; injuriously; unjustly;
Yäm, n. [West Indian ikahe.] (Bot.) A large, eel-like, tuber or root of a genus of climbing plants, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food.

Yam (n.) (According to Dr. Beckwelder, a corrupt pronunciation of the word English, or of the French word Anglais, by the native Indians of America. According to Thierry, a corruption of Junkin, a diminutive form of the English yonkin, which was given to the natives of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York. According to Dr. Wm. Gordon, it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, meaning excellent. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the other New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country. The word is generally, at this day, of slight reproof. Cf. Scot. yankie, a sharp, clever, and rather bold woman, and Prov. Eng. bow-yankies, a kind of leggins worn by agricultural laborers.)

Year, n. [A.-S. geár, gör, Goth. jör, O. H. Ger. jähr, Icel. ár.] 1. Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in making its annual revolution around the sun, or the period of one revolution of the sun; or 2. The time in which any planet completes a revolution about the sun. 3. pl. Age, or old age.


Yearling, n. A young animal one year old.

Yearling, a. Being a year old.

Yearly, a. Annually, occurring, accruing, or coming every year; annual. 2. Lasting a year. 3. Accomplished in a year.

Yearly, adv. [A.-S. gedēl.] Annually; once a year.

Yearn [14], v. t. [imp. & p. p. YEARNED; p. pr. & vb. n. YEARNING.] [A.-S. germian, griman, fr. georn, gyn, gyn, desirous, eager, gladly, Goth. gairmian, to desire, icel. girna.] To be filled with longing desire or with emotions of affection or tenderness; to be eager.

Yeast, n. [A.-S. gist, O. H. Ger. gesan, jesan, jerian, to ferment.] The foam or froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation used for raising dough; barn.

Yeasty, a. Yeast-like; yeasty.

Yeik, n. [A.-S. geoleo, geola, allied to geilu, geilu, yelow. The yellow part of an egg.

Yeil, v. i. [imp. & p. p. YEILED; p. pr. & vb. n. YEILING.] [A.-S. gelea, geola, O. H. Ger. gelan, allied to A.-S. galea, Icel. gela, to sing.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror.

Yeile, v. i. To utter or declare with a yell.

Yeile, a. A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yeillow, a. [compare. YELLOWER. superficial. YELLOW-EST.] [A.-S. gelu, geola, O. H. Ger. gelu, icel. guli, allied to Lat. helix, gilus, gilus, galbus, Gr. χαλκός.] Being of a bright saffron-like color; of the color of dried or dried fraud. Yellow-bird (Ornith.) a small bird with bright-yellow plumage, common in the United States. Yellow fever (Med.), a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, characterized by sudden chills and fever, followed by a feverish weakness and a yellow color of the skin. Yellow hammer (Ornith.), a European bird, about the size of a lark, also named the frightened lark, is a species of the genus Emberiza; it is striped with shades of gamboge, yellow, and brown; often applied in the United States to a certain species of woodpecker. Yellow-nail, an ailment of the nails, caused by the use of twothirds copper and one third zinc, for shoe plumbing.

Yellow, n. A bright golden color; one of the simple or Yellow-lish, n. Somewhat yellow. [primitive colors.

Yellowish-ness, n. The state or quality of being yellow.

Yellow-eyed, n. Having yellow eyes or yellowish-colored eyes.

Yellow-fever, n. (1.) A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowish eyes of the jaundice. 2. A disease of measles in cattle, also causing yellow-colored eyes, without fever.

Yellow, v. i. To yellow; to age.

Yell, v. i. [imp. & p. p. YELLED (yelled); p. pr. & vb. n. YELLING.] [A.-S. gilu, to boast, geotu, a loud sound, a clang, icel. gilpa, gilfa, to make a tumult, O. H. Ger. gelan, to boast.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly, with eagerness, pain, or fear.

Yell'n, v. i. [pl. YELEMEN.] [O. Eng. yemen, fr. man, and ye, yes, i.e., the prefix ge, and signifying servant, or ye, ye, i.e., young, or perh. from A.-S. gee. men, government, or government office, occupation.] 1. A common man or plebeian, of the first or most respectable class; a freeholder; a man free born.

Yell'n, v. i. In the king's household. [Eng.] 3. (Naut.) An inferior sort of charcoal. 2. Yell'n, v. n. The stowage, cargo, and distribution of the stores.

Yell'n, v. i. The collective body of yeomen or freemen.
Z.

(Z.) The twenty-sixth letter of the English alphabet, and the last letter in the alpabets of most modern languages. It is a consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal. See Pron. of Pron. §§ 106, 107.

Zá'cho, n. [See ZOCLE.] (Arch.) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column.

Zá'mbu, n. [pl. Zá'MBOS.] (Chem.) Impr. oxide of cobalt, obtained by the calcination of cobalt.

Zá'nu, n. [pl. ZAM'BOG.] (Sambo.) The child of a mulatto and a negro; also, sometimes, the child of an European and a mulatto.

Zán'yu, n. [It. zanui, a buffalo, merry Andrew, orig. the same as Giovanni, John, i.e., merry John.] A merry-Andrew; a buffalo.

Zá'tian, n. The state or character of a sanyi.

Zár'nich, n. [See ARSINIC.] Native sulphur of arsenic; sandarach or realgar; orpiment.

Záx, n. [A.-S. sax, sex, knife, Icel. saxr, O. H. Ger. sahr.] An instrument for cutting slate.

Zá'ni, n. [Lat. zelus, Gr. zelos, zeal, jealousy.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness in favor of a person or cause.

Zá'n lot, n. [Lat. zeolites, Gr. zeloirtes.] One who is zealous; especially, one who is over-zealous, or carried away by his zeal; an enthusiasts; a fanatical partisan.

Zá'n o'ry, n. The character and behavior of a zealot; exultation; conscientious devotion to a cause.

Zá'no'is, n. Filled with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object.

Zá'n o'is, adv. In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; with eagerness.

Zá'no'ness, n. State or quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zá'pē, n. (Of African origin.) (Zoll.) A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each flanks.

Zé'bu, n. [The native Indian name.] (Zoll.) A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, remarkable for its long, pendulous ears, and a fat tail, and excrescence on the shoulders, which is valued for food. It is often called the Indian bull, or cow.

Zé'chun, n.[zé'chun], n. [It. zecchino, čp. zequin.] (Sequin.) An Italian gold coin; a sequin.

See SEQUIN.

Zé'd, n. [Gr. zētā.] See ZETA.

The letter Z; — called also zizzard. [Obs., or nearly so.]

Zé'd'o-ry, n. [O. H. Ger. zilavor, Ar., Per., & Hind. dzilavor.] (Med.) A medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies, having a fragrant smell, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste, used in medicine as a stimulant.

Zém'in-dáir, n. [Per. zeminárdár, zemídar, i.e., landholder, Gr. zemídas, land, and dár, holding.] A landlord or landholder under the government, with the right of administering the land, and other certain privileges.

Zém'in-dá-ry, n. The jurisdiction of a zemídar.

Zénd, n. [See infra.] Properly, the translation into the Huvárvash, or Pehlavi, language of the Avesta, the Zend-Avesta, as is commonly used, the language of a ancient Persian dialect, in which the Avesta is written.

Zénd'a-está, n. (Properly, the Avesta, or sacred text, and its zend, or interpretation, in a more modern and intelligible language.) The Scriptures of the ancient Persian religion, attributed to Zarocatar, but in fact chiefly or altogether of a later date.

Zé'nhúth, n. (Abbrev. from Ar. semt-ur-rás, way of the head, vertical place, from semt, way, path, al, ai, ú, the, and rís, head.] 1. That point in the heavens which is directly overhead. 2. Hence, figuratively, the point of direct culmination; the highest; hence, the height of success or prosperity.

Zé'o-líte, n. (From Gr. zeōs, to boil, and ëidos, stone.) (Min.) A mineral species in the early works on mineralogy, a strontium fluoride, divided into several, both on chemical and crystallographic grounds.

Zé'phyr, n. [Lat. zephyrus, Gr. ζέφυρος, fr. ζέφος, darkness, the dark side, west.] The west wind; and poetically, a light, fresh, delightful breeze, or a current of air.

Zér'to, n. [Ar. ħurrara, ħurrara, empty, a cipher, q. v.] Cipher; nothing; naught; the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

Zést, n. [From Lat. séclusus, Gr. κυκροσ, split, cleft, divided, from χυςιευ, to split, cleave.] 1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor, or the thin, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed. 2. Hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; an appetizer; hence, keen enjoyment; relish.

Zé'go, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ZESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. ZEST-ING.] 1. To cut into thin slips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, &c.; or to squeeze, as peel over the surface of any thing. 2. To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste of.

Zé'te, n. [Gr. ζήτα.] A Greek letter, ζ, or ζ, corresponding to our z. [2.] (Lat. zeta, d fists, from Gr. ζήτων, life, mode of life, dwelling.) (Arch.) A little chamber, with pipes running along the walls, to convey into fresh air, or to carry vapor, from below.

Zé'té't, adv. (Gr. καταφερει, from καταφει, to seek.) Proceeding by inquiry.

Zé'tié'g, n. sing. (Math.) A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities.

Zég'ma, n. [Gr. ζηγμα, from ζηγμα, to yoke, join.] (Gram.) A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a proper noun, word, is by way of supplement, referred also to another more remote.

Zé'bét, n. [It. zibetto, L. Gr. καιρετος. See CIDGET.] A small quadruped, somewhat resembling the weasel. It inhabits both India and Africa.

Zig'zág, a. Having short, sharp turns.

Zig'zág, n. [Ger. zickzack, from zacke, zacken, a dentic, tooth.] Something that has short turns or angles.

Zig'zág, n. [See above, &c.] (Med.) To zigzag; p. pr. & vb. n. ZIGZAGGING.] To form with short turns.

Zin, n. [Ger. zink, prob. allied to zinn, tin.] (Min.) A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue; malleable. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin.

Zin-cifer'ous, a. [Eng. zinc, and Lat. ferre, to bear, Zink-fer'ous, produce.] Containing or affording zinc.

Zincite, n. (Min.) A brittle, translucent mineral, of a deep, red color, and consisting chiefly of oxide of zinc.

Zinc-og-car'pher, n. An engraver on zinc.

Zinc-o-graph'ie, a. Of, or pertaining to, zinc.

Zinc-o-graph'ical, a. Of, or pertaining to, zinc.

Zinc-o-graph'ie-al, a. Of, or pertaining to, zinc.

Zinc-o-graph'phy, n. [Eng. zinc, and Gr. γραφειν, to write.] Engraving on zinc in the style of wood-cuts.

Zinc-o'ous, a. Of, or pertaining to, zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zinc-white, n. The oxide of zinc, a pigment largely used in the place of white-lead.

Zink'y, a. Pertaining to zinc, or having its appearance. [Obs.] (Written also zinky.)

Zinn, n. [Heb. zīnān, orig. a hill.] 1. (Jewish Antiq.) A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors. 2. Hence, the theology or church of God. Zwr'con, n. (Cingalese.) (Min.) A mineral containing zircon, a stone of yellow or white color, somewhat resembling the zircon.

Zir-cón-á, n. (Chem.) An oxide of zirconium. It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid.

Zir-cón-ní-de, n. (Chem.) A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth. It is commonly obtained in the form of a black powder.

Zo'celle, or Zo'cle, n. [Lat. soccus, dim. of soccus, a kind of low-heeled shoe.) (Arch.) A socle. See SOCLE.
Zödh-ke, n. [Lat. zodiacus, Gr. ζῳδιακός (στ. κόσμος), from ζῷον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] (Astron.) An imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations, which once constituted, and from which are named, the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Zo-d'ac-al, a. Of, or pertaining to, the zodiac; within the zodiac. Zodical light (Astron.), a luminous track, of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon. It is to be seen only in the evening, after twilight, in the summer season, and at high latitudes.

Zo-il'e-an, a. Having the characteristics of Zoilus, a bitter, envious, unjust critic, who lived about 270 years before Christ.

Zö'il-Ism, n. Character like that of Zoilus; resemblance to Zoilus in style or manner.

Zöll'wer-ein', n. [Ger. zoll, duty, and verein, union.] An agreement or union among the German States, for the collection of custom-duties.

Zone, n. [Lat. zona, Gr. ζώνη, from ζυόω, to gird.] 1. A girdle. 2. (Geog.) One of the five great divisions of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature. 3. (Math.) The portion of the surface of a sphere, included between two parallel planes.

Zon'ded, a. 1. Wearing a zone or zones. 2. Having zones, or concentric bands.

Zone'less, a. Not having a zone. [forms, and habits.

Zo'o-gh-pher, n. One who describes animals, their forms, and habits.

Zo'o-graph'ic, -al, a. Of, or pertaining to, the description of the animals.

Zo-o-graph'ical, a. Of, or pertaining to, the description of the animals.

Zo-o-graph'phy, n. [Gr. ζωόγον, an animal, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

Zo-o'l'a-try, n. [Gr. ζωολατία, an animal, and λατεῖα, service.] Worship of animals.

Zo'o-lø-tic (49), n. [Gr. ζωολοτικός, an animal, and λίθος, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zo'o-log'ic, -al, a. Of, or pertaining to, zoology, or the science of animals.

Zo'o-log'ist, n. One versed in the natural history of animals; one who describes animals.

Zo-o-logy, n. [Gr. ζῳον, an animal, and λόγος, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and habitats of animals.

Zo-o'ma, n. [Gr. ζώον, an animal.] Of, or pertaining to, animals; obtained from animal substances.
ADDENDA.


Bal-mór'al, n. [From Balmoral Castle in Aberdeen-shire, Scotland.] A kind of figured petticoat.

Bànting-ism, n. A method of reducing corpulence;—so called from one William Banting of London.

Bört'heg, n. A charge for the use by a vessel of a position in a dock or harbor.

Cál'la, n. A genus of plants, one species of which is often cultivated in houses. Its large spathe is pure white, surrounding a fleshy spike which is colored deep yellow by its antheriferous flowers. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Christ'mas-tree (krı's'mas'), n. A small evergreen tree decorated with presents, bon-bons, fancy ornaments, &c., and illuminated with wax tapers, on Christmas eve.

Chró'mo, n.; pl. CHRÖ'MOS. [Gr. χρύμα, color.] A colored lithographic print.

Cől'-oil, n. The same as petrolatum. See PETROLEUM.

Cőr'n-stárch, n. A preparation from Indian corn, or maize, used as an article of food in puddings, custards, &c.

Cró-quet' (kro-kā'), n. [Fr.] A game played with balls and clubs, the object of the game being to propel a ball through a number of hoops fastened in the ground, to a fixed goal, and thence back to the starting-point.

Crőss'-rěf'er-en-ce, n. Reference from one part of a book to another part, where some subject is treated of.

Děad'-freight (frět), n. The compensation paid by a merchant who freights a whole ship, to the ship-master, for the space which he fails to occupy.

Déplo-ta-tión, n. [Fr. dépôtlation, from dépoter, to unfold, to display. See DEPLOY in Dict.] The process by which ores and minerals of value are won from their natural position and brought to the surface.

En'glish (ing'lish), n. A kind of printing-type in size between pica and great primer, as in the following line:

The type called English.

Ex'-císe', t. i. [Lat. excidere, excussum, from ex, off, and cedere, to cut.] To cut off; to separate and remove.

Fe'n'án, n. [From the Finians or Fenii, the old miliary of Ireland, who were so called from Fin or Finn, son of Cúmaill, a popular hero of Irish traditional history.] A member of an organization of persons of Irish birth, which exists in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere, and which aims at the overthrow of English rule in Ireland.

Free'-lőve, n. Right or practice of coexisting with any one of the opposite sex at pleasure, without forming a matrimonial connection.

Green'bæk, n. A legal-tender note of the United States, the device on the back of which is printed with green ink. [Collog. Amer.]

Hūm'mer-beam, n. (Gothic Arch.) A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. [See Illustration on page 976.]

I'dle-wheel, n. (Mach.) A wheel placed between two others, to transfer motion from one to the other without changing the direction of revolution.

Id'o-cräse, n. [Gr. ἱδρασ, form, and κράσε, mixture, from κρανύνα, to mix.] (Min.) A mineral, occurring either in massive or in modified square prisms, presenting a handsome brown or brownish-yellow color. It consists essentially of silica, alumina, and lime.

I-dí'lyle, a. Of, or belonging to, idyls.

Işık-el'nal, a. [Gr. ἱερός, holy, and ἕλκων, to incline.] Pertaining to, or indicating, equality of inclination or dip.

Jaw'-tōoth', n. A tooth belonging to the back part of the jaw; a grinner or molar.

Joint'ing-rule, n. (Masonry.) A long rule with a straight edge, used by bricklayers in order to secure the accuracy and straightness of the face of the work.

Jùt'-býx, n. A place set apart for the Jury to sit in during the trial of a cause.

Ki-te-ří'lag, n. A fictitious mode of raising money or sustaining one's credit, as by the use of paper which is merely nominal, and the like;—called also kiting.

Kí'ti-wáke', n. (Ornith.) A species of gull.

Lā-ryn'-güo-scöpe, n. [Gr. λαργύρ, larynx, and skopeó, to behold.] (Surg.) An instrument for viewing the larynx in a living subject. It consists of two mirrors, by one of which the light is thrown into the mouth, where, by the other, introduced into the pharynx, it is reflected into the larynx, revealing to the eye the part thus illuminated.

Lā'ryn-gö'-co-py, n. The art of using the laryngoscope; investigations made with the laryngoscope.

Lí'y'-stall, n. A shed in which cattle are lodged on the way to market. [Eng.]

Lás, n. [Fr. las.] (Geol.) A stratum of the middle secondary age, lying beneath the oölite; a species of limestone occurring in horizontal strata, belonging to the lis formation.

Mérin'gue (mē'-rīng'), n. [Fr., of uncertain derivation.] A kind of pastry, garnished with cream or preserves.

Mönt'-tor, n. An iron-clad war- vessel, with one turret or more.

Ni'tro-gál'-ce-r-me, n. A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures. It is a bright, yellow, oily liquid, inodorous, but having a sweet, pungent, aromatic taste. It detonates when struck, and at high temperatures explodes with great violence.

Öbjekt-glass, n. (Optical Instruments.) The glass placed at the end of the instrument, as a telescope or microscope, which is toward the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eye-glass.

Öf'-cút, n. A piece separated by cutting; that which is cut off.

Öf'-qish, a. Shy or distant in manner. [U. S.]

Orán'ge-man (ůr'-ăn'g), n.; pl. ORán'ge-MEN. A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, whose aim was to uphold Protestantism, and discourage Roman Catholicism. It had lodges, offices bearing, and a distinctive color, being orange, whence the name. This organization was suppressed by act of Parliament in 1856.

Pe-tān'-lā, n. [Braz. petan.] (Bot.) An herbaceous plant bearing very beautiful flowers. It is very nearly allied to the tobacco-plant.

Přóph'-lāxbis, n. [See PROPHYLACTIC in the Dict.] (Med.) Preservative or preventive treatment.

(886)
Pröps, n. pl. A certain game played with four shells;—much practiced by gamblers.

Pro-rät'a-blé, a. Capable of being prorated, or divided proportionately.

Pro-rät'e, n. [Lat. pro rata, according to the rate.] (Com.) A division of rate proportionally.

Pro-rät'é', v. t. [imp. & p. p. prorated; p. pr. & vb. n. prorating.] To divide in relative proportions; to receive or pay in proportion; as, to prorate a loss or a profit.

Pùbis, n. [Lat.] (Anat.) The anterior part of one of the bones of the pelvis (os innominatum), corresponding to the genital organs.

Quay'a-gé (ké'aj), n. A charge for a vessel's use of a berth alongside a quay.

Rhí-zó'me, n. The same as Rhizoma. See RHIZOMA in Dict.

Rin'der-pést, n. A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle and sheep;—called also cattle-plague.

Rík, n. [Scot. rink, rynk, renk, a course, a race; perhaps from A.-S. hrinig, a ring.] An inclosed skating-pond.

Ro-ce'co, a. & n. [Of uncertain etymology.] A kind of florid ornamentation, which prevailed more especially in France, at the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Róöt-stéck, n. (Bot.) A stem running along the surface of the ground, sending out roots from its lower side, and leaf-buds from its upper; a rhizome.

Rópe-yárn, n. A thread or twist of hemp or other fiber of strands of which a rope is made.

Rüs'-nöble, n. An English gold coin, first struck by King Edward III., in 1334. It was stamped on one side with the figure of a rose, and was current at the same value as the noble, or £6. 8d. sterling.

Sáhl'ing-má's-ter, n. (U. S. Navy.) A warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and under the direction of the executive officer to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c.

Scull'yón, n. A kind of imperfect onion.

She'er-húlk, n. An old ship fitted with a triangular apparatus for fixing or taking out the masts of a ship.

Show'-é-se, n. A glazed box or case for protecting valuable or delicate goods from dust, theft, &c.

Snarl'ing-iron, (f'urn), n. A tool with a long beak, used in the process of forming raised work in sheet metal. When one end is held in a vise, and the shank struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the other end or beak gives the requisite blow for producing raised work.

Sön'tag, n. An article of female dress, made of worsted knit or crocheted, and covering the upper part of the body;—so called in honor of Mme. Henrietta Sontag.

Spék'ing-túb, n. A tube within the walls of a building for communicating from one room to another.

Stóck'ing-er, n. A manufacturer of stockings.

The-ó'dl'ic'y, n. [Gr. θεός, God, and δίκη, judgment, Lat. theodicea.] An exposition of the theory of divine providence, intended to vindicate the justice and goodness of God in establishing the existing order of things, in which both moral and physical evil appear to prevail so largely.

Töm'-á'hley, n. The liver of the lobster, which when boiled is of a green color.

Ún'-pér'so-nal, a. [Lat. unus, one, and persona, person.] 1. Existing as one, and only one, person, as the Divine Being. 2. (Gram.) Used in only one person, especially only in the third person, as some verbs.

Vés-tá, n. A kind of wax match.

Ve-sü'vi-an, n. A kind of eiger light.

Viče'-cón'sul, n. A subordinate officer authorized to exercise consular functions in some particular part of a district already under the supervision of a consul.

Vi'lún-ta-rý-fém, n. The principles or polity of those who advocate the separation of church and state.

Vi'lün-á'té, n. A hard black compound resembling horn in its appearance, and obtained by blending caoutchouc or gutta-percha with variable proportions of sulphur. It is much used for making combs, &c.

Wåy'-wél'-er, n. An instrument attached to a carriage wheel contrived to register the number of revolutions made and the distance traversed.

Wód'-bíne, n. An ornamental woody vine, cultivated for covering walls, fences, &c.; Ampelopsis quinquefolia;—called also Virginia creeper, and American ivy.

Wrist'er (rit's'er), n. A knit covering for the wrist.

Wrist'let (rit's'lt), n. An elastic band to confine the upper part of a glove around the wrist.

Xán-tho'sus (zán-thús), a. Yellow; yellow-haired.

Yánk, v. t. To give a throwing or jerking motion to; to twitch strongly; to jerk. [Colloq. U. S.] 2. A Yankee. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

Zé-brá-wóbód, n. A kind of wood from South America, used in cabinet-making, having stripes of brown and black on a white ground, resembling those of a zebra.

Zou'ch (zowch), v. t. (Cookery.) To stew, as flounders, eels, &c., with just enough of liquid to cover them.
APPENDIX
TO
WEBSTER’S DICTIONARY;
CONTAINING
A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES; A VOCABULARY
OF PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES; A CONCISE ACCOUNT
OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK
AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY;

EXPLANATORY AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND COMMON
ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES;

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES
OF
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES; GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES;
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES; AND MODERN
 BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES;

AND

EXPLANATORY TABLES
OF
QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND
MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES; ABBREVIATIONS USED IN
WRITING AND PRINTING; AND ARBITRARY SIGNS
USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS DEFINED IN THE PRECEDING DICTIONARY.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.:
G. & C. MERRIAM, STATE STREET.
PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT AND CO.
1872.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1887, by
GEORGE, CHARLES, AND HOMER MERRIAM.
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

RIVERSIDE, CAMBRIDGE:
ELECTROTYPED AND PRINTED BY
H. O. HOUGHTON AND COMPANY.
A GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

The Scottish dialect — or language, as it is sometimes called — is spoken in the south-eastern or lowland counties of Scotland. It is closely allied to the English, being mainly derived from the Anglo-Saxon, while a considerable proportion of its words are of French origin. Unlike the English, however, it has borrowed very largely from the Gaelic — spoken in the northern counties, or Highlands — and also from the Danish. Scottish literature, which is mostly poetical, began in the 14th century, with John Barbour, a contemporary of Chaucer. The most eminent writers of this dialect, in recent times, are Allan Ramsay, Robert Burns, Walter Scott, James Hogg, John Wilson, and John Galt. As the productions of some of these authors, especially Burns and Scott, are extensively read in England and America, the want of a general Glossary of the words and phrases used by them is often felt. To supply this want the present compilation is offered to the public in the belief that it will be deemed a useful and not inappropriate addition to an English Dictionary. It has been revised by Mr. William Russell, the well-known elocutionist and scholar, who, as a native of Scotland and a resident in different parts of that country, has had peculiar opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge and perfect use of the rustic dialect in all its purity. The remarks which follow — except those relating to the differences between English and Scottish orthography — are from his pen.

The difficulty to be overcome in attempting to give an English or an American reader a correct idea of the orthography of the Scottish dialect, is very great. The distinctive elementary sounds of the language of England and of Scotland, which two centuries ago were but slightly different to the ear, continue in the style of rural usage in Scotland but little changed, comparatively, from what they were; while, in England, modern usage, in city life especially, has undergone great changes; so that local dialect differs widely in the northern and southern parts of Great Britain.

Even in Scotland, where time has had less effect in modifying spoken language, local differences of accent are to this day quite marked in character, and retain Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish modifications of utterance. Add to this fact another, — that, in the Scottish dialect, the words of Anglo-Saxon origin remain to a great extent unmodified in sound, while English usage has been greatly changed by the natural effect of the intermingling of Norman French in the daily communications of life between the conquering and the vanquished races. The natural consequence in these circumstances is, that it is exceedingly difficult for persons brought up in the rural districts of Scotland to acquire an appropriate style of English pronunciation; and it is much more difficult for Englishmen or Americans to read appropriately any passage written in the Scottish dialect. The very attempt, in the latter case, is, to the ears of a Scotchman, a ridiculous failure.

The remarks which follow will serve as illustrations of the radical difference in the style of pronunciation which characterizes the Scottish dialect, as contrasted with English usage, in regard to the distinctive sounds of letters.

1. The peculiar sound of a in such words as saven, wasp, wash, &c., Scottish orthoephists represent as nearly identical with the o of nor or not. In the Scottish dialect these words are pronounced with the sound of a as in and.

2. In such words as man, can, fan, fat, that, &c., the Scottish dialect adopts the sound of a as in arm, instead of the a in and.

3. The vowel e, occurring before the consonant r, when the latter is followed by a consonant, is given with the same sound as the i in error, instead of that modified sound which characterizes appropriate English and American usage at the present day. See Pron. of Pron. § 14, Note, p. ix.

4. The vowel i, in such words as mile, time, dine, &c., is, in the style of Scottish utterance, much closer than it is even in the usage of the most refined style of English society. The Scottish style, while it avoids the drawing soundness and great breadth characteristic of rustic English, in the utterance of the long sound of i, runs to the opposite extreme, and pinches it down to the same narrowness which belongs to the local style of Irish utterance.

5. A marked peculiarity of Scottish utterance occurs in all words containing the short sound of r, as in dim, him, sin, bit, clip, &c. In these and similar cases, the current usage of Scotland seems to border on dem, hem, see, bet, lip, &c.

6. In all words which, according to English orthoephists, are pronounced as marked in the dictionary, with the sound of o as in oar, as in the word one, the local usage of Scotland adopts that of o as in old, without its proper prolongation and "vanishing" (see Pron. of Pron. § 19, p. ix); or, in other words, gives "long" or "close" o, cut short, but still remaining close. This class of words is very numerous, and so becomes peculiarly characteristic. It might be indicated thus; on, off, sott, lost, rod, sod, &c.

7. In many words in which English usage gives to the vowel a the same sound which it has in the word use, the Scottish dialect gives a sound not existing in any form of English utterance, but corresponding exactly to that of a in the French word plume. To this style belong all such words as tune, use (the noun), sure, dub; also the words moon, soon, done, &c. See Remark 5, p. 912.

8. The diphthong ae, in Scottish pronunciation, represents precisely the sound of the acute a of the French language, or of the initial element of the English a in ate. See Pron. of Pron. § 2, p. 7.

9. Ei and ey, in Scottish pronunciation, are subject to the same remark as the vowel i. See Remark 4.

10. The diphthong oi is given as i long; thus, boil (bile), tile (tyle), moil (myle), join (jine), &c.

11. The diphthong ou, in Scottish usage, in the words moor, floor, &c., take the sound of eu in the French word pere. See Remark 12, p. 912.

12. The diphthongs ow and ew, in Scottish utterance, are given like oo in the word oose; thus, our (oor), cow (coo), out (oot), house (howse).

13. The diphthong ui, as in guid, pair, &c., represents the sound of ur in the French word plume, somewhat broadened. See Remark, 7 above.

14. The letter r, has, in Scottish usage, one uniformly hard and prolonged rolling sound, as in all the continental languages of Europe, and in the local style of Ireland. Thus, arm is pronounced with r made very foreable. So with all other words in which r occurs; thus, far, farther, turner, harper, tracer, &c. See Pron. of Pron. § 89, p. xv.

15. Ch, as in anechoch, and gh, as in laugh, represent a very strong, harsh, guttural sound of the English element h, corresponding to the German ch in dock. In such words as acheigh, steigh, &c., the gh represents a similar sound, but more delicate and close, — a palatal or oral rather than a guttural element, — corresponding to the pronunciation of ch in the German words Ich, echt, reich.
Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases

To these remarks on the leading peculiarities of Scottish pronunciation, may be added the following general rules respecting the distinctions between English and Scottish orthography, in which words were originally the same, having only a letter changed for another, or sometimes one taken away or added.

I. — In many words ending in English an l, after an a or u, the l is rarely sounded in Scotland, and hence is unexpressed in writing them; as, English, A' (Scots) ; Call, Ce ; Small, Sm' ; Full, F' ; Full, F' ; &c. The apostrophe is merely of modern use.

A.
A', all.
Aa, one, awe.
A-back', away, aloof.
A-bend', at a shye distance.
A-breeze', blasing ; on fire.
A-broid', abroad, in sight.
A-broad', in breadth.
A-bu'ie-ments, habilities, accouterments.
A-bul', putrid water.
Ae, one.
Ae'fand', simple.
Aff', aff', off. — Aff' hands, hands off. — Aff' loop, off hand; unacknowledged.
Afore', before.
Aft', aft.
Aften, often.
A-hend', afterwards.
A-gue', a jet', away; off the right line; obliquely.
Wrong.
A-off, off the right line; wrong.
A-hint', behind.
A-hins, perhaps.
Aik, oak.
Ain, own.
Aines, aince, once.
Ains'ells, own selves.
Air', ear.'
Aird', pen'ny, a silver penny given as earnest or hiring money.
Aird, earnest or hiring money.
Airn, aon, a m Coal; a mason's chisel.
Airn, aic.
Airn, nist, points of the compass.
Aith, an oath.
Aits, oats. — Ait-meat, oatmeal.
A'iver, a'yer, an old horse; a workhorse.
A'joe, a'joe, a cow; on one side.
A'lake', alish.
A'lane', alone.
A'law', a low', a fire; in a flame.
A'toun, old town.
A'mit', almost.
A'mang', among.
A'myrie, am'ry, almyre, close cupboard for keeping of various beads, &c.
An', and.
An, if.
Ance, ones.
An'et', over against; opposite; concerning; about.
An'et'-er-land', of set purpose; sole errand.
An'new' (15), enough.
An'other, another.
An'up, antepolular, fornication between persons who are afterwards married to each other.
Arch-lowe', a peace-offering; the return which one who has been treated in an inn sometimes considers himself bound in honor to make to the company.
Ark, meal-ark; a large chest for bread and meel.
Aries, earnest-money.
Arriage and carriage, plough and cart service.
A's, aas, ashes.
A'skent', assqueint; aslant.
A'sollize', asollivize, acqut.
A'steer', abroad; stirring; in a ferment.
A'shurt', a shurt', astrath.
A'weel', I wit well.
A'ucht', the class h harsh and gutturial) to possess or belong to. — Whae's aught it? to whom does it belong? — Aucht (gh as ch. — See Aucht), possession; property. — In one's aught, in one's keeping.
Auld, old.
Auld-farran, or auld-farrant, sagacious; cunning.
Auld lang synne, old time; days of other years.
Auld-skoon, literally old shoes, but used metaphorically for a discarded lover.
Auld-world, old-fashioned; antique. — Auld-world stories, ancient stories.
Aumous, alms; gift to a beggar.
Aumous-dish, a beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church.
Aumous, close cupboard for keeping vituals, dishes, &c.
A'war', at all.
A'weel', well.
Awe, to owe.
Aweome, alas.
Aweome, alms.
Aweome, aweome, terrible; as, ask.
A'gant', beyond.

B.
Be', ball; hand-ball; football.
Bab, buncle; tassel.
Backets, ash boards. — Bak, backet, or backy, a wooden coal-tar. — Ask, asket, ash-socket. — Muckle backit, broad-backed.
Backlins, coming; coming back; returning.
Baff, blow; bang; heavy trump.
Bafr, the belly.
Baillie, bailed; did stay.
Baik, beak; courtesy; reverence.
Baillie's, bailer, or bailiff. — Bailie, bailor, or bailiff.
Bairn, a child.
Baird, birth-time.
Baith, both.
Baithie, rich pasture. — Baithie grass ground, rich close-cropped sheep pasture.
Ballant, ballad.
Ban, to swear or curse; to reproach; curse.
Band, bond.
Bane, bone.
Bang, to beat; to strive; to excel; bang a blow; also, a great number; a spring; a bound.
Bannet, bonnet.
Barv, a sort of bread; a thick, flat cake, round in shape.
Barrack-flake, turbot.
Bars'ter, a violent follower who carries every thing before him.
Bar'rolls of bread.
Barrie, diminutive of baird.
Barefit, barefooted.
Bargaining, disputing; battling.
Bar'ken, to inerust.
Bar'ted, basted.
Bar'tla' funny, fancy, or bairly, an exclamation for a truce by one who has fallen down in wrestling or play. "By our lady's upset, I am down!" — Beath, bairly (from pauley), a cry among boys at their violent games for a truce.
Barr-leery, bairly, malt-liquor; ale or beer.
Barm, yeast.
Barnie, or like barn.
Bartie-breasting, like trolle.
Barrace, bounds; lists for combats.
Bar'ros-tram, shaft of a wheel-barrow.
Batch, a crew, a gang.
Batts, boats; coile.
Bawrie-bird, the bat.
Baw'rons, a cat.
Bawns, uncultivated places between ridges of land.
Ba'uld, bald; also, bold.
Bawbee, a half-penny.
Bawbee, money. — Baw'bee, half-penny rolls.
Baw'k, bawk, a strip of unploughed land.
Baw'n't or Bawson-fared, having a white, oblong spot on the face.
Baxter, baxiter, baker.
Bay'gaa-net, baig'net, bayonet.
Be, be, let alone; not to mention.
Beal, beet, [Ga] mouth; opening; also, to suppurate.
Bean, bean, well to do; comfortable and well provided.
Bear, barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear.
Beas'tie, diminutive of beast.
Beastman, one that prays for or to a poor ponderer.
Beastful, a beastie; also, one that is bedridden.
Beck, to bark.
Bect, to add fuel to fire.
Be-flanneled, powdered.
Be-goud', began.
Be-grutten, exhausted with weeping.
Beheak', be-goke', trick.
Beild, bield, shelter. [ed.]
Bein, wealthy; well provided, bald.
Be-liker, perhaps.
Be-live', be-ble', by and by; speedily.
Be-liest, to contend with, especially with those of superior rank or power; to use strong measures regardless of consequences.
Bell-wandering, wandering.
Ben (be-in), the inner apartment. — To bring far ben, to treat with great respect and hospitality. — To be far ben with, to be on terms of intimacy or familiarity with.
Bend, to drink hard; a pull of liquor.
Bender, a hard drinker.
Bend, bath, thick sole leather.
Benniest bair, innermost hole.
Bennison, blessing.
Bent, a kind of grass; metaphoricall, the hill; the moor. — To ben the bent, taken the field; run away.
Be-thankit, grace after meat.
Bexk (byook or byuck), a book.
Bicker, a wooden kind of vessel, made by a cooper, for holding liquor, brose, &c.; a short race.
Bide, to stay; to reside; to endure. — Bide a blink, [Inf.] to stand waiting. biding, abiding; waiting; Bie, or bidet, shelter.

Bieu, wealth; plentiful.

Biggin, a building; a house.

Big'git, built.

Big'gon, Big'go-net, a large limb, or branch, cap, with ear-pieces, of the fashion worn by the Beguine sisterhood. [wild bees.

Bill, a beak, bill, a nest of Bill, a bul.

Biltie, bitilly, (the infinitive pronunciation of britle), breit, a young fellow; a comrade.

Bind (in drinking), as much liquor as one can carry under his hat or girdle. — I'm at my bind, I've got my full measure.

Bing, a heap of grain, potato. — Bingle, lily.

Bink, bench; bank; accivl.

Bing, heap, heap of unthreshed corn.

Bir, be not.

Birch, birch.

Birken-shaw, a wood of young birch-trees.

Birke's old game at cards on a lively fellow.

Birn, to drink.

Birling, drinking; administering liquor; also, making a grumbling noise like an elephant or stormy wheel or hand-mill in motion. — Birling the barrow, clubbng for drink.

Birn, in the house of a petty officer of a barge or barony.

Birn, burden. — Skin and biers, full account of a sheep, by bringing the skin with the tar mark, and the head with the brand on the nose; the weight of the thing.

Berr, noise; vehemence; to stimulate.

Burring, the noise of prattle, etc., when they spring.

Birse, bitiles. — To set up one's birse, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion.

Bit, crisis; nick of time; used also as a diminutive, as, a bit born, a small rivel; a bittassie, a little girl; — a small space; a spot. — Blithe bit, pleasant spot.

Bittle, bettle, a wooden bat for beating of linen.

Bittock, a little bit; a short piece.

Riz, a bustle; to buzz.

Blackened, blackened.

Blackened, democrats; factious, discontented revilies.

Black'ie, a shrivelled dwarf; Black's, a shrivelled creeper.

Blasting, pusting and blowing; also, boasting.

Blasted, blasted.

Blate, bushy; sheepish.

Blatter, black.

Blund, a flat piece of any thing; to slap.

Blush, the color of the skin when bruised.

Bloom, to blow; to boast; to flatter; to coax. — To blare in his mug, to exalt or flatter a person.

Bloom-in' my mug, a flatterer; a parasite.

Blows, (to blaise, to blaise, to bloise, to bloze, to blaze; bluebottle, a cent.

Bree, old, a hole in the wall.

Bree'del, brothel.

Breet, a bower in the woods or woods.

Breeding, coming through the period, as young corn, &c.

Brent, smooth; clear. — Brent brow, high forehead.

Briar, a thistle.

Brie, juice; liquid.

Brig, a bridge.

Briek, breast; the bosom.

Brieker, a breast.

Broach, brooke, a spilt.

Bro'dan, grin.

Broak, a boulder (from its wind or spotted face). Brocket-cow, a white-faced cow.

Brog, a pointed instrument, as a shoemaker's awl.

Broging, tricks with a sharp-pointed instrument.

Brogue, a hump; a trick.

Brogue-sole, the Lowlands, shoes of half-dressed leather. [rupt.

Broo, broo, outlaw; brough, brook, brook; water; also, opinion founded on bruft or report.

Broach, a race in country weddings, to see who shall first reach the bridegroom's house on returning from church.

Brose, a kind of potage made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the liquid is poured. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid, as "to-marrow, brose," "kail-brose."

Brose, brewis; stir-about.

Brosse, brewis time; super-time.

Brown Man of the Moors, a dwarf, or subterranean elf.

Brownie, a domestic gobin, or spirit of the Good fellow of Scotland.

Brown, a boat, a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bowie, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.

Bow, a bawl; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a child, or four fluid drams.
Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases.

C.

Ca', to call; to name; to drive. — Ca'-thrum, disturbance; prevention. — Ca' the shuttle, drive the shuttle.

Ca' or ca'd, called, driven, called.

Ca'dger, a carrier; a buckster.

Ca'dgy, lively and frisky;

Cat, or Cat'die, a porter or messenger.

Caff, caff, a coffee stall, a drinking place; (en.) a café.

Café, café; a place of assembly; a hang-out for intellectuals; a gathering place.

Cann, a can; a vessel; (usually) a can for holding liquids; a can for holding foods.

Canny, cannie, gentle; mild; good; dexterous; (country) wise. — See Canny. Can'na, cannot.

Can'-nie or can'ny-di, dexterously; gently.

Can't, cannot; prudent; lucky; in a superstitious sense, good conditioned, and safe to deal with; canny.

Can'tie or can'ty, cheerful; merry; lively.

Car, the back part of the body; a fragment broken off any thing.

Car'trip, a charm; a spell.

Card, a card; for holding food or liquor.

Car-p'el'tie, car-p'el'tie, species of grass, e.g., also cock of the woods.

Cap, cappe, diminutive of cap.

Cap'-'n-ta, cap-stone, key.

Cap'tain, a ship's officer.

Car-fu'dfild, car-fu'dfild, rugged; rumbled.

Carl or carle, a churl; a gruff, rough fellow.

Car'ley, the male stalk of hemp, known by its superior strength and stature.

Carrion, carrion; carrion, the filthy remains of dead animals; carrion, the female of Carus.

Carried-in-nut-bis, having the mind fixed upon some one; different from the business on hand; having the wits gone "a wool gathering."[ch.vn.]

Cart, a cart; a vehicle; a catede, cards.

Car-vy or car-vay, [from] Cast, got over; recovered Cast, let; fate.

Cas, out to fall; to quarrel.

Cast up, to appear; also, to throw in one's teeth; to rub one's nose.

Cateran, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a freebooter.

Castle, a castle.

Caste, a caste.

Caste, a caste.

Caste, a place where clocks are hung or dugged.

Cauv'lin, wheedling.

Cave, a small fishing-boat; a sort of boat. — Cock-bree, cock-broo, cocker.

Cock'er-non-ir, cocker-non-ir, the gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or net. — Cocky-keek-ie, cock-keek-yee, leek soup, in which a cock has been boiled.

Cock-a-laird, a land proprietor, who cultivates his own estate.

Cock-a-brained, chuckle-headed; foolish.

Cock-a-puddle, lumpish.

Coff, pillow; also pod.

Col, or cola, so called. — Carvel codlings are in great esteem.

Colf, bought.

Cog, a wooden dish.

Cog'gie, diminutive of Cog.

Cog'gie, or c'gie, a round wood.

Coffin, a vessel made by a cooper, for holding milk, beer, liquor, &c.

Col's, from Kyle, a district of the parish called, according to tradition, from Cull, or Collus, a Pictish word. — Collus, general, and sometimes a particular name for country currs.

Collie-shangie, collie sham-

Puppies, an appaloosie like that produced when collies fall a-worrying one another one of their own kind, and has got a shangie or shaggin, i.e., a canister, &c., tied to his tail.

Collie, collie command.

Coo, the end.

Coop, a blackhead; a nunny.

Cookie, a kind of small sweated food for eating at tea.

Cookit, appeared, and disappeared by its.

Cook, the ankle or foot.
Cookie, a wooden kitchen dish; also, those fowls were once called. Or nan, with feathers, are said to be cooite.

Corbie, a raven. — Corbie messenger, time is long upon his errand, or who, like the raven sent from the Ark, returns not again. Corbie man. — Corbie's eye. Lin., Corbie. — Corbie, fed with oats. 

Corro-nach, Cor-a-nick, dirge; a lamentation for the dead. Corse [in Hibernia], a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side. Cosy, cozze, warm and comfortable; snug; social; chatty. Cotter, cotter, the inhabitant of a cot-house, or cottage. Could'n, could not. Coup, to turn over; to barter; to buy horses or cattle. — To coup the crans, to go to wreck; like a pot on the fire, when the cran upon which it stood was upright. Couping, buying, particularly horses; also, trading, or bartering.

Cow, cow, the Cuch. Couth'ie, kind, loving. Cowe, cave. Cowe, to terrify; to keep watch; to log; a fright; a branch of furze; broom. Coupr, to barter; to tumble over; to gang. 

Craup, turf, peat. Cowrin, cowering. 

Caut, coute, a cow. Curze, curze, warm and comfortable. See Cosy. 

Cus'ti', snugly. Crab'bitch, crabbed; fretful. Crack, conversation; to converse; to boast; now; showy. Crank'hem, crack - rope; gallow-apple. Cranling, here conversation. Crack'in, conversing. Cramess, cream, krames, warehouses where goods are kept; also, things packed; a range of booths for the sale of goods. Craft or craft, a field near a house; (in old husbandry). Craig, rock; neck; throat. Craisman, one who is destitute in climbing rocks. 

Craik, cries or calls incessantly; a bird. 

Crambock, or crambock, jingle, rhyme; doggerel verse.

Cran, crane; an iron instrument suspended across the fire, for the one side or other of a kettle; a quantity equal to the contents of a barrel. 

Crank, the noise of an unregulated or overset steam-engine. 

Cranks, a fretful; capricious. 

Cran-rach, the hoarfrost. 

Crapt, a crop; to crop; the top of the loaf; the ears of a fowl, used indiscriminately for a man's stomach. 

Craig'pit heads, puddings made of the heads of dead docks. [rook. Craic, a crow of a cock; a Craich, craic [Gaol.], a highland foray; a plundering incursion. 

Cree, a basket or pannier. — To be in a creel, or to have one's eyes in a creel, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. 

Creebie, green, green; very green; tallow; creeking, graining. 

Crobe, a low, a continued roar; to make a noise like the continued roar of a bull; to hum a tune. Croom'lin, humming. 

Crombie, crammy, a crooked-horned cow. [dove. 

Croud, or crow, to coo as a Crow, a pot-hook; a windsing. 

Croun, a hollow and continual roar to make noise like the continued roar of a bull; to hum a tune. Crowing'll, humming. Crow's look backed. Crowlin, crowing. 

Crouse, brisk; full of heart; courageous-like. Crouse, cheerfully; couragously. 

Crowdie, crudy'dy, a composition of oatmeal and boiled corn, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, &c.; also, meal and milk mixed in a cold state. Crowdie-time, breakfast; Crown of the causeway, middle of the street. 

Crownie, crammy. See Crombie. 

Cummock, a cow with crooked horns. 

Cur, under ear; and brittle; — spoken of bread. 

Cram, a blow on the head with a cudgel. 

Crad, cudgel. 

Cuddie, ass. 

Cuff, a blockhead; a luny. 

Cuffkins, cuffings, gait. 

Cuttile, to wheedle. [ers. 

Cuttile, Eng. cuddle, with a different shade of meaning. — To cuss, to carry; to curry favor. 

Cullion [Gaol.], puppy; base spounding dog; base fellow; base kick. 

Cummer, midwife, gossip. 

Cummock, a short staff with a crooked head. 

Curch [Gaol. and Fr.], a kerchief; a woman's covering for the head; an inner linen cap, sometimes worn without the match (p. r.). 

Curchie, a curtsie. 

Cur-fallie, ruffle; rumple; put upon or disorder or humbled state. 

Curlier, player at a game on the ice, practiced in the art of curlicuing called curling. 

Curled, curled; whose hair falls naturally in ringlets. 

Curie-velopurities, artificial or unnatural curves. 

Curving, a game which consists in propelling the hand or a curling-stone or ball, with sudden light along the surface of the ice, so as to strike another stone and drive it in a given direction. 

Curving, a small murmuring or grumbling; a slight rumbling noise. 

Curn, a quantity; an indefatigable quantity. 

Currey, round; granulated. 

CURP, the rump of a cow; buttocks; crupper. 

Cud, pulp; a small portion of cud, a small piece of food. 

Cudgel, cudgel, cudgel, cudgel, a small piece of food. 

Cudgel, cudgel, cudgel, cudgel, a small piece of food. 

Cudgel, cudgel, cudgel, cudgel, a small piece of food. 

D. 

Dab, daub, to peck as birds do. 

Dabs, small bits, or specks stuck upon anything. 

Dawker, to toil, as for stolen or smuggled goods. 

Dawds, mill; giddy; foolish; mad. 

Dawdlin', dawdling, lottering; a droning; a droning, getting on in a lazy, careless manner. [work. 

Dawker, to toil, as in jabbering, see Ducker. 

Dawies, man; now and then. 

Daw-ment-terker, an ear of corn now and then. 

Dainty, pleasant; good-humored; agreeable. 

Dates. See Dees. 

Dawns, Deans. 

Daul, foster-child. 

Dawer, a miner; a ston; a confusion by striking on the head. 

Dawering, sauntering; roving idly from place to place. 

Dawders, clinders; refuse of a smith's fire. 

Dawdly'dy, spoiled by too much indigence. 

Dawg, dog, strick, subdued; knocked over. 

Dawg, dawgs, a day's work. 

Dawg, dawgs, a day's work. 

Dawg, dawgs, a day's work. 

Dawn, dawn, to concealer. 

Dawd, to thresh; to abuse; to beat; to bang; a large place; the noise of one falling flat. 

Daun, to dare. 

Dawred, dawert, dared. 

Dawg, dawg, a day's work. 

Dawg, dawg, a day's work. 

Daw's, David. [labor. 

Dawvit, or dawvet, fond; caressed. 

Daw', the de-cadence. 

Daw- 사람은, the death-throes; last agones. When applied to an insatiate object, it means another dead nor alive; neither hot nor cold. 

Dearie, dimin. of dear. 

Dearf'ar, dearf. 

Deas, deas, deep, table; great ball table; a pew in the church; a turf seat erected in the church. 

Deasil, motion contrary to that of the sun; a highland superstitious custom, evoking some preternatural virtue. 

Death-rock, death-cattle. 

Deav, deav't, deav'en; to stupefy with noise. 

Dee, to die; also to do. 

Deering, dyeing; also, doing. 

Deer, to die; imp of Satan; limb of the devil. 

Deil, devil. 

Deil's dozen, thirteen. 

Dei, the devil. Wabter, every thing went topsy-turvy; there was the devil to pay. 

Deit, devil, dei me care, the devil may care; I don't care; no matter; for all that. 

Deit's snug-box, the common pump-ball. 

De-lair, delier, delirious. 

De-liver, active; free in action. 

De-liver-ly, actively; alertly. 

Delve. See Davel. 

Dellie, dainty; nice. 

Delve. See Davel. 

Dellies, more nice and delicate. 

Dern, concealed; secret; hidden.

Derv'd, concealed. 

De-scribe, to write. 

Dev'el, devil, a very hard 

Deity, did not. [blow. 

Dev'd, to clean corn from chaff; cleaned from 

Dights, cleans. [chaff. 

Dike, dyke, stone-wall fence. 

Ding, to worst; to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue. 

Dink, neat; trim; tidy; also, contemptuous; scrofulous of others. 

Din'monts, wethers between one and two years old, or that have not yet been castrated. 

Din'na, do not. 

Dint, a thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion. 

Dint, a pin; a turnout; evil; chance; penance. 

Dirt, a slight, tremulous 're', or pain; to thrill; to tingle. 

Dis-creed', civil. 

Dis-creation, civility. 

Dis, jaded; decayed; worn out. 

Dis-june', de-break, breaks. 

Dis, stops up. 

Dis-joint, disjoint. 

Di'vet, thin sod for thatch. 

Div'zin, or diz'n, a down. 

Doan-and-dorrach, [Gaol.] for dissipation; stirring up. 

Doe, a cow with horns without. 

Dole, dyed, dazed; stupid; doping. 

Dole, turned to dagote; stupid; confused. 

Dole.—Dole, that which was dealt out to the poor after the starving of the rich. 

Dolt, stupidified; crazed. 

Dornert, dornwort, grossly stupid; stunned. — Auld dornert, your old dornet. 

Dorn't, unlucky. 

Doo, a dove. 

Dook, done, to duck; to immerse under water; to bathe.
Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases

Hir'ish, a hirish, a hirish, confused, noisy mirth, a reveler.
Hir'ish, a hirish, to walk lamely or crazily; to creep; to hait.
Hir'sel, a herd of cattle or any sort of beasts, as one person can attend to.
Hir'sel, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface, or sideways in a sitting or lying posture, upon the ground or otherwise, by means of the hands only.
Hir'sy, a husky. [ren.
Hirst, dry; clapped; bar'd.
Hitch, a loop; a knot.
Hitz, a hot, a young.
Hooie, see Chooat. [girl.
Hobble-show, Hob'bil-show, a hubbub; a tumult; an uproar.
Hool'din, the jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart-horse; hobble.
Hool'din-gray, had'den-gray, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.
Hoo'der, to be hoo'ded.
Hog-gie, a two-year-old sheep.
Hog'scor, a low, being low, in earth, or lying across the rink or course.
Hog's-should'er, a game in which those who join each other in the shoulders; to justle with the shoulder.
Hol'n, flat ground along the side of a river. Used in the North for island.
Hoodie-craws, hooded crows.
Hool, a hool; a buck; a hull; a hul; a covering; a sough; a pea or bean-hull.
Hoole't, to take leisure; stop.
Hoole't, hooley; sloely; leisurely. [softly.
Hooley and fairly, fair and.
Hoord, a herd of sheep.
Hoo'ded, hoarded.
Horn, a spoon made of horn.
Hornie, the devil, so called in allusion to his horns.
Horse-cow-per, horse-dealer.
Host, or hoast, to cough.
Hostin', coughing.
Hostle, to mistake.
Hoth, hile.
Hotch'd, turned topsy-turvy; blended; mixed.
Hout, a mildew.
Houf, hoof, a haunt; a chief place of resort; a house; a buralt-place.
Houf'gaund'ite, fornication.
Howit, dug out.
How'it, an owl.
Howt, to contrive to set a dog after any thing; to ferret out; in modern common parlance often contemptuously applied to individuals, such as a stye hound, a low hound, a selfish, greedy, rapacious, quick-finding, or a thief who will employ fair or foul means for the attainment of his purpose.
How'er'sleep, hus'sic-sleep, housewifery.
How'ie, diminutive of house.
Howis, tuis, tut! How'ie, tout a-wa'! [interj.]
How'ie, a piehaw nonsense!

J.

Jad, a jade; also, a familiar term among country folks, for a giddy young girl.
Jag, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.
Jagger, peddler.
Ja-loose. See Jealous.
Jaund, jadd, a jade; a mare.
Jaugs, peddler's wallets.
Jauk, to dally; to idle.
Jauk'in, trifling; dallying.
Jaup, a jerk of water; to jerk as agitated water.
Jaur, a wave of low loquacity; coarse raillery; to pour out; to shout; to jerk, as water.
Jauke-hale, a sink.
Jawing, undulating; rolling water; also, loquacious talking.
Jauus (jail us when used as an adjective, - ja-loos when used as a verb, and signifying to suspect; to guess).
Jee, to move; to stir; to budge.
Jeeding, Judging.
Jee'cor, jee'-coot. [Fr. jee juste au corps], a waistcoat with sleeves.
Jel, a jell; a sly girl.
Jen, to jin, to slender in the waist; handsome.
Jimp'y, jimp, barley; seacliff; with; hardly.
Jin, a quick clusey turn; a sudden turning a corner; to elude; to cheat; to trick; to make a quick turn; to avoid.
Jin'er, that turns quickly; a gay sprightly girl; a wag.
Jin'ing about, gadding about.
Jin'kin, dodging.
Jirbling, pouring out; spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other in the vessel that contains it.
Joke, a jest. [knife.
Joote-leg, a kind of clasp-joes, sweetheart.
Jongs, a iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain.
Jok, jook, to scoop; to bow the head.
Jon, a verb which includes both the swinging motion and pealing sound of a large bell.
Jow'ing, the swinging noise of a large bell.
Jow'-py-poke'yry, jow'kery-poke'ry, sly jugging talk or tricks.
Judge, to judge; to jog.
Juist, just; made the victim of justice; hanged.

K.

Kate, a daw.
Kaid, colerowt; colerowt soup.
Kail, thole; the rek, a good rating; a good scolding.
Kail'blade, colerowt leaf.
Kail'rant, the stem of colewort.
Kail'worm, a caterpillar.
Kail-yard, cabbage-garden.
Kail'yn, a Danish fortified station; a low ridge.
Kame, a comb; honeycomb.
Kcar, a care, duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.
Keb, to cast lamb; to lose a sheep.
Keb'ars, rafters.
Keb'back, keb'back, keb'back, a cheese.
Kef, a ewe that has lost her lamb.
Keffie, a cudgel; a club; a rough walking stick.
Keeking-glass, a looking-glass.
Keek't, peeped.
Keek't, middle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep.
Keely vine-pen, a pencil of black or red lead.
Kelpies, a sort of mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.
Keltie, keeltie, fine of a bumber. [To take keltie's mends, not to drink fair cup out, in order to be drunk in a hurry.
Kemping, striving for victory as repears as hammers, to be easily recognized; fitted to be a gazing-stock.
Kent, a cudgel; a rough walking-stick.
Kerne, a freebooter.
Kett, matted; hairy; a fleece of wool.
Kiaug, carking anxiety.
Kill'leg-te, kiln fire-place.
Kilt, plaid; a short petticoat of a Highlander.
To kill, to tuck up or truss up.
Kinn'ie, a wim'mer; a gossip; an idle, gossipping girl.
Kin', kindred.
Kin', kind.
Kint, awl; awl.
Kraug, the gallows at Crieff was so called, probably because it was jocularly said that the Hijackers, when passing it, paid great respect to it, because it had assisted at the last moments of so many of their friends and relations, and was likely to do so for themselves.
King's-head, a certain part of a short piece of a cow.
Kint'rick, kingdom.
Kintr, kintray, country.
Kintr coos'er, country sth.'s.
Kip'page, violent passion; disorder; confusion.
Kipper, salmon salted and smoked also, in the state of spawning.
Kirk, church.
Kirt, the harvest supper; a meal.
Kivas, kirsten, to christen, or baptize.
Kiv'en', kiv'ening, christening.
Kiv't, gowle, mantle, or petticoat.
Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases.

Kist, a chest; a trunk; a scaffold.
Kitchen, any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c., to give it a good name. A good kitchen makes a good man's image of himself.

Kitchen fee, drippings.
Kittled, to smite; to taunt; to abuse.
Kittled, to tickle.
Kittled, tickled.
Kitten, young cat.
Knapsacks, knapsacks, having brought forth young;—applied only to cats. Kist, to cudge.
Knitting, cuddling.
Kiver, to cover.
Knacks, trills for ornament; nick-nacks.
Knagge, like knags, or points of rocks.
Knapping, affecting to speak fine English without knowing it.
Knappin-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones.
Knave, a servant; a miller's boy.
Knave-bairn, a man-child.
Knave-skip, a mill-dues paid to the knaves or servants. Knave-trotted, or trampled, beat violently with the fists.
Knave, knoll, rising ground; hillock.
Knave, a dwarf.
Krames. See Cremes.
Kye, a cow.
Kylene, a district in Ayrshire.
Kylene, see Kyclyne.
Kyles, Highland cattle.
Kyte, the belly.
Kythe, to discover; to show one's self; to see; to appear.

Laddie, diminutive of lad.
Laddie, the gap between the side and the bottom of a wooden dish.
Laid, load.
Laid, she is awarded to her by fate; laid to her charge.
Laigh, low; Leagh crofts, low-lying fields of inferior quality.
Lair, leer, learning; educax,
Laird, lord of a manor; squire.
Laird, wading, and sinking in snow, mud, &c.
Lal, loaf; loath; reluctant.
Lady'finn, bashful; sheepish.
Lady's bed, the rest; gate is left.
Lalvans, Scottish dialect; Lawlands.
Lament, diminutive of Lamb.
Lanviter, a lame person; a cripple.
Lanmaun, Scottish moan.
Lambeaun, the harvest.
Lamm, a woman; a laumer; amber.
Lamming, beating; also, going quickly and with long strides.
Lanpit, a kind of shell-fish.
Lan', hand; estate.
Lan's-afore, the foremost horse in the plow, &c.

Land-a-kine, the hindmost horse in the plow.
Land (in town), a building including different tenements above one another, upon which is the foundtion, and under the same roof.
Land o' the leal, the place of the faithful or blessed.
Landlong, a long ago; one who runs his country.
Lane, lone. — My lane, twine lane, &c., myself alone.
Lane, allow her, herself alone.
Lane, much; lane, little girl.
Let, let. — Let, be let alone.
Lath, wood; shee.
Lash, law; custom; usage; to laugh.
Laws, the rest; the remaining.
Law-crock, the lark.
Lawing, lawin', shot; reckoning; bill.
Lawin', a handful.
Laur, to leave.
Lawn'er lady, a soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp truthe.
Leal, loyal; true; faithful.
Lealryg, a grassy ridge.
Leal-farm, a farm held with another, and on which the tenant does not live.
Lealady, a lady; [inside.
Leach, a physician.
Leelane, leefile, all alone; quite solitary.
Leelang, live-long.
Leesome, pleasant; Leesome lane, dear self alone.
Leevin', leaving, living.
Leesome, a phrase of congratulation on the undertaking; I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.
leg-gait. — To give leg tail, to give a fellow a kick.
Leggin', girth of a milk-pail.
Leggins, milk-paals.
Legs, three; pronged dart for striking fish.
Let-a-be, let alone.
Let on, to acknowledge; to know.
Let that flea stick to the wea', let that alone.
Letting, tainting the bank or shrubbing. Leugh, laughed.
Leuk, a look; to look.
Levin', leving, lighting; the light of the sun.
Libet, gelled.
Lick'-pen-ny, a greedy, covetous person.
Lift, to lift.
Lift cattle, to make a prey of cattle. — To lift rents, to collect rents.
Ligaments, or ligarants.
Lighthly, snearing, to sneer at; to slight.
Lighthly, lye-fire, the watching or corpse before interment.
Lill, a ballad; a tune; a carol; to sing.
Linnem, a kept mistress; a strumpet.
Limp't, limped; hobbled.
Limb, to trip along; to do anything smartly and quickly.
Linkin', linking, tripping; walking quickly and lightly.
Links, flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore.
Linn, a waterfall; a precipice.
Lint, flax. — Lint o' the bill, flax in flower.
Lirnwhile, a linnet.
Lippen, to expect; to rely upon; to trust to.
Lippening, making notches on the edge of a sword or knife.
Lippit, notched.
Lipp'y, the fourth part of a lipp', a joint. [peck.
Loan, a lane; an inclosed road; a place of milking.
Loanne, loanne', the green award on which cows are milked.
Loch, a lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Lochan, a small lake; a pond. [handful.
Loch, a small quantity; a loch's; love, too, love.
Loch, the palm of the hand. — Outside of the loof, back of the hand.
Look, to look; an implement; a vessel.
Loon, aogue; a rustic boy; a naughty woman. [The word is of both genders.]
Loond' em, [river.
Loop, a bend of a stream; a craft; a successful. 
Looose, lovely.
Loo, did let.
Loom' em, permitted.
Looses, plural of Loof.
Loun, a fellow; a ragamuffin; a woman of easy virtue.
Loun, lound, calm; low and sheltered; still; tender.
Lourn'er, a severe, stunning blow; to beat with severe strokes.
Lourn, quieter.
Loup, a leap; to leap; to spring; to run or move quickly.
Loup-dging, leaping evil; a disease among sheep.
Loup-dwing-o'stan, a horse-block; lilt, the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.
Loup the dyke, to leap the fence; to break out of or over the mill-rase; to leap the seamp; giddy; unsettled.
Loveable, lovable; pensive.
Loves, a flame.
Lovere, abbreviation of Lawrence.
Loose, to loose.
Lost, lost.
Luckle, a goody; a gambier; an old grandam.
Lucie dad, Lucie's dad, a grandfather.
Luchie-pan, a small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
Lurg, the ear; a handle.
Lurg'et, having a handle.
Lurgie, a small wooden dish with a handle.
Lum, the chimney.
Lump, a lump of cheese, flesh, &c.
Lunt, a column of smoke; to smoke.
Lute, a lute.
Lyeart, of a mixed color; gray.

M.
Mae, ma, mor, more.
Magg, pl. magges, a half-penny; a purse in pence to servants, &c.
Magg'ran, mag'ran, a double-sized bottle, holding two English quarts.
Ma{loun}, Satan.
Mail, payable rent.
Mail';ing, a farm.
Mail,'pay-er, a rent-payer.
Mailed (with the bluid), mixed.
Mailring, bemanning.
Mains, the farm attached to it: a messuage-house; a demesne.
Mair, more.
Mais't, most; almost.
Mais'ter-fa', impederious; Mavis'ter-power, [lent.
Mais'ty, mostly.
Majoiring, looking and talking with a man, or with a military.
Mak, to make. [air.
Mak', making.
Mallen, a farm.
Maltie, Molly.
Maltal-en, an evil purpose; an evil inclination.
Mama, the infantine form of mamma.
Mam', gobbets.
Mane, a mane; to mane; to bemoan.
Mang, among.
Man'a, must not.
Manse, a parsonage house.
Manus, a leas, a lease, or with a military.
Man-tele', a mantle.
Manty, mantua silk; a mantle.
Mar, marks. [This and several other nouns which in English require an s to form the plural, are in Scottish, and the words sheep, deer, &c., in English, the same in both numbers.]
Mask, small marvel.
Marled, variegated; spotted.
Mar's year, the year 1715.
Mar's, to match; a mate.
Mar, the fattest cow or whatever animal is slaughtered at Martinmas for winter meat.
Mast'hum, mixed grain.
Mask, to mash, at meal, &c.; to fuse, to be in a state of infusion.
Maskin-fat, a mash-tub.
Mask'in-pal, maskin-pal, a palmer.
Maul, a bain.
Mauk, min, a hare.
Mau, must.
Maundering, palaver; to talk idly.
Mau'nna, must not. [ly.
Maul, maul.
Maucis, the thrush.
Maw, to mow.
Mawin, mowing.
Mawin', mawkin.
Mawking, mawkin, a hare.
Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases

Peel, peel-house, in the Border counties, a small square tower, built of stone and lime.

Peelin, peeling. [whine.]

Pente, toll. To complain; to. Peer, a pear; to make equal, or of the same rank.

Pen'gin, whining. Peer, to bear a spinning-top, set in motion by the pull of a string, in place of being whipped; curious; suspicious.

Peers, pear.

Pequing, pecking, puffing and panting; breathing heavily.

Pechts, the Picts.

Pellic, pellock, a porpoise; in old Scotch, a bullet.

Pel' huge, financial cares.

Penny-gus, a popgun.

Pen'ny-stone, a stonewall.

Pen'ny, pen' sive, proud and conceited; spruce; [i.e.]

Pet, a domesticated sheep.

Pettie, to cherish; to indulge; to treat as a pet; and.

Phila-beg, the Highland kilt.

Phrasie, fair speeches; flatly; to stockings and breeches.

Phrasin', phrasing, palaver; making long or fine speeches; flattering.

Pibroch, pibroch; a having a harsh, guttural sound of a; a Highland was-song adapted to the bag-pipe.

Pie, a pick-ax; also, pitch.

Pick-mirk, dark as pitch.

Pickle, a grain of corn; a small quantity of anything. — To pickle in our ain poch'ken, to supply ourselves from our own means.

Pick' mas, a small sea-gull.

Pick'arian, the great tern.

Pig, an earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher; for a can of cider.

Pigs, piggis, crockery-ware.

Pike, to pick; to cull; to select.

Pile-wit-stinks, instruments for torturing the fingers. See Pinn-wit-stinks.

Pin's, pinsers; iron crows.

Pine, pain; unenessiness.

Ping'ing, uttering feeble, frequent, and small prerequisites which pervert complaints. A sickly, spoiled child is called a pinging thing.

Pingoed; to put to difficulty.

Pin'er, a cap with lappets; formerly worn by women and children.

Pin'ny-wit-kles, a board with holes, into which the fingers are thrust, and great care is taken to pegs, as a species of torture.

Pint, two English quarts.

Pint-stump, a two quart measure.

Pl' ed, pyot' ed, pleibald.

Pipe'st-ale-pie, a tobacco-stopper; also, broken tubes of tobacco.

Pirn, a bobbin; the bobbin of a spinning-wheel; the reed or quill bobbin in a weaving-wheel.

Put, to put. Pitt, straighten.

Pithless, wanting strength.

Placard, a public proclamation.

Place, the old Scotch copper coin, equal to the third of an English penny.

Plain-stanes, the pavement.

Plantie, diminutive of plate.

Play'stuff, furniture.

Play'ough, a plow.

Plelight' peculiar of a plow-staff.

Pies, folds.

Pickie, a mischievous turkey (scalding hot). Plot, to scald; to make Pickie, mulled wine.

Ply, employment; a harmless frieze; a merry meeting.

Pluff, a puff; a hairdresser's powder puff; to puff.

Pock, pock, a pock; a bag.

Pock-man' ery, portmanteau.

Point, to drain; to seize on cattle, or take the goods, as the laws of Scotland allow for rent.

Po'lien', Po'li'n, an, a great-coat; a Polish surcoat; for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, with loose, sloping skirts.

Poo, to pull.

Poolin', pulling.

Poor'fu', powerful.

Poor-man of munition, cold meat; cold mutton broiled.

Poorty, poverty.

Poultry, poultry, poultry.

Pots, pouls, poules; young goose; &c.

Poo'ring, bubbling; purling; rippling.

Pose, a deposit; a hoard of money.

Posie, a rosemary.

Po'iole'boole, a scarecrow.

Potter-carri'er, potter'gen, an apothecary.

Pou, to pull.

Pouch, a pock; a packet.

Pouk, to pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or a partial one.

Pouze, pouze, pouze, a push.

Possil, pouzie, a hare or cat.

Pouze, pouzil, a chick; a young child; a young partridge or moor-sowl; to shoot at young gosse or partridges.

Pout, did pull.

Powther, powder.

Powthered, powdered; corned; slightly salted.

Powtheries, like powder.

Pow'ting, shooting at the young pouls of partridges.

Pow'ting, the head; also, a pool.

Pouwizie, pouwizie, a little horse.

Powter'ing, sheep's head broth; milk and meat boiled together; any mixture of incongruous sorts of food.

Powter'ing, pochter'ing, polter'ing, grooping among the ashes; or poking in unnecessarily in the fire; rummaging in the dark.

Powther, or pouther, powder.

Pra'ty, pretty.

Pree'cessely, precisely.

Preen, a pin.

Preening, painting.

Pres'ta be, payable.

Prick, spur.

Prick'my-dain, affected and finical.

Pride, to taste; to prove by tasting.

Pri'ed, tasted.

Privy, proper to [to baggie.

Proc, to cheapen; to dispute; Propped, entreated earnestly; pleaded hard; haggled for a bargain.

Priggin, cheapening.

Print'sie, demure, precise.

Pro'pale, to publish; to dispute.

Prop'a, a present; a gift; drink-money.

Pro'pone, to lay down; to.

Propo'zs, provosts.

Purlic, a public, a house; an inn.

Puddings, gats; sausages.

Pump, pound, pounds.

Puir, poor.

Puir'it, pou'it, a puppet.

Put on, clothed; dressed.

Putte, stuck, or thrown with a stone the hand raised over the head.

Putting the stone, in a very old Scottish and northern gymnastic exercise. Put'yt, put' ot, a magpie. Pveket, piket, picked; made bare.

Pye' a pyle o'c cull, a single grain, chaff.

Q.

Quaich, quaig, a small shallow drinking-cup with two ears for handles.

Quarters, lodgings.

Quack, to quack.

Quack, quean. See Quarach.

Quarach, quern. See Quarach.

Quern (kyoorn), a handmill.

Quern (kwen), a grain.

Quey, a heifir; a young cow.

R.

Rade, rode.

Raff, a person of worthless character. See Scoff.

Rag'ged, herb ragwort.

Raddle, to rattle nonsense.

Raid, a hostile or plundering incursion.

Rah, a rape; a rope; a rood.

Rae, to roar; a roar; an outcry.

Rair'it, roared.

Raise, rose; arose.

Ran, to madden; to inflame.

Ram'joel, fastiged; over spread.

Ram'palions, rude romps.

Ram'pouche, ram'pag, to range and storm; to prance with fancy.

Ran'me-stam, thoughtless, forward; rash.

Ram'ly, riotous; disorderly.

Ran'my, to a large, coarse, undyed, woolen cloth, but used as an adjective for course.

Ran'nour's, worthless runagates.

Rio'cations, rascals.

Row, rose.

Rown exceedingly; very well.

Rash, a rush.—Rush-buss, a bush of rushes.

Ras'andy, full of quills; early.

Rat'ten, rat'ion, rot' tin, rot'ton, a rat.

Rawe, rawle, stout; fear.

Rault, reached.

Rawn'leer, ranw'tree, rake'ble, ranwel'tree, the beam from which the crock is suspended; where there is no grate; also, a tree chosen with two branches; which are short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to and built into the gable of a crock; and is considered one end of the roof-tree.

Rave, tore.

Ravelled, entangled; confused.

Rawn, a row.

Rax, to stretch. [fig.]

Raving, reaching; stretchbeam, sight to cramp a cream.

Reawin', brimful; frothing.

Reave, rove.

Reaving, open violent thieving.

Reck, to heed.

Red, to interfere and separate; as in the case of two people fighting; to disentangle; to clear; to put in order.

Red'dent, advice; to advise.

Red'der's lick. See Rov'ding-streak.

Red'ding, unravelling; putting to rights.

Red'ding-yarn, a large-toothed comb.

Red'ding-streak, a stroke attempted in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference.

Red'dup, to put in order.

Red'e, counsel; to counsel; to advise; also, to separate; to put to rights.

Red'fick, a Highlandier with buckskin of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; applied also as a nickname to a Highlander in derision of his bare legs.

Red'raitu' shaid, walking in blood over the shoe-tops.

Reek, to blacken.

Ree, half drunk; fuddled.

Reek, smoke.

Ree, reik, reike; course; ex.

Reekie, vapour; frothing.

Reek'ne, smoky.

Reek`in, smoking.

Reek`it, smoked; smoky.

Re'vieving, reaving, robbing.

Reird. See Rair.

Reise, rye, twig.

Rees, cut brushwood; shrubs.
threat. — An auld threep, a superstition obstinately persisted in old.
Threep'it, persisted in aver-
Thresh, a rush. [rung.
Thresh'thin', threshring.
Thirteenth, the.
This'ble, a thistle.
Through, to go on with; to make out.
Through'stane, a flat grave-
s tone.
Thro'vther', pell-mell; con-
fusedly.
Thrum o'er, to tell over in a tiresome manner.
Thud, to make a loud inter-
mitting noise.
Thumb'kin's, thumb-
screws for torture.
Thump'it, thumped.
Thur, a tiff.
Thwist, tiffs, tiffes.
Tig, a twitch; a tap; a pet; a fit of sullen humor; to twitch; to give a slight stroke to.
Till, to.
Tillelavourl, fiddle-faddles.
Tilt, to.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
Tis, to make a slight noise; to murmur.
Tirful, tirful.
Tone about, alternately.
Ton'er, timber.
Tine, to lose.
Tinker, a tinker.
Tint, lost. — Tint the gate, lost the way.
Tip, a ram.
Tip, tipper, twopenny. 
Tip'pen, ale at twopenny a quart.
GLOSSARY OF SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

THE suggestive notation in the following verses from Burns, may serve to illustrate the application of the introductory remarks occurring at p. 889.

TO A MOUSE,
ON TURNING HER UP IN HER NEST WITH THE PLOUGH, NOVEMBER, 1785.

"Wee, sleekit, cow’rin’, tim’rous beastie,
O, what a panic’s in thy breastie!
Thou needna’ start awa’ so sae’ hastily.
WI’ bickering’ brattle 12!

I wad be laith to rin an’ chase thee,
WI’ murder’ring’ pattle 14!

1. coor’in. 2. teemus. 3. white. 4. plain. 5. breastie. 6. thoe. 7. maw. 8. see. 9. ed. 10. wee. 11. bickerin’. [For sound of i, see introductory remark 5.] 12. brattle. 13. murder’in’. [See introductory remark 14.] 14. pattle.

"I’m truly sorry’ man’s 2 dominion 2
Has broken nature’s 5 social union,
An’ justifies that’ ill opinion 2
Which makes thee startle 10
At me, thy poor 11 earth-born 12 companion, 13
An’ fellow 14 mortal 14!"

1. sorry. 2. man’s. 3. dominion. 4. nature’s. 5. justifies. [As in the French word juste.] 6. that. 7. ill. [For sound of i, see introductory remark 5.] 8. unison. 9. make. 10. startle. [See introductory remark 14.] 11. poor [as the French word pauvre]. 12. earth-born. [See as above for sound of r.] 13. companion. 14. fellow. 15. mortal.

"I doubt 1 na, whyles, but thou 2 may theie;
What 3 then? poor 4 beastie, thou maun’ 5 live!
A dummen-icker 7 in a thare
 ’S a sma’ request 2
I’ll get a blessin’ wi’ 10 the lave,
And never 11 miss it’ 12!"

1. doubt. 2. na. 3. whyles. 4. beastie. 5. maun. 6. unison. 7. icyer. [See introductory remark 6.] 8. unison. 9. request. 10. lave. 11. never. 12. miss. [For sound of i, see introductory remark 5.]

"Thy wee bit house 1 too, 2 in ruin!
Its silly wa’s 1 the win’ 2 are stewin’
An’ naething’ 3 now 4 to big a new ane 7
O’ foggage’ 9 green!"

An’ bleak December’s winds 9 ensuin’ 10.
Baith smell an’ keen.

1. house. 2. too [as sounding as eu in the French word peur]. 3. unison. 4. wine. 5. stewing. 6. now. 7. ane. 8. foggage. 9. wind. 10. ensuin.

"Thou saw the fields laid bare an’ waste,
An’ weary winter 1 comin’ fast 2
An’ conle here, beneath 5 the blast.
Thou thought 2 to dwell,
’Till, cruish 6! the cruel couter 5 past 9
Out 10 through thy cell.

1. thou. 2. winter. 3. finst. 4. besaithe [th sounded as in thin]. 5. blust. 6. thought [as sounding as o in old; gh as a harsh guttural h]. 7. cruish. 8. cooter. 9. past. 10. out.

"That wee bit heap o’ leaves an’ stibble
Has cost 1 thee mony 2 a weary nibble!
Now, thou 4 turn’d out, 5 for a 2 thry trouble,
But house 9 or hald 1 8
To thole the winter 9 5 sietly dibble,
An’ crannech 10 could!

1. cost. 2. mony. 3. swar. 4. thoe. 5. oot. 6. oot. 7. hald. 8. hald. 9. thwarter. 10. crannech [h harsh and guttural].

"But, Mousie, thou 2 art no thy lane,
In proving foresight 5 may be vain:
The best laid schemes 4 o’ mice an’ men,
Gang 5 a’T agley. 8
An’ lea’ us nought 4 but grief an’ pain
For promises 7 joy.”

1. foresight. 2. thou. 3. oot. 4. scene. 5. scheme. 6. gang. 7. agley. 8. lea’ [harsh, guttural h]. 9. promises. 10. joy.

"Still thou art blest, compared wi’ me!
The present 1 only toucheth thee,
But, och 9! I backward cast my e’e
On prospects 5 drear!
An’ forward, tho’ I cannot see,
I guess an’ fear.”

1. present. 2. och [as a harsh guttural h]. 3. scene. 4. scene. 5. prospects. 6. drear [r sounding hard and rough, as in French words]. 7. foreward [o as in fore, and r as above]. 8. lea’. 9. fear [as above].
A VOCABULARY

OF

PERFECT AND ALLOWABLE RHYMES.

DIRECTIONS FOR FINDING RHYMES.

1. In looking for a word in the following vocabulary, consider the five vowels, A, E, I, O, U, and begin at the vowel that precedes the last consonant of the word; for example, to find persuade, and the words that rhyme to it, D is the last consonant, A the vowel that precedes it; look for ADD, and you will find made, fade, invade, and all the other words of that rhyme.

2. In like manner, if a word end in two or more consonants, begin at the vowel that immediately precedes the first of them; for example, land; N is first of the final consonants, A the vowel that precedes it; see AND, and you will find land, stand, command, &c.

3. But if a diphthong, that is to say, two or more vowels together, precedes the last consonant or consonants of a word, begin at the first of these two vowels; thus, to find the rhymes to disdain, look not for IN but for AIN, and you will find brain, chain, gain, &c.

4. To find a word that ends in a diphthong preceded by a consonant, begin only at the first vowel of the diphthong; for example, to find the rhymes to subdue, look for UE, and you will find due, done, cause, &c.

5. All the words that end in a single vowel, preceded by a consonant, are found by looking for that vowel only, except always the words that end in mute E, which are constantly found by the same method that has been already prescribed for finding the rhymes to persuade, whose final E is silent, and serves only to lengthen the sound of the A in the last syllable.

AB.
Bab, cab, dab, gab, nab, blab, drab, scab, slab, stab. **Perfect rhymne, abbb. Allowable rhymes, sabe, astrolobe, squab, swab, &c. See Direction 1.**

ACE.
Ace, dace, pace, face, lace, mace, race, brace, grace, place, space, trace, space, dace, lance, disgrace, disgrace, place, replace, embrace, grimace, interface, retreat, populace, &c. **Perfect rhymes, base, chase, abuse, abuse, base, place, &c. Allowable rhymes, grass, glass, &c., peace, cease, &c., dress, less, &c.**

ACH.
Attach, detach, &c. **Perfect rhymes, batch, match, &c. Allowable rhymes, fetch, wratch, &c. See Attack. See Direction 2.**

ACK.
Back, caek, hack, jack, lack, pack, quack, tack, sink, rack, black, crack, crack, knack, shuck, smack, stack, wack, wack, attack. **Perfect rhymes, lade, sale, aim anew, sodic, demoniac, symposium. Allowable rhymes, bake, take, &c., neck, speck, &c.**

ACT.
Act, fact, pact, tract, attract, abstract, extract, compact, contract, distract, distract, retract, exact, retract, retract, enact, infract, subtract, transact, cataract, counteract, cataphact. **Perfect rhymes, the pretoris and participlest of verbs in ade, as, backed, packed, &c. Allowable rhymes, the pretoris and participlest of verbs in ade, as, backed, caked, &c. See Direction 2.**

AD.
Add, bad, dad, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, glad, clad, glad, plad, sham, &c. **Allowable rhymes, cade, fade, &c., glide, head, read, &c. See Direction 1.**

ADE.
Cade, fade, made, jade, lade, wade, blade, glade, shade, spine, trade, abrade, cascade, cockade, degrade, charade, crused, evade, dissect, invade, parade, persuade, pervade, pomade, blockade, brigade, broadade, balustrade, barricade, colonade, enfilade, escalade, gasconade, esplanade, lemonade, marmalade, masquerade, renegade, retrograde, rodomentum, serenade, ambuscade, cannonade, polysade, &c. **Perfect rhymes, aid, maid, braid, afraid, upheild, &c., and the pretoris and participlest of verbs in ay, ey, and eigh, as, played, obeyed, weighed, &c. Allowable rhymes, add, bad, &c., bed, dead, &c., bead, mead, &c., heed, need, &c.**

AEE.
Safe, shame, vouchefact, &c. **Allowable rhymes, leaf, sheaf, &c., deaf, &c., laugh, staff, &c.**

AFF.
Gaff, chaff, draft, quaff, staff, engraff, &c. **Perfect rhyme, laugh. Allowable rhymes, epitaph, cenotaph, paragraph, safe, chafe, &c.**

AFFT.
Att, daft, laft, raft, raft, craft, shaff, draft, draft, ingraft, handicraft. **Perfect rhymes, draught, and the pretoris and participlest of verbs in af and augh, as, quaffed, laughed, &c. Allowable rhymes, the pretoris and participlest of verbs in aye, as, chaffed, vouchedaf, &c.**

AG.
Bag, cag, flag, gag, lag, nag, nag, rag, tag, wag, brag, cag, drag, flag, kag, shag,(slug, sag, swag, stag, scrag.

AGE.
Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, wage, stage, swallow, assassage, engage, esrogage, erage, pressage, appanage, concubinage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, personage, masturbage, patronage, pilgrimage, vegetable, equi-page. **Allowable rhymes, edge, wedge, &c., liege, slope, oblige, &c.**

AID, see ADE.
AIGHT, see ATE.
AIGN, see ANE.

AII.
Ail, ball, brail, full, hail, jail, mail, nail, quail, raff, sail, tail, wall, fannie, friail, grauli, small, trail, assail, avail, detail, bewail, entail, prevail, refusal, counterwill, &c. **Perfect rhymes, alle, belle, bale, gale, hale, male, pale, sale, tale, vale, vale, sale, stake, stale, stale, whale, impale, exhalae, inhale, royale, veli, farthingale, nightingale, &c. Allowable rhymes, peel, steal, &c., bell, cell, &c. See Direction 3.**

AIM, see AME.
AINE.
Cain, blain, brain, chain, fain, gain, grain, lain, main, pain, rain, main, main, drain, plain, slain, Spain, stain, swain, train, twain, sprain, strain, abstain, amain, attain, complain, contain, constrain, detain, disdain, do-

(857)
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

main, enchain, ascertain, entertain, explain, maintain, ordain, permit, obtain, refrain, renew, remain, restrain, retain, sustain, appertain. Perfect rhymes, bane, cane, dane, crane, fane, jine, lane, mane, plane, sone, thame, ta' en, vane, wane, chican, german, humane, mane, insaine, profane, hurricane, &c., design, arraign, campaign, pamphlet, &c., feign, reign, &c., vein, rein, &c. Allowable rhymes, lean, mean, &c., queen, seen, &c., ban, can, &c., den, pen, &c.


AIR, see ARE.
AIR, see AIZE.
AIT, see AITE.
AITH, see AITH.
AIZE, see AIZE.

AKE. Bake, acne,lake, slake, make, quake, rake, sake, take, wake, brake, drake, flake, shlake, shake, snake, stake, strake, spake, wake, betake, forsake, mistake, partake, overtake, undertake, bespale. Perfect rhymes, ache, break, steak, &c. Allowable rhymes, back, rack, &c., Beck, deck, &c., speak, weak, &c.

ALK. Cabal, canal, animal, admiral, canniball, capital, cardinal, comic, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, hospital, interval, liberal, madrigal, literal, magical, mineral, mystical, musical, natural, original, pastoral, postal, personal, political, poetical, political, principal, prodigal, prophesial, rational, satirical, reciprocal, rhetorical, seasonal, temporal, tragic, tyrannical, carnivall, schismatical, whimsical, arsenal. Allowable rhymes, all, ball, &c., ail, mail, &c., ale, pale, &c.

ALD. Bald, scald, emerald, &c. Perfect rhymes, the preteritis and participles of verbs in all, do, and woe, as, called, maul, clawed, clawed, &c.

ALE, see AIL.

ALF. Caf, half, behalf. Allowable rhymes, stuff, laugh, &c.

ALK. Balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, calf. Perfect rhyme, hawk. Allowable rhymes, sack, clock, &c.

ALL. All, ball, call, fall, gall, hall, small, wall, thrall, tall, stall, squall, wall. Perfect rhymes, awl, bawl, clawl, crawl, scrawl, sprawl. Allowable rhymes, cabal, equivocal, &c. See AL and AIL.

ALM. Calm, balm, becalm, psalm, palm, embalm.

ALT. Half, mailt, exalt, salt, small. Perfect rhymes, vault, assail, default, and fault, the last of which is by Paper rhymed with thought, bought, &c.

ALVE. Calve, halve, salve.

AM. Am, am, dam, dan, jam, pan, ram, ran, cram, dram, flam, sham, slam, swan, unanagram, diagram, epigram, telegram, monogram, &c. Perfect rhymes, damn, lamb. Allowable rhymes, dame, lane, &c.

AME. Blame, came, dame, same, flame, fame, frame, game, lame, name, tame, shame, inflame, because, defame, misname, surname, misbecome, overcome, &c. Perfect rhymes, aim, claim, main, reclaim, decimate, reclaim, reclaim, reclaim. Allowable rhymes, dam, dam, &c., hem, them, &c., theme, scheme, &c., dream, gleam, &c.

AMP. Camp, champ, cramp, damp, ramp, ramp, lamp, lamp, clamp, decamp, encamp, &c.

AN. Ban, can, dan, fan, man, nan, pan, ran, tan, van, bran, clan, plan, scan, span, than, unman, fore-ran, began, diwan, japan, rattan, sedan, trepan, rocanon, courteous, panan, paan, pant, plan, man, &c., bean, lean, wan, swan, &c., gone, upon, &c.

ANCE. Chance, dance, glance, lane, trance, trance, entrance, advance, enhance, mischance. Perfect or allowable rhymes, expanse, romance, finance, compliance, circumstances, countenance, deliverance, conscience, disconsolation, extravagance, ignorance, inheritance, maintenance, temperance, intemperance, exorbitance, ordinance, concordance, surfeiture, sustenance, utterance, arrogance, vigilance.

ANCH. Branch, staunch, lurch, branch, ranch, hanch. Perfect rhymes, launch, paunch.

AND. And, band, hand, land, rand, sand, brand, bland, grand, gland, stand, strand, disdain, expand, withstand, understand, reprimand, saraband, contraband, deodand, &c. Perfect or allowable rhymes, command, demand, remand, countermand. Allowable rhymes, wand, food, broad, &c., and the preteritis and participles of verbs in aim and am, as, remained, leaned, &c.

ANE, see AIN.

ANG. Bang, fang, gang, hang, pang, tang, twang, sang, slang, sprang, rang, clang. Perfect rhyme, harangue. Allowable rhymes, song, long, &c.

ANGE. Change, grange, range, strange, esrange, arrange, exchange, interchange. Allowable rhymes, flange, manga, revenge, avenge, &c.

ANK. Rank, blank, crank, shank, shrank, chunk, dank, drunk, sank, slack, frank, speak, stalk, tank, lank, plank, prank, rank, thank, disrank, mountebank.

ANSE, see ANGE.

ANT. Ant, can, plant, rant, scant, complaisant, decant, dis- sant, displant, implant, recant, transplant, absent, abundant, arrogant, combatant, consonant, comorant, distant, significant, visible, evident, conscious, dissident, executor, exorbitant, conspiracy, extravagent, ignorant, insignificant, inhabitant, millitant, petulant, resonant, predominant, supplicant, seyphon, vigilant, petulant, &c. Perfect or allowable rhymes, chant, gwent, pant, slant, aslant, galant, suppliant, enchant.

Allowable rhymes, faint, paint, &c. See AINT and ENT.

APE. Cap, cap, hap, hop, map, nap, rap, tap, chap, clap, trap, flap, slap, snap, wrap, wrap, span, enwrap, entrap, misap, &c. Allowable rhymes, cape, tape, &c., cheap, heap, and swap.

APE. Ape, cape, chape, drape, grape, mape, rape, scrape, shape, enape, mape, cape, tape. Allowable rhymes, heap, keep, &c.

APH, see AFF.

APSE. Lapse, ellipse, esplace, collapse. Perfect rhymes, perhaps, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of the present tense in ap, as, Cape, &c., he says, heap, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ape and cap, as, apos, he apes, he heap, &c.

APT. Apt, apt, adapt. Perfect rhymes, the preteritis and participles of the verbs in ap, as, tapped, slaped, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preteritis and participles of the verbs in ape, as, aped, escaped, &c.

AR. Bar, car, far, jar, mar, par, tar, tar, scar, spar, star, char, air, delar, unbar, guitar, particular, perpendicular, secular, angular, regular, popular, secular, singular, titular, vinigar, selestar, cinecular. Perfect rhymes, custard, buzzar, and the plural verb are. Allowable rhymes, bare, prepare, &c., pair, repair, wear, tear, war, &c., and words ending in er or or, having the accent on the last syllable, or last but two.

ARB. Barb, garb.
VOCABULARY

ROHYES.

959

ARCE. Perfect rhyme, parse. Allowable rhyme, scarce.

ARCH. Arch, latch, march, parch, starch, countermarch, &c.

ARD. Bard, card, guard, hard, tard, bard, shard, yard, bombard, discard, plechard, regard, interlard, retard, disregard, &c. Perfect rhymes, guard, and the pretenses and participles of verbs in ard, as, barred, scarred, &c. Allowable rhymes, cord, reward, &c.

ARD (sounded ord). Ward, award, reward, &c. Allowable rhymes, hard, card (see the last article), hoard, lord, bird, grid, third, curd, and the pretenses and participles of the verbs in ar, or, and ur, as, barred, abhorred, incurred, &c.

ARE. Bare, care, dare, fare, hare, mare, pare, tale, rare, ware, bare, glare, scare, share, snare, spare, square, stare, bare, prepare, aware, beware, compare, declare, esnare. Perfect rhymes, air, far, hair, lur, pair, chair, stair, affair, deport, despair, impair, repair, &c., bear, pear, swear, tear, wear, forbear, forswear, &c., there, were, where, ere, e'er, ne'er, elsewhere, what'er, however, howsoever, whenever, where'er, wherever, &c., heir, choker, their. Allowable rhymes, bar, car, &c., err, prefer, and here, hear, &c., regular, singular, war, &c.

ARES. Unawares. Rhymes, theirs, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in are, are, air, ear, car, as, care, he carest, pair, he pairs, heirs, bear, he bears, &c. The allowable rhymes are the plurals of nouns and the third persons singular of verbs which are allowed to rhyme with the termination are, as, bare, cars, ears, err, prefers, &c.

ARP. Scarf. Allowable rhymes, dwarf, wharf.

ARGE. Barge, charge, large, marge, large, discharge, overcharge, surcharge, enlarge. Allowable rhymes, verge, converge, diverge, surge, emerge, surge, gorge, urge, urge, scourge, &c.

ARK. Ark, bark, clark, dark, hark, lark, mark, park, shirk, spark, star, delark, embark, remark, &c. Allowable rhymes, cork, fork, &c.

ARL. Snarl, marl, parl. Allowable rhymes, curl, furl, &c.

ARM. Arm, barn, charm, farm, harm, alarm, disarm. Allowable rhymes, warm, warm, storm, &c.

ARN. Barn, darn, tarn, yarn. Allowable rhymes, warm, forewarm, &c., horn, born, &c.


ARP. Carp, harp, sharp, counterscarp. Allowable rhyme, warp.

ASH. Ash. Ash, cash, dash, clash, crash, flash, gas, gash, hash, lash, mash, crash, rash, sash, trash, trash, abash, ash, calash, &c. Allowable rhymes, wash, quash, &c., least, &c.

ASH (sounded osk). Wash, quash, squash, swash. Allowable rhymes, cash, dash, &c.

ASK. Ask, task, bask, cask, flash, mask.

ASP. Clasp, grasp, grasp, rasp, hasp. Allowable rhymes, asp, wasp.

AST. Cast, last, blast, mast, past, vast, fast, ast, fast, forecast, overcast, outcast, repent, contrast. Perfect rhymes, the pretenses and participles of verbs in ass, as, classed, assayed, &c. Allowable rhymes, the pretenses and participles of verbs in acc, as, placed, &c. Nouns and verbs in aste, as, taste, waste, &c.

ASTE. Baste, haste, haste, paste, taste, waste, distaste. Perfect rhymes, wait, and the pretenses and participles of verbs in ess, as, faced, placed, &c. Allowable rhymes, cast, fast, &c., haste, fast, &c., and the pretenses and participles of verbs in ess, as, dressed, &c.

AT. At, hat, cat, hat, fat, mat, put, rat, sat, tat, vat, brat, chat, flat, plat, sprat, taint, guat, cravat. Allowable rhymes, hate, hate, &c.

ATCH. Catch, match, hatch, lathe, patch, scratch, smatch, snatch, dispatch.

ATE. Rate, date, gate, grate, grate, hate, late, mate, plate, plate, rate, rate, sate, state, skate, state, state, beate, collate, create, debate, state, ditate, estate, ingrate, innate, rebate, relate, sedate, translate, subdivide, subdivide, abominate, abrogate, accelerate, accommodate, accumulate, accurate, adequate, affectate, affectate, adulterate, aggravate, agitate, alleviate, amniate, annihilate, anedate, anticipate, anticipate, arbitrate, aggravate, arbitrate, assassinate, calculate, capitulate, captivate, celebrate, circulate, congratulate, commemorare, commissariate, commissariate, communicate, compassionate, confederate, congratulate, congregate, consecrate, consummate, corroboreate, cultivate, candidate, canedate, moderate, nominate, nominate, oblicate, participate, passionate, penetrate, perpetrate, personate, potentate, precipitate, predestinate, predetermined, premedicate, prevaricate, procrastinate, profligate, prognosticate, propagate, reciprocate, regulate, regenerate, regulate, regulate, repel, reverse, reverberate, ruin, ruin, ruin, separate, sophisticate, stipulate, subjugate, subordinate, suffocate, terminate, tolerate, temperate, vindicate, violate, unfortunate. Perfect rhymes, calate, plait, split, wait, await, great. Nearly perfect rhymes, eight, weight, straight. Allowable rhymes, heat, heat, &c., bat, cat, &c., bet, wet, &c.

ATH. Bath, lath, path. Allowable rhymes, bath, bath, &c.

ATHE. Batho, swathe, lathe.

AUB. See OB.

AUGE, see AUSE.

AUCH, see OACH.

AUD. Fraud, laud, applaud, defraud. Perfect rhymes, broad, abroad, bawd, and the pretenses and participles of verbs in aw, as, quawed, sawed, &c. Allowable rhymes, odd, nod, &c., ode, bode, &c.; also the word load.

ASS. Ass, force, ass, asse, asse, asse, nass, dass, mass, pass, amass, repass, surpass, &c. Perfect rhyme, alas. Allowable rhymes, morass, sassafras, base, face, face, face, &c., toss, toss, &c.
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

Augh, see Aff.
Aught, see Ought.
Ault, see Alt.
Aunc, see Onse.
Aunch.
Launch, paunch, launch, staunch.
Aunt.
Aunt, aun, aunt, aun, aunt, aunt, aunt, aunt, aunt.
Perfect rhymes, slant, slant.
Allowable rhymes, want, &c., pant, cant, &c.
Aust.
Cause, pause, clause, applause, because.
Perfect rhymes, cause, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in aw, as, laws, he draws, &c.
Allowable rhymes, was.
Aust, see Ost.
Ave.
Cave, brave, gave, grave, crave, lave, nave, knave, save, rave, shave, slave, stave, wave, behave, deprave, onrave, outbrave, forgave, misgave, architave.
Allowable rhyme, the auxiliary verb have.
Aw.
Caw, caw, daw, law, claw, claw, draw, flaw, gnaw, haw, jaw, maw, paw, raw, saw, shaw, straw, law, thaw, yaw, waw, macaw, baw, draw, waw, paw, foresaw.
Awd, see Aud.
Awk, see Alk.
Awl.
Awl, bawl, brawl, drawl, crawl, pawl, pawl, sprawl, sprawl, squall, yawl.
Perfect rhymes, bald, call, fall, gall, small, hall, tall, wall, stall, install, forestall, thral, throll, wail.
Awn.
Dawn, brown, fawn, paw, prawn, sprawl, drawn, yawn, lawn, withdrawn.
Ax.
Ax, lax, tax, wax, relax, faw, parallax.
Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ack, as, backs, sucks, &c., he lacks, he packs, &c.
Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in like, as, cakes, takes, &c., he makes, he takes, &c.
Ay.
Bay, Bray, clay, day, dray, fray, fray, gray, gaw, haw, lay, lay, may, pay, play, ray, say, way, pray, splay, spray, slay, sway, stays, sway, affray, al'llay, array, astray, away, belay, betray, bewray, deceiver, defray, de lay, disarray, display, disarray, essay, essay, away, gauze, inflay, mislay, portray, relay, repay, roundelay, virelay, waylay.
Perfect rhymes, neigh, weigh, inveigh, &c., prey, they, convey, obey, purvey, survey, disobey.
Allowable rhymes, ten, sea, see, see, see, see, see, see, see, see, see, &c.
Aze.
Craze, daze, blaze, braze, gauge, glaze, haze, maze, race, amaze, graze.
Perfect rhymes, raise, praise, dispraise, &c., phrase, paraphrase, &c., and the nouns plural and third persons singular of the present passive voice of verbs in aye, and eye, as, days, he inveighs, he obey, &c.
Allowable rhymes, ease, tease, seize, &c., and keys, the plural of key; also the auxiliaries has and was.
E and EA, see EE.
Eace, see Ease.
Each.
Beach, breach, bleach, each, peach, bleach, reach, preach, teach, impetach.
Perfect rhymes, beech, leech, speech, be seech.
Allowable rhymes, fetch, wretch, &c.
Ead, see Ede and Eed.
Eaf, see Ief.
Eague.
League, teague
Perfect rhymes, intrigue, fatigue, &c.
Allowable rhymes, Hague, vague, &c., leg, leg, &c., bag, rue, &c.
Eak.
Beam, speak, bleak, creek, leak, peak, peck, sneak, streak, weak, break, wreek, bespeak.
Perfect rhymes,очек, Greek, loek, creeck, meek, reck, seek, sleek, pique, week, shriek.
Allowable rhymes, beek, speck, &c., lake, take, thick, lick, &c.
Eal.
Deal, heal, reveal, meal, peal, seal, squeal, steal, steal, veal, woe, wheel, seal, repeal, conceal, conceal, ameal, appeal, reveal.
Perfect rhymes, oel, heel, feel, keel, kneel, peal, peel, teel, wheel, gented.
Allowable rhymes, bell, tell, &c., bale, tale, &c., bill, fill, &c., all, fall, &c.
Ealm, see Elm.
Earth.
Health, weight, stealth, commonwealth.
Ean.
Bream, cream, fleam, gleam, seam, scream, steam, stream, team, beam, dream.
Perfect rhymes, scheme, theme, blash, theme, supreme, supreme, deem, team, bean, lean, lean, seen, green, ean, spleen, between, careen, foresoon, serene, obscene, terrene, &c., queen, spleen, &c.
Allowable rhymes, bane, mane, &c., ban, man, &c., bin, thin, begin, &c.
Eans, see Ense.
Eant, see Ent.
Eap, see Eep and Ep.
Ear, see Eer.
Eard.
Heard, perfect rhymes, herd, sherd, &c., the preterits and participles of verbs in er, as, err'd, preferred, &c.
Allowable rhymes, beard, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ere, ear, and as, revered, feared, barred.
Ear.
Earn, dean, clean, gleam, lean, mean, queen, ween, yean, demean, unclean.
Perfect rhymes, convene, demons, interve, mien, machine, e'en, seen, keen, screen, seen, green, ean, spleen, between, careen, foresoon, serene, obscene, terrene, &c., queen, spleen, &c.
Allowable rhymes, bane, mane, &c., ban, man, &c., bin, thin, begin, &c.
Ears, see Ense.
Eart, see Art.
Earth.
Earth, earth, birth.
Perfect rhymes, birth, mirth, &c.
Allowable rhymes, hearth, &c.
Ease (sounded eace).
Cease, cease, release, breeze, decay, decrease, increase, release, suacease.
Perfect rhymes, peace, piece, niece, fleece, geese, frontispiece, apace, &c.
Allowable rhymes, ees, mess, &c., lace, mace, &c., miss, hiss, &c., nice, vice, &c.
Eash, see Esh.
East.
East, feast, least, beast, yeast.
Perfect rhymes, priest, and preterits and participles of verbs in case, as, ceased, increased, &c.
Allowable rhymes, haste, taste, &c., best, chest, &c., flat, list, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ess and is, as, dressed, hissed, &c.
Eat.
Blest, eat, feast, heat, meat, neat, peat, seat, treat, wheat, heat, cheat, defest, estreat, escheat, repeat, entertain, retreat.
Perfect rhymes, obsolete, replete, concrete, complete, feet, fleet, gleet, great, meet, sheet, stem, street, sweet, discreet.
Allowable rhymes, hate, grate, hate, &c., get, mat, &c., bit, bit, &c.
See Ate.
Eath.
Breath, death, &c.
Allowable rhymes, heath, sheath, teeth.
Eathe.
Breathe, sheethe, wheath.
Perfect rhymes, bequeath, beneath, underneath, sheethe, &c.
Eave.
Cleave, heave, interweave, leave, interleave, reave, weave, bareave, inveave.
Perfect rhymes, receive, conceive, deceive, perceive, eve, grieve, thieve, aggrieve, achieve, believe,
VOCABULARY OF RHymes.

| Ebb, web, &c. | Allowable rhymes, babe, astrolobe, &c., globes, &c. |
| Beck, fleck, neck, cheek, deck, peek, rook, speck, wreck. | Allowable rhymes, blank, take, &c., bink, snak, &c. |
| Sect, subject, affect, correct, incorrect, collect, connect, defect, detect, detect, direct, disrespect, disqualify, effect, elect, erect, effect, empty, indirect, infect, inspect, neglect, object, project, project, recollect, reflect, reject, respect, subject, suspect, architect, circumcise, dialect, intellect, intersect. | Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in eck, as, decked, checked, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake and eck, as, baked, leaked, &c. |
| Bed, bleed, fed, fled, bred, lied, red, shed, shred, spod, wed, zed, zeb, inbred, mislead. | Perfect rhymes, said, bread, dread, dead, head, lead, read, spread, steed, thread, tread, beheld, o'erspread. Allowable rhymes, bed, mead, &c., blade, ade, &c., mail, paid, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ay, ey, and eigh, as, hayed, obeyed, involved, &c. |
| Edge, dredge, fledge, hedge, ledge, pledge, sledge, sledge, wedge. | Perfect rhymes, allege,-Allowable rhymes, ago, page, &c., sage, &c., privilege, sacrifice, sortilege. |
| Bee, fee, free, gleam, knee, see, thee, tree, tree, agree, degree, disagree, foresee, o'ersee, pedigree, jubilee, lee. | Perfect rhymes, be, he, me, we, she, sea, pen, plea, plea, lea, tea, key. Allowable rhymes, all words of one syllable ending in y, yo, or o, or polyphonic of these terminations having the accent on the ultimate or antepenultimate syllable. |
| Bleed, breed, creed, deed, feed, freed, greed, heed, indeed, meed, need, reed, speed, seed, steed, tweed,weed, proceed, proceed, exceed. | Perfect rhymes, knead, read, cede, intercede, proceede, recede, concede, expedee, supersede, Swede, &c., head, lead, mead, plead, &c. Allowable rhymes, bed, dead, &c., bid, hid, &c., made, blade, &c. |
| Creep, deep, keep, keep, peep, sleep, sleep, sleep, sweep, weep, asleep. | Perfect rhymes, cheap, heap, leap, leap, reap, &c. Allowable rhymes, ape, rape, &c., step, nep, &c., hip, lip, &c. |
| Beer, cheer, dear, dier, leer, meer, peer, peer, sheer, sneer, peer, steer, veer, picker, dominion, cannon, compere, engineer, mutineer, pioneer, private, charioteer, charioteer, career, mountaineer. | Perfect rhymes, ere, here, mere, sphere, adhere, colleague, intercede, persevere, reverse, austere, severe, sincere, hemisphere, &c., ear, bleer, clear, dear, dear, fear, fear, hear, near, near, shear, smear, spear, tear, tear, year, appear, besmear, disappear, endure, auc- tioneer, hirer, pier, tier, wier. Allowable rhymes, bare, dare, &c., prefer, deter, character, &c. |
| Breeze, freeze, wheeze, sneeze, squeeze, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ee, as, bees, he sees. | Perfect rhymes, choose, these, frizee, &c.; ease, please, appease, disease, dispel, disperse, tease, see, &c., and the plurals of nouns in oo, as, teas, please, &c. Nearly perfect rhymes, the polyphonic ending in ee, having the accent on the antepenultimate, as, images, monographies, &c. |
| Eft, eft, deft, left, reft, theft, weft, bereft, &c. | Allowable rhymes, lift, shift, &c., and the third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in ase, aff, augh, and ill, as, ashed, quaffed, laughed, whiffed, &c. |
| Keg, leg, beg, peg. | Perfect rhymes, egg. Allowable rhymes, vague, plague, &c., league, league, &c. |
| Edge, see AE. | EIGHT, see ATE. |
| Eign, see AIN. | EIGN, see AIN. |
| EIL, see AIL. | EIN, see AIN. |
| EINT, see AINT. | EIR, see ARE. |
| EIT, see EAT. | EIT, see EAT. |
| Eive, see IAVE. | EIZE, see EIZE. |
| EII, see EII. | EIL, ill, dwell, fall, holl, knoll, quell, sell, bell, cell, foretell, bell, yell, well, tell, swell, spell, smell, shell, sell. Do not allow rhymes with double, excise, compel, parallel, philomel, sentinel, infidel, candel, rebel, impel, expel. Allowable rhymes, bale, sale, &c., heal, seal, &c., sail, steel, &c. |
| ELD, held, held, upheld, upheld, held, &c. | Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in eel, as, swelled, fell, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ael, &c., heal, seal, &c., as, enamed, walled, &c., healed, sealed, &c. |
| ELF, elf, self, elf, to him, self, &c. | ELK. |
| Elk, whelp, yelk. | ELM. |
| Elm, helm, realm, helm, overwhelm. Allowable rhymes, film, &c. |
| Help, kelp, whelp, yelp. | ELL. |
| Belt, celt, gelt, melt, felt, welt, smelt, pelt, dwelt, welt. Perfect rhyme, dealt. | ELE. |
| Delve, heave, shelf, twelve. | ELLVES. |
| Elvies, themselves, &c. | Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, of verbs in elve and elve, as, twelves, elves, shives, &c. |
| Gem, hem, stem, them, diadem, requiem, stratagem. | EME, see "AM." |
| Condemn, contemn, &c. | EMM. |
| Condemn, contemn, &c. | Perfect rhymes, gem, hem, &c. Allowable rhymes, lame, tame, &c., team, team, theme, phlegm, &c. |
| EMPT. | Tempt, exempt, attempt, contempt. |
| Den, hen, fen, gen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, wen, when, wren, denizen. Allowable rhymes, bane, fane, &c., mean, bean, &c. | ENCE. |
| Fence, hence, pence, thence, whence, commence, abstinence, circumference, conference, confidence, consequence, contension, benevolence, concurrence, difference, diligence, eloquence, eminence, evidence, excellence, impudence, impudence, impotence, impudence, improvement, incontinence, indifference, indigence, indulgence, in-
VOCABULARY OF RHymes.

forence, intelligence, innocence, magnificence, munificence, negligence, omnipotence, petulence, preference, providence, reference, residence, reverence, repentance, resistance, violence. Perfect rhymes, cense, dense, sense, condense, defense, dispense, expense, immens, incense, intense, offense, prepense, pre- tense, propense, suspense, frankincense, recompose.

ENCH.

Bench, bleech, drench, retrench, quench, clench, stanch, tench, trench, wrench, wrench, interstice.

END.

Bend, mend, blend, end, fend, lend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, wend, amend, attend, ascend, descend, con- tend, defend, depend, descend, diment, extend, expand, forebend, impend, misspend, offend, portend, pretend, suspend, transcend, unblend, apprehend, comprehend, conden- scend, descendant, recommend, reprehend, divide, bend, end. Perfect rhymes, friend, benefit, and the preterits and participles of verbs in en, as, penned, kenned, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ear, as, gleaned, yeaned, &c.

ENDS.

Amends. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in end, as, ends, friends, he needs, &c.

ERE, see EAN.

ENGE.

Venge, arrange, revenge.

ENGTH.

Length, strength.

ENSE (sounded enz).

Cleansa. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in en, as, lens, lens, he pays, he kens, &c.

ENT.

Bent, blent, cent, lent, pent, scent, sent, spent, tent, vent, went, absent, ascendant, consent, content, consent, descent, dissent, event, extent, foment, frequent, frequent, intent, intent, invent, lament, misspent, o'respent, present, prevent, reject, repent, repent, resent, notent, foment, frequent, frequent, ingredient, discontent, excent, exigent, experiment, firmament, fraudulent, government, embellishment, immiment, imminent, impertinent, implement, implement, imp-otent, imprisonment, improvised, impudent, incident. Incidental, incontinent, indifferent, indolent, innocent, insolent, instrument, irrevocent, langageous, ligament, lineament, magnificient, management, medicament, malcontent, monument, negligent, nourishment, nutriment, occi- dent, omnipotent, omnipotent, orient, ornament, parliament, penitent, permanent, pertinent, president, precedent, prevalent, provident, punishment, ravishment, regiment, resident, redolent, rudiment, sacrament, sediment, sentiment, settlement, subsequent, supplement, intelligent, temen- tent, testament, tournament, turbulent, vele- ment, violent, virulent, reverent. Perfect rhyme, meant. Allowable rhymes, pain, saint, &c.

ENTS.

Accomments. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ent, as, scents, he assents, &c.

EP.

Step, nep, rep. Allowable rhymes, leap, reap, &c., rape, tape, &c.

EPT.

Crep, sept, slept, swept, swept, kept, accept, adopt, ex- cept, incept, intercept. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ape, eap, and eap, as, peeped, raped, shaped, &c.

ER.

Aver, defer, infer, diter, inter, refer, transfer, confer, prefer, administer, wager, islander, arbiter, character, villager, coggler, dowager, forager, pillager, voyager, mas- sacre, gardener, slanderer, flatterer, idolater, provender, theater, amishiller, foreigner, lavender, messenger, pas- senger, sorcerer, interpreter, officer, mariner, harbinge-
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

ETCH.

Etch, fetch, sketch, stretch, wretch, sketch, etch. Allowable rhymes, match, latch, &c., peach, bleach, &c.

ETE, see EAT.

EUM, see UME.

EVE, see EAVE.

EW.

Blew, drew, frew, few, new, know, hew, Jeow, mew, paw, view, sew, spew, stow, ashow, bowed, renew, review, interview, &c. Perfect rhymes, blue, clue, cue, glue, hue, sue, seeue, endue, imbue, pursuit, subdue, aide, perdue, residue, avenue, revenue, retinue. Allowable rhymes, chaw, eschew, brew, drew, grew, shrew, third, crew, withdrew, scrue, &c., rue, true, accuse, imbue, through &c.

EWD, see EUD.

EWN, see UNE.

EX.

Sex, vex, annex, convex, complex, perplex, circumflex. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs are ex, as, checks, hecke, &c. Allowable rhymes, ax, wax, &c., and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs are ex, as, exch, exchew, &c., &c., breaks, rakes, he takes, he breaks, rakes, he chews, pikes, he likes, he pikes, &c.

EXT.

Next, text, pretext. Perfect rhymes, the prateris and participles of verbs in ex, as vexed, perplexed, &c. Allowable rhymes, the prateris and participles of verbs in ex, as waxed, &c.

EXY, see AY.

IB.

Bib, crib, squib, drub, fib, gib, nib, rib.

INE.

Bride, gibe, tribe, scribe, ascribe, imbibe, describe, supercribe, prescribe, subscribes, transcribe, inscribe.

INC.

Ice, dice, lies, mice, nice, price, spice, slice, thrice, thrice, twice, advice, entice, vice, device, coactivate. Perfect rhymes, the nouns, ice, paradise, vice, &c., and the adjectives, concise, precise, &c. Allowable rhymes, sacrificed, also, miss, kiss, hiss, artifice, avarice, benefice, cecatrice, edifice, office, prejudice, precise, &c., piece, fleece, &c.

ICH, see ICH.

ICR.

Brick, slick, chic, elleck, lick, lick, nick, pick, quick, rich, sick, sick, slick, trick, wick. Perfect rhymes, arithmetic, asmathe, cholesterol, catiche, pleugmahe, heretic, rhetoric, schimahe, splenetic, limatic, asteric, polit, emprise. Allowable rhymes, like, pile, weak, speak, &c., &c., &c.

ICT.

Strict, addict, afflict, convict, inflict, predact, contradict, &c. Perfect rhymes, the prateris and participles of verbs in ick, as, liked, kicked, &c. Allowable rhymes, the prateris and participles of verbs in ick, as, like, liked, &c.

ID.

Bid, child, did, hid, kid, lid, mid, slick, rid, skid, thrid, bestrid, pyramid, forbid. Allowable rhymes, bide, chide, parricide, &c., and the prateris and participles of the verbs in y or in, as, died, round, &c., lead, head, mead, deed, need, &c., and the prateris and participles of verbs in ee, as, feed, agreed, &c.

IDE.

Bide, chide, hide, glide, pride, ride, slide, side, stride, tide, wide, abide, abide, guide, suicide, regicide, homicide, parricide, matricide, fratricide, aside, astride, beside, be stride, beside, coincide, coilide, confide, decide, deride, divide, elide, preside, provide, reside, subside, misguide, subdivide, &c. Perfect rhymes, the prateris and participles of verbs in y, as, died, round, &c., and the participles sighed. Allowable rhymes, beam, mead, &c., bid, hid, &c.

IDES.

Ides, besides. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ide, as, tides, he rides. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in end, as, heads, he loads, &c., kids, he bids, &c.

IDGE.

Bridge, midge, ridge, abridge.

IDST.

Midel, amidst. Perfect rhymes, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in id, as, thou bidst, &c. Allowable rhymes, the second person singular of the present tense of verbs in id, as, thou bidst, thou ridest, &c.

IE or Y.

By, buy, cry, die, dry, eye, fly, fry, fie, lie, pie, ply, pry, rye, shy, sky, sty, sty, thy, why, why, buy, apply, army, belle, comply, deery, defy, desery, deny, imply, July, cesy, ovitie, outtie, rely, reply, supply, untie, amplify, beautify, certify, crucify, defry, dignify, edify, falsify, glorify, gravitate, horrified, immunify, magnify, modify, mollify, mortify, pacify, petrify, purify, putrefy, qualify, ratify, rectify, sanctify, satisfy, scarry, signify, specify, stubbify, terrorify, testify, verify, vitify, vitally, vivify, prophesy. Perfect rhymes, high, nigiy, sigh, thigh. Allowable rhymes, bee, see, tea, sea, &c., piercily, chemistry, academy, aposy, consasy, conspiracy, ecstasy, democracy, embassy, falacy, legacy, supremacy, lunacy, privacy, pricy, mail, remedy, tragedy, comedy, cosmography, geography, geometry, elegy, certainty, sovereignty, loyalty, disloyalty, penalty, casuality, rigidality, chimality, immaturity, constancy, fealty, cavality, bigamy, polygons, vacancy, inconstancy, infamy, immaturity, accompany, claydity, tyranny, villainy, anarchy, monarchical, lethargy, incendiary, inferno, library, salry, sanctuary, votary, auxiliary, contrary, diary, granary, rosemary, urgency, infamy, knavery,ivery, ree, rookery, novelty, antiquity, leisure, soliloquy, idolality, galaxy, husbandry, cruelty, enemy, blasphemy, prophecy, elemenency, decency, inclemency, emergency, regency, progeny, energy, poverty, liberty, property, adu- ltery, varry, asgallery, battery, beggary, bribery, bravery, delivery, drudgery, flatter, gallery, imagery, lottery, misery, mystery, nursery, railerly, slavery, sorcery, treachery, discovery, tapestry, majesty, modesty, immobility, honesty, homogeneity, authenticity, identity, sincerity, calumny, levo- sy, perishy, subsidy, draper, symmetry, drollery, prodigy, policy, mutiny, destiny, scrutiny, hypocrisy, family, ability, activity, asability, civility, community, comedy, con- nary, consumption, conformity, comity, dialogue, doxology, facility, falsity, familiarity, formality, generosity, gratuity, humanity, absurdity, activity, adversity, affability, affinity, agility, aliness, ambiguity, animosity, antipathy, authority, bravery, calamity, capacity, captivity, charity, chastity, civility, credulity, curiosity, finery, declivity, ac- formity, dexterity, dignity, disunity, divinity, ennui, enmity, equality, equivalence, equity, eternity, extremity, fatality, felicity, fertility, fidelity, frugality, futu- rity, gravity, hostility, humanity, humility, immaturity, immorality, immaturity, immaturity, immorality, immaturity, immaturity, immorality, irruption, impossibility, inertia, inconstancy, in- probity, insanity, incapacity, indelibility, incongruity, ine- quality, indemnity, infinity, inflexibility, instability, inva- lidity, joility, linity, lubricity, magnanimity, majority, me- dicity, minority, mutability, mobility, perversion, perplex- ity, perspicuity, prosperity, privity, probability, prohity, propensity, rarity, rapidity, sagacity, sanctity, sensibility, sensuality, solidity, temerity, timeliness, tranquillity, virgility, visibility, universality, trumpery, aplology, genealogy, ethnology, synony, symphony, solloquy, allegory, armony, factory, pilory, faculty, treasury, usury, augury, importunity, impurity, impurity, inaccuracy, inability, incredulity, infidelity, indelibility, immaturity, integrity, inequality, laity, liberalty, malignity, mortality, morality, mortality, necessity, neutrality, nobility, obscurity, opportunity, partiality, perpetuity, prosperity, priority, prodigality, prodigality, propriety, purity, reality, reality, reality, reality, simplicity, sincerity, solemnity, sterility, stupidity, Trinity, vacuity, validity, vanity, viracity, unanimity, uniformity, unity, anxiety, gayety, impety, pieety, satety, sobrarity, poverty, variety, customsary, melody, philosophize, anatomy, colony, glutony, harmony, agony, gallantry, canopy, history, memory, victory, calumni, injury, luxury, penury, perjury, usury, industry, &c.

IEC, see EASE.

IEF.

Grief, chief, lief, lief, leef, brief, relief, relief. Perfect rhymes, reeves, beef, &c., leaf, sheaf, &c.

IEG.

Jage, siege, assiege, besiege.

IELD.

Field, yield, shield, wield, asfoild. Perfect rhymes, the
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

preterit and participles of verbs in cal, as, healed, sealed, &c.

REN, see EEN.

IND, see END.

FIRCE.

Fierce, pierce, thence.

FEST, see EAST.

FEVE, see EAVE.

IFE.

Rife, file, knife, wife, strife, lite. Allowable rhymes, cliff, skill, still, wilt, &c.

IFF, see ITE.

IPE.

Gift, drift, shift, lift, rift, shift, thirft, a drift, &c.

Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in lift, as, whispered, &c.

IG.

Big, dig, fig, gig, grig, jig, pig, pug, rig, sprig, twig, wigg, wig, periwig, whirigig. Allowable rhymes, league, fatigue, &c.

IGH, see IE.

IGHT, see IPE.

IGN, see INE.

IGUE, see EAGUE.

IKE.

Dike, like, bike, spike, strike, alike, dislike. Allowable rhymes, leash, speak, antique, oblique, &c., lick, pick, &c.

ILD (sounded iyled).

Child, mild, wild. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs of one syllable, in lie, or of more syllables, provided the accent be on the last, as, pieled, pried, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ill, as, filled, willed, &c., in oil, as, oiled, boiled, foiled, &c.

ILD.

Gild, guld, build, rebuild. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ill, as, filled, willed, &c. Allowable rhymes, child, wild, and their allowable rhymes, which see.

ILE.

Bile, file, guile, mille, mime, smile, sting, tile, vile, while, awhile, while, compile, revise, deplete, erewhile, recount, be- guile. Perfect rhymes, isle, chyle, style. Allowable rhymes, oil, boil, &c., fill, fill, &c.

ILL.

Milk, silk, ilk.

ILL.

Bill, chill, dull, fill, drill, stroll, drill, grill, hill, ill, kill, mill, pill, quilt, roll, shrill, skill, spill, spill, squill, still, swill, thrill, till, trill, will, distill, festill, instill. Perfect rhymes, codicil, disaffili, and all words ending in ile, with the accent on the antepenultimate syllable, as, volatile, &c. Allowable rhymes, byle, chyle, file, feel, reel, &c., meal, peel, seal, &c., and words in ile, having the accent on the antepenultima, as, suitable, &c.

ILT.

Glit, jilt, built, guilt, blit, hit, hurt, spilt, still, tilt, tilt.

ILTH.

Flith, thilth.

IM.

Brin, dim, grin, him, rim, slim, slim, swim, trim, whin, prim, cherubim, seraphim, interim. Perfect rhymes, limb, hymn, limn. Allowable rhymes, rhyme, time, climb, &c., team, gleam, &c.

IMB, see IM.

IME.

Chime, time, grime, elime, crime, prime, mime, slime, time, sublime, pantomime. Perfect rhymes, clumb, rhyme, thyme, &c. Allowable rhymes, brim, dim, maritime, &c.

IMEX.

Betimes, sometimes, &c. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in time, as, chimes, he rhymes, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ean and iam, as, dreams, brins, he swims, &c.

IMN, see IM.

IMP.

Imp, crimp, lump, limp, gimp, shrimp.
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

IRM.

Firm, squirm, affirm, confirm, infirm. Perfect rhymes, germ, term, &c. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhyme, worm.

IRST, see URST.

IRST, see URT.

IRTH.

Birth, birth, mirth. Perfect rhymes, earth, dearth. See EARTH.

IS.

Is (pronounced like is).

IS, his. Perfect rhyme, whis.

ISE, see ICE and IZE.

ISH.

Dish, wish, fish, pish.

ISK.

Brisk, frisk, disk, risk, whisk, basilisk, obelisk, tamarisk.

ISP.

Crisp, wisp, lisp.

ISS.

Bliss, miss, hiss, kiss, this, amiss, submiss, dismiss, remiss. Allowable rhymes, abyss, mice, spice, &c., peace, lies, &c.

IST.

Fist, grist, list, mist, twist, wrist, wist, assist, consist, desist, exist, persist, resist, subsist, alchemist, anatomist, antagonist, annalist, callee, bigamist, economist, evangelist, eucharist, exorcist, fatalist, fabulist, herolist, humorist, journalist, moralist, loyalist, royalist, novelist, occultist, organism, satirist, &c. Perfect rhymes, amethyst, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ies, as, missed, lissed, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ice, as, spiced, sliced, &c.

IT.

Bit, bit, hit, hit, fit, grit, flit, hit, kit, knit, bit, pit, guilt, sit, slit, smit, split, split, split, twit, wit, whit, write, admit, acquit, beat, commit, omit, outwit, permit, rebit, submit, transmit, retch, benefit, intermit, precommit, perquisite. Allowable rhymes, beast, heat, &c., bite, bite, light, &c.

ITCH.

Ditch, pitch, itch, hitch, fish, itch, itch, switch, twitches, witch, bewitch. Perfect rhymes, which, rich, nixhe.

ITES AND IGH.

Bite, cite, kite, mite,quite, rite, site, smite, spike, tired, white, write, contrite, contracite, chrysolite, dissolute, despite, ignite, invite, exult, excite, polite, requisite, recte, unite, reunite, accouter, appomptate, hermaphroditic, parasite, satellite, expedite, slight, benight, bright, light, fright, height, height, light (was called), light, knight, night, might, plight, right, tight, slight, sight, sight, sprightly, wright, wright, allright, alight, aright, foresight, delight, despite, unsight, unright, benight, besight, oversight. Perfect rhymes, proselyte. Allowable rhymes, eight, weight, &c., bit, hit, &c., favorite, hypocrite, infinite, requisite, opposite, apposite, exquisite, &c.

ITH.

Pith, smith, thith.

Perfect rhyme, with.

ITHTH.

Hithe, blithe, thith, writhe, thith. Perfect rhyme, scythe.

Allowable rhyme, with.

IVR.

Fir, dive, live, alive, hive, drive, rive, shive, strive, thrive, wive, arrive, conive, contrive, deprive, derive, revive, survive. Perfect rhyme, Gryve. Allowable rhymes, give, live, sieve, forgive, outline, fugitive, laxative, narrative, prerogative, primitive, sensitive, affirmative, alternative, contemplative, demonstrative, diminutive, distributive, doative, inquisitive, injudicious, negative, perspective, preparative, provocative, purgative, restorative.

IX.

Fix, six, flx, mix, aflx, commix, executrix, infix, prefix, prolix, transfix, internix, crucify, &c. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in ics, as, wicks, licks, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ix, as, pikes, likes, &c.

IXT.

Betwixt. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ix, as, fixed, mixed, &c.

IZE and IZE.

Prize, wise, rise, size, assize, wise, demise, disguise, bap-

tise, advise, apprise, arise, authorize, canize, catechize, dogmatize, chastize, civilize, colonize, comprise, criticize, despise, devise, despise, enterprise, epitomize, equalize, excise, exercise, idealize, immortalize, patronize, moralize, otherwise, stigmatize, premise, recognize, revise, signalize, solemnize, supervise, surprise, surmise, sympathize, temparize, tyrannize. Perfect rhymes, suffice, sacrifice, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tenses of verbs ending in ies or y, as, ples, lies, he replies, &c. Allowable rhymes, miss, hiss, precipice, &c.

O.

0, see 00 and OW.

OACH.

Breach, coach, croach, poach, roach, abroach, approach, encroach, reproach, reach. Allowable rhymes, botch, notch, &c., match, hack, &c.,

OAD and ODE.

OAD, see AUD and ODE.

OAF, see OFF.

OAK, see OKE.

OAL, see OLE.

OAM, see OME.

OAN, see ONE.

OAP, see OPE.

OAR, see ORE.

OARD, see ORD.

OAST, see OST.

OAT, see OTE.

OATH, see OTH.

OB.


ODE.

Globe, robe, probe, robe, disrobe, conglobe. Allowable rhymes, cob, mob, &c., rub, dub, &c., dub, &c.

OCE, see OSE.

OCK.

Block, look, cock, clock, crock, dock, flock, lock, hock, hollyhock, knock, mock, rock, shock, snuck, stock, sock, unlock. Allowable rhymes, oak, poke, cloak, &c., look, took, &c., Buck, suck, &c.

OCT.

Coquet, decect. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ock, as, blocked, locked, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oak and ock, as, crooked, soaked, yoked, &c.

OD.

Cod, cod, God, rod, pod, rod, tred, nod, plod, shod, tod, demigod. Perfect rhyme, odd. Allowable rhymes, ode, code, mode, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, owed, &c.

ODE and OAD.

Bode, ode, code, mode, rode, abode, corrode, exepode, forebode, commode, incommodere, episode; road, load, word, &c. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, owed, showed, &c. Allowable rhymes, blood, flood, cold, hod, nod, broad, fraud, &c. See OOD.

OEE, see OW.

OFF and OUGH.

Off, doff, scuff, cough, trough, &c. Allowable rhymes, oaf, loaf, &c., proof, roof, &c. See OOF.

OFT.

Oft, croft, loft, soft, aloft, &c. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in aft, as, scoffed, &c.

OG.


OGUE.

Brogue, rogue, rogue, prague, colloque, disemboque. Allowable rhymes, bog, log, dialogue, pedagogue, synagogy, &c.
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

OICE.
Choice, voice, rejoice. Allowable rhymes, nice, vice, rice, &c.

OID.
Void, avoid, devold, &c. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oy, as buoyed, closed, &c. Allowable rhymes, hide, hide, ride, &c.

OIL.
Oil, boil, broil, coll, foll, roll, soil, spoil, toll, despoll, embroll, recoil, tornoll, disembroll. Allowable rhymes, isle, white, tile, &c.

OIN.
Oin, join, subjion, groin, loin, quoin, adjoin, benzoin, conjoin, disjoin, enjoin, purloin, rejoin. Allowable rhymes, wine, fine, &c. See IEE.

OINT.
Oint, joint, root, disjoint, anoint, appoint, disappoint, counterpoint. Allowable rhyme, pint.

OISE.
Poise, noise, counterpoise, equipoise. Perfect rhymes, avoirdupois, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in oy, as boys, cloys, &c. Allowable rhymes, wise, size, prize, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in iy or iy, as pies, pies, tises, &c.

OIST.
Hoist, moist, foist, joist. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in oye, as rejoiced. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ice, as spiced.

OIT.
Quoit, doit, drett, exploit, adroit, &c. Allowable rhymes, white, light, might, sight, mite, &c.

OKE.

OL.
Loll, doll, extol, capitola, protocol, alcohol, vitriol. Allowable rhymes, all, ball, &c., awl, bawl, &c., hole, mole, drill, &c., dull, mail, &c.

OLD.
Old, bold, fold, gold, hold, mclod, scold, sold, told, wold, behold, enfold, unfold, uphold, withhold, foretold, manifold, marigold. Perfect rhymes, preterits and participles of verbs in oll, ow, and ool, as, rolled, cajoled, foaled, bowled, &c.

OLE.
Bole, dole, hole, hole, mole, sole, stole, whole, eajole, condole, parole, pistole, &c. Perfect rhymes, coal, foil, goal, soil, patrol, bowl, drill, knoll, poll, roll, scrub, stool, toll, troll, control, enroll, &c., soul, &c., to roll, &c. Allowable rhymes, gull, dull, &c., bull, full, &c., Ioll, doll, &c., fool, cool, &c.

OLEN.
Stolen. Perfect rhyme, swollen or swain.

OLT.
Bolt, colt, jolt, bolt, doit, molt, revolt, thunderbolt. Allowable rhymes, vault, fault, salt, &c.

OLVE.
Solve, absole, evolve, convolve, involve, dissolve, dissolve, evolve, revolve.

OX, see UM.
OMB, see OOM.

ONE.
Chrome, dome, home, tome. Perfect rhymes, foam, loam, roam, comb. Allowable rhymes, dumb, hum, come, bomb, &c., troublesome, &c. See OOM.

OMP'T, see UNT.

ON.
Don, on, con, upon, you, anon, paragon, phenomenon, &c. Nearly perfect rhymes, gone, undergone, &c. Allowable rhymes, dun, run, won, &c., own, moan, &c., lone, bone, &c., Amazon, cinnamon, comparison, capitation, garson, skeleton, jupon. See ONE.
Oose. Green, loose, moose, cauoose. Perfect, or nearly perfect rhyme, noose. Nearly perfect rhymes, the nouns deuce, use, arise, prose, ease. Allowable rhymes, dose, jocose, globose, &c., moss, toss, &c., us, pus, thus, &c.

OOT. Root, boot, coot, hoot, shoot, zoom, root. Nearly perfect rhymes, suit, &c., suite, toot, impute, &c. Allowable rhymes, rote, vote, &c., goat, coat, &c., but, but, loot, &c., foot, put, &c., hot, got, &c.

Ooth. Booth, smooth. Perfect rhyme, soothe. Allowable rhymes, tooth, youth, sooth, uncooth, forssooth, &c. Though these are frequent, they are very improper rhymes, the th in one class being vocal, and in the other unvocal.

Ooze. Ooze. Perfect rhymes, whose, choose, lose, noose. Nearly perfect rhymes, the verbs to use, abuse, &c. Allowable rhymes, dose, hose, &c., buzz and doze, and the third person singular of do, with the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense of verbs in ow, o, oe, ew, ue, as, fees, goes, throws, views, imbuses, fuses, &c.

Op. Chop, hop, drop, creep, top, mop, top, prop, stop, shop, stop, step, stop, top, underpop, MVP. Allowable rhymes, cope, trope, hope, &c., top, sup, &c., coop, &c.

Ope. Hope, ope, hope, rope, rope, rope, scope, slope, tape, trope, trope, hope, hope, trope, trope, telescope, holotrope, horoscope, antelope, &c., and ope, contracted in poetry for open. Perfect rhyme, soap. Allowable rhymes, hoop, coop, &c., top, top, &c., tap, sup, &c.

Opt. Adopt rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in op, as, hopped, lapped, &c. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in one, up, coop, and up, as, capped, duped, hooped, cupped, &c.

Or. Or, for, nor, creditor, counselor, confess, competitor, emperor, ancestor, ambassador, progenitor, conspirator, successor, conqueror, governor, abhor, metaphor, bachelor, senator, &c., and every word in or, having the accent on the last, or the last syllable but two, as, abhor, orator, &c., allow rhymes, bore, tore, &c., bore, hoar, &c., pure, endure, &c., pur, demur, &c., stir, sir, &c.


Orch. Scorch, torch. Allowable rhymes, birch, smitch, church, &c., porch, &c.

Ork. Cord, chord, lord, record, accord, abhorred, harschord. Allowable rhymes, hoard, board, aboard, ford, afford, sword, &c., word, surd, bird, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ore, ur, and ir, as, bored, incurred, stirred, &c.

Ore. Bore, core, gore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, snore, sore, store, aware, worse, worse, adore, adore, adore, norbore, before, deplore, explore, ignore, implore, restore, forborne, forsware, heretofore, helibore, sceamore. Perfect rhymes, bore, goar, ear, roar, four, door, floor, corridor, and oar, for ovar. Allowable rhymes, hoar, sour, &c., power, shower, &c., bur, cur, &c., poor, your, &c., abhor, orator, senator, &c. See Oor and Or.


Ork. Cork, fork, stork, &c. Allowable rhymes, pork, work.

Orld. World rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in urr, as, hurled, curled, &c.

Orm. Form, storm, conform, deform, inform, perform, reform, misinform, uniform, crucify, uniform, chloroforin, transform. Allowable rhymes, form (a sort), and worm.

Orn (rhyming with horn). Born, corn, corn, horn, scorn, thorn, adorn, forlorn, sorbon, unicorn, capricorn. Allowable rhymes, the participles borne (suffered), thorn, &c., and the verb earn, the nouns earn, turn, &c.

Orn (rhyming with morn). Shorn, corn, worn, sworn, forewarn, overborne. Perfect rhymes, borne, forborne, overborne, morn, &c. Allowable rhymes, born, corn, &c., urn, turn, &c.

Orse. See Orce.

Orse. See Orce.

Ost. See Ust.

Ost. See Art.


Oth (sounded ore). Close, dose, hose, pose, chose, nose, prose, those, rose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, decompose, expose, impose, inclose, interpose, oppose, propose, recompose, repose, suppose, transpose, arise, presuppose, foreclose, &c. Perfect rhymes, dose, froze, close, and the plurals of nouns and apostrophized preterits and participles of verbs in ow, o, &c., as rows, gows, foss, goes, &c. Allowable rhymes, the verbs choose, lose, &c., and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ow, rhyming now, as, cows, and the word buzz.

Oss. Boss, loss, cross, gloss, moss, toss, across, embose, oblattice. Allowable rhymes, the noun, close, dose, jocose, &c., and us, thus, &c.

Ost. Cost, frost, lost, accost, pentecost. Perfect rhymes, joust, and the preterits and participles of words in os, as, mossed, embossed, &c., the verb exhaust, and the noun holocaust. Allowable rhymes, ghost, goss, gosse, gossop, compace, moss, &c., coast, bold, coat, &c., bust, must, &c., roost, and the preterits and participles of verbs in os, as, lossed, &c.

Ost, see At.

Ost. Clot, cot, blot, dot, got, hot, jot, lot, knot, not, plot, pot, shot, shot, slot, slot, spot, apricot, troat, rot, rot, wot, bogot, forgot, allot, beot, compate, interterplet, polygost. Allowable rhymes, note, vote, &c., box, coat, &c., but, cut, &c.


Ote. Dote, note, note, note, note, quote, role, wrote, smote, note, denote, promote, remote, devote, ancevote, antidote, &c. Perfect rhymes, boat, coat, boat, coat, float, gloat, goat, oat, overfloat, aloaf, throat, mont. Allowable rhymes, bout, float, &c., hot, cut, &c., but, cut, &c., boot, hoot, &c.

Oth. Broth, cloth, froth, moth, troth, woth, betroth. Allowable rhymes, both, loth, sloth, oath, growth, &c., forsooth, the noun mouth, and the auxiliary doth. See Ooth.

Ou, see Oo and Ow.
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

OBT, see OUT.

OUGH.
Ouch, cough, pouch, vouch, slouch, avouch, crowch, earumouch. Allowable rhymes, much, stuck, etc., coach, roach, etc.

OUD.
Shroud, cloud, proud, loud, alound, overshroud, etc. Perfect rhymes, crowd, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, he bowed, vowed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as, owed, flowed, etc., blood, flood, bud, etc.

OUGH, see OFF, OW, and UFF.

OUGHT.
Bought, thought, ought, brought, forethought, sought, sought, wrought, besought, besought, methought, etc. Perfect rhymes, ought, naught, caught, taught, etc., sometimes draught. Allowable rhymes, not, yacht, etc., note, vote etc., butt, hut, etc., hoot, root, etc.

OUL, see OLE and OWL.

OULD.
Mould. Perfect rhymes,old, old, cold, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ol, ol, and ole, as, bowed, tolled, cajoled, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in all, as, galled, pulled, etc.

OUNCE.
Bounce, flounce, frounce, renounce, pounce, ounce, trounce, announce, denounce, pronounce.

OUND.
Bound, found, mound, ground, hound, pound, round, sound, wound, abound, aground, around, astound, confound, compound, expound, profound, rebound, redound, resound, propound, surround, etc., and the preterits and participles of the verbs in own, as, frowned, renowned, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in own, as, frowned, renowned, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in own, as, frowned, renowned, etc.

OUNG, see UNG.

OUNT.
Count, mount, fount, amount, dismount, recount, remount, surmount, account, discount, miscount, paramount, tantamount. Allowable rhymes, want, font, don’t, wont, etc.

OUP, see OOP.

OUR.
Hour, flour, sour, our, sour, deafour, devour, etc. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes. Bower, cower, flower, lower, pour, shower, tawer, enour. Allowable rhymes, bore, more, roar, pour, tour, morn, poor, etc., pure, sure, etc., sir, stir, bur, cur, etc.

OURGE, see URG.

OURNE, see ORN and URN.

OURS.
Ours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our and our, as, ours, scours, deafours, bowers, showers, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our and our, as, ours, scours, etc.

OURS.
Yours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our and our, as, ours, scours, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our and our, as, ours, scours, etc.

OUSE, see ORZE.

OUT, see ORT.

OURTH, see ORTH.

OUS, see Us.

OUSE (pronounced ooz).
Douse, house, houze, mousse, mouse, course, course, etc. Allowable rhymes, the nouns close, dose, Joyce, etc., deuce, buzz, produce, etc., us, thus, etc., mose, and the noun mose.

OUSE (pronounced ooz), see OWZE.

OUT.
But, lout, flout, stout, out, clout, pou, grind, rout, scout, shout, snout, spout, stout, sprout, trout, about, devout, without, throughout. Perfect rhymes, doubt, redoubt, mid dougbt, drought, etc. Allowable rhymes, note, vote, etc., boat, coat, etc., lute, suit, etc., got, not, etc., nut, shut, hoot, boot, etc.

OUTH.
Mouth, south. When nouns they have the th sharp, or unvoiced. The verbs to mouth, to south, which are pronounced with the th flat or vocal, may allowable rhyme with booth, smooth, etc., which see.

OYE.
Wore, invowe, interwove, owe, alowe, clove, grove, hove, rope, stowe, throve, drove. Allowable rhymes, dove, love, shave, grove, above, etc., more, behave, approve, disprove, disapprove, improve, grove, prove, reprove, etc.

OW (rhyming with thou).
Now, bow, how, mow, cow, brow, plew, row, sow, vow, row, allow, disallow, endow, etc. Perfect rhymes, bough, clove, grove, jerve, etc., thou. Allowable rhymes, go, no, blow, sow, etc.

OW (rhyming with go).
Blow, stow, crow, bow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, now, row, show, sow, stow, show, slow, snow, tow, throw, trow, below, bestow, forrow, outgrow, overrow, overflow, overthow, reflow, foreshow, etc. Perfect rhymes, go, no, tow, row, ow, oh, so, lo, though, ho, ho, ago, foreign, undergo, dough, row, sloe, and the verb to sew (with the needle). Allowable rhymes, now, cow, vow, do, etc. See the last article.

OWL.
Cowl, growl, owl, fowl, howl, prow, seowl, etc. Perfect rhymes, foul, etc. Allowable rhymes, bowl, soul, goal, etc., dull, guilt, etc.

OWN.
Brown, town, clown, crown, down, drown, grown, gowan, adown, renown, embrown, etc. Perfect rhyme, noun. Allowable rhymes, tone, bone, main, own, and the participles thrown, shown, blown, etc.

OWSE, see OUSE.

Blowse. Perfect rhymes, blowse, house, mouse, rouse, spouse, carouse, scouse, espouse, the verbs to house, mouse, etc., and the plurals of nouns and third person present tense of verbs in ow, as, bows, allows, etc. Allowable rhymes, those, hose, to dose, etc.

OX.
Ox, box, fox, equalixed, orthodox, hetero, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third person present of verbs in ox, as,leckes, stokes, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third person present of verbs in ox, oak, and uck, as, strikes, oaks, cloaks, sucks, etc.

OY.
Boy, buoy, coy, employ, clay, joy, toy, alloy, annoyt, convoy, decay, destroy, enjoy, employ, corduroy.

OZE, see OSE.

UB.
Cub, club, dub, chub, grub, rub, snub, scrub, shrub, slab, tub, syllabub, Beezeebub. Allowable rhymes, cube, tube, etc., cob, rob, etc.

UNE.
Cube, tube. Allowable rhymes, club, cub, etc.

UCE.
Truce, spruce, deuce, conduce, deduce, educe, induce, introduce, produce, seduce, truce, reduce, etc. Perfect rhymes, the nouns use, abuse, profuse, abstruse, disuse, excuse, misuse, obtuse, reduce, juice, juice.

UCH, see UTC.

UCK.
Buck, luck, muck, puck, pluck, suck, struck, tuck, truck, duck. Allowable rhymes, puke, duke, etc., look, took, etc.

UCT.
Duct, conduct, deduct, induct, construct, instruct, obstruct, auctured. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uck, as, ducked, sucked, etc. Allowable-
VOCABULARY OF RHYMES.

be rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in uke and ook, as, poked, hooped, &c.

UD.

Bud, scud, stud, mud, cud, rhyme perfectly with blood and blood. Allowable rhymes, good, hoed, &c., rood, food, &c., beatitude, latitude, &c.

UDE.

Rude, crude, rude, allude, conclude, educe, deduce, educe, exclude, include, elucidate, prejudice, intrude, obtrude, seclude, protrude, extrude, latitude, strictitude, strictility, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, quietude, solicitude, solitude, viciousness, apitude, habituate, ingratitude, inaptitude, lassitude, plenteitude, pronaptitude, servitude, simultitude, &c. Perfect rhymes, loved, fed, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ew, as, stewed, viewed, &c. Allowable rhymes, bud, cud, &c., good, hoed, blood, blood, &c.

UDGE.

Budge, judge, drudge, grudge, trudge, adjudge, prejudge.

UE, see EW.

UFP.

Buff, cuff, bluff, huff, gruff, huff, muff, puff, smuff, staff, ruff, refill, counterfeit, &c. Perfect rhymes, rough, tough, enough, enough (cast skin), enough, &c. Allowable rhymes, loaf, off, &c.

UFT.

Tuft. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in 1f, as, cutted, stuffed, &c.

UG.

Log, bag, drag, lug, jug, plug, rug, slug, saug, mug, shrug, lug, bag. Allowable rhymes, vague, vague, &c.

UCE, see USE.

UIE, see IE.

UESE, see ISE and USE.

UKE.


UL and ULL.

Cull, dull, pull, hull, null, null, trull, scull, skull, annul, disannul, Mogul. Allowable rhymes, fool, tool, &c., wool, bull, pull, full, bountiful, fanciful, sorrowful, dutiful, merciful, wonderful, worshipful, and every word ending in ful, having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

ULE.

Mule, pule, yule, ridicule, reticule. Allowable rhymes, rule, overrule, cull, wool, full, bountiful, &c. See the last article.

ULGZ.

Bulge, indulge, divulge, promulge.

ULK.

Bulk, hulk, skull.

ULSE.

Pulse, repulse, impulse, expulse, convulse.

ULT.

Result, adult, exult, consuls, indult, occult, insult, peel, capitulate, difficult, &c. Allowable rhymes, cool, belt, &c.

UM.

Chum, drum, gum, grin, gum, hum, mun, run, scum, plum, stem, sum, sow, thum, opium, premium, odium, medium, &c. Perfect rhymes, crumb, thumb, dumb, succumb, cone, become, overcome, barthensome, cambersome, frolesome, homorsesome, quirrelsome, troublesome, martyrdom, christian. Allowable rhymes, fume, plum, rheum, and room, doom, hemlock.

UME.

Fume, plume, grume, spam, assume, consume, illume, perfume, resume, presume, depume.

UMP.

Bump, clump, dump, pump, jump, lump, plump, rump, slump, stump, thump.

UN.

Bun, dun, gun, nun, run, sun, shun, tan, stun, span, begun. Perfect rhymes, son, won, ton, done, one, none, undone. Allowable rhymes, on, gone, &c., tune, prune, &c. See UN.

UNCE.

Dunce. Perfect rhyme, once. Allowable rhymes, nonce, scence.

UNCH.

Bunch, crunch, punch, bunch, lunch, munch.

UND.

Fund, obtund, refund, rotund, moribund, rubicund. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in un, as, shunned, &c.

UNE.


UNG.


UNGE.

Plunge, expunge, &c. Perfect rhyme, sponge.

UNK.

Drunk, junk, skunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, spunk, punk, trunk, slunk. Perfect rhyme, monk.

UNT.

Brunt, blunt, hunt, run, grunt, shunt, stunt. Perfect rhymes, front, wont (to be accustomed).

UP.

Cup, sup, up, pup. Allowable rhymes, cope, scope, and scope, group, &c.

UPT.

Aprook, corrupt, interrupt. Perfect rhymes, the participles of verbs in up, as, supped, &c.

UR.

Blur, cur, bur, fur, sur, spur, concur, demur, incur, recur. Perfect rhyme, pure. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, sir, sir, sir. Allowable rhymes, poor, ear, &c.

URD.

Curb, disturb. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, verb, verb, &c. Allowable rhyme, orb.

URCH.

Church, lurch. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, birth, perch, search. Allowable rhyme, porch.

URD.

Curd, surd, absurd. Perfect rhymes, bird, third, word, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ur, as, sparrow. Allowable rhymes, board, cord, lord, &c., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ore, ore, or, and or, as, card, cared, shادر, &c., also the preterits and participles of verbs in ure, as, cured, immured, &c. See ORD.

URE.

Cure, pure, dure, lure, abre, allure, assure, demure, conjure, endure, manure, enure, insure, immature, mature, obscure, procure, secure, assure, calenture, ephimere, ephemeris, ephemerides, ephemerid, christendom, &c. Allowable rhymes, sure, assure, assure, apartment, premature, primitive, premonitory, sincere, sincere, temperature. Allowable rhymes, sure, assure, assurance, sure, poor, power, poor, &c., cur, bur, &c.

URF.

Turf, scurf, surf.

URGE.

Gurge, purge, urge, surge, scourge, spurge, demurge. Perfect rhymes, verge, diverge, &c. Allowable rhymes, gurge, George, forge, &c.

URK.

Lurk, Turk. Perfect rhyme, work. Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, isk, jerk, perk.

URL, see IRL.

Churl, curl, furul, hurl, purl, uncurl, unfurl. Perfect or nearly perfect, rhymes, girl, twirl, whirl, &c., pearl, &c.

URN.

Burn, churn, spurn, turn, urn, return, overturn, shore, aour, adjourn.
URSE.

Nurse, curse, purse, accuse, disburse, imbure, reimburse. **Perfect rhyme; worse.** Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, verse, dispersed. **Allowable rhymes, coarse, curse, force, horse, &c.**

URST.

Burst, curst, bust, accurst, &c. **Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, erst, thirst, worst, first.**

URT.

Blurt, hurt, spurt. **Perfect rhyme, wort.** Perfect, or nearly perfect, rhymes, dirt, dirt, first, squat, &c. **Allowable rhymes, port, court, short, snort, &c.**

US.

Us, thus, incubus, overplus, sarcophagus, syllabus, amorous, bolisterous, clamorous, credulous, dangerous, degenerous, generous, emulous, fabulous, frivolous, hazardous, idolastrous, infamous, miraculous, mischievous, mountainous, mutinous, necessitous, numerous, ominous, perilous, poisonous, populous, prosperous, ridiculous, riotous, ruinous, scandalous, scrupulous, sedulous, traitorous, treacherous, tyrannous, venomous, vigorous, villainous, adventurous, ambivalent, ambiguous, blasphemous, dolorous, fortuitous, sonorous, glutinous, gratuitous, incredulous, lecherous, libidinous, magnanimous, obstreperous, odoriferous, ponderous, ravenous, rigorous, slanderous, solicitous, timorous, valorous, unanimous, calamitous. **Perfect rhymes, buzz, fuss, muss, truss, discuss, blunderbuss. Allowable rhymes, the nouns use, abuse, diffuse, excuse, the verb to loose, and the nouns goose, guese, juice, trace, &c., close, dose, house, mouse, &c.**

USE (with the s pure).

The nouns and adjectives use, ruse, abstruse, dispute, abuse, diffuse, excuse, profuse, occlude, touse. **Perfect rhymes, the verb to loose, the nouns dence, trace, goose, noose, moose. Allowable rhymes, us, thus, buzz, &c.**

USE (sounded uze).

Muse, the verbs to use, fuse, abuse, amuse, confuse, diffuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, perse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse, accuse. **Perfect rhymes, bruise, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular of verbs in ow and u, as, dews, imbues, &c. Allowable rhymes, buzz, does, &c.**

USH.

Bush, brush, crush, gush, flush, plash, rush, hush, thrush. **Allowable rhymes, bush, push.**

USK.

Busk, tusk, dusk, husk, musk, rank.

UST.

Bust, crust, dust, gust, just, must, lust, rust, thrust, trust, adjust, adjust, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, robust, unjust. **Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in use, as, trussed, discussed, &c.**

UT.

But, butt, cut, hut, gut, glut, jot, nut, shut, strat, englut, rut, scut, slut, snut, abut. **Perfect rhyme, soot. Allowable rhymes, boot, &c., dispute, &c., boat, &c.**

UTCH.

Clutch, lutch, crutch, Dutch. **Perfect rhymes, much, such, tough, &c.**

UTE.

Brute, jute, inte, flite, mute, acute, astute, commute, compute, confute, dispute, dilute, deput, impute, minute, parachute, pollute, refute, repute, salute, transmute, volute, absolute, attribute, constitute, destitute, dissipate, execute, institute, irresistible, persecute, prosecute, prostitute, resolute, substitute. **Perfect rhymes, fruit, recruit, &c. Allowable rhymes, foot, route, &c., boat, &c., note, &c., hut, &c.**

UX.

Flux. **Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in uck, as, ducks, trucks, &c. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons of verbs in ock, uke, oak, &c., as, cooks, pulp, oaks, &c.**

Y, see IE.
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

BY WILLIAM A. WHEELER, M. A.

The course pursued in the following Table has been to give first that mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, and to subjoin, as an alternative mode, any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage. The names in the Vocabulary have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consultant will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation; but the few which follow—being short and easy to remember—may perhaps be of some use when he happens not to have the Dictionary at hand.

RULES.
1. In Hebrew proper names, the letters have their usual English sounds, except in the cases specified below. See Principles of Pronunciation, p. vii. et seq.
2. Every final i, forming a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as, A-bish-a-t, Edu-a-t, Thul-a-t.
3. The vowels ai are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, Hu-shai, Si-nai; and sometimes in two; as, Shum-mim-i, Bar-zilla-t. When pronounced in one syllable, they should be sounded like ai in aid; as, Hu-shai, Si-nai. Some speakers choose to give them the diphthongal sound ai, or i; but the practice, as Smart observes, is far from being common or established.
4. The vowels ei, when followed by a, sound like in seis; as, Csib-al. When followed by a vowel, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the i is generally sounded like consonant y; as, Sa-mi-aus (sa-mi-a). The vowels ia, following an accented vowel, are pronounced in one syllable, the i taking the sound of consonant y; as, Ban-avai (ban-av-y), Is-a-t, (i-sa-1), Je-dofiah (je-do-f-y). In other cases, they are pronounced in separate syllables, and the accent is on the i; as, Sar-a-vu, Be-ru-ti.
5. The vowels g, have its hard sound before e and i, as in the English words get, give; as, Gethsemane, Gilead. Bethphage, in consequence of having passed through the Greek of the New Testament, is an exception, the g being sounded soft, like j, conformably to the usual English mode of pronouncing words derived from the Greek.
6. Ch is pronounced like s; as, Chaldea, Enoch. Rachel is the only exception, the ch in this name being sounded like ch in chest. Cherub (ke-rub), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with cherub, one of an order of angels.
7. Gentle names ending in -ite (sing.) and -ites (pl.), together with feminine nouns of the same class in -ies, are English formations, and follow the accent of their primitives; as, Ammon-ite, Ebr-ites, Ca-ram-ites. The same is true of gentle adjectives ending in -ith; as, Moab-ith, Midian-ith. Gentiles in -ene and -ene, with their plurals, are also Anglicized both in spelling and pronunciation; except Mag-da-lene, which is commonly thus pronounced, as a classical word, the Anglicized form—which does not occur in the Scriptures—being Mag-da-len.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

The following Vocabulary has been prepared by a careful selection of the more important of the names embraced in the Vocabulary furnished by Professor Thomas A. Thacher, of Yale College, for Webster's unabridged Dictionary, the edition of 1894; and the pronunciation as there given has been followed throughout. In the choice of names to be inserted, regard has been had both to liability to mispronunciation and to frequency of occurrence, and this Vocabulary is believed to be fully adequate for the ordinary wants of readers in English.

The authorities to which reference is made are divided into two groups. The first group consists of PASSOW, FREUND, KLOTZ, PAPE, and FACCIOLATI; the second, of SMITH, PAULY, CARR, LABBE, LIDDELL & SCOTT, BISCHOFF & MÖLLER, FORBIGH, SCHELLER, WALKER, MÜLLER, and FRILINK.

Words concerning whose pronunciation there can not be any question are printed without any reference. Such words, for instance, are Terp-stich'o-re, of which the Greek form (Τερπιστίχος) has omicron in the penult; Tha-l'ia, which in Greek has the diphthong ια in the penult (Θαλία); Tha-mis'ta, whose penult is long by position; and Tha'mis, a disyllable.

Those words also stand without any reference whose pronunciation has the authority of any two of the names contained in the first group of authors given above, or the authority of any one of the first group together with one or more of the second group.

If, however, the authorities are divided, then, as a general thing, the two pronunciations are given, and the authority for each is indicated by initials annexed. But sometimes, when the authority for one pronunciation is sufficient according to the foregoing rule, and that for the other deficient, the latter authority only is indicated.

All the remaining words in the Vocabulary have the authority for their pronunciation annexed.

RULES

FOR PRONOUNCING THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Rules for the Vowels.

1. Any vowel at the end of an accented syllable, and e, a, and u, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, Cato, Cleopatra, Dido, Solon, Cymne, Melissas, Molorus, Tuscani; in which words the final vowels of the first syllables have the same sound as the corresponding vowels in the first syllables of the English words paper, cedar, silent, colon, duty.

2. A ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of a in father or in last; as, Ga'bina, Are'ne, pronounced Gah-bin'a, Ah-ren'e.

3. I ending a final syllable has the long sound, as Tho'ma. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between i long, as I'u'sus, and i short (like i in pin), as in Is'ti-a. In all other cases i ending an unaccented syllable has its short sound, as in pin.

4. Y is pronounced as i would be in the same situation.

5. A and a are pronounced as e would be in the same situation.

6. If a syllable end in a consonant, the vowel has the short English sound; as, Baltus, Delphi, Cymne, Mos-chus, Tus'cus, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words man'ner, self-dom, din'er, scoff'er, must'er.

Exception.—E in final es is pronounced as in the familiar proper name An'des.

Rules for the Consonants.

7. C before i, y, w, and e, is pronounced like s; before a, o, and u, and before consonants, like k; as C'ea, Cicero, Cypru's, Co'star, Co'lasta, Cotta, Co'cles, Cymne.

8. G before i, y, w, a, or another g followed by e, has the sound of j; before a, o, and u, and before consonants other than g, as above excepted, the hard sound, as in the English words gave, gone; as, Ge'la, Gi-gan'tes, Gy-gau's, Ag'ger, Ga'bi-i, Gar'gi-us, Sa-gan'tum.

9. Ch has the sound of k, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, Chth'ina, pronounced Tho'n'i-a.

10. T, s, and c, before ia, ie, io, in, and eu, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into sh and zh. But when the s follows t, or z, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, Sul'ci, Brutt'ti-i, Milti'ades, &c. T in the termination tion also retains its original sound; as, Tho'dot'ion.

11. S has, in general, the sound of s in this. Final s preceded by e, or a liquid, has the sound of z.

12. Initial x has the sound of z.

13. Initial ph before a mute is silent; as, Phthia, pronounced Th'ia. Initial p before i is silent; as, Psy'che, pronounced Sy'ke. Initial p before t is silent; as, Pole-ma'tus, pronounced To'l-e-ma'tus.

(881)
The abbreviations P., F., K., Pe., Fac., S., Py., C., L., Lid., B., For., Sch., W., M., and Fr., stand, respectively, for the following authorities, viz., Passow, Freund, Klatt, Pape, Fussiolo, Smith, Paulus, Carr, Labbe, Liddell & Scott, Bischof & Muller, Forbiger, Scheller, Walker, Muller, and Frijlink. The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, appended to Abontes, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.
GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

Vo-la/la's-a-nus, 10,  
S. L. W.  
Vo-la'sla'sus, 10  
Vo-lus  
Vo-lux  
Vo-ma/nus  
Vo-mo/neg, 6  
Vo-pic/us  
Vo-ra/mus, L. C. W.  
Vo-t'i/a-us, 10  
Vo-cal/us  
Vo-cal/us, 10  
S. Sch.  
Vol-turi'num  
Vol-tur'num

Z.

Zab'u-tus  
Zab'o/us  
Za-cyn'thus  
Za-gre'us  
Za-grus  
Za'la-tseg, 6  
Za-leu'cus  
Za'ma  
Za-molx'is  
Zari'bi'us  
Ze/la  
Ze/no  
Ze/no/bi-a  
Zen'zo/dors  
Ze-noth'o-tus  
Ze-noth'o-mnis  
Ze-phyr'i-um  
Zephyr'us  
Ze-sac/cus  
Ze-theg, 6, or  
Ze/tus  
Zeux/ta'damus  
Zeux/ip'pe  
Zeux/is  
Zi-l'a, also  
Zi/o, Fac.  
Zi-p'pes'eg, 6  
Zo/i/us  
Zo/lo'pus  
Zo'na  
Zo'na-mnis,  
L. W. S. M.  
Zo-na'ras, Py.  
Zo-py'r-on, W. &  
Zopy'rus  
Zor'o-ca'streg, 6  
(Zoro-as'ter)  
Zos/or-mus  
Zos/ter'i-a, S. W.  
Zyg'i/a  
Zyg/i'd: see C.  
Zyg/o-p'is
ETYMLOGICAL VOCABULARY
OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Proper names of places are, for the most part, compound words. As the former or the latter part of the compound is often the same in different words, it has the appearance of a prefix or a suffix, and may be treated as such; as the prefixes aber, ash, north, stone; the terminations bury, ham, ness, wish. The following Index includes the principal prefixes, terminations, and formative syllables, especially those which are component parts of English names. Subjoined to the Index is a brief Alphabetical List of geographical names not included therein, giving their derivation and signification, so far as these could be ascertained. A great many names are necessarily omitted, their history and signification being altogether unknown. Many others are omitted, the etymology of which is either obscure or purely fanciful. Prominence has been given to the geography of American; and the principal Indian names of places, now in actual use, have been inserted, so far as it has been possible to arrive at their meaning with approximate correctness.

I. EXPLANATORY INDEX OF PREFIXES, TERMINATIONS, AND FORMATIVE SYLLABLES.

A.


Aar, Ae (äk). [Celt.] A watercourse; as, Aar, Avon, Arno.

Ab (äb), Aube (awb). [Per.] Water, a river; as, Drees (two rivers); t., the country between the Ganges and the Jumna, Punjab (five rivers); t. e., the country watered by five [great] rivers, Ab-i-kuren (five of Kür, or Cyrus).

Ab (äb), Abing (äbing), Aubot. [A.S.] An abbot; as, Abbot (abbot's town), Abingdon (abbot's hill), Abotsbury (abbot's town).

Abad (äbad). [Per.] A city, abode, or residence; as, Akbarabad (city of Akbar), Aurungabad (city of Aurungzebe), Fyabad (beautiful city).

Abbas (äbhas'). [Per.] Father; as, Abbasabad (paternal abode, or abode of Abbas).


Aber (äber). [Celt.] An estuary or mouth of a river; as, Aberdeen (a town at the "mouth" of the Dee), Aber-gavenny (a town at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk). See INVER.

Abing. See Ab.

Ac, Ac, Aug, Oec, Oke, &c. [Ind.] Earth, land, Ac, Aek (äk), or Oec (ök). [A.S. See OAK in Diet.] An oak; as, Aeton (oak-town), Aekworth (oak-farm), Ockley (oak-meadow).

Acqua (äk'kwä). [It.] (Port.) Agua (ä'kwä), Fr. Aigue, Aigues (äj', Aix (äk's), Eaux (äw'), from Lat. aqua.) Water, waters; as, Aequaependente (hanging water), Agua Fria (cold water), Agua Dulce (sweet, or fresh, water), Aigue Mortes (dead, or stagnant waters), Aix-la-Chapelle (waters of the chapels), Bordeaux (border of the waters).

Adol (ä'jol). [Ger.] Noble; as, Adelberg (noble's hill), Adelsdorf (village of the noble).

Adler (ädler). [Ger.] Eagle; as, Adlersberg or Adelberg (eagle mountain).

Agoga, Agua, Aigues, Aix. See ACQUA.

Ak. See AC.

Al. See OLD.

Al, El. [A., Sp.] The article the; a prefix to many names; as, Alcantara (the bridge), Alcazar (the palace), El-Enish (the garden of pleasure).

Alb, Alp. [Celt., prob. related to Lat. albus.] A hill or mountain white with snow; as, Alps.

Albo (äl'bo), Alba (äl'ba). [Sp. It., from Lat. albus.] White; as Albenella, Albano. (The Latin form appears also in the French names Aubein, Aubeterre (white land).

Al. See OLD.

Aldea (äl'del'). [Sp. & Pg.] Fr. Aldeé (äl'del'). Villag; as, Aldea del Cano (village of the dog), Aldea Velha (old village).

Alaah (äl'ah). [Arab.] God; as, Alakabab (city of Alp. See A.L.B.

Alt. See OLD.

Alt. (ätt', or Altan. (ättan') Mongol.) Gold; as, Altai (properly Alta yesen Dula) (the golden mountain), Altamourn (the golden lake).

Alto (ält'lo), Alta (ätt'). [It. & Sp., from Lat. altus.] High; as, Altamura (high wall), Alta California (upper Californias).

Ant (än't'). [Gr.] Opposite; as, Antíparos (opposite Paros), Antitaurus (opposite Taurus) Antilóbanos (opposite Lebanon).
ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

Ar. See AAR.
Ar. [Cel.] A height, promontory; as Ar derecho (the hill of the grove), Arégena (green height or hill).
Arde (ar'de). [D.] Earth, land; as, Oudenarde (old land, or district).
Aré. See ARÉ.
At. See UT.
Ath. [I.] A ford; as, Athboy (yellow ford), Athlone (end of the road), Athlone (ford of St. Luanus).
Au. See Old.
Au. See also ALBO.
Aug. See Ac.
Au-gus-ta. [Lat. fem. of Augustus.] Noble, august; — joined to some Celtic and Germanic names as; Au- gusta (end of the region), Augustus; Augustianum [Lat. Augustino- duanum] (town of Augustus).
Aven, Aven. [Celt. a'vons.] Water, a river; as, Avenburg (town on a stream), Avondale, Strathaven (valley of the Avon).
Ay. See BE.

B.

[Bab. [Arab. & Chaldee.] A gate, court; as, Babylun (court of Belus), Babolmandeob (gate of tears), from the many shipwrecks that occur in this strait.
Bach (bak or Pach (pach). [Ger. & Eng. Beck, Bock.) Brook, rivulet; as, Bach (brook of the meadow), Anspach (situated at the stream), Holzbeck (brook in the hollow), Woodstock (wood brook), Candesce (cold brook).
Bahn, Bains. See BAD.
Bal, Ball, Ball'y. [Celt.] An abode, a township, a village; as, Balbirggen (Brocas', or Brecan's town), Badminton (town of the oak-wood), Badminton (of the town).
Bar. [Skr.] Land, country, region; as, Malabar (country region), Bas (bâss), Basses (bâss). [Fr., from Gr. Babis (bâbís).] It. Basso (bâ'sso). O. Ger. Bat (bât). Low. as, Bas Rhin (lower Rhine), Basses Alpes (low Alps), Pays Bas (low country, i. e., Netherlands), Campobasso (low plain).
Basso, Bat. See BAS.
Bay, Bay. [Gr. & Fr. & It.] Bay or harbor; as, Bayonne, Bayeux, creck, stream; as, Bayou Pierre (Peter's creek), Bayou Sara.
Beau (bô). Bel, Belle, bels. [Fr.] [It., Sp., & Pj. Bello (bâllo); as, Bello (bâllo), Bella (bâllo), from Lat. bellus, bella.] Beautiful, fine; as, Beaulieu (beautiful place), Belmont (beautiful mountain), Beltr אישי (beautiful island), Puerto Belló (fine harbor), Isola Bella (beautiful island).
Bee, Beck. See BEC.
Bel. [Ir.] The mouth of a ford, or entrance to a river; as, Belfast (town by the sand-bank in the river [Lagan]).
Bel. See BEAU.
Bel, Belle, Belles, Bello, Belle, Bela. See Beau.
Bex, Pen, Ven. [Celt.] A head, a hill or mountain, a promontory; as, Benlomond (beacon mountain), Benmore (the capped mountain), Arpennis, Pennine Alp, Penrhyn (head of the ford), Moen (great mountain).
Berg (bë'ta). [Ger.] A hill, mountain, a hill-fortress; as Aberg (noble hill), Schwarzenberg (black mountain).
Berry, Berri. See BERRY.
Beth. [Heb.] House; as, Bethany (house of dates), Bethel (house of God), Bethlehem (house of bread).
Bila, Bila, Bela, Bila, Blanca (bâllo), Brie. [It.] [Fr. Blane, Blanche (bâllo), Sp. Blanco (bâllo), White; as, Blanca Villa (white town), Mont Blance (white mountain), Mer Blanche (white sea), Cabo Blanco (white cape).
Bica, Biele. See BELA.
Bischof (bîshof). [Ger.] Bishop; as Bischofshelm (residence of the bishop).
Bleir (bîr), [Celt.] A plain clear of woods; as, Blair Atholl, Arbuthnot, the height of the plain.
Blanca, Blanche, Bianco. See BIANCO.
Ble. See POLIS.
Boden (bôd'en). [Ger.] Bottom, deep; as, Bodensee (Lake of Constance) (deep town by deep town).
Beauf (buf). [Norman Fr. from icel. byr, abode.] Village; as, Daubven (dale village), Elvenf.
Beo. See BOG.
Beo. See POLIS.
Bön (bôn), Bonne (bon). [Fr.] Sp. Bueno (bwâ'no), Buena (bwâ'nà), from Lat. bonus, bona. Good, fine; as, Bon Secours (good seacor, or bay), Terrebonne (good land), Cap de Bonne (bottom town), Buena Vista (fine view), Buenos Aires (good air).
Bone. See BURN.
Borg, Borgo, Borough (a town), Borrow, Bourg, See BURG.
Born, Bourn, Bourne. See BURNE.
Borough (bô'ro). [A.-S. burh. See BOROUGH in Dict.] A hill, mountain; also, a fortified town; as, Marlowborough (St. Maldulf's town).
Borough, Borrow. See BURG.
Bridge. [brîd]. [Eng. & Fr. Brücke (brük) or Brücke (brük).] Bridge; as, Cambridge (bridge over the Cam), Canterbury (town bridge), Imnöhr or Imnsbridge (bridge over the Inn), Brugge (bruges) (the bridge).
Bromn. See BURN.
Bross (bross). [Eng. & Fr. brock, broche.] See BROCK.
Brunn. See BURN.
Bud. [Celt.] A bow; hence, a ridge; as, Aisdon, Bad, Rud (bod). [Ger.] Hut, building, dwelling; as, Budn, Budweiss (white dwelling).
Buena, Bueno. See BON.
Bugs. [A.-S. & Ger. & Lat. & Sp. & Borg (bon). It. Borgo (bô'go), Fr. Bourg (boun), Scott Burgh (the distinctive name of Scotch corporate towns), Eng. Borough (a distinctive name of English corporate towns, and the termination of old English towns, particularly north of the Humber), Borrow, Berry, Bury, Burrow.] A castle or a fortified town; as, Augsburg (town of Augustus), Würzburg (herb-town), Strasbourg or Strasbourg (street-town), Aalborg (sea-town), Borgoal (sea-town), Cherbourg (Cesar's town), Edinburgh (city of Edwin, king of Northumbria), Marlborough (St. Maldulf's town), Wandborough, Portbury (harbor town, Queensland, Cape of Coronber), Gainsborough (town of the Gami).
Burn, Born, Bourne, Bone. [A.-S.,—particularly in towns in Scotland and the North of England.] [Dan. & Sw. By (bi), or Bye.] A dwelling, village, town; as, Asby (sea-town), Bøyde (red-town), Femy (fen-town), Derby (village of deer or wild beasts), Kirkby (church-town).

C.

Cabo (kâ'bo). [Sp. & Pj.] Fr. Cap (kâp), It. Cappo (kâpo). A cape, headland; as, Cabo Frio (cold cape), Cap Bonhomme (Cape Goodman), Cape d'Ilistra (Cape d'Ilistra).
Carc. Car. [Celt.] A camp, a fort, fortress, or fortified town; as, Cernarthen (Merlin's fort).
Cesar. See KAISER.
Caffir, Caffare, Kaffir, Kaffre. [Arab.] Infidel; as, Kaffiristan (land of the "infidels"; i. e., the inhabitants of Southern Africa). See CASTLE.
Cap, Capo. See CAO.
Carreck. See CRAIG.
Cay. See CAZAR.
Casel. Cast. See CASTLE.
Caster, Cester, Chester. [A.-S., from Lat. castrum, castra.] A camp; a fortress; as, Lancaster (fortress on the
Kin. See KEN.
King, or Kin. [Chin.] Capital, court; as: Nanking, or Nangking (southern capital), Peking or Pekin (northern capital).
Kirk. (kirk). [Ger.] D. Kerke (kérk'q), Kirk (kirk), Fr. Kerque (kerk), Scotch Kirk. Church; as, Fünfkirchen (five churches), Dunerkirke (church on the hill), Kirkby (church town), Kirkcudbright (St. Cuthbert's church).
Kirk. See Kirche.
Kjøpen. See KOENING.
Klein (klin), or Kleinm (klín'm). [Ger.] Little; as, Kleinenburg (little mountain).
König. See King.
Koopt, or Koopt. Kur. [Ger.] Strong, fierce; as, Kördistan (land of the strong or fierce).
Kopf. [Ger.] Head; as, Schmeekopf (snow head, or summit).
Köring (chöring), or Kjöring (chöring). [Swe.] Compare CHEAP. Mart, place of trade, town; as, Nyköping (new town).
Koord. See KoORD.
Kreis (krês). [Ger.] Circle; as, Regierungskreis (government circle).
Kron. Kron. See CRON.
Kurd. See KoORD.

L.

Lac. [Fr., from Lat. lacsus.] It. & Sp. Lago (lā'gō), Scotch Loch (lok), Ir. Lough (lough). Lake; as, Lac des Bois (lake of the woods), Lago Maggiore (larger lake, with reference to that of Lugano, with which it is connected), Loch Doine (deep lake), Lough Bawn (white lake).
Lago. See Lac.
Lange. [Eng.] Land, country; as, England (land of the Angles), Ireland, Netherlands (low countries).
Lange, Langen. See LONG.
Law, or Low. [A. S. law.] Mound, conical hill, rising ground; as, Breadalbane, Wardlaw (guard hill), Hooslem (hounds' hill).
Levy, or Ley. [A. S. leah.] An open place in a wood, a glade, pasture, lea; as, Alderley (amid oaks), Akeley (amid oaks), Pesley (most pasture-ground).
Licht (likt), or Lichten (likt'en). [Ger.] Light, clear; as, Lichtenstein (clear stone), Lichtsealow (clear, clear forest).
Lieu (lyo). [Fr., from Lat. locus.] Place; as, Beaun (fine place).
Lin. Lyn. [Celt.] Deep pool; as, Dublin (black pool), Linlithgow (lake of the gray hound), Lynn (Regis' king's pool).
Linn, or Lilt. [Celt.] An earthen fort; as, Lismore (great fort).
Loch. See Lac.
Long. [Eng.] Fr. Long (long), Longue (lōng'q), Eng. Lang (lang'q). Longen (langen'q), It. Lungo ( loan'qo), Lunga (loan'gā). As, Longford, Island Lunga, Longueuil (long eye), Longville (long town), Longhorn (long village), Valthuen (long valley).
Lough. See LAC.
Low. See LAW.
Lund (loond). [Dan. & Swe.] Grove or wood; as, Plom moth, Fredebro.
Lunga, Lunga. See LONG.
Ly. See LY.
Lyn. See LIN.

M.

Magh (māg). [Irish.] W. Maes (māes). A plain or field; as, Armagh (on the plain), Macaeury (town on the plain).
 Mare. See MERE.
Mark. [Eng. & Ger.] Limit, boundary; as, Markdorff (frontier village), Markenstedt (boundary stone), Marble (boundary rock), Marston (boundary stone).
Mark. [Scand.] Field, territory; as, Finnmark (territory of the Finns), Denmark (territory of the Danes).
Markt (markt). [Ger.] Market; as, Neumarkt (Newmarket), Markbruch (market brook).
Mer. See MERE.
Mont. [A.-S., from Lat. montanum.] Ger. Munster. A monastery; as, Aminster (on the Axe), Westminster (west from St. Paul's, London), Münster, Münsterberg (mountain monastery).
Mond. See MOUNT.
Mont, Monte. See MOUNT.
Mor. More. [Celt.] Great; as, Glamore (big glen), Morven (great mountain).
Mou. [Fr.] It. Monte (mōntē), Sp. Monte (montē), Mont, from Lat. mons. Hill, mount; as, Fairmount, Mont Blanc (white mountain), Montenegro (black mountain), Montserrat (jagged mountain).
Mouth. [Eng.] Ger. Mund (mouth), D. Mond (mont). Mouth; as, Exmouth (town at the mouth of the Exe), Plymouth (town at the mouth of the Plym), Traversounder (mouth of the Trave), Roermann (mouth of the Roer).
Mühl. See MILL.
Mull. [Celt.] A bare headland; as, the Mull of Cantry, Mull of Galloway.
Mund. See MOUTH.
Münster. See MINSTER.

N.

Nae. See NASE.
Nant. [Celt.] Valley; as, Nantwich (valley dwelling), Penmaen (head of the valley), Nantes.
Näs. See NASE.
Nace, or Naze. [Eng. — a corruption of Nasz.] Norw. & Swe. Nas, or Näs (nāz), Scotch Ness, Russ. Nos, from Lat. nasus. Nose, cape, promontory; as, the Naze, Nasby, Dungeness (headland of danger), Landness (lime cape), Fife Ness (promontory of Fife), Sheerness, Whitehaven, Vestochin (east cape).
Neder. See NETHER.
Negro (nēg'gro), Negra (nēg'ra). [It., Sp., & Pg.] It. also Nereo (nitro), Nera (nērā), Fr. Noir (nōr), Noire (nōrē), from Lat. niger. Black; as, Montenegro (black mountain), Rio Negro, or Rimero (black river), Negroport (black bridge), Acqua Negra (black water), Mer Noire (Black Sea).
Ness. See NASE.
Nether. [A.-S.] Ger. Nieder (nād'ær), D. Neder (nād'ær). Lower; as, Netherby (lower dwelling or village), Niedernusen (lower Hesse), Niederlande (netherlands, or low countries).
Neu. See NEW.
Nevedo (nē-vē'dō), Nevada (nē-vē'dā). [Sp.] White snow; as, Sierra Nevada (snow-clad mountain chain).
New. [Eng.] Ger. Neu (noîl), D. Nieuw (nuw), Nieuw, Fr. Neuf (nȯf), Neuve (nūv), Nouveau (nōvō), Nuova (nuvā). It. Nuova (nuvā), Nuovo (nuvō), Nuovato (nuvā'to), Rus. Novoi, or Novoi (novoi), No'vo, Noval (novāl), Slav. Novo, Novye (novē), Dan. & Swe. Ny (nī'ē), Ny (nī), from Lat. novus. New; as, Neewland, New Zealand, Neubrunn (new fountain), Nieupoort, or Nieuwpoort (Newport), Nieuwchateau (New Castle), Ville neuve (new town), Nouveau Mâquis (New Mexico), Novo ce, Orleans, or New Orleans) Castel Nouvo (Newcastle), Nueva Segovia (Nueva Segovia), Villa Nova (new town), Nova Zembla (Nova Zembla) (new country), Novemiesto, or Nowemiesto (new town), Nyborg (new town).
Nieder. See NETHER.
Nieu, Nieuw. See NEW.
Noir, Notre. See NEGRO.
Nord, Norte. See NORTH.
Aldworth (old mansion), Tamworth (town on the Tame), Bowworth (St. Botolph’s town), Kenilworth (mansion or manor on the canal or ditch), Königsworthe (king’s mansion or town).

Would. See WALD.

Y.

Yang. [Chin.] Male, strong; as, Yang-tse-kiang (male child, or son of the ocean).

Yar. [Celt. Garw, Garw.] Rapid, rough, turbid; as Yare, Yarmouth, Yarrow; also, Garry, Garonne.

Yeni. See JENI.

Z.

Zee. See SEE.

Zemlia. See SEMLIA.

Zuyd, or Zuyder. See SOUTH.

II. A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

A.

Anchen. Aur. See Part I.

Aberdeen. See ABER, Part I.

Abbyssinia. From the Heouwas, one of its chief rivers.

Accomac. [Ind.] Land on the other side, or beyond (the water).

Adironack. [Ind.] The Iroquois name of the Algonquins, signifying “he eats bark.”

Adrianople. Named after the Emperor Hadrian, or Adrian, its founder. See PO, Part I.

Adriatic. Sea of Adrian, or Hadrian.

Afghanistan. The country of the Afghans.

Agamenticus. [Ind.] On the other side of the river.

Agawam. [Ind.] Low land, marsh, or meadow; also, a place below, or down-stream, with reference to some place above, or up-stream.

Aglochoke. [Ind.] Place of the spirit of the pines.

Aguilas. [Sp.] “Needles,” from its pointed shape.

AIX-la-Chapelle. See AQUA in Part I.

Akbarabad. See ABAD, Part I.

Albania. From its snowy mountain ranges. See ALBANY. Probably the same as Alba, or Albanum, the Celtic name of Scotland, meaning “country of heights.”

Albany, N. Y., was named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II., at the time it came into possession of the English, in 1694.

Albuquerque. Sp., from Lat. abbas, white, quercus, oak.

Alcala. [Ar. al καλά.] The castle.

Acamarta. See Al in Part I.

Achiet Island. From Russ. aleut, a “bald rock.”


Alexandria. Named after Alexander the Great.

Algarve. The west.

Algeciras, Algiers. [Arab. Al Jezair.] The island, the peninsula.

Alhambra. [Ar. ka’al-hamr.] The red castle.

Alleghany. [Ind.] River of the Alleghenies.

Almaden. [Arab.] The mines.

Alps. See ALB in Part I.

Alsace, or Alsatia. “The other east,” or the abode of the German settlers west of the Ilium.

Altai. See ALTA in Part I.

Altmahna. [Ind.] The place of the village; where the village is.

Amazon. From Amazons, the Indian name, signifying “boat destroyer,” in allusion to the great height and violence of the tide. It was named Amazon by Francisco d’Orellana, in 1560, from the companies of women in arms which he professed to have seen upon the banks. Probably the Indian name of the river may have suggested to him the fable of the Amazons.

America. Named after Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1499, landed upon the continent south of the equator, which Columbus had discovered in the preceding year. The name first occurs in a narrative published at St. Die, in Lorraine, in 1607, and attributed to Vespucci, though it was issued without his consent or knowledge.

Amiens. Lat. Ambianum, from ambienibus aquis, because surrounded by water.

Ammonia. [Ind.] Fish-river story.

Amoy. A corruption of Chinese Hsium, pronounced by the natives, Hsium. Hsa is the name of a dynasty.

Anatolia. From Gr. ἄνατολος, the rising, the east; — applied usually to Asia Minor, or the Levant.

Ancona. From Gr. ἄνκονα, elbow, angle, named from its position in an angle of the coast.

Andalusia. Probably a corruption of Vandalsia, i.e., country of the Vandals; some scholars, however, are of opinion that it is from an Arabic source, and means “region of the evening.”

Andes. From Peruvian antes, signifying copper, or metal in general.

Androsogggin. From Ind. amnaskakagan, “fish-spearings.”

Annan. Peace of the south.

Annapolis. “Anne’s city”; — named in honor of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town.

Antigua. [Sp.] Old; ancient.

Antwerp. The town which sprung up “at the wharf.”

Appalachicola. [Ind.] Town of the Appalachites.

Appledore. [Apple and Celt. dré, water.] “Apple.” Appledore was once a maritime town.

Archangel. Named after Michael, the archangel.

Ardenne. The “great forest,” on the frontiers of Belgium and France.


Arizona. Sand hills.

Arkansas. From Kansas, with the French prefix of ar, a bow.

Arles. [Celt. ar-laeth.] The town “upon the marsh.”

Armagh. [Celt.] The town “on the plain.”

Armoria. [Celt.] The land “upon the sea.”

Arros. A corruption of Airbatam Trajectus, the passage of the Atrabates.

Aroostook. [Ind.] Good river.

Arve. See Part I.

Ascension. Named by Albuquerque, on his voyage to India, in 1608, probably from having been seen on Ascension day.

Aseutney. [Ind.] Fire mountain, from having been burned over.

Asia. According to Pott from the Sanskrit uhus, land of the dawn.
Assiniboine. [Ind.] Stone Sioux, a wandering band of the Sioux.

Astrocyhan. The dominion or district of a khan; according to some, a Tartar khan. *Astrakhan* (a stream), which gave it the name.

Asturia. [Basque *asta*, a rock, and *u*, water.] From the Basque country.

Atchafalaya. [Ind.] Long river.

Athabasca. [Ind.] Swampland.

Athens. City of Minerva, from Gr. *Athéna*, Minerva, or *Athéon*, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of the city.

Atlantic. From Gr. *Atlantikós* pêlegos, i.e., the *sea beyond Mount Atlas*.

Atlas. [Mss.], Said to have been derived from Atlas, king of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, supported the heavens upon his shoulders.

Attica. [Gr.] The promontory.

Augsburg. See AUSTRIA, Part I.

Auckland. Oakland.

Aurungabad. See AABAD, Part I.

Australia. From Lat. *australis*, southern.

Austria. Lat. form of the Ger. *Österreich*, "Eastern Empire," so called in contradistinction from the western dominions of Charlemagne.

Autun. A corruption of its Latin name *Augustodunum* (Augustodunum). The town was founded by the Genoese.

Auverne. Probably from Celt. *auchern*, the "high country."

Azores. Port. *azores*, pl. of *azor*, a hawk; so called from the great number of hawks found there.

B.


Badajoz. A corruption of the Latin name *Pax Augusta*.

Balaklava. Corruption of Ind. *belika cheetor", "beautiful quay." The town was founded by the Genoese.

Bâle. See BASEL, infra.

Balcarie. From Gr. *balkas*, to throw, because the inhabitants were noted splinters.

Balza. A corruption of *Wals*, a name given by the Spaniards to the place, from its having been discovered and resorted to by an English pirate named Wallace.

Baltic. Sea of belts" or "straits," from Celtic and Norse *bard* or *belt*, belt.

Baltimore. Named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1635.

Banda Oriental. [Sp.] East bank (of the Uruguay), or eastern frontier; so called by the Buenos Ayres, because this country extended from the eastward from Brazil.

Bangor. [A.-S. or Gael.] "High choir." "Maio Coimbra," not long after (A. D. 516), built a city, which, for the beauty of its situation, he called *Bann-cór*, i.e., the high or conspicuous choir.

Barbados. Said to have derived its name from the long-beaked-like streamers (Lat. *barba*, beard) of moss hanging from the branches of the trees.

Barbary. [Arab.] From the Berbers, an appellation by which the Arabs designated the people of this region before the Saracen conquest. The e seems to have been changed into a from a desire to establish a connection with the Greek word *barbaros*, or barbarians.

Barcelona. A corruption of its Latin name *Barcino*, from Hamilcar *Barco* (the father of Hannibal), by whom it is said to have been refounded.

Basle, or Bâle. The queenly city, from Gr. *báileia*.

Bata. [Ind.] The good land.

Batou Rouge. "Red staff." It is said that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which tree is of a reddish color) full of religious hymns, entirely free from branches, except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome cane; whence the place has since been called Batou Rouge.

Bavaria. [Lat.] Anciently *Boieria*; i.e., the country of the Boi.

Behring's Strait. Named by Captain Cook after Vidkun Behring, in honor of whom it was discovered in 1728.

Bergen. Probably from Dan. *bjergr* (Ger. *berg*), a mountain, it being surrounded on the land side by high mountains.

Bernouvas. Named after Juan Bernouvas, who discovered them in 1537.

Borne. From Ger. *bären*, pl. of *bär*, a bear, which animal

Bosphorus. From Gr. *bôsps*, and *phôs*, ox-ford or cowford; or from *bôps*, and *phôps*, to bear, because, according to the legend, Io, changed into a cow, was borne over this strait.


Botany Bay. So named from the great variety of new plants found there by Captain Cook in 1770.

Brahmin. [Anciently *Brah-m-ahn.*] Plowed land, from O. H. *prâcha*, plowing, plow, and *bân*, a district.

Brazil. From the Portuguese name of the red dye-wood exported from the country.

Brayrewa. A corruption of *Birgh Walter*, the castle of Walter of Douay, one of the companions of William the Conqueror.

Bristol. See STOKE, in Part I.

Bruns. Derived from its native name, *Broon*, i.e., ford.

Bucharest. "City of enjoyment."

Buckingham. Home of the Stuarts, or descendants of Buc.

Buda. See BUD, Part I.

Bulgaria. [Lat.] Country of the Volgarians, or Huns.

Burgos. Probably from the same root as Ger. *burg*, a tower, or castle.

C.


Cairo. [Arab. *El Kebîr*.] The victorious.

Calcutta. The ghat or landing-place of Kali, the goddess of time.

Callout. Of the same origin as CALCUTTA.

California. A name given by Cortes, in the year 1539, to the peninsula now called Lower or Old California, of which he was the discoverer. He probably took it from the old Spanish romance of "El Espaldarido," by Garcia Ordoluez de la Huerta, which was first published in 1510.

In this work, the name is given to an imaginary island "on the right hand of the Indies, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise," abounding in great treasures of gold. The root of the word is perhaps the Sp. *califa*, caliph, from the Arabic *khâliif*ah, successor, from *khalaf*, to succeed, the caliphs being the acknowledged successors of Mohammed. In some old geographies, California is laid down as an island.

Cambray, or Cambrai. [Lat. *Camaraeana.*] Derived by some from the number of caverns (in O. Gaul *cambræae*), where the inhabitants were wont to put their goods for safety.

Camden. See DEX, in Part I.

Canada. [Ind.] A collection of huts; a village; a town.

Canandaigua. [Ind.] A town set off or separated from the rest of the territory.


Canton. [Chin.] *Kowang-tung*, "large-east" city; properly, the province of Canton, but applied by Europeans to the town itself.

Cape Breton. Discovered by mariners from Britanny, or Brittany.

Cape Colonna. From the white columns of a ruined temple which served as a landmark to the Genoese and Venetian seamen.

Cape Horn. So called by Schouten, its discoverer, in 1616, in honor of his birthplace, Hoorn (ibizen), in the Netherlands.

Cape of Good Hope. [Pg. Cabo de Boa Esperança.] Named by John II., King of Portugal, who regarded it as the goal of the circumnavigation of the African continent.

Cape Verde. The green cape.
OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Erie. [Ind.] Wild cat; — the name of a fierce tribe exterminated by the Iroquois.

Espritu Santo. [Sp.] Holy Spirit.

Esquimaux. [Ind.] Eaters of raw flesh.

Essex. See SEX in Part I.

Ethiopia. Lat. Ethiopia, Albionia, from Gr. Ἕβητος, to burn, ἀβαρός, the face, in allusion to the color of its inhabitants.

Etna. A corruption of the Phenician attuna, a furnace.


Europe. Gr. Ἑυρώπη, from κύπρος, broad, and the root συκή, in allusion to the broad face of the earth. Some, however, refer it to a Semitic root, and think that it means the "land of the setting sun."

Exeter. [Formerly Excester.] Camp on the Exe.

F.

Falaise. [Fr.] Named from the falaises, or rocks, upon which it is built.

Faro. See OE in Part I.

Fayal. [From Port. faya] (Lat. fagus). A beech-tree.

Ferrara. A corruption of Florentia Alliensis.

Fichtelgebirge. [Ger.] Pine mountains.

Fife. The forest.

Finistere. French, from Lat. favis terra, land’s end.

Florence. [It. Firenze, Florenza, Lat. Florentia]. The "flowery" city, from It. fiore, a flower.

Florida. Named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish Pascua Florida.

Fond-du-lac. [Fr.] Foot or end of the lake.

Fontainebleau. See FONT in Part I.

France. Called after the Franks, a small German tribe who colonized, in an imperceptible manner, a portion of central France.

Frankfort. See FRANK in Part I.

Frederick City (Maryland). Named in honor of Frederick (Virginia). Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II.


Friedland. Land of the Frisii.

Frobisher Strait. Named after its discoverer, Sir Martin Frobisher (1576).

G.

Galápagos. [Sp.] Islands of "land turtles."


Ganges. [Hind. Gangá or Gángá.] So called as flowing through Gang, the earth, to heaven.

Gazania. See GAZ in Part I.

Geneva. Probably from the Celtic cēfn aeth, the head of the river.

Germany. According to Leo (from the Gaelic gaearman), one who cries out, either alluding to the fierce war-cry of the Teutonic hordes, or expressing the wonder with which the Celts of Gaul listened to the unintelligible clash of the harsh German gutturals.

Georgia (in Asia). Probably named after one of its later sovereigns.

Georgia (U. S.). Named in honor of George II. of England, who granted a charter establishing the colony, June 26, 1732.

Geysers. [Icel.] The "boilers."

Gibralter. [Arab. Jebel at Turik.] Mountain of Turik, a Moorish general, who, in A. D. 712, conquered this place.

Glasgow. See GLAS in Part I.

Gothenland, or Gottland. "Good land," or perhaps, "land of the Goths."


Gracias a Dios. [Sp.] Thanks to God.

Graz. [Slav. grozba.] A fortress.

Greecia. [Lat. Græcia, from Gr. Γραικαί, one of the names applied to the people of Helias.

Greewich. See WICH in Part I.

Grevenbroeck. See POLS in Part I.

Gualdim rever, Gandaloupe. See GUAD in Part I.

Guiana. A corruption of Lat. Aquitania (O. Fr. Aqui- taine), the ancient name of the province.

H.

Hague. From Dutch ‘s Gravenhage, count’s hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country-seat built there by the counts of Holland in 1250.

Halifax (Nova Scotia). Named in honor of Lord Halif- ax.

Halle. From the Celtic hal, salt. It stands on the river Saale (salt river).

Hampshire. [From Hanute, Hanute (now South- ampton)]. Named from its situation on the river Ant or Anton (the Southampton Water).

Hampstead. See STRAD in Part I.

Harz. From O. s. hary, a forest, wood.

Havre, Le. [Fr.] Harbor, port, from O. Ger. have- ren, or from Celt. abas.

Havre de Grace. [Fr.] Harbor of grace, or safety.

Hayti. [Ind.] High land; mountainous country.

Heidelberg. See BURN in Part I.


Heliopolis. From a Dutch expression, meaning "to run in."

Hereford. See FORD in Part I.

Himalaya. [Skr.] Abode of snow.

Holland. [D. elande.] Marshy ground; a fen.

Hooboken. [Ind.] The "smoke-pipe," name of a place where the settlers met the Indian chiefs in council, and smoked the pipe of peace while they formed a league of unity.

Hong Kong. [Chin.] Red harbor.

Housatonic. [Ind.] Stream beyond the mountains.

Hudson River. Named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the river in 1607, and discovered the bay in 1610.

Hungary. The land peopled by the Huns.

I. J.

Ioelkville. See KILL in Part I.

Illinois. From Ind. illinii, men, and the French suffix os, "tribe of men."

Indiana. The land of the river.

Indian. From the word Indian.

Indus. Probably a corruption of Sindus or Sinde, its native name, derived, perhaps, from Sindus, the sea, this river being one of the largest in India.

Innsbrücken. See BRIDGE in Part I.

Interlachen. See ENTRE in Part I.

Inverary. See INVER in Part I.

Inverness. [See INVER in Part I.

Iowa. The form of an Indian word, signifying, the "drowzy" or "the sleepy ones;" a Sioux name of the Pahotukawa, "Gray-eyes" tribe.

Irawaddy. [Originally Erawati.] The great river.

Ireland. [Gael.] The western isle.

Isis. [Celt.] Water.


Ispahan. Pers. ipakān, pl. of ipakā, a soldier.

Issaquah. A name formed by Schoolcraft for a lake at the supposed source of the Mississippi, from ia, to be, and totak, the female breast, with a locative inflection.

Jep. From Lat. Iuena, its ancient name, meaning "pine island."

Jamaica. [Ind. Cay-ma-ca, or Ray-ma-ca.] Said to mean "a country abounding in springs."

Java. The island of nutmegs (jayah). A country abounding in springs.

Jersey. See EI in Part I.

Jemez. [Sp.] House or habitation of peace.

Johela. River of the Joli, or red men.

Joppa. [Heb.] Fine or beautiful.

Jordan. [Heb.] The flowing.

Juan Fernandez. Named after its discoverer.

Jungrau. See JUNG in Part I.

Jutland. [Dan.] Land of the Jutes.
K.
Kalamazoo. [Ind.] A term derived from stones seen through the water, which by refraction look like oters.
Kansas. [Ind.] Smoky water; also said to signify "good potato."
Kathadin. [Ind.] The highest place.
Kearsarge. [Ind.] The high place.
Kenilworth. See WORTH, in Part I.
Kennebec. [Ind.] Long lake; — a name of Moosehead Lake transferred to the river.
Kennebunk. [Ind.] Long-water place.
Kenosha. [Ind.] Pike river.
Kentucky. [Ind.] At the head of a river.
Khetul. A hill-castle, a fortress.
Kiel. [Dann. kiel.] A ship.
Kilkenny. See KIL, in Part I.
Klagenfurt. A corruption of the Latin name Claudia Forum.
Kronstadt. See Cron in Part I.
Kurile Islands. Supposed to be derived from the Japanese Kuroi wa-Mita, i. e., the road of sea-weeds.

L.
Labrador. [Sp.] Named by the Spaniards Tierra Labrador, to distinguish it from Greenland.
Ladrones. [Sp.] Islands of the robbers," so named, at the time of their discovery by Magellan, from the three who progressed on the inhabited islands.
Lambeth. See THIEF, in Part I.
La Plata. [Sp.] See RIO DE LA PLATA.
Lancaster. See CASTER, in Part I.
Lebanon. [Heb. Lebon, which means White Mountain.
Leghorn. A corruption of it. Livorno, from Lat. Liburni (Portus).
Leicester. [Lat. Legiones castra.] Camp of the legion.
Leeds. [Lin. Lindentown, from the line trees (Slav. liina), growing about it.
Leon. [Lat. legio.] From its being the station of the second camp, in the army, of the Romans.
Levant. "Land of the sunrise"; —a name given by the Genoese and Venetians to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.
Lowes. [Norw.] Wharf; landing-place; fort.
Leyden. A corruption of Lugdunum, its Latin name, which comes from the Celtic roots *light*, a lake, morass, or hollow, and *dun*, a fortress.
Liberia. [Lat.] Free; free state.
Lichfield. See FIELD, in Part I.
Lima. A corruption by the Indians or Spaniards of the ancient native name, Rimac.
Lincoln. [Cel. Linnan and Lat. colonia.] Colony by the deep pool.
Lisbon. A corruption of Olisipo, which contains the Phoenician word hippo, the "walled" town. It was also anciently called Ulissipons, from a tradition that Ulysses laid the foundation of the city.
Little Rock. Named from an igneous state rock in the river, which, at low water, is about 25 feet above the surface, and at high water is almost hidden from view.
Livonia. From its inhabitants, the Livon, a Finnish tribe.
Loch Leven. Smooth lake (from Cel. lcean).
Loire. From its Latin name, Liger.
Lombardy. Country of the Longobard, commonly termed "long city," the name derived from Vossius from longis bardois, i. e., long battle-axes.
London. [Cel.] City of ships.
Loudonerry. Originally Derry; resettled by the London guilds. See DERRY, in Part I.
Lorraine. From Lotharingia [i. e., Lothari regnum], the kingdom of Lotharius.
Los Angeles. [Sp.] "The angels," (originally Plaza de los Angeles), the city so named from its beautiful environs and its delightful climate.
Louisiana. Named after Louis XIV., of France.
Luxembourg. From the old chateau of Lucili burgo, which was acquired by the Siegfried, Count of Alemannia, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxembourg.

Luxor. [Egypt.] "The palaces" [el-kurs]; so called from its magnificent temple, now in ruins.
Lyons. [Lat. Lugdunum.] See LEYDEN, supra.

M.
Macano. A seaport.
Mackinaw. An abbreviation of Michilimackinac. See infra.
Madeira. [From Port. madeira (Lat. materia)]. Timber, wood — from having been originally covered with forests.
Madras. Formerly Madras Patten, from Arab. madrasa, a university, and San patania, a town, "university town."
Maelstrom. See STRом, in Part I.
Maestricht. See TRICHT in Part I.
Meadowburg. Town on the plains. See BURG and MAH in Part I.
Magellan (Strait of). Named after their Portuguese discoverer, Magalhaens or Magellan.
Mahattan. [Ind.] Outcasts.
Maine. An ancient province of France. Probably from the Celtic man, a district.
Maine (of the United States). The main land, as distinguished from the islands.
Majorca. From Lat. major, greater [Barcelona Major].
Malaga. [Phenician malaca.] Salt.
Maldives. See DIVE, in Part I.
Malta. A contraction of its ancient name, Meletia, which means "a place of refuge."
Manhattan. [Ind. manhahut.] The town on the island.
Montauk. [Ind.] Spirit islands.
Margarita. From the pearls [Lat. margarita, a pearl] which Columbus obtained from the inhabitants.
Marlborough. See BOROUGH, in Part I.
Maronora. Named from Mar, merwin, marble [pl. marunora], the name of a small island famous for its marble quarries, toward the western extremity of the sea.
Marquesas. Named in honor of the Marquis de Mendoza de Cadete, who equipped the expedition which led to the discovery.
Marston. See MARK, in Part I.
Maryland. Named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.
Massachusetts. [Ind.] "About the great hills," i. e., the Blue Hills of Milton.
Mauritius. Named by the Dutch after Maurice, Prince of Orange.
Mediterranean. From Lat. medius and terra, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land, or the midland sea.
Medway. [A.-S. Medweage.] Middle water, the river which runs through the middle of the kingdom of Kent.
Memphremagog. See MEDH, in Part I.
Menomonee. See ROSS in Part I.
Menon. [Ind.] Island.
Merida. From its Latin name, Augusta Emercia.
Meriam. [Ind.] Swift water.
Mexico. [Aztec.] The place of Mezquitl, the Aztec god of war.
Michigan. [Ind.] A weir for fish.
Michilimackinac. [Ind.] Great turtle place.
Milwaukee. [Ind.] Rich land.
Minneapolis. [Ind.] Laughing water; curling water; a waterfall.
Minnesota. [Ind.] Cloudy water, whitish water.
Mississippi. [Ind.] Great and long river.
Missouri. [Ind.] Muddy.
Minoreca. From its Latin name, Minor, less [Barcelona Minor].
Mohawk. Men-eaters, R. Williams. Literally, it signifies, eaters of live food, — a name given by the New England or eastern Indians to the Iroquois.
Montagnac. [Ind.] The spirit's place.
Monongahela. [Ind.] Falling-in bank river.
Montauk. [Ind.] A manitou-tree.
Mont Blanc. See MONT in Part I.
Montreal. [Fr.] Royal city, so named by the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, in 1534-35.
Montserrat. See MONT in Part I.
Moravia. From the March or Morava [ara] is the O. H. (Ger. oben) so called, a bordering river, a
Morca. [Or.] A mulberry leaf, from its shape; or a transplantation of Romet, its ancient name.
Munich. From Ger. München, or München, monks. [Lat. monaca.] The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands.
Munster. See Munster in Part I.

Mucra. District of the "march," or boundary. This province was for many years the debatable ground between the Moors and the Christians.

Muskegeo. [Ind.] Place of cranberries.

Muskinkum. [Ind.] Moose-eye river.

N.

Nahant. [Ind.] At the point.

Nantes. [Celt.] A valley.

Naples. [It. Napoli]. From its ancient Greek name, Neapolis, "new city."

Nase. See in Part I.

Nasha. [Ind.] Between the rivers.

Natal. Named by Vasco de Gama, because he discovered it upon Christmas day (day of the Nativity).

New England. [Ind.] Fork of the rivers, point between two rivers.

Nebraska. [Ind.] Water valley; shallow river.

Negropont. See Negro in Part I.

Nepissing. [Ind.] At the small lake. [sin.]

Neshohta. [Ind.] Twins (the "Two Rivers," Wiscon.

Netherlands. See Nether in Part I.

Neufchâtel. See Castle in Part I.

New-Jersey. [Ind.] High land between waters.

Newfoundland. Named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497;—first applied to all the territory discovered by him, but afterward restricted to the island to which it is now applied.

New Hampshire. Named by Captain John Mason (who had obtained a grant of this region) after his native county of Hampshire in England.

New Jersey. Named after Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey.

New York. Named after the Duke of York, afterward James II.

Niger. [Ind.] Neck of water, — connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

Niger. From Lat. niger, black.

Nimes, or Nimeses. [Lat. Nemausus]. From the Celtic nema, a sacred grove.

Nippon. [Japanese.] Fountain or source of light.

Norfolk. See Folk in Part I.

Normandy. The part of France occupied by the Normans, or Normandy.

Norridgewock. [Ind.] Place of deer.

North River (i.e., the Hudson at New York). So called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the South River.

Norwalk. [Ind.] The middle land (a tract between two rivers).

Norwich. See Wic in Part I.

Northampton. See Ham in Part I.

Nova Scotia. [Lat.] New Scotland. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, a Scottie, obtained from James I., a grant of the country.

Nova Zembla. See New, Part I.

Newfoundland. See in Part I.

Nowgorod. See Kore in Part I.

Nykoping. See Koeping in Part I.

O.

Ocmulgee. [Ind.] The rivers; the water-courses.

Ocone. [Ind.] Water-course; small river.

Ohio. [Ind.] Beautiful.

Oneida. [Ind.] People of the bone stone.

Ontario. [Ind.] Place of the hills.

Ontario. [Ind.] From Onontou, "a village on a mountain," the chief seat of the Onondagas.

Oporto. [Pg. de oporto.] The harbor.

Oregon. Named by Cartier, Oregon or Oregon, i.e., River of the West. According to others, derived from Sp. oregano, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

Orkney. [Ind.] Colling snake.

Orkney. [Gael.] The "isles of whales."

Orleans. Named after the Emperor Aurelian, or Aurelianus, by whom it was embellished.

Osage. [Ind.] The strong, prud. river.

Osage. [Ind.] Stony river.

Ostad. [D. oost, east, eiende, end.] The "east end" of the kshigdon.

Ottawa. [Ind.] Traders.

Ouse. [Celt.] Water.

Ovasco. [Ind.] A bridge.

Pacific Ocean. So called by Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521, enjoying continuous fair weather and favorable winds for three months and twenty-five days.

Paisley. See in Part I.

Palermo. Corruption of Gr. Πάλαιρος (Panormus), always fit for landing in, the name of a city that occupied its site.

Palestine. [Heb.] The land of "strangers," the ancient Philistia, or Palestine, named from the Philistines or Philitines.

Pampalona, or Pamplona. Corruption of Pompeiopolis, i.e., the city of Pompey, its reputed founder.

Pamama. [Ind.] From the "mud-fish" in which the bay abounds.

Papua. "Frizzled," from the enormous frizzled heads of hair of the natives.

Parna. [Braz.] The river.

Paris. [Lat. Lutetia Parisiorum.] Named from its inhabitants, the Parisii.

Paseca. [Ind.] Nation of bread.

Passau. [Ind.] Valley.

Passamaquaddoy. [Ind.] Great place for pollock.

Passamante. [Ind.] Much clear river.

Patagonia. So called by Magellan, from Sp. patagon, a large, clumsy foot, a name given him by the inhabitants, on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet.

Pawcatuck. [Ind.] Clear river.

Pawtucket. [Ind.] At the falls.

Pawtuxet. [Ind.] At the little falls.

Pemaquid. See PEMA in Part I.

Pembroke. [Celt. Pen-br.] The head of the land.

Pemigewasset. [Ind.] Crooked place of pines.

Pennine Alps. See Bea in Part I.

Pennsylvania. [Lat. silva, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681.

Pennsbury. At the rock; rock land; applied originally to a place near Chester, near the river.

Penranc. [Celt.] Saint's headland.

Perkopp. A Slavonic name signifying a "cut," applicable to the ditch dug here, in remote ages, across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimeas, for the security of the place.

Perigord. A corruption of its Latin name Petruidium, from its ancient inhabitants, the Petrucoii.

Pernambuco. The mouth of hell.

Persia. Probably derived from one of its provinces, Pars or Bars.

Phillyris. [Gr.] City of brotherly love.

Philippine Islands. Named after Philip II., of Spain.

Pincenza. [Lat. Plantacita.] From Lat. placere, to please; named from its delightful situation.

Pittsburgh. From Sin. piid di monte, "foot of the mountain," so called from its situation.

Piscataqua. [Ind.] Great deer river.


Plymouth. See Mouth in Part I.

Poirot. City of the Pictones or Pictavi.

Poland. From the Ger. Polen or Pohlen, the men of the plains [Slav. polia, a plain]. In Old English, written Polaya.

Polynesia. [Gr.] "Many islands."

Pomerania. [Slav.] Upon or by the sea.

Porto Rico. See PORT, Part. R.

Potomac. [Ind.] Place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire.

Poughkeepsie. [Ind.] Shallow cleft; safe harbor for small boats.

Prairie du Chien. See De in Part I.

Presque Isle. [Fr.] "Peninsula."

Pudovski. Formerly Roxswa, i.e., country of the Russens. According to others, the country of the Po Russi [Slav. po by], i.e., the men near the Russi, or Russians, or perhaps near the Russe, a branch of the Niemen.

Puth. [Pg. prud, rud.] Valley.

Punjab. See PENJ in Part I.

Pueblo. See in Part I.

Quebec. An Algonquin term meaning "take care of the
rock." Some, however, say the name was borrowed from Britany.

Quincheau. [Ind.] Long pond.

Quineplane. [Ind.] The surrounding country.

Quinsigamond. [Ind.] Fishing-place for pickeral.

R.

Ralegh. Named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585.

Rapidan, or Rapid Ann. Said to have been named in honor of Queen Anne.

Rappahanock. [Ind.] A river of quick-rising waters.

Red Sea. Sea of Edom (the ancient Lûmæa), a word which means red.

Reggio. From Lat. Rhegium, said to be from Gr. ῥέγγος, to break, because Sicily was here severed from the mainland by the waters of the sea.

Reikjavik. [Icel.] "Steam-town," named from the hot springs near it.

Relaim. Capital of the Remi, a people of Gaul mentioned by Caesar.

Rhine. From the Celtic root ῥή or ῥίνο, meaning "rap.

Rhode Island. "Red Island" (Dutch rode, red), from its reddish appearance.

Rhodes. Commonly derived from Gr. ῥόδος, a rose.

Riesengebirge. See RIESE in Part I.

Rhone. [From the Celtic roots ῥί and ῥον.] Rapid river or water.

Rio de la Plata. [Sp.] River of silver; — named by Diego García in 1528, from the silver brought him by the natives.

Rimini. [Sp.] Situated on an arm of the sea named Janeiro, probably from its discovery by Alfonso de Sousa on the feast day of St. Januarius (Jan. 1).

Rio del Norte. See NORTH in Part I.

Romano. [Ind.] Equivalent to pong, sea-shell or wang.

Romney. [Gaol. roemon.] A marsh.

Roermond. See MOUTH in Part I.

Rotherhithe. See HITHE in Part I.

Rotterdam. Named from its being the ancient Anglo-Saxon town.

Rome. Commonly derived from Gr. ῥόμη, strength.

Rouen. A corruption of its ancient name, Rotomagus, or Rothamum.

Roumania. [Rumun.] A Turkish corruption of Romania, i.e., country of the Romans.

Boxburgh. See ROSS in Part I.

Rugby. See BV in Part I.


S.

Sagadahoc. [Ind.] Ending-place, i.e., mouth of the Kennebec. [Arab.] A desert.

Salor. See JERUSALEM.

Salzburg. See SALT in Part I.

Samarcand. A corruption of Sabaoka.

Samos. "Lotty"; of Phoenician origin.

Sandusky. [Ind.] Cold spring.

Sandwich Islands. Named by Captain Cook in honor of Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty. See WICH in Part I.

San Domingo. [Sp.] Holy Sabbath.

San Francisco. [Sp.] St. Francis.

San Francisco. [Sp.] St. Francis.


San Salvador. [Sp.] Holy Savior.

Santa Barbara. [Sp.] St. Barbara.

Santa Cruz. [Sp.] Holy Cross.

Santa Fe. [Sp.] Holy Faith.

Santarem. Named from St. Irene, a holy virgin.

Santillano. [Sp.] For Sant Isago, or St. James (Lat. Iacobus).


Saracossa. Corruption of its Latin name, Casarea Augusta.

Saramac. [Ind.] River that flows under rock.

Saratoga. [Ind.] Place of the miraculous waters in a rock.

Saskatchewan. [Ind.] Swift current.


Seanderoon. A corruption of the ancient name, Alex-

Schenevaduy. [Ind.] River valley beyond or through the pine-trees.

Schiedam. See DAM in Part I.

Schleswig. From its situation on the little river Schley, and the A.-S. scih, a bay.

Schoharie. [Ind.] So named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream.

Schoenbrunn. See SCHÖN in Part I.

Schoodic. See PUDDLE in Part I.

Schoodic. Named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Seavastopol. See POLIS in Part I.

Seville. A corruption of its Latin name, Hispalis, from a Phoenician word meaning "a plain."

Shang-hai. See HAI in Part I.

Shasta. Named from its situation at the junction of the River Shast and the Don.

Shetucket. [Ind.] The land between the rivers.

Shrewsbury, Shropshire. See SCROB in Part I.

Shkëria. Said to be derived from the ancient town "Shbr (the residence of the Thartar prince Kutshem Khan), the remains of which are still standing.

Sierra Leone, Sierra Nevada. See SIERRA in Part I.

Singapore. City of the Ion.

Sinde, Sindic. [From Sindhoo, or Sindhoo.] A collection of waters.

Skagerrack. The crooked strait of Skagen (from Goth. skagen, an isle, gulf, promontory), a cape that forms the northern extremity of Jutland and Denmark.

Skowhegan. [Ind.] Spearing.

Slavonia. See SCROB in Part I.

Society Islands. Named by Capt. Cook in honor of the Royal Society, at whose suggestion he was selected to conduct an expedition to the South Pacific Ocean, for astronomical and geographical purposes.

Soudan. More correctly Beled Es-Soudan, "the land of the blacks."

Southampton, Southwark. See in Part I.

Spa. Flem. espa, a fountain.

Spain. [Phen.] An abundance of martens.

Spires. Named by Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, from the rivulet Spiter-bach, by which it is watered.

Spitzberg. From Ger. spitze, a point or peak, and bergen, mountains. On the coasts of this group of islands are mountain-chains, bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height. [Hon. Sporades. From Gr. ὅπασα, scattered, from their posi-

Staffa. See BY in Part I.

Stanton. See STONE in Part I.

St. Etienne. [Fr.] St. Stephen.

St. Kitts. Property St. Christopher's, from its discoverer, Christopher Columbus.

Stokebridge. See STOCK in Part I.

Stockholm. See HOLM in Part I.

St. Petersborough. [Sp.] Peter's town or castle. Named after its founder, Peter the Great.

Strasbourg. See STRAT in Part I.

Stratford. See STRAT in Part I.

Stutgard. [Ger.] The "stallion inclosure," from the stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war.

Styria. [Ger. Steiermark], from Stey, its chief town and river.

Sucri. From the name of its ancient inhabitants, the Suabians.

Sunderland. [A.-S. sundriand, to separate. Land separated from other lands.

Superior (Lake). The upper lake.

Sussex. See SEX in Part I.

Sutton. See Town in Part I.

Sweden. [Lat. Suecia.] Country of the Suevi, or Swi.

Swizerland. From Schweiz, one of the three forest cantons which asserted their independence of Austria,— since applied to the whole country.
Syria. Probably from Taur, or Tyre (a "rock"), its chief city.

Tagus. [Phen.] River of fish.
Tallahassee. [Ind.] Old town.
Tallahatchee. [Ind.] River of the rock.
Tallapoosa. [Ind.] Swift water.
Tanganyka. See VICTORIA IN Part I.
Tapua. [Seal.] Cold stream.
Tasmania. Named from its discoverer, Abel Janssen Tasman, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century.
Taunton. [Anciently Thunonduman.] "Town on the river.
Taurus. From the root of the Celt. tor, a projecting rock.
Temesvar. See YAR In Part I.
Tennessee. [Ind.] River of the Big Bend.
Terceira. [Pt.] "Third," it being the third in length of the Azores Islands.
Terre Haute. [Fr.] High land.
Thames. [Lat. Tamesis.] The broad isle.
Thrace. [Gr. τραχεία.] The rugged country.
Thurgau. See GAI In Part I.
Tierra del Fuego. [Sp.] Land of fire, discovered by Magellan in 1520, and so named on account of the great fires which he saw along the coast, and which it supposed to be the eruption of volcanoes.
Tigre. [Ind.] Salt current.
Tippasacad. [Ind.] A kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash River.
Titicaca. [Ind.] A contraction of an Indian word, meaning "on the great river.
Tobolok. See Six In Part I.
Toldeo. [Lat. Toledo.] Named by its Jewish founders from Heb. toledoth, generations, families, races.
Toplitz. From Slavonic topol, the poplar.
Torna. See À In Part I.
Torbay. See BAY In Part I.
Toronto. [Ind.] An Iroquois term denoting oak-trees rising from the lake.
Torres Vedras. See TERE In Part I.
Tortugas. [Sp.] The "tortoises," either from their shape, or from the tortoises found on the coast.
Toulon. [Fr.] From Tartessus, or Telc Martius, named after Telc Martius, a tribune who colonized it.
Transylvania. [From Lat. trans, across, beyond, and sylvus, a wood.] So called by the Hungarians as being beyond their woody frontier.
Travemunde. See MOUTH In Part I.
Trebizond. [A corruption of τραπεζων, Trapanzus, from Gr. τραπέζιον.] Said to have been so named because in the shape of a trapanzus.
Trent. [Brit.] Winding river.
Trent [Tyr.] Contraction of Tridentum, its former name, derived by some from three streams that fall into the Adige.
Trieste. Corrupted from its Latin name, Tergeste.
Trinidad. [Sp.] Trinity; so called by Columbus, because, having discerned three mountain-peaks rising from the waters and appearing to be three separate islands, he discovered on nearer approach that they formed one united land — a fact which he recognized as a mysterious emblem of the Trinity.
Tripoli. See POLO In Part I.
Trujillo, or Truxillo. A corruption of its ancient name Tuirria Julia.
Troyes. The chief town of the Treasses, or Trazesses, a Celtic nation, from whom it took the name of Tracasse, afterward Terecor, from the oblique cases of which the modern name has been derived.
Tulinien. See NO In Part I.
Tunbridge. See TIN In Part I.
Tunis. From its ancient name Tunetum, or Tunus.
Turin. [Lat. Turinum, Augusta Turinorum.] Named from the habitants, the Turini.
Turkestano. See CASS In Part I.
Tuscaloosa. [Ind.] Black; black-warrior.
Tuscany. [Lat. Tuscia.] Country of the Etrusci, or Etruscans.
Tyre. See SYRIA, supra.

Unterwalden. See UNTER In Part I.
Ural. [Tartar.} A belt, or girdle.
Usk. [Celt.] Water; a current.
Utica. The ancient.
Utrecht. See TRICH In Part I.

V.

Valencia. [From Lat. Valentinia.] Strong; powerful.
Valparaiso. [Sp.] Paradise valley.
Vancouver's Island. Named after Vancouver, who visited the island in 1792.
Van Diemen's Land. Named by its discoverer, Tasman, after the daughter of the then Dutch governor of Batavia.
Vaucouleurs. See VAL In Part I.
Vaud. [Lat. valis, a valley.] Named from the Waldens, or Waldenses, the "inhabitants of the valleys.
Venezuela. [Sp.] Little Venice, so named on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found built on piles in Lake Maracaibo.
Venice. [Lat. Venetia.] From the province Venetia, the territory of the ancient Venet, of which these islands formed a dependency.
Vera Cruz. See VERO In Part I.
Vermont. [Fr. ver, green, mont, mountain.] Green mountains.
Y susius. [Oscan.] Emitter of smoke and sparks.
Virginia. Named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region.

W.

Wabash. [Ind.] A cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.
Wachusett. [Ind.] The mountain.
Wales. [Teut.] Land of foreigners.
Wallachia. Country of the Walachei, Walochi, or Wulcki. Wallach is equivalent to the native name Ruman.
Waltham. See WALD In Part I.
Warwick. See WICH In Part I.
Washington. [Ind.] Male deer.
Waterford. [Norse.] Frith of rams, or wethers.
Wessex. [Lat. Wessex. Western river.
Westford. See WEST In Part I.
West Indies. So called from the supposition of Columbus that he had discovered a new passage to the shores of India.
Westminster. See MINSTER In Part I.
Westphalia. The western field, or plain.
Wetumpka. [Ind.] Waterfall; tumbling-water.
Whang-ni. See HAI In Part I.
Wheeling. [Ind. well-inch.] Piece of a head.
Windsor. [Anciently Windlesora.] The windsor shore.
Winona. [Ind.] First-born daughter.
Winnepeg. [Ind.] Tawash, turbid water.
Winnipissogo. [Ind.] Land of the beautiful lake.
Winooski. [Ind.] Beautiful stone river.
Wisconsin. [Ind.] Place of yellow pine.
Wolga. [Sarmatian.] The great river.
Woodstock. See STOCK In Part I.
Woolwich. See BUL In Part I.
Wycombe. See COMB In Part I.
Yce. [W. gwy, or w.] Water.

Y.

Yang-tse-kiang. See YANG in Part I.
Yellow Sea. From the muddy lemon-yellow color of its
water near the land, arising from the nature of the bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating the sea.

**Yare, Yarmouth, Yarrow.** See **Yar** in Part I.  
**Yucatan.** [From the Ind. *juca tantal*, "What do you say?"] A name given by the Spaniards from the answer returned by the natives to inquiries concerning the name of the country.  
**Yverdun.** A corruption of its Latin name, *Ebodunum*. See **Dun** in Part I.  
**Yvetot.** See **TOFT** in Part I.  

\[ \text{See p. 914.} \]
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

By J. Thomas, M. D.,


PREFATORY REMARKS.

The system adopted in the following Vocabularies—now generally acknowledged to be the only rational and satisfactory one for the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names—is, to pronounce all names as nearly as possible as they are pronounced by the educated people of the respective countries to which they belong, excepting only those few well-known foreign names which appear to have acquired an established English pronunciation, such as Paris, Naples, Florence, Venice, Milan, Munich, &c.

It is admitted that cases not unfrequently occur, in which it is impossible to convey with any great degree of precision the native pronunciation of other countries by means of English letters; but much is undoubtedly gained by such an approximation to the true sound as is within the reach of even the mere English scholar, since this would enable him more readily to understand, and to be understood by, those who are familiar with names as spoken by the inhabitants of the respective countries to which such names belong.

In the preparation of these Vocabularies, the aim has been to give them practical utility rather than great fineness or extent; accordingly, those English and American names (such as Franklin, Johnson, Thomson, &c.) of which the pronunciation could scarcely be mistaken, have generally been omitted, and the space thus gained has been filled with the more difficult names of other countries.

In giving the pronunciation of geographical and biographical names, perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, point of all, is to mark the accent correctly. In fulfilling this task, information has been sought from every accessible source, and especially from educated natives, not only of the different countries, but of different parts of the same country. With respect to the pronunciations contained in the following Vocabularies, it is believed that they will be found to be as minutely exact as they could with propriety be given in a work designed chiefly for the use of the mere English scholar. Particular care has been taken with what may be termed the four great languages of Continental Europe (viz., the French, German, Italian, and Spanish), not merely to mark the accent correctly, but to represent, as far as possible, every important peculiarity of sound. It is, however, scarcely necessary to observe, that no system of notation, based upon the sounds of the English tongue, can represent exactly the pronunciation of words in other languages.

With regard to English proper names, the difficulty is not in representing, but in ascertaining, the true pronunciation. All those causes which operate in other languages to produce irregularity in accent or anomalies in the sounds of letters, would seem to prevail in a pre-eminent degree in regard to English proper names. Add to this that the same name is in many instances pronounced differently by different families, so that it becomes necessary not only to ascertain the pronunciation generally adopted by the best speakers, but also to attempt the far more difficult task of searching out the peculiar preferences, not to say caprices, of families, and even of individuals.

The greatest pains have been taken by the author of the following Vocabularies to render them as complete and correct as possible. The candid and intelligent critic will, of course, make due allowance for such deficiencies as are inherent in their character and necessarily limited extent. Those who may feel a particular interest in such subjects are referred to the Introduction of Lippincott’s Gazetteer of the World, in which the principles in regard to the pronunciation of foreign names are much more fully developed and explained.

The author can not conclude without acknowledging the valuable assistance which he has received from Mr. William A. Wheeler, who has for a number of years studied the subject of orthoepy, in its various branches, with great diligence and success.

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION

OF THE PRINCIPAL MODERN LANGUAGES OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

VOWELS.

1. In the languages of Continental Europe, a never has a sound like that in the English words fate or name, but is usually like the a in far or father, often approximating that in fat. In Hungarian it is sometimes like o in not.

2. E generally has a sound similar to a in fate, or else to a in met. In French it is often silent. In Swedish, e, when long, has a sound resembling that of short i, but more prolonged. Thus, Carlén might be pronounced kar-lin. When short, it is like e in met.

3. I usually sounds as in marine; that is, like long e in English. It is sometimes like our short i, as in pin. It is important to observe that i final in French, Italian, and Spanish, has the full, clear sound of ee in see; it should there-
PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN

fore not be allowed to fall into 1, as it is apt to do in English or Anglicized words.

4. O has for the most part nearly the same sound as in English. Sometimes it is long, as in no, but often it has a sound intermediate between that of our o in and that in not. (See Observation VI. on p. 914.) In Russian, o, when not accented, is very short, almost like a in father, or intermediate between this and that in fat. In Swedish and Norwegian, at the end of a syllable, it is sounded like our oo.

5. U in most languages is pronounced like the English oo. In French (and in Dutch when it ends a syllable) it may be said to combine the sounds of our oo and long e. If the speaker, after placing his lips in the position for pronouncing oo, endeavors, without moving his lips, to utter the sound of ee, that of the French u will be produced.

6. Y is usually like i, that is, like our e. In Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish, it sounds like the French u or German ü. In Polish it resembles our short i, as in pin. In Dutch it is like our long i. It may be observed, that, according to the modern Dutch orthography, ij is substituted for y. Thus, the old spelling Overijssel is replaced by Overijssel, Bilderdijk by Bilderdijke, &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

7. Aa in Danish usually sounds nearly like our a in fall, sometimes approaching o long. À (â) in Swedish sounds like long o in English.

8. Ae, or å, is usually pronounced like a in fate, or e in met. In Dutch and Flemish ae sounds like a in far. In the modern Dutch orthography, ae is replaced by aa. Thus, the name formerly written Haerlem, is now Haarlem, Maes is changed into Maas, &c.

9. Ai and ey are usually proper diphthongs, being compounded of the sound of a as in far and i as in fig, thus nearly corresponding in sound to our long i. In French, and in modern Greek, they are pronounced nearly like ay in the English word day; that is to say, like the long a in fate.

10. Au has generally the sound of ow in now. In French ou and eau have the sound of long o.

11. Ei and ey are generally proper diphthongs, uniting the sounds of a in fate and e in me, being similar to ay in day when this word is pronounced very full. In German they are like our long i; in French, nearly like our e in met, or a in fate.

12. Cu in French and Dutch has a sound nearly similar to u in the English word fur, but somewhat more prolonged. This sound is intermediate between that of the English short u and that of the German ü. (See 14.) In German eu and eu have the sound of oi in English.

13. E at the end of a word is always pronounced in French like e in the English word me. In German it is frequently so pronounced. In the middle of a word, ie, both in Dutch and German, always sounds like our long e.

14. Oe, or ü, occurs in several European languages. In Danish, however, instead of two dots being placed over the o, a mark is drawn obliquely through it (ø). The sound is unlike any thing we have in English, but is nearest to that of u in fur, or e in her. If, while the lips are retained in the position proper for forming o long, the speaker tries to utter the sound of e in met (or a in fate), he will produce the sound of æ. [æ] This sound, as well as that of the French u, should, if possible, be learned from an oral instructor.] In Dutch, oe sounds like our oo.

15. Òi in French is usually sounded like vai; moi, is pronounced mowi; roi, reu; &c. Òi in the termination of certain adjectives, was formerly used instead of oi, and was pronounced like this diphthong. Now, however, oi in such words is almost universally replaced by ai. Thus, instead of François, François (French), the forms Français and Française are now used.

16. Ou in French and in Modern Greek sounds like our oo; in Dutch and Norwegian, like ow in the English word now, or like oo in house. In Portuguese it is pronounced nearly like long o.

17. Ue or å, has the sound of the French u. (See 5.) respecting the double vowels, see Observation V. p. 914.

CONSONANTS.

The consonants in the languages of Continental Europe are, for the most part, similar in sound to the same letters in English. The following exceptions may be mentioned: —

18. B at the end of a word in German is pronounced like p. Between two vowels in Spanish its sound is somewhat similar to e, with which it is often interchanged; as, Cordoba, Cordova, &c. This sound of b is formed by bringing the lips loosely or feebly into contact.

19. C before e and i in Italian is pronounced like ch in the English word chill; in the same position in Spanish it sounds like the Spanish z or like our th in thin. In German, c before e, i, and y is pronounced like the German z, or like ts in English. In Polish it has the same sound, even at the end of a word.

20. D at the end of a word In German and Dutch is pronounced like t. In Spanish and Danish, between two vowels or at the end of a word, it has a sound similar to th in this.

21. In all the European languages g is hard before a, o, and u; in German, Danish, Norwegian, and Polish, it is hard in every situation, though it sometimes has a guttural sound. Before e and i (or yj, in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish, it is like the j of these languages. In the same position in Italian it sounds like our j, or soft g. In Dutch it is always pronounced like h strongly aspirated. Gu before e and i, in French, Portuguese, and Spanish, sounds like g hard.

22. H in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, is either never pronounced at all, or else is sounded so slightly that an English ear can scarcely perceive it. In the other languages of Europe it has the same sound as in English.

23. J in Italian, German, Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Dutch, is pronounced like our y. In French and Portuguese it has the sound of zh, or s in the English word pleasure. In Spanish it is equivalent to x, being similar in sound to a strongly aspirated h.

24. Often at the end of a syllable, in French and Portuguese, m and n are said to have a nasal sound; but, more correctly speaking, dropping their own proper character, they impart nasality to the preceding vowels, which are then sounded through the nose. For example, tan in French approximates in sound that indicated by bang in English. Alem or alein, in Portuguese is pronounced almost a-lung. In pronouncing the nasal vowels in these languages, care should be used not to press the back part of the tongue against the palate, as is done in producing the sound of the English ng. In French, o before a nasal has nearly the sound of our o in note, but is somewhat shorter. That is to say, if the English word no be pronounced quickly, with the vowel rendered nasal, the sound produced will correspond almost exactly to that of the French non. N in Italian before g usually preserves its clear sound; hence Marengo is pronounced almost mar-ren-go; in all or nearly all the other languages, n in such cases approximates the sound of the English n in link.

25. N in Spanish (like gn in French and Italian, and nh in Portuguese) has a sound combining that of n and y consonant. Mixo and Minho are pronounced alike—meya.

26. Qu before e and i in Portuguese and Spanish, and before every vowel in French, has the sound of k. In most other languages it is essentially the same as in English.

27. R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word.
GEORGEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

or syllable. In pronouncing it, the tip of the tongue is made to approach very near to the roots of the upper teeth. 28. S in many European tongues, when between two vowels, is very soft, having the sound of our z, or one very near it. In German it is usually pronounced soft at the beginning of a word. In Hungarian it sounds like our sk, or the German sch.

29. T in several European tongues has a sound somewhat more dental than in English. This is especially observable in Spanish, in which language it is pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

30. W in German and some other languages is nearly similar to our v. It may be described as a v uttered with the lips alone, without the aid of the teeth. 31. X in Spanish generally sounds like a strongly aspirated h. (See 23.) In Portuguese it is pronounced like our sh.

32. Z in German and Swedish has the sound of ts; in Italian, z usually sounds like dz, zz like ts. In Spanish it is pronounced like the English th in thin.

COMBINED CONSONANTS.

33. Ch in Spanish has the same sound as in the English word chill. In Italian, it is pronounced like k; in German, Polish, and some other languages, it has a guttural sound, somewhat similar to a strongly aspirated h. This sound must be learned from an oral instructor. In French (except in the case of some words derived from the Greek), and in Portuguese, ch has the sound of our sh.

34. Ch in Hungarian sounds like ch in the English word church.

35. Ch in Polish sounds like our ch; in Hungarian, like ts.

36. Dy in Hungarian blends the sounds of d and consonant y, and hence approximates the sound of j. The same combination occurs in some English words, as in soldier, verdure, &c. (See 44.)

37. Gh in Italian is like gh in the English word ghost, or g in game.

38. Gl in Italian, when followed by i, has the same sound as lb in Portuguese, or ll in Spanish. Before a, o, or u, the i following gl is silent. (See 41.)

39. Gn in French and Italian (like zi in Spanish) combines the sounds of n and consonant y. (See 25.)

40. Gy in Hungarian blends the sounds of d and y consonant. Magyar is pronounced mo'zh'yar'. (See 33.)

41. Lz in Portuguese, and ll in Spanish, combine the sounds of l and y consonant. For example, velo is pronounced vel'yo; villa, veel'ya; llano, ly'ano. Ly in Hungarian also has the sound of ll in Spanish. Li in French, when preceded by i, was formerly, in certain words, sounded like the Spanish ll; but according to the modern popular pronunciation, all sound of the l in such words is dropped. Ausilac, formerly o'zil'a'k, is now generally sounded o'v'il'yak'; Bouillon, formerly booy'lo'n, is now booy'lo'n, &c. It may be observed, however, that public speakers, and others who aim to be very correct in their pronunciation, still frequently retain the sound of the l.

42. Nh in Portuguese is pronounced like the Spanish ni. (See 25 and 30.) Ny in Hungarian has the same sound.

43. Sc in Italian, before e and i, sounds like the English sh.

44. Sz in Hungarian is sounded like sharp sh, or ss; but zs is like our zh. In Polish, sz sounds like our sh.

45. Sch in German is pronounced like sh in English; in Italian, before e and i, it sounds like sk in English, and in Dutch, before all the vowels, its sound is similar, but harsher and more guttural.

46. Th in all the modern languages of Continental Europe except Greek (in which the character θ has the same sound as our th), is pronounced like simple t, or like th in the English word thyme.

47. Tz in Hungarian is like cz in the same language; that is, like our ch in church.

48. Ty in Hungarian blends the sounds of t and consonant y; it approaches in sound our ch. A similar combination of t with the sound of consonant y takes place in the English words creature, righteous, virtue.

ACCENT.

49. By accent is usually meant, in English, that particular impulse or stress of the voice which, in pronunciation, is placed upon certain syllables of a word; for example, on the last syllable in confer and retain, on the second in Americ, and on the first and last in evermore. Many words in English (like the one last cited) have two accents; but one is always predominant, and is termed the primary accent; the other is called the secondary accent.

Something analogous to English accentuation is found in nearly all languages. In the Teutonic tongues, especially, the accent is essentially the same as in English, a large number of the polysyllabic words having both the primary and secondary accent, as Son'ders-hau'zen, Zoll'tse-rein'.

It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give any general rules, that would be of much practical utility, for placing the accent on foreign words or names. Among what may be termed the principal European languages (viz., English, French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish), there is scarcely one general rule for accent to which there are not a multitude of exceptions. Those of most general application are perhaps the following: In Spanish and Portuguese, words ending in a vowel usually have the accent on the penultima; those ending in a consonant are generally accentuated on the last and penultimate syllables; yet even these are subject to numerous exceptions; e.g., Alcalá, Córdova, Andújar, Cádiz, &c.

50. In Spanish, the difference between accented and unaccented syllables, though sufficiently obvious to a native, is sometimes scarcely perceptible to a foreigner.

51. In Hungarian, there is no accent, according to our use of this word; but the syllables are distinguished from each other by quantity, being, like the Latin, divided into long and short. But as quantity in Latin and Greek is converted into accent by the usage of English pronunciation, so, in giving Hungarian names in the following Vocabulary, the accent is placed according to quantity whenever this could be satisfactorily ascertained.

52. The French language also has no accent, in the sense in which we employ the term. The marks called accents that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sound of these letters, and not that peculiar impulse of the voice which characterizes an accented syllable in the English and most other European tongues. Thus, the accent over the e in parle serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from parle, another form of the same verb, in which the e is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; e.g., in hâte, tempête, gite, and apôtre.

It is commonly said that the French pronounce all the syllables of a word with an equal stress of voice, but that they seem to an English ear to accentuate the last, because in our language the universal tendency is to throw the accent toward the beginning of the word. Accordingly, the principal accent has been placed on the last syllable of French names: at the same time it has been thought proper to mark the others with secondary accents, in order to prevent them from being pronounced too slightly or indistinctly, as is usually the case with unaccented syllables in English. The pronunciation of Orléans, for example, has been thus given — or'la'n.'
PRONUNCIATION OF MODERN

OBSERVATIONS.

I. I, in French and some other languages, often has a sound that is sometimes said to be between our ee and short i. It is, however, properly the pure sound of e as in me or ee as in see, pronounced short. This sound is represented by i.

II. It may be observed that a, as in the English word day, when uttered fully and distinctly, is a true diphthong, consisting of a sound nearly like that of e in there or met (but less open), prefixed to (or combined with) that of short i. In pronouncing foreign names, a (used to represent long e in German, Italian, &c.) should never have this diphthongal sound; in other words, the terminal element, resembling short i, should be carefully excluded.

III. In marking the pronunciation of foreign names, except where a full accent falls upon the vowel, we have usually preferred to use e, (or â), and o, rather than a, â, ô, as the speaker would be in danger of prolonging the sounds of the latter too much.

IV. E (not marked with an accent) in French is usually silent; and it is occasionally so in Danish and German.

V. A double letter, in foreign words, is generally to be sounded more distinctly and fully than a single letter of the same kind. This remark applies to nearly all the double vowels in foreign languages (except aa in Danish and Norwegian, already explained under the diphthongs, see 7, p. 912; ee and oo in Dutch and German, ii and au in Danish and Norwegian, being simply equivalent to the single vowel prolonged. So, except in Hungarian, has the sound of sharp s, as in our words so, house, &c. (See 23.)

VI. It will be observed that in the following vocabularies, o followed by a single consonant is pronounced short o, as in folly, this being perhaps the nearest English approach to the true sound; yet, properly speaking, the sound approaches that of o in not, and is, in fact, intermediate between o in not and o in note. This at least is true of the French, German, and Italian. The reader should be particularly on his guard, in such cases, not to give the o a flat sound, as is too often done, so that not is pronounced almost as if it were written nät. This, in speaking English is, a very bad fault, but is still more objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

VII. In respelling for pronunciation, marks on the vowels have generally been dispensed with, when the sounds of the letters could not easily be mistaken. Thus, for example, châtpée gives the pronunciation of the Italian name Giuseppe no less perfectly, and more simply, than chattpâ; for the same reason far-sîs-tân’, as the pronunciation of Farsîstan, is preferable to farsîs-tân’. In all cases, however, where it was thought that the omission of the diacritical sign might give rise to doubt or error, such sign has been added, inasmuch as practical utility has been deemed to be far more important than the mere show of consistency.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS EMPLOYED IN THE VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

| Ar. | Arabic. |
| Dan. | Danish. |
| Flem. | Flemish. |
| Fr. | French. |
| Ger. | German. |
| Hung. | Hungarian. |
| Norw. | Norwegian. |
| Turk. | Turkish. |

| PORT. | Portuguese. |

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the pre-
cases the English scholar will, of course, pronounce it like
short o, as in folly, this being perhaps the nearest English
approximation to the true sound; yet, properly speaking,
the sound approaches that of o in not, and is, in fact,
intermediate between o in not and o in note. This at least
is true of the French, German, and Italian. The reader
should be particularly on his guard, in such cases, not to
give the o a flat sound, as is too often done, so that not
is pronounced almost as if it were written nät. This,
in speaking English, is a very bad fault, but is still more
objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

VI. It will be observed that in the following vocabularies,
o followed by a single consonant is pronounced short
o, as in folly, this being perhaps the nearest English
approximation to the true sound; yet, properly speaking,
the sound approaches that of o in not, and is, in fact,
intermediate between o in not and o in note. This at least
is true of the French, German, and Italian. The reader
should be particularly on his guard, in such cases, not to
give the o a flat sound, as is too often done, so that not
is pronounced almost as if it were written nät. This,
in speaking English, is a very bad fault, but is still more
objectionable in pronouncing foreign words.

VII. In respelling for pronunciation, marks on the vowels
have generally been dispensed with, when the sounds
of the letters could not easily be mistaken. Thus, for
example, chattpée gives the pronunciation of the Italian
name Giuseppe no less perfectly, and more simply, than
chattpâ; for the same reason far-sîs-tân’, as the pronuncia-
tion of Farsîstan, is preferable to farsîs-tân’. In all
cases, however, where it was thought that the omission
of the diacritical sign might give rise to doubt or error,
such sign has been added, inasmuch as practical utility has
been deemed to be far more important than the mere show
of consistency.

* These figures refer to the Elements of Pronunciation given above.
1. Every letter or combination of letters occurring in the pronunciation of a word or name, is to be pronounced with its proper English sound; e.g., ch is to be sounded as in chill, g as in get, &c. From not attending to this simple and obvious rule, many persons fail to pronounce names correctly, even while they have the pronunciation clearly and accurately marked before their eyes.

2. In the pronunciation of foreign names, particular care should be taken not to allow å to fall into the third or broad sound of this vowel—an error to which American and English speakers are very prone; it would be far better, generally speaking, to pronounce it like a in fat. It has already been observed, however, that a before n nasal in French is broad, almost like o in not.

3. In pronouncing French words containing en nasal, the speaker should be careful not to give it its short sound, since this is not only incorrect, but is liable to confound the word with others entirely different in spelling and signification. By this faulty pronunciation, bon (good) is sounded like ban (ban or exile); ben should be pronounced bôñ—or bong. For the same reasons, eu, in names not Anglicized, should have its distinct sound, like our u in fur, and not be confounded with the French eu or u.

There is no sufficient reason why the French names Drouz (druth) and Drous (droo), Leure (lur) and Lure (lur), should not be distinguished from each other in pronunciation, as well as our words gramm and groom, cur and cure.

4. In the pronunciation of foreign names, the speaker should be careful to pronounce all vowels, whether in an accented or unaccented syllable, distinctly, if they are not expressly marked as obscure.

5. When h (not small capital) occurs at the end of a syllable in the pronunciation of a name, it is not generally to be sounded. It is often used, for example, after u (representing the sound of the French eu), that the learner may not give this vowel the sound of u in cube or rule, as otherwise he would be apt to do.

It may be remarked, however, that, in a very few instances, å, at the end of Persian or Arabic names, is distinctly pronounced in those languages, and has therefore been repeated in the pronunciation; e.g., Nadir shaã, ni/ðjɾ shãh.

6. It is to be observed that the number of syllables in the names of the two following Vocabularies is to be determined by the number of accents or hyphens, or of both together; thus dnyêś/tër, the Russian pronunciation of Duister, must be pronounced, not dui-êš/ter, but dnyêš/tër, the ny being employed to indicate the sound of the Spanish ñ, that is, the sound of ni in minion.

7. The abbreviation Syn. (Synonym, or synonyms with) indicates that the name to which it is affixed is either simply another spelling of the name referred to, or that it designates the same person or place.
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.
T. Tabareych, or Tabariah (tabar'-yech', -yoot').
Tabasco (ti-basz'ko).
Tabrez, or Tabaz (ti-brez'); sometimes written Tabu'ts.
Tacame (ti-kam'; sometimes written Takatze and Tacatz).
Tafiti-lef', or Tafti-lef'.
Tag'gan-rog', or Tag'gan-rok'.
Taglamento (tag-lam'-ento).
Tahil-nume (tay-nil'noo-se-no).
Tahig (Sp. Taio, ti-oo'; Port. Teio, ta-in').
Tahini (tay-ni'; formerly written Ottoman).
Ta'iwai (ti-waw') Syn. Formosa.
Ta'i-Lu. Formerly written Othnail.
Tawit' (ti-waw'). Syn. Formosa.
Tawit' (ti-wit'). Syn. Formosa.
Tabi (tay-bi'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk').Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk').Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk').Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk').Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk').Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk').Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
Tabuk (tay-buk'). Syn. Tabuk.
MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

X.

Xagan (sükü-giüü) Xalapa, or Jalapa (na-li-pa) Xalisco, or Jalisco (nä-lees-kö) or nää-is-ko) Xauxa, or Jauja (how’ni) Xemiu (zeen’ni-) Xemiu (nä-mee’l) Syn. Ge-Xeres (Sp. pron. nää-röö’; Port. pron. shär-röö’ or shür-röö’) Xeres, or Jeros, de la Fron-tena (nä-röö’ då lä Sh front-te’ni) Xicooco (ze-co-köo) Syn. Si-kokä Ximo (see’mo) Xingu, or Chinghu (shèn-goo) Xixnon, or Gijon (te-nöö’ni) Xixona (te-to-näi) Syn. Jijona Xoa (shor’ä) Syn. Shoo Xochimilco, or Jochemilco (no-che-mee’kö) Xorului (no-roo’yo) Syn. Jorullo.

Y.

Y (1); sometimes improperly pronounced and written, in English, Wyé.

Yalk, or Jalk, (yö’lik) Yakkohtsk (yöo-kootsk); witten also Yakoutsk, Yako-tsk, and Jakutsk. Yakobusha, or Yalabusha (yöo-loo’boosh‘a) Yang-teeceo, or -tecoo (yang’chee-oó) Yang-tse-kiang (yang’tse-ke-ang’); called also, Kiang-Ku (ke-an-g’kyyoo) Yanina, or Janina (yöo-ne-nil) Yarkhün’; also written Yarkand. Yaroslaw, or Jaroslav (yöo-ro-slëv’); written also Yaro-slaf, Yaroslavli, and Jaro-Ya-zoo’ [slav.] Yedio, or Jeddo (yed’do) Yekaterinoslav (yöo-kä-të-nee-no-slëv’), or Yekaterino-slaf. Syn. Ekaterinoslav. Yekaterinburg (yöo-kä-të-ri-bor’u); Yekaterinograd (yöo-kä-të-ri-no-gräd’) Yelatma (yöo-lat’mä). Syn. Elatma. Yelizavetgrad (yöo-le-zi-vet-gräd’). Syn. Elizabetgrad. Yen’en (këf’ëk) Yenikale, or Jenicale (yöo-e-sëk) or (en-e-ëk’), or Eniseli (en-e-ë-sëk’). Yeovil (yo’viil) Yerba Buena (yöo-rë-bë buë-nil) Yesso, or Jesse (yes’so); also written Iseo. Yetholm (yëth’ëüm) Yezl (yëzil) Yonne (yon) Youghal (yöo-’gal or yöo’-gæl) Youghlogheny (yöo-hë-gë-nil) Ypres (ee’pë-rë) (Flemish Ypern, ë-përn) Ypp’si-lën’të. Ysé, or Issel (ës’el) Yy’ve-col’nd (or yëo’kë-tënd’) Yupara (yöo-pör’ä). Syn. Yaprëk Yverdu (ë-vër’du) Yvetot (ë-vët’oh)

Z.



940 MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.
PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY
OF
COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,
WITH
THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICK-NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

Aaron (ârôn). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Ahâ-di-el. [Heb.] The servant of God.
Abâel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
Ab-ba-thar. [Heb.] Father of plenty.
Ab-bêl. [Heb.] Father of strength.
Ab-bezer. [Heb.] Father of help.
Ab-jah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.
Ab-néer. [Heb.] Father of light.
Ab-brah-am. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. — Dim. Abe (âb).
Ab-sûm-lom. [Heb.] Father of peace.
A-dil-el. [Heb.] The ornament of God.
A-din. [Heb.] Tender; delicate; soft.
A-dônî. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, i.e. noble hero.
A-dô-nîm. [Heb.] Lord of height.
A-fân. Variously explained as a bound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of Hilary, or of Station.
A-râch. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.
A-fêrt. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
A-flat-on. [Celt.] Mountainous land; the ancient name of England.
A-lâ-vah. [Heb.] Whiskers.
A-lân. [Heb.] Inquity.
A-lâm. [Heb.] The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lion. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lôme. [O. H. Ger.] Elif in council; i.e., good counsellor.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lôme. [O. H. Ger.] Elif in council; i.e., good counsellor.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lôme. [O. H. Ger.] Elif in council; i.e., good counsellor.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
A-loâ-ner. [Fr.] With whiskers.
A-lân. The same as ALAN. See ALAN.
A-lân. [Heb.] Hidden.
A-lâm. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
A-lophûso. [O. H. Ger.]}
COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Conrad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolve.
Constantine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Corneille (or cor-neel'yuas). [Lat.] (Uncertain.) — Fem. Corne-nil'a (or ne-nil'ya).
Crispus. [Lat.] Having curly hair.
Crispisus. [Lat.]
Cyprian. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Cyri'l. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cyrus. [Per.] The sun.

D.

Dän. [Heb.] A judge.
Dandr-el (or dan'rel). [Heb.] A divine judge. — Dim. Dandrer.
Daurus. [Per.] Preserver.
Dön'nis. [Gr.] Belonging to Geros.
Derrick. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of Theodoric. See THEODORIC.
Doric. [Lat.] The right hand; fortunate.
Dö'nös'tus (or dö'nöz'tus) [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine.
Dun'alld. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Duy'an (dök'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

El'ven. [Heb.] A stone.
El'ven'ser. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Edgar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Egbert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness, famous with the sword.
Eli'bert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
El'èshá. [Heb.] Whom God is a help.
El'hah. [Heb.] Who to whom is a help.
El'ishu. [Heb.] God is the Lord.
El'jah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
El'pha-lélt. [Heb.] God of salvation.
El'rhá. [Heb.] My soul is God.
El'rur. [Heb.] God is my rock.
El'li's. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
El'mer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. — A contraction of ETHELMER.
El'ná-than. [Heb.] God gave.
Em'mán-uel. [Heb.] God with us.
Em'méry. [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Em'nóry. [A.-S.]
En'éas. [Gr.] Praised; commended.
Enoch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Enos. [Heb.] Man.
Ephra-im. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
E-rás'mus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
E-rástus. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable.
Erv'i-go. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.
Esau. [Heb.] Covered with hair.
Estå. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Et'egen, or Et'égenet. [Gr.] Well-born; noble. — Fem. Ba-egen'é.
Et'ébi-us. [Gr.] Pious; godly.
Ett'sage. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Ev'an. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. See JOHN.
Ev'erard. [O. H. Ger.] Strong as a wild boar.
Ezr'a. [Heb.] Help.

F.

Fél'ix. [Lat.] Happy; prosperous. — Fem. Fe-lé'l-a (fe-fél'-a).

Fér'di-nand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fer'nán'do. [O. H. Ger.] The same as FERNAND.
Félix. [Lat.] Joyful; glad.
Frank. [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.
Frankl'in. [Mod.]
Fréd'er-ic. [O. H. Ger.] Abounding in peace; or Fréd'er-ick. peaceful ruler. — Dim. Fred, Fréd'ry.
Fric'h-l. [O. H. Ger.] Strong with the spear.
G.

Gér'rus (or gér'yuas). [Lat.] Rejoiced.
Ga-'mál-il. [Lat.] Recompense of God.
Gar'net. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
Gé-yman. [O. H. Ger.]
Gér-rán. [Lat.] German.
Geó-frey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GEOFFREY.
Geral'd, s. [O. H. Ger.] Strong.
Gérard. [O. H. Ger.]
Gér'shom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gér'shon. [Heb.] A scribe; seer.
Giv'en. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Gó'dfrid. [O. H. Ger.] Fions; virtuous.
Gó'dfréy. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Gré's-ry'o. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Gri'ffith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gus'tá'vyus. [SW.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

Hán'ni-bal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Hær'old. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Hé'man. [Heb.] Faithful.
Her'øy-leg. [Gr.] Lordly fame.
Hér'man. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
Hér'øy-leth. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hú'li-el. [Heb.] Praise.
Hú'ram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Hú'ner. [Gr.] A pledge; security.
Hú'ru-go. [Gr.] Same as IGNOTIO. — Fem. Hú'ru-gót'i. — [Gr. (Uncertain.)]
Hú's el. [Heb.] Salvation.
How'ell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hú'bert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hú'gh. [ał.] (D.) Mind; spirit; soul.

I.

Ich'án-bod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ig'ni'tus (or igni'tu-s). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Im'mán-uel. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
In'cérase. [Eng.] Increase of faith.
In'teum. [Teut.] Raven.
I'sá-go. [Gr.] The same as IGNOTIO. — [Gr.]
I'sh. [Heb.] Watchful.
I'shá'rah (or isá'rah). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
I's'rá-el. [Heb.] A soldier of God.
I'sh'ti-el. [Heb.] God is with me.
I'yán. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russ. form.]
I'vó-ry. [Eng.]

J.

Jách'es. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
J'é-co'b. [Heb.] A supplanter. — Dim. Jake. See JAMES.
J'é-rus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
Já'mes. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. Jém, Jim, Jim'y; Jim'ny. — Fem. Já'mù-que, Já'mes-yón.
Já'pheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.

ä, æ, è, &c., long; å, ë, &c., short; cäre, fär, åsk, gll, what; ère, vgl, tèrm; piqué, firm; són, or, do, wofl.
food, foöt; ārn, ruđa; puyl; cell, chaise, call, echo; ĝem, ĝet; ag; exist, ligger; link; this
II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.

Åb't-gail (Åb't-göl). [Heb.] My father’s joy. — Dim. Åb-by.

Åch’sá. [Heb.] Anklet.

A’dá. [O. H. Ger.] The same as EDITH.

Ad-a-fine. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINA.

Ad’e-há. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINA.

A-d‘fí-lá. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINA.

A-d‘e-fínna. [O. H. Ger.] A variation of ADELIA.

A-d‘e-fínna. [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess.


A-gén. [Gr.] Good; kind.

A-gén. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.

Al-bí-tá. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.


A-lvψ-téh. [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.

A-lvψ-ex-an-drí-ná. [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.

Alvψ-í-cé. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ADELINA.


Åm‘a-bél. [Lat.] Lovable.

A-mán-ná-dá. [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.

A-mán-ná. [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic. — See EMELINE.

A-nú-thú. [Lat.] Beloved.

An-gelí-tá. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.

An-ná. [Heb.] Grace; the same as HANNAH.

An-né-té. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]


An-tó-no-ná. [Lat.] Inestimable.


År‘a-tá. [Gr.] A corruption of ARIADNE.

År-gú-tá. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.

År-re-lí-t’é (aw-re-lí-t’é). [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.

År-rú-tá. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

A-zú-bah. [Heb.] Deserted.

B.


Bé’a-trí-ce. [Lat.] Making happy.

Bé-lí-tá. [O. H. Ger.] Beauty; goodness.

Bé-lí-tá. [Uncertain.]

B. S.

Stú-mí-lon. [Heb.] Shady.

Sám’són. [Heb.] Splendid sun; i.e., great joy and felicity.


Sóli. [Heb.] Asked for.

Só’há. [Heb.] Eminent.


Sa-re-nó. [Lat.] Calm; peaceful.

Sa-re-nú-nus. [Lat.] Appointed.

Sá-hás-tán. [Heb.] Bejolging in the way.

Sá-tús. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.

Sá-tús. [Lat.] A conquest of SYLVIANUS.


Sá-m‘ón. [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance. — Dim. Sá-m‘ón.

Sá-m‘ón. [Heb.] Peaceable. — Dim. Sá-m‘óm.


Súl-ví-an. [Heb.] The same as SYLVIANUS.

Súl-ví-anus. [Heb.] The same as SYLVIANUS.

Súl-ví-stér. The same as SYLVESTER.

T.

Thá’dé-us. [Syr.] The wise. — [the people].


Th’é-o-báld. [Gr.] The gift of God.

Th’é-o-báld. [A. S.] Powerful among the people.

Th’é-o-báld. [Heb.] A lover of God.

Th’é-ro-n. [Gr.] A hunter.

CHRISTIAN NAMES.


Thú-m‘as. [Heb.] Thú-m‘as. [Gen.]


Thú-m‘as. [Gr.] The contracction of THEOBALD.

U.


U-rí-ba-n. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.

U-rí-thú. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.

U-rí-an. [Dan.] A husbandman.

U-rí-án. [Heb.] Light of God.

V.

Vál-bri-tén. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.


Ví-cór. [Lat.] Conquering.

Vív-tán. [Lat.] Lively.

W.


Wíll. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution: defense; protector. — Dim. Wíll, Wíllý, and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Bilý; Fem. Wíll, Wílli-yún.


Z.

Zá-hé-di-al. [Heb.] Gift of God.

Zá-cé-chus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.


Zá-dok. [Heb.] Just.

Zá-thú-tán. [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.

Zé-bít-ná. [Heb.] Bought.

Zé-chá-rí-thú. [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.


Zéph’án-thú. [Heb.] Kid of the Lord.
QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS, FROM THE GREEK, THE LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, IN PERIODICALS, AND IN CONVERSATION, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM G. WEBSTER.

NOTE. — L. Latin; F. French; I. Italian; S. Spanish; G. Greek.

Abbas. [Fr.] Down; at the foot; upon the ground; — bon chat, bon rat, to a good cat a good rat; set a thief to catch a thief; — bon marché, cheap; at a bargain; — bras ouverts, with open arms; — chaque saint sa chandelle, to each saint his own candle, on horn back; — complé, on account; — coup sûr, with certainty; surely; — couvert, under cover; — discrétion, at discretion; — fin de, to the end that; — grandeur, to the left; — grands frais, at great expense; — l'habitation, at random; — la bonne heure, in good time; very well; excellent; — l'habri, under shelter; — la compagnie, in the country; — la Française, after the French mode; — la Grecque, after the Greek fashion; — l'Américaine, after the American fashion; — la mode, in fashion; — l'Anglaise, after the English fashion; — la Par- risienne, after the Parisian fashion; — pêche, unseasonably; — levant, to the east; — l'extrémité, at the point of death; — without resource; — l'improviste, unawares; on a sudden; — l'Italienne, in the Italian mode; — l'ornement, to the utmost; — ma puissance, to my power; — merci, to a wonder; — moi, by myself; — niandre, worth painting; — porte de ven, out of sight; — pied, on foot; — plomb, perpendicularly; — propo, to the point; — propo de ho- tes, apropos to boots; without reason; — propo de rien, apropro to nothing; not pertinently; — fort et à travers, at cross-purposes; — toute force, with all one's force; — tout outrage, to the utmost.

A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to foot; — cruce salutis, salvation from the cross; — data, from date; — Deo et rege, from God and the king; — de, from that day on; — fortiori, with stronger reason; — maximis ad minima, from the greatest to the least; — mensis et thor, from bed and board; — parte ante, from the part gone before; — past; — poss ad esse, from possibility to reality; — pos- teriori, from the effect to the cause; — priori, from the cause to the effect; — tener is annis, from tender years; — verbis ad verba, from words to words; — vincula matrimoni, from the tile of marriage.

A prima vista. [It.] At first sight.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — hoc et ab hae, from this and that; confusedly; — inconvenientes, from the inconvenience; — inconstantibus, from the cradle; — inest, from the beginning; — infra, from within; — origine, from the origin or beginning; — ovo usque ad main, from the egg to the apples; — from beginning to end; — uno diece onere, from one learn all; — from a single instance infer the whole; — urbe condita, from the founding of the city (Rome).

Abesse d'esprit. [Fr.] Absence of mind.

Absente rea. [L.] The defendant being absent.

Abit invicto. [L.] Let there be no ill will.


Abus non boni usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.

Accedas ad curiam. [L.] You may come into court; a writ at common law, in English practice.

Accessit. [L.] He came near; — applied to a testimonial for one second in merit.

Acerrima proximorum odio. [Lat.] The hatred of the nearest relatives is most intense.

Acetera canda. [Sp.] He blusters into the right.

Actum est de republica. [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.

Ad arbitrium. [L.] At pleasure; — astra, to the stars, or to the exalted state; — astra per aspera, to the stars through difficulties; — calendae gravis, at the Greek Calends; — c.e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends; — captandum est in gravis, to catch the rabble; — censum (sc. gradum), to the same degree; — extremum, to the extreme; — finem, to the end; — gustum, to one's taste; — hominem, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — infinitum, to infinity; — inquirendum, for inquiry; — interin, in the mean while; — intercedendum, for destruction; — ibitum, at pleasure; — medium, after the manner of; — nauseam, to disgust; — patres, to his fathers; that is, dead; — referendum, to be further considered; — rem, to the point; — sesquem, to the nail, or touch of the nail; exactly; — neces; utrumque paratus, prepared for either event; — valorem, according to the value.

Adscriptus galeae. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Agressit medendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.

[md.

Aequum servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.


Agnus animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with eq- uanimity.

Aequus prope. [Fr.] A love affair; — d'honneur, an affair of honor; — de cœur, an affair of the heart.

Affirmatis. [L.] In the affirmative.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

Aile flammarum. [L.] To feed the flame.

Aila tentanda via est. [L.] Another method must be tried.

Alii apparent, sui professus. [L.] Lavish of his own property while meeting that of others.

Aliquando bonus dormitator Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes naps.

[modo.

Alis solat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — Allégro. [Fr.] Sprightliness.

Alllez vous en. [Fr.] Away with you.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.


Al pis. [It.] At most.

Aliter ego. [L.] Another self; — idem, another precisely.

Amantum unum. [L.] Lovers' quarrels.

Amicis honorabilis. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; repara-

Amicus curiae. [L.] A friend of the court; — humani generis, a friend of the human race; — Plato, amicus Sociae, sed magis amicus veritas, Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend; — usque ad aera, a friend even to the altar.

Amor patriae. [L.] Love of country.

Amour faut hommage, mais argent fait tout. [Fr.] Love is polent, but money is omnipotent.

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.

Ancien régime. [Fr.] Ancient order of things.

Anglic. [L.] According to the English manner.

(940)
Anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake in the grass.

Animal implanum brutum. [L.] A biped animal without feathers; that is, man.


Animo et fide. [L.] By or with courage and faith; — non ano et fide, by or without courage and faith.


Anno gàitas sae. [L.] In the year of his or her age; — Christ, in the year of Christ; — Dominì, in the year of our Lord; — in the year of the world; — ēris conditae, in the year the city (Rome) was built.


Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — inaequ, before light; — infidelis, before noon.


Appetitus rationi pareat. [L.] Let appetite yield to reason.

Appar. [Fr.] Appearance.

Appust. [Fr.] Point of support.

Arbor fr notationis. [L.] Brand; spirit; alcohol.


Ardor. [Fr.] heat.

Ardor vobiscum. [L.] May there be a spirit of love and peace.

Ars est celare artis. [L.] True art is to conceal art.

Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, but life is short.

Astra coæsa. Nomen numem. [L.] The stars my camp, the battle my light.

At spes non fructa. [L.] But hope is not broken.

Ad bonum droiti. [Fr.] To the just right; — bout de son Latin, at the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge; — occasio, an opportunity; — despero, I despair; — pilius, more well instructed; expert; — piliis, at the worst; — revoir, adieu until we meet again.

Aude sapiere. [L.] Dare to be wise.

Audit alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.

Auris popularis. [L.] The gate of popular favor.

Aurea medicioritis. [L.] The golden mean; neither wealth nor poverty.


Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.

Autant d'hommes, autant d'iris. [Fr.] So many men, so many irises.

Aut Caesar salus, aut liberi. [L.] Either Caesar or nobody.

Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit. [L.] The man is either mad, or else he is making verses.

Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.

Aurea cornua. [Fr.] To aureate.

Acceletum ab alto. [L.] Help from on high.

Avant propos. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.

B.

Banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.

Bas bleue. [Fr.] A blue-stocking.

Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beau gosier. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit; — yeux, Handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.

Bel esprìt. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.

Bella! horrida bella! [L.] Wars! horrid wars!


Benignus munus. [L.] By the favor of Providence.

Bon tréteau. [Fr.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noire. [Fr.] A black beast of burden.

Bienséance. [Fr.] Civility; decorum.

Billet d'amour. [Fr.] A love-letter.

Billet doux. [Fr.] A love-letter.

Bis dat qui citat dat. [L.] He who gives promptly gives twice as much. [allowed in war]

Bis pescare in bello non facit. [L.] To plunder twice is not twice.

Bis puero, senex. [L.] Old men are twice boys.

Bist de consul. [L.] He conquers a second time, who controls himself in victory.

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Bizarro. [L.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon amî. [Fr.] Good friend; — gré mal gré, willing or unwilling; — jour good day; — soir, good evening; — Bonhomic. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity; — evening.

Bonne foi. [Fr.] Good faith.

Bouleversem. [Fr.] Overturning; subversion.

Boutez en avant. [Fr.] Push forward.

Brachium secundum aut civis. [L.] The secular or civil breast.

Brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.


Brevis esse laboros, obscurus fio. [L.] In endeavoring to be concise, I become obscure.


C.

Cacothèses. [L.] An evil habit; — legumini, a rage for speaking; — scribendi, an itch for scribbling.

Caca est ivi. [L.] Caca is in this.

Catera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.

Caterius parvis. [L.] Other things being equal.

Campus Martius. [L.] A place of military exercise.


Capitâ ad respondendum. [L.] You may take to answer; — a writ for taking and the defendant to answer the plaintiff to the action.

Capitâ ad satisfacendum. [L.] You may take to satisfy; — a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.

Capitulum. [L.] Head; section.


Caput mortuam. [L.] The worthless remains.

Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; — et colligere, to collect together.

Catus tussis virtus. [L.] Virtue the safest defense.

Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war; — conscientia, a case of conscience; — fadis, the end of the league.

Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Causa sine quâ non. [L.] A condition which is indispensable; [the buyer becomes.

Cæsaris. [L.] Let the doer beware; — emptor, let the vendor take.

Cæsaris arma tages. [L.] Let arms yield to the crown.

Cœle Deo. [L.] Submit to Providence.

Cœlestes. [Fr.] The stars.

Cœleste. [L.] The world is full of Cœleste.

Cœlestis qui primier non jusse. [Fr.] It is the first step which is difficult.

Cœlum pete nemem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.

Cœlis civitatis, caesus effectus. [L.] The effect ceases with the cause.

Cœlum. [Fr.] Thing.

Cœlum est ante illum. [Fr.] That is quite a different

Cœlum à son gout. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.


Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off; — bras, a military cocked.


Chapeau d'orge. [L.] A mastodon.

Châtelaine. [Fr.] A dear friend; — a mistress.

Cher sauf, sàà. [Fr.] Whatever will be, will be.

Chef d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; one

Chi fatale. [It.] Silence is confession. [triumphs.

Chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A chronicle of vices and

Civilisation. [L.] Circumlocution.

Cité matronam, citi patrium. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rot.

Civilitas successor barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism; — motto of Minnesota when a territory.


Cohabere quid argum [L.] Being a bachelor, what shall I do?

Cohabere, non commun, mutans, qui trans mare current. [L.] They change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.

Cosa Domini. [L.] The Lord's Supper.

Cogni, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.

Comitiss inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.

Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.


Commission. [L.] A commission given by a common consent.

Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A traveling companion.

Compagner lites. [L.] To settle disputes.

Compos sacra. [Fr.] Sacred music.

Compte rendu. [Fr.] Account rendered; report.

Com amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.

Con dede aedem. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.

Concordia dis/i. [L.] Discordant harmony.

Congé d'éire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.
**Conjunctus virtus.** [L.] With united powers.

**Conquisitum in pace.** [L.] May he rest in peace.

**Consili et ducuntur.** [L.] A council of war.

**Consensus facti legem.** [L.] Consensus makes the law.

**Consili et animis.** [L.] By wisdom and courage; et prudenter, by counsel and prudence.

**Constantia et virtus.** [L.] By constancy and virtue.

**Contrabonos mores.** [L.] Against good manners.

**Copia verborum.** [L.] Copiousness of words; hence, fluency of speech.

**Cum nobis.** [L.] Before us; — non justice, before one who is not the proper judge.

**Cordon sanitaire.** [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.

**Cosmopolite, le.** [Fr.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself; — diplomatique, a diplomatic body.

**Corpus delicti.** [L.] The substance, or foundation of the offense.

**Corpus dei.** [L.] One heart, one way.

**Couleur de rose.** [Fr.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.

**Coup d'essai.** [Fr.] A first essay; attempt; — d'état, a stroke of policy in power; de grace, a finicking stroke; — de main, a sudden enterprise or effort; — de main, a master-stroke; — de pied, a kick; — de soleil, a stroke of the sun.

**Courage sans peur.** [Fr.] Courage without fear.

**Côtes qu'il côte.** [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.

**Credat Judex Apella!** [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it.

**Credo et Sanus.** [Lat.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.

**Credo quia impossibile est.** [L.] I believe because it is impossible.

**Crescere, et multiplicari.** [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply; — the motto of Maryland.

**Cresci endus.** [L.] It increases by going; — sub pondera virtus, virtue increases under a weight or burden.

**Crisium falsus.** [L.] Falsehood; perjury; — lex majestatis, dignity of the law.

**Cruce cristicorum.** [L.] The puzzle of critics; — mathematicorum, the puzzle of mathematicians.

**Cui bono?** [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but eruditely.

**Cum granis alis.** [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance; — privilegio, with privilege.

**Curiosus felicissim.** [L.] A felicitous fact.

**Currente carmen.** [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

**Custos morum.** [L.] The guardian of morality; — roturorum, keeper of the rolls.

**D.**

**D'accord.** [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.

**Da leccheni mollis.** [L.] Give your letters.

**Dai segno.** [L.] Repeat from the sign.

**Dames de la halle.** [Fr.] Market women.

**Damezquod non intelligent.** [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.

**Dannum abeque injuria.** [L.] A loss without an injury.

**Dare pondus fumo.** [L.] To give weight to smoke.

**Data sunt sacra.** [L.] Following revealed destiny.

**Dale drienem Beliaros.** [L.] Give a penny to Beliarus.

**Davus sum, non Æolus.** [L.] I am Davus, not Æolus; — a simple servant, not a conjurer.

**De bonis non.** [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on; — die in diem, from day to day; — facio, from the fact; — really; — gustibus non est disputandum, there is no disputing about tastes; — iure, from the law; by right; — mortuis nil nisi bonum, say nothing but good of the dead; — nihil aliud fit, of nothing is made; — neve, anew; — profusio, out of the depths.

**De bonne grére,** [Fr.] Willingly; — mal en pés, from bad to worse; — trop, too much, or too many; not wanted.

**Decepción.** [L.] An illusion of the sight.

**Decies repetita placitum.** [L.] Though ten times repeated, it will please.

**Decipionem specie recti.** [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of correctness.

**Dehors.** [Fr.] Without; — out of; foreign; irrefrangible.

**Dei gratia.** [L.] By the grace of God.

**Dejeuner à la fourchette.** [Fr.] A meat breakfast.

**Deliberar locos saniores.** [L.] As rottenness must be destroyed.

**Demi-jour.** [Fr.] Partial light.

**Demi-monde.** [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoné, women.

**Deo datus.** [L.] Give to God; — duc, God being my leader; — divoce, with God's favor; — graietas, thanks to God; — iucunte, with God's help; — non fortuné, from God, not fortune; — valeste, God willing.

**Dernier ressort.** [Fr.] Last resource.

**Desiderata curiosa.** [L.] Things to be desired and that are curious.

**Deo in res.** [L.] To jest at the proper time.

**Desorientés.** [Fr.] Having lost one's bearings; confused.

**Desvantcatera.** [L.] The remainder is wanting.

**Detur dignit.** [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.

**Deus nobiscum.** [L.] God be with you.

**Dias funestos.** [L.] A lucky day; — infactus, an unlucky day; — ira, day of wrath; — non, a day on which judges do not sit.

**Dieu fondateur.** [Fr.] God defends the right; — et mon droit, God and my right.

**Dignus vindice nodus.** [L.] A knot worthy to be loosed by such hands.

**Di in gratio.** [It.] By degrees.

**Divi majorum gentium.** [L.] The [twelve] superior gods; — penates, household gods.

**Dis alteris usum.** [L.] To the gods it has seemed otherwise.

**Divinitus.** [L.] An object or god; — the motto of Maine.

**Di solito.** [It.] By steps or leaps.

**Disjecta membra.** [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.

**Distinguis.** [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.

**Distrait.** [Fr.] Absent-minded; — he is with his legs against the wall.

**Divido et impera.** [L.] Divide and rule.

**Docendo dicimus.** [L.] We learn by teaching.

**Dole.** [It.] Soft; — used in music; — far niente, sweet doing-nothing; — sweet idleness.

**Doli capaz.** [L.] Capable of mischief; — incapaz, incapable of mischief or criminal intention.

**Dominus xubans.** [L.] The Lord be with you.

**Domus et placens.** [L.] A house and a pleasant wife.

**Double entente.** [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.

**Douceur.** [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.

**Doue yeux.** [Fr.] Soft glances.

**Droits de pays.** [L.] Rights of people; — the characters represented in a Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations; — et avant, right and forward; — et loyal, upright and loyal.

**Duit amor patriae.** [L.] The love of country guides.

**Diu fort as insurgens.** [Fr.] While running, or pursuing his prey.

**Dus "Domum"?** [L.] Sweet "home!" — or "Homeward;" — from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.

**Dulce est desiderare 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 honorable to die for one's country.

**Duo spiro, spero.** [L.] While I breathe, I hope; — tacent, clamant, while they are silent, they cry out; — vivimus, we live, while we live, let us live.

**Durans beneplacito.** [L.] During good pleasure; — ostia, during life.

**E.**

**Eau de vie.** [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.

**Ecoe homo.** [L.] Behold the man; — applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by the priests, and wearing the crown of thorns; — signum, behold the sign.

**E contrario.** [L.] On the contrary; — pluribus unum, one out of many; one composed of many; — the motto of the United States; — se aul, according to the exigency; — vestigio, instantly.


**Égalité.** [Fr.] Equality.

**Écrémolent.** [Fr.] Beatification; confusion.

**Égo et rex meus.** [L.] I and my king; — guided by.

**Eius, fugaces labantur anni.** [L.] Alas, the fleeting years.

**Éloge.** [Fr.] A funeral oration.

**Émeuté.** [Fr.] Enraged.

**Empressément.** [Fr.] Ardor; zeal.

**En ami.** [Fr.] As a friend; — arrière, in the rear; — avant; forward; — badinant, in jest; — desshabillé, in undress; — édit, edition; — famille, family; — héréditaire, by descent; — flûte, armed with guns on the upper deck only; — foule, in a crowd; — grand, of full size; — grande tenue, in full dress; — passant, in passing; by the way; — pleur, in behalf of; — requiem, according to rules; — revanche, in return; — route, on the way; — suite, in company; — suivant la vérité, in following the truth; — vêtu, in truth; — verité.

**Enfants de familles.** [Fr.] Children of the family; — perdus, lost children; a forlorn hope.

**Enfant gâté.** [Fr.] A spoiled child; — tronqué, a foundling.

**Épée petit placidum sol libertate quietem.** [L.] With the named shield, or a quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.

**Eos racionis.** [L.] An orientation of reason.

**Eugène coriolais.** [Fr.] Evidence of a good will, exchanged by the chief person of two states.
Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Half drunk; — nous, between ourselves; — sol, a suite of apartments between the basement and second story.
Eto nomine. [L.] By that name.
Erripit caco fulmen, sceptro tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolts from heaven, and the sceptre from the hand of the wicked ruler.
Errare est humanum. [L.] To err is human.
Espérance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.
Esprit légerie. [Fr.] Sportive tricks.
Esprit corp. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body; — des lois, spirit of the laws; — follet, a ghost; — specter; — fort, a freethinker.
Eet, queun. To be rather than to seem.
Est magis in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Est perpetuum. [L.] Let it be perpetual.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit. — id genus operis, of the same genre; — spectre de sommeilus, and so of the like; — in toto, in plenitude; and thus also, Brutes!
Eureka (ευρέκα, hū-ēkā). [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ex abrupto. Abruptly; — abundantissimus, out of the abundance; — aquae et bono, agreeably to what is good and right; — animo, heartily; — auctoritate mihi commissa, by the authority intrusted to me; — bene placito, and pleasure from the head; — catholica, from the bench; — with high authority; — concessus, from what has been conceded; — curia, out of court; — delicto, from the crime; — done, by the gift; — meret gratis, through mere grace, without anything to custom; — necessitate, from the necessity of the case; — nihil nihilum fit, from, or out of, nothing, nothing comes; — officio, by virtue of his office; — parte, on one side only; — pede Herculem, we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we find the hero from the specimen; — post factum, after the deed is done; — professo, professedly; — tempore, without premeditation; — uno discio omenes, from one learn all; — et terminus, by the meaning or force of the expression.
Exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
Exercice. [L.] All go out.
Exigent. [Fr.] Exacting. [Washington's motto.]
Exspecta acta probat. [L.] The event justifies the deed; — Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.
Experil crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Faber suæ fortunae. [L.] The architect of his own fortune; — remember to live. [chis.] Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminient; the admitted Faciulis est descensus. [L.] Descent to Avernus, or hell; — easy. [verses.]
Facis indignatio versus. [L.] Indignation inspires the passion of regard. [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
Fac tu populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
Faire l'homme d'importance. [Fr.] To put on an air of superiority; — mon devoir, to do my duty; — sans dire, to do without saying.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Faillir. [Fr.] Current scandal; — semper vivat, may his fame endure forever.
Faire, fac. [L.] Say, do. [an enemy.]
Fais est haed deus est. [L.] It is right to be taught by pain. [with God.]
Fait constant. The Fails opposes H. Fantome. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Feit. [L.] He made it.
Femolle couverte. [Fr.] A married woman; — de chambre, a chambermaid; — de change, a housekeeper.
Font nature. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Fortune. [Fr.] A country soil. [with God.]
Fête champêtr. [Fr.] A rural festival. [bonfire.]
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a Fiat justitiae, ruat calum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall. — leo, let there be light.
Fidei défenseur. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fides: a deum, a dea, faith, not arms.
Fides et justitia. [L.] Fidelity and justice; — Panica, panic faith; — treachery.
Fidius Aciates. [L.] Faithful Aciates; i. e., a true friend; — et audax, faithful and bold.

Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody; — terra, one of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid; — de joie, a courteisante; — d'honneur, a maid of honor; a court lady.
Femem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finit coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante belle. [L.] During hostilities; — delicto, in the expression of the crime.
Fleci, non frangire. [L.] To be bent, not to be broken.
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune aids the brave.
Frango. [L.] I break.
Front à front. [Fr.] Face to face.
Fronti nulla fidè. [L.] There is no trusting to apparent.
Fugit hora. The hour flies.
Fuit ilium. [L.] There has been.
FUNctio officii. [L.] Having performed his duty; hence, out of office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Fury provides arms; — locutioni, a rage of speaking; — poëstica, poetical fire; — scribendi, a rage for writing.

G.

Gallic. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [F.]. A boy, or a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard; — mobile, a guard liable to general service.
Gardez la foi. [Fr.] Keep the faith.
Gaudium est primum. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police; — de condicto, people of rank; — d'église, churchmen; — de guerre, military men; — de lettres, learned people; — de même famillle, kindred of a feather; — de peur, meaner sort of people.
Gens togata. [L.] Civilians.
Genus irritabile vatunm. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Glecho aecuscripta. [L.] A servant belonging to the cell.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — Patri, glory be to the Father; — virtus umbra, glory to the shadow of the fortune.
Tvühl eravarr (Gnothi seauton). [Gr.] Know thyself.
Gouitte à goitte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.
Grâce a Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God.
Guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.

H.

Haec lege. [L.] With this law.
Haec olim meminisse juvat. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember a thing hereafter. [chis.]
Haud ignara mali, misericordia succurrere disco. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the unfortunate.
Haud longis intercellulis. [L.] At brief intervals; — possessus est, he is in possession, with equal honor.
Haut et bon. [Fr.] Lofty and good; — gout, high flavor; — fine or elegant taste.
Hiatus valde defendit. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic sit ubi nec. [L.] Here and everywhere; — finis fundi, here was an end to the discourse; — jarear, here lies; — labor, hoc opus est, this labor, this work.
Hinc ilia lareinam. [L.] Hence the threshold; —
Hoc, age. [L.] Do this; — no in this year; — loco, in this place; — tempore, at this time.
Hodie milie, cris tibi. [L.] To-day to me, to-morrow it belongs to you.
Homines eam est. [L.] It is common for man to err.
Homem de bien. [L.] A good man; — de cour, a courtier; — de fortune, a fortunate man; — des lettres, a man of letters; a literary man; — d'épée, a soldier; — des affaires, a business agent; — des esprits, a man of wit; — d'état, a statesman.
Homon aliensi. [L.] A man under the control of another; — familiares litterarum, a man of great learning; — homo humani nihil a me alienum puto, I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks of me.
[Ital.]
[Latin poetry.

Horrores reseruas. [L.] I shudder to relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight; — de la loi, in the condition of an outlaw; — d'œuvre, out of course; — de saison, out of season.
Hostis humani generis. [L.]—An enemy of the human race.

Humanum est errare. [L.]—To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [Ger.]—I serve.

Id est. [L.]—That is:—genus omnium, all of that sort.

Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.]—Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Ignorantia per ignorantiam. [L.]—That which is unknown by something still more unknown.

Il n’a pas inventé la poudre. [Fr.]—It was not he that invented gunpowder.

Impetus, sermo necius. [L.]—Impetus, a servile herd.

Impetare. [L.]—From the bottom of the heart.

Imperium in imperio. [L.]—A government within a government.

In van. [L.]—Forever;—ambiguo, in doubt;—articulo mortis, at the point of death;—capite, in the head;—cælo quos, rest in heaven;—commendam, in trust;—currit, in the court;—dubit, in matters of doubt;—equilibrium, in equilibrium;—esse, in being;—extraem, at the point of death;—flagrante delicto, taken in the fact;—formæ pauperis, as a poor man;—foro conjecture, before the tribunal of conscience;—futuro, in future;—henceforth;—hoc signo vinces, in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer;—limine, at the threshold;—loco, in the proper place;—loco parentis, in the place of a parent;—medias, into the midst of things, or affairs;—medio tutissimis ibis, you will go most safely in the middle;—memoriam, in memory;—nomine, in the name of;—nubibus, in the clouds;—perpetuum, forever;—perspicuum, in a clear light;—quoties, how often;—requies, in rest;—résum naturæ, in the nature of things;—secularis, of the secular;—sorum, for ages on ages;—situs, in its original situation;—status quo, in the former state;—te, Domine, speravi, in thee, Lord, have I put my trust;—terrem, as a warning;—testa, in the whole;—etiam, even; in so many words;—transit, on the passage;—usum Delphini, for the use of the Delphins;—utrumque paratus, prepared for either event;—vacuo, in empty space;—valet, magistri jurare, to swear to, or, by the words of another;—to adopt opinions on the authority of another;—vino veritas, there is truth in wine.

In pecto. [L.]—Within the breast.

Incredula odit. [L.]—Being incredulous, I cannot bear it.

In dito. [L.]—Hence these resentments.

Infinito. [L.]—Perpetually.

Infra dignitatem. [L.]—Below one’s dignity.

Ingenius telam necessitatis. [L.]—Necessity is a powerful weapon.

Insociableness. [Fr.]—Indifference;—carelessness.

Instar omnium. [L.]—Like all.

Inter alia, aliae aliaque;—arma silent leges, in the midst of arms the laws are silent;—nos, between ourselves;—pocula, at one’s cups;—se, among themselves.

Intra partes. [L.]—Within walls.

Invicta Minervæ. [L.]—Without genius.

Ipsi dixit. [L.]—He himself said it.

Ipsi similia verba. [L.]—The very words.

Ipso facto. [L.]—In the fact itself;—jure, by the law itself.

Ira furor brevis est. [L.]—Anger is brief madness.

Ia lex scripta est. [L.]—Thus the law is written.

J.

Jacta est ala. [L.]—The die is cast.

Jamais arrivée. [Fr.]—Never behind.

Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.]—I know not what;—si est préf., I am ready.

Jeu de mots. [Fr.]—A play on words;—a pun;—d’esprit, a witicism.

Jupiter tonans. [L.]—Jupiter the thunderer.

Jure divino. [L.]—By divine law;—humano, by human law.

Juris utriusque doctor. [L.]—Doctor of both laws [civil and canonical law].

Jus civile. [L.]—Civil law;—divinium, divine law;—et norma jurisprudenti, the law and rule of speech;—genetum, law of nature.

Juste milieu. [Fr.]—The golden mean.

Justus et temacum propositi virum. [L.]—A just man, and one tenacious of his purpose.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [Fr.]—Beauty without virtue is a flower without fragrance.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.]—Labor itself is pleasure;—omnia vincit, labor conquers every thing.

Laissez faire. [Fr.]—Let alone;—nous faire, let us act for ourselves.

Langue des halles. [Fr.]—Language of the market-places;—bilinguism.

Lapis philosophorum. [L.]—The philosopher’s stone.

Lapis calamin. [L.]—A slip of the pen;—lingua, a slip of the tongue.

Lares et penates. [L.]—Household gods.

Laxat anguis in herbis. [L.]—A snake lies hid in the grass.

Laudator temporis acti. [L.]—A praiser of time past.

Laus Deo. [L.]—Praise to God.

Le beau monde. [Fr.]—The fashionable world;—diable boiteux, the lame devil;—roi et l’état, king and state;—roi le cœur, the king wills it;—roi s’assiera, the king will consider or deliberate;—tout ensemble, all together.

Lector benedictus. [L.]—A blessed reader.

Legatus a latere. [L.]—A papal ambassador.

Légéréité. [Fr.]—Lightness;—levity.

L’empire des lettres. [Fr.]—The republic of letters.

Les affaires font les hommes. [Fr.]—Business makes men;—extrêmes se touchent, extremes meet;—larmes aux yeux, tears in one’s eyes.

Lése majesté. [Fr.]—High treason.

L’oblivion du nord. [Fr.]—The star of the north;—the motto of Minnesota.

Leire de cacklet. [Fr.]—A sealed letter;—a royal warrant;—de marque, a letter of marque or of reprisal.

Le roi est mort. [Fr.]—The king is dead.

Le texte. [L.]—The original text;—the common law;—scripta, statute law;—talionis, law of retaliation;—terre, law of the land.

L’hommage, propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.]—Man proposes, but God disposes.

Liaisons dangereuses. [Fr.]—Dangerous alliances or connexions.

Libre de justice. [Fr.]—The king’s throne in the parliament of Paris;—also, the sitting of this parliament in the king’s presence.

Lice pendente. [L.]—During trial.

Libra scripta manu. [L.]—The written letter remains.

Locai communies. [L.]—Common places.

Loco citato. [L.]—In the place cited.

Locum tenens. [L.]—A deputy or substitute;—a proxy.

Locum in quo. [L.]—The place in which;—sight, place of the seal.

Longo intervallo. [L.]—By or with long interval.

Lucidus ordo. [L.]—A clear arrangement.

Lucus a non lucendo. [L.]—A jewel of great worth.

Magnum animi labor. [L.]—A great effort.

Magnanima verba. [L.]—Great words.

Magnum opus. [L.]—A great work.

Magnum Apollin. [L.]—Great Apollo;—one of high authority.

Maintien le droit. [Fr.]—Maintain the right.

Maison de campagne. [Fr.]—A country-seat;—de santé, private hospital;—de ville, the town-house.

Maitre de bâton. [Fr.]—A master of the two swords.

Mâle fide. [L.]—With bad faith.

Mâle d’opposition. [Fr.]—Ill-timed;—de dents, toothache;—de mer, sea-sickness;—de tête, headache.

Malgré nos efforts. [Fr.]—In spite of us.

Malum in se. [L.]—Bad in itself;—prohibitus, an evil prohibited;—evil because prohibited.

Manibus publicisque. [L.]—With hands and feet.

Marpes proprii. [L.]—With our own hands.

Maris clausum. [L.]—A closed sea;—a bay.

Materialium superabat opus. [L.]—The workmanship surpassed the materials.

Materialitas. [L.]—Bad taste;—honte, false modesty.

Maximus in minimis. [L.]—Very great in trifling things.
QUOTATIONS, WORDS, PHRASES, ETC.

Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] In a medium course you will go safely.

Mega δικαιοσ, μεγα κακον. (megax biblion, mega kakon.) [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.

Me judice. [L.] I being judge.


Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.

Mens agitat males: — sana in corpore sano, a sound mind in a sound body; — sibi conscia recti, a mind conscious of rectitude.


Mera sal. [L.] Pure salt; genuine Attic wit.

Mellissae. (Fr.) Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.

Meltum turrum. Mine and thine.

Mire bleu. [L.] Wonderful to be told; — visu, wonderful to be seen. [stage]

Mise en scène. [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the Mise en place.

Miserere. [L.] A wretched creature. [meds]

Miserato succurrere disco. [L.] I learn to help the wretched.

Mittemus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.


Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountain的人 are always free; — the motto of West Virginia.

Mons venerabilis. [L.] A monument more durable than the heavens ever were: — the heavens were ever permanent.

More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors; — suum, in his own way.

Mors omnium omnium. [L.] Death is common to all.

Mutato cor, mutum in illo. [meds]

Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made

Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

Ne solum, sed etiam. [L.] Not only, but also.

Ne cesset malus. [L.] Yield not to misfortune; — except, let him not depart; — plus ultra, nothing further; — qui desiderat res pubica, let him not trouble receives no injury; — qui nimis, not anything too much or too far; — sutor ultra crepidam, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

Neccessitatis non habet legem. [L.] Need has no law.

Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not unequal a match for numbers; — praece pecito, neither by entreaty nor by bribe; — seire fes est omnia, it is not permitted to know all things.

Nec. [Fr.] Born; as, Madame de Stael, née (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.

Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — dissidenti, no one dissenting.

Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wrongs me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland; — repente fuit turritissimus, no man ever became a villain at once.

Nusquam. [Fr.] He owes nothing: — teigit non ornatus, he touched nothing without embellishing it.

Nunc admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — conciseris, to be conscious of no fault; — desperandum, never despairing; — die, he makes no answer.

Nunciamento. [Fr.] It matters not.

Nobiles oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.

Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not.

Noli me tangere. [L.] Don’t touch me.

Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.

Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — de guerre, war name; — a traveling title; — a pseudonym.

Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — constat, it does not appear; — ens, nonnotit; — est inventus, he has been discovered; — est vix vivit, he did not merely live but lived, but to have good health; — litter, it does not please me; — liquet, it is not clear; — obstantia, notwithstanding; — omnia possumus omnes, we can do all; — omnia, all things; — omnis moritur, I shall not wholly die; — quis, sed quid not, who but what; what not; the person, but the deed; — sequitur, it does not follow; — an unwarranted conclusion; — sum quales eram, I am not what I was.

Non nil recordo. [It.] I don’t remember.

Nunquam prematur in annum. [L.] Let it be kept for nine years.

Nose trismum. [L.] Know thyself.

Nota bene. [L.] Mark well.

N’obavez pas. [Fr.] Don’t forget.

Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.


Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.

Nobilis eritis. [L.] In plain words.

Novum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.


Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Not bound to swear to the dogma of any master. — nullus, the son of nobody.

Nunc aut nuncquam. [L.] Now or never.


O.

Obit. [L.] He, or she, died.

Oderit dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.

Ousta principis. [L.] Restit the first beginnings.

Ostius, steterintque come. [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.

Odi profanum populum. [L.] I loathe the profane.


Oui de beuf. [Fr.] A bull’s eye.

O fortunatos nonnum, suo si bona nitrunt, agricolas. [L.] 0 too happy husbandman, if they only knew their own blessings.

Oive! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.

O ολαλος (O holol). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.


Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.

Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — vincit amor victa laboris, victory over weariness.

On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.

Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.

Opera praetem est. [L.] It is worth while.

Ophrymobibas. [L.] — Ophrymobibas.

Ora e semper. [L.] Now and always.

Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.

Orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.

Ore rotundo. [L.] With round, full voice; — tenus, as far as the mouth.

O! si omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken them.

O tempora! O mores! [L.] 0 the times! — O man.

Ostium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure; — sine dignitate, ease without dignity.

Oui dire. [Fr.] Harmony.

P.

Pacta sunt servanda. [L.] The conditions agreed upon.


Palgium qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm. [emunence.

Pars amica. [Fr.] For example; — excellence, by way of Part passum. [L.] With equal pace. [just as like.

Par noile frutum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two

Patronus d’homme. [Fr.] A patron of men.

Pars adversa. [L.] The adverse party; — pro toto, part for the whole.

Particulier. [Fr.] A private gentleman.


Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord’s prayer; — patria, father of his country.


Par in bello. [L.] Peace in war.

Pecavi. [L.] I have sinned.

Pienne fortes et dures. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.

Pendentive lite. [L.] Pending the suit.

Per ambas. [L.] By circuitous ways; indirectly or figuratively; — angusta ad angusta, through difficulties to grandeur; — annum, by the year; — aspera ad astra, through trials to glory; — capita, by the head; — centum, by the hundred; — contra contrivitio; — them, by the day; — fac et nefas, through right and wrong; — interim, in the mean time; — pares, by one’s peers; — saltum, by a leap or jump; — se, by itself considered; — viam, by the way of.

Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.


Peu-d’enue. [Fr.] Little by little.

Peu de choses. [Fr.] A little.

Pied a terre. [Fr.] A temporary lodging.

Pie aller. [Fr.] The last shift.


Poco a poco. [It.] Little by little.

Posa nasética, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.

Point d'appui. [Fr.] A point of support; prop.

Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.

Pupillus vidi decipi. [L.] People like to be deceived.

Passe vider. [L.] I seem to be able.

Passe quia possa viderin. [L.] They are able because they seem to be able.

Peste restante. [Fr.] To remain until called for.


Pigne au gras. [Fr.] Meat soup.

Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To pass away the time; — prendre congó, to take leave.

Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.

Prima facie. [L.] On the face of the first view.

Prima inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.

Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.

Principis exista. [L.] Resit the first beginnings.

Principe nostro altissimo; — bono publico, for the public good; — confesso, as it conceded; — et con, for and against; — formö, for the sake of form; — fide, for this or another; — patria, for our country; — regni, in the kingdom; — regis, to the king, and the people; — re natæ, for a special emergency; — tanto, for so much; — tempore, for the time.

Pia dicat. [L.] It is proved.

Procès verbal. [Fr.] A written statement.


Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.

Propria quæ maríqui. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to流逝.

Pugna et calicis. [L.] With fists and heels; with all the might.

Puniæ fades. [L.] Penance faith; threacity.

Q.

Quære. [L.] Query; inquiry.

Quæsibis ob incepit. [L.] The same as from the beginning; at the beginning.

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please; — meruit, as much as he deserved; — mutatus est ictu? How changed from what he was! — sufficit, a sufficient quantity; — vis, a strength.

Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.

Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.

Quid faciam? [L.] What is to be done?; — sine, what now? a new mounger; — pro quo, one thing for another; an equivalent; — rides, why do you laugh? — times, what do you fear?

Qui docet, docit. [L.] He who teaches, learns.

Qui per alium, facti per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.

Quis custodiet iüssos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?

Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the road, as you will.

Quaod hoc. [L.] To this extent.


Quod averat Deus! [L.] Which may God avert! — bene notandum, which must be especially noticed; — erat demonstrandum, which was to be demonstrated; — erat factum, it was done, which see.

Quarum pars magna fui. [L.] Of which I was a great or important part.

Quas Deus vult perdere, prius demetet. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.

Quot homines, tot sententiae. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.


[Insipid.

Rechauffé. [Fr.] Warmed over, as food; hence state: old.

Redirecto ad adverbium. [L.] Upright in the court, with cleared hands.

[Aburdity.

Redicto ad adverbium. [L.] A reducing a position to an

Rerum populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of America.

Rerum Propria. Regnatis populi.

Re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.

Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.

Renommé. [Fr.] Renown; fame.

Requiesce in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty; — gesta, exploits.

Rerum ficiundia. [L.] Let us to the end.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

Ridetnem dictum verum, quæ verum. [L.] What hinder one from speaking the truth even while laughing?

Ride, si sapis. [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.

Rifaccimenta. [It.] Renewing; re-establishment.

Risus tensatius, amici? [L.] Can you, my friend, forbear laughing?

Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning gown.

Rutar calum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.

Rudis indugia femelae. [L.] crudest and undigested mass.

Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A strategem of war.


S.


Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; the law of Misourii.

Salve iure. [L.] The right being safe; — pudore, without offense to modesty.


Sanctum circulum. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — changer, without changing; — doute, without doubt; — façon, without trouble; — pareil, without equal; — peine, without difficulty; — puer et sans reproche, without fear and without reproach; — tache, without spot.

Santor resarius. [L.] The cobbler mended.

Satis, superne. [L.] Enough, and more than enough; — verbum, enough of words.

Sapere quae faciunt. [Fr.] Save himself who can.

Savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability; — vivre, good breeding.

Scandalum magnatum. [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.

Sensus. Cause it to be known. [we all write.

Scripturae indiciis doctior. [L.] Learned and unlearned, Secundum artum. [L.] According to rule; — naturam, according to the course of nature; — ordinem, in order.

Serue et simul. [L.] Once and together; — pro semper, once for all.

Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — fideliis, always faithful; — idem, always the same; — verus, always ready; — visit in armis, he ever lives in arms.


Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.

[Unsual.

Sensus bona. [L.] In a good sense; — malo, in a bad sense.

Serus et calum res. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.

Sententia servavit. [L.] A Servant of the servants of the servants of the State.

Sic ictur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — passim, everywhere; — semper tyrammus, ever so tyrannical; — transit gloria mundi, so passes away earthly glory; — vos non nobis, thus you do not labor for yourselves.

Sic uter ante. [L.] As before; — patribus, sit Deus nobis, as God with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Silent leges inter arma. [L.] The laws are silent amidst arms.

Similia simulæ curandum. [L.] Like things are coured by their own means.

Sine aequitatis, circumspecie. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.


Sine cura. [L.] Without charge or care; — die, without a day applicable, to be done without doubt; — mora, without envy; — mora, without delay; — odio, without hatred; — qua non, an indispensable condition.

Sic parvis canem pone magnis. [L.] If it is allowable to compare the little things with the great.

Sic quiescumque laudatus. [L.] Of him who seeks a beautiful peninsular, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.

Sitt siti terrae levis. [L.] May the earth lie light upon us.

Si vis pacem, para bellum. [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.

Sola nobilitas viri. [L.] Virtue, the only nobility.

Studium learning, pactum, academic. [L.] They make a desert, and call it peace.

Solvatur tabula. [L.] The bills are dismissed, — used in legal language.


Sponsa seu. [L.] Of one's own accord.

Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one foot.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.
A.

A., or a. Adjective; Afternoon.

A., or at. (Ad.) To or at.

A., or a. (Am.) Gr. àrav.

A. in med. Of each the same quantity.

A., or Ans. Answer.

A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.


A. B. (Artium Baccalaur. us). Bachelor of Arts.

Abbreviated.

A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Abb. Abbreviative.

Abb. Archibishop.

Acc. Accusative.


Act. or act. Active.

A. D. (Anno Domini). In the year of our Lord.

Ad., or adv. Adverb.

Ad lib. (Ad libitum). At pleasure.

Ad. Ministerial; Admiralty.

Adm. Administrator.

Adjs. Administratrix.

Advs. Advocate; Advent.

Ap. or Ep. (Epist.). Of age, aged.

Arg. (Argentum). Silver.

Alex. Alexander.


A. M. (Anno Mundi). In the year of the world.

Am. Amos; American.

Amer. American.

Amst. Amsterdam.

Arn. (An.) In the year.

Anon. Anonymous.

Ans. Answer.

Ant., or Ant. Antiquitates.

Ap. Apostle; April.

Apo. Apotheosis.

Apr. April. (of the elgin).


Ark. Arkansas.

As. Agent.

A. S. or Ala. Alabama.

As. Arsenal; Arkansas; Asst. Assistant. [taxonomy.]

A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.

Att. or Atty. Attorney.


A. U. C. (Ab Ubi Condita). In the year from the building of the city, i.e. Rome.

Aug. August.


Avoir. Avoidable.

b. born.

B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.

B. Barium.

Bal. Balance.


Bart. or Br. Barret.

B. C. Before Christ. [Law.

B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.

B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.

Bd. Board.

Bds. (Bound in) Boards.

B. (Beryllium). Glaucium.

Ben. Benjamin.

Bib. Bible; Biblical.

Biog. Biography.

Bk. Bank; book.

B. L. Bachelor of Laws.

B. L. Barrel.

Bro. Baron; Borough.


B. Br. Brother; Bromine.

Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.

Br. Brother.


C.

C. Carbon. — (Centum) A hundred; Cent.; Centine.

C., or Cap. (Capit.). Chapter, Cap. Cal. California; Calendar.

— (Calendr). Calendars.

Capt. Captains. [Chapter.

Cap. Capital. — (Capt.) Captain.


cath. Catholic. [enyn.

C. C. County Commission.

c. County Court; Contra. Credit. [Dioc.

C. C. P. Court of Common Cal. Cudium. Common, East; Civil.

C. C. E. Engineer.


Ch. or ch. (Chair). Compar.

c. H. Courthouse; Cas.

Ch. Church; Chapter.

Cl. Chaldrion.

C. C. or Co. Chemistry. [Chrom.

C. C. or Co. Chronicles; Chrom.

C. C. or Co. Citation; Citizen.

Civ. Civil.

C. J. Chief Justice. [frine.

C. C. Clergyman; Clerk; Unio.

C. M. Common Meter.

Col. Coliat; Company.

Col. County.

C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.

Coll. Collector; Colliens.

Colli. Collector; Colleague.

Com. Commissioner; Commodore; Committee; Common; Commoner; Commentary; Common.

Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.

Con. (Contr.) Against; In opposition.

Con. or Contra. Credit.

Conj. Conjunction. [luct.

Conn., or Con. Connect.

Const. Constable; Constable.

C. C. Criminal.

C. S. Criminal.

C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.

C. P. S. (Casus Privatus S. i. n.); Keeper of the Privy Seal.

C. V. Cr. Credit; Creditor; Credita.

C. W. Criminal; Criminal Con.

C. W. Canada West.

C., or c. (Cent. (Lat. Cen.

tum, a hundred; and English weight.) A hundred weight.

D.

D. Didymium.

D., or d. Day; Died; Dime.

D.; or D. Daughter; Deputy.

D. Degree. — Denarius or den.

D. A. A. Party; or person.

D. H. Danish; Daniel.

Dat. or dat. Dative.

D. C. District of Columbia.

D. C. (D. C.) Again; or From the beginning.

D. C. L. Doctor of Civil or Canon Law.


D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.

D. E. Decem. [Decem.

Dec. December; Decennial.

Def., or def. Definition.

Deg., or deg. Degree; Degrees.

Del. Delavan; Delegate.

Del. or del. (Delinavit). He, or she, drew it; prefixed to the draughtsman’s name.

Dem. Democrat; Democratic.

Dep. Department; Dep.

Dep. Depont; Deponty; and the.

Del. or del. Defendant.

D. G. (Dei Gratia). By the grace of God.

Di. Didymium.

Di., or d. Diam.; Diam.

Diam.; or diam. Diameter.


Dist. District.

Dist. District.

Dist. Att'y District Attorney.

Div. Dividend; Division.

D; or d. Division.

D. M. Doctor of Music.

Do., or do. (Ditto.) The same.


D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Doctor; Doctorate; Dr. De.

D. P. Doctor; Doctor; Dr. De.

D. P. Doctor; Doctor; Dr. De.


E.

E. East; Earl; Erubium.

Ea. Each.

Es. Erubium.

E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London).

E. E. Eclectics; Ecclesiastical.

E. J. Editor; Edition; Edition.

E. E. Errors excepted; Etype.

E. E. E. English.

E. F. East South-East.

E., or Esq. Esquire.

E. H. Esther.

et al. (et alibi.) And else.

Ex., or Ex. Exe.

Ex. Example; Exodus.

Ex. Excellency; Exception; Exception.

Exch. Exchanger; Exchange.

Excl. Executrix; Executive.

Excl. Executrix.

Exod. Exodus.

Exh. Ezra.

Ezech. Ezekiel.

F.

F. France; Fellow; Fri.

F. Fluorine; Feminine.

F. Flora; Florin; Farthing.

F. F. Fihn.

Far. Farriery; Farthing.

F. S. Fellow of a Society; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

Fep. or fep. Foolscap.

Fer. (Verm. Iron;
### ARBITRARY SIGNS

**USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.**

### I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. **SUN, GREATER PLANETS, ETC.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☀ or ☉</td>
<td>The Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☁ or ☂</td>
<td>The Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☉ or ☾</td>
<td>The Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☾</td>
<td>The Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽, ☉, or ☋</td>
<td>Mars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽</td>
<td>New Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽</td>
<td>First Quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽, or ☾</td>
<td>Saturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽</td>
<td>Full Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽, or ☽</td>
<td>Uranus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽, or ☽</td>
<td>Neptune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☽</td>
<td>Fixed Star</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle enclosing this number: as, 1 Ceres; 2 Pallas; 3 Juno; 4 Vesta; and the like.

### 2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>1. ♈ Aries, the Ram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>5. ♌ Leo, the Lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>7. ♎ Libra, the Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>8. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>10. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ♒ Aquarius, the Waterman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs</td>
<td>12. ♓ Pieces, the Fishes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Sign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conjuction</td>
<td>— indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sextile</td>
<td>— indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrature</td>
<td>— indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trine</td>
<td>— indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposition</td>
<td>— indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascending Node</td>
<td>— called also Dragon’s Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descending Node</td>
<td>— called also Dragon’s Tail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. CHEMICAL.

- One equivalent of oxygen; — written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents; thus, Fe denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.
- One equivalent of sulphur; — used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, Fe denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

### III. MATHEMATICAL.

#### THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

- Plus; and; more; — indicating addition; as \( a + b = c \); — used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.41421354…
- Minus; less; — indicating subtraction; as, \( a - b = c \).
- Plus or minus; ambiguous; — indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may be either of the sign + or —; as, \( a \pm b \).
- Multiplied by; times; into; as, \( a \times b = ab \);
- \( 6 \times 4 = 24 \).
- Divided by; as, \( a \div b \); that is, a divided by b; \( 6 \div 3 = 2 \).
- Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as, \( \frac{a}{b} \); that is, a divided by b; \( \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \).
- Equal to; equals; as, \( \frac{a+b}{c} = ac + bc \); \( 6 + 2 = 8 \).
- Greater than; as, \( a > b \); that is, a is greater than b; \( 6 > b \).
The number $2.14159265$; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°.

Degrees; as, 60°; that is, sixty degrees.
Minutes of arc; as, 30′; that is, thirty minutes.
Seconds of arc; as, 20″; that is, twenty seconds.

The symbol used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished, as $a$, $a′$, $a''$, etc., which are usually read a prime, a second, and a third, etc.

Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, $a^1$, that is, the first power of $a$; $a^2$, the square or second power of $a$; $a^3$, the cube or third power of $a$; and the like.

**IV. MEDICAL.**

**APOTHECARY'S WEIGHTS.**

- Pound. 0
- Ounce; as, $\frac{1}{4}$, one ounce; $\frac{3}{4}$, half an ounce; $\frac{1}{2}$, one half; $\frac{1}{4}$, two ounces, &c.
- Dram; as, $\frac{1}{4}$, one dram; $\frac{3}{4}$, half a dram; $\frac{3}{8}$, one scruple; &c.

**APOTHECARY'S MEASURES.**

- Ounce, or $\frac{1}{4}$ (Lat. Octarius) pint; $\frac{1}{4}$, one dram; or $\frac{3}{4}$, fluid dram.

**V. MISCELLANEOUS.**

- Parenthesis; $\left(\right)$, &c.
- Bar; $\ddots$
- Function; $f(x)$.
- Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, $f(x)$, $\phi(x)$, $\psi(x)$, &c.
- The letters $a$, $b$, $c$, $x$, and $y$, and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential coefficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.
- Integral; $\int f(x)\,dx$.
- It is repeated that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\int f(x)\,dx$, &c.
- The symbol used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished, as $a^1$, $a^2$, $a^3$, etc., which are usually read a prime, a second, and a third, etc.
- In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semicircumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180°.

**2. Sum; algebraic sum; -- commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol $\sum$.

**Residual.**
VI. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

$ Dollar, or Dollars; as, $1; $20.00.
¢ Cent, or cents; as, 12¢; 32¢.
£ Pound, or Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.
lb Pound, or Pounds (in weight); as, 1lb; 21lb.
@ At, or to; as, silk @ $2 per yd.
¥ Per; as, sheep ¥4 9 head.
% Per cent.; as, discount 5% = $10.21.
/% Account; as, J. Smith in % with J. Jones.
\ Shilling, or Shillings; as, 6\ = 1s. 6d.; 2\ = 2s. 3d.

A. The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd’s Register of British and Foreign Shipping: the letter denoting that the hull is well built and sea-worthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, &c.

XX Ale of double strength.
XXX Ale of triple strength.

VII. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION, ETC.

Comma.
Semi-colon.
Colon.
Period.
Interrogation.
Exclamation.
( ) Brackets, or Crotchets.
[ ] Square Brackets.
Apostrophe.
Hyphen.
Acute Accent.
Grave Accent.
Circumflex Accent.
The Long, or Macron.
The Short, or Breve.

Dieresis.
Cedilla.
Caret.
" Quotation Marks.
Brace.
Ellipses.
Ellipsis; also, Leaders.
Ellipsis.
Asterisk.
Dagger, or Obelisk.
Double Dagger.
Section.
Parallels.
Parain. or Enclitic.
Index.

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.

Delete, take out, or expunge.
Turn a reversed letter.
A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.
Less space, or no space, between words or letters.
Carry a word further to the left or to the right.
Indent.
Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.
Shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
Directs attention to a quadrat or space which improperly appears.
Brings a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
Put in small capitals.
Put in capitals.

The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following abbreviations, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation:

Wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of wrong size or style.
Tr. Transpose.
L. Lower-case; i.e., put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.
S. caps., or sm. c. Put in small capitals.
Q., Qr., or ? Query.

out, i. e. Words are wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARICH.

Cops.

Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than that ceremony. The superb palace and porticoes by which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius and Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fseven, the golden eagles, the shouting Legions, the captives, and the pictured cities were indeed want

tr.

But she still retained the mightier influence of an empire intellectual, and was now to confer the prouder reward of an intellectual triumph. To the men who

captives

had extended the dominion of her ancient language — who had erected the

trophies of philosophy and imagination in the usual haunts of ignorance and

fervor, whose captives were the hearts of admiring nations enchanted by the influence of his song — whose spoils were the treasuries of ancient genius — the

Eternal City offered the glorious and just tribute of her gratitude.

Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern

art, he who had restored the broken link between those ages of human civilization

was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who

owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owed to him their fame

Never was a coronation so august witnessed by Westminster or Rheims.

rescued from obscurity and decay.

MACAULAY.

Ital. ?
A CONCISE ACCOUNT
OF THE
CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND
ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

A.

Ab'na-nis. A Syrthian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

A-cés'tès. A king of Sicily, who entertained Xenas and Anchises.

A-cheu'tas. Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achaeans, a Grecian tribe, were descended.

A-chá'tës. A trusty friend and companion of Xenas.

A-che'rén. Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infected regions.

A-chil'ës. A Grecian hero, distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris, in the Trojan war. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis.

Achileus. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatea.

Ae-tele'us. A celebrated hunter, who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds.

Ad-më'tus. A king of Phere, in Thessaly, and husband of Arethusa.

A-di-nis. A Cyrrian youth famed for his beauty and loved by Venus, but torn in pieces by a wild boar.

Ae-a'cus. Son of Jupiter and Europa, famed for his justice and piety. After death he made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

Aegi-pi. See Egeria.

Aegi-re'us. A king of Athens, who gave his name to the Aegi-reus sea of the Ibis, and was killed in it. (Naiads.)

Aegi'-le. 1. One of the Hesperides. 2. The fairest of the Egyptian. A king of Egypt, whose fifty sons, with the exception of Lyceus, were slain on their wedding night by their wives, the daughters of Danaus.

Aen-æ'us. A Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; and his adventures form the subject of Virgil's Aeneid.

Aeo-lus. The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the islands between Italy and Sicily. [art.

Ae-scu-læ'pus. Son of Apollo, and god of the healing art. He was the brother of Mnesus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra, with the aid of Agamemnon, his paramour. See Clytemnestra.

Aegi-nipe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

Aegax. 1. A son of Telamon, and one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war. 2. A Greek renowned for his bravery in the Trojan war. He was the son of Oileus, and king of the Loei.

Aegi-stis. Wife of Aedmetus, to preserve whose life she resigned her own. She was afterward, however, brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

Aegi-ydës. A name of Hercules. [by Jupiter.

Aegi-me'na. Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules.

Aegy-o-në. A daughter of Xoës, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

A-leé'to. One of the Furies.

Amon. A title of Jupiter.

Amphi'lon. A Theban priest who cultivated the art of music with such success that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together, and formed the walls of Thebes.

Amphi-tri'te. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Neptune.

An-ceus. A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine unattended to pursue a boar which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

An-eh'pës. The father of Xenas by Venus.

Andrôm-a-chë. The wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

Andrômë'ë. Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepehus. Her mother, Cassipos, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

Andromédë. A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, slain by Hercules.

Ante-rose. The god who avenges slighted love.

An-tig'o-ne. A daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

Aph'ro-dité. The Greek name of Venus.

Apis. The Egyptian god of industry, worshiped under the form of a cow.

Apo-lë. A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshiped as the sun-god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and presided over the Muses.

Ar'ich'ë. A Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and was changed into a spider, as a punishment for her presumptuousness.

Ar'ë-thës. Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, in the train of Danaë, in Elys; — changed into a fountain when pursued by the river-god Alpheus. It was believed that this fountain flowed under the sea, with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily.


Ar'gas. The son of Aresor; said to have a hundred eyes. Being sent by Juno to watch Io, he was killed by Mercury, whereupon Juno placed his eyes in the tail of a peacock.

Ari-ad'ne. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete.

Ar'yôn. A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.

Ar'isté'tus. A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

Ar'te-mís. The Greek name of Diana.

As'kle-pës. A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

As-tre'ë. The goddess of justice. During the Golden Age she lived on earth, but when that passed away she abandoned it, and returned to heaven.

As'ý'na-nëx. Son of Hector and Andromache, killed by Ulises at the destruction of Troy.

At-lân'të. A princess of Sicily, who consented to marry any one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

A'të. The goddess of revenge.

A'tas. A Titan, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was changed into a mountain.

A'tró-pës. One of the Fates. Her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life.

Augustus. One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elys. His stables were the scene of the fifth labor of Heracles, who cleansed them from the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

Aurō-rë. The goddess of morning.

B.

Bac-chàn-thës. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bac'hus. The god of wine.
Belĕ-rebbe-phōn. Son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus. Being falsely accused by the wife of Ptolemy, king of the Argives, he was sent with a letter from Ptolemy to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. He is noted for having slain the Chimaira.

Bērē-nīqē. Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair was placed in the heavens as a constellation.

Bērētō Dē'a. A name given by the Romans to the goddess of chastity. It was unlawful for any man to enter her temple.

Brī-āre-ns, or Brī-ā-re-uip. A famous giant, feigned to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads.

Brī-śê-līs. A beautiful slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Brō-nī-de. One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunderbolt in the forge of Hephaestus.

Buś-rīs. A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, sacrificed strangers on the altar of Jupiter. He was slain by Hercules.

Bībīsî. The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.

C.

Ca-bātī. Deities worshipped at Lemnos and Samothrace and other places.

Ca-eins. A noted giant and robber, fabled to have had three heads. He stole the oxen of Geryon from Hercules, and on that account was slain by him.


Ca-di-ū-e-us. Mercury's winged rod, which had two serpents twined about it.

Ca-trēs. A famous soothsayer, and prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Ca-tō-pe. Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses. She presided over epic poetry.

Ca-lē-nēs. Daughter of Lycean, an Arcadian king. She was changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a bear, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars.

Ca-lyp-so. A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses for eight years.

Ca-mīlā. A warlike queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Κέανες.

Ca-pā-ne-is. One of seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

Ca-sān-drā. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans refused to believe.

Ca-sō-nē-ī-s. A celebrated fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cē-erōps. The founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage and the interment of the dead.

Cē-nē-ār. A supposed race, fabled to have been half men and half horses.

Cē-phē-us, or Cē-phēthēs. A king of Ethiopia, husband of θηρεία and father of Amonomachus.

Cēr-be-rus. The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades.

Cērēs. The goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture. She was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, and mother of Proserpine.

Chā-rōn. The son of Rebus and Nux, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Eris.

Chī-ŷ-bīsī. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Sylla.

Chū-tā. A monstrous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chū-rī-sē-līs. A daughter of Clytemnestra, a priest of Apollo, at Chryse, in Trosa. Having been captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Greek hosts, whereupon she was restored to her father.

Cīrē. A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of a charmed cup, turned men into swine.

Cīrō. The Muse who presided over history; represented with a half-opened roll.

Cīrō-a-ṃ-nā. A Roman goddess, who presided over the birth of the three Fates. Her office was to spin the thread of life.

Cīrō-ṃ-nēstā. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, Cīrō-ṃ-nēstā.) whom she, with her paramour

Echō (classical pron. E'ehō). A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away until nothing was left but her voice.

Echē-trā. 1. One of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter.
2. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.

E-leu'tium (Ελέους). The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

En-e'la-dus. The strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter and attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter smote Mount Etна with a thunderbolt.

En-dym'-ion. A beautiful young shepherd of Mount Latmos, in Caria, who was condemned to perpetual sleep. Diana fell in love with him and nightly came down from heaven to kiss him.

E-phe'us. Son of Panopeus and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Ephhi-a'itès. A giant, who, with his brother Otus, waged war with Heracles, and was killed by Apollo.

Er'ca-ta. The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Es-ce'bus. 1. An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox. 2. A dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from Earth to Hades.

E-rin'ys. A Fury; one of the Erinyes. (pt. E-rin'ny-Eg.)

E-rin'-nys. [Lit., the benevolent or gracious ones.] A euphemistic name of the Erinyes.

E-rhôr'bus. A brave Trojan, son of Panthous, or Pantius.

E-rhôs-ey-ne. One of the three Graces.

E-rō-pa'. Daughter of the Phenician king Agenor, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon by Jupitor, who, under the form of a white bull, carried her off into Crete.

E-rō'-ya. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Pasiphae.

E-rō'-ya-lus. A Trojan, famed for his friendship for E-rō'-ya. Wife of Opheo, to retain whom he descended to the lower world. Erosto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look back at her until they reached the light, which condition he failed to fulfill, and was obliged to return without her.


E-rō'-yth-eus, or Erō'-ythētis. A king of Myce- na. who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules, his cousin and junior, twelve difficult labors.

E-rō'-te. The Muse who presided over music.

F.

Fêtes. Goddesses who presided over human destiny.

Fau'nā. A prophetic goddess of the Latins, called also Bona Dea.

Fauns. Sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet; the offspring of Faunus.

Faunus. A mythical king of Latium, worshiped, after death, as the god of agriculture and of shepherds.

Fe'ra. A sea-god, the goddess of plants, and the patroness of freedmen.

Flô'res. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

For-tû'ni. The goddess of fortune, from whose hand wealth and poverty, happiness and misery; represented as blind.

Fû'rles. The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this. They are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

G.

Gal-a-te'ak. A sea-symph, passionately loved by Polyphemus. [into a cock.

Gal-a-to'me. [Lat. GALÀTICE.] The son of Triton; a youth of surpassing beauty, carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, where he became cup-bearer of the gods, in place of Heracles.

Gé-ný. Tutelary deity or guardian spirit of persons, or places.

Gé're-on. A king of Spain, whose oxen Hercules carried off into Greece; that he should not kill huntsman.

Gor-dūs. A Phrygian king, who tied in the harness of his chariot an inextricable knot, of which it was foretold that whoever untied it should become king of all Asia. An Heracles, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword.

Gâr-gon's. Three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, of hideous appearance, who had power to change men into serpents by simply looking at them.

Grâ-ces. Three beautiful virgin goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Euryne, constantly in attendance on Venus.

Gy'ges. 1. A king of Lydia, famous for having a ring, by means of which he could make himself invisible. 2. A giant with a hundred arms.

H.

Hâ'des. The place of departed spirits, comprising both Elysium and Tartarus.

Hâm'n-a-dry'-ads. Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

Hâr-pi'es. [Lat. HARPÆ-IDA. ] Rapacious monsters, having the faces of women, but the bodies, wings, and claws of birds; prey upon the souls of the dying and upon hunters; and are the deities of misfortune.

Hâr-pô'-ra. The Egyptian god of silence; represented with his finger on his mouth.

Hê'be. The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods, usually represented by Ganymede on account of his fortunate fall.

Hê'-na-tâ. A goddess who presided over enchantments, conjurations, &c.; the same with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.

Hê'c'tor. Son of Priam and Hecuba, and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain at last by Achilles, who dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

Hê'-na-bâ. The wife of Priam. She tore out her eyes for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for razing at the Grecians.

Hê'-ne-nâ. [Eng. HELLEN.] Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age. By running away with Paris, she occasioned the Trojan war.

Hê'-nês. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

Hêl'i-cô'n. A mountain of Bocotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Hê'ro. Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her stepmother Iuno, and was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thence called the Hellespont.

Hê'rês-ke'de. The descendants of Hercules.

Hê'rus-lês. Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength, and especially for twelve labors.

Hê'rōs. A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont every night to see her; Leander being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself in despair, into the sea.

Hê'-to-nâ. Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, changed into a serpent. 2. Daughter of Menelaus and Helena, wife of Orestes.

Hêrō. A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont every night to see her; Leander being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself in despair, into the sea.

Hê'-to-nâ. Daughter of Lacedemon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules, who gave her in marriage to Adræmon.

Hês-per-i'dês. Three nymphs, daughters of Heperus, who, in a garden on an island beyond Mount Atlas, guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.

Hês'pe-râ. Ypsi'lî-us. Son of Japetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.

Hîp-pólf-tûs. Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, but was restored to life by Theseus, at the request of Dionysus.

Hîp-pôm'-e'don. Son of Nesimachus, and one of the seven Graces who presided over marriage.

Hîp-pôm'-e'é. A Gracian prince, who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed by Cybele into lions.

Hîp-pôm'-e'é. A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter accidentally killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was split into a flower called the hyacinth.

Hîp'-ô-dês. Nymphs who, from their parentage, names, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, and were thought to threaten rain when they rose with the sun.

Hîp'-ôtra. A daughter of Tenedos, and represented as an enthroned nymph, which infested Lake Lerna. As fast as one head was cut off, two sprung up in its stead. Hercules, however, succeeded in killing it.


Hîp'yl̀s. A beautiful son of Theodamas, passionately loved by Hercules. He was lost on the coast of Mytilene, and was long sought by his mother, after which he was brought up by Glaucus and Venus, or, as some say, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.
Lyco'mē'dēs. A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles for a time concealed himself, disguised in female attire, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

Ma-chā'ron. Son of Zeseelus; a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.


Mērs. The god of war.

Mār'sy-as. A satyr, who, having challenged Apollo to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by Apollo.

Mān-sō'dus. A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia, who erected to him a magnificent monument, the Mausoleum, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Me-dē'ā. A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Ἐκετēs, king of Colchis. Through her assistance, Jason secured the golden fleece.

Me-dē'si. One of the three Gorgons, slain by Perses.

Me-le'ô-gēr. Son of Echion, king of Calydon, and Altha. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned out of revenge for the death of his brothers whom he had slain.

Me-pōm'ēnē. The Muse who presided over tragic and lyric poetry.

Mēl'mon. A king of Εθiopia, son of Τήθον and Aurora. He went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles. His statue near Thebes gave forth a sound like that of a harp-string whenever the first beams of the rising sun fell upon it.

Mēn-e-lā'sus. A king of Sparta and husband of Helen, whose elopement from him with Paris caused the Trojan war.

Mēnor. A faithful friend of Ulysses, and left in charge, by him, of his domestic affairs, and particularly of his son Telemachus. He was regarded as the wisest man of his time.

Mēntr. Son of Jupiter and Mela, messenger of the gods, the inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchants and thieves.

Mēd'as. A foolish king of Phrygia who entreated Bacchus that every thing which he touched might be turned into gold. Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass, because he decided a musical contest in favor of Pan.

Mēlio. A celebrated athlete of Crotona.

Mēr'ēvā. The goddess of wisdom, of the liberal arts, and of spinning and weaving. She was not born like others, but sprang full-armed from the head of Jove.

Mēnos. A king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Agdistis. After death he was made a judge in the lower regions.

Mēno-taur. A famous monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. He was kept in the Cretan habitation, and fed with human flesh.

Mēmē'sy-ne (ne-mē'si-ne). The mother of the Muses and the goddess of memory.

Mēm mô'sus. The god of ridicule and satire; a son of Nox, Morpheus, or Morphem. The son of sleep and god of dreams.

Mērg. A deified personification of death.

Mēset. Nine goddesses who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences. They were daughters of Jupiter and Meneosyne. Their names were Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

Mēn'sis. The goddess of retributive justice.

Mēnop'ôr-mus. Another name of Pyrrhaus. See Pyrrhaus.

Nēp'tuine. The god of the sea and of other waters; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Amphitrite.

Nē-trīd. Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus.

Nē're-ús, or Nē'être. A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.
Nês'sus. A Centaur slain with a poisoned arrow by Heracles on his return to Greece for Troy. See DECHMIA.

Nês'tor. Son of Neleus and Chloris, eminent among the Greek heroes before Troy for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have outlived three generations of Achaeans.

Ným'us. The first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and founder of Nineveh.

Ný'o-be. A daughter of Tantalus. She wept herself into a stream where a crowd of children, who were slain by Apollo and Diana, because Niobe said herself above Latona. (See deus: desp. of deities, and goddesses)

Nôx. One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of the night. See Damascus.

O.]

Öç'æ-ά'ν'λ'-dês. Sea-nymphs, 300 in number, daughters of Oceanus.

Öc'æ-a'num. Son of Cetus and Terra, the most ancient god of the Thames and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.

Œd'í-pus. A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, Labus, and married his mother, Jocasta, on discovering which he ran mad, and tore out his own eyes.

Öm'pha-lês. A queen of Lydia, for love of whom Heracles became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper.

Öps. A name of Cybele.

Öre-ad'g. Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied the hunting of the gods.

Ör'ēs-tēs. Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Electra and Iphigenia, and the firm friend of Pyrrhus. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her paramour Aegisthus, and was in consequence tormented by the Furies.

Ör'ēs-tion. A mighty giant who was made a constellation.

Ör'phē-us, or Ör'phēn. A poet, musician, and philosopher, whose skill in music was such that the very rocks and trees followed him.

Ös'trīs. An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, worshipped under the form of an ox.

Öt'si. A daughter of Tantalus, which the giants, in their war against the gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, in their attempt to scale heaven.

P.]

Pae'c-tēnas. A celebrated river of Lydia, in which Midas washed himself when his touch turned everything into gold, from which it ever after rolled golden sands.

Pla-me'dēs. A king of Euboea, and one of the Greeks before Troy, whose loss lost the chance of the unification of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned that he might avoid going to war) he had discovered.

Pēr'ēs. The goddess of husbandry and cattle.

Pēr'ēs. The poet of Tegea, noted for falling asleep at the helm, and tumbling into the sea.

Pul-lā-d'hum. A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen by Troy from Ulysses and Diomedes.

Pīl'as. A name of Minerva.

Pīn. The god of the woods and of shepherds; son of Mercury and Penelope.

Pan-dūr'ia. The first woman, made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, and endowed by Venus with great beauty. Jupiter gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes, currently temporary. To do it in and they all went; but Haecate remained at the bottom.

Pā'rēc. The goddesses of fate; the Fates.

Pā'tris, or Pār'is. Son of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favor of the last, who, in return, promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women. By carrying off her to Troy, he brought about the Trojan war.

Pār-thēn-o-pē. One of the three Sirens. She fell in love with Ulysses, and not winning him, cast herself into the sea, and was thrown by the waves on the shore where Naples afterwards stood.

Pār-trō'clus. One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Pēg'as-sus. A winged steed, belonging to Apollo and Marsyas, sprang from the blood of Medusas, when she was slain.

Pēl'hōp. A king of Phrygia, and son of Tantalus. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father; but was restored to life by Jupiter, who gave him a shoulder of mutton in its place. See THEODORA.

Pē-nā'tēs. Old Latin guardian gods of the household, and of the state as being formed of a union of households.

Pe-nēl'opē. The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a work which she was then weaving, and of which she unrolled at night what she wove by day.

Pēseid'us, or Pēse'idēs. Son of Jupiter and Danae, who was made a constellation. He vanquished the Gorgons and performed many wondrous deeds by means of Medusa's head.

Ph'ë-ton. Son of Phoebe and Clymene, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot for a single day; but being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus, to prevent a general conflagration.

Phil'ol'-ō-tēs. Son of Pees, of Thessaly, and a celebrated archer. Heracles, at his death gave him some poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.

Phil'ō-mē'la. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phin'ēus, or Phin'ēs. A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phint'ī-as. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, noted for his tender friendship for Damon.

Phrēg'ĕ-thōn. A river in Hades which ran with fire instead of water.

Phrēg'ŭ-an-ēs. A king of the Lapithae, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phrē'ē. A name of Diana, as goddess of the moon.

Phrē'nōs. A name of Apollo.

Phrē'nix. A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die made a nest, and turned itself to ashes, from which a young phœnix arose.

Pīr'ē-clēs. 1. A name given to the Muses from Mount Pius. 2. The daughters of Pierus, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

Pīrī-thō-us. Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithae, husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

Pī'ē-la-dês. The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

Pīl'tō. The god of Hades, or the lower world; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpina.

Pīl'ēs. One of the Nereids, considered as represented in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pīl'ē-lux. A famous pugilist, twin brother of Castor. See CANTOR.

Pīl'ē-lu'ās. A famous athlete.

Pīl'ē-dō'rēs, or Pīl'ē-dō'rōs. A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed for his riches by the Thracian king Poseidon.

Pīl'ē-hūm'nē, or Pīl'ē-hūm'nī. The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Pīl'ē-phē'mus. A cruel giant who had but one eye, in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burnt out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk. He was one of the Cyclops, and a son of Neptune.

Pīl'ē-mō'nē. The goddess of orchards and fruits.

Pīl'ē-rēna. Son of Laocoon and Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy, the city having been taken by the Greeks during his reign.

Pīl'ē-pus. The god of gardens and vineyards, and of procreation.

Pīrī-ēs-tē'sēs. A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out to fit it but if they were too long, he cut off their legs.

Pīrg'ēne. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Tereus, and sister of Philomela. She was changed into a swallow.

Pīrō-mē-thē-us, or Pīrō-mē-thē'i-us. Son of Iapetus and Clymene, cousin to Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion. Having stolen fire from heaven, he was bound fast on Mount Caucasus and burnt by a vengeance, which fed continually upon his liver.

Pīrō-sērp'īnā, or Pīrō-sērp'-ēnē. Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto and queen of Hell.
Prōteus, or Prōtētēs. A sea-god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes. Pykchē (πυκχή). A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pygmā'les. A nation of dwarfs, in Africa, only a span high. Every spring they were attacked and defeated by the cranes.

Pyrg-mā'lon. 1. Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dolo, whose husband, Sichaeus, he slew for his mistress. Great-grandson of Belus, who made a statue of which he became so enamored, that Venus on his entreaty, gave it life.

Py'la-dēg. A most constant friend of Creates.

Pytho-μānθus. A Babylouian, the son of Thebe. On account of his supposed death he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree; and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

Pytho-s. See PETALUS.

Pykchēs. Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy by his cruelty and vindictiveness as well as bravery. At the request of his wife he was slain by Orestes.

Pyth'i-as. [Properly Phintias.] See PHINTIAS.

Pyto's. A huge serpent, killed near Delphi, by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

Qui-r'mus. A name given to Romulus after his death and deification.

Rō'mus. The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were building.

Rō'mu'nus. A law-giver of Crete, son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos. He was famous for his justice and equity, and was, therefore, after death, made one of the judges in the lower world.

Rō'mu-lus. Another son of Cybele.

Rō'mu-lus. A son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. His uncle threw him as soon as born into the Tiber, but he was saved and brought up by a shepherd, and finally became the founder and first king of Rome.

S.

Sal-mō'nus, or Sal-mō'nēs. A king of Elys, struck by lightning for imitating the thunder-bolts of Jove.

Sār-pē-dōn. A son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Libya, distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Sā'turn. Son of Caelus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which this was done is called The Golden Age. [fert.

Sā'nty. Lascivious sylvan deities, with horns and goats' skin.

Sēphēs. 1. A daughter of Phoreys, changed by Circe, out of jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches, and placed on a rock on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily. 2. A daughter of Scythes, loved by Minos, for whom she cut off from her father's head a purplelock, on which his life depended; for which crime she was changed into a sylph. Sēm'o-ē. Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus and Progne.

Sēlē'nes. The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and riding on an ass.

Sil-vā'nus. See SYLVANUS.

Strēngis. Three birds, with the faces of virgin, on the seacoast of Italy, where they were regarded as the gods of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and riding on an ass.
Tý'phon.
A famous giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.

U.

U-lýs'sēg. Son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca; the most eloquent, wise, and polished of the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.

U-rā'ni-ā. The Muse who presided over astronomy.

V. 

Vē'nus. The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and pleasure; wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, &c.

Ver-tūm'nus. A Roman deity who presided over the seasons (particularly Spring) and their productions. He was the lover of Pomona.

Vē'stā. The goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vāl'cean. Son of Jupiter and Juno, and husband of Venus. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal. His workshop was supposed to be under Mount Ætna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged the thunderbolts of Jove, who is said to have kicked him out of heaven on account of his deformity.

Z.

Zēph'y-rus. The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the passionate lover of the goddess Flora.

Zē'tēg. One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas and Orthin, and brother to Chalcis, together with whom he pursued the Harpies, and drove them from Thracé. He is generally described as a winged being.

Zē'thus. Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin-brother of Amphion; very expert in music.

Zeús. The Greek name of Jupiter.
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS
FOR
WEBSTER'S NATIONAL PICTORIAL DICTIONARY.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, &c.

Man. Abdominal Region.
Above the line b b (1), epigastric region; below c o, hypogastric region; space between b b and c c (2), umbilical region; space outside vertical lines, upper part (4 4), hypochondriac region; right and left of umbilical (2), lumbar regions (5 5); right and left of hypogastric region (6 6), line region; region of the pubis (3); 7, pelvis.

Aorta.

Digestive Apparatus of Man.
a, esophagus; b, pancreas; c, stomach; d, spleen; e, colon; f, lesser intestine; g, rectum; h, appendix to cecum; i, cecum; j, larger intestine; k, biliary vesicle; l, liver; m, pylorus.

Ear.
a, helix; b, anti-helix; c, scapha or scaphoid (boat-like) fossa; d, tragus; e, anti-tragus; f, the concha; g, globe or lobulus.

Ball and Socket. joint.

Skeleton of Man. Bony System.
a, parietal bone; b, frontal bone; c, orbit; d, temporal bone; e, lower jaw; f, clavicle; g, cervical vertebrae; h, shoulder-blade; i, humerus; j, lumbar vertebrae; k, ilium; l, ischium; m, ulna; n, radius; o, carpus; p, metacarpus; q, phalanges; r, femur; s, patella; t, tibia; u, fibula; v, tarsus; w, metatarsus; x, phalanges.

Arterial System.
a, temporal artery; b, carotid artery; c, vertebral artery; d e, subclavian artery; f, aorta, or great artery; g, axillary artery; h, brachial artery; i, collateral artery; j, renal artery; k, iliac artery; l, femoral artery; m, posterior tibial artery; n, anterior tibial artery; o, popliteal artery; p, pedal artery.

(971)
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR
ARCHITECTURE—Continued.

Balustrade.
Band.
Bartizan.
Cantilever.
Battlement.
Bay Window.
Canopy.
Catherine-wheel Window.

Column.
1. fillet; 2. cyma recta; 3. corona; 4. ovolo; 5. cavetto; 6. upper fascia; 7. lower fascia; 8. abacus; 9. ovolo; 10. colureno, or neck; 11. astragal; 12. fillet, or reglet; 13. torus; 14. plinth; 15. surbase; 16. base.

Chevron.
Billet.
English Bond.
Flemish Bond.
Cinquefoil.
Clustered Column.
Composite Order.
Cupola.
Consoles.
Curb-roof.
Cyma Recta.
Corbels.
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR

ARCHITECTURE — Continued.

Hammer-beam Roof.

Haunch. A A, haunches of an arch.

Hood-molding. a a, hood-moldings.

Hanse, four-centered Arch.

Helices.

Inclave.

Louver Window.

Hanging-buttress.

Hip-knob.

Impost.

Interlacing Arches.

Moldings. a, astragal; b, ogee; c, cy-mlium; d, cavetto; e, scolia, or cyma-ent; f, naphyge; g, ovolo, or quarter round; h, torus; i, reeding; j, band.

Hip-roof.

Inverted Arches.

K, king-post.

Ionic Order.

K, key-stone.

Lacunars in Ceiling.

Latticework.

Lozenge Molding.


Lancet Window.

Machicolation.

Leaves.

Linen-scroll.

Lotus.

Minaret.
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR

BOTANY — Continued.


Discoid Flowers. Disk. d, disk; r, r, rays.


Endocarp of a Plum. a, epicarp, or outer skin; b, surrocarp, or fleshy part; c, endocarp, stone, or pultamen; d, seed, or kernel.
GEOGRAPHY.

TERMS EMPLOYED IN, PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED OR EXEMPLIFIED.
HYDRAULICS.

Aqueduct.

Archimedes' Screw.

Breast-wheel.

Barker's Mill.

Chain Pump.

Danaide.

Forcing-pump.

P, piston; D, delivery tube.

Hydraulic Ram.

a, valve; b, air chamber; c, delivery pipe; d, main pipe.

Noria.

Overshot Wheel.

a, bent glass tube; b, the level of water.

Pilot's Tube.

Rotary Pump.

Siphons.

a, common siphon; b, improved siphon with exhausting tube.

Sluice.

Suction Pump.

P, piston; A, C, cylinder, or barrel; P, piston rod; a, n, valves; A, B, pipe; C, mouth of pump.

Tub-wheel.

Turbine Wheel.

B, curved partitions; D, working-wheel.

Undershot Wheel.
A D, D C, inverted quadrantal arcs; A B C, semicircle.


C, D, Secant.  a b c, Sector.  a b c, Segment of a Circle.

Carpenter’s Square.


Triangles.  Truncated.
1, equilateral triangle; 2, isosceles triangle; 3, right-angled triangle; 4, obtuse-angled triangle; 5, scalene triangle.
a, truncated angles; b, truncated cone; c, truncated cube.

Stereography.
a, tetrahedron; b, hexahedron, or cube; c, octahedron; d, dodecahedron; e, icosahedron.

Subtangent.
a, part of parabola; a, its axis; c, tangent to curve at c; d, e, ordinate to axis from c; d, e, subtangent.
Section of Field-gun and carriage.
A, stock; B, cheeks; C, elevating screw; D, trail.


Section of Siege-gun-carriage.
A, bolster.

Sea-coast-carriage, for Casemate or Barbette.
A, carriage proper; B, chassis.

Howitzer.

Lunette.

Haversack.

Hurdle.

James's Level.

m, m, Merlons.

Mortar on its Bed.

Pallisade.

Juvelin. Lances.


Pole-axes.

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR

MILITARY TERMS — WEAPONS, &c. — Continued.


Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Army.


Master.  Ensign.

Shoulder Straps, as indicating rank in the United States Navy.


Swivel gun.  Stockade.

Stretcher.

1. Saxon seax; 2. English hanger, old form; 3. rapier, about 33 inch blade; 4. Eastern eimeter; 5. cut and thrust sword, 30 to 32 inch blade; 6. claymore, or Scotch broadsword, with basket hilt, 40 inch blade; 7. falchion; 8, 9, navy cutlasses, 18 or 20 inch blade; 10. hari-kari, or Japanese disemboweler.
A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS.

Anchor
a, stock; b, shank; c, flukes; d, arms.

Bark.

Binnacle.

Brig.

Caspian.

Mariner's Compass.

Canoe.

C, C, Flukes.

Bell-buoy.

Nut-buoy.

Cutter.

Figure-head.

Frigate.

Galley.

Davits.

Gondola.

Futtock.
A, dead-eyes; B, futlock plates; C, futlock shrouds.

Hammock.
SHIPS AND NAUTICAL AFFAIRS — Continued.

Gimbals.

Jolly-boat.

Harpoon.

Junk.

Grapnel.

Keelson.
a. keelson; b. keel; c. false keel.

Log, Line, and Glass.

Knots.
a. single knot; b. double knot; c. figure-of-8 knot; d. overhand knot; e. bowline knot.

Pinnacle.

Marline-spikes.

Punt.

Prow of Ancient Galley.

Life-boat.

Ship, ground plan of.

Sails.

1, flying jib; 2, jib; 3, fore-top-mast-stay sail; 4, fore-course; 5, fore-topsail; 6, fore-top-gallant sail; 7, fore-royal; 8, fore-sky-sail; 9, fore-royal studding-sail; 10, fore-top-gallant studding-sail; 11, fore-top-mast studding-sail; 12, main-course; 13, main-topsail; 14, main-top-gallant sail; 15, main-royal; 16, main sky-sail; 17, main-royal studding-sail; 18, main-top-gallant studding-sail; 19, main-top-mast studding-sail; 20, mizen-course; 21, mizen-top sail; 22, mizzen-top-gallant sail; 23, mizen-royal; 24, mizen-sky-sail; 25, mizzen-spanker.

Rowlocks.

a a, c c, Rowlocks.

Ratlines.

a a, Samson’s Post.
Any words in the preceding grouping of Illustrations, not found in the body of the work, may be found explained in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.